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

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# AFRICAN STUDIES ABSTRACTS ONLINE

Number 25, 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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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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## INTERNATIONAL

### GENERAL

#### 1 Geda, Alemayehu

China and India's growth surge: is it a curse or blessing for Africa? : the case of manufactured exports / Alemayehu Geda and Atnafu G. Meskel - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 247-272 : tab.

In this paper, the authors address two major questions. First, the question of whether China and India are displacing African manufacturing export from the third market. Second, whether there is evidence of shifting comparative advantage from China and India to Africa. They employed a gravity model with panel data using 13 African exporters of clothing and accessories for the period 1995-2005 to answer the first question. To answer the second question, they used a flying-geese model and estimated Spearman's rank correlation coefficients on indices of the revealed comparative advantage vectors of African exporters and China and India for the same period. Both the gravity and flying-geese models predicted similar outcomes. They found that there is strong evidence that China has been displacing African manufactures from the third market while India has been complementing it in the early years of the study. However, the overall third market impact of China and India has been that of complementarity in the later years of the study period. This result is found to vary across countries. Furthermore, the authors found evidence of shifting comparative advantage from China and India to Africa as the flying-geese theory predicts, South Africa being the leading goose followed by Kenya. The major implication of the study is that, in a world where China and India are reshaping the global economic order dynamically, the outcomes of the traditionally received wisdom of trade liberalization and industrialization policies through export promotion may be uncertain and require strategic thinking. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

#### 2 Tales

*Tales of development : people, power and space* / Paul Hebinck, Sef Slootweg, Lothar Smith (eds.). - Assen : Van Gorcum, 2008. - 264 p. : foto's, tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-90-232-4469-1

This collective volume was published to mark forty years of commitment to the field of development geography by Dutch geographer Ton van Naerssen. The 19 essays are



grouped into four sections: Critical geography and social space, Migration trajectories, Acting on globalisation, and Redefining regions and identities. Chapters dealing more particularly with Africa include: Land reform, scripts and social space: emergent properties in rural South Africa (Paul Hebinck), Revisiting peripheral capitalism in Zambia (Ton Dietz, Annemieke van Haastrecht and Rudolf Scheffer), Remittances versus migrants: disjointed flows in a globalizing world (Joris Schapendonk and Lothar Smith, on sub-Saharan Africa), African art and the Dutch art world - reflections from a practitioner's point of view (Ankie van de Camp & Ben Janssen), A tale of two countries: perspectives from the South on the coherence of EU policies (Paul Hoebink, on Morocco and Senegal). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 3 Akunna, Gladys Ijeoma

Dance as mental therapeutic in the African experience: beyond the speculation / Gladys Ijeoma Akunna - In: *African Performance Review*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 9-18.

Dance is an integral part of African life. Its very nature - whether secular or ritual - makes it perhaps the most popular socio-aesthetic institution in Africa. However, the complexity of dance as a topic in the African experience has led to speculations and sweeping generalizations about its relevance. Among the models developed for the analysis and interpretation of African dance culture, a crucial one is that of dance as "manifestation of the human unconscious background and/or inner experience". In this model, dance is perceived as a psychological form of human behaviour which can help to condition the emotional state of members of society by enhancing their personal self-esteem. Dance performances have a therapeutic function in that they can contribute to purge negative feelings embedded in performers as well as spectators. This article examines the discourse on the therapeutic function of dance in Africa. In particular, it explores speculations about its value in contributing to healthy emotional development. While it agrees with the idea of the psychodynamics of dance as a mind-body intervention therapy, it advocates a scientific-oriented approach to understanding the nature of the relationship between dance and psychotherapy. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 4 Alden, Chris

A profile of the operations of Chinese multinationals in Africa / Chris Alden and Martyn Davies - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 83-96.

Highly competitive and strongly supported by the State, Chinese corporations are embarking on an acquisition drive that is capturing key resources and market shares across the developing world. In many respects it is Africa, an area rich in natural resources and underexploited markets and with only limited historical ties to China, which is serving as a proving ground for the new Chinese multinational corporations. The authors investigate the rise of Chinese MNCs in Africa by examining the content and conduct of Chinese firms and their linkages to government strategy, and by assessing their impact on the continent. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **5 Aning, Kwesi**

China's ventures in Africa / Kwesi Aning and Delphine Lecoutre - In: *African Security Review*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 39-50.

Relations between the People's Republic of China and Africa have a long history and have seen several changes over the course of time. The current relationship between China and Africa is new and dynamic in the sense that it is transforming itself all the time. Initially, there were rumours that China was only interested in Africa for the sake of energy security. In this paper the authors argue that, in fact, the relationship has been transformed into a longer-term, deeper economic engagement. Africa has also seen the beginning of a security partnership with, for example, Chinese troops in Darfur. However, at present it is impossible to know what the long-term impact of China's new engagement with Africa will be. Only time will tell whether China is indeed a better partner for Africa than the West and if Western concerns are justified. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. (p. vii). [Journal abstract]

### **6 Asiedu, Elizabeth**

The effect of the liberalization of investment policies on employment and investment of multinational corporations in Africa / Elizabeth Asiedu and Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 49-66 : tab.

There has been a remarkable shift in the attitudes towards globalization. Specifically, the discussion among academics and policymakers has shifted from whether globalization should be encouraged to how countries can position themselves to benefit from globalization. This paper focuses on one aspect of globalization, the liberalization of investment policies, and analyses its impact on employment and investments by multinational corporations in Africa. The authors use data for 33 countries over the period 1984-2003 and employ a dynamic panel estimator for their analysis. There are two major findings. First, liberalization has a significant and positive effect on investment.

Second, liberalization does not have a direct impact on multinational employment, the effect is indirect: liberalization stimulates multinational investments which in turn increases multinational employment. By increasing investment and employment from multinational firms, these liberalization programmes contribute to poverty alleviation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **7 Bah, Henri**

La responsabilité de l'enseignement dans une Afrique en crise / Henri Bah - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 79, p. 199-219.

Cet article aborde la question des problèmes qui assiègent l'Afrique avec l'hypothèse que c'est le système d'enseignement qui est responsable du mal de l'Afrique. L'auteur se demande en quoi l'enseignement est responsable de ce mal; ce que doit faire l'enseignement pour venir en aide à l'Afrique; quel type d'hommes ou de femmes est souhaitable pour transmettre l'héritage de la responsabilité sociale et l'enseignement de la culture démocratique. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **8 Bahmani-Oskooee, Mohsen**

S-curve dynamics of trade in Africa / Mohsen Bahmani-Oskooee, Abera Gelan and Artatrana Ratha - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 335-342 : graf.

Two concepts summarize the short-run relationship between the trade balance and the terms of trade or the real exchange rate, the old concept known as the J-curve and a new concept that comes under the heading of the S-curve. The S-curve, introduced in 1994, basically claims that while the cross-correlation between past value of the trade balance and current value of the exchange rate is negative, the correlation is positive between the future value of trade balance and the current value of the exchange rate. In this paper the authors investigated the experiences of 20 African nations and found support for the S-curve in eight of them (Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **9 Banda, Fackson**

African political thought as an epistemic framework for understanding African media / Fackson Banda - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2008), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 79-99.

This article applies the epistemic framework of African political thought to a postcolonial understanding of contemporary African media. It achieves this in two ways. First, it

argues for a historical and conceptual correlation between African political thought and postcolonial theory in terms of the categories of democratic resistance and cultural identity. It concludes that postcolonial theory imbues African political thought with the theoretical and analytic vitality of an emancipatory discourse that can engage with contemporary questions of, inter alia, African media and global capitalism. Second, it demonstrates how African political thinking has influenced the structure and function of the media in Africa. It concludes that native resistance to colonialism and the subsequent construction of statehood formed dynamic sites of African mediation, and that the postcolonial tendency for self-determination underpins the dynamic of media localization in the neocolonial age of globalization. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **10 Bateman, Fiona**

Defining the heathen in Ireland and Africa: two similar discourses a century apart / Fiona Bateman - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2008), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 73-96.

This article looks at two different missionary projects separated by space and time: British Protestant missions to Ireland in the mid-nineteenth century; and Irish Roman Catholic missions to Africa in the 1920s and 1930s. It argues that in both cases missionary discourses were strongly influenced by prevailing public attitudes towards the 'other', in the earlier case the Irish, in the later case, the Africans. Using evidence from a range of contemporary mission publications, the article highlights the similarity between British Protestant efforts to 'colonize' Ireland in religious terms and later Irish Catholic attempts to create a 'Spiritual Empire' in Africa in the context of the recently-formed Irish Free State and in contrast to the ostensibly materialistic and corrupting influences on Africa of British imperialism. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

#### **11 Bend, Pauline**

Repenser le concept de développement : des impasses d'un processus de standardisation des sociétés à l'émergence d'un sens historique et culturel / Pauline Bend - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 72-107.

Tel qu'il s'impose à l'Afrique, le développement traduit une dynamique fort ancienne d'intégration du continent dans la communauté-monde, avec pour objectif d'introduire dans les sociétés de cet espace les valeurs du progrès caractéristiques de la philosophie occidentale. Cet article propose une critique de ce qui est en fin de compte une tentative de standardisation des sociétés sur la base d'un modèle géographiquement et historiquement situé. Aussi l'article procède à un examen des principaux courants de pensée qui agitent le champ du développement. Avec les

difficultés rencontrées par les sociétés d'expérimentation du développement, c'est ce concept même qui est interrogé. La standardisation qu'il exprime est-elle possible? N'est-il pas alors nécessaire de redéfinir le développement en lui redonnant son sens par rapport au contexte dans lequel les communautés humaines sont amenées à l'expérimenter ? Et formuler une alternative, qui s'appuierait sur le préalable d'un projet de société fédérateur? Il s'agirait en définitive d'une reconquête de l'universalité, qui n'est pas application des mêmes outils de développement à l'ensemble des sociétés, mais expression du sens qui anime toutes les sociétés humaines quelles qu'elles soient, celui de penser leur devenir, de proposer des solutions aux problèmes qui se posent à elles, en donnant vie à un projet de société, par la mise en oeuvre de politiques publiques pertinentes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **12 Berger, Bernt**

China's engagement in Africa : can the EU sit back? / Bernt Berger - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 115-127.

China is increasingly assuming the role of a potent international actor, driven by its own developmental and economic needs. The European Union has long sought to engage China in multilateral participation in regional and global affairs. However, now that China is in fact engaging internationally, it appears to have missed the opportunity for a timely redefinition of its strategies towards a proactive China. China is forging new relations in regions that were previously spheres of influence of European states or the United States. In the process, it stands accused of undermining Europe's development policy efforts and becoming an irresponsible player in international affairs. The EU and China seem to be on a collision course over their differing strategies and conflicting interests in Africa. But instead of sticking to its ideal of turning China into a model citizen of world society, the EU should be engaging it on the question of responsible cooperation in dealing with the burning issues of sustainable development. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **13 Besada, Hany**

Foreign investment in Africa : challenges and benefits / Hany Besada - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 159-168.

Despite the acknowledgement of the importance of foreign direct investment as a growth catalyst, fiscal pressures and aid fatigue among industrialized countries have made it increasingly difficult for Africa to attract official capital flows in recent years. The contrast

between relatively high returns on FDI and persistently low levels of actual flows, particularly outside the resources sector, is seen not only to be indicative of past policy mistakes, but also suggests the potential rewards for Africa if it can improve its governance image in the eyes of international business and counter negative perceptions hindering FDI flows. In general, while the FDI regime is slowly changing and improving, investors continue to experience problems with regulatory regimes. Judicial and legal systems tend to be inadequate to support the needs of foreign investors in most African States. While FDI has become extremely important for economic development, it is not evident that FDI has, as yet, produced the desired results. FDI linkages to the local economies in Africa remain weak. In fact, it is likely that domestic investment will be more effective in poverty alleviation and economic growth than large investments by MNCs. Growth from within is increasingly seen as the new paradigm for African growth, but complemented by foreign investment, not only in terms of capital, but also in terms of skills, technology and expertise. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 14 Boukongou, Jean Didier

*Protection des droits de l'homme en Afrique : manuel des formateurs I* sous la dir. de Jean Didier Boukongou. - Yaoundé : Presses de l'Université catholique d'Afrique centrale (UCAC), 2007. - 195 p. ; 24 cm. - (Apprendre) - Met noten. ISBN 2-8484-9016-0

Les textes réunis dans ce manuel sont le produit d'un cycle de formation de formateurs africains aux droits de l'homme, lancé en 1977 à Yaoundé (Cameroun) à l'initiative d'institutions originaires d'Europe et du Cameroun. Titres des interventions: Introduction générale: L'interdit universel de la torture: un principe en péril en Afrique (Jean Didier Boukongou) - Approche théologique des droits de l'homme (Marcus Ndongmo) - Approche philosophique et anthropologique des droits de l'homme (Roger Koussetogue Koude) - Approche sociopolitique des droits de l'homme (Firmin Mbala) - Extrême pauvreté et violation des droits de l'homme (Ernest-Marie Mbonda) - Violences domestiques et vie familiale en Afrique (Marie Thérèse Mengue) - Le système africain de protection des droits de l'homme (Jean Didier Boukongou) - Introduction au droit international humanitaire (Lydie Ella Meyé) - Protection des réfugiés et personnes déplacées en Afrique (Jean-Claude Tcheuwa) - Intellectual property and public health in Africa (Atangcho Nji Akonumbo) - Pratique du contentieux international des droits de l'homme et procédures d'urgence (Bernard-Raymond Guimdo Dongmo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 15 Brizuela-García, Esperanza

The history of Africanization and the Africanization of history / Esperanza Brizuela-García - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 85-100.

This paper examines the history of Africanization in African historiography. It departs from two premises. First, the issues that come with the idea of Africanization are more pronounced in the field of African history. In other fields, such as Latin American history, this indigenizing of history is not nearly given so much attention. Second, the idea that African history needs to be Africanized has been taken for granted and has not been critically examined. The author contends that the historical conditions that have framed the emergence and development of African historiography have made it necessary to emphasize the issue of Africanization. She further argues that those conditions have changed in the past fifty years, and that the questions raised in the quest to Africanize history should be redefined in view of the new challenges for African history and of historiography at large. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 16 Cassimon, Danny

Comparaison des effets de réponse budgétaire de l'allégement de la dette: une application aux PPTÉ africains / Danny Cassimon et Bjorn Van Campenhout - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 223/224, p. 35-60 : graf., tab.

Dans le cadre des efforts entrepris par la communauté des bailleurs de fonds internationaux pour accroître l'aide à l'Afrique, un allégement substantiel de la dette a été accordé au cours des dernières années à travers l'Initiative en faveur des pays pauvres très endettés (PPTÉ) et son successeur, l'Initiative multilatérale d'allégement de la dette (IADM). Le présent article tente d'évaluer, pour un échantillon de 24 pays africains arrivés au moins au stade du point de décision dans le cadre de l'Initiative PPTÉ, jusqu'à quel point cet allégement de la dette a pu dégager un espace financier dans les budgets des pays bénéficiaires, et quels en ont été, en moyenne, les effets réels de réponse budgétaire par rapport aux autres types d'aide. Il s'agit de: Bénin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Tchad, RDC, Éthiopie, Gambie, Ghana, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritanie, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, São Tome e Príncipe, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Tanzanie, Ouganda et Zambie. En s'inspirant de la littérature sur la réponse budgétaire, les auteurs modélisent le comportement des finances publiques à l'aide d'un système d'équations structurelles, et estiment les paramètres de la forme réduite dans un cadre d'autorégression vectorielle (ARV). De manière générale, ils n'ont pas pu trouver de preuves étayant le fait inquiétant que l'allégement de la dette pourrait ne provoquer aucune réponse budgétaire, ou alors

qu'il la pervertirait. En moyenne, l'allégement de la dette affecte le comportement des finances publiques de la façon souhaitée, avec des effets assez semblables à ceux de son plus direct substitut, les subventions aux programmes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 9) et en anglais (p. 19). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 17 Chacha, D.M.

Kiswahili and the African States : the legacy of Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere / D.M. Chacha - In: *Kiswahili*: (2006), vol. 69, p. 22-36.

Tanzania's first president, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, was a relentless pan-Africanist and a staunch socialist, who envisaged an independent, free and self-reliant people. He rejected Eurocentricity and forged national unity and identity in Tanzania by promoting Swahili as the national and official language. Just as Kiswahili promoted unity in Tanzania, it could promote African unity, bridging the linguistic barriers which retard pan-Africanism. To realize the pan-African goals Africa must embrace a new approach which recognizes the role of language. Continued reliance on imperfectly mastered foreign languages retards ingenuity and performance in scientific and technical pursuits and hampers economic growth, political stability and social cohesion. In Tanzania Kiswahili has become the language to create a national culture and preserve major parts of Tanzania's cultural heritage. Time and again Kiswahili has also been mentioned as the ideal language of social integration in Africa. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 18 Chatue, Jacques

À propos des philosophèmes mathématiques de Senghor: du discours obvié au rattachement épistémologique / Jacques Chatue - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 79, p. 163-182.

Cet article recherche, autour des conceptions qu'avait Senghor des mathématiques comme puissance d'abstraction mais aussi comme valeur hégémonique de civilisation coloniale, quels étaient les fondements de l'épistémologie qu'il assignait à la culture africaine et à la culture occidentale. Ces cultures ont en effet pour Senghor des modes différents de connaissance du réel, et "sentir, c'est le mot-clef de l'épistémologie des peuples noirs". Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 19 Colonisations

*Colonisations et héritages actuels au Sahara et au Sahel : problèmes conceptuels, état des lieux et nouvelles perspectives de recherche (XVIIIe-XXe siècles)* / sous la dir. de Mariella Villasante Cervello ; avec la collab. de Christophe de Beauvais ; préf. de C. Coquery-Vidrovitch. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 2 vol. ; 24 cm



ISBN 978-2-296-04024-3 (vol. I)

Cet ouvrage pluridisciplinaire sur les colonisations dans la zone saharo-sahélienne de l'Afrique et l'histoire comprend trois parties, qui sont elles-mêmes réparties sur deux volumes. Dans la première partie, les auteurs soulignent la nécessité de s'entendre sur la définition critique des concepts et dénominations utilisées (M. Villasante Cervello, C. Harrison, J. Searing, R. Taylor, A. E. McDougall, A. López Bargados). La deuxième partie est consacrée à la présentation de plusieurs études comparatives du fait colonial concernant le Cap-Vert (T. Green), le Sénégal (J. Searing), la Mauritanie (R. Taylor, T. Cleaveland, Y.ould el-Barra, C. Harrison), le Soudan français (Klein), la Libye (G.-P. Calchi Novati) et le Maroc (J. L. Mateo Dieste). Enfin, la troisième partie aborde les héritages coloniaux au Mali (P. de Moraes Farias), au Maroc (J. L. Mateo Dieste, au Maroc et en Égypte (J.-N. Ferrié), en Mauritanie et au Sahara occidental (B. Acloque), en Gambie (A. Bellagamba), et en Mauritanie (M. Villasante Cervello); sont également traités les images post-coloniales des Saharouis en Espagne, et les liens entre la mémoire coloniale, les identités sociales et les violences urbaines de 2005 en France (C. de Beauvais). Les contributions, qui s'appuient sur des documents d'archives et des entretiens, des analyses de discours, des idéologies et des stratégies politiques utilisées par les administrateurs coloniaux puis appropriées par les populations sahariennes et sahéliennes, montrent la complexité de la situation. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 20 Cultures

*Cultures of migration : African perspectives* / ed. by Hans Peter Hahn and Georg Klute. - Münster : Lit Verlag, cop. 2007. - 291 p. : foto's. ; 23 cm. - (Beiträge zur Afrikaforschung, ISSN 0938-7285 ; 32) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.  
ISBN 978-3-8258-0668-2

This collective volume on African cultures of migration aims to overcome the shortcomings of a push-and-pull-factor analysis; instead, the perspectives of the migrants themselves orient the approach of 'cultures of migration'. The essays are organized in three sections: Migration as expeditions and encounters; Migration as challenge: experiences and conflicting values; Localizing transcontinental migration. Contributions: Cultures of migration: introduction (Georg Klute & Hans Peter Hahn); Part 1: Pastoral nomadism and urban migration: mobility among the Fulbe Wodaabe of Central Niger (Elisabeth Boesen); Finding one's way through places: a contemporary trade journey of young Zanzibari traders (Julia Pfaff); Going 'off-road': with Toyota, chech and e-guitar through a Saharian borderland (Ines Kohl); Part 2: Mobility and society in the Sahel: an exploration of mobile margins and global governance (Mirjam de Bruijn);

Politics, patriarchy, and new traditions: understanding female migration among the Jola (Senegal, West Africa) (Michael Lambert); Migration as discursive space: negotiations of leaving and returning in the Kasena homeland (Burkina Faso) (Hans Peter Hahn); Junior-senior linkages in migration: youngsters' perceptions of migration in rural Burkina Faso (Dorte Thorsen); Part 3: What's new with the 'been-to'? : educational migrants, return from Europe and migrant's culture in urban southern Ghana (Jeannett Martin); Dreaming of a good life: young urban refugees from Eritrea between refusal of politics and political asylum (Magnus Treiber); Being from faraway: constructing the 'local' in Kabylia (Judith Scheele). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 21 Dilemmas

*Dilemmas of development : conflicts of interest and their resolutions in modernizing Africa* / Jon Abbink & Andre van Dokkum (eds.). - Leiden : African Studies Centre, cop. 2008. - IX, 256 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (African studies collection, ISSN 1876-018X ; 12) - Met bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 978-90-5448-081-5

This collective volume, which is based on a conference of the Netherlands Association for African Studies, held in November 2005, contains the following contributions: Introduction, by Jon Abbink & André van Dokkum; Conservation of nature and rural development in south-eastern Senegal, by Hans P.M. van den Breemer; Land and embedded rights: an analysis of land conflicts in Luoland, western Kenya, by Paul Hebinck & Nelson Mango; 'Frivolous squandering': consumption and redistribution in mining camps [Burkina Faso], by Katja Werthmann; The construction and decomposition of 'violence' and peace: the Anyuaa experience, Western Ethiopia, by Bayleyegn Tasew; Maintaining an elite position: how Franco-Mauritians sustain their leading role in postcolonial Mauritius, by Tijo Salverda; "These dread-locked gangsters": the Mungiki as dramatic actors in Kenya's public arena: from political protest to political participation?, by Anna Betsy Kanneworff; The role of the informal sector to spread development beyond Dar es Salaam [Tanzania]: flows of people, goods and money, by Meine Pieter van Dijk; Mocking the State: comic strips in the Zimbabwean press, by Wendy Willems; A tale of two wars: the militarization of Dinka and Nuer identities in South Sudan, by Naglaa Elhag; Gold mining in Sanmatenga, Burkina Faso: governing sites, appropriating wealth, by Sabine Luning; Peace parks as the cure for boundary conflicts?: creating the Namibian-South African Ai-Ais/Richtersveld Park along the contested Orange River boundary, by Marloes van Amerom; Development encounters: Westerners and chieftaincy in southern Ghana, by Marijke Steegstra; African writers in the global world: Tierno Monémbo, by Elisa Diallo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 22 Drønen, Tomas Sundnes

Anthropological historical research in Africa: how do we ask? / Tomas Sundnes Drønen - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 137-153.

This article presents some of the challenges faced when doing anthropological historical research in Africa. The focus is on how we can acquire information in an African setting by analysing the role of the interview as a communicative event. Questions are asked with a purpose and within a culture, within a sociolinguistic context. The author shows how these elements influence the answers we (might) get, and how this ought to influence the way in which we should interpret the answers. Other topics discussed are African oral tradition, the culture and traditions of the respondents, and their use of metaphors to convey meaning. The author argues that the tools of qualitative methods will have to be sharpened and modified. But without an interest in, and without a personal relation to, the field of research, sharp tools can do a lot of damage. Some kind of local 'groundedness' will help to diminish the danger for metacommunicative blunders. The article is based on the author's experience as a researcher in Cameroon. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 23 Echezona, R.I.

The role of libraries in information dissemination for conflict resolution, peace promotion and reconciliation / R.I. Echezona - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 143-151.

Since 1970, more than 30 wars have been fought in Africa, the vast majority intra-State. There is a growing recognition among Africans themselves that the continent must look beyond its colonial past for the causes of current conflicts. The major factors identified are political, external, economic, ethnic and religious. There is as yet no consensus on the best strategies for conflict resolution. While no one has mentioned information dissemination as a way of resolving or containing conflict, recent studies have noted that lack of adequate or balanced information was the most significant cause of most of the violent conflicts, as in the case of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda. Information dissemination or communication has been described as a need comparable with other basic human needs. For meaningful impact in conflict prevention and peace promotion, early warning information is needed. Effective information dissemination through libraries and the Internet will alert leaders and the people to impending conflicts, their causes, evolution, consequences and solutions. Without adequate information, people are bound to struggle for power or natural resources, which invariably leads to conflict. Community radio, television, cartoons can be used to alert or inform people in rural areas, while

digital information systems such as email, Internet chat, web contact, video conferencing, list serve, can all be used to resolve conflict. Libraries are key players in fostering the information society. The revolution of ICT systems has revolutionized the way libraries deliver their information services. Through organizing seminars, through extension services and outreach, and in collaboration with NGOs, libraries and information centres can contribute to ensuring access to information and play a major role in conflict resolution. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **24 Erhagbe, Edward O.**

Assistance and conflict: the African diaspora and Africa's development in the twenty-first century / Edward O. Erhagbe - In: *Africa Development: (2007)*, vol. 32, no. 2, p. 24-40.

Africans in the diaspora contributed laudably to the sociopolitical liberation of Africa, especially in the southern Africa subregion. A discernable feature of their involvement in Africa's political liberation efforts was that they tended to work within the boundaries of 'the agreed agenda' of African peoples and governments. With the liberation of South Africa, there has now been an obvious shift in the main agenda of 'African Liberation'. The emphasis now seems to be on democratization and the socioeconomic development of Africa. However, the differences of opinion and the conflictive nature of the new programmes of focus require some pertinent questions, in order to chart a realistic, workable and less confrontational agenda and modus operandi for diaspora and continental African cooperation in the years ahead. Among other things, this paper sets in a historical perspective the varied ways Africans in the diaspora contributed to Africa before now. It also highlights the shift from the 'political liberation theology' to 'developmental theology'. Considering the rather sensitive and complex issues of national sovereignty, integrity and interventionism, the paper explores whether there is still a basis for diaspora Africans continuing their 'interference' in African internal business; who should set the agenda for their involvement; and how they should be involved. A fundamental conclusion of the paper is that the cooperation of diaspora and continental Africans is important in fostering Africa's development. Nevertheless, such a cooperation should respect the national sovereignty and integrity of African nations and peoples. Consultation and cooperation, rather than antagonism or confrontation between the two groups, stand as the viable and workable option. Bibliogr., ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

#### **25 Femmes**

*Les femmes, le droit et la justice.* - Paris : École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, 2007. - p. [445]-806, I-XII. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers d'études africaines, ISSN

0008-0055 ; vol. 47, cah. 187/188) - Met bijdragen in het Frans en het Engels. - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans. ISBN 978-2-7132-2140-8

Ce numéro spécial, en anglais et en français, est consacré aux rapports entre les femmes africaines et le droit, vus à travers les archives de justice. Après le texte introductif de Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch intitulé Procès au féminin et changements de société, on trouve trois parties rassemblant les contributions: 1) Pour une histoire "genrée" de la justice; 2) L'évolution des stratégies matrimoniales; 3) Confrontations. Titres des contributions: 1) Genre et justice: les recherches avancées en langue anglaise (Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch) - Femmes adultères, hommes voleurs? La "justice indigène" en Guinée (Odile Goerg) - Batswana women and law: society, education and migration (c. 1840-1980) (Lily Mafela) - Des femmes au tribunal: Abidjan, 1923-1939 (Marc Lepape); 2) Genre, coutumes et droit colonial au Soudan français (1918-1939) (Marie Rodet) - Disputing wife abuse : tribunal narratives of the corporal punishment of wives in colonial Sikasso, 1930s (Emily Burrill) - Stratégies matrimoniales au Sénégal sous la colonisation: l'apport des archives (Awa Yade) - "The option of the judicial path": disputes over marriage, divorce, and extra-marital sex in colonial courts in Libreville, Gabon (1939-1959) (Rachel Jean-Baptiste) - Marital litigation in early colonial Lesotho 1870-1900 (Pule Phoofolo); 3) Les femmes et la rupture du mariage en Égypte (Nathalie Bernard-Maugiron) - Le travail des femmes dans le Maroc précolonial, entre oppression et résistance: droit au travail ou accès aux bénéfices? (Meriem Rodary). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 26 Founanou, Mathurin

Asymétrie d'information, litiges et bien-être social dans le cadre d'un contrat de partenariat public/privé : le cas de la construction d'infrastructures d'intérêt public en Afrique / Mathurin Founanou - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 221-246.

Dans cet article, l'auteur analyse la structure des contrats optimaux de partenariat public/privé concernant la construction d'infrastructures d'intérêt public en Afrique. Il considère une forme générale de contrat incitatif comportant un paiement ex-post qui dépend du coût du projet observé et d'un prix fixe. Lorsque l'opérateur du projet peut influencer le résultat ex-post par une action non observable par le partenaire public, il existe un risque de litiges concernant le coût observé ex-post. On montre que, le contrat optimal réalise un arbitrage entre deux effets: aléa moral et partage du risque. Les mécanismes réalisables en présence ou en absence de litiges sont caractérisés. En cas

de litige, le contrat à prix fixe peut être inférieur à un contrat à remboursement de coût. Ce résultat entre en contradiction avec le résultat bien connu selon lequel, en incitant l'agent à exercer un effort de réduction du coût, un contrat à prix fixe domine le contrat à remboursement du coût. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **27 Geda, Alemayehu**

China and India's growth surge: is it a curse or blessing for Africa? : the case of manufactured exports / Alemayehu Geda and Atnafu G. Meskel - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 247-272 : tab.

In this paper, the authors address two major questions. First, the question of whether China and India are displacing African manufacturing export from the third market. Second, whether there is evidence of shifting comparative advantage from China and India to Africa. They employed a gravity model with panel data using 13 African exporters of clothing and accessories for the period 1995-2005 to answer the first question. To answer the second question, they used a flying-geese model and estimated Spearman's rank correlation coefficients on indices of the revealed comparative advantage vectors of African exporters and China and India for the same period. Both the gravity and flying-geese models predicted similar outcomes. They found that there is strong evidence that China has been displacing African manufactures from the third market while India has been complementing it in the early years of the study. However, the overall third market impact of China and India has been that of complementarity in the later years of the study period. This result is found to vary across countries. Furthermore, the authors found evidence of shifting comparative advantage from China and India to Africa as the flying-geese theory predicts, South Africa being the leading goose followed by Kenya. The major implication of the study is that, in a world where China and India are reshaping the global economic order dynamically, the outcomes of the traditionally received wisdom of trade liberalization and industrialization policies through export promotion may be uncertain and require strategic thinking. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **28 Genre**

*Genre et sociétés en Afrique : implications pour le développement* / sous la dir. de Thérèse Locoh ; en collab. avec Koffi Nguessan et Paulina Makinwa-Adebusoye. - Paris : INED, 2007. - 431 p. : krt., graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Travaux et documents - Institut National d'Études Démographiques, ISSN 0071-8823 ; no. 160) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 978-2-7332-0160-2

Cet ouvrage pluridisciplinaire rassemble un ensemble de contributions sélectionnées parmi les présentations du colloque organisé en juillet 2001 à Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire). Il s'agit de comprendre le lien entre la problématique du développement et la dynamique des rapports de genre en Afrique, c'est à dire du caractère socialement construit des sexes, et de repérer les interférences avec les évolutions en cours et notamment les moyens de renforcer le pouvoir de décision des femmes (empowerment). Dans une première partie, les études permettent un bilan des connaissances sur les rapports de genre tels qu'ils s'expriment sur le continent africain dans l'histoire des sociétés, les institutions, la production économique. La deuxième partie considère l'emprise des rapports de genre sur les comportements vis-à-vis de la santé, de la scolarisation, du travail. La troisième partie traite des pratiques au quotidien autour du mariage, de la procréation et de la constitution de la famille. Sont présentées des synthèses sur les inégalités de santé dans l'enfance et sur la nuptialité pour l'ensemble de l'Afrique. Auteurs: Armelle Andro (plus particulièrement sur l'Afrique de l'Ouest), Asiyanbola Abidemi (sur le Nigeria), Fatima Bakass (sur le Maroc), Gervais Beninguisse (sur le Cameroun), Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch, Denise Coussy, Annabel Desgrées du Loû, Fatou Binetou Dial (sur le Sénégal), Catherine Enel (Sénégal), Catherine Gourbin, Véronique Hertrich, Jean-François Kobiané (sur le Burkina Faso), Marie-France Lange, Thérèse Locoh, Richard Marcoux, Houria Alami M'Chichi (sur le Maroc), Myriam Mouvagha-Sow (sur le Gabon), Philippe Msellati, Idrissa Ouedraogo, Gilles Pison (sur le Sénégal), Abdulmumin Sa'ad (sud Borno, Nigeria), Fatou Sow, Dominique Tabutin, Souad Triki (sur la Tunisie), Christiane Welfens-Ekra, Cécile Zoungrana. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 29 Genre

*Genre, inégalités et religion : actes du premier colloque inter-réseaux du programme thématique: "Aspects de l'État de droit et démocratie" de l'Agence universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF), Dakar, 25-27 avril 2006* [responsabilité scientifique Amsatou Sow Sidibé... et al. ; responsabilité éditoriale Charles Becker]. - Paris : Éditions des archives contemporaines, cop. 2007. - 456 p. : graf. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., Engelse en Franse samenvattingen, noten.

ISBN 978-2-914610-38-4

Cet ouvrage est issu d'un colloque qui s'est tenu à Dakar (Sénégal) du 25 au 27 avril 2006 sur le thème "Genre, inégalités et religions". Reflet d'un brassage de cultures, le présent ouvrage s'inscrit dans l'optique de la diversité et du métissage culturels chers à

la francophonie. Les communications ont été regroupées suivant quatre thématiques; 1) Genre, différences, discriminations : les droits des femmes entre exigence d'égalité et discriminations effectives; 2) Genre, contraintes et libertés religieuses; 3) Genre, droits, violences; 4) Politiques de genre et cultures juridiques: entre l'universel et le particulier. Certaines contributions se rapportent plus particulièrement au continent africain: 1) Les contributions de Ghania Graba, Zoubida Haddab, Yamina Rahou, traitent plus particulièrement de la situation des femmes en Algérie, celle de Prosper Mouyoula, au Congo-Brazzaville et en Afrique centrale, celle de Gervais Désiré Yamb, en Afrique subsaharienne. 2) Georges Cavalier sur la société bamiléké (Cameroun); Fatou Kiné Camara sur le Code de la famille au Sénégal; Aïcha Tamboura Diawara sur la citoyenneté de la femme musulmane; Rose Ikellé sur les rapports hommes-femmes au Cameroun; Hubert Vincent évoque le film "Madame Brouette" du cinéaste sénégalais Moussa Absa Sène. 3) Thérèse Mpoyo traite de la dépossesion de la femme veuve à Lubumbashi (République démocratique du Congo); Yvette Rachel Kalieu Elongo, de l'avortement légal au Cameroun; Édith Jaillardon, des États et des femmes menacées d'excision; Michel Bélanger, de la notion de culture sanitaire. 4) Marguerite Rollinde considère en particulier les femmes au Maghreb; Hamid Rbii, le principe d'égalité au Maroc. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 30 Heaton, Matthew

Global explanations versus local interpretations: the historiography of the influenza pandemic of 1918-19 in Africa / Matthew Heaton, Toyin Falola - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 205-230.

In 1918 an influenza pandemic of unprecedented virulence spread across the planet. In less than a year the pandemic had run its course, ultimately responsible for somewhere between 30 and 50 million deaths worldwide. However, the pandemic has not entered the meta-narrative of world history, or national histories, to the same extent that major wars or natural disasters have. This essay categorizes the historiography of the influenza pandemic through a discussion of the different approaches taken to the study of the pandemic in Africa. Two distinct categories emerge from the analysis. The first category focuses primarily on the spread and demographic impact of the pandemic in Africa, as well as the official response of colonial governments to the pandemic. Studies in this category seem to be more concerned with emphasizing the commonalities of experience across space. The second category takes the analysis a step further and attempts to determine the relative importance of the influenza pandemic by situating it within the social or local history of a given place. The essay suggests that an implicit, but as yet unrecognized, debate exists between studies in these two categories. On the one



hand, there is a thematic argument that the pandemic should be understood primarily in global terms. On the other hand, studies in the social and local history of the pandemic in Africa tend to concern themselves only with the impact of the pandemic in a specific area. The path to a more meaningful understanding of the influenza pandemic in Africa must come through an engagement in this debate. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 31 Histoire

*Une histoire de goûts : nourriture, culture et littérature* / Jean-Pierre Dozon... [et al.]. - Paris : Culturesfrance, 2007. - 172 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Cultures sud, ISSN 0755-3854 ; no. 167) - Met noten.

L'alimentation joue un rôle dans l'organisation sociale, mais aussi dans le phénomène religieux; sur le plan économique, elle constitue la plus intime de toutes les formes de consommation. Ce principe d'incorporation est essentiel, tout comme le lien entre alimentation et identité culturelle collective. Ce numéro spécial présente des contributions sur l'alimentation dans des pays d'Afrique subsaharienne et du Maghreb, de l'océan Indien et des Antilles, regroupées en trois parties intitulées: 1) produits tropicaux; histoire et réalités; 2) Dis-moi ce que tu manges... Aspects anthropologiques; 3) Littérature, côté cuisine, auxquelles s'ajoutent des textes littéraires inédits (par Omar Ibn Al Faredh et Bessora) ainsi que des notes de lecture. Textes concernant plus particulièrement l'Afrique: 1) Nourrir deux milliards de Subsahariens dans un demi-siècle: un enjeu de développement et de géopolitique? (Georges Courade) - Histoire de la gastronomie en Orient et au Maghreb (Monique Zetlaoui) - Le cacao: un siècle de domination africaine du marché (François Ruf) - Le café en Afrique: une histoire ancienne, une économie moderne (Alexandre Hatungimana) - Évolution des pratiques alimentaires en Afrique subsaharienne: de l'introduction des plantes américaines aux cubes Maggi (Dominique Juhé-Beaulaton) - Cuisine et tradition dans le golfe de Guinée: entre rites et métissages (Sophie Ékoué) - 2) Sorcellerie, imaginaire cannibale et politique du ventre en Afrique (Jean-Pierre Dozon) - Nourriture du corps, nourriture des âmes : retraite spirituelle de la confrérie tidjane à Mantes-la-Jolie (Mohammed Habib Samrakandi) - Propos de maquis ou comment est née la restauration populaire en Côte d'Ivoire (François Leimdorfer) - Amour et casseroles: la cuisine comme arme féminine (sur des récits de Sembène Ousmane, Calixthe Beyala, Fatou Diome, Ken Bugul, Aminata Sow Fall) (Jacques Chevrier) - Entretien avec Aminata Sow Fall: La cuisine ou l'art de la séduction. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 32 Hurt, Stephen R.

Mission impossible: a critique of the Commission for Africa / Stephen R. Hurt - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2007), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 355-368.

The report of the Commission for Africa (CfA), entitled 'Our Common Interest', was launched at the British Museum on March 11, 2005. It is the latest in a long line of official blueprints for the continent's development. At the launch, the British Prime Minister Tony Blair suggested there was a clear moral reason for change in Africa, and the rhetoric of the CfA reinforces the view that what Africa needs is help from the West. However, the portrayal of Africa's plight as a moral crisis often disguises the structural and political causes of the current state of affairs. The present paper seeks to redress this balance by focusing on the political economy of the CfA report. It explores the key proposals of the report and argues that the overall framework outlined in it is broadly representative of the emerging post-Washington consensus. The paper concludes by discussing whether Blair's mission will succeed, or whether it will remain a 'mission impossible' on two levels: at the practical level of implementation, given the need to both persuade other G8 governments to formulate policy based on its recommendations and to implement the necessary alterations to existing UK policy towards Africa; and, more importantly, with regard to its failings at the analytical level, given both the structural constraints of the global political economy and the limitations of some of the recommendations in the report. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 33 Indexing

*Indexing Africa : revisiting the issue of knowledge production and distribution I* [ed.:] Elizabeth Le Roux & Peter Ogum Nwosu. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2006. - 98 p. ; 23 cm. - (Africa media review, ISSN 0258-4913 ; vol. 14, no. 1/2 (2006)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in Engels en Frans.

This issue of 'Africa Media Review', emerging from the annual meeting of CODESRIA's journal editors held in Nairobi, Kenya, 4-5 November 2004, focuses on the promises and challenges of indexing African journals in the wider context of producing and disseminating African scholarship. Knowledge production and distribution in turn are intimately linked to issues of power, control and access. The most significant indexes for scholarly journals are all based in the North and their criteria for inclusion, while claiming objectivity, are skewed towards journals produced in the North. A committed body of African editors and scholars is required to help turn this situation around. Editors of African journals should strive to ensure that the journals meet the criteria for inclusion in international indexing mechanisms, while an Africa-specific index, with different selection

criteria, should also be set up. The online era also opens up new possibilities for marketing and expanding a journal's reaches, making it more visible and accessible. At the same time African scholars must address such questions as what does it mean to produce an "African" journal and who should be the main audience as part of a much larger debate about how Africa defines itself, how Africans define their continent, and the place of their scholarship in Africa. Contents: Editorial: Indexing Africa: revisiting the issue of knowledge production and distribution (in English and French) (Elizabeth Le Roux and Peter Ogom Nwosu) - CODESRIA: 30 years of scholarly publishing (Adebayo Olukoshi and Francis B. Nyamnjoh) - Politics of indexation: beyond the fingering & figuring of knowledge (Imtiaz Ahmed) - Indexation for communication journals in Africa: the global knowledge economy and the politics of knowledge distribution (Peter Ogom Nwosu) - Visibility, credibility, prestige: evaluating the implications of indexing African journals (Elizabeth Le Roux) - Editing African social science: some reflections and suggestions (Jeffrey Lever) - Peer-review and the electronic journal: opportunities for the participation of developing countries' scientists in mainstream science (Williams Nwagwu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **34 Isike, Christopher**

The United States Africa Command : enhancing American security or fostering African development? / Christopher Isike, Ufo Okeke-Uzodike and Lysias Gilbert - In: *African Security Review*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 20-38 : tab.

This paper scrutinizes the United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) by raising a number of questions to unravel its true purpose. Is it designed to enhance American security interests in Africa, or to foster African development, as claimed by the US? The authors contend that Western strategic/security needs in Africa would be best assured not by using military means to check China or terrorism in Africa, but rather by looking to meaningfully address the continent's human security needs that are amplified both by unfair trade relations between it and the West, and by the benign neglect and scrounging relationship that has historically enabled, cuddled and protected corrupt and self-centred leaders to do their bidding throughout the continent. The paper concludes that Africa is perhaps witnessing the beginnings of a new era in global relations - post-modern neocolonialism - as its growing global strategic importance is setting it up for competition among Europe, America and China, implying that the potential exists for a second scramble that will lead to Africa's repartitioning into docile political entities that lack any genuine capacity for autonomous action. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. (p. vi-vii). [Journal abstract]

### 35 Islam

*Islam and Muslim politics in Africa* / ed. by Benjamin F. Soares and René Otayek. - New York : Palgrave MacMillan, 2007. - VIII, 280 p. : krt. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1-403-97963-4

Political liberalization and economic reform, the weakening of the State, and increased global interconnections have all had profound effects on Muslim societies and the practice of Islam in Africa. The contributors to this volume investigate the changes they have brought through detailed case studies of Muslim youth activists, Islamic NGOs, debates about Islamic law, secularism and minority rights, and Muslims and the political process in both conflict and postconflict settings. Most of the papers were originally presented at a conference on Islam, disengagement of the State and globalization in Africa, held in Bordeaux on 12-13 May 2005. Contributions: Islam in Mauritania between political expansion and globalization: elites, institutions, knowledge, and networks (Zekeria Ould Ahmed Salem); Global concerns, local realities: Islam and Islamism in a Somali State under construction (Marleen Renders); Transformations of Islam and communal relations in Wallo, Ethiopia (Jan Abbink); Aid, 'umma', and politics: transnational Islamic NGOs in Chad (Mayke Kaag); New religious actors in South Africa: the example of Islamic humanitarianism (Samadia Sadouni); Muslim reformists and the State in Benin (Denise Brégand); Perceptions of marginalization: Muslims in contemporary Tanzania (Roman Loimeier); Kenyan Muslims, the aftermath of 9/11, and the "war on terror" (Rüdiger Seesemann); Politics and sharia in northern Nigeria (Sanusi Lamido Sanusi); Political Islam in Sudan: Islamists and the challenge of State power (1989-2004) (Einass Ahmed); Islam in Mali in the neoliberal era (Benjamin F. Soares); Islamic associations in Cameroon: between the 'umma' and the State (Hamadou Adama); Negotiating futures: Islam, youth, and the State in Niger (Adeline Masquelier). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 36 Kesteloot, L.

Observations sur la nouvelle génération d'écrivains africains / L. Kesteloot - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 78, p. 65-74.

Le présent article passe en revue des œuvres d'écrivains d'origine africaine et d'expression française qui ont été publiées à des dates récentes, après 2000. Il s'agit souvent d'Africains que l'Afrique actuelle a déçus ou repoussés; ils sont souvent exilés, de gré ou de force, parfois aussi nés en exil. Ils assistent de loin à "l'implosion de l'État-nation" et à l'écroulement de leurs illusions sur l'avenir du continent noir. En s'appuyant principalement sur l'observation de caractéristiques d'ordre stylistique et de leur "refus

de l'exclusivité du référent culturel" africain, l'auteur de l'article leur fait le reproche, en s'étant accomodés un peu trop facilement d'une famille intellectuelle métropolitaine et de ses travers, de se couper du grand courant de la littérature négro-africaine sans renouveler pour autant le roman français, et de n'en n'être néanmoins pas encore au stade de la "world literature". Dans cette nouvelle génération en rupture et qui s'exerce à une écriture "différente", il est question principalement de Kangni Alem, G. Paul Effa, Kossi Efoui, Alain Mabanckou, Patrice Nganang, Sami Tchak, Abdourahman Waberi, Couao Zotti. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **37 Khati, T.**

On NEPAD: a historical account, principles and way forward / T. Khati - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 351-374.

This article presents NEPAD as Africa's new economic and social recovery plan. It looks at the concept and 'raison d'être' of NEPAD as well as its developmental objective of political, social and economic renewal and improvement. It discusses the institution's historical genesis and organizational structures, elaborates on NEPAD's principles and presents a synopsis of its successes and constraints. Three factors are considered crucial for NEPAD's way forward: strengthening the union's cooperation; investing in Africa's human resources; and eradication of the mentality of perpetual dependence on foreign aid. The article concludes by stressing the importance of serious African leadership in NEPAD's development venture. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **38 Le Pere, Garth**

Afro-Chinese relations : an evolving South-South partnership / Garth Le Pere and Garth Shelton - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 33-53.

Over the past few years, China has sought to build social, political and economic ties with Africa. The authors discuss China's Africa policy and interaction with Africa in the context of efforts to support and advance South-South cooperation, against the backdrop of globalization and increasing international economic integration. China's necessarily pragmatic approach to relations with Africa requires a direct and focused engagement with prompt commercial advantages. During his visit to six African countries in May 1996, Chinese President Jiang Zemin outlined a Five-Point Proposal on developing a long-term and stable Sino-African relationship based on comprehensive cooperation and interaction. Jiang's new Africa policy laid the foundation for strengthening and consolidating Sino-African relations, which have subsequently been

advanced through the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) with ministerial level meetings in Beijing during 2000 and Addis Ababa in 2003. President Hu Jintao's nine-day visit to Africa in 2004 contributed significantly to advancing China's evolution as a major economic partner with the continent. Hu Jintao returned to Africa early in 2006 to further advance Sino-African interaction and solidarity. China's new Africa policy, announced on 12 January 2006, largely builds on China's previous interactions with Africa. China has offered Africa a wide range of areas for potential cooperation. Africa must now come forward with meaningful and constructive proposals to advance the relationship. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **39 Loxley, John**

Aid effectiveness in Africa / John Loxley and Harry A. Sackey - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 163-199 : graf., tab.

This paper revisits the issue of aid effectiveness in Africa by examining the effect of aid on growth. Historically, Africa's development context appears to be an aid-dependent one, and with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) calling for additional capital flows to improve growth levels on the continent, and the attainment of the UN's Millennium Development Goals partly conditioned on aid inflows, there is a new urgency to evaluate the effectiveness of aid. Using a sample comprising 40 member countries of the African Union, and estimating fixed-effects growth models, the authors find a positive and statistically significant effect of aid on growth. Aid increases investment, which is a major transmission mechanism in the aid-growth relationship. An extension of the analysis to examine sources of growth finance shows aid, workers' remittances, debt-service resources and domestic savings are important sources of development finance. Thus, for now, aid matters for the continent's growth. However, given the apparent donor aid fatigue and the debt servicing implications of concessional loans, the paper supports the need to strategize to reduce future dependence on aid. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **40 Lyman, Princeton**

China's involvement in Africa : a view from the US / Princeton Lyman - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 129-138.

China's role in Africa is now on the foreign policy agenda of the United States, and the issues it raises are beginning to get a full hearing. After outlining China's growing engagement with Africa and the risks and benefits for Africa and for China, the article considers the implications for the United States. Without exaggerating the situation, or

denying China's legitimate right to search for resources, the US should have concerns about China's role, notably China's support of autocratic and ruinous regimes, such as Sudan and Zimbabwe. With regard to American objectives in Africa - the overcoming of poverty and diseases, America's interest in a stable and growing energy sector, in African resistance to terrorism, in Africa's capacity to be a strong partner in fighting worldwide pandemics, and in Africa graduating from heavy aid dependency - the question arises as to whether China can be a partner rather than a competitor. There are many potential areas of win-win situations, of complementary investments in Africa's growth, in health, and in further integrating Africa into the global economy, and it is the exploration of these possibilities, of cooperation or at least more mutually reinforcing policies, that needs to be on the agenda of all conferences and talks being planned on China in Africa. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**41 Mangu, André Mbata B.**

Assessing the effectiveness of the African Peer Review Mechanism and its impact on the promotion of democracy and good political governance / André Mbata B. Mangu - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 354-388.

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) is a self-monitoring mechanism established by AU member States to ensure that the policies and practices of the countries participating in NEPAD conform to the agreed values, codes and standards contained in the NEPAD Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance, adopted during the AU inaugural summit in Durban. This paper presents findings and recommendations of the APR Panel following an assessment of democracy and good political governance in Ghana, Kenya and Rwanda in 2006. It argues that APRM is an unprecedented mechanism in international law and African politics. Despite shortcomings and challenges, it has the potential to impact positively on the promotion of democracy and good political governance on the African continent. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**42 Mills, Greg**

Hungary's Africa policy : a model for new EU members? / Greg Mills - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 169-174 : tab.

Once a Soviet bloc State, Hungary's foreign policy was closely patterned on that of the Soviet Union. In Africa this meant support for anticolonial and liberation movements and the pursuit of any opportunity to undermine Western strategic interests. Since its transition from a Soviet bloc State in 1989, Hungary has pursued other priorities and

Africa has been neglected. But this may be slowly changing. With its accession to the European Union in May 2004, Hungary has been compelled to take a closer look at Africa, including a keener developmental focus. The Hungarian foreign ministry sees this as being shaped around two modalities: sharing its own democratization experiences through its International Centre for Democratic Transition, and working more closely in international forums with and on behalf of South Africa, as the major African power. However, more than trade and investment, it is arguably in the manner of Hungary's recent economic and political transition, in managing the institutional and structural reforms necessary for a modern economy to survive and prosper, that there is the greatest resonance with Africa. Hungary has, in particular, considerable expertise in tax sector reforms and privatization. A second, related area where Hungary can best place its few available analytical resources at the service of African interests is in focusing on those African countries that face an uphill developmental and democratization battle, largely off the radar screen of the big powers, countries such as Cameroon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Swaziland and Chad. Perhaps the most important lesson of all, however, is the message for democratic activists across the continent that came out of the 1956 Hungarian uprising. Hungarians did not wait for external assistance and while 50 years ago they lost the battle, they did not lose the war. Africa, too, must look to its own resources if it is to progress, whether politically or economically. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **43 Moyen, Léandre Serge**

Contribution au droit africain: "défossiliser" la lecture de Cheikh Anta Diop / par Léandre Serge Moyen - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 2, p. 148-187.

Le présent article propose dans une première partie une lecture juridique de la pensée de Cheikh Anta Diop, c'est à dire, de traduire en des termes juridiques la pensée de celui-ci. Cette lecture permet de mesurer les implications de cette pensée sur la construction d'une théorie du droit africain, et de contribuer à son renouvellement (deuxième partie). Dans l'esprit de Cheikh Anta Diop, l'ensemble des principes concourent à l'affirmation de la souveraineté de l'État africain et à son unité. Pour appuyer sa théorie de la continuité juridique du système de normes africaines (par exemple des droits de l'homme), l'auteur de l'article retient, en se référant à l'œuvre de Cheikh Anta Diop, le principe du lien à travers le droit entre l'Égypte antique et l'Afrique noire. Pour lui, l'universalisme culturel et juridique imprègne le droit africain traditionnel; par la suite, il entre en compétition avec la modernité occidentale qui s'est substituée à



lui, avant d'envahir le droit africain postcolonial. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **44 Murithi, Tim**

The African Union's evolving role in peace operations : the African Union Mission in Burundi, the African Union Mission in Sudan and the African Union Mission in Somalia / Tim Murithi - In: *African Security Review*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 70-82.

The African Union has been operational for close to five years now and it is appropriate to reflect on whether its peace and security architecture will achieve its objectives. In 2002, the AU adopted the Protocol on Peace and Security, which launched the creation of the Peace and Security Council, the African Standby Force, the Continental Early Warning Mechanism and the Panel of the Wise. This architecture is designed to oversee the successful implementation of the AU's peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding initiatives. This article assesses the evolving role of the AU in peace operations. It argues that given the youthfulness of its institutions, the AU has made a significant effort to conduct peace operations, notably in Burundi. However, the limitations of its fledgling institutions have been exposed in the complex humanitarian situation in the Darfur region of Sudan and in Somalia. Ultimately, it is too early to pass a definitive judgement on the AU's peace operations since the paradigm shift in attitudes that the AU is attempting to bring about, and the institutions that it has developed to do so, have to be given the opportunity to work. Bibliogr., note, sum. (p. viii). [Journal abstract]

#### **45 Mwangola, Mshai S.**

'Justice be our shield and defender' : an intellectual property rights regime for Africa / Mshai S. Mwangola - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 143-176.

Protecting intellectual property rights has become essential in encouraging cutting-edge scholarship that advances the frontiers of knowledge. For a long time, the majority of Africa's intelligentsia has worked in local and international environments that have exploited the continent's intellectual capital. Even in contexts where intellectual property rights are enforced, certain constituencies remain at high risk for exploitation. The author uses three case studies to argue for a more comprehensive conversation on this issue encompassing intellectuals working in different contexts and with diverse agendas. The first of these involves the unequal power dynamics between individuals working in different kinds of institutions, in this particular case, complicated by the global North/South divide. The second explores the dynamics of power in intellectual

relationships while the third deals with the challenges emanating from the development and use of endogenous epistemologies in conversation and confrontation with modes of scholarship traditionally privileged in the western(ized) academy. How do we move towards a comprehensive intellectual property rights regime that does not inhibit intellectual freedom of exploration as it protects even the most vulnerable from exploitation? How do we foster a vibrant intellectual environment that is especially nurturing to communities traditionally marginalized within the academy? Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**46 Ndabayakhe, Vuyiswa**

Polygamy in African fiction / Vuyiswa Ndabayakhe and Catherine Addison - In: *Current Writing*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 89-104.

Polygamy in the form of polygyny is still practised all over Africa and remains an obstacle to female emancipation in many countries, including South Africa, where it is recognized legally by the Registration of Customary Marriages Act (2000). If debate about polygamy is often strangely absent from the media and society in African countries, this is certainly not the case in fictional works. This article examines the rhetoric surrounding polygamy in a number of African texts, including critical articles, the 13th-century epic *Sundiata*, Rebecca Hourwich Reyher's biography of a Zulu woman (Christina Sibiya), and novels by Mariama Bâ, Buchi Emecheta, Chinua Achebe, Es'kia Mphahlele, Ama Ata Aidoo, Lazarus Miti and Onuora Nzekwu. Although a small number of these texts argue in favour of the stability and order of traditional African polygamy, the overwhelming majority indict the institution as totally incompatible with any hope of female happiness or self-expression. Sisterhood among women, which is memorably portrayed in many of the texts, especially the female-authored ones, is seen as impossible among co-wives in a polygamous marriage. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**47 No**

*No easy victories : African liberation and American activists over a half-century, 1950-2000* / ed. by William Minter, Gail Hovey, and Charles Cobb Jr. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2008. - XVII, 248 p. : foto's, krt. ; 28 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [229]-235 - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21574-2

Drawing on the voices of activists of several generations, this book explores the history of connections between African liberation and activism in the United States over the period 1950-2000. The story includes solidarity with African struggles for independence

in the 1950s, the reciprocal connections between the civil rights struggle in the US and African liberation, the initiatives of African exiles and visitors, and the complex networks that linked international institutions and activists across both national and ideological boundaries. Following an overview chapter by William Minter, chapters 2 through 6 focus on specific decades: Lisa Brock on the 1950s, Mimi Edmunds on the 1960s, Joseph F. Jordan on the 1970s, David Goodman on the 1980s, and Walter Turner on the 1990s. A series of shorter vignettes at the end of each decade chapter highlight the role of particular individuals and groups. A brief afterword looks at what lies ahead in the changed context for solidarity in the new millennium. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 48 Nouvelle

*Nouvelle génération 25 auteurs à découvrir* / Papa Samba Diop... [et al.]. - Paris : Culturesfrance, 2007. - 167 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Cultures sud, ISSN 0755-3854 ; no. 166) - Met noten.

Ce numéro spécial présente une nouvelle génération de jeunes auteurs francophones originaires d'Afrique subsaharienne (première partie), des Caraïbes (deuxième partie), du Maghreb (troisième partie) et de l'océan Indien (quatrième partie). Papa Samba Diop ouvre la première partie en traitant du roman francophone subsaharien dans les années 2000. Les auteurs considérés ensuite avec leur œuvre sont: Théo Ananissoh (par Sélom Gbanou); Bessora (Auguste Léopold Mbondé Mouangué); Tanella Boni (Madeleine Borgomano); Ousmane Diarra (Jean-Jacques Séwanou Dabla); Fatou Diome (Jacques Chevrier); Eugène Ébodé (Xavier Garnier); Khadi Hane (Papa Samba Diop); Venance Konan (Léontine Gueyes); Léonora Miano (Papa Samba Diop); Mamadou Mahmoud N'Dongo (Marine Piriou); Patrice Nganang (Daniel Delas); Nimrod (Bruno Doucey); Sami Tchak (Éloïse Brezault). Khalid Zekri évoque les thèmes des littératures francophones du Maghreb dans les années 2000, puis il est question des auteurs Salim Bachi, originaire d'Algérie (par Khalid Zekri), et Souad Bahéchar (Assia Belhabib), Rajae Benchemsi (Khalid Zekri), Mohamed Hmoudane (Tahar Bekri), tous trois du Maroc. Pour finir, Kumari R. Issur trace les perspectives qui se dessinent dans la littérature des îles de l'océan Indien. L'attention est ensuite portée plus particulièrement sur Salim Hatubou, originaire des Comores (Ali Abdou Mdahoma) et sur trois écrivains originaires de l'île Maurice: Nathacha Appanah (Kumari R. Issur), Shenaz Patel (Jean-Louis Joubert), et Barlen Pyamootoo (Nivoelisaa Galibert). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 49 Ocheje, Paul D.

"In the public interest" : forced evictions, land rights and human development in Africa / Paul D. Ocheje - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2007), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 173-214.

This article discusses the phenomenon of forced evictions in Africa and the implications for land rights and human development. It argues that the public interest justification often proffered for forced evictions by African governments is a myth. The article proposes three alternative explanations for forced evictions: (a) antiquated and inappropriate planning laws of colonial origin; (b) corruption; and (c) failure of development and land reforms. The escalating urban and rural land crises in Africa, the article argues, violate human rights with grave implications for human development and regional security. The article concludes by proposing a new policy direction based on participatory and more inclusive principles. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**50 Ofcansky, Thomas P.**

A preliminary terrorism reading list for sub-Saharan Africa / by Thomas P. Ofcansky - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2007), no. 103, p. 9-31.

Terrorism in sub-Saharan Africa is not a new phenomenon. However, prior to the attacks on New York and Washington, the scope and amount of terrorism literature pertaining to the subcontinent was relatively modest. In the years following 9/11 (September 11, 2001), there has been an increase in the number of books and articles about terrorism in sub-Saharan Africa. The present bibliography provides a selected sampling of some of the more pertinent literature. Following a section 'General', titles are arranged geographically under the headings East Africa/Horn of Africa, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, West Africa and North Africa, Southern Africa, South Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**51 Okagbue, Osita**

Images and memories of home: African video movies in the diaspora / Osita Okagbue - In: *African Performance Review*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 43-57.

The African video movie, more locally known as 'home video', is ambivalently received in the African diaspora; its reception ranges from passionate enthusiasm through qualified acceptance and mild tolerance to dismissive scepticism. This wide gap in consensus and attitude among viewers of Africa's foremost but still emerging film industry can be attributed to a variety of reasons, and the aim of this paper is to expose these reasons. The author believes that 'Nollywood', the term by which the Nigerian version of this cultural phenomenon is known, is partly responsible for some of the negative perceptions and feelings which audiences, especially those in the African diaspora, have about this robust, occasionally creative and highly profitable industry. The themes (often moral), techniques and (lack of) quality of the films, the author argues, also contribute to

some of the negative perceptions and reception of African video movies, especially among the diaspora viewers. On the other hand, factors accounting for the popularity of home videos in the diaspora include nostalgia, familiarity with the content of the films, a sense of injustice of continuing 'orientalist' representations of Africa in Western media, and the ever-present threat of Western cultural imperialism. The author found that the reception of African home movies in the diaspora depends to a large extent on the attitudes of diasporic Africans to their respective cultures vis-à-vis the cultures of their diasporic contexts. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**52 Okwori, Jenkeri Zakari**

Runaway globalization and the cultural imagination of dependency / Jenkeri Zakari Okwori - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2007), jg. 44, nr. 2, p. 149-162.

This article examines the relationship of complicity between economic globalization and the spread of ideologies about African character, capabilities and potential that are not only 'racialized', but also try to locate Africa's performance in the global phenomenon within a geographic and climatic articulation. The author argues that by linking progress to climate and using environment to establish a hierarchy of regions, neo-imperialist scholars reinscribe the superiority of Europe and North America in the global equation. African response to globalization paradoxically takes varied forms which incorporate ideologies from the North. Globalization and globalism by their nature and design work hand in hand to ensure a hegemonic consciousness among Africans such that even their response to globalization is imagined and mediated from the pedestal of dependence. The way out for Africans is to respond to globalization via the prism of 'globalization from below', or 'grassroots globalization', that is, to determine their terms for partaking in the global in the context of their own existence. Bibliogr., note, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**53 Olutayo, Akinpelu O.**

Capitalism, globalisation and the underdevelopment process in Africa : history in perpetuity / Akinpelu O. Olutayo & Ayokunle O. Omobowale - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 97-112.

This paper looks at the question of why the underdevelopment process in Africa has persisted with capitalism entrenched in the garb of globalization. It first presents the process of the 'capturing' of Africa and its incorporation into the world capitalist economy under the neoclassical or neoliberal political ideology. On the basis of the historical experience of the colonial overlords and the need to ensure a free and unfettered access

to the colonies by the colonial traders and merchants, State capitalism was recommended as the development paradigm for the newly independent African States. The independence era explains the hiccups in the relationship between the elites, on whom governance devolved, and the colonial overlords, leading to 'indigenization' and nationalization in some cases and even outright rejection of the capitalist ideology in others. With the collapse of socialism and the triumph of capitalism, the second onslaught began in earnest with the globalization pandemonium. The last section exposes how this process is being executed and how it ensures the unfettered access to the underdeveloped economies in a return to neoclassical ideology. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **54 Omeje, Kenneth**

The diaspora and domestic insurgencies in Africa / Kenneth Omeje - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2007), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 94-107.

This article examines the emerging discursive reconstruction in the West of the African diaspora, in particular the debate that African diasporas play a prominent role in promoting domestic insurgencies and armed conflicts in their home countries. Based on a taxonomy of the African diaspora vis-à-vis other significant diasporic populations, the article critically explores the views held by many Western Africanists and policymakers about the instrumentality of financial remittances and other logistical support from Africans in the diaspora in the instigation, aggravation and prolongation of political insurgencies and extremist activities in their home countries. The author argues that the widely publicized connection between diaspora finance and terrorism in Africa is largely speculative and groundless. This emerging reconstruction of the image and role of the African diaspora in political conflicts on the continent is essentially a consequence of the post-9/11 re-securitization of Africa as a zone of terror and danger by influential policymakers in the US and, to a lesser extent, the EU. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **55 Politics**

*The politics of digital initiatives concerning Africa* / ed. Al Kagan. - Scottsville : University of KwaZulu-Natal, 2007. - 77 p. ; 21 cm. - (Innovation, ISSN 1025-8892 ; no. 34) - Met noten, samenvattingen.

This issue of 'Innovation' focuses on a Workshop on the Politics of Digital Initiatives concerning Africa, held at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign on August 4-5, 2006. Sixteen librarians, academics, project directors and foundation representatives

from the US and South Africa came together to discuss key themes in panels on the expropriation of African resources, free and universal access to information, partnerships between US and African institutions, and the politics of digital projects concerning Africa. Also discussed was the relevance of two documents in relation to these issues: the 'Archives-Libraries Committee Resolution on Migrated Archives' (1977) and the 'Guidelines of the African Studies Association for Members' Ethical Conduct in Research and Other Professional Undertakings in Africa' (2005) which are included in the issue. The issue contains a summary of workshop issues and decisions by David Easterbrook, an overview by Al Kagan, and papers on content selection issues in digitizing material on South Africa's freedom struggle (Christopher Sanders); the politics of digital "reform and revolution" (Peter Limb); digitization, postcoloniality and archives of the liberation struggles in southern Africa (Premesh Lalu); how Internet-centric projects can stress African universities (Cliff Missen); and digital content licences in South Africa (Charles Masango). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 56 Renaissance

*La renaissance africaine comme alternative au développement : les termes du choix politique en Afrique* / sous la dir. de José do-Nascimento. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 359 p. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-296-05078-5

Ce volume, issu d'un colloque tenu les 21 et 22 janvier 2000, s'intéresse à l'hypothèse de l'avènement de la modernité en Afrique selon un processus de renaissance historique. Ce paradigme serait plus approprié à la problématique de la situation de l'Afrique postcoloniale que celui du développement, en vertu des théories de l'historicité des sociétés africaines s'appuyant, entre autres, sur l'œuvre de Cheikh Anta Diop. Le livre est divisé en six parties: Première partie: Épistémologie d'un concept. Contribution: Deux paradigmes concurrents de la modernité en Afrique (José do-Nascimento). Deuxième partie: L'État et le processus de renaissance africaine. Contributions: La question de l'État dans le discours de Thabo M'Beki sur la renaissance africaine (Annette Laokole Yoram) - Le courant de la renaissance africaine atteste-t-il d'un programme de gouvernement? (Sylviane Lassen) - Les D.O.M. français et l'Afrique: l'exemple peut-il venir du grand frère? (Marie-Louise Thibet). Troisième partie: Les ressorts de la renaissance africaine. Contributions: Esprit d'entreprise et opérateurs économiques en Afrique (Makhtar Diouf) - Les sociétés africaines contemporaines sont-elles porteuses d'un changement historique? (José do-Nascimento) - Recherche scientifique et réflexion politique au regard du projet d'une renaissance africaine (Samba

Buuri Mbuub). Quatrième partie: Les conditions préalables de la renaissance africaine. Contributions: Langues africaines et renaissance africaine (Samba Buuri Mbuub) - L'intelligence de la constitution sociale comme préalable à la refondation de l'État en Afrique (Régis Ngouemo) - Le respect de la Constitution: les leçons du passé (Marc Favero) - La question de l'effectivité du droit constitutionnel en Afrique (José do-Nascimento). Cinquième partie: La créativité esthétique. Contributions: Art contemporain et renaissance africaine (Joëlle Lebussey Fal) - La participation de l'Afrique au renouvellement mondial de l'esthétique (Tatia Hann Loum) - Plaidoyer pour une esthétique panhumaine (Iba Ndiaye Diadji). Sixième partie: La production du sens. Contributions: La pensée politique des mouvements religieux et la renaissance africaine (Pius Ngandu Nkashama) - La référence à l'identité historique et le projet de modernité en Afrique: le point de vue de Senghor, Diop et Towa (José do-Nascimento) - Explication de la symbolique de l'eau, du dollar et du serpent (José do-Nascimento) - Pour une École africaine de la modernité (José do-Nascimento). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## **57 Séminaire**

Séminaire régional pour les secrétaires généraux de gouvernements sur la planification visionnaire, le management stratégique et le suivi de l'action gouvernementale à l'aide des TIC / contrib. de Jacques Mariel Nzouankeu, Ousmane Batoko, Akin Arikawe - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2007), no. 68, p. 1-69.

Cette publication comporte les actes d'un séminaire organisé par le Centre africain de formation et de recherche administratives pour le développement (CAFRAD) à Tanger (Maroc) les 28-30 novembre 2005 sur la planification, la gestion stratégique et les nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC). Un rapport général du colloque précède des textes de communications. Titres des interventions dues à Jacques Mariel Nzouankeu: Évaluation et bilan des programmes actuels de réforme et de la gouvernance en Afrique: bonne gouvernance, État de droit, éthique et professionnalisme, mécanisme africain d'évaluation par les pairs; et: Méthodes stratégiques, visionnaires et participatives fondées sur: l'efficacité, les objectifs, la performance et les résultats, pour la gestion du secrétariat général du gouvernement. Ousmane Batoko présentait trois communications: Planification, coordination, harmonisation, synergie, centralisation/décentralisation de l'action gouvernementale - Collaboration (relation) entre le secrétariat général du gouvernement et les différents partenaires du gouvernement - Préparation de la vision, des missions, des plans d'action et des programmes du gouvernement (communication portant plus particulièrement sur l'expérience du Bénin) - Perspectives d'avenir (suivi du séminaire): collaboration inter-africaine entre les secrétaires généraux des gouvernements. La présentation, en



anglais, d'Akin Arikawe, explique les réformes législatives, de gouvernance, et touchant le secteur public et l'éradication de la pauvreté engagées au Nigeria. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**58 Samson, Melanie**

Developmental local government in postapartheid South Africa? : a feminist rethinking of the State and development in the context of neo-liberalism / Melanie Samson - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 26-57.

There is a need to re-establish a proactive, developmental role for the State in Africa. This article argues that in the current conjuncture such a project must be grounded in a radical reconceptualization of both development and the State. Furthermore, renewed support for a developmental State must overcome the weaknesses within the original model itself. Key amongst these were its blindness towards gender inequalities, and its conceptualization of development as a set of outcomes to be delivered by the State to a passive population. The article argues that in a context where it is difficult to even imagine an alternative to neoliberalism, development should be redefined as building collective capacity to envision, create and struggle for a society and economy free of gender, racial and class exploitation. The State must be reconfigured so that it is both strengthened by and helps to build collective capacity through processes of participatory democracy attentive to addressing and overcoming the inequalities of gender, race and class. Amidst the continent-wide retreat of the State from an active role in the development process, South Africa's postapartheid policy of 'developmental local government' would seem to be grounded in just such a retheorization of the State and development. The article argues, however, that the South African approach is compromised by three weaknesses at the level of policy formulation. These pertain to the liberal conceptualization of participation, the reduction of commitments to gender transformation to a focus on the participation of women, and the endorsement of a contracting vision for the local State which eliminates an active role for either the State or the citizenry in the development process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**59 Sidiropoulos, Elizabeth**

Options for the lion in the age of the dragon / Elizabeth Sidiropoulos - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 97-114.

China's emergence onto the global stage should be regarded as a catalyst to render African countries more able to undertake essential structural reforms and

transformations. Effective long-term engagement with China requires African countries to adopt initiatives that will help position them to meet more easily the challenges of globalization. African policymakers should also seek a better understanding of the varied impacts that powerful new actors such as China can have on their economies. African countries must set the terms and conditions of their engagement with China and link the forging of partnerships with China to the adoption of interventions that will be instrumental to unlocking their potential for growth. When examining China's engagement with, and effect on, Africa, there are three agents of influence to bear in mind: the "host" State or States, because they can determine (up to a point) both the form bilateral engagement takes and the terms of conditions on assistance; the international community and the rules and norms governing aid that have evolved over the past few decades; and China itself, whose aspiration to "great power" status carries with it the recognition that such prestige involves assuming global responsibilities. After setting the context - why is China attractive to Africa and vice-versa - the author considers each of these agents of influence in turn. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**60 Sloth-Nielsen, Julia**

Surveying the research landscape to promote children's legal rights in an African context / Julia Sloth-Nielsen, Benyam D. Mezmur - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 330-353.

This article identifies research themes and topics of special relevance to the furtherance of children's rights in the context of Africa in order to sharpen and strengthen the capacity to promote good practice and promising solutions. The article surveys an array of possibilities for research to promote the implementation of children's rights in an African context. It explores issues including assessing law reform processes in support of child rights in an African context; mainstreaming rights-based approaches in general legal frameworks; strengths and weaknesses in legal approaches to children's rights issues; culture, customary law and children's rights; socioeconomic rights; strategies for enhancing child participation in legal and policy processes; the role of the judiciary, courts and national monitoring mechanisms; and regional mechanisms and children's rights. The article incorporates information from a number of different African jurisdictions, comparing and contrasting efforts at child reform in respect of children's rights. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**61 Texts**

*Texts, tasks, and theories* / ed. by Tobias Robert Klein, Ulrike Auga & Viola Prüschenk. - Amsterdam [etc.] : Rodopi, 2007. - XVI, 218 p. ; 24 cm. - (Versions and subversions in African literatures ; 3) (Matatu, ISSN 0932-9714 ; no. 35) - Met lit. opg. ISBN 978-90-420-2374-1 geb.

This collection of essays - the third in a series of selected papers mainly presented at the international conference "Versions and subversions in African literatures" in Berlin in May 2002 - assesses developing trends in the 21st-century's scholarly discourse on African literature. The first four essays centre on the phenomenon of modernity in African literature: African literature and modernity (Simon Gikandi); African literature and the micropolitics of modernity: explorations of post-traditional society in Wole Soyinka's 'Season of anomy', Nuruddin Farah's 'Sardines', and Tsitsi Dangarembga's 'Nervous conditions' (Frank Schulze-Engler); Kojo Laing and the cultural specifics of an African modernity (Tobias Robert Klein); and Romantic and African notions of poetic language: Shelley and Okot p'Bitek (Fred Opoli). The second section deals with African literature and postcolonial theory: Toward the decolonization of African postcolonial theory: the example of Kwame Appiah's 'In my father's house' vis-à-vis Ama Ata Aidoo's 'Our sister Killjoy', Helon Habila's 'Waiting for an angel', and Ike Oguine's 'A squatter's tale' (Kwadwo Osei-Nyame); The river, the earth, and the spirit world: Joseph Conrad, Chinua Achebe, Ben Okri, and the novel in Africa (Maik Nwosu); Postcoloniality, African poetry, and counter-discourse (Oyenyi Okunoye); and Looking at the local/locale: a postcolonial reading of Lewis Nkosi's 'Mating birds' (Lindy Stiebel). The final section tackles issues related to literature in contemporary society: African literature, African literatures: cultural practice or art practice? (Michael Chapman); Theorizing African feminism(s); the 'colonial' question (Pinkie Mekgwe); The multilayered construction of identity in Alexander Kanengoni's 'Echoing silences' and Farida Karodia's 'The red velvet dress' (Katrin Berndt); and Intellectuals between resistance and legitimation: the cases of Nadine Gordimer and Christa Wolf (Ulrike Auga). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**62 Tourism**

*Tourism in Africa* / [Simon Anholt... et al.]. - [Cape Town] : Shikana Media, 2007. - 135 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (African analyst quarterly, ISSN 1993-8950 ; vol. 2, no. 2)

Tourism is one of Africa's most promising industries. This issue looks at the opportunities, drivers and impediments influencing tourism policy and growth. In 'Brand Africa' Simon Anholt critiques current global perceptions of Africa as characterized by ongoing catastrophe and the reasons why negative "continent brand effect"

predominates. In a series of global and country snapshots, the World Travel and Tourism Council indicates where Sub-Saharan Africa fits in the global travel and tourism landscape and what progress individual countries are making at integrating the industry into the national economy. Jonathan Mitchell and Caroline Ashley regret that many African governments either do not take tourism seriously or fail to make the connection between tourism and poverty reduction, and thus miss out on the potential to link national development strategies with tourism. The Pro-Poor Tourism Partnership details the increasing market share of developing countries in international tourism since the early 1970s. Rinaldo Brau, Alessandro Lanza and Francesco Pigliaru analyse cross-country data on economic growth in order to assess whether specializing in tourism is a good option for a number of less developed countries and regions where development through industrialization is not easy due to persistent gaps in technology levels. Christiaan M. Rogerson argues that the support needs of small enterprises (SMMEs) operating in South Africa's tourism economy are far from homogeneous and that it is therefore essential that different forms of interventions be developed and targeted at different groups of tourism SMMEs. Walter E.A. van Beek describes the differing reactions of the Dogon of Mali and the Kapsiki of north Cameroon to the tourist encounter. In his regular letter from Washington, Tony Carroll reflects on Africa's resurgence as a popular tourist destination. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **63 Vines, Alex**

The scramble for resources : African case studies / Alex Vines - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 63-75.

Africa is of value to China for its natural resources and for the market it represents for cheap exports and Chinese infrastructure investments. From the African viewpoint, China is a preferred partner because its firms are less risk averse than Western firms, and because they take a longer-term view on investment return. China also does not seek as much visible conditionality and is not vocal about governance and human rights issues. The West has found its leverage in Africa challenged by China's willingness to invest in oil-producing States in order to ensure Beijing's energy security. However, China's renewed interest may be a mixed blessing and the image China is projecting in Africa as a common partner in development and as a champion of the South may be less powerful than anticipated. The examples of oil producers Sudan, Nigeria, Angola and Equatorial Guinea, and non-oil producer and recent China convert Liberia, illustrate how Chinese engagement offers business opportunities. They also highlight the risks to greater accountability, respect for the rule of law and transparent business practice in these countries. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**64 White, Lyal**

China in Africa : a relationship of (un)equals in the developing world / Lyal White & Phil Alves - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 55-62.

Africa needs to develop a better understanding of China, one that moves beyond the altruistic impression it currently holds, in order to ensure that the benefits accruing to African countries are maximized. Furthermore, China's evolving relations with other parts of the developing world, notably Latin America, may well hold lessons for African countries. Africa-China relations should be based on mutual reciprocity that will ensure long-term sustainable development in Africa, but at the same time satisfy the economic requirements and unrelenting appetite of China through reliable access to commodities. However, the emerging pattern of trade and investment between China and Africa is more "North-South" than not, implying limited developmental benefit for African economies, in particular through the growth of labour-intensive industrial activity. It seems that African countries, desperate for investment, are making potentially unwise concessions to Chinese investors, notably concerning the temporary importation of Chinese labour. Another growing area of concern is China's close engagement with some of Africa's weakest States. The combination of China's commercial activities and policy of official non-interference in domestic affairs has, in certain African countries, begun to regenerate or compound governance problems, as exemplified by Sudan, and to a lesser degree Chad, Liberia, Zimbabwe and Angola. In this respect it is crucial that China realizes the need to become a responsible stakeholder in the international political economic system. Note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**65 Wolde-Rufael, Yemane**

The revenue- expenditure nexus : the experience of 13 African countries / Yemane Wolde-Rufael - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 273-283 : tab.

This paper investigates the causal relationship between government revenue and government expenditure for 13 African countries within a multivariate framework using a modified version of the Granger causality test due to Toda and Yamamoto (1995). The empirical evidence suggests that there was a bi-directional causality running between expenditure and revenue for Mauritius, Swaziland and Zimbabwe; no causality in any direction for Botswana, Burundi and Rwanda; unidirectional causality running from revenue to expenditure for Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Mali and Zambia; and a unidirectional causality running from expenditure to revenue for Burkina Faso only. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**66 Yang Lihua**

Africa: a view from China / Yang Lihua - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs:* (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 23-32 : tab.

China sees its relations with Africa as an important part of South-South cooperation. Since the 1950s, friendship has been the key word in Sino-African relations. Now, in the early part of the 21st century, China and Africa are establishing a new type of strategic partnership to face the challenges of modernization and development thrown up by globalization. The partnership is being built according to the principles and goals adopted by the 2000 Forum on China-Africa Cooperation in Beijing. The relationship was consolidated at the Forum's Second Ministerial Conference in Addis Ababa in 2003 and the Action Plan for 2004-2006 has seen the cooperation become broader. Greater economic cooperation will contribute to sustainable development in both China and Africa. Trade between China and African countries is growing rapidly and Chinese investment in Africa is on the rise, with the biggest potential area for investment being natural resources exploration, particularly energy and mineral. With the exploration of resources, China is actively participating in construction projects in the host countries. Apart from economic cooperation, China and Africa can also share experiences on common issues and challenges in development. With the changing global situation in the world and in both China and Africa, it is necessary to strengthen communication and coordination between the two regions and their people. Differences in economic structures, legal systems and even in language and culture might be problems in doing business. So there is a need for increasing contact and for building mutual understanding and trust. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**67 Yoroms, Gani Joses**

Strengthening the capacity for conflict resolution and early warning systems in Africa / Gani Joses Yoroms - In: *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs:* (2005), vol. 31, no. 2, p. 1-21.

This article conceptualizes early warning systems (EWS) as a conflict resolution mechanism in the context of conflict prevention, conflict management and conflict resolution in Africa. Secondly, it discusses the development of early warning systems for conflict prevention and resolution by organizations such as the UN, the OAU/AU and ECOWAS. Thirdly, it looks at problems arising from the application of early warning systems in Africa, which include the role of governments, the rise of militias, and the costs involved. Finally, the article examines some measures for strengthening EWS mechanisms on the continent. Africa needs to build a regional defence force which can

be swiftly deployed in moments of crisis. Other measures include the mobilization and education of African people on the importance of EWS for conflict resolution, the expression by African leaders of the political will to end conflicts, and the revision of the AU non-interference clause. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## NORTHEAST AFRICA

### ERITREA

#### **68 Kifleyesus, Abbebe**

Folk-fairs and festivals : cultural conservation and national identity formation in Eritrea / Abbebe Kifleyesus - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2007), vol. 47, cah. 186, p. 249-276.

The State of Eritrea promotes folk-fairs and festivals in order to facilitate its "unity in diversity" policy, and create communal interaction and cohesion among its peoples. These regional and national folk-fairs and festivals provide a ground for interaction between local communities and the State in which local communities expect economic benefits from the State and, conversely, the State attempts to popularize its policies of cultural pluralism or tolerance to multiculturalism by encouraging the articulation of local cultural traditions in terms of national integration. The staging of local culture therefore always has a national dimension, even when the expressive and material culture is of local origin, and can be an important factor in cultural conservation and national identity formation. The article looks at how State policy fosters national unity while respecting cultural diversity using the annual Festival 'Érétra' as a case in point. Bibliogr, notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

#### **69 Müller, Tanja R.**

Bare life and the developmental State: implications of the militarisation of higher education in Eritrea / Tanja R. Müller - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 111-131.

Of late, it has been recognized that the neoliberal agenda has failed major parts of the developing world. The importance of the State for achieving wider objectives of 'development' has come to the fore again. In this context, debates on the feasibility of the developmental State have resurfaced. This article looks at these issues in relation to Eritrea. First Eritrea is discussed as a developmental State based on a particular understanding of biopolitics. Biopolitics is conceived as a form of national governance

systematically managing the properties of the population with the ultimate objective of continuous reproduction of life in society - and as such based on what Agamben (1998) calls 'the politicization of bare life as such'. Taking the example of higher education, it is shown how the biopolitical project as applied to education policies and human resource development at first succeeded in terms of reinforcing personal nationalism, while at the same time opening up spaces for the fulfilment of personal aspirations. Since 2001, however, the biopolitical project has turned 'pernicious' and has become a tool of oppression. These developments, if they are to continue, will not only jeopardize the State's developmental agenda but may lead to the Eritrean polity in its present form becoming unviable. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**70 Mekonnen, Daniel R.**

The abolition of female circumcision in Eritrea : inadequacies of new legislation / Daniel R. Mekonnen - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 389-411.

Female circumcision is one of the most prevalent forms of violence against women in Eritrea. In an effort to tackle the challenges of this harmful traditional practice, a growing international awareness has emerged in the last few decades, resulting in the adoption of conventions and declarations at the international level, and policies and legislation at the national level. Eritrea has recently (2007) adopted legislation banning female circumcision, joining the ranks of a few African countries which have adopted similar mechanisms. This paper discusses the shortcomings of the new legislation and the overall strategy of the Eritrean government in the eradication of female circumcision. It is submitted that, in countries such as Eritrea, where female circumcision is culturally deeply rooted, outright criminalization without effective accompanying mechanisms is not always advisable. Female circumcision can only be eradicated by a multidimensional approach. Such an approach must encompass meaningful and comprehensive education and campaign programmes, the involvement of independent democratic institutions and processes, as well as community and civil society engagement, all of which are vitally important in the eradication of female circumcision. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**ETHIOPIA**

**71 Abbink, Jon**

Reconstructing Haberland reconstructing the Wolaitta: writing the history and society of a former Ethiopian kingdom / Jon Abbink - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 1-15 : krt.



This paper takes up the methodological issue of combining archived fieldwork notes and contemporary field data in the reconstruction of the recent history of Wolaitta, a former Ethiopian kingdom. The archived data consist of the notes of the German ethnologist Eike Haberland (1924-1992), while the field data are derived from the author's own field research in Wolaitta since 2001. Although Haberland developed fundamentally new insights on southern Ethiopia, the international impact of his work has been limited, partly by his specific ethnohistorical approach, partly because he published almost exclusively in German. One of the questions addressed is why Haberland, despite his large corpus of notes on Wolaitta, never succeeded in writing a monograph on this people, a work he already announced in the late 1950s as 'forthcoming'. The present author argues that Haberland had become aware of the limits of his paradigm of reconstructing cultural history and of the relatively static nature of his organizing concepts. The place of Wolaitta in Ethiopian history was more complex than just an 'intermediate type' between Ethiopian high culture and the small-scale, decentralized indigenous societies of the south. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **72 Amborn, Hermann**

The contemporary significance of what has been : three approaches to remembering the past: lineage, gada, and oral tradition / Hermann Amborn ; transl. by Ruth Schubert - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 53-84 : fig.

For current discourse among the Burji, Konso and D'iraasa of southwest Ethiopia, whose origin lies in a common settlement area, the present time constitutes a spatio-temporal system of coordinates in which modern attitudes to the past intersect or are knotted with group 'memories'. The word 'memory' is used here to refer to the common memory of a local group of people. The paper examines why certain events are remembered and how their transmission is expressed. Linked to this is the question of the meaning of memory. The paper examines three lines in the working of memory and memory transmission: oral traditions referring to mytho-historical time; the 'gada' (generation set) system, which focuses on cyclical time; and genealogies, which show long chains of lineages referring to linear time. Although all three groups have origin myths, all have or had a 'gada' system, and they are all divided into clans and lineages, each group 'chose' its own specific trail of memory from a common treasure trove of cultural knowledge. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **73 Lightbourne, Muriel**

Organization and legal regimes governing seed markets and farmers' rights in Ethiopia / Muriel Lightbourne - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2007), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 285-315 : tab.

In 2005 the government of Ethiopia prepared many proclamations, regulations and guidelines dealing with biosafety, traditional knowledge and plant breeders' rights, with a view to implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Cartagena Protocol to the CBD on Biosafety (CPB), and to joining the World Trade Organization. In the course of the lengthy negotiations of the Food and Agriculture Organization International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Ethiopian government decided not to include coffee in the list, annexed to the treaty, of plants covered by the multilateral system of facilitated germplasm flows. The purpose of this paper is to analyse these texts and the potential bargaining power of Ethiopia regarding coffee germplasm transactions, after a rapid description of the general context of seed production and seed markets in Ethiopia. It concludes that policies aimed at improving germplasm and final product quality, and rewarding farmers for their contribution in this process, are paramount. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**74 Odunsi, S.B.**

Medical confidentiality: right of HIV/AIDS patient and the third party interest / S.B. Odunsi & A.O. Nwafor - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 249-271.

Contact tracing or partner notification entails a doctor or public health officer informing the sexual partners of patients diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. Essentially, contact tracing involves the doctor disregarding the right of the patient to medical confidentiality in respect of the HIV status. A physician would only be legally bound to notify sexual partners when legislation provides for the power or duty to do so, or where there is a duty to warn under common law. But, does such a duty exist in law, and if not, is it desirable that it should exist? These are some of the issues addressed in this paper. It pays specific attention to the legal and ethical positions on the subject in Nigeria, Ethiopia and Australia, all countries where there is no statutory duty imposed on a physician to warn an identified sexual partner of a person infected with HIV/AIDS. But rules of law aside, there is an existing moral obligation on physicians to protect identifiable individuals from any serious threat of harm if they have information that could prevent such harm. Imposing a duty to warn on physicians will ensure that, at least, some sexual partners would have reasonable chances of being saved from HIV/AIDS infection, and this can translate into significant reduction in the spread of the disease. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SUDAN

**75 Okereke, C. Nna-Emeka**

The African Union and conflict resolution in Africa: reflections on the civil war in Sudan / C. Nna-Emeka Okereke - In: *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs*: (2005), vol. 31, no. 2, p. 105-128.

This article offers historical insights into the armed conflict in Sudan and the efforts of the AU to find a lasting solution. It posits that the root cause of the conflict can be traced to the British colonial policy of 'divide and rule' which intensified the traditional Afro-Arab dichotomy and laid the foundation for the politics of non-accommodation, which subsequently translated into overt interracial conflict after independence. The article further examines the nature of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) peace process in Sudan and argues that the civil war provides a litmus test for the competence of the AU in conflict resolution on the continent. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA**

GENERAL

**76 Abdulai, David N.**

Attracting foreign direct investment for growth and development in sub-Saharan Africa : policy options and strategic alternatives / David N. Abdulai - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 1-23 : tab.

While Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is known to bring much-needed capital to developing countries, it also brings with it skills and new technology. For most countries in sub-Saharan Africa, whose economies have recently recovered from a long period of stagnation, FDI inflows are needed to accelerate growth and development. Several countries in the region registered impressive growth rates in the 1990s, with some attaining and sustaining double-digit growth rates in most recent times. However, if sub-Saharan Africa is to accelerate its growth rates to enable it to move the majority of its peoples out of poverty, it must attract more FDI. Efforts so far have been encouraging. However, when compared to countries in South East Asia, FDI inflows into sub-Saharan Africa pale. What are the causes for such low FDI inflows to this region? How can sub-Saharan Africa attract more FDI for its growth and development efforts? What policy options are available to these countries? What strategic alternatives can sub-Saharan

countries adopt to increase FDI inflows? What role can multilateral and bilateral organizations play in this effort? This paper addresses these questions by examining FDI flows into sub-Saharan Africa over the period 1995-2000 and examines ways through which the subregion can further attract FDI to enable it to attain sustainable growth and development. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **77 Afrique**

*L'Afrique face à ses défis démographiques : un avenir incertain* / sous la dir. de Benoît Ferry. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2007. - 379 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., samenvattingen.

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L'Afrique subsaharienne se trouve confrontée à de nombreux défis démographiques, liés notamment à la jeunesse de sa population, au rythme de sa croissance et à une transition démographique tardive et limitée. Existe-t-il une exception démographique africaine ou s'agit-il d'un décalage dans le temps? Cet ouvrage collectif replace la question démographique au cœur des débats sur les facteurs structurels de la croissance et du développement. Il est introduit par une analyse de synthèse de Jean-Pierre Guengant, qui fournit une vue d'ensemble de la dynamique démographique africaine passée, actuelle et future. Dominique Tabutin, Bruno Schoumaker et Bruno Masquelier donnent un aperçu de la transition sanitaire et de la mortalité en Afrique subsaharienne. Philippe Hugon explore le rôle déterminant de l'éducation et de la santé dans le processus de développement. Patrice Vimard et Raïmi Fassassi abordent la question de la demande d'enfants en Afrique subsaharienne afin de mieux comprendre les fondements de sa forte fécondité. Dominique Tabutin examine les relations entre la pauvreté et la fécondité et Gervais Beninguisse examine les comportements sexuels et reproductifs des jeunes. S'appuyant sur l'ensemble des contributions, la synthèse de Patrice Vimard présente les principaux liens entre les questions de population, en incluant la santé de la reproduction, et la croissance économique. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **78 Afrique**

*L'Afrique subsaharienne et la mondialisation* / sous la dir. de Vincent Aucante ; préf. de Crescenzo Sepe. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 265 p. : krt. ; 25 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-04889-8

Cet ouvrage collectif est issu d'un colloque tenu les 29 et 30 avril 2004 à Rome, sur le thème "L'Afrique subsaharienne entre mondialisation et diversité culturelle". Il a pour

objectif d'interroger le paradoxe de cette partie du monde qu'est l'Afrique, qui semble à la fois absente et présente de la mondialisation, selon plusieurs perspectives: culturelle, économique, politique et religieuse. En outre, le libéralisme comme moteur de la "globalisation" est questionné. Le livre comprend six parties: 1) Mondialisation et dialogue interreligieux (Juvénal Ilunga-Muya); 2) Cultures africaines. Contributions: Le paradoxe global (Simon Njami) - Mondialisation et diversité culturelle: le rôle du christianisme (Juvénal Ilunga-Muya) - Réflexions éthiques sur l'avenir des populations en Afrique (Enrico dal Covolo); 3) Les religions en Afrique: christianisme, religions traditionnelles, islam, sectes. Contributions: L'exigence d'universalisation des conduites éthiques en christianisme: une chance pour la mondialisation (Geneviève Médevielle) - L'Afrique comme modèle d'un non-désenchantement du monde (Jean-Pierre Dozon) - La notion de développement dans la pensée de l'Église catholique africaine (Roberto Papini) - Islam, paix et pluralisme (Souleymane Bachir Diagne); 4) Peut-on sortir des conflits africains? Contributions: Les chemins de la paix (Mario Giro) - L'expérience mozambicaine (Matteo Zuppi) - À propos du Soudan (Miguel Ángel Ayuso Guixot) - L'expérience gabonaise ou la doctrine du partage du pouvoir comme fondement de la paix civile (Bruno Ben); 5) L'économie africaine. Contributions: Le miracle africain aura-t-il lieu? (Jérôme Bindé) - Perspectives africaines sur le FMI (Jean Coussy) - L'avenir du NEPAD (Jean-Christophe Belliard); 6) Gouvernance et sociétés. Contributions: La gouvernance en Afrique (Renato R. Martino) - Démocratisations, conflits et mondialisation au sortir de la Guerre froide (Roland Marchal) - L'avenir de l'enfance africaine (Catherine Maia) - Le droit à l'alimentation et l'Afrique (Roberto Papini) - Conclusions (Francis Arinze, Jean-Michel Debrat). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **79 Badmus, Isiaka Alani**

Small arms and light weapons proliferation and conflicts: three African case studies / Isiaka Alani Badmus - In: *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs*: (2005), vol. 31, no. 2, p. 61-104 : tab.

This article argues that the intractability of African conflicts is due to the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The growing and uncontrolled trade in SALW has made the resolution of conflicts in Africa a mammoth task, which is illustrated here by the cases of Somalia, Angola and Liberia. Compounding the problem is the lack of sincerity on the part of exporting countries in putting in place proper mechanisms of arms control. Supplying States often deal clandestinely with sub-State actors, such as warlords, thereby undermining the efforts of the international community. The article also argues that the call for stemming the supply of SALW to conflict-prone regions is inadequate.

Concentrating on the supply-side of weapons' control without paying attention to the real causes of the demand for weapons offers only a temporary solution to the problem. To curb the menace of SALW proliferation, both the supply and the demand sides of control must be addressed. The fight against illegal arms trafficking must take place on three levels - national, regional and international. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**80 Broohm, Octave Nicoué**

États-Nations et citoyenneté: enjeux africains dans le contexte actuel de la mondialisation / Octave Nicoué Broohm - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 79, p. 221-235.

L'auteur se propose d'examiner les implications de la conjoncture mondiale dans le contexte africain, pour appréhender la question de l'État-nation et la remise en cause de sa forme, conséquence des évolutions actuelles dues à la mondialisation. Y a-t-il du sens à parler de la production des conditions de l'action politique en Afrique? Si oui, dans quel cadre? N'est-il pas chimérique pour le continent africain, davantage fragilisé dans ce contexte, de s'en tenir à l'ordre national étatique? L'État africain souffre d'un triple déficit de légitimité, d'institutionnalisation et de régulation territoriale. En Afrique subsaharienne en particulier, les phénomènes de la décomposition de l'État et de l'exacerbation des replis identitaires sont parfois trop facilement mis au compte des effets de la mondialisation. Or, toutes les mobilisations identitaires ne sont pas la conséquence de la mondialisation. On constate en fait le recul programmé de l'État dans un certain nombre de domaines et son renforcement dans d'autres. La modernité politique est projet d'autonomie individuelle et collective inséparablement. L'État-nation reste encore largement l'espace de perception des identités politiques, le site des luttes sociales pour l'égalité des droits et le lieu de la mise en sens des choix idéologiques et politiques de millions de personnes à travers le monde, et l'Afrique ne peut s'exclure du mouvement. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**81 Christianismes**

*Christianismes du Sud a l'épreuve de l'Europe* / [André Mary... et al.]. - Paris : Éditions de l'EHESS, 2008. - 251 p. ; 25 cm. - (Archives de sciences sociales des religions, ISSN 0335-5985 ; 143) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-7132-2191-0

L'Europe semble découvrir le phénomène des "Églises africaines" du fait de la circulation migratoire des chrétiens d'Afrique. Autour de questions telles que celle d'identité, de pluralité culturelle, d'intégration, ce numéro considère ces "Églises Indépendantes" inscrites dans des réseaux transnationaux dans des pays européens, et

en même temps dans un cadre global de mondialisation. Titres des contributions: Introduction: africanité et christianité: une interaction première (André Marty) - Enchantment and identity : African Christians in Europe (Gerrie ter Haar) - Migration et pentecôtisme à Bruxelles : expériences croisées (Maïté Maskens) - Les pentecôtismes "indigènes": la double scène africaine et européenne (Sandra Fancello) - Le christianisme céleste en France et en Belgique (Christine Henry, Joël Noret) - Les kimbanguistes en Europe: d'une génération à l'autre (Aurélien Mokoto-Gampiot) - "I am married to Jesus"! : the feminization of new African diasporic religiosity (Afeosemine Adogame) - Un 'kilombo' à Paris : l'itinéraire d'une prophétesse de l'Église évangélique du Congo (Bernard Coyault) - Pentecôtisme et migration: le prophétisme (manqué) de "La Cité de Sion" (Damien Mottier) - Une congrégation pentecôtiste congolaise à Montréal: christianisme du Sud, bouture québécoise (Géraldine Mossière) - "Africains" en paroisses de banlieues (Brigitte Bleuzen) - Postface : entre l'ethnie et la secte: les dérives de l'essentialisme (Nathalie Luca). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 82 Connaître

*Connaître les médias d'Afrique subsaharienne : problématiques, sources et ressources* / sous la dir. de Annie Lenoble-Bart et André-Jean Tudesq. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2008. - 176 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Bibliogr.: p. [115]-164. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 978-2-8458-6996-7

Cet ouvrage collectif constitue un guide sur les médias en Afrique subsaharienne, principalement en langue française, anglaise et portugaise, et en aborde les structures, le contenu (presse écrite, radio, télévision), et l'audience. À l'intérieur de ces trois grands axes, il distingue les études historiques, elles-mêmes réparties entre période coloniale, premières décennies de l'indépendance, et études du temps présent à partir des années 1990. Il présente les grands organismes de conservation des documents concernant les médias et leurs archives ainsi que des sites internet mais aussi quelques-uns des centres spécialisés sur l'Afrique, et enfin des bibliographies thématiques. Il comprend également des études de cas, développés par les auteurs sous forme de synthèses et de fiches, ou donnés en référence. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 83 Cour, Jean-Marie

Peuplement, urbanisation et développement rural en Afrique sub-saharienne: un cadre d'analyse démo-économique et spatial / Jean-Marie Cour - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 223/224, p. 363-401 : graf., krt., tab.

Peut-on demander à un agriculteur africain de produire plus pour gagner plus et d'adopter des techniques de production plus intensives? Oui, si et seulement si cet agriculteur est assuré de pouvoir écouler le surplus de production sur le marché et si ce marché est accessible, prévisible et en croissance régulière. Pour relever les défis de l'agriculture africaine, il faut donc commencer par comprendre comment s'opère la division du travail entre producteurs ruraux et consommateurs urbains. Il faut se demander pourquoi et comment les villes attirent les migrants et se demander ce qu'il advient des nouveaux citoyens. Et il faut comprendre comment le milieu rural et le milieu urbain interagissent. En un mot, il faut commencer par s'intéresser au processus de peuplement, au sens de la croissance et de la redistribution de la population. En insistant sur le rôle moteur de la demande régionale dans la transformation de l'agriculture et de l'économie rurale, cet article invite à se préoccuper un peu moins de la production agricole proprement dite et à changer ainsi de paradigme. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 16) et en anglais (p. 24-25). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**84 De Renzio, Paolo**

Aide publique, budgets et "redevabilité": un article de synthèse / Paolo De Renzio - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 223/224, p. 133-159 : graf.

Cet article passe en revue la littérature récente sur l'accroissement du volume de l'aide et de son efficacité. Pour faire progresser l'appropriation par les pays bénéficiaires et renforcer tant les systèmes budgétaires que la redevabilité gouvernementale, les bailleurs de fonds commencent à mettre en œuvre des modalités d'aide telles que l'appui budgétaire global (ABG). Toutefois, des évaluations récentes de programmes de l'ABG et de la réforme de la gestion des finances publiques (GFP) soulignent certaines faiblesses qui mettent en cause le rôle joué par les bailleurs, qui négligent les questions de planification et la faisibilité technique et politiques des réformes, dans les changements institutionnels. A cet égard, les facteurs relevant de l'économie politique sont souvent négligés. De plus, dans certains pays, les bailleurs sont profondément impliqués dans les processus d'élaboration de politiques clés, handicapant ainsi leur capacité à jouer un rôle plus constructif. Par conséquent, la volonté de renforcer la redevabilité nationale demeure un objectif insaisissable. La plupart des cas et des exemples dans cet article sont tirés d'Afrique sub-saharienne. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 21). [Résumé extrait de la revue]



## 85 Enjeux

*Enjeux littéraires et construction d'espaces démocratiques en Afrique subsaharienne I* sous la dir. de Maria-Benedita Basto. - Paris : EHESS, 2007. - 265 p. ; 21 cm. - (Dossiers africains) - Bibliogr. : p. 229-258. - Met noten. ISBN 978-2-912915-04-7

Réunissant des contributions de spécialistes de la littérature, d'anthropologues, d'historiens, de philosophes, d'écrivains et d'éditeurs, cet ouvrage tente de relever trois défis: repenser le lien entre littérature et politique; réfléchir sur la relation entre littérature et savoir et interroger les usages conjoints des termes "littérature" (ou "enjeux littéraires"), "démocratie" (ou "espaces démocratiques") et "Afrique". Il s'agit de littérature aussi bien francophone, qu'anglophone et lusophone. Les textes des contributions sont regroupés en quatre parties: 1) Trajectoires: 1987-2002: Quinze années de littératures africaines (Bernard Magnier) - Écriture africaine et démocratie: quelques réflexions générales (Pierre Halen); 2) Écriture littéraire, communauté et subjectivation politique: Le philologue et le conteur: littérature, communauté, démocratie (Jacques Rancière) - Le royaume du python : réflexion sur les langages "individualistes" dans la littérature africaine de langue étrangère (Kangni Alem) - Littérature mystique et micropolitique de la démocratie (Xavier Garnier); 3) Scènes démocratiques, littérature et savoirs critiques: la production scripturale de la démocratie ou le sens commun entre journalisme, littérature, philosophie et sciences sociales (Jean Copans) - Wole Soyinka, les enjeux esthétiques d'une ambition démocratique (Alain Ricard) - Écriture politique et politique de l'écriture au Congo (Boniface Mongo Mboussa) - Littérature et savoir en Afrique subsaharienne (Bernard Mouralis) - Poésie et aspirations démocratiques: le djihad en pays haoussa (Michel Naumann); 4) Écritures et constructions identitaires: L'histoire nationaliste des Oromo d'Éthiopie contre le dénigrement et face à l'exil (Éloi Ficquet) - Enjeux, double je(ux): hétéronymie, genre et nation dans "Eu, o Povo" de António Quadros/Mutimati Barnabé João (Maria-Benedita Basto) - "Ce petit quelque chose": démocratie et renaissance chez Mohamed Sangaré et Aly Diallo (Clemens Zobel). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 86 Entre

*Entre la parole et l'écrit : contributions à l'histoire de l'Afrique en hommage à Claude-Hélène Perrot I* sous la dir. de Monique Chastanet et Jean-Pierre Chrétien. - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 270 p., [12] p.foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Bibliogr.: p. [261]-267. - Met noten. ISBN 978-2-8458-6994-3

Les textes de cet ouvrage collectif sur l'histoire et l'oralité en Afrique, hommage à Claude-Hélène Perrot, sont réunis en trois parties intitulées : 1) Épistémologie, histoire et oralité; 2) Identités, sources orales et sources écrites; 3) Interférences entre l'oral et l'écrit. 1) Le savoir historique et ses détenteurs en Afrique noire (Nicoué Gayibor) - Pour une historiographie des traditions orales: la fin d'une époque dans la région des Grands Lacs? (Jean-Pierre Chrétien) - Relations de voyage, critique historique et théorie du discours: une archéologie du dialogue dans le golfe de Guinée au XVIIe siècle (Gérard Chouin) - Oralité et récits de vie: repenser l'histoire sociale et politique du Sénégal (Babacar Fall) - Famines, subsistances et enjeux sociopolitiques dans les traditions historiques: exemples soninkés (Sénégal, Mauritanie, Mali) (Monique Chastanet). 2) Migrations anoufo et chronologie (Nord-Togo) (Badlow-Koffi Tcham) - Histoire des origines des Fang (Gabon) du XIVe siècle à nos jours (Wilson-André Ndombet) - Les Vezo de l'espace littoral du Fiherenana (Sud-Ouest de Madagascar): hier et aujourd'hui (Mansaré Marikandia) - Peuplement de l'espace et conflits interethniques au Burkina Faso (XVIIIe-XIXe siècle): l'exemple des Dagara et de leurs voisins (Pierre-Claver Hien) - Identité, contestation et métissage: la chanson malgache dans les années 1970-1980 (Jean-Claude Rabeherifara et Françoise Raison-Jourde). 3) Aura Poku sur Internet ou les derniers avatars de la tradition "orale" baule (Côte d'Ivoire) (Fabio Viti) - Ce que nous apprend la tradition orale des Krou de Côte d'Ivoire... sur les origines de l'ancien président du Ghana Kwame Nkrumah (Alfred Schwartz) - Les formes senoufo de l'oralité dans l'œuvre du révérend père Pierre Knops (Tiona Ouattara) - Formation et transmission de traditions orales sur les Hottentots dans le milieu européen du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (fin du XVIIe siècle) (François-Xavier Fauvelle-Aymar) - Le "Bulletin de la Société des recherches Congolaises" (1922-1938); valorisation des sources orales en histoire de l'Afrique centrale (Guy-Claver Loubamono-Bessacque). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **87 Favreau, Louis**

*L'Afrique qui se refait : initiatives socioéconomiques des communautés et développement en Afrique noire* / sous la dir. de Louis Favreau, Abdou Salam Fall, avec la collab. de Chantale Doucet. - Québec : Presses de l'Université du Québec, 2007. - XVIII, 393 p. : graf., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Collection pratiques et politiques sociales et économiques) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 2-7605-1325-4

Les trois parties de cet ouvrage collectif considèrent divers types d'initiatives engagées pour appuyer le développement de l'Afrique et de leur renouvellement: 1) Les initiatives socioéconomiques structurantes des communautés en Afrique de l'Ouest; 2) Les

initiatives panafricaines et internationales de démocratisation du développement; 3) La coopération Nord-Sud, les mouvements citoyens et la reconstruction d'États sociaux dans le Sud. Sujets traités: 1) MPE agroalimentaires au Sénégal (Ousmane Guèye); services collectifs urbains (Sambou Ndiaye); économie informelle et pratiques populaires au Congo-Brazzaville (Appolinaire Attant Ngouari); collectivités locales en Guinée et au Niger (Youssouf Sanogo); jeunesse (Lucie Fréchette); coopératives d'habitat au Sénégal (Abdou Salam Fall); portrait d'Aminata Dramane Traoré (Chantale Doucet et Youssouf Sanogo); femmes et petites entreprises en Guinée (Djakagbé Kaba); l'association de femmes Watinooma de Kaya au Burkina Faso (Uzziel Twagilimana); le réseau africain pour le développement intégré (RADI) (Dame Sall). 2) syndicalisme africain (Sid Ahmed Soussi, Guy Bellemare et Sara Verret); coton équitable et coopératives agricoles au Mali (Youssouf Sanogo); commerce équitable au Sénégal et au Burkina Faso (Louis Favreau, Jean-Frédéric Lemay et Nathalie McSween); diasporas ouest-africaines (Chantale Doucet et Louis Favreau); finance communautaire et solidaire en Afrique de l'Ouest (Chantale Doucet et Nathalie Proulx); coopération internationale décentralisée et développement local (Guinée, Mali, Burkina Faso) (Idiatou Bah); la diaspora togolaise pour la démocratie (DIASTODE) au Canada (Adjé Kpadé). 3) ONG canadiennes et québécoises (Nancy Thede et Daniel Tremblay); jumelage Saint-Louis et Lille (Sambou Ndiaye); vision et contribution du Québec sur l'économie sociale et solidaire (Yves Vaillancourt); entretien avec Humberto Ortiz sur l'économie solidaire à la rencontre de Dakar (2005); reconstruction d'États sociaux au Sud (Louis Favreau et Abdou Salam Fall). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 88 Forum

Forum pan-africain des secrétaires généraux de gouvernements / contrib. de Hage G. Geingob... [et al.] - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2007), no. 68, p. 73-133.

Les 26-28 octobre 2006 s'est tenu à Antananarivo (Madagascar) un colloque panafricain des secrétaires généraux de gouvernements sur le thème: Les nouvelles approches d'organisation et de gestion des affaires gouvernementales à travers l'utilisation des TIC (technologies de l'information et de la communication). À un rapport général dans cette publication, font suite des communications. Titres: Initiatives required for marching towards a national vision (par Hage G. Geingob, sur la Namibie) - La détermination du rôle et de la place du secrétaire général du gouvernement au sein du gouvernement et des autres institutions de l'État (missions, objectifs, etc.) (par Alice Rajaonah) - Les TIC au service des nouvelles méthodes de management des affaires du gouvernement (par

Andry Razafindrazaka) - Organisation et fonctionnement des secrétariats généraux de gouvernements en Afrique: les technologies de l'information et de communication au service des gouvernements africains (par Simon Mamosi Lelo) - La détermination des relations du secrétariat général du gouvernement avec les autres institutions: cas de Madagascar (par Armand Zafina). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**89 Fosu, Augustin Kwasi**

Gains from trade : implications for labour market adjustment and poverty reduction in Africa / Augustin Kwasi Fosu and Andrew Mold - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 20-48 : graf., tab.

This paper reassesses the gains from trade for sub-Saharan Africa, and draws their implications for labour market adjustment and poverty reduction. It reviews previous studies on multilateral liberalization, focusing on the findings from Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) models with relevance to African economies. The implications of these findings for poverty reduction are discussed. The authors' CGE exercise supports the hypothesis that African countries cannot expect substantial gains from further multilateral liberalization. Moreover, given the sharp contraction of import-competing sectors in response to trade liberalization in many African economies, coupled with insufficient compensation through labour market adjustments in other sectors, the study suggests that the ultimate impact on poverty reduction is likely to be small or even negative. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**90 Garenne, Michel**

Long-term population effect of male circumcision in generalised HIV epidemics in sub-Saharan Africa / Michel Garenne - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 1-8 : tab.

This paper examines the relationship between male circumcision and HIV prevalence and incidence in sub-Saharan African countries that have generalized HIV epidemics. In South Africa, the mean yearly HIV incidence and an estimate of the net reproduction rate of the epidemic were computed from antenatal clinic data for the period 1994-2004, and then compared, by province, to prevailing levels of male circumcision (high, medium and low). In South Africa, mean yearly HIV incidence and net reproduction rate of the epidemic were not lower in provinces with higher levels of male circumcision. For thirteen other countries where Demographic and Health Survey data were available, male HIV prevalence in circumcised and noncircumcised groups was compared. A meta-analysis of that data, contrasting male HIV seroprevalence according to circumcision

status, showed no difference between the two groups. Individual case study analysis of eight of those countries showed no significant difference in seroprevalence in circumcised and uncircumcised groups, while two countries (Kenya and Uganda) showed lower HIV prevalence among circumcised groups, and three countries (Cameroon, Lesotho and Malawi) showed higher HIV prevalence among circumcised groups. In most countries with a complex ethnic fabric, the relationship between men's circumcision status and HIV seroprevalence was not straightforward, with the exception of the Luo in Kenya and a few groups in Uganda. These observations put into question the potential long-term effect of voluntary circumcision programmes in countries with generalized HIV epidemics. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**91 Harrigan, Jane**

The doubling of aid to sub-Saharan Africa : promises and problems / Jane Harrigan - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2007), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 369-389 : graf., tab.

This article focuses on some of the issues that will need to be resolved if the doubling of aid to sub-Saharan Africa is to help propel the continent into self-sustaining growth in a manner compatible with achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It first looks at the consensus that has emerged since 2002 regarding the way aid should be delivered and used, referred to as the Monterrey Consensus. It examines outstanding issues, including those concerning the possible negative returns to aid, problems of absorptive capacity defined in various ways, the modality of aid delivery, and the use of aid to build up foreign-exchange reserves. Next, the article questions aspects of the consensus itself, looking at the appropriateness of the MDGs as a focus for the doubling of aid, while approaching aid delivery in terms of the Poverty Reduction Growth Strategies (PRGS), the policy of rewarding good performers, and the debate concerning grants versus loans. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**92 Hunt, Nancy Rose**

Between fiction and history : modes of writing abortion in Africa / Nancy Rose Hunt - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2007), vol. 47, cah. 186, p. 277-312.

Clandestine, unsafe abortion is a frequent topic in African feminist novels of the 1980s and 1990s, and the paper proposes that historians should wonder why. It first provides a review of the medical and social scientific literature on induced abortion in Africa, showing how the problem went from virtual ignorance in 1965 through two explosions of research and concern, one gynaecological and popular from the late 1960s, another social scientific and epidemiological from the late 1980s. A close reading of five African

novels as artefacts about abortion follows. They are: 'Le baobab fou' by Ken Bugul; 'À vol d'oiseau' (Véronique Tadjo); 'C'est le soleil qui m'a brûlée' (Calixthe Beyala); 'The Sympathetic Undertaker and Other Dreams' (Biyi Bandele-Thomas); and 'Butterfly Burning' (Yvonne Vera). Each represents abortion as a personal trial inextricably entangled with relationships; and most speak to an individual desire to terminate a pregnancy as an aspect of self-realization. The author argues that we need a history of girls seeking modernity in Africa and knotted links among this seeking, fantasy and desire, and their resorting to abortion. According to her, these novels should be read and taught not as reflections of the social, but as constitutive objects, posing selves in formation. Historians have much to learn from interrogating fiction as modes of textualization that enable us to rethink form, structure, sequence, and anachrony in historical writing. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### 93 Inside

*Inside poverty and development in Africa : critical reflections on pro-poor policies* / ed. by Marcel Rutten, André Leliveld, Dick Foeken. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2008. - X, 306 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (African dynamics, ISSN 1568-1777 ; vol. 7) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-90-04-15840-5

This collective volume aims to contribute to a clearer perception of the complexity and variety of development processes in sub-Saharan Africa. The contributions give insight into the heterogeneity of poverty and development processes and draw conclusions based on current and past development policies in particular African countries. A historical overview of the development policy agenda in Africa by Marcel Rutten and André Leliveld is followed by chapters on natural resource management and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa (Philip Woodhouse); correlates and causes of poverty in Lesotho (Deborah Johnston and John Sender); land tenure policies among Maasai pastoralists in Kenya (Marcel Rutten); political instability, chronic poverty and food production in central Chad (Han van Dijk); transfrontier conservation and development in the Great Limpopo, southern Africa (Marja Spierenburg, Conrad Steenkamp and Harry Wels); the social security function of land in Mbarara District in Uganda (André Leliveld); intra-household differences in coping with illness in rural Ethiopia (Marleen Dekker); urban agriculture and the urban poor in East Africa (Dick Foeken); livelihoods and income diversification among artisanal fishers on the Kenya coast (Jan Hoorweg, Barasa Wangila and Allan Degen); and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the reliability of hunger estimates (Wijnand Klaver and Maarten Nubé). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**94 Ossito Midiohouan, Guy**

Aspects de l'influence de la littérature coloniale française sur les premiers écrivains négro-africains / Guy Ossito Midiohouan - In: *Mont Cameroun*: (2007), no. 4, p. 129-141.

Il importe de souligner, contrairement à ce que l'on observe dans les ouvrages de nombreux historiens de la littérature négro-africaine d'expression française, que la littérature coloniale française, investie d'un rôle de premier plan par les bâtisseurs de l'Empire, a eu une grande influence sur les premiers écrivains africains. Le recours à la préface pour passer les redoutables barrières que constituaient l'édition et la réception par le public européen illustre bien cette réalité. Ainsi la préface devint une entreprise de récupération, transformant le préfacier en un "tuteur" qui ne manquait pas de mettre l'accent sur la réussite de la mission civilisatrice dont l'œuvre présentée était le témoignage. Il y était surtout question de l'aspect culturaliste des œuvres qui elles-mêmes accordaient peu d'intérêt à l'antagonisme entre colonisateurs et colonisés. L'autonomie (idéologique, esthétique et institutionnelle) de la littérature négro-africaine d'expression française par rapport à la littérature coloniale va s'affirmer progressivement dès les lendemains de la seconde guerre mondiale et sera reconnue dans les années 1960. Il reste cependant qu'aujourd'hui encore certains Africains continuent de contester cette autonomie, en vertu de l'argument que ce qui fonde la littérature, c'est d'abord une langue. Bibliogr., rés. (p. 194). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**95 Prêter**

Prêter aux pays les plus pauvres: un nouvel instrument de prêt contracyclique / Daniel Cohen... [et al.] - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 223/224, p. 87-111 : tab.

Cet article plaide en faveur de la prise en compte de la vulnérabilité des pays à faible revenu aux chocs exogènes dans leurs stratégies d'endettement, de façon à ce qu'une crise de la dette ne vienne pas se surajouter à celle des exportations. Il présente quelques sources de la volatilité de ces économies et propose une nouvelle mesure des chocs, entendue comme la déviation d'une variable macro-économique (telle que les exportations) par rapport à sa moyenne mobile sur 5 ans. Il documente également les liens entre les chocs sur les revenus d'exportations des pays les plus pauvres pendant les trente dernières années et leur probabilité de défaut sur leur dette externe. Enfin, il détaille les mécanismes d'un nouvel instrument de prêt destiné à éviter l'enchaînement entre crise de liquidité et crise de solvabilité en intégrant aux prêts une clause suspensive en cas de choc. Les pays africains pris en compte dans cette étude sont: Bénin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Côte d'Ivoire, Éthiopie, Gabon, Gambie, Ghana, Guinée-Bissau, Guinée Équatoriale, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi,

Mauritanie, Niger, Nigeria, Ouganda, République démocratique du Congo, République du Congo (Brazzaville), Rwanda, São-Tome, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Somalie, Soudan, Tchad, Togo, Zambie. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 10) et en anglais (p. 20). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## 96 Réformes

Réformes des finances publiques en Afrique et nouveaux mécanismes d'aide et d'allégement de la dette / Stephen Sharples, Charles Tellier - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 223/224, p. 251-270.

Le présent article considère différentes approches de prestation de l'aide et de réforme de la gestion des finances publiques, ainsi que l'efficacité de leur appui aux principes de la Déclaration de Paris (mars 2005). Il se réfère en particulier à l'approche du Department for International Development du Royaume-Uni et au cadre de gouvernance établi dans le livre blanc du gouvernement britannique de juillet 2006 intitulé "Making Governance Work for the Poor". L'article tente de déterminer, d'une part, comment les bailleurs de fonds peuvent aider les pays partenaires africains à accroître leurs ressources dans le but d'atteindre les Objectifs du millénaire pour le développement (OMD) et de relever d'autres défis dans ce domaine avec des moyens conformes aux principes de la déclaration de Paris, et d'autre part, comment ces mêmes bailleurs de fonds peuvent soutenir les réformes de la gestion des finances publiques. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 22). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## 97 Soh Fogno, Denis Roger

L'assainissement de la profession commerciale dans l'espace de l'OHADA / par Denis Roger Soh Fogno et par Alphonse Tchoffo - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 862, p. 90-110.

Quels sont les mécanismes juridiques, juridictionnels et institutionnels mis sur pied par le législateur de l'OHADA (Traité pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique) pour rendre saine la profession commerciale et assurer la professionnalisation des acteurs du commerce? Le législateur de l'OHADA a prévu un assainissement préventif (1<sup>e</sup> partie de l'article), et un assainissement curatif (2<sup>e</sup> partie). L'assainissement préventif comporte des mesures tendant à protéger la personne, c'est à dire le candidat à la profession commerciale, par des exclusions et des empêchements d'exercice de la profession commerciale, et des mesures tendant à protéger l'intérêt général. L'assainissement curatif consistera au recours aux sanctions patrimoniales et professionnelles ainsi qu'au châtement personnel. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]



**98 Vansina, Jan**

Linguistic evidence for the introduction of ironworking into Bantu-speaking Africa / Jan Vansina - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 321-361 : krt.

Did Africans independently invent the smelting of metals or did they obtain the technology from Europe or the Middle East? This continues to be an unresolved and hotly disputed issue, mainly because the dates for the earliest appearance of smelting in Africa south of the Sahara remain inconclusive. Historical linguistics can contribute to this debate. This article examines the relevant vocabulary in Bantu languages because the historical study of these languages is further advanced than that of any other language family in Africa. Moreover, Bantu-speakers occupy a large portion of the continent. Excluding words that refer to the products of metalworking, the Bantu vocabulary relating to iron-smelting and forging consists today of between 30 and 40 different items, most of which were coined long after the initial acquisition of ironworking. In order to find those among them that do relate to the initial appearance of metallurgy, we must rely on the geographic extent and geometric shape of the distribution of their reflexes. The author shows that according to their known distributions, the earliest words related to ironworking in Bantu languages were all introduced from non-Bantu languages spoken on the Nigerian plateau or in Adamawa. These distributions fit quite well with an archaeological record that documents a very early introduction of ironworking in the area. The linguistic evidence makes it clear that Africans did not invent ironworking anywhere in what is now Bantu-speaking Africa, but that the technology was obtained from West Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**99 Villes**

*Villes d'Afrique : explorations en histoire urbaine* / sous la dir. de Jean-Luc Vellut. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2007. - 237 p., [35] p. foto's. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers africains, ISSN 1021-9994 ; 73) - Met noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-03685-7

Collection de contributions internationales sur les différentes pistes qu'offre l'histoire des villes en Afrique, le présent recueil, qui a pour centre d'intérêt l'Afrique centrale, traite aussi d'autres régions du continent: Douala au Cameroun, la côte des Esclaves au Nigeria, Bobo-Dioulasso au Burkina Faso, la côte du Tanganyika (Tanzanie actuelle), la ville sud-africaine de Pietermaritzburg. L'ouvrage aborde les questions suivantes: les grandes options ouvertes aujourd'hui par l'histoire des villes d'Afrique; l'existence, avant la ville coloniale, d'une notion d'espace urbain dans l'histoire ancienne de la région; les messages transmis par les décors des architectures urbaines en Afrique; les cooptations

de l'architecture de prestige colonial par les élites commerciales de Douala; les traces du Brésil dans l'hinterland des côtes du Nigeria; les réflexions du modèle de l'optimisme matériel de la société bourgeoise belge dans l'architecture et dans l'urbanisme du Congo; l'opposition entre "civilisation" et "sauvagerie" dans l'histoire des modes féminines sur les côtes d'Afrique orientale; un inventaire de l'architecture chrétienne de Kinshasa; les villes comme lieux de mémoire à Bobo-Dioulasso et à Lubumbashi, du XIXe au XXe siècle; Pietermaritzburg comme ville coloniale, ethniquement distincte de son hinterland. Auteurs: Katrin Bromber, Zeynep Çelik, Rik Ceysens, Philippe Denis, Donatien Dibwe dia Mwembu, Andreas Eckert, Françoise Hiraux, Brigitte Kowalski, Johan Lagae, Pamphile Mabilia Mantuba-Ngoma, Brigitte Reinwald, Léon de Saint Moulin, Jean-Luc Vellut. [Résumé extrait de l'ouvrage]

## WEST AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 100 Anthropologie

*Une anthropologie entre rigueur et engagement : essais autour de l'œuvre de Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan I* sous la dir. de T. Bierschenk... [et al.]. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2007. - 596 p. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Bibliogr.: p. [555]-572. - Met bibliogr. noten, samenvattingen In Frans en Engels. ISBN 978-2-8458-6956-1

Cet ouvrage collectif, en français et en anglais, commence dans sa section introductive par revenir sur les apports d'Olivier de Sardan dans les champs de l'anthropologie historique, de l'anthropologie du développement et de l'anthropologie politique. Il explicite sa pensée scientifique ancrée dans le travail de terrain et sa méthodologie (Mahaman Tidjani Alou, Thomas Bierschenk, Giorgio Blundo, Yannick Jaffré). Des quatre parties suivantes, la première réunit des textes consacrés à l'anthropologie du changement social et du développement (Alberto Arce et Norman Long, Philippe Lavigne Delville, Pierre-Yves Le Meur, Nassirou Bako-Arifari, Jacky Bouju, Jean-Pierre Dozon) et, dans la deuxième partie, à l'anthropologie des espaces publics qui s'attaque aux questions cruciales de la "gouvernance quotidienne" des sociétés africaines contemporaines (Jeremy Gould, Thomas Bierschenk, Christian Lund, Jean-Pierre Jacob, Pierre-Joseph Laurent, Roch Mongbo, Sten Hagberg, Emmanuel Grégoire). La troisième partie concerne les conceptions et représentations émiques dans le domaine de la religion, de la magie et de la santé (Marc-Éric Gruénais et Fatoumata Ouattara, Murray Last, Peter Geschiere, Carmen Opiari). Il est question dans la quatrième partie

d'épistémologie et de méthodologie de la recherche de terrain en sciences sociales (Jean-Pierre Chauveau, Carola Lentz, Katrin Langewiesche, Anne Attané, Mariatou Koné). L'aire la plus concernée est celle de l'Afrique francophone centrale et de l'Ouest. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 101 Charte

*La charte de Kurukan Fuga : aux sources d'une pensée politique en Afrique /* CELHTO. - Paris : L'Harmattan ; Conakry : Société africaine d'édition et de communication (SAEC), 2008. - 162 p. : ill. ; 22 cm - Met bjl., noten. ISBN 978-2-296-05196-6 (Paris)

Cet ouvrage traite d'un des premiers textes connus sur l'organisation de la Cité chez les Mandingues. Il s'agit des 'lois' prises par Soundjata au cours de l'Assemblée que ce dernier tint à Kurukan Fuga, dans l'actuel Mali, aux environs de 1240. Le livre reproduit d'abord la Charte de Kurukan Fuga ou la Charte du Mandé, une version collectée auprès d'un collège de griots réunis à Kankan en Guinée en 1998, en langue maninka et traduit en français. Ensuite sont présentées les communications de la Conférence autour de la Charte de Kurukan Fuga, tenue à Bamako du 27 au 30 juillet 2004. Contributions de: Mangoné Niang, D.T. Niane, Martin Faye, Ousmane Sow Huchard, Boubacar Boris Diop, Cheikh Hamidou Kane, Raphaël N'Diaye. L'ouvrage se clôt par deux textes de Iba Der Thiam et Hamidou Dia. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 102 Ebobrah, Solomon T.

A rights-protection goldmine or a waiting volcanic eruption? : competence of, and access to, the human rights jurisdiction of the ECOWAS Community Court of Justice / Solomon T. Ebobrah - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 307-329.

In 2005, the Economic Community of West African States adopted an additional protocol to complement the 1991 Protocol establishing its Community Court of Justice. One of the high points of the 2005 Additional Protocol was the conferment of a human rights mandate on the Court. Since then, the Court has entertained some cases of a human rights nature. Based on an analysis of the documents and jurisprudence of the Court, this article examines certain issues relating to the competence of the Court - in terms of material, territorial, temporal and personal jurisdiction - and addresses the question of access to the Court. It concludes that, with its unrestrictive requirements, the ECOWAS human rights system may well be a gold mine for rights realization. However, there is a need for caution in the process of developing the system if the lurking dangers are to be avoided. Overzealous provisions likely to ignite tension between the ECOWAS

mechanism and the domestic systems of member States may turn out to be the Achilles heel of the system if such provisions are applied in a manner that develops into a tension that threatens the sovereignty of member States. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**103 Hammouti, Abdellah**

Les écrivains subsahariens et maghrébins contemporains face à la langue française / Abdellah Hammouti - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 79, p. 79-104.

En littérature, dans la période qui a suivi les indépendances, la langue française utilisée par la génération post-coloniale d'écrivains négo-africains et maghrébins d'expression française a fini par gagner du terrain et par conquérir un large public. La présente étude examine le domaine du roman et de la poésie, en s'appuyant essentiellement sur les auteurs qui ont émergé pendant les trois dernières décennies du XXe siècle. La première génération d'écrivains s'est surtout efforcée de reproduire le modèle français classique. Cependant, pour les générations suivantes, la langue devient un simple véhicule de la pensée et le français utilisé par les écrivains noirs ou maghrébins n'est plus en tous cas la langue des Français. La langue peut être manipulée et subvertie. L'étude se penche sur les stratégies des auteurs maghrébins - particulièrement, marocains -: usage des différents niveaux de la langue française, emprunt à l'arabe ou au berbère, à la langue classique coranique, à la tradition orale, utilisation d'une onomastique symbolique, discours narratif en forme de monologue. Pour ce qui est des écrivains négro-africain, les moyens de se démarquer par rapport au modèle occidental sont le retour à la tradition de l'oralité et de la puissance du verbe, et une tentative d'affirmer une esthétique africaine. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**104 Kasende, Jean-Christophe L.A.**

Oralité et narrativité dans le roman africain / Jean-Christophe L.A. Kasende - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 79, p. 1-14.

Selon cette étude, la plupart des univers de romans africains subsahariens sont bâtis sur l'imbrication des genres. L'auteur examine le rapport fonctionnel entre l'oralité, en l'occurrence les proverbes, et la structure du récit romanesque, à travers un corpus constitué de quatre romans: "Karim" d' Ousmane Socé (Sénégal) et "O pays, mon beau peuple!" d'Ousmane Sembene (Sénégal), "Les soleils des indépendances" d'Ahmadou Kourouma (Côte d'Ivoire), et "Le monde s'effondre" ("Things fall apart") de Chinua Achebe (Nigeria). Chaque énoncé de l'oralité traditionnelle impliquée dans le jeu intertextuel est un argument à l'appui d'une idéologie contre une autre idéologie. Le

proverbe fonctionne dans toutes les situations considérées dans cette étude comme un énoncé ayant valeur de vérité, et donc affranchi de tout processus de validation ou de vérification. Il permet au texte du roman de dévoiler les jugements de valeurs dont il est implicitement investi. Il ne nécessite pas d'argumentation: par une stratégie intertextuelle, l'énonciateur détermine le système axiologique des instances actantielles et suggère métalinguistiquement un modèle qualificatif qui lève l'ambiguïté du récit. Le texte littéraire - en l'espèce, le roman africain - est ainsi restitué dans un contexte historique spécifique. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 105 Meanings

*The meanings of Timbuktu* / ed. by Shamil Jeppie and Souleymane Bachir Diagne. - Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2008. - XIII, 376 p. : ill., foto's, krt. ; 29 cm - Met bibliogr., gloss., index, noten.  
ISBN 0-7969-2204-7

Timbuktu (Mali) has become the focal point of numerous projects to preserve its many thousands of manuscripts dating from the 13th through the 20th century. This volume examines this written heritage of Timbuktu within the context of the intellectual history of West Africa in particular, and of the African continent in general. It covers four broad areas: Part I provides an introduction to the region, outlines what archaeology can tell us of its history, examines the paper and various calligraphic styles used in the manuscripts, and explains how ancient institutions of scholarship functioned (contributions by Roderick J. McIntosh, Jonathan M. Bloom, Sheila S. Blair, Timothy Cleaveland); Part II analyses what the manuscripts can tell us of African history (Paulo F. de Moraes Farias, Moulaye Hassane, Hamid Bobboyi, Murray Last, Beverly B. Mack, Aslam Farouk-Alli & Mohamed Shaid Mathee); Part III offers insights into the lives and works of a few of the many scholars who achieved renown in the region and beyond: Shaykh Sidi al-Mukhtar al-Kunti (Yahya Ould el-Bara, Mahamane Mahamoudou, Abdel Wedoud Ould Cheikh) and al-Shaykh Abu al-Khayr (Muhammad Diagayeté); Part IV provides a glimpse into Timbuktu's libraries and private collections (Abdel Kader Haidara, Ismaël Diadié Haidara & Haoua Taore, Mukhtar bin Yahya al-Wangari, Muhammad Ould Youbba, John Hunwick, Charles C. Stewart); and Part V looks at aspects of the written legacy of the eastern half of Africa, which, like that of the western region, is often ignored (R. Séan O'Fahey on Arabic literature in the eastern half of Africa, Anne K. Bang on Arabic material in Zanzibar's National Archive). The Prolegomena has two essays by the editors providing background to the collection. The first (by Shamil Jeppie) sets the current South African initiatives on the conservation of

Timbuktu's manuscripts in context; the second (by Souleymane Bachir Diagne) examines the meanings of an intellectual history of the region. The essays were, with one exception, read originally as papers at a conference on the Tombouctou Manuscript Project in Cape Town in 2005. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 106 Muslim

*Muslim West Africa in the age of neoliberalism* / Marie Nathalie LeBlanc and Benjamin F. Soares (guest ed.). - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2008. - XII, 155 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Africa today, ISSN 0001-9887 ; vol. 54, no. 3 (2007/08)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

Case studies in Senegal, Niger, Nigeria and Chad explore how some African Muslims in the West African Sahel have been making sense of and helping shape the changes associated with neoliberalism. They probe the processes of identification, changing ways of being Muslim and transnational religious aspirations, ties and networks among notably West African Muslim women and youth. In her article on transnational NGOs in Chad, Mayke Kaag argues that the dynamics associated with neoliberalism have facilitated the humanitarian aid and proselytizing activities of Islamic NGOs from the Arab world. These Islamic NGOs generally aim to promote a modernist and Salafi view of Islam, as well as Arabization, in the sense of the spread of the use of the Arabic language and other "Arab" cultural values and norms. Ousseina Alidou and Hassana Alidou show how Islamist discourses have entered the public sphere with the opening up of political spaces in Niger since the 1990s. They explore the debate between secularists and Islamists and the opposition of Islamist women in particular to the Quota Act, which was specifically designed to ensure women's greater participation in electoral positions and government posts. Adeline Masquelier and Conerly Casey, in their articles on Niger and northern Nigeria, show how processes of liberalization have helped bring about new modalities of self-other differentiation. In both countries, morality and the changing aesthetics of public piety are at the core of the definition of the self and the other. The construction of proper "Muslimhood" in the public sphere highlights the centrality of those deemed non-Muslims, thereby sharpening social boundaries. Muriel Gomez-Perez, in a reading and analysis of 'L'Étudiant musulman', the magazine of the Association des Étudiants Musulmans at the university in Dakar, Senegal, focuses on the articulations among local, regional and international political and religious contexts in this publication since it was founded, in the late 1980s. She shows how the association has proposed new models of identification with assertions of a shared modernist and reformist Muslim identity that referred frequently to developments elsewhere in the Muslim world. This special issue originated in two panels organized by the guest editors, Marie Nathalie

LeBlanc and Benjamin F. Soares, at the African Studies Association annual meeting in New Orleans in 2004. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**107 Nicaise, Médé**

L'autonomie "retenue" : étude sur le principe de libre administration des collectivités territoriales en Afrique de l'Ouest francophone / par Médé Nicaise - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 2, p. 188-208.

La notion de décentralisation est-elle synonyme du principe de libre administration des collectivités territoriales? Cette étude s'efforce d'apprécier l'ampleur des libertés dont jouissent les nouvelles collectivités territoriales dans les schémas d'aménagement du pouvoir au sein des pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest francophone considérés (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Sénégal). Il s'agit, d'un point de vue heuristique, d'examiner le contenu des pouvoirs de la tutelle de l'État, d'en évaluer la consistance comme un révélateur de la consistance symétrique de la libre administration locale. De fait, les lois confèrent aux contrôles exercés par le représentant de l'État un double rôle de garant de l'unité de l'ordonnement juridique (première partie) et de la cohérence de la politique de la Nation (deuxième partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**108 N'Kodia, Claude**

Place et rôle des pactes de convergence face aux nouveaux dispositifs budgétaires et de financement du développement en Zone franc / Claude N'Kodia et Felwine Sarr - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 223/224, p. 113-131 : graf., tab.

Les dernières initiatives internationales en matière d'allègement de dette, les initiatives pays pauvres très endettés (PPTe) et d'allègement de la dette multilatérale (IADM) ont créé un nouveau contexte économique et financier en Zone franc en Afrique après la dévaluation du franc CFA. Il importe désormais de le pérenniser. L'action des pactes de convergence en Zone franc de la Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale (CEMAC) et de l'Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine (UEOMA) peut y contribuer à condition que leurs dispositifs soient profondément remaniés afin de promouvoir les conditions d'une croissance économique forte, d'un développement durable et de satisfaire aux nouvelles exigences en matière de réduction de la pauvreté. Bibliogr., notes., rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 20). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**109 Odukoya, Adelaja**

Democracy, elections, election monitoring and peace-building in West Africa / Adelaja Odukoya - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 10, no. 1/2, p. 147-160.

This essay explores the linkages between elections, democracy and peacebuilding in West Africa. It engages in a radical critique of neoliberal democracy and its ramifications for peace and development. This provides the context for explaining some of the limitations of multiparty democracy, elections and election monitoring in Africa. Drawing on illustrations from Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Ghana, the nature of democracy in West Africa is explored, and some suggestions are then made towards strengthening the democracy-peace linkage in the region. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**110 Reclaiming**

*Reclaiming heritage : alternative imaginaries of memory in West Africa* / Ferdinand de Jong, Michael Rowlands (eds.). - Walnut Creek, CAL : Left Coast Press, cop. 2007. - 270 p. : foto's, ill. ; 24 cm. - (Publications of the Institute of Archaeology, University College London Critical perspectives on cultural heritage) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1-598-74307-4 : £34.99

This book examines current heritage practices in West Africa and discusses how they allow us to conceptualize cultural heritage in a new way. It suggests a decolonization of heritage through an examination of postcolonial practices. A number of the papers in the volume were earlier presented at the panel Memory and the Public Sphere during the first European Conference of African Studies (London, 2005). The papers are organized in three sections: Old origins, new imaginaries, Materiality and conservation, and Recognition and reconciliation. Contents: Reconsidering heritage and memory (Michael Rowlands and Ferdinand de Jong). 1: 'Taking on a tradition': African heritage and the testimony of memory (Beverley Butler); Slave route projects: tracing the heritage of slavery in Ghana (Katharina Schramm); Picturing the past: heritage, photography, and the politics of appearance in a Yoruba city (Osogbo) (Peter Probst). 2: Entangled memories and parallel heritages in Mali (Michael Rowlands); 'Enchanting town of mud': Djenné, a World Heritage site in Mali (Charlotte Joy); A masterpiece of masquerading: contradictions of conservation in intangible heritage (Ferdinand de Jong on the Kankurang masquerade, a Mande initiation rite of Gambia and Senegal). 3: From a glorious past to the lands of origin: media consumption and changing narratives of cultural belonging in Mali (Dorothea E. Schulz); Demystified memories: the politics of heritage in post-socialist Guinea (Ramon Sarró); Palimpsest memoryscapes:



materializing and mediating war and peace in Sierra Leone (Paul Basu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## BENIN

### 111 Aivo, Frédéric Joël

Après les élections législatives du 31 mars 2007 : le Bénin à l'épreuve du fait majoritaire / par Frédéric Joël Aivo - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 1, p. 111-133.

À la suite des élections présidentielles de mars 2006, le Bénin a organisé, le 31 mars 2007, son premier scrutin législatif depuis l'accession - contre toute attente - de Boni Yayi à la Présidence de la République. Les résultats du scrutin ont livré un verdict similaire à celui des présidentielles organisées un an plus tôt. Le déséquilibre des forces politiques se manifeste en faveur du président Yayi (première partie). Ce déséquilibre reconfigure le système politique béninois, le rapproche du fait majoritaire (deuxième partie) et fait peser, autant sur le système que sur le régime, des conséquences politiques et institutionnelles comme la "convergence politique" ou la "concordance de majorité" (troisième partie) que l'auteur de l'article se propose d'analyser. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 112 Journées

*Journées de réflexion sur la Constitution du 11 décembre 1990 : les actes*. - [S.I.] : République du Bénin, 2007 ([S.I.] : La Royale Imprimerie). - 375 p. ; 22 cm. - (Série "rencontres" ; no. 5) - Met noten.  
ISBN 978-99919-6225-2

Cet ouvrage collectif rend compte de réflexions menées à Cotonou, les 7 et 8 août 2006, sur la Constitution du 11 décembre 1990 de la République du Bénin. Ces actes comprennent un rapport de synthèse, les textes des communications présentées, et des textes d'entretiens réalisés sur le fonctionnement des institutions et les problèmes de la démocratie. Il s'agit d'évaluer l'expérience du Bénin dans des domaines tels que l'édification et le fonctionnement de l'État de droit, le rôle de la Cour constitutionnelle, l'article 68 de la Constitution qui met à la disposition du président de la République des pouvoirs exceptionnels, l'équilibre des pouvoirs, l'indépendance de la justice, le multipartisme, la société civile, la presse béninoise et l'opinion publique, l'organisation des élections au Bénin. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## BURKINA FASO

### 113 André, Géraldine

École, langues, cultures et développement : une analyse des politiques éducatives, linguistiques et culturelles postcoloniales au Burkina Faso / Géraldine André - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2007), vol. 47, cah. 186, p. 221-247.

Cet article tente de saisir le sens du recours aux langues et aux cultures locales dans le cadre de réformes et de mesures scolaires prises par les gouvernements burkinabè de l'indépendance jusqu'à aujourd'hui. À travers une analyse des politiques linguistiques, culturelles et éducatives postcoloniales du Burkina Faso, il établit que, à l'encontre d'une promotion individuelle par le capital scolaire francophone et pour le relèvement socio-économique du pays, les gouvernements postcoloniaux ont cherché à réformer l'institution scolaire. Ce faisant, ils ont mis en place une formule articulant l'éducation, les langues et les cultures locales, et le développement où la dimension identitaire prenait une forme et une direction en relation avec la situation socio-économique de la Haute-Volta (nom du Burkina Faso jusqu'à 1983), c'est-à-dire celles d'un auto-développement. Cette formule éducative, réitérée aujourd'hui par les "développeurs", prend toute sa pertinence dans un contexte éducatif dominé par les injonctions de la Banque Mondiale et caractérisé par un désengagement de l'État à l'égard de ses prérogatives éducatives. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 114 Delavallade, Clara

Lutte contre la corruption au Burkina Faso et réformes de la gestion budgétaire / Clara Delavallade - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 223/224, p. 271-288.

Les réformes de la gestion budgétaire au Burkina Faso visent un renforcement de la transparence du processus budgétaire et une plus grande rationalisation de la gestion, qui passe par une réduction du pouvoir discrétionnaire des fonctionnaires dans l'allocation des crédits. Évaluer la capacité des réformes de la gestion budgétaire à lutter efficacement contre la corruption au Burkina Faso soulève deux interrogations. Une plus grande transparence permet-elle effectivement de réduire le pouvoir de monopole et les marges de manœuvre des fonctionnaires et d'accroître la probabilité de détection de la corruption? Dans quelle mesure la concentration du pouvoir politique freine-t-elle les capacités de contrôle de la corruption par la population? La réduction des marges de manœuvre et le renforcement de la transparence dans les choix budgétaires permettent certes d'accroître dans l'immédiat la probabilité de détection de la corruption. Mais à terme, l'absence de contrôle réel - par la population locale ou par des organismes

indépendants - est intégrée par les agents, ce qui fait chuter la probabilité de détection. Les bénéficiaires des réformes en termes de lutte contre la corruption au Burkina Faso risquent donc d'être réduits à néant par la concentration du pouvoir politique et l'absence de contrôle, et ce d'autant plus que l'application de la sanction est défaillante. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13-14) et en anglais (p. 22-23). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **115 Dynamique**

*Dynamique migratoire, insertion urbaine et environnement au Burkina Faso : au-delà de la houe* / sous la dir. de Dieudonné Ouédraogo et Victor Piché ; avec la collab. de Stéphanie Dos Santos. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 328 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-04348-0

Le présent ouvrage vise à montrer toute l'importance du potentiel des méthodes d'analyse multi-niveaux dans l'étude des transitions et des processus sociaux à partir des données de l'enquête Migration, Insertion Urbaine et Environnement au Burkina Faso (EMIUB). Cette enquête nationale, réalisée en 2000, permet de revoir l'évolution du régime migratoire burkinabè depuis les années 1974-75. Les migrations avaient alors un caractère essentiellement circulaire. Or, la plupart des articles présentés dans ce volume montrent des changements majeurs: de plus en plus de migrants et de migrantes s'établissent à plus long terme dans les villes du Burkina Faso. Sont traitées les questions des stratégies de reproduction des populations sahéliennes d'un point de vue individuel et communautaire; de l'impact de l'environnement et du développement local sur la migration vers Ouagadougou et Bobo-Dioulasso; de l'insertion, y compris l'insertion des femmes, dans le marché du travail; du passage à l'âge adulte en milieu urbain burkinabè; de l'accès à l'eau courante; de la mobilité sociale ascendante. Auteurs: Estelle Beauchemin, Cris Beauchemin, Anne-Emmanuèle Calvès, Bonayi Dabiré, Stéphanie Dos Santos, Bilampoa Gnoumou-Thiombiano, Sabine Henry, Lama Kabbanji, Jean-François Kobiané, Gaël Le Jeune, Dieudonné Ouédraogo, Victor Piché, Jean Poirier, Bruno Schoumaker, Angèle Tissot, Hamdou Rabby Wane, Younoussi Zourkaléini. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **116 Hahn, Hans Peter**

The domestication of the mobile phone: oral society and new ICT in Burkina Faso / Hans Peter Hahn and Ludovic Kibora - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 87-109.

This article addresses the topic of the recent boom in mobile phones in Burkina Faso. Mobile phones are placed in the theoretical framework of domestication and, more particularly, of cultural appropriation. This theory explains how a globally circulating phenomenon may receive specific local usages and meanings. Mobiles phones in Burkina Faso are regarded not only as devices to communicate, but also as material objects which may cause economic problems and affect social relations through the uneven disposition over such objects. As in many other African countries, the growth of mobile phone usage in Burkina Faso is higher than in Western countries, reflecting the particular appreciation of these devices. This development contrasts sharply with the difficult economic situation of many of the users. This context may explain some particular patterns of usage, and is discussed against the background of the communication principles ruling in societies still adequately described as 'oral societies'. Domestication leads to a partial usage of the devices' technical possibilities. Nevertheless, it transforms mobile phones into socially meaningful means of communication. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**117 Hilgers, Mathieu**

Les conflits autour de l'histoire de Koudougou (Burkina Faso) / Mathieu Hilgers - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2007), vol. 47, cah. 186, p. 313-344 : krt.

Koudougou est la troisième ville du Burkina Faso. Après l'assassinat par le pouvoir en 1998 du journaliste Norbert Zongo (originaire de la ville) et le dernier processus de lotissement, les conflits liés aux récits qui composent son histoire y ont connu une forte recrudescence, en particulier entre trois quartiers de la ville qui revendiquent le statut de primo-arrivant. Cet article vise à analyser ces conflits en revenant sur leur origine historique et sur le mode d'argumentation qui caractérise, aujourd'hui, la production de l'histoire orale. Dans ces récits, l'argumentation suit des règles non codifiées qui montrent que la conception de l'histoire présuppose, de façon non objectivée, la possibilité de manipuler les faits qui la composent, mais non l'interprétation qui en résulte. L'antériorité reste un élément central dans la légitimation symbolique. Les aînés, détenteurs des moyens de production du discours historique légitime, recourent à une justification liée à l'antériorité physique alors que l'analyse historique montre que d'autres éléments, tels que le sacrifice pour la communauté ou la contribution au développement de la ville, jouent un rôle dans l'origine des conflits et pourraient être mobilisés pour fortifier certaines revendications. Pourquoi, si à première vue cela semble aller dans l'intérêt de certains groupes, le registre d'argumentation dans les conflits n'est-il pas pluraliste? C'est ce que ce texte tente de comprendre en montrant que le maintien de ces tensions permet la valorisation et la sécurisation identitaire d'une

génération, en partie laissée pour compte dans l'univers citoyen. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **118 Lucca, Florence de**

Aide budgétaire: le cas du Burkina Faso / Florence de Lucca, Marc Raffinot - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 223/224, p. 193-218 : graf., tab.

L'accroissement de l'aide budgétaire globale devrait redonner son sens aux arbitrages budgétaires, un processus dévoyé par la multiplication des projets. En étudiant le cas du Burkina Faso, cet article montre que les avancées dans ce sens, qui sont réelles, se heurtent à de nombreux obstacles, tels que l'insuffisance des capacités dans le domaine de la définition, du suivi et de l'évaluation des politiques. Le lien entre les stratégies et la budgétisation axée sur les résultats reste faible, en raison notamment du dualisme budgétaire. Enfin, le ministère des Finances, qui est la principale cheville ouvrière de ces réformes, ne dispose pas toujours d'un statut lui permettant de coordonner efficacement les politiques sectorielles. Toutefois, la montée en puissance de l'aide budgétaire et la fusion récente de deux ministères dans un unique ministère de l'Économie et des Finances est en train de changer la donne au Burkina Faso. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p. 21-22). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## CAPE VERDE

### **119 îles**

*Les îles du Cap-Vert : langues, mémoires, histoire* / Idelette Muzart-Fonseca dos Santos, José Manuel Da Costa Esteves, Denis Rolland (org.). - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 262 p., [8] p.foto's. : ill., krt. ; 25 cm. - (Mondes lusophones) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-04633-7

Cet ouvrage est issu d'un colloque universitaire franco-capverdien sur l'enseignement des langues, les politiques linguistiques et la mémoire, organisé à Mindelo et à Praia (Cap-Vert) en avril 2003. Titres des contributions: Le français et le portugais, langues de culture et de communication internationale (Ondina Ferreira) - Le capverdien, la langue du Cap-Vert (Nicolas Quint) - L'enseignement du portugais et la construction des mémoires (Maria Helena Ançã) - La langue portugaise, lieu de visibilité et d'hospitalité: quelques propositions (José Manuel Da Costa Esteves) - Enseigner le portugais au Cap-Vert: de l'objet aux objectifs (Maria Leonor Santos) - 'Cavalim da Perrna Quebròd' ou le mythe de la terre lointaine: reprise et interprétation d'un mythe capverdien (un point de

vue anthropologique) (Moacyr Rodrigues) - Territoires de la voix: le 'Lunário Perpétuo' entre tradition, mémoire et récréation (Portugal, Cap-Vert et Brésil) (Idelette Muzart-Fonseca dos Santos) - La ville de Mindelo, entre fiction et réalité (Ana Cordeiro) - La prison militaire de Tarrafal: haut lieu de la mémoire capverdienne (João Lopes Filho) - Souvenirs du cachot: le parcours de Fernando Fortes dans la mémoire de sa veuve (Angela Benoliel Coutinho) - Sur la littérature capverdienne (Alberto Carvalho) - Dans les îles du vent de l'est: la sécheresse et la mort dans la littérature de fiction capverdienne (Margarida Fernandes) - "Pays à pays": le parcours de Pedro Costa entre Portugal et Cap-Vert (Jacques Lemièr) - La deuxième naissance du Cap-Vert: une lente construction internationale (Denis Rolland). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**120 Brooks, George E.**

Cabo Verde: gulag of the South Atlantic: racism, fishing prohibitions, and famines / George E. Brooks - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 101-135 : krt.

The two streams of the Canary Current flowing past the Cape Verde archipelago nourish some of the richest marine resources on the globe. Yet, for centuries Portuguese colonial officials leagued with plantation owners to prohibit Cabo Verdeans from owning fishing craft and other vessels to prevent the escape of slaves, mutinous soldiers, exiled criminals, and political deportees. Denied the bounty of the sea and afflicted by multi-year droughts, tens of thousands of destitute people perished during the famines. This made Cabo Verde a gulag during Portuguese rule. This article traces the history of Cabo Verde since the 15th century, focusing on the exploitation of the archipelago's fragile ecosystems by the Portuguese and the toll of environmental degradation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

THE GAMBIA

**121 Janson, Marloes**

Renegotiating gender: changing moral practice in the 'Tablighi Jama'at' in The Gambia / Marloes Janson - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2008), vol. 28, p. 9-36.

Over the years, the Tablighi Jama'at has expanded into what is probably the largest Islamic movement of contemporary times. Despite its enormous influence, scholars have paid almost no attention to the movement in sub-Saharan Africa. This article focuses on The Gambia, which has grown into a flourishing centre of Tablighi activities in West Africa during the last decade. Whereas Gambian Tablighis understand Tablighi doctrine as a return to the original teachings of Islam, and as such to a traditional patriarchal

gender ideology, the effect of their interventions is that they redefine prevailing divisions between female and male spheres of moral practice. By setting out on missionary tours ('khuruj'), Tablighi women have gained greater prominence in the public sphere, a sphere generally considered "male". In order to provide them with more time to perform missionary work, male Tablighis have taken over part of their wives' domestic workload. This reconfiguration of gender roles is studied as the outcome of a reorientation to a new form of piety as a means of realizing a virtuous life that brings one closer to God. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## GHANA

### **122 Adjah, Olive Akpebu**

Ghanaian funeral brochures : an unexplored rich source of biographical information / by Olive Akpebu Adjah - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2007), no. 103, p. 33-44.

In Ghana, death is regarded as one of the rites of passage that mark the transition from the present world to the other. It is believed to extend family relationships into infinity and therefore great effort is put into organizing befitting funerals. In planning a funeral, a document, which the author calls the funeral brochure, is prepared. These funeral brochures have become a valuable source of historical, social and biographical information. The author examines 107 Ghanaian funeral brochures belonging to all classes of people in society, printed between 1993 and 2006. All the brochures belonged to Christians. The principal contents of the funeral brochures are photographs of the deceased, the church service programme, the life history of the deceased, tributes from family and friends, hymns to be sung and scripture. The information contained in these brochures qualifies them as a rich source of biographical information. The author concludes by calling on librarians to begin acquiring funeral brochures as part of their collections. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **123 Arnal, Jean-François**

Comment la mise en œuvre de la Déclaration de Paris a servi de tremplin à la réforme du processus d'aide budgétaire globale au Ghana / Jean-François Arnal - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 223/224, p. 325-339.

Le processus d'Aide Budgétaire Globale (Multi Donors Budget Support, MDBS) est né au Ghana entre 2002 et 2003. Il repose sur l'adoption commune d'un cadre de performance entre le gouvernement du Ghana et dix bailleurs de fonds. Une revue

annuelle permet à ces derniers de verser au budget de l'État environ 350 millions de dollars répartis entre une tranche de base et une tranche de performances. Après deux années pilotes inspirées pour partie d'expériences similaires dans d'autres pays tout en tenant compte des spécificités ghanéennes, les membres du MDBS ont tiré partie de la mise en œuvre de la Déclaration de Paris, accord signé entre les pays du Nord et les pays en développement en mars 2005 sur l'harmonisation de l'aide, pour profondément réformer le processus de façon totalement conjointe en l'ancrant davantage sur le dialogue sectoriel, lequel a été singulièrement renforcé à cette occasion, et en augmentant sensiblement la prévisibilité des flux d'aide. Ceci s'est traduit in fine par une réduction sensible des coûts de transaction, pour le gouvernement du Ghana - qui en a globalement bénéficié dès la mise en œuvre du MDBS - comme pour les bailleurs de fonds. Notes, rés. en français (p. 15) et en anglais (p. 24). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**124 Arthur, Peter**

Development institutions and small-scale enterprises in Ghana / Peter Arthur - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2007), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 417-437.

This paper examines the efforts by various development institutions to provide programmes and services to support the small-scale sector in Ghana. Since the small-scale enterprise sector was recognized as essential for socioeconomic growth and development, development institutions such as the NBSSI (National Board for Small-Scale Industries), GRATIS (Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service) Foundation and EMPRETEC ('Empresario Technologica') Ghana were established to provide both financial and nonfinancial support and assistance. The paper shows that the efforts of these institutions are in the right direction for promoting improvements in management activities. Their services and programmes can help expand small-scale businesses, which in turn can lead to more jobs and overall socioeconomic development. Finally, micro-credit and other financial schemes are helping alleviate the financial challenges faced by small-scale enterprises. The development institutions are, however, still facing a number of major challenges, particularly in marketing. For optimal impact of their programmes, government policy should be strengthened to ensure that small-scale enterprises have access to both local and international markets. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**125 Ayelazuno, Jasper**

Democracy and conflict management in Africa : is Ghana a model or a paradox? / Jasper Ayelazuno - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 10, no. 1/2, p. 13-36.



There is an emerging orthodoxy that Ghana is a model of democratic peace in Africa. This essay challenges this view from a critical political economy perspective, arguing that the glorified democratic image of Ghana serves to mask potential 'powder kegs' in the country. Therefore, it urges that research on democracy and conflict management in Africa be broadened from its narrow fixation on 'procedural' electoral processes to interrogating the liberal model of democracy that is often installed by these elections. Liberal democracy is embedded within the same political and economic factors that have contributed to deadly conflicts in Africa because of the inherent contradiction between political equality and socioeconomic inequality. This contradiction has not been resolved in Ghana, making an enduring peace particularly fragile. Hence the essay calls for research into the country-specific sociological factors that underlie any enduring peace in Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**126 Boachie-Ansah, J.**

Report on the second season of rescue excavations at Ladoku, Eastern Accra Plains, Ghana / J. Boachie-Ansah - In: *West African Journal of Archaeology*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 1-33 : ill., fig., krt., tab.

Rescue excavations conducted at Ladoku - a Dangme settlement site in Ghana's Eastern Accra Plains - in June 2001 have produced finds similar to those excavated in 2000. The finds are described, and their implications as they relate to settlement history, chronology, subsistence, trade and origins of the site's inhabitants are discussed. The locally manufactured pottery consists of Cherekecherete Ware (dated to the 14th and 15th centuries AD at Kpone and Tema South-West) and pottery of a type characteristic of 16th and 17th-century sites in the Accra Plains. The former pottery is ancestral to the latter, and its association with early Dangme settlements suggests that the Dangme have been established in the Accra Plains for quite a long time. European glazed pottery and bottles, dated to between 1830 and 1930, indicate that the site continued to be occupied into the early 20th century and was not abandoned in the early 18th century as claimed by P. Ozanne. Shells found in the excavations belong to species which inhabit mangroves, lagoons and estuaries and give credence to the claim that deep sea fishing was unpopular in the Eastern Accra Plains because of the violent storms at sea. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**127 Boulay, Marc**

The effectiveness of a national communication campaign using religious leaders to reduce HIV-related stigma in Ghana / Marc Boulay, Ian Tweedie and Emmanuel Fiagbey - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 133-141.

This article describes the effects of a national mass media and community-level stigma-reduction programme in Ghana, in which national and local religious leaders urged their congregations and the general public to have greater compassion for people living with HIV/AIDS. Data were collected from men and women living in three regions, first in 2001 and again in 2003. Attitudes related to a punitive response to HIV/AIDS both improved over time and were positively associated with exposure to the programme's campaign, controlling for potential confounding variables. Respondents in the 2003 survey were 20 percent more likely than respondents in the 2001 survey to be willing to care for an HIV-infected relative in their own household and 40 percent more likely to believe that an HIV-infected female teacher should be allowed to continue teaching. Overall, respondents exposed to the campaign were 45 percent more likely than those not exposed to it to be willing to care for a HIV-infected relative, and 43 percent more likely to believe that an HIV-infected female teacher should be allowed to continue teaching. Respondents exposed to the campaign also had significantly more favourable scores on an attitude scale measuring the belief that HIV-infected individuals should be isolated from others. The results of this evaluation suggest that mass media channels and religious leaders can effectively address HIV-related stigma on a national scale. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**128 Casentini, Giulia**

Conflitti di terra e cittadinanza nel Ghana settentrionale / di Giulia Casentini - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2008), a. 63, n. 1, p. 31-55 : krt.

Dans cet article l'auteur présente une analyse critique sur le prétendu antagonisme ethnique au Ghana septentrional. Dans le nord du pays on assiste depuis plusieurs années à un accrochage entre différents groupes au sujet de deux questions strictement liées: le différend sur l'accès à la terre cultivable et la lutte du groupe considéré "sans état" pour obtenir, par l'acquisition de la 'chieftaincy', une représentation politique reconnue soit au niveau étatique soit au niveau local. Dans un panorama politique où l'accès aux ressources est encore profondément lié à l'opposition coloniale entre groupes 'chiefly' et 'non-chiefly', la construction des identités devient un instrument fondamental pour déterminer qui doit être inclu ou exclu des droits de citoyenneté. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**129 Codjoe, Samuel Nii Ardey**

Integrating remote sensing, GIS, census, and socioeconomic data in studying the population-and use/cover nexus in Ghana : a literature update / Samuel Nii Ardey Codjoe - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 197-212.

Remotely sensed data (mainly from aerial photographs and satellite images) in combination with Geographical Information Systems (GIS) have been observed to have potential scientific value for the study of population-environment interaction. This paper provides a literature update on how Remote Sensing, GIS, census (mainly population and agricultural) and socioeconomic (household, district and regional) survey data have been integrated in studying the population-land use/cover nexus in Ghana. It also identifies the major methodological challenges, and solutions provided by some researchers in this area of scientific enquiry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

**130 Doortmont, Michel R.**

Producing a received view of Gold Coast elite society? : C.F. Hutchison's 'Pen Pictures of Modern Africans and African Celebrities' / Michel R. Doortmont - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 473-493.

In the 1920s, the African urban elite of merchants, educators, and missionaries in the Gold Coast (Ghana) faced an onslaught of change in all parts of society. Control over the economy fell more and more into the hands of European businesses, and the elites' social, economic and political status was undermined. One of the weapons in the battle against the British colonial authorities was the written word. Knowledge about African achievements was molded in the form of biographies, especially collective biographies. This paper deals with one of these collective biographies, written by the Gold Coast businessman C.F. Hutchison, and entitled 'Pen Pictures of Modern Africans and African Celebrities', a well-known source for the history of the Gold Coast. The paper examines what view of 1920s Gold Coast society Hutchison is presenting, what its origins were, and how Hutchison's observations relate to other biographical studies. It focuses on Hutchison's role as a mediator in the acquisition, production and formulation of knowledge. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**131 Ghana**

*Ghana law since independence : history, development and prospects : collection of essays to commemorate the Golden Jubilee Anniversary of Ghana's independence 6th March, 1957 - 6th March, 2007* / ed. by Henrietta J.A.N. Mensa-Bonsu... [et al.]. - Accra : Black Mask, 2007. - X, 588 p. ; 26 cm - For Faculty of Law, University of Ghana, Legon. - Met noten.

The focus of this publication, which is the result of a two-day conference organized by the Faculty of Law of the University of Ghana in celebration of Ghana's Golden Jubilee in

2007, is the contribution of law, lawyers and legal institutions to Ghana's national development in the fifty years since independence in 1957. The contributions are presented in three sections: Private Law, Public Law, and General Issues. The first section contains chapters on the law of civil obligations (S.K. Date-Bah), Ghana's copyright regime (Poku Adusei), electronic banking (Nana Kegya Appiah-Adu), corporations law (Oboshie Torgbor-Mensah), minority rights in corporate governance (William Kissi Agyebeng), and access to credit and the role of law (Ernest Owusu-Dapaah). Section 2 deals with constitutional law and the role of the courts, notably the Supreme Court (Kofi Quashigah, S. Kwaku Asare), international human rights norms (Kwadwo Appiagyeyi-Atua), the administration of criminal justice (Kwame Frimpong), 'political crimes' (1948-1993) (H.J.A.N. Mensa-Bonsu), trade law (Dominic M. Ayine), consumer protection law (Christine Dowuona-Hammond), and the legal regime for the management of chemicals (Ama Fowa Hammond). Section 3 contains essays on customary law (Nii Armah Josiah-Aryeh), legal pluralism (Richard Frimpong Oppong), Muslim family law (Abdul Baasit Aziz Bamba), African legal education (Samule O. Manteaw), and Ghana at 50 (Raymond A. Atuguba). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 132 Jacquemot, Pierre

Harmonisation et appropriation de l'aide: commentaires autour de l'expérience du Ghana / Pierre Jacquemot - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 223/224, p. 161-191 : graf., tab.

La méthode H2A (harmonisation, alignement, appropriation), préconisée par l'OCDE depuis la Déclaration de Paris de 2005, vise à améliorer l'efficacité de l'aide publique au développement. De nouvelles modalités de gestion sont mises en œuvre, l'aide budgétaire apparaissant comme l'option à privilégier. L'expérience du Ghana montre les avantages de cette méthode, mais aussi ses limites. Elle requiert des compétences et un robuste système d'information, des conditions rarement réunies. Elle ne repose pas encore sur l'expression des besoins assis sur une base associant tous les acteurs. Elle n'accorde pas assez d'importance à la formulation des stratégies. L'approfondissement de la méthode H2A passe par la réhabilitation de l'approche "développementaliste", de la planification, de la réflexion prospective, parallèlement à celle des instruments de gestion de l'aide. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 11-12) et en anglais (p. 21). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 133 Komasi, Mabel Mliwomor

A bibliography of Ghanaian children's storybooks in English / by Mabel Mliwomor Komasi - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2007), no. 103, p. 45-64.

Written children's literature in Ghana is fairly recent. Efua Sutherland's 'Playtime in Africa', published in 1960, may be one of the country's first children's books. Other notable writers for children in Ghana include Meshack Asare, J.O. deGraft Hanson, Peggy Appiah, Abenaa Korama and Akosua Gyamfuaa-Fofie. The present bibliography of Ghanaian children's storybooks lists 348 titles in English spanning a period of some 45 years (1959-2005). Only creative works have been cited. Where possible, publication details are provided. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Where there are several entries for the same author, the titles are arranged chronologically by year of publication. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**134 McCaskie, Tom C.**

The United States, Ghana and oil: global and local perspectives / Tom C. McCaskie - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 428, p. 313-332.

The context of this article is United States military and energy security policies as regards the offshore oil potential of what Washington terms Africa's 'New Gulf', the Atlantic littoral from Morocco to Angola. The focus is the operation of deepwater oil exploration companies offshore of western Ghana, and their discovery in 2007 of potentially valuable oil deposits. The article first looks at oil resources in the context that led to the creation in 2007 of the US Africa Command (AFRICOM). The article then considers local Ghanaian and wider global reactions. Ghana's government and opposition both claim credit for discovering oil, while each asserts it can best invest oil revenues to benefit Ghanaians. At the same time Ghanaians are aware of the equivocal status of oil wealth as national 'blessing' or 'curse', and they debate this in a framework of ideas of providence, prosperity and the occult derived from Pentecostalist Christianity. The oil find has also raised the stakes in Ghana-United States relations, and current developments in this area are outlined in the conclusion. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**135 Oduro, Abena D.**

Market participation and rural poverty in Ghana in the era of globalization / Abena D. Oduro and Isaac Osei-Akoto - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 94-114 : tab.

Participation in the market is an important channel through which the global economy impacts on rural areas and can have a positive impact on poverty reduction through increased incomes. A case study of four rural communities in three ecological zones of Ghana investigated the factors that influence market participation. Obom, located on the

coast, was chosen for its proximity to Accra and because of the production of pineapples, a nontraditional export. Kofikrom is in the forest zone and was chosen because of the predominance of farmers cultivating Ghana's major export crop, cocoa. Kasei, located on the border of the forest and savannah zone, produces cereals and root crops consumed largely in the domestic market. Kpikpira, situated in the savannah zone to the north of the country, has limited links with both the domestic and international markets. Output commercialization (the ratio of the quantity of output sold to the quantity of total output) was used as a proxy for market participation. Household assets were used as indicator of welfare. The communities were surveyed in September and October 2001. None of the four communities was a market centre. However, their degree of output commercialization differed significantly. Factors which determined the commercialization ratio were the resource endowments of the individual or household, and exogenous variables such as infrastructure, basic services and utilities, rural institutions (such as access to credit, membership of cooperatives, land tenure, farmers' relationship with buyers) and the macroeconomic framework. Within the rural economies, access to and engagement with the factors facilitating market participation, and engagement with the domestic and/or the world economy, were also unevenly distributed, and the very poor in particular were disadvantaged in this respect. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **136 Sam, Joel**

Citation analysis of dissertations accepted by the Department of Information Studies, University of Ghana, Legon / Joel Sam and S. Nii Bekoe Tackie - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 117-124 : tab.

Analysis of 2,212 citations generated by 67 Master of Arts theses accepted by the Department of Information Studies, University of Ghana, Legon, from 1998 to 2004, was conducted with a view to ascertaining patterns in the use of different types of information sources: material type most cited, local availability of the most frequently cited journals, currency of the cited materials and subject areas most cited. The works cited in each thesis were categorized into books and monographs, journals, theses and dissertations, conference proceedings, reports, online sources, newsletters and unpublished materials. These were counted according to their citation frequency. 969 or 43.8 percent of the citations were books and monographs, followed by journal articles (550 or 24.9 percent), with unpublished materials (4 or 0.2 percent) being the least cited material. The most popular research area among graduate students appeared to be information technology, followed by evaluation of information services. Reading habits was an inactive area of research. The study indicates that citation analysis is a useful tool for evaluating the use

of library materials, with implications for collection management and development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**137 Tackie, S. Nii Bekoe**

Information needs and seeking behaviour of engineers in Ghana : a case study of the Volta River Authority / S. Nii Bekoe Tackie and Musah Adams - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 69-78 : tab.

The Volta River Authority (VRA) is mandated to generate, transmit and distribute electricity to all sectors of Ghana's economy. It has branches in most parts of the country. In order to facilitate the provision of timely and adequate information to its workforce of 115 engineers, the authors conducted a questionnaire survey in 2005 to find out the basic information needs of the engineers and to determine the various factors that influence their information seeking behaviour. The questionnaire was distributed to a sample of 86 engineers. 55 questionnaires were completed and returned. The study revealed that the engineers required detailed, brief, as well as factual information in order to perform their jobs. Their search for information was influenced by the need to solve a problem, gain knowledge or make a decision. Although the engineers rated the provision of library facilities at their work place as important to their work, they usually consulted their colleagues, their personal library at home, the Internet or relied on their memory, when pressed for information. The library and information centres were consulted only as a last resort. Other sources of information vital to the job success of the engineers were external conferences, and VRA information resources. It is recommended that information packaging should be vigorously pursued in order to meet the needs of the engineers and also to extend library and information services to all branches of the VRA. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**138 Ubink, Janine M.**

Tenure security: wishful policy thinking or reality? : a case from peri-urban Ghana / Janine M. Ubink - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2007), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 215-248.

Many areas in Africa facing land shortage and competition witness increasingly restricted and insecure access to land for the poor majority. Mounting evidence of reduced tenure security shows that customary systems are often unable to evolve equitably. In contrast with this crisis in customary land administration, current international land policy is witnessing renewed interest in customary tenure systems. Ghana's current land policy resonates with this international trend. This article focuses on peri-urban Kumasi, Ghana, to acquire an insight into struggles and negotiations over customary land tenure

in a rapidly urbanizing area. It shows how Ashanti chiefs try to legitimize their actions with an appeal to customary law and how community members try to resist their chiefs' actions and claims. The article then tries to explain why policymakers, in Ghana and in general, do not yet seem to have reflected the crisis in customary land management in their policies. The article concludes with some recommendations as to how policymakers could respond. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### 139 Akokpari, John

Post-conflict elections in Africa : Liberia and Guinea-Bissau in comparative perspective / John Akokpari and Elisabete Azevedo - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 10, no. 1/2, p. 73-92.

Liberia and Guinea-Bissau have experienced political turbulence in the forms of conflicts and coups d'état. The two countries both held elections in 2005. This essay argues that elections are vital for post-conflict stability and development. Long-term stability in turn depends on the adoption of a more inclusive political framework such as proportional representation as opposed to the exclusive, first-past-the-post system that Liberia currently uses. While there is ground for optimism about the prospects for post-conflict democratic consolidation and stability, this will very much depend on a set of critical factors not least among which are the nurturing of the fragile democratic institutions, decentralization of power to local authorities, the deconcentration of power in the executive branch of government, the total regulation of campaign financing, support from the international community, and above all the commitment of Liberians and Guineans to move their respective countries forward. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### 140 Einarsdóttir, Jónína

Partnership and post-war Guinea-Bissau / Jónína Einarsdóttir - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 10, no. 1/2, p. 93-112.

This essay examines the use of the concept 'partnership in aid', in particular within the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. It focuses on the consequences of the partnership policy, which was formulated by international donor agencies in the late 1990s, for Guinea-Bissau, a country designated as a 'difficult partnership country', and more recently as a 'narco-State'. While the partnership rhetoric stresses concern for poverty



reduction, is it anti-poverty in its reluctance to give aid to the poorest countries in the world? In practice the policy underlines the unequal relations between donors and the poorest recipient countries, rather than the opposite. It remains to be seen what solutions the new principles adopted by the DAC for good international engagement in fragile States offer. The testing of these principles seems to imply the pairing of former colonizers with their ex-colonies. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

## IVORY COAST

### 141 Abomo-Maurin, Marie-Rose

Destins de la femme: entre fiction et réalisme, Werewere Liking et Tanella Boni / Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 79, p. 41-56.

Le présent article étudie des personnages de femmes et évoque les problèmes de la condition féminine dans le roman "Les baigneurs du lac Rose" de Werewere Liking (Cameroun) et dans la pièce "Singue Mura" de Tanella Boni (Côte d'Ivoire). L'analyse des textes montre que l'héroïne, si elle connaît une réussite sociale notoire, accuse néanmoins un échec dans son vécu familial. Singue Mura ne parvient pas à avoir d'enfant et pour cette raison sa belle-famille décide que son mari doit se remarier; Lénie, mère célibataire dans "Les baigneurs du lac Rose", continue à chercher l'homme de sa vie. Elle sont soumises à une pression extérieure permanente, en dépit de leur rôle politique et de leur succès professionnel. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 142 Groves, Ralph

Ethnicity and political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire / Ralph Groves - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 151-158 : krt.

Côte d'Ivoire's severe political problems - the 1999 coup, the 2002 rebellion, and the ongoing impasse between the government, dominated by southern ethnic groups, and the rebels, dominated by northern ones - have their basis in the immigration policies of decades ago, continual demographic changes, and recent economic decline. The country's fundamental problem is its lack of an indigenous central culture and a shared national Ivoirian identity. The four main regional civilizations, and their attendant ethnic groups and cultures, were held together only by French colonialism and subsequently by the unifying influence of founding president Houphouët-Boigny. A suggested long-term solution for future mediation would be the institution of a decentralized federal system

with local autonomy for the north, which would accommodate the de facto division of the country, a situation that is likely to remain indefinitely. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## LIBERIA

### 143 Akokpari, John

Post-conflict elections in Africa : Liberia and Guinea-Bissau in comparative perspective / John Akokpari and Elisabete Azevedo - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 10, no. 1/2, p. 73-92.

Liberia and Guinea-Bissau have experienced political turbulence in the forms of conflicts and coups d'état. The two countries both held elections in 2005. This essay argues that elections are vital for post-conflict stability and development. Long-term stability in turn depends on the adoption of a more inclusive political framework such as proportional representation as opposed to the exclusive, first-past-the-post system that Liberia currently uses. While there is ground for optimism about the prospects for post-conflict democratic consolidation and stability, this will very much depend on a set of critical factors not least among which are the nurturing of the fragile democratic institutions, decentralization of power to local authorities, the deconcentration of power in the executive branch of government, the total regulation of campaign financing, support from the international community, and above all the commitment of Liberians and Guineans to move their respective countries forward. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### 144 Bøås, Morten

'Getting in, getting out': militia membership and prospects for re-integration in post-war Liberia / Morten Bøås and Anne Hatløy - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 33-55 : tab.

Liberian ex-combatants are generally seen as uprooted urban youths with a history of unemployment, underemployment and idleness. The data that form the basis of this article suggest another picture. The data were collected in November 2005, interviewing 491 ex-combatants in Monrovia. What caused the Liberian youth to fight were mainly security concerns, suggesting that the effects of 'idleness' and 'unemployment' are overstated with regards to people joining armed groups. They went to school, worked and lived with parents or close relatives prior to the war. They are not T. Mkandawire's (2002) uprooted urban youths or I. Abdullah's (1998) 'lumpens'. They lived quite ordinary Liberian lives, and based their decision on whether to join an armed group on the

security predicament that they believed that they and their families were facing. This suggests that disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and rehabilitation approaches are in need of re-thinking that links them more directly to social cohesion and societal security. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**145 Gberie, Lansana**

Truth and justice on trial in Liberia / Lansana Gberie - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 428, p. 455-465.

On 8 January 2008, public hearings of Liberia's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) began in Monrovia. The TRC had been established by an Act of the Legislature in 2005, and prior to the public hearings had collected 16,000 statements from victims as well as alleged perpetrators of the country's nearly fifteen years of civil war, 1989-2003. The TRC process has been wobbly and controversial, and its many critics say that it will neither create 'a clear picture of the past' nor 'facilitate genuine healing and reconciliation' (its core mandate). The hearings, however, have been partially redeemed by a number of clarifying disclosures which have firmly put Charles Taylor at the centre of most of the murderous violations. The author argues that, given the overtly religious perspective of most Liberians on their country's problems, it might be that true reconciliation and closure should most appropriately be sought, at least in part, from religion, and that the church ought to play a more important role. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MALI

**146 Arseniev, Vladimir**

Les chasseurs Donso du Mali à l'épreuve du temps / Vladimir Arseniev - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 223/224, p. 341-361.

Les associations des chasseurs au Mali et dans les pays limitrophes situés dans les zones de savanes comme de forêt réunissent des hommes initiés à la fois dans la chasse et la magie. Remontant à leurs origines, la chasse institutionnelle conserve une place particulière dans la vie des sociétés de la région, car elle est intimement liée à leurs processus de sauvegarde et de régulation. Dans une certaine mesure, on peut dire que la chasse, liée à l'initiation, reste une légitimation du pouvoir. En vertu de cela, les chasseurs et leurs associations constituent une sorte d'ossature de l'organisation du pouvoir traditionnel, et parfois aussi de la puissance publique contemporaine, dans ces

régions de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 15) et en anglais (p. 24). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**147 Beek, Walter E.A. van**

African tourist encounters : effects of tourism on two West African societies / Walter E.A. van Beek - In: *African Analyst Quarterly*: (2007), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 87-101.

While the Dogon in Mali and the Kapsiki in north Cameroon are comparable in many respects, tourism affects them quite differently. The Dogon react to the tourist presence by bolstering their cultural pride and self-esteem. For them, the tourist presence signals the importance and intrinsic interest of Dogon culture. The Kapsiki interpret the attention of tourists and their quest for "authenticity" as indicating that they are "backward" and marginal, living at the rim of the habitable world. The author traces the reasons for these different reactions to processes inherent in cultural tourism, to the specific agenda of tourism in both places, and to characteristics of the host cultures. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**148 Bergamaschi, Isaline**

L'agenda de Paris pour l'efficacité de l'aide : défis de l'"appropriation" et nouvelles modalités de l'aide au Mali / Isaline Bergamaschi, Alassane Diabaté, Élisabeth Paul - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 223/224, p. 219-249.

Le nouveau paradigme de l'aide publique au développement au niveau international a été entériné en mars 2005 par la Déclaration de Paris. Le gouvernement, l'État et l'administration du pays bénéficiaire sont réhabilités dans la doctrine et le discours, et considérés dans la pratique comme les pilotes du processus de développement et les maîtres de la relation d'aide. Le présent article présente, à partir des recherches, des enquêtes de terrain et de l'expérience professionnelle de ses auteurs, une critique de cet "Agenda de Paris", fondé principalement sur l'adoption d'un cadre stratégique de lutte contre la pauvreté, sur l'utilisation de nouvelles modalités (approche sectorielle, aide budgétaire globale) et sur les principes d'appropriation, d'harmonisation et d'alignement de l'aide. En s'appuyant sur l'étude du cas d'un pays africain fortement dépendant de l'aide internationale et impliqué dans la mise en œuvre de la déclaration de Paris, le Mali, il souligne les apports, mais aussi les effets pervers de l'aide et les limites au processus de réforme et à l'efficacité de l'aide. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 12-13) et en anglais (p. 22). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**149 Doquet, Anne**

Des sciences humaines à l'islam : une voie de la recherche malienne / Anne Doquet - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2007), vol. 47, cah. 186, p. 371-389.

L'article éclaire les liens unissant l'islam et les sciences humaines au Mali à travers les parcours de chercheurs en sciences humaines de l'institution publique. Dans un premier temps, il éclaire les lacunes et dysfonctionnements de la recherche malienne, tant au niveau de sa relation avec l'enseignement supérieur qu'à celui de l'intérêt qu'elle représente pour l'État, à travers ses contextes historique et sociopolitique. Sont ainsi examinées les conditions institutionnelles de production du savoir, mais aussi le contexte social de sa réception. Ces paramètres sont appréhendés au niveau des chercheurs de l'institution, mais aussi des intellectuels qui ont adopté la voie religieuse. Cette comparaison permet finalement d'éclairer les parcours fracturés de différents chercheurs de l'institution malienne qui trouvent, dans la voie religieuse, un refuge pour l'exercice de leur activité intellectuelle. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 150 Gubert, Flore

(In)cohérence des politiques migratoires et de codéveloppement françaises : illustrations maliennes / Flore Gubert - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 109, p. 42-55 : graf., tab.

D'un point de vue global, on connaît mal l'impact des politiques migratoires des pays d'arrivée sur le développement des pays d'origine situés sur le continent africain. Le présent article examine la question de la cohérence des politiques migratoires et de codéveloppement en prenant l'exemple de celle de la France à l'égard du Mali, qui constitue, avec le Sénégal, la principale source d'émigration noire africaine en France. Il est possible que, paradoxalement, la politique française destinée à réduire le volume de l'immigration par des restrictions ait incité des migrants qui ne le souhaitaient pas forcément à s'installer définitivement en France, et ait encouragé les passages clandestins. Cette prise de conscience a débouché sur la mise en œuvre, depuis le milieu des années 1990, d'une politique de codéveloppement dont le Mali, et plus particulièrement la région de Kayes, à l'ouest du pays, sont un des champs d'expérimentation. L'exposé retrace d'abord l'histoire de l'émigration malienne - dont la majorité est soninké - vers la France, et décrit les effets de la politique française de gestion des flux migratoires sur le volume et les caractéristiques des migrations en provenance du Mali au cours de la seconde moitié du XXe siècle. Il analyse ensuite les initiatives françaises en matière de codéveloppement. Initialement conçues pour encourager le retour au pays des immigrés, ces dernières tendent aujourd'hui davantage à favoriser les synergies entre migrations et développement. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 217). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**151 Panella, Cristiana**

L'éthique sociale du "damansen" : éducation familiale et orpaillage artisanal dans le Basidibé (Wasolon, Mali) / Cristiana Panella - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2007), vol. 47, cah. 186, p. 345-370.

Cet article montre que l'organisation familiale des groupes domestiques wasolonka au Mali se reflète dans la répartition du travail sur les placers aurifères. Ces deux contextes sociaux sont régis par les mêmes valeurs : respect de l'aïnesse, principes d'homogénéité et d'entraide. La monétarisation de l'économie rurale survenue au cours des deux dernières décennies entame progressivement ces valeurs, et principalement le rôle central du chef de famille dans la gestion des revenus et la répartition des tâches. La mécanisation de l'exploitation aurifère et, de façon plus générale, la marchandisation du travail physique déterminent un réaménagement hiérarchique des rapports inter-générationnels à partir de dynamiques marchandes qui minent la hiérarchie de l'aïnesse à la suite de rapports de dépendance économique. La première partie de l'article propose un aperçu historique de l'orpaillage artisanal au Soudan français et en Guinée et de la politique coloniale de "territorialisation" de l'exploitation aurifère afin de limiter l'accès aux placers au niveau sous-régional. La partie centrale présente l'organisation sociale du groupe domestique et du placer non mécanisé et, en particulier, le poids de la division de genre, du principe hiérarchique de l'aïnesse et de l'éthique de l'effort physique dans la répartition des tâches et la gestion du contrôle social. La dernière partie décrit le changement de ces valeurs du fait de la monétarisation des placers (migration urbaine, location d'outils mécaniques, essor de l'exploitation industrielle, "ruées"), afin de montrer le passage d'un principe éthique de thésaurisation des biens, à un principe marchand de fragmentation des revenus familiaux et d'accumulation individuelle. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**152 Schulz, Dorothea E.**

Piety's manifold embodiments: Muslim women's quest for moral renewal in urban Mali / Dorothea E. Schulz - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2008), vol. 28, p. 66-93.

This article takes the Islamic moral renewal in contemporary Mali as a starting place to examine the paradoxical repercussions that Muslim women's involvement in this movement yields for them. Women play a leading role in publicly formulating and enacting a notion of personal piety and religious responsibility through feminized symbolic and material forms of public piety. Their concern is to renew society and self in accordance with the authentic teachings of Islam, yet their endeavour to extend to others

their invitation to move closer to God yields deeply contradictory results. In spite of their appeal to unity and shared moral concerns, the particular activities and forms of public presence that Muslim women choose open up multiple venues for the reassertion of difference not only between leaders and their followers, but also among members of a Muslim women's group. Moreover, Muslim women's emphasis on the significance of proper ritual to collective well-being leaves them in a double bind. Their public performance of ritual allows them to push the limits of conventional understandings of political practice. Simultaneously, however, this very insistence on public ritual makes them vulnerable to criticism by other Muslim groups and to marginalization in public debate. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## MAURITANIA

### 153 Choplin, Armelle

L'immigré. le migrant, l'allochtone : circulations migratoires et figures de l'étranger en Mauritanie / Armelle Choplin - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 109, p. 73-90 : krt.

En présentant le phénomène migratoire en Mauritanie, les médias européens ne considèrent souvent que la migration de transit entre l'Afrique subsaharienne et l'Europe. En réalité, les flux sont aujourd'hui interrompus par les contrôles de l'Union européenne qui obligent les candidats au passage à s'installer dans le pays. Par ailleurs, la Mauritanie a une longue tradition d'immigration de populations ouest-africaines, dernièrement renouvelée avec le pétrole et la transition démocratique. Les discours politiques et populaires révèlent que cette présence étrangère devient source de tensions et de débat national. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 218). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 154 Ramdam, Haimoud

La Mauritanie face au défi de l'immigration clandestine / par Haimoud Ramdam - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 1, p. 3-30.

Située à la charnière entre le Maghreb et l'Afrique noire, entourée de régions où persistent des conflits internes, la Mauritanie constitue une zone de transit migratoire, principalement empruntée par des immigrants de pays d'Afrique occidentale mais aussi d'Asie. Face à la montée croissante du nombre d'immigrés clandestins, les différents postes frontières terrestres, aériens et maritimes ont montré leurs limites qui sont d'ordre législatif, institutionnel et structurel ainsi qu'opérationnel. La question se pose de savoir si la Mauritanie peut faire face au défi de l'immigration clandestine, qui à court et moyen

termes peut menacer la stabilité et l'existence du pays de par les trafics qui l'accompagnent souvent. Des filières d'immigration clandestine, de préférence à la filière saharienne plus coûteuse, partent de Nouadhibou vers les îles Canaries pour s'efforcer de rejoindre l'Europe continentale. L'article fait l'état des lieux de l'action des pouvoirs publics contre l'immigration clandestine (première partie) avant d'ébaucher les éléments de solutions susceptibles d'endiguer ce phénomène durablement (deuxième partie). Pour pouvoir lutter efficacement contre l'immigration clandestine, les autorités mauritaniennes doivent la traiter d'une part dans le cadre national et d'autre part à travers le partenariat multilatéral. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **155 Ramdan, Haimoud**

La lutte contre la précarité des enfants en Mauritanie / par Haimoud Ramdan - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 863, p. 189-226.

La présente étude examine les mesures prises par les autorités mauritaniennes dans le domaine de la protection des enfants, dont l'établissement d'une justice pour les mineurs. En ce qui concerne la réinsertion des enfants de la rue et en conflit avec la loi, deux composantes sont prises désormais en compte par les pouvoirs publics. Le volet prévention a pour point focal au sein du gouvernement le ministère de la Santé, qui travaille en partenariat avec la société civile et des ONG; Le volet curatif est déclenché lorsque le processus d'insertion sociale n'a pas abouti à ce stade et que des délits sont commis par des mineurs. Ce volet est pris en charge par le ministère de la Justice. Malgré cette évolution, les menaces contre les droits de l'enfant sont évidentes. celles-ci sont inhérentes à la mutation de la société moderne caractérisée par le passage d'une vie nomade à celle d'un système postindustriel. Elles se manifestent à travers la vulnérabilité des enfants (première partie) et à leur exploitation (deuxième partie). La vulnérabilité concerne essentiellement les enfants en situation difficile et les enfants mendiants ou 'talibés'. Quant à l'exploitation des enfants, elle se présente principalement sous une forme visible qui est celle de l'utilisation des enfants à travers le travail, et une forme plus latente et moins visible qui a trait à l'exploitation sexuelles des enfants à des fins commerciales. L'article montre quelles sont les mesures prises, en partenariat ou non, pour lutter contre toutes ces menaces à l'encontre des enfants. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **156 Sall, Aliou**

Pêche artisanale et émigration des jeunes africains par voie piroguière / Aliou Sall et Pierre Morand - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 109, p. 32-41.



La question des relations entre pêche et émigration par voie piroguière des côtes d'Afrique de l'Ouest vers les îles espagnoles des Canaries doit être abordée avec prudence: l'hypothèse d'une crise de la pêche due à une baisse sensible de la production au Sénégal et en Mauritanie et qui pousserait des milliers de jeunes pêcheurs à l'exil n'est pas avérée. Le présent article examine en premier lieu les dimensions sociales, économiques et technologiques de la pêche artisanale qui relie ce secteur avec l'émigration par voie maritime. Il propose un bilan de l'implication des gens de la pêche artisanale dans ce phénomène migratoire, en s'appuyant sur les données collectées par plusieurs enquêtes monographiques et statistiques réalisées entre avril 2007 et janvier 2008 dans les plus grandes communautés de pêche du Sénégal, à M'Bour et à Saint-Louis, sur les pêcheurs, leur métier et leurs activités "autres" - telles que le commerce ou le convoyage d'émigrants. Les informations issues de ces enquêtes, rapprochées de monographies d'autres auteurs, et analysées à l'éclairage des statistiques publiques sénégalaises et mauritaniennes sur le secteur pêche, permettent de préciser la nature des relations entretenues par la pêche artisanale ouest-africaine - très largement dominée par les communautés sénégalaises - avec le phénomène migratoire. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 217). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 157 Yahya, Mohamed

Réflexion sur les départs volontaires en droit du travail mauritanien / par Mohamed Yahya - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 863, p. 163-188.

Au cours des dernières décennies du vingtième siècle, sous l'effet de la crise économique, se développent en Mauritanie des formes variées de rupture du contrat de travail telles que le départ volontaire, et la résiliation amiable ou judiciaire ou pour la force majeure. Le départ à la retraite est aussi une forme particulière de rupture dont le principe est posé par les textes. Ces formes de rupture de contrat tiennent une place relativement importante à côté du licenciement et de la démission qualifiés de modes de rupture de droit commun pour le contrat de travail à durée indéterminée en raison de leur fréquence et de leur importance théorique et pratique. En Mauritanie, avec la crise économique et à la faveur des mesures de libéralisme économique et du désengagement de l'État, ce moyen de rupture des contrats de travail devient une pratique courante qui ne se limite pas à des cas individuels mais prend aussi des formes collectives. Mais la question ne fait pas l'objet de réglementation spécifique, ce qui est regrettable à un moment où ces pratiques de rupture deviennent courantes. Socialement parlant, la nécessité de protéger les travailleurs face à l'instabilité de leur emploi se pose

avec acuité. Dans le présent article, la question de la légalité de ces types de rupture est traitée dans un premier temps, puis on envisage dans un deuxième temps les effets des départs volontaires, mode autonome de rupture dont la non réglementation est source d'incertitudes quant aux effets qu'il engendre. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## NIGER

### 158 Laya, Dioulde

*Boubou Hama : un homme de culture nigérien* / sous la dir. de Dioulde Laya, J.-D. Pénel, Boubé Namaïwa. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 219 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines) - Le séminaire de mars 1989. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten. ISBN 978-2-296-02407-6

Dix-sept ans après le séminaire des 6-7 mars 1989 qui avait été consacré à Boubou Hama (1906-1982), cet ouvrage constitue les Actes de cette rencontre, en reproduisant les débats. Il trace un portrait de l'écrivain, enseignant et homme politique du Niger Boubou Hama. Boubou Hama a été le premier instituteur sorti de l'École normale William-Ponty en 1929. Il occupera le poste de Président de l'Assemblée nationale du Niger de 1958 à 1974. Comportant un aspect historique et anthropologique, son œuvre, qui comprend plus de quarante livres et plusieurs centaines d'articles, donnait une place aux traditions orales songhai. La démarche de Boubou Hama a porté en outre sur la conscience africaine et la problématique de ses rapports avec la manière de penser occidentale. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## NIGERIA

### 159 Abuku, Mnena

Masks and symbols in masquerade performances among the Tiv of central Nigeria / Mnena Abuku - In: *African Performance Review*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 19-28 : foto.

This article examines the history and meanings of masquerade performances among the Tiv of Benue state, central Nigeria. It briefly surveys the role of Tiv religion and world view before describing the evolution of Tiv masquerade traditions. Tiv masquerades evolved from the 'Akume', a highly religious performance, through 'Ajigbe', devoid of all religious connotations, and 'Ijov-Mbakuv', to the 'Mami Wata' masquerade which was introduced by the Igbo. The Mami Wata masquerade now co-exists with the Ijov-Mbakuv, and both masquerades are occasionally performed together. The article goes on to describe the symbolism of the Tiv face masks and their functions, which go well

beyond their aesthetic qualities. A significant function of the masks is their ability to humanize mysterious elements of the Tiv universe. This demystification process contributes to reducing tensions arising in the community from fears of various spirits. Masquerade performances depict a community's beliefs and experiences, thereby creatively reinterpreting them. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**160 Adesina, Olutayo C.**

Teaching history in twentieth century Nigeria: the challenges of change / Olutayo C. Adesina - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 17-37 : tab.

This article assesses the development of history as a discipline in tertiary education in Nigeria, focusing on the Department of History at the University of Ibadan, the home of the famous Ibadan School of History. This is done mainly from the perspective of students. The article first outlines the pioneering activities of nationalist historians in the 1950s and 1960s. The new discipline received great impetus, not only from Africans themselves but from Africanists in general. The decline of history as a discipline in the 1980s is seen as a consequence of economic developments and the introduction of structural adjustment programmes (SAP). There was a shift away from history to social sciences courses which either conferred practical skills or high visibility. The decline of history became one of the "social costs of adjustment". In the late 1980s history was also removed from the school curriculum. Between 1997 and 2000 those at Ibadan who chose history as their first subject each year numbered fewer than five. The curriculum was assessed and a number of new courses were designed to reflect new approaches and subjects. Furthermore, departments of history adopted new names to help redefine the focus of the discipline. However, the teaching and practice of history remains endangered in Nigeria. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**161 Adisa, Rashid S.**

Role duality among school-age children participating in farming in some villages in Kwara State, Nigeria / Rashid S. Adisa & Oluwasegun A. Adekunle - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 108-120 : tab.

This paper examines rural children's role duality as school pupils and farm participants in Edu Local Government Area in Kwara State, Nigeria. Multi-stage cluster random sampling was used to elicit data from 229 respondents aged between five and sixteen years. It was found that 44 percent of the respondents were simultaneously schooling and farming, while the remaining respondents were either in school or farming. Using eight common farm activities, a coefficient of farm participation was computed, while

another eight agricultural innovations were used to compute an agricultural innovation awareness index for each respondent. It was found that no significant difference existed in farm participation levels of respondents attending school and those that were not, while a significant difference in innovation awareness existed in favour of respondents in school. Parental influence, peer group and school farms were also found to be significantly related to respondents' participation in agriculture. It is thus imperative to keep rural children in school even as they are engaged in farming activities. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**162 Adogame, Afe**

The 419 Code as business unusual: the Advance Fee Fraud online discourse / Afe Adogame - In: *International Journal of Humanistic Studies*: (2006), vol. 5, p. 54-72.

One of the most controversial issues that has catapulted Nigeria into the international limelight is the 'Advance Fee Fraud' (a.k.a. "419"), a code which refers originally to the section of the Nigerian Penal Law that deals with specific fraud schemes. The 419 Penal Law was revised and expanded in April 1995 with the issuance of the Presidential Decree no. 13 entitled Advance Fee fraud. This paper examines the advent and consolidation of AFF in the mid-1980s, and shows how, with the expansion of AFF online, a cross-section of Nigerian youth increasingly engage the new media as a gateway to economic empowerment. Through an analysis of over 150 scam e-letters, randomly selected from some thousand collected between January 2002 and October 2003, the paper highlights the emerging variations of a theme. What began as a relatively simple adaptation of a traditional advance fee ploy has developed into an extensive criminal operation with links to other crimes internationally. At the local level, the Nigerian government has embarked upon a range of preventive measures, including education of consumers as to the risks involved in replying to AFF letters. But the problem is no longer one for Nigeria or West Africa alone to deal with as it has taken on a truly transnational character. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**163 Afigbo, A.E.**

The spell of oral history: a case study from northern Igboland / A.E. Afigbo - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 39-52.

This article examines the continuing power of oral history among the northern Igbo of Nigeria, focusing on the village group of Ihuwe, currently spelled as Ihube. Ihuwe belongs to the Otanchara clan of the Elugwu Igbo. Otanchara comprises some eleven village groups (or 'regular states'), all of which accept Ihuwe as their 'father'. In the early

20th century, Ihuwe sociopolitical culture had to face the challenges which accompanied the imposition of British rule. The British appointed a local representative (warrant chief) from the Umeojiaku family, thereby neglecting the position of the royal family in Ezianya. This resulted in a chieftaincy struggle in which Ezianya was outmanoeuvred. However, in the 1970s a struggle over political authority broke out again on the basis of different versions of oral history. The author explains the spell of oral history in this community in terms of its mainly agricultural character with a focus on land. The supposed litigious nature of the Igbo is suggested as another explanatory factor. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**164 Ajala, Aderemi Suleiman**

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

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

**165 Ajayi, Dickson 'Dare**

Recent trends and patterns in Nigeria's industrial development / Dickson 'Dare Ajayi - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 139-155 : tab.

This paper analyses recent trends and spatial patterns of manufacturing in Nigeria in three phases: the precolonial era, the early postcolonial era, and events since the mid-1980s. In particular, the paper shows that industrial development in the country involved considerable artisanal crafts firms in the early stages and grew progressively in number over the years to large-scale manufacturing. The pattern of the distribution of

manufacturing industries at the city level indicates that there is a marked concentration of manufacturing establishments in the southern part of the country, and especially Lagos, Ibadan and Benin in the southwest. Other locations of relative high concentration of industrial establishments are Kano in the North; and Enugu and Port Harcourt in the southeast. Although this paper shows that production subcontracting increased and varied amongst subcontracting firms, production subcontracting relationships are concentrated in a few locations. The paper concludes that the spatial pattern could change if industrialists adopt the strategy of industrial linkages, and especially production subcontracting which has become a driving force in contemporary industrial development efforts in the world today. It is expected that the situation could be better enhanced given the ongoing privatization of industrial concerns in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**166 Anugwom, Edlyne E.**

Globalisation and labour utilisation in Nigeria : evidence from the construction industry / Edlyne E. Anugwom - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 113-138 : tab.

This study examines the influence of globalization on labour utilization in Nigeria using the construction industry as a case study. It reveals that the era of globalization has given rise to profound changes in the way labour is utilized, specifically in terms of employment patterns as well as the related issues of earnings, job security, unionization etc. In effect, the way the worker is used by the firms in the industry is determined solely by the dictates of capitalism, i.e. the profit motive. The conclusion is that the consequences of globalization have been unfavourable to the workers in the so-called 'semi-skilled' category. Thus, neoliberal globalization, contrary to the often benevolent impacts attributed to it, has worsened rather than improved the situation of workers in the construction industry in Nigeria. This then calls attention to the need for, inter alia, a more focused regulation of the activities of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and the enforcement of minimum ILO standards in member countries, especially in the developing world where the need to attract the all-important foreign investment may override any other consideration. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**167 Aremu, David A.**

Saving Sungbo's Eredo: a challenge to Nigerian archaeologists / David A. Aremu - In: *West African Journal of Archaeology*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 63-73 : krt., tab.

Bilikisu Sungbo's Eredo (Bilikisu Sungbo's moat) in Ijebuland, southwestern Nigeria, is the most outstanding moat out of thousands of ancient city moats and boundary embankments and ditches that stretch across Nigeria. Measuring 160 km in length and 5 to 20 metres in depth, it encloses a vast area. It is the boundary of a sizeable political entity, probably a powerful kingdom, located in the rainforest region from about the 10th century AD onward. According to oral tradition, the moat was constructed by the slaves of a woman named Sungbo, a rich woman whose purported tomb and the adjacent shrine, built by the local people, were developed as a tourist centre by the Ogun State government in the early 1980s. However, owing to a military change of government, the site became neglected. In 2005, the present author trekked along the course of the Eredo, which appeared to be under threat of being destroyed. He strongly advocates the preservation of Sungbo's Eredo. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**168 Ashiru, M.O.A.**

Gender discrimination in the division of property on divorce in Nigeria / M.O.A. Ashiru - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2007), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 316-331.

This paper considers how the law in Nigeria discriminates against women in respect of the distribution of property on divorce. In Nigeria, a claim to property on divorce depends on the type of marriage the parties celebrated. There are basically three types of recognized marriages in the country to reflect the multicultural and multiethnic society. These are marriages under statutory law, customary law and Islamic law. The paper considers the property rights of women on the dissolution of marriage under the three different forms of marriage. It also looks at the relevant international and regional instruments and how the judiciary may seek to challenge culturally enshrined discrimination in order to ensure equality in property rights on the dissolution of a marriage between a man and a woman. The paper concludes that women have hardly used the mechanism procedures provided in international human rights instruments. It goes to show that it is not sufficient just to enact laws which affirm the principles of equality and nondiscrimination, but that women must also be given access to justice as laws on their own do not necessarily change beliefs. It also means educating both men and women on these laws. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**169 Bersselaar, Dmitri van den**

Missionary knowledge and the State in colonial Nigeria: on how G.T. Basden became an expert / Dmitri van den Bersselaar - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 433-450.

This paper explores the work and career of George Thomas Basden, who joined the Church Missionary Society (CMS) Niger Mission in 1900, and who became recognized as an expert on the Igbo people of Nigeria. It examines the intersections of academic anthropological, missionary, and colonial knowledge production in an attempt to understand why it took so long for Basden's missionary knowledge to be recognized as expertise that would be useful to the colonial State. A crisis of colonial knowledge forced the Nigerian government to look for expertise outside the restricted circle of colonial knowledge production in the late 1920s. This led to the recognition and encapsulation by the colonial State of the expert knowledge of a range of non-government experts, including Basden, but did not stretch so far as to include the possibility of suitable African experts. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**170 Bigon, Liora**

Between local and colonial perceptions : the history of slum clearances in Lagos (Nigeria), 1924-1960 / Liora Bigon - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 49-76 : foto's, krt.

Following the establishment of British rule in Lagos in the mid-19th century, the precolonial settlement became most central in West Africa, economically and administratively. Yet, scarce resources at the disposal of the colonial government and its exploitive nature prevented any serious remedy for the increasingly pressing residential needs. This article examines slum clearances in Lagos from the early 20th century until the decolonization era in Nigeria (the 1950s), from a perspective of cultural history. This perspective reveals the width of the conceptual gaps between the colonizers and the colonized, and the chronic mutual misunderstanding regarding the nature of slums and the appropriate ways to eliminate them. Tracing the indigenous perceptions and reactions concerning slum clearance shows that the colonial situation was far from being an overwhelmingly hegemonic one. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**171 Bondarev, Dmitry**

The Nigerian Qur'anic manuscript project : retrieving a unique resource on the Kanuri language and culture / by Dmitry Bondarev - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2007), no. 103, p. 65-82 : ill.

Notwithstanding the existence of a long written tradition, few manuscripts in Arabic and Kanuri from the Kanem-Borno empire, northern Nigeria, have survived. The obliteration and scattering of the documents produced during the Sayfawa dynasty means that knowledge of the Arabic writing tradition used by scholars in Borno before the 19th



century is lacking. The SOAS collection of Koranic manuscripts helps fill this historical lacuna. The SOAS manuscripts have a special status compared with other collections of Kanuri written in Arabic script, notably the Richardson Collection in the UK National Archives, the Arabic manuscripts collection in the Leeds University Library, the Hunwick Collections at Northwestern University in the United States, and a 17th-century Koranic manuscript held at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France in Paris. The SOAS collection contains photographic copies of 16th to 18th-century Koranic manuscripts with extensive glosses in archaic Kanembu (the language of Kanem, being the archaic variant of Kanuri) and commentaries ('tafsir') in Arabic. The four different manuscripts were donated to the Special Collections of the SOAS Library in February 2003 by Professor A.D.H. Bivar. Analysis of the manuscripts yields insights into archaic Kanembu, and the development of Islamic and Koranic studies in Kanem-Borno. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**172 Bryce, Jane**

"Half and half children": third-generation women writers and the new Nigerian novel / Jane Bryce - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 49-67.

The paper looks at seven novels published by women writers in Nigeria since 2000, and asks in what ways they reconfigure realism and the social text of the recent Nigerian past. Their authors are engaged in a lively dialogue with their literary precursors, male and female, using their interpretation of the past. The present author traces new directions that fictional accounts of women's identities are taking in Nigeria. Though realism is the preferred mode in these novels, it is a realism that bears the trace of pre-existing non-realist modes of expression and belief. By reclaiming the traditionally negative icon of the 'abiku' child, they effect a retrieval of the feminine repressed, casting the feminine double as shadow or negative to the paradigmatic male protagonist of Nigerian fiction and reinserting it into the postcolonial national narrative. Like one of the protagonists, these novels ask the urgent question: "What was the country I loved? The country I would fight for? Should it have borders?" Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**173 Dinneya, Godson**

The trickle down effect of democratisation: democratic institutions and the enabling environment for debt-led growth / Godson Dinneya - In: *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs*: (2005), vol. 31, no. 2, p. 23-59 : fig.

The debt-for-democracy hypothesis states that undemocratic leadership and bad governance in debtor countries were largely responsible for the accumulation of external debts and the mismanagement of available domestic resources. Consequently, the central theme in the search for economic recovery has been democratization. Using Nigeria as an example, this article seeks to explain how improvements in political institutions may lead to recovery from the debt crisis. A four-panel transmission mechanism model is developed to explore possible paths debtor nations might pursue to improve their political institutions and create an enabling environment for growth. Improvements in the institutional framework of a country (panel A) are transmitted through an enabling environment (panel B) that simultaneously elicits a host of international (panel C) and domestic (panel D) responses, all of which may be growth enhancing. This trickle down effect of democratization is illustrated by Nigeria's experience in the years between 1993 and 2000. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**174 Dunton, Chris**

Entropy and energy: Lagos as city of words / Chris Dunton - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 68-78.

In his 1971 study 'City of Words: American Fiction, 1950-1970', Tony Tanner employs the term "entropy" as a measure of order/disorder to characterize the vision of the city offered by American novelists of the second half of the twentieth century. The term applies equally to the accounts of Lagos (Nigeria) given by novelists such as Cyprian Ekwensi and Gabriel Okara in the 1950s and 1960s and, even more markedly, to the work of members of the "third generation" of Nigerian novelists writing in English. An examination of texts by Helon Habila, Akin Adesokan, and Maik Nwosu reveals, however, that Lagos is characterized by these and other novelists not only as a site of disorder and decay but also as an environment in which creative energies are nurtured that are held to constitute a corrective and liberatory force. What distinguishes the contemporary Lagos novel from its precursors, is the emphasis placed on the possibilities for cognition and action, and in particular the possibilities inherent in the act of writing as a means to assert a meaningful existence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**175 Edu, O.K.**

An evaluation of production sharing contracts and service contracts laws in the petroleum industry in Nigeria / O.K. Edu - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 293-327.

This article evaluates production and service contracts in the petroleum industry in Nigeria. It defines the concepts of production sharing contracts and services contracts, discusses the basic features of both contracts and assesses the impacts of both contracts in Nigeria. It is the view of the author that, although production sharing contracts and service contracts contain terms that are favourable to Nigeria, in matters of ownership over the country's hydrocarbons and the provision of risk capital by multinational oil companies, they are in the main not different from other types of petroleum arrangements in the sense that multinational oil companies are still the sole operators under these contracts and their efforts to transfer technological capability to Nigeria leave much to be desired. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**176 Egede, Edwin**

Bringing human rights home : an examination of the domestication of human rights treaties in Nigeria / Edwin Egede - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2007), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 249-284.

This article analyses the domestication of human rights treaties in Nigeria. It points out the shortcomings of the present dualist model under the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and makes suggestions for reform. It also examines the effect of beliefs and cultural values on the effective application of human rights treaties in Nigeria. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**177 Electoral**

*Electoral reforms in Nigeria : proceedings of a national workshop* / ed. by S.O. Akande & A.T. Simbine. - Ibadan : Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER), 2008. - XI, 175 p. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 172-175. - Met noten. ISBN 978-181-419-5

This collective volume on electoral reforms in Nigeria contains the proceedings of and papers presented at a National Workshop organized by the Governance Studies Division (GSD) of NISER (Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research) on 24 October, 2007, in Ibadan. Chapter 1 presents the proceedings of the Workshop. In Ch. 2, L. Adele Jinadu focuses on the recurrent problem of election management in Nigeria. Sam Egwu contributes to the ongoing debate on the reform of Nigeria's electoral system and the implications for democratic consolidation. I.B. Bello-Imam looks at critical areas begging for electoral reforms in Nigeria in Ch. 4. In Ch. 5, Okechukwu Ibeanu and B.U. Nwosu present a discussion paper on electoral reforms in Nigeria. In Ch. 6, A.T. Simbine, S.

Benjamin, N. Danjibo, A. Oladeji and H.O. Tijani look at the way forward. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**178 Ezeh, P.J.**

Lexicostratigraphy: a possible historiographical strategy / P.J. Ezeh - In: *West African Journal of Archaeology*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 75-96 : tab.

The author examines two Nigerian languages, viz. Igbo and Korring. The two belong to different families within the Niger-Congo phylum: Igbo belongs to the Kwa family, Korring (spoken by the Orring and hitherto not written) to the Benue-Congo family. Since British colonization, the geopolitical situation of the Orring has been a source of great puzzlement to scholars: for instance, did the Orring arrive first in the part of Africa they currently inhabit, or did the Igbo arrive before them? The author uses lexicostratigraphy as a historiographical strategy in order to throw light on this question. Lexicostratigraphy uses two categories of data: samples of the lexicons of the varieties involved irrespective of their age; and facts from lores of the societies in question. The author selected a hundred lexical items from notes taken during his fieldwork among the Orring from 1995 to 2000. An examination of cognacity in the two languages suggests that the Igbo were the first to arrive. It also suggests that before British colonization Orring social organization was different from and independent of that of the Igbo. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**179 Falola, Toyin**

The works of A.E. Afigbo on Nigeria: an historiographical essay / Toyin Falola, Matthew Heaton - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 155-178.

Nigerian scholar A.E. Afigbo, who graduated with a Ph.D. in History from the University of Ibadan in 1964, was the first History doctorate produced on Nigerian soil. He is both a product and a victim of the Nigerian nation, and his scholarly writings deeply reflect these contradictions. From that point in 1964 - the era of hope and anguish - to the present day - the era of anguish without hope - he has been among the vanguard of scholars in Nigerian history and African studies. Starting as a "Nigerian", he became a "Biafran" during the Nigerian civil war (1967-1970), and again a "Nigerian" thereafter. These transitions provide some kind of 'political charter' for some of his writings. On the basis of Afigbo's own writings, this essay explains how he sees the history of his country, and how this history has affected the present attitude of the elite, as well as how he hopes to redirect this historical trajectory towards a better future. It demonstrates the overall consistency of Afigbo's vision, as well as its intrinsic benefits and detriments. It

further shows that Afigbo's work illuminates more than Nigeria's past and hopes for the future. It also provides an archetype for the struggles of Nigerian historians desperately asserting the relevance of their field in a country financially hamstrung and currently touting other priorities. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**180 Fayokun, K.O.**

A critical appraisal of the legal framework for consumer protection in Nigeria / K.O. Fayokun - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 273-291.

This paper evaluates recent Nigerian statutes designed to create an administrative and regulatory framework for consumer protection. By and large, the consumer protection regime in Nigeria is fraught with numerous regulatory agencies which altogether emphasize the policing role of the State in ensuring product safety. There is yet no comprehensive code on consumer law in Nigeria and NGOs or consumer groups have played less significant roles in championing the interests of the ordinary consumer of goods and services. The legislative agencies, however, provide a veritable springboard for consumer activism and constitute the institutional framework for consumer protection in Nigeria. The paper examines the Standard Organisation of Nigeria (SON), the Consumer Protection Council (CPC), the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC), the Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria (APCON), and the Trade Malpractices Investigation Panel. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**181 Hawley, John C.**

Biafra as heritage and symbol: Adichie, Mbachu, and Iweala / John C. Hawley - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 15-26.

Eddie Iroh made the observation that Nigerian writers of his generation, who had lived through the Biafran conflict, were too close to the suffering to write the definitive accounts of the war, and that the task would fall to later generations. This essay looks at three later accounts: Dulue Mbachu's 'War Games' (2005), Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's 'Half of a Yellow Sun' (2006), and Uzodinma Iweala's 'Beast of No Nation' (2005), to assess the war's impact on Nigerian cultural expression in the twenty-first century. As the eldest of the three writers, Mbachu lingers more on the war itself than do the other two, but far less than its contemporaries like Achebe. Adichie portrays the war as a backdrop for interpersonal ethical questions, and Iweala, as an unnamed conflict that stands in the place of all such juggernauts against the poor, and especially these days against child soldiers. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**182 Hron, Madelaine**

'Ora na-azu nwa': the figure of the child in third-generation Nigerian novels / Madelaine Hron - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 27-48.

This article examines the complex role of the child or youth protagonist, who features prominently in third-generation Nigerian fiction. Countering reductionist claims that demote these texts to juvenile fiction, it draws on African, Nigerian, and children's literary criticism to argue that the hybrid space of childhood enables writers to address themes that may, in fact, be too large for adult fiction, while also engaging culturally uninformed Western readers. Recent Nigerian 'Bildungsromane' manifestly showcase the postcolonial subject's negotiation of sociocultural identity, a quest that is inextricably linked to substantial global concerns of the twenty-first century. Focusing on the language, perspective, and agency of the child-hero, this article investigates three texts - Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's 'Purple Hibiscus' (2004), Helen Oyeyemi's 'The Icarus Girl' (2005), and Uzodinma Iweala's 'Beasts of No Nation' (2005) - which reflect the prevailing trends in contemporary Nigerian writing: those criticizing neocolonial Nigeria, those problematizing the transnational space of diaspora, and those raising awareness about human rights violations stemming from globalization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**183 Igben, M.J.**

State of information and communication technology (ICT) in libraries in Rivers State, Nigeria / M.J. Igben and D.I. Akobo - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 135-142 : tab.

This article assesses the current state of information and communication technology in libraries in Rivers State, Nigeria. It is based on the results of a questionnaire completed in January 2007 by 16 libraries, including academic libraries, a research library, a public library and special libraries. The findings show that there is awareness of ICT in libraries in Rivers State and that libraries are now more conscious of the need for maintenance agreements for ICT. ICT facilities in the libraries were found to be inadequate and the pace of ICT development in the libraries is still very slow. The number of computers in the libraries was low and was moreover highly skewed in favour of the two universities, which between them housed 44 percent of the total of 127 computers. Only 9 libraries had Internet access. Only 6 libraries had some form of automated services. Insufficient funding is regarded as the greatest obstacle to the implementation and utilization of ICT, followed by too few staff with ICT skills. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**184 Kafewo, Samuel Ayedime**

From post-performance discussions to intervention and processing: theatre-for-development and citizenship issues in Nigeria / Samuel Ayedime Kafewo - In: *African Performance Review*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 58-72.

Community Theatre, Theatre for Development or Applied Theatre, irrespective of the nomenclatorial description by which this theatre practice is known, all point to new ways and uses to which theatre can be put that is opposed to the conventional form of theatre. A defining characteristic of this theatre is its unfinished nature. The structures of the plays are more or less ongoing dialogues. The evolving nature of the practice ensures that practitioners strive to improve from one experiment to the other in a bid to find a more effective method of getting across to the audience. From routine post performance discussions, many practitioners and projects have moved to processing Augusto Boal's 'joker' technique to intervene more directly in a performance. This article examines the Citizenship, Participation and Accountability project undertaken by the Theatre for Development Centre (FDC), Ahmadu Bello University, and the Nigerian Popular Theatre Alliance (NPTA) in Kaduna state, Nigeria, from 2001 through 2002. It analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the methodologies adopted, the role of processing and intervention in building new perspectives on the citizenship issues tackled in the project, and the overall impact of the project. Bibliogr, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**185 Korieh, Chima J.**

Voices from within and without: sources, methods, and problematics in the recovery of the agrarian history of the Igbo (southeastern Nigeria) / Chima J. Korieh - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 231-253 : krt.

This paper presents a critical perspective on the use of oral and archival sources for the study of the agricultural history of rural Africa. In particular, the author examines the collection and use of various sources for the study of Igbo agricultural history in 20th-century Nigeria. He suggests that oral sources offer an important opportunity in the writing of an inclusive history of agricultural change - a history that for the most part has been created by rural peasants. The use of colonial documents as a prism to examine changes in local societies requires a critical analysis of the circumstances under which the reports were produced. The author further outlines his own experiences in the field since 1996, when he studied widowhood in Igbo villages in Imo state. He suggests important ways of situating the researcher not only in the analysis of evidence, but most importantly, in the context of the fieldwork environment. Discussing the 'insider/outsider'

discourse, he addresses the question of whether there can be 'insider' informed ethnography. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**186 Mbachu, Dulue**

Nigerian resources : changing the playing field / Dulue Mbachu - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 77-82.

The Chinese presence in Nigeria has effectively ended the Western dominance of one of Africa's most powerful countries and resulted in a change in Nigeria's global relations. The China National Offshore Oil Corporation's January 2006 deal with South Atlantic Petroleum, owned by former Nigerian defence minister General Theophilus Danjuma, gives China a vital foothold in an important oil zone as it battles the West globally for access to energy and resources. China's interests in Nigeria go beyond the oil sector. Ahead of President Hu Jintao's visit in April 2006 China signed a deal with Nigeria covering investment plans in housing construction, infrastructure development, power generation, agriculture and pharmaceuticals worth more than two million dollars. The deals underscore the nature of Chinese expansion in Nigeria and elsewhere in Africa, where economic investments have come with a social component that Western companies, with their eyes focused on the bottom line, would normally avoid, or where the risks seem abnormally high. The rapidly increasing volume and value of Chinese investments in Nigeria are perhaps only comparable to the increase in trade between the two countries. Cheaper industrial goods imported from China are steadily displacing more expensive Western goods in the Nigerian market. Chinese exporters have also been accused of dumping goods, particularly textiles, in Nigeria and undermining local industry. Chinese penetration of the economy has meant increased competition in virtually all sectors. Analysts say the Chinese factor will be welcome as long as it advances Nigeria's economic interests, but they stress that the authorities need to be on guard against adverse consequences further down the line. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**187 Nwagbara, Augustine U.**

Rhetoric of power, power of rhetoric : discourse implications of mass media reports of election campaigns and the sustenance of democracy in Nigeria / Augustine U. Nwagbara - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 10, no. 1/2, p. 113-126 : tab.

Nigeria has had a beleaguered political history characterized by constant changes in government and incessant military incursions into political governance. In almost five decades of independence, two thirds of which has been dominated by the military,



Nigeria has witnessed four transition regimes from military to civil administration. The transition elections represent abstruse dramatic experiences with intense sociopolitical and economic undertones. In all the transition regimes, the mass media remain a significant force in the power system and political equation of the country. The influence of the mass media in shaping the power dynamics and the outcomes of elections has been quite prominent, even in situations of intra-military transitions and government changes. Essentially, the farreaching influence of the media in the political administration of the country is attributable to its creative and ingenious deployment of affective communicative strategies, rhetorical dynamics and mass reach. This essay undertakes a critical evaluation of the impact of the mass media reports on the election campaigns prior to the 2003 general election in Nigeria. The analysis is based on reports in two national newspapers, This Day and The Guardian. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**188 Nwakanma, Obi**

Metonymic eruptions: Igbo novelists, the narrative of the nation, and new developments in the contemporary Nigerian novel / Obi Nwakanma - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 1-14.

Nigeria's postcolonial nationality has been marked by disjunctions that continue to highlight its character, as a product of the colonial will, and of what Biodun Jeyifo has articulated as 'arrested decolonization', the basis of its problematic modernity. Nigeria is, in its current formation, a hybrid State; a nation of multiple nations coalescing to form the basis of nationness and national belonging. One of the fundamental sources of its evolution is to be found in its literature, particularly in poetry, that most nationalist of genres, but significantly also, in the form of the novel, which constitutes much of the narrative of nation. Modern Nigerian literature can now be categorized in three to four movements, or generations, starting with the Azikiwe/Osadebe generation of nationalist poets, to the late modernists Achebe, Okigbo, Soyinka, etc., to the current generation or category of writers whose writings encompass the new attitudes, desires, values, and anxieties of the postcolonial nation. In this paper, the author specifically examines the intriguing presence or overwhelming prominence of Igbo novelists writing in English, whose works are currently defining the canon of contemporary Nigerian national literature. The author claims the implicit value of Igbo travelling identity in the formation of the modern State as providing the cultural and historical factors, stimulus or circumstances that animate this literature. The nature of the Igbo travelling identity - its cosmopolitanism, transborder claims, and new metropolitan tropes - permits us to fully

comprehend the nature of Nigeria's contemporary cultural production as well as its significance in shaping modern, postcolonial Nigerian identity and the direction of its narrative of the nation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**189 Nwaru, Christian I.**

Dance as a signifying practice: a study of 'Iri-Agha' / Christian I. Nwaru - In: *African Performance Review*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 29-42 : fig.

The Iri-Agha dance is the artistic 'hallmark' of the Ohafia Igbo of Abia state, Nigeria. Usually performed during the Ozuruimo and Ugwuabia festivals, it is a war dance that re-enacts the traditional war exploits of the Ohafia. This article analyses the form and content of this dance in some detail, also paying attention to the accompanying music. The focus of the article is on the signifying or meaning-producing function of the dance. Distinguishing between literal and non-literal modes of dance communication, the article outlines how both the form and content of the dance generate meaning. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**190 Obasuyi, Luke**

Factors influencing information-seeking strategies and sources used by oil palm scientists in Nigeria / Luke Obasuyi - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 79-87 : tab.

This study investigated the influence of educational qualifications and tasks performed on the sources of information used by oil palm scientists in Nigeria. Awareness of library tools and strategies employed in locating primary information was also surveyed. Scientists from the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR), universities and oil palm industries across the country were grouped into three groups: PhD, MSc and BSc. The tasks performed by the three categories of scientists were research, teaching and administrative work. A questionnaire was used to gather data, and a 95 percent usable response was obtained. Most of the respondents were men. The scientists used the library occasionally to obtain research related information, especially when they have specific jobs at hand. The scientists with PhD and MSc used journals mostly, while those with BSc used textbooks, indicating that educational qualifications influenced the type of information sources used. The tasks the scientists performed also influenced the sources of information they used and awareness of the various information-seeking strategies influenced the use of such strategies. In order to improve access to information for the benefit of the scientists in the oil palm industry in Nigeria, Internet access is recommended. User education for services offered by the library, such as SDI

and Current Contents, should be provided to create awareness of these services and encourage their use. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**191 Odunsi, S.B.**

Medical confidentiality: right of HIV/AIDS patient and the third party interest / S.B. Odunsi & A.O. Nwafor - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 249-271.

Contact tracing or partner notification entails a doctor or public health officer informing the sexual partners of patients diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. Essentially, contact tracing involves the doctor disregarding the right of the patient to medical confidentiality in respect of the HIV status. A physician would only be legally bound to notify sexual partners when legislation provides for the power or duty to do so, or where there is a duty to warn under common law. But, does such a duty exist in law, and if not, is it desirable that it should exist? These are some of the issues addressed in this paper. It pays specific attention to the legal and ethical positions on the subject in Nigeria, Ethiopia and Australia, all countries where there is no statutory duty imposed on a physician to warn an identified sexual partner of a person infected with HIV/AIDS. But rules of law aside, there is an existing moral obligation on physicians to protect identifiable individuals from any serious threat of harm if they have information that could prevent such harm. Imposing a duty to warn on physicians will ensure that, at least, some sexual partners would have reasonable chances of being saved from HIV/AIDS infection, and this can translate into significant reduction in the spread of the disease. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**192 Ogunfolakan, Adisa**

The potential value of 'oriki' (praise poem) in settlement archaeology in Yorubaland / Adisa Ogunfolakan - In: *West African Journal of Archaeology*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 97-122 : foto's, krt.

'Oriki', a variety of Yoruba poetry, is an aspect of literature that embodies one's antecedents, significant events that happened in one's life, one's profession and sociopolitical role, family achievements and the status of one's city or town. In Yorubaland, 'oriki' plays an important role in the preservation of the history and culture of the people. This paper demonstrates the potential value of 'oriki' in the identification, analysis and interpretation of historical landmarks and archaeological material in settlement sites in Yorubaland (Nigeria). As a case study, it uses the 'oriki' of the Tokuloje (a group of Yoruba people) in Ogbomoso South Local Government area of Oyo State to identify historical and cultural landmarks of archaeological importance, and to

infer the possible material that could be retrieved during excavations in their abandoned settlement. Also, the 'oriki' of the Lujumo family of the ancient city of Ile-Ife is used to analyse archaeological material retrieved recently from the basement of the family house. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**193 Ogunleye, Foluke**

Breaking the drug scourge among Nigerian youths: utility value of the mass media / Foluke Ogunleye - In: *International Journal of Humanistic Studies*: (2006), vol. 5, p. 29-39.

This paper argues that youth are at a critical point in the life cycle when they have to make major decisions which have an impact on their future as adults. At this stage in their lives, they are particularly vulnerable to peer pressure and information from the media. Drug abuse is usually peer-induced, and the mass media can be used to direct the attention of youth to the dangers involved in the use of drugs. Research on drug abuse in Nigeria emphasizes the place of cannabis abuse, since it is frequently reported to be associated with drug-induced psychosis. There is a need to provide a strong moral foundation for children and youth at this sensitive period of their life. This entails a re-examination and strengthening of traditional sources of socialization and social control, such as the family, the school, religious institutions and, in particular, the media. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**194 Ogwumike, Fidelis O.**

Resource-led development : an illustrative example from Nigeria / Fidelis O. Ogwumike and Eric K. Ogunleye - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 200-220 : tab.

Several strategies are open to an economy in its attempt to attain sustainable economic development, depending on its historical background and resource endowment. One such strategy is the resource-led strategy. Nigeria is very rich in crude oil and has reaped billions of petrodollars. However, the country faces the problem of successfully translating this huge oil wealth into sustainable development. This paper employs the vector error correction technique in examining the long-run impact of the huge oil wealth accruing to Nigeria on its economic development. Basic indicators such as growth, private consumption, infrastructure (electricity), agriculture and manufacturing output growth rates are examined. The empirical results suggest a significant positive long-run impact of per capita oil revenue on per capita household consumption and electricity generation while a negative relationship is established for GDP, agriculture and

manufacturing. Even for those with a negative relationship at current period, there exist positive relationships at subsequent lags. Thus, oil revenue, if properly managed and invested, could be effectively used to induce oil-led development for Nigeria provided that the initial inhibitions of corruption, lack of transparency, accountability and fairness in its use and distribution are removed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**195 Olayode, Kehinde**

Pro-democracy movements, democratisation and conflicts in Africa : Nigeria, 1990-1999 / Kehinde Olayode - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 10, no. 1/2, p. 127-146.

The resurgence of civil society as a result of contradictions linked to globalization lay at the heart of the political turbulence across Africa in the last decade of the twentieth century. The rapid and often chaotic transitions to democratic governance and market economies on the continent have been punctuated by incessant and violent intra-State conflicts, especially conflicts structured around competing identity claims based on religion, ethnicity, the citizenship question, and the competition for State resources. This essay provides some explanations for such conflicts and explores the role of democracy as a process that either complicates or facilitates the resolution/management of such conflicts. By drawing on the case of Nigeria, where the challenge of resolving political violence through democracy is potent, the essay argues that competitive political parties and elections have tended to intensify some disintegrative processes, which have also been deepened by the ways in which the political elite has subverted the democratic process. In conclusion, the implication of the political struggles in which civil society has been a key actor for consolidating democratization and political stability in Nigeria is critically examined. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**196 Olley, Benjamin O.**

Higher-risk sexual behaviour among HIV patients receiving antiretroviral treatment in Ibadan, Nigeria / Benjamin O. Olley - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 71-78 : fig., tab.

A stress-coping model was tested to examine the role that negative life events, coping methods, and depression might play in moderating the associations between HIV-related factors (antiretroviral (AVR) drug regimen, HIV staging and CD4 count) and higher-risk sexual behaviour of people living with HIV/AIDS. 154 HIV patients who were receiving ARV therapy through the PEPFAR programme in Ibadan, Nigeria, responded to a questionnaire. In a hierarchical multiple regression analysis, variables were entered into

the equation in the order specified a priori by the model. The results show that patients on the combined 3-drug ARV regime were more likely to have engaged in higher-risk sexual behaviour as compared to those on a regimen of two or one ARV drugs; negative life events and a coping method characterized by HIV status denial both predicted increased higher risk sexual behaviour practice among the patients. The study underscores the need for continuous evaluation of the level of higher risk sexual behaviour practice and associated factors, particularly among HIV/AIDS patients receiving ARV treatment. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**197 Olukole, Titi**

The use of geographical information systems for documenting archaeological and tourism resources of Ijebuland, southwestern Nigeria / Titi Olukole and David A. Aremu - In: *West African Journal of Archaeology*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 35-61 : ill., krt., tab.

This paper integrates geographical information systems (GIS) with archaeological investigations by developing a GIS database for some of Ijebuland's (Nigeria) archaeological and tourism resources. It provides a computer-based archive of these cultural and tourism resources. With the aid of the digitized map of the study area and GIS, archaeological viewing of GIS-integrated data was possible. It serves as a source of information on future research and attracts intending tourists to come and explore Ijebuland's rich tourism resources. The processes of identification and classification of cultural and tourism resources in Ijebuland are examined. The present state of conservation of such resources and what may be needed to enhance their sustainable development are considered. The relationship between the various archaeological and tourism resources in the area and some aspects of the people's history are discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**198 Omotola, J. Shola**

The intellectual dimensions of corruption in Nigeria / J. Shola Omotola - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2007), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 29-41.

Against the background of the deepening crisis of the Nigerian academy, this paper analyses the intellectual dimensions of corruption in Nigeria. It argues that the incorporation of the academy, particularly its intellectual components, into the 'corruption enterprise' has impacted on corruption discourses and analyses. Notably it has led to the polarization into two realms, the public and the private, the former connoting the government and characterized by strong radicalism, the latter representing essentially the academic community and characterized by liberal tendencies. This characterization

represents in itself a distinct dimension of intellectual corruption, apart from its other forms. This development has had negative implications for both State and society, particularly for their democratization and developmental drives through the reversal and perversion of routinized academic culture of quality teaching, research and publication. Unless critical measures are taken to sanitize the Nigerian academy within a broader framework of a reformist State, corruption analysis may not advance the anti-corruption crusade of government. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**199 Oni, Duro**

Theatre training in the Nigeria university system: a critical assessment of selected design and technology courses at Ibadan and Lagos / Duro Oni - In: *African Performance Review*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 82-89.

Since the early 1960s, when the first institution for theatre training in Nigeria was established at the University of Ibadan, the Nigerian university system has witnessed the establishment of various Departments of Theatre Arts, Performing Arts, and Creative Arts. Prominent among these are the Departments of Theatre Arts at the Universities of Calabar, Nsukka, Maiduguri and Abuja, the Departments of Creative Arts at the Universities of Port Harcourt and Lagos, and the Department of Performing Arts at the University of Ilorin. This paper briefly surveys the history of theatre training and theatre practice in Nigeria before focusing on an assessment of selected theatre design and technology courses at the Universities of Ibadan and Lagos. It pays attention to teaching approaches and computer-aided design programmes, and concludes that students are ill-equipped in the use of digital technology. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**200 Onyeiwu, Steve**

Distributional impact of globalization-induced migration : evidence from a Nigerian village / Steve Onyeiwu, Raluca Iorgulescu Polimeni and John M. Polimeni - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 115-134 : tab.

One of the contentious issues about the globalization process is the mechanism by which globalization affects poverty and inequality. This paper explores one of the various strands of the globalization-inequality-poverty nexus. Using microlevel survey data from over 300 poor households in the small village of Umuluwe (about 30 miles west of the regional capital of Owerri) in southeast Nigeria, the paper investigates whether individuals who migrate from the village to take advantage of the urban-biased globalization process do better than non-migrant villagers. The paper concludes that, while the migrant villagers tend to earn slightly higher incomes than the non-migrant

villagers, the poverty profiles of both categories of households are essentially the same. In other words, and contrary to conventional wisdom, globalization has not succeeded in alleviating poverty amongst the poor villagers who explicitly took advantage of the process. The paper argues that, by changing relative prices in the urban areas, structural adjustment appears to have eliminated any advantage that globalization may have bequeathed to the migrant villagers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**201 Onyemelukwe, Cheluchi**

Access to anti-retroviral drugs as a component of the right to health in international law : examining the application of the right in Nigerian jurisprudence / Cheluchi Onyemelukwe - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 446-474.

Nigeria has a significant number of people living with HIV/AIDS. Access to anti-retroviral drugs is important to enable such persons to live a healthy life. This paper examines access to anti-retroviral drugs as part of the right to health under international law. It locates the right of health, its scope and content in international human rights instruments and attempts to draw the connection between access to anti-retroviral drugs and the right to health. It examines the interpretation of the right to health in the broader context of socioeconomic rights in Nigerian jurisprudence. It concludes that the jurisprudence leaves much to be desired with respect to the protection of the right to health and specifically to access to anti-retroviral drugs. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**202 Salako, O.A.**

Use of search engines for research by postgraduate students of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria / O.A. Salako and M.A. Tihamiyu - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 103-115 : tab.

The main objective of this study was to investigate the Internet search engine usage behaviour and experiences of research students in an African and Nigerian setting, using the postgraduate students of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, as the focal population. Data were collected through a structured 25 item questionnaire administered in April-May 2005 to 327 postgraduate students in a population of 6525. The response rate was 75.9 percent. Google and Yahoo! were by far the most popular search engines, in that order. Most of the students frequently used the two search engines together for browsing, and about 75 percent of them learned how to use search engines through friends or by trial and error. Students relied on search engines mostly for their academic work and for job searching. Although almost 90 percent of the students were at least



"somewhat confident" with their most preferred engines, only a third of them were aware of the advanced and Boolean search options provided by the engines, apart from experiencing problems with how to select words for searches. The findings indicate the continuing need for educational planners and administrators in African universities to integrate adequate information (technology) literacy content into the curriculum for postgraduate and research students in the universities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**203 Udogu, E. Ike**

Historicizing and contextualizing the discourse on African international law and a concise overview of the pacific settlement of the Cameroon-Nigeria Bakassi Peninsula dispute / E. Ike Udogu - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 77-99 : krt.

For the past 50 years or so, the media and intellectual discourses on African politics have generally portrayed the continent as being in perpetual turmoil. The causes of such conflicts have been related, but not limited, to the outcome of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 in which some of the European powers carved up the region in a zigzag fashion with little or no concern for the ethnic complexions of the societies involved. The result of this policy in postcolonial and independent Africa has been disastrous for much of the continent, with numerous civil wars and cross-border clashes between African States. The use of armed struggle to resolve border conflicts is now seen as counterproductive to the vision of African unity and transformation in the millennium, as first articulated by the Organization of African Unity and now championed by the African Union - the successor to the OAU. This study highlights the extent to which African States are increasingly relying on international law, the AU and the good offices of the UN and its various agencies to resolve international boundary conflicts. It also historicizes the development of international law in Africa and discusses as a case study and model for Africa the pacific settlement of the border dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria over the Bakassi Peninsula. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**204 Unumeri, Godwin**

Nigeria and global population policy / Godwin Unumeri - In: *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs*: (2005), vol. 31, no. 2, p. 129-176.

This article examines the extent to which Nigeria's population policy has been fed by the recommendations of the three International Conferences on Population and Development (ICPD), which took place between 1974 and 1994, and the African Population Conferences (APC) of 1971, 1984 and 1992. The analysis shows that Nigeria has endorsed global population policy recommendations since 1974, but went without an

official population policy until 1988. The economic shocks of the mid-1970s which resulted in the structural adjustment programmes of the 1980s significantly increased the desirability of population policies as an instrument for mediating socioeconomic development. The article analyses Nigeria's population policies of 1988 and 2004 in comparison with international recommendations, indicating that Nigeria has had problems in keeping up with international developments. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 205 Uptake

Uptake of voluntary counselling and testing for HIV by pregnant women in a prevention-of-mother-to-child-transmission programme at Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital, Nigeria / Hadiza S. Galadanci... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 143-148 : tab.

Mother-to-child transmission is the main mode of HIV infection among children in developing countries. In 2003, as a result of government policy, a prevention-of-mother-to-child-transmission (PMTCT) programme was introduced at Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital in Nigeria. The aim of this study was to determine the pattern of voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) uptake and HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women using the service. Data on clients' sociodemographic characteristics, VCT uptake, and HIV seropositivity for the period January 2004 to December 2006 were taken from nationally prepared PMTCT registers kept at the hospital, and prospectively entered into a database. During the period, 6,887 women newly accessed antenatal care. 6,702 agreed to undergo HIV testing. Overall HIV prevalence among these pregnant women for the study period was 5.9 percent. The data have shown a statistically significant trend of rising HIV prevalence in this group: at 4.5 percent, prevalence was lowest in 2004; rose to 4.9 percent in 2005; and peaked at 7.6 percent in 2006. Overall, HIV seroprevalence was 3.5 percent among 15- to 19-year-old women, 7 percent among 25- to 29-year-old women, and 4.5 percent among women over age 40. There was an inverse relationship between parity (number of children borne) and HIV seroprevalence such that women of low parity had high HIV prevalence, and vice versa. Respectively, 11.4 percent, 5.7 percent, and 5.5 percent of the pregnant women first using VCT in the first, second, and third trimesters of their pregnancy were found to be HIV-positive. All women testing HIV-positive were informed of their serostatus and the modes of preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**206 Zabus, Chantal**

Of female husbands and boarding school girls: gender bending in Unoma Azuah's fiction / Chantal Zabus - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 93-107.

This article contends that Unoma Azuah's fiction was not created out of a vacuum, but taps into the Igbo ancestral matriarchal past, the practice of 'female husbandry' documented by cultural anthropologists (e.g. Sylvia Leith-Ross and Ifi Amadiume), previous West African literary attempts at representing lesbian seduction (e.g. Ama Ata Aidoo), as well relational nexuses within the boarding school system. In a 2005 contribution, Unoma Azuah presented her own work as part of a Nigerian lesbian continuum. Upon their publication, her poems unleashed the male Nigerian critic Kalu Uduma's vengeful tirade against "the depravity, the instability and violence of our time". More largely, those voices opposing African heteronormativity clash not only with African patriarchy, but also with feminisms of African manufacture. This article argues that Nigerian feminisms need to make room for the material factors of "doing lesbian". While pointing to the reluctance in Azuah's novel 'Sky-High Flames' (2005) to allow same-sex desire to develop, the author also comments on womanly relationality, such as Azuah's displaced (auto)biographical vestment in her aunt's story, as well as on moments of intimacy between women, which augur the new Nigerian novel's capacity to comment on the economy of pleasures and on the way of constituting oneself as the moral subject of one's sexual conduct. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## SENEGAL

**207 Bouilly, Emmanuelle**

Les enjeux féminins de la migration masculine : le Collectif des femmes pour la lutte contre l'immigration clandestine de Thiaroye-sur-mer / Emmanuelle Bouilly - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 109, p. 16-31.

Le Collectif des femmes pour la lutte contre l'immigration clandestine de Thiaroye-sur-mer (Sénégal) illustre l'actuelle reconfiguration des enjeux féminins liés à la migration. Après avoir soutenu les départs en pirogue, les mères d'enfants disparus ont cherché à décourager ce type de projet migratoire. Porteur d'un discours antimigratoire conforme aux agendas du Nord, le Collectif a suscité l'intérêt des médias et des acteurs du développement. Cette mobilisation en situation d'extraversion témoigne d'une évolution des identités militantes et sociales, d'une recomposition du jeu d'acteurs et des usages locaux du courtage international d'une cause. Les mères de Thiaroye, endossant l'icône de la "mère courage", ont su convertir un groupement féminin d'entraide local

préconstitutif d'un capital "militant" en une cause de mobilisation de portée internationale. En cultivant l'intérêt des journalistes, elles ont réussi à capter une rente médiatique qu'elles ont ensuite monnayée auprès d'autres acteurs institutionnels, gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux. Le Collectif constitue tout à la fois un acteur central des questions migratoires, de genre et de développement local. Mais la réussite du collectif est également source de conflits locaux. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 217). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **208 Burnet, Éliane**

Ndary Lô, un art des passages / Éliane Burnet - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 79, p. 269-279 : foto's.

L'artiste plasticien Ndary Lô a participé à la 5ème Biennale de Dakar (Sénégal). Le présent article étudie ses techniques de récupération, les thèmes de ses sculptures évoquant les métamorphoses du vivant et passages de l'existence: femmes enceintes, déformation physique, mort. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **209 Diallo, Mor Talla**

Pour une pédagogie par approche comparative de la communication interculturelle / Mor Talla Diallo - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 79, p. 149-162 : tab.

Quels sont les contenus concrets qui permettent d'atteindre les objectifs de la communication interculturelle, et comment traduire ces contenus dans une pédagogie, telles sont les questions auxquelles s'efforce de répondre la présente étude. À cet effet, l'auteur a fait faire une étude comparative à des élèves d'école primaire en France et au Sénégal sur deux contes de même type, mais d'aire culturelle différente: "Cendrillon", conte de Perrault, et le conte wolof "Les deux Koumba". Il s'agit de savoir quelles convergences se révèlent dans les interprétations des enfants issus de cultures différentes. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **210 Kane, Coudy**

Littérature régionaliste et conflit de cultures / Coudy Kane - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 79, p. 27-39.

Il s'agit dans cet article de "littérature régionaliste" au Fuuta ou Fuuta-Tooro, pays des Haalpulaar au Sénégal. Dans ce pays en effet, quelques écrivains ont produit des textes que l'on peut qualifier de romans régionaux ou du terroir. Le présent article étudie le traitement littéraire de la vie locale dans le roman d'écrivains originaires de la Moyenne vallée du fleuve Sénégal, en particulier "Les gardiens du Temple" de Cheikh Hamidou

Kane, "Rellâ ou les voies de l'honneur " de Tène Youssouf Guèye, "La fièvre de la terre" d'Aboubacry Moussa Lam et "Markere" d'Abdoulaye Elimane Kane. Les écrivains de culture pulaar appartiennent à la littérature francophone, mais d'autre part il est possible d'assigner à leur œuvre un enracinement territorial unique et homogène. Les aspects traités ici sont le cadre géophysique, le cadre socioculturel et la question régionale. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **211 Kante, Alassane**

L'obligation de restitution dans les rapports privés en droit sénégalais / par Alassane Kante - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 862, p. 36-56.

Si l'obligation de restitution n'a pas fait l'objet d'une définition légale, le législateur a employé diversement ce terme dans certaines situations. Tantôt la restitution découle de l'annulation, de la résolution ou de la résiliation d'un contrat, tantôt elle constitue un élément dans la définition d'un contrat spécial, tantôt elle fait partie de l'une des obligations essentielles d'un contrat déterminé, tantôt elle est une conséquence de l'extinction d'un contrat. La recherche sur l'obligation de restitution dans les rapports privés soulève un certain nombre de préoccupations relatives à l'objet de l'obligation, à ses sources, à sa nature, à sa mise en œuvre et aux obstacles qui s'y opposent. Il s'agit de répondre à la question suivante: l'incertitude et la diversité de la notion d'obligation de restitution constituent-elles des obstacles à l'élaboration de règles communes pour sa mise en œuvre dans les rapports de droit privé en droit sénégalais? Malgré l'élasticité de la notion se traduisant par une pluralité des sources de l'obligation et une controverse sur sa nature (première partie de l'article), il y a une homogénéité que l'on peut apercevoir dans les règles qui gouvernent la mise en œuvre de l'obligation (seconde partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **212 Ndiaye, Lamine**

Imaginaire et société wolof: tradition et modernité / Lamine Ndiaye - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 79, p. 257-267.

La présente étude sur l'imaginaire s'applique à la communauté wolof composante de la population du Sénégal. Elle définit le type de figure idéale de jeune homme recherché par les jeunes filles à trois époques différentes: à l'époque coloniale, au début de la période des indépendances dans les années 1960, et enfin aujourd'hui, dans la première décennie du vingt-et-unième siècle. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 213 Pian, Anaïk

Le "tuteur-logeur" revisité : le "thiaman" sénégalais, passeur de frontières du Maroc vers l'Europe / Anaïk Pian - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 109, p. 91-106.

Les politiques d'immigration drastiques menées par les pays européens concourent à faire du passage des frontières un enjeu majeur pour les migrants cherchant coûte que coûte à se rendre en Europe. À partir d'un travail ethnographique mené principalement à Casablanca et à Rabat entre la fin 2003 et le début 2006, cet article propose d'apporter un éclairage sociologique sur le personnage clé du 'thiaman' sénégalais, qui gère des "foyers" informels accueillant les "aventuriers" ou clandestins à Rabat et à Tanger le temps que soit formé un "convoi" en direction du détroit de Gibraltar, des îles Canaries ou des enclaves espagnoles de Ceuta et Melilla. L'examen de sa position au sein des réseaux migratoires sénégalais invite à une comparaison avec les figures historiques du 'jatigi' et du 'coxeur', pivots des migrations et mobilités ouest-africaines. L'impact des politiques migratoires sur la structuration des réseaux de passage vers l'Europe est également soulevé dans cet article. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 218). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

### 214 Sall, Aliou

Pêche artisanale et émigration des jeunes africains par voie piroguière / Aliou Sall et Pierre Morand - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 109, p. 32-41.

La question des relations entre pêche et émigration par voie piroguière des côtes d'Afrique de l'Ouest vers les îles espagnoles des Canaries doit être abordée avec prudence: l'hypothèse d'une crise de la pêche due à une baisse sensible de la production au Sénégal et en Mauritanie et qui pousserait des milliers de jeunes pêcheurs à l'exil n'est pas avérée. Le présent article examine en premier lieu les dimensions sociales, économiques et technologiques de la pêche artisanale qui relie ce secteur avec l'émigration par voie maritime. Il propose un bilan de l'implication des gens de la pêche artisanale dans ce phénomène migratoire, en s'appuyant sur les données collectées par plusieurs enquêtes monographiques et statistiques réalisées entre avril 2007 et janvier 2008 dans les plus grandes communautés de pêche du Sénégal, à M'Bour et à Saint-Louis, sur les pêcheurs, leur métier et leurs activités "autres" - telles que le commerce ou le convoiement d'émigrants. Les informations issues de ces enquêtes, rapprochées de monographies d'autres auteurs, et analysées à l'éclairage des statistiques publiques sénégalaises et mauritaniennes sur le secteur pêche, permettent de préciser la nature des relations entretenues par la pêche artisanale ouest-africaine - très largement dominée par les communautés sénégalaises -

avec le phénomène migratoire. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 217). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**215 Schmitz, Jean**

La vallée du Sénégal entre (co)développement et transnationalisme : irrigation, alphabétisation et migration ou les illusions perdues / Jean Schmitz et Marie-Ève Humery - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 109, p. 56-72.

Laboratoire du développement hydro-agricole dans les années 1980, la vallée du fleuve Sénégal a été également un site d'expérimentation des politiques migratoires orientées vers les pays de départ, aide au retour et codéveloppement. D'après les plans, le développement accompagné d'alphabétisation en langue maternelle aurait dû freiner la migration. Puis, depuis 1990, l'argent des (ex-)migrants devait s'investir dans les périmètres irrigués. Or, les logiques migratoires ont contredit ces projets. La première perspective des développeurs négligeait l'historicité des filières migratoires et des mouvements culturels que révéla une ethnographie multisite. La seconde faisait l'impasse sur l'économie morale très hiérarchique des villages et la diversité des cultures du courtage et de la médiation sous-jacente aux transferts d'argent. En fin de compte, l'argent des migrants s'est investi moins dans la riziculture des périmètres irrigués que dans l'"urbanisation" des villages (construction de mosquées, puits/forages, écoles, dispensaires) et l'investissement dans le foncier urbain. De plus, le modèle de réussite sociale reste associé à la migration internationale. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 217). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**216 Sylla, Abdou**

'Trajectoires': entretiens avec Bassam Chaïtou / Abdou Sylla - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 79, p. 281-292 : ill.

Du 28 janvier au 9 mars 2007 a eu lieu au Musée d'art africain de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire (IFAN) - Cheikh Anta Diop à Dakar (Sénégal) une exposition intitulée 'Trajectoires', présentant la collection d'art contemporain sénégalais de Bassam Chaïtou. Cette collection rassemble des peintures et sculptures d'artistes représentatifs du Sénégal moderne. Le texte comprend un entretien avec le collectionneur, dans lequel il explique le propos de l'exposition, ses idées sur l'art moderne sénégalais et en particulier l'École de Dakar, et sur un projet de musée d'art contemporain sénégalais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SIERRA LEONE

**217 John, Abraham**

From war to peace : elections, civil society and governance in post-conflict Sierra Leone / Abraham John - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 10, no. 1/2, p. 37-54.

This essay examines the challenges of democratic governance in post-conflict Sierra Leone. It places the 1996 and 2002 elections in the context of the country's complex transition from war to peace. Part of the analysis deals with the role of civil society in the struggle for democracy, which also includes standing against military authoritarianism and the rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF). It also evaluates post-conflict democratic governance under President Kabbah and explores the prospects and challenges of building democracy in post-war Sierra Leone. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**218 Nicol-Wilson, Melron C.**

The realisation of the right to bail in the Special Court for Sierra Leone : problems and prospects / Melron C. Nicol-Wilson - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 496-521.

The right to bail, as provided for under some United Nations and regional human rights instruments, has in recent times been applied by international tribunals. This article reviews the implementation of this right by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, before focusing in more detail on the incorporation of this right into the Statute of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and its implementation by the Special Court. In conclusion, some suggestions are offered to ensure more effective realization of the right to bail at the Special Court for Sierra Leone. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**219 Sawyer, Edward**

Remove or reform? : a case for (restructuring) chiefdom governance in post-conflict Sierra Leone / Edward Sawyer - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 428, p. 387-403 : graf., tab.

Recent analyses of Sierra Leone's eleven-year civil war have argued that the conflict was fuelled by a crisis within chiefdom authority, with emphasis on increasing tensions between rural youth and their elders. However, a counter-argument has also emerged, emphasizing that customary authority is still highly regarded in post-conflict Sierra Leone



and that chiefs act as an influential barrier against bureaucratic abuses of power. This article draws on fieldwork from three districts in Sierra Leone - Western Area, where Freetown is located; the northern, predominantly Themne-speaking Tonkolili District; and the Mende-dominated Kenema District - to argue that chieftom authority indeed continues to have considerable support. In particular, section chiefs and headmen are seen as being particularly important for settling small disputes, especially in the rural areas where contact between villagers and chiefs is most apparent. Consequently, calls for the abolition of chieftom authority in Sierra Leone on the grounds that people resent chiefs would appear misguided. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**220 Svärd, Proscovia**

The challenges of documenting war atrocities in post-conflict Sierra Leone : a study of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) / Proscovia Svärd - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 10, no. 1/2, p. 55-72 : tab.

This essay identifies the challenges posed by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's (TRC) documentation of the war atrocities committed against Sierra Leoneans during the civil war (1991-2000). It argues for the proper preservation and dissemination of the documents generated by the TRC process in an effort to build a collective memory. Preservation should include the logical arrangement of the records to enhance accessibility by the research community and the Sierra Leonean public. Access to the TRC documentation is one way of educating the Sierra Leonean people and empowering them with the necessary information that will enable them to reconcile with each other at individual and societal levels, thereby facilitating the democratization of their society. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**221 Wahl-Jorgensen, Karin**

Newspapers in Sierra Leone: a case study of conditions for print journalism in a postconflict society / Karin Wahl-Jorgensen and Bernadette Cole - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2008), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 1-20 : tab.

This article uses the conditions for newspaper production in Sierra Leone since the end of the civil war in 2002 as a case study for the analysis of the difficulties of democratic communication under conditions of poverty and underdevelopment. Sierra Leone has a tradition of a vigorous press. However, journalism struggles for survival in Sierra Leone, one of the world's least developed countries. Problems facing the newspaper press include legal constraints, difficulties in distribution, lack of journalistic skills, a minuscule revenue base, and a lack of electricity, basic materials, technologies, and resources. The

scarcity of financial resources engenders the unethical practice of "coasting", or blackmailing, among journalists. However, resource problems haunt every layer of society, including government, business, and civil society. As such, the case of Sierra Leone demonstrates a broader point about journalism: that it cannot be viewed in isolation from a wider social context. Despite these constraints, journalists in Sierra Leone contribute in vital ways to an emerging democracy. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

## WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 222 Anthropologie

*Une anthropologie entre rigueur et engagement : essais autour de l'œuvre de Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan* / sous la dir. de T. Bierschenk... [et al.]. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2007. - 596 p. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Bibliogr.: p. [555]-572. - Met bibliogr. noten, samenvattingen In Frans en Engels. ISBN 978-2-8458-6956-1

Cet ouvrage collectif, en français et en anglais, commence dans sa section introductive par revenir sur les apports d'Olivier de Sardan dans les champs de l'anthropologie historique, de l'anthropologie du développement et de l'anthropologie politique. Il explicite sa pensée scientifique ancrée dans le travail de terrain et sa méthodologie (Mahaman Tidjani Alou, Thomas Bierschenk, Giorgio Blundo, Yannick Jaffré). Des quatre parties suivantes, la première réunit des textes consacrés à l'anthropologie du changement social et du développement (Alberto Arce et Norman Long, Philippe Lavigne Delville, Pierre-Yves Le Meur, Nassirou Bako-Arifari, Jacky Bouju, Jean-Pierre Dozon) et, dans la deuxième partie, à l'anthropologie des espaces publics qui s'attaque aux questions cruciales de la "gouvernance quotidienne" des sociétés africaines contemporaines (Jeremy Gould, Thomas Bierschenk, Christian Lund, Jean-Pierre Jacob, Pierre-Joseph Laurent, Roch Mongbo, Sten Hagberg, Emmanuel Grégoire). La troisième partie concerne les conceptions et représentations émiques dans le domaine de la religion, de la magie et de la santé (Marc-Éric Gruénais et Fatoumata Ouattara, Murray Last, Peter Geschiere, Carmen Opiari). Il est question dans la quatrième partie d'épistémologie et de méthodologie de la recherche de terrain en sciences sociales (Jean-Pierre Chauveau, Carola Lentz, Katrin Langewiesche, Anne Attané, Mariatou Koné). L'aire la plus concernée est celle de l'Afrique francophone centrale et de l'Ouest. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**223 Budget**

*Budget et politique économique en Afrique* / Roger Tsafack Nanfosso (éd. scientifique). - Yaoundé : Editions Clé, 2007. - 143 p. : graf., tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten. ISBN 995-609077-8

Le budget d'un pays est un instrument de politique économique par excellence, sur lequel peuvent effectivement agir les gouvernants. Cette évolution est due à la mutualisation des préoccupations monétaires réalisées par le biais de zones monétaires (telles que la CEMAC, Union économique et monétaire d'Afrique centrale) et/ou de banques centrales régionales. La CEMAC comprend six pays membres de la zone franc: Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, République centrafricaine. La délégation du cœur de la politique monétaire à une institution tierce illumine d'un éclat particulier le budget et donne un rôle prédominant et décisif à la politique budgétaire. L'objet de cet ouvrage est d'en comprendre les contraintes, les modalités et les exigences, grâce à des analyses appliquées à l'Afrique et menées par des universitaires et des praticiens à l'occasion d'un colloque organisé le 20 janvier 2005 par le Programme de formation en gestion de la politique économique (GPE) de l'université de Yaoundé II (Cameroun). Titres des communications: Les contraintes à l'efficacité des politiques budgétaires dans les économies africaines (Bruno Bekolo Ebe) - Le déficit budgétaire: un Janus pour l'Afrique? (Touna Mama) - Nouvelles orientations de la programmation budgétaire (Étienne Ntsama) - Pour une efficacité de la politique budgétaire dans les unions monétaire africaines (Séraphin Magloire Fouda) - Pour une réforme budgétaire au Cameroun (Roger Tsafack Nanfosso). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**224 Gnimpieba Tonnang, Édouard**

Recherches sur le nouvel encadrement communautaire des ententes anticoncurrentielles des entreprises en Afrique centrale / par Édouard Gnimpieba Tonnang - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 862, p. 5-35.

Longtemps ignorées par le droit communautaire, les règles de la concurrence apparaissent aujourd'hui comme l'une des principales innovations du législateur sous-régional en Afrique centrale. C'est pour adapter leurs législations aux nouvelles exigences de l'économie de marché dont ils sont tous devenus adeptes que les pays membres de l'UDEAC/CEMAC (Union douanière et économique des États d'Afrique centrale: Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, République centrafricaine, Tchad) ont procédé, dès la fin de la décennie 1980, à l'adoption de nouvelles règles juridiques garantissant aux acteurs économiques le libre jeu d'une concurrence loyale. Le droit de la concurrence a pour but, d'une part de sanctionner les comportements déloyaux et contraires à une

éthique commerciale, et d'autre part, de préserver la liberté en question en interdisant les pratiques par lesquelles les entreprises faussent ou restreignent le jeu de la concurrence. Le droit sous-régional de la concurrence présente donc des particularités qui le distinguent des dispositions nationales pertinentes relatives à la législation anticoncurrentielle. Il vise à décloisonner le marché commun et à faciliter l'interpénétration des économies nationales pour permettre la construction d'un marché intérieur viable; perspective naturellement absente dans les droits nationaux. C'est pour atteindre cet objectif que la nouvelle réglementation communautaire de la concurrence en Afrique centrale pose le principe de l'interdiction des pratiques commerciales anticoncurrentielles entre les entreprises intervenant dans le marché intérieur. Le dispositif communautaire portant réglementation des pratiques commerciales anticoncurrentielles a pour finalité la lutte contre certaines lois anticoncurrentielles, contre les ententes, les abus de position dominante et les concentrations d'entreprises. Ce texte interdit en effet les ententes entrant dans le champ d'application du droit communautaire de la concurrence et réunissant les éléments constitutifs que ledit texte définit avant d'en énumérer quelques exemples concrets (1<sup>e</sup> partie). Il insiste ensuite sur la prohibition au niveau sous-régional des pratiques de domination des marchés par les entreprises. Mais cette interdiction obéit à des conditions cumulatives d'application préalablement déterminées, et admet des dérogations justifiées pour des raisons économiques précises (2<sup>e</sup> partie). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **225 Hammouti, Abdellah**

Les écrivains subsahariens et maghrébins contemporains face à la langue française / Abdellah Hammouti - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 79, p. 79-104.

En littérature, dans la période qui a suivi les indépendances, la langue française utilisée par la génération post-coloniale d'écrivains négo-africains et maghrébins d'expression française a fini par gagner du terrain et par conquérir un large public. La présente étude examine le domaine du roman et de la poésie, en s'appuyant essentiellement sur les auteurs qui ont émergé pendant les trois dernières décennies du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle. La première génération d'écrivains s'est surtout efforcée de reproduire le modèle français classique. Cependant, pour les générations suivantes, la langue devient un simple véhicule de la pensée et le français utilisé par les écrivains noirs ou maghrébins n'est plus en tous cas la langue des Français. La langue peut être manipulée et subvertie. L'étude se penche sur les stratégies des auteurs maghrébins - particulièrement, marocains -: usage des différents niveaux de la langue française, emprunt à l'arabe ou au berbère, à la langue classique coranique, à la tradition orale, utilisation d'une onomastique symbolique, discours narratif en forme de monologue. Pour ce qui est des

écrivains négro-africain, les moyens de se démarquer par rapport au modèle occidental sont le retour à la tradition de l'oralité et de la puissance du verbe, et une tentative d'affirmer une esthétique africaine. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**226 Nandjip Moneyang, Sara**

Les concentrations d'entreprises en droit interne et en droit communautaire CEMAC / par Sara Nandjip Moneyang - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 863, p. 133-162.

Les concentrations d'entreprises ressortent des pratiques anticoncurrentielles prises en compte par le règlement CEMAC No 1/99/UEAC-CM639 du 25 juin 1999 portant réglementation des pratiques commerciales anticoncurrentielles dans la sous-région Afrique centrale. Ce texte vient s'ajouter à une législation interne dont les dispositions affrontent celles du texte communautaire. Par conséquent, la juxtaposition des législations pose la question des conditions d'admissibilité des opérations de concentration, de l'organisation de leur contrôle et de l'efficacité des sanctions en cas d'infraction à la réglementation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**227 N'Kodia, Claude**

Place et rôle des pactes de convergence face aux nouveaux dispositifs budgétaires et de financement du développement en Zone franc / Claude N'Kodia et Felwine Sarr - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 223/224, p. 113-131 : graf., tab.

Les dernières initiatives internationales en matière d'allègement de dette, les initiatives pays pauvres très endettés (PPTÉ) et d'allègement de la dette multilatérale (IADM) ont créé un nouveau contexte économique et financier en Zone franc en Afrique après la dévaluation du franc CFA. Il importe désormais de le pérenniser. L'action des pactes de convergence en Zone franc de la Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale (CEMAC) et de l'Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine (UEOMA) peut y contribuer à condition que leurs dispositifs soient profondément remaniés afin de promouvoir les conditions d'une croissance économique forte, d'un développement durable et de satisfaire aux nouvelles exigences en matière de réduction de la pauvreté. Bibliogr., notes., rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 20). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CAMEROON

**228 Abomo-Maurin, Marie-Rose**

Destins de la femme: entre fiction et réalisme, Werewere Liking et Tanella Boni / Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 79, p. 41-56.

Le présent article étudie des personnages de femmes et évoque les problèmes de la condition féminine dans le roman "Les baigneurs du lac Rose" de Werewere Liking (Cameroun) et dans la pièce "Singue Mura" de Tanella Boni (Côte d'Ivoire). L'analyse des textes montre que l'héroïne, si elle connaît une réussite sociale notoire, accuse néanmoins un échec dans son vécu familial. Singue Mura ne parvient pas à avoir d'enfant et pour cette raison sa belle-famille décide que son mari doit se remarier; Lénie, mère célibataire dans "Les baigneurs du lac Rose", continue à chercher l'homme de sa vie. Elle sont soumises à une pression extérieure permanente, en dépit de leur rôle politique et de leur succès professionnel. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**229 Baye, Francis Menjo**

Changing land tenure arrangements and access to primary assets under globalization : a case study of two villages in anglophone Cameroon / Francis Menjo Baye - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 135-162 : fig., tab.

This paper illustrates how, in relation to globalization, formal and informal land institutions are prone to generate conflict over land rights. It examines the implications of such conflicts on security levels of access to primary assets for the poor in two villages in Cameroon, Vekovi and Ekona. The land laws in Cameroon are an outcome of its colonial heritage and exist alongside the communal tenure system. As the issue of land awareness comes to the fore, engendered partly by population pressure, relative price changes and the commoditization of land, conflicts develop: farmer-grazer conflicts in Vekovi, and farmer-farmer and indigenous people-State conflicts in Ekona. The rent-seeking attitude of administrative and judicial authorities, who use inconsistencies in the dual tenure system, reduces the possibility of negotiating lasting solutions to land-related conflicts in these villages. The social cost of this behaviour is not limited only to mutual distrust but also includes the opportunity costs of both time and financial resources mobilized by the parties in conflict to follow-up legal procedures. The informal land tenure system generally operates in opposition to the national land laws in the case study villages, an atmosphere that generates or exacerbates conflict situations that create insecurity and restrict productivity-enhancing investments. Land markets are more buoyant in Ekona, which is relatively more cosmopolitan and with farm-to-market roads

that are fairly developed, than in Vekovi, which experiences net out-migration and is poorly accessible. As a more homogenous society with strong traditional conventions, land transfer in Vekovi remains biased in favour of males, while Ekona enjoys gender neutrality in access to land. Conflict adjudication in the case study villages would be more legitimate if both formal and informal interpretations informed the land dispute settlement mechanisms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**230 Beek, Walter E.A. van**

African tourist encounters : effects of tourism on two West African societies / Walter E.A. van Beek - In: *African Analyst Quarterly*: (2007), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 87-101.

While the Dogon in Mali and the Kapsiki in north Cameroon are comparable in many respects, tourism affects them quite differently. The Dogon react to the tourist presence by bolstering their cultural pride and self-esteem. For them, the tourist presence signals the importance and intrinsic interest of Dogon culture. The Kapsiki interpret the attention of tourists and their quest for "authenticity" as indicating that they are "backward" and marginal, living at the rim of the habitable world. The author traces the reasons for these different reactions to processes inherent in cultural tourism, to the specific agenda of tourism in both places, and to characteristics of the host cultures. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**231 Cantens, Thomas**

La réforme de la douane camerounaise à l'aide d'un logiciel des Nations unies ou l'appropriation d'un outil de finances publiques / Thomas Cantens - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 223/224, p. 289-307.

Un nouvel outil de finances publiques installé au sein de la douane au Cameroun a occasionné une réforme des processus administratifs. Pour juger de son appropriation, les indicateurs quantitatifs sont insuffisants. En considérant les douaniers comme un groupe social à part entière, l'ethnographie de ce qu'il se passe au cœur de l'institution douanière informe la subjectivité de tout changement. L'appropriation est un processus avant tout intellectuel d'acceptation ou non de nouvelles vérités. Elle s'évalue également dans son impact sur les pratiques, telles que la corruption, qui mettent parfois en opposition les objectifs de l'institution et les volontés individuelles des fonctionnaires qui la composent. Bibliogr., rés. en français (p. 14) et en anglais (p. 23). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**232 Cheka, Cosmas**

The state of the process of decentralisation in Cameroon / Cosmas Cheka - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 181-196.

The pace of the process of decentralization in a given context unavoidably depends on the degree of favourableness of the legal environment and the dynamism of stakeholders (especially of local authorities, the State, development cooperation partners and civil society). This paper seeks to inform on the state of the process in Cameroon by exposing its current legal environment, its constraints and the level of organization of its key actors in relation to the legal environment. Drawing from this assessment, the paper examines the shortcomings of the decentralization process in Cameroon. The assessment of the legal framework and of its stakeholders shows that the decentralization laws passed in 2004 in Cameroon have local development and governance as their main thrust. The new laws certainly create an environment that represents a step forward for the process of decentralization, but are in need of completion by the passing of legal instruments of application for them to effectively accelerate the pace of the decentralization process and good governance. There is also a need for better organization and coordination of interventions of the stakeholders. The process is currently hampered especially by financial constraints on local authorities and limited capacities of the actors and beneficiaries of devolved powers. The paper concludes with a plea in favour of, inter alia, the strengthening of the capacities of all stakeholders through an approach that is sustainable if the objective of decentralization is to be met. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

**233 Chimoun, Mosé**

La contribution anglo-saxonne à la compréhension de l'écriture bamoum: des signes du roi Njoya au manuel didactique de Njoya Mounka / Mosé Chimoun - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 79, p. 137-147.

L'écriture bamoum a fait l'objet de plusieurs études scientifiques depuis sa naissance en 1903 sous la direction du roi Njoya au Cameroun. Constituée de simples signes, elle a subi des transcriptions afin d'être adaptée à l'alphabet contemporain. Les missionnaires allemands de la mission de Bâle (Suisse) ont été les premiers à se préoccuper de l'écriture bamoum. Le présent article s'intéresse aux différentes étapes marquant les changements dans l'évolution de cette écriture. Il propose une définition de l'écriture, puis il montre comment l'administration coloniale et l'autorité ecclésiastique sont arrivées à l'adoption de l'écriture bamoum; il fait enfin une présentation critique de la version de



l'écriture bamoum livrée par Rodolphe Péchandon et Jean-Paul Njoya Mouna dans leur Précis grammatical (1999). Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **234 Developing**

*Developing a sustainable economy in Cameroon* / ed. by Aloysius Ajab Amin. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2008. - XX, 417 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 23 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Met bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 2-86978-209-8

This collective volume analyses the challenges Cameroon faces in its development effort. It brings out the important role of the government in contributing to create a broad-based development pattern, particularly in creating the necessary infrastructure, raising the productivity level of the economy, providing and delivering the appropriate social services. Underscoring the role of institutions in production, distribution and consumption of goods and services in Cameroon's economy, the volume offers solutions in terms of infrastructure, human and institutional development. Following the introduction, part 2 deals with production issues in 6 chapters, with agricultural exports as the bulwark of the economy. The 6 chapters of Part 3 examine social issues, paying attention to i.a. poverty and the educational system. Part 4 discusses financial and fiscal issues in 6 chapters, and the Conclusion presents implications for economic development. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **235 Gouaffo, Albert**

Bilder im Kopf: Kontext ihrer Entstehung und Möglichkeit ihrer Überwindung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung Kameruns und Deutschlands / Albert Gouaffo - In: *Mont Cameroun*: (2007), no. 4, p. 115-127 : ill.

Die Metapher von Bildern im Kopf zeigt nicht nur, wie wir Menschen in Bildern denken, wie diese Bilder uns beherrschen, sondern auch, wie sie instrumentalisiert werden können. Als Stereotype oder einfaches Orientierungswissen für den Menschen können Bilder im Kopf für die Menschheit gefährlich und die Folgen verheerend sein, weil sie sich von der Wirklichkeit stark unterscheiden. In Kontext von Machtentfaltung entarten diese Bilder zu Vorurteilen, ja sogar zu Feindbildern und Diskriminierungen aller Art. Am Beispiel der deutsch-kamerunischen Beziehungen zeigt dieser Beitrag, wie die Afrikabilder lange wirken und postkoloniale Kommunikation mit der ehemaligen Kolonie stören kann. Weiterhin wird gezeigt, wie dagegen von deutscher Seite entgegengewirkt werden kann. Der Beitrag ist eine überarbeitete Fassung eines Vortrags, den der Autor am 8. Januar 2006 im Rahmen einer vom Cusanuswerk veranstalteten Kamerun-

Akademie zum Thema 'Afrique en miniature: Begegnungen in Kamerun' gehalten hat. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. (S. 194). [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**236 Konings, Piet**

Privatisation and labour militancy: the case of Cameroon's tea estates / Piet Konings - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 51-70.

Privatization has become a cornerstone of the neoliberal reforms imposed by Western donors and creditors upon African States. This study of the privatization of the CDC (Cameroon Development Corporation) tea estates in Anglophone Cameroon seems to largely confirm widespread evidence that both African governments and civil-society organizations have for various reasons been inclined to oppose externally imposed privatization schemes. However, it shows that the most militant opposition has come from the Tole Tea Estate's predominantly female labour force. The article first provides evidence that the proposed privatization of the CDC in 1994 was regularly postponed because of fierce opposition by various civil-society organizations and that its eventual privatization in 2002 became highly controversial. It then analyses Tole Tea Estate's labour force and its actions during the economic crisis prior to privatization. The final section describes the growing militancy of Tole Tea Estate workers following a dramatic deterioration in their conditions of service in the aftermath of the estate's privatization. This resulted in work coming to a complete standstill at the estate for a large part of 2006. In the absence of any public support from regional civil-society organizations, the militant actions of the estate workers were bound to remain local expressions of anger. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**237 Motte-Suraniti, David**

Émanations d'État: la Cour de cassation française ouvre la voie aux saisies / par David Motte-Suraniti - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 862, p. 75-89.

Cette étude s'applique à deux arrêts rendus par la Cour de cassation française concernant respectivement l'État du Congo et l'État du Cameroun, dans lesquels la Cour a précisé sa jurisprudence sur le concept d'émanations d'État, concept qui permet au créancier d'un État qui ne règle pas sa créance de procéder à la saisie des biens d'une société qui reçoit ce qualificatif. Il s'agit de l'arrêt "Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo" du 6 février 2007, et de l'arrêt "Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures du Cameroun" du 14 novembre 2007. La Cour a conclu dans les deux cas que les sociétés en question n'avaient pas d'indépendance fonctionnelle suffisante pour bénéficier d'une autonomie de droit et que leur patrimoine se confondant avec celui de l'État, elles

devaient être considérées comme une émanation de la République du Congo dans le premier cas, et de la République du Cameroun dans l'autre. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**238 Mouich, Ibrahim**

Genre et commandement territorial au Cameroun / Ibrahim Mouich - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2007), vol. 47, cah. 186, p. 391-408.

Cet article traite de l'intégration politique de la femme pour pallier le monopole masculin de l'exercice du pouvoir au Cameroun. Il montre que le commandement territorial, "domaine d'exclusion" des femmes des structures de prise de décision, y est monopolisé par les hommes jusqu'en 2004, date à laquelle un faible pourcentage de femmes sont nommées à des postes dans l'administration. Ce biais sexiste est lié à un certain nombre de facteurs endogènes qui plongent leurs racines dans l'histoire coloniale, comme l'impératif de pacification et d'ordre, l'établissement d'un pouvoir fort donc masculin, et le renforcement de la dichotomie. L'auteur pose comme gage d'une bonne gouvernance l'intégration des femmes dans cette sphère de l'administration publique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**239 Sikod, Fondo**

Gender division of labour and women's decision-making power in rural households in Cameroon / Fondo Sikod - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 58-71 : graf., tab.

In most rural areas of Cameroon, women are incorporating a market-oriented dimension to their farming activities. This is an improvement from years before when food crop farming was almost exclusively for household consumption. This additional focus on food crop farming is mainly a result of the need to supplement household incomes following the drop in salaries due to the economic crisis Cameroon has been facing since the 1980s. The agricultural sector was not spared either. The burden of making up for this shortfall within households was placed on the backs of women. Considering that decisionmaking seems to be based on, among other factors, economic power, income earnings are likely to confer a certain degree of decisionmaking power on women. This paper looks at how change in the gender division of labour impacts on women's decisionmaking power, and whether the traditional division of labour, which gives women very little access to labour-augmenting resources, leads to an inefficient allocation of resources that retard development. The paper concludes that changes are occurring in women's economic status, and these changes are impacting on their decisionmaking power within the household. The intra-household relationships are being reshaped and

gender roles within the household redefined. Nevertheless, men are still the heads of households and the major decisionmakers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

**240 Temkeng, Albert Étienne**

Sémiologie du chaos et folie dans le roman camerounais: "Temps de chien" de Patrice Nganang et "Moi taximan" de Gabriel Kuitche Fonkou / Albert Étienne Temkeng - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2007), no. 78, p. 109-128.

Le présent article s'applique à étudier la sémiologie du chaos et de la folie dans deux romans dus à des écrivains camerounais: "Temps de chien" de Patrice Nganang, et "Moi Taximan" de Gabriel Kuitche Fonkou. Le chaos qui caractérise les textes en question est un désordre général, mais perceptible sur plusieurs plans, à savoir celui de la narration et des genres, et celui de la langue. Le chaos linguistique et sémiolinguistique reflète le chaos social. Le désordre des comportements constaté dans ces textes est un signe de folie généralisée. Cependant, ces romans présentent des aspects positifs, car certains éléments du désordre, s'ils étaient bien compris, seraient bénéfiques pour la société dans son ensemble: les histoires racontées, par le réalisme, la variation linguistique et l'ancrage culturel conséquent, le féminisme, l'intertextualité, le post-colonialisme avec le décentrement par rapport à l'ancienne métropole, véhiculent finalement un message d'espoir. Bibliogr., note. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**241 Tsapi, Victor**

*Création, développement, gestion de la petite entreprise africaine* / Victor Tsapi (sous la dir.). - Yaoundé : Éditions Clé, 2007. - 517 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in Frans en Engels.  
ISBN 995-609059-X

Le présent ouvrage est le résultat de réflexions menées dans le cadre des premières journées scientifiques de la faculté des sciences économiques et de gestion de l'université de Ngaoundéré (Cameroun) du 10 au 11 juin 2004. Il rassemble des textes issus de recherches sur la petite et moyenne entreprise en Afrique, et plus particulièrement dans le contexte camerounais. Le rôle moteur de la petite et moyenne entreprise africaine dans le processus de développement est souligné. Les contributions sont regroupées en trois parties. La première, intitulée Institutions, TIC et création d'entreprises, aborde les problèmes relatifs à la réglementation, au rôle des institutions, à l'informatisation et à l'attitude des petites entreprises face aux technologies de l'information et de la communication. La deuxième, sous le titre de Gouvernance,

finance, performance de la petite entreprise, porte sur les problèmes de financement, de gestion, de création de valeur, de croissance et de performance de la petite entreprise dans le contexte socioculturel spécifique camerounais. Dans la troisième partie, Marketing, stratégie, gestion de la petite entreprise, les contributions des auteurs se penchent sur les stratégies de création, les difficultés rencontrées, la survie des entreprises nouvellement créées, le marketing. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**242 Udogu, E. Ike**

Historicizing and contextualizing the discourse on African international law and a concise overview of the pacific settlement of the Cameroon-Nigeria Bakassi Peninsula dispute / E. Ike Udogu - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 77-99 : krt.

For the past 50 years or so, the media and intellectual discourses on African politics have generally portrayed the continent as being in perpetual turmoil. The causes of such conflicts have been related, but not limited, to the outcome of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 in which some of the European powers carved up the region in a zigzag fashion with little or no concern for the ethnic complexions of the societies involved. The result of this policy in postcolonial and independent Africa has been disastrous for much of the continent, with numerous civil wars and cross-border clashes between African States. The use of armed struggle to resolve border conflicts is now seen as counterproductive to the vision of African unity and transformation in the millennium, as first articulated by the Organization of African Unity and now championed by the African Union - the successor to the OAU. This study highlights the extent to which African States are increasingly relying on international law, the AU and the good offices of the UN and its various agencies to resolve international boundary conflicts. It also historicizes the development of international law in Africa and discusses as a case study and model for Africa the pacific settlement of the border dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria over the Bakassi Peninsula. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

CHAD

**243 Debos, Marielle**

Les limites de l'accumulation par les armes : itinéraires d'ex-combattants au Tchad / Marielle Debos - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 109, p. 167-181.

La présente étude s'appuie sur des entretiens menés lors d'enquêtes de terrain au Tchad au cours des années 2004, 2005 et 2006. Elle montre que si la guerre peut être une activité lucrative et si les possibilités de vivre des armes sont nombreuses au Tchad,

seul un petit groupe d'hommes en armes ayant accès à l'État connaît des ascensions sociales fulgurantes. En analysant des itinéraires de (non)-accumulation d'ex-combattants, cet article montre que le monde des armes n'est ni un espace anarchique ni une voie d'ascension sociale ouverte à tous. Le contexte est celui d'un clientélisme d'État qui passe non seulement par la salarisation mais aussi par l'accès aux positions de prédation, donc par l'appartenance à certains réseaux de pouvoir qui ne sont pas accessibles à tous les ex-combattants en dépit d'un passé commun. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 219). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**244 Kaag, Mayke**

Transnational Islamic NGOs in Chad : Islamic solidarity in the age of neoliberalism / Mayke Kaag - In: *Africa Today*: (2007/08), vol. 54, no. 3, p. 3-18.

In the current era of neoliberalism, there is not only an expansion of Western influence in many parts of Africa, but also increased influence from the Arab world. Transnational Islamic nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are a vehicle of this influence. In a context of structural adjustment, an increased spread of Western consumption ideals through mass communication, and a growing sense of the global context in which one is living, these organizations aim to influence people's material and moral well-being. By combining material aid with proselytization, they embed their work in ideas about transnational solidarity and the importance of enlarging the 'umma', the global community of the faithful. By disseminating a Salafi form of Islam, they link local believers to other parts of the Muslim world. They thus nourish processes of Islamization and Arabization. This paper explores the interventions of these organizations in Chad, focusing on the logic of their work and the effects of their involvement in Chad, characterized by poverty and a strong politicization of religion. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

**245 Mébiama, Guy Jean Clément**

L'évolution du droit administratif congolais / par Guy Jean Clément Mébiama - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 2, p. 209-266.

L'évolution du droit administratif congolais s'est forgée dans un contexte historique fort agité: en 42 ans d'indépendance, le Congo-Brazzaville a connu sept constitutions formelles et davantage si l'on retient les Actes fondamentaux qui ont fait office de Constitution. Le droit administratif congolais a connu de nombreux changements et subi

de nombreuses influences. Deux grandes périodes en résumé le parcours: 1) celle de l'édification, qui commence à l'ère coloniale et s'achève au début des années 1990; 2) celle des nouvelles tendances, à partir du début des années 1990, qui est marquée par le choix du libéralisme politique et économique, et comporte naturellement des implications pour le droit administratif. 1) Le droit administratif congolais tire son origine du droit administratif français. Cette partie de l'article montre les linéaments, selon l'orientation des différents régimes politiques successifs, qui ont contribué au processus de maturation du droit congolais. Elle examine ensuite la problématique de l'élaboration du droit administratif congolais. Plusieurs facteurs tenant entre autres à l'environnement dans lequel se développe le droit congolais entravent l'épanouissement du droit administratif; de plus, l'administration intouchable ne se prête pas volontiers aux contrôles. 2) Les nouvelles tendances du droit administratif congolais sont à rattacher à l'adoption de nouvelles politiques axées sur la fin de l'interventionnisme économique et le désengagement de l'État et de l'administration. Jouent un rôle dans ce processus l'influence des institutions internationales, mais aussi celle des normes régionales et sous-régionales (normes OHADA et CEMAC), la nécessité de modernisation de l'État, le renforcement du contrôle juridictionnel de l'administration et la moralisation de celle-ci. Parmi les orientations récentes du droit administratif congolais, on peut relever la diversification et la décentralisation des structures administratives ainsi que la réorganisation de la justice. La complexité et le syncrétisme caractérisent le droit administratif congolais. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **246 Motte-Suraniti, David**

Émanations d'État: la Cour de cassation française ouvre la voie aux saisies / par David Motte-Suraniti - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 862, p. 75-89.

Cette étude s'applique à deux arrêts rendus par la Cour de cassation française concernant respectivement l'État du Congo et l'État du Cameroun, dans lesquels la Cour a précisé sa jurisprudence sur le concept d'émanations d'État, concept qui permet au créancier d'un État qui ne règle pas sa créance de procéder à la saisie des biens d'une société qui reçoit ce qualificatif. Il s'agit de l'arrêt "Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo" du 6 février 2007, et de l'arrêt "Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures du Cameroun" du 14 novembre 2007. La Cour a conclu dans les deux cas que les sociétés en question n'avaient pas d'indépendance fonctionnelle suffisante pour bénéficier d'une autonomie de droit et que leur patrimoine se confondant avec celui de l'État, elles devaient être considérées comme une émanation de la République du Congo dans le premier cas, et de la République du Cameroun dans l'autre. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

**247 Actes**

*Actes du colloque "Sainteté et mission: comment promouvoir la sainteté aujourd'hui en Afrique?" Kinshasa, 8-10 mars 2007.* - Kinshasa : BAOBAB, 2007. - 306 p. ; 21 cm. - (Revue africaine des sciences de la mission ; vol. 12, no. 22/23 (2007)) - Titel op omslag: Mission et sainteté. Comment promouvoir la sainteté aujourd'hui en Afrique?. - Met noten.

Selon l'épiscopat congolais, il existe en République démocratique du Congo un divorce entre la foi d'un grand nombre de chrétiens et le comportement au quotidien de la plupart des pratiquants. L'incohérence constatée entre foi et comportement civique ou professionnel, mise au compte des nombreuses difficultés sur le plan sociopolitique et économique que connaît l'Afrique en général, est-elle un problème soluble? Si oui, que faire pour contribuer à sa solution? L'Institut africain des Sciences de la Mission et l'Institut Saint Eugène de Mazenod ont organisé, à l'occasion des vingt-cinq ans d'existence de celui-ci, un colloque à Kinshasa du 8 au 11 mai 2007, sur le thème "Mission et sainteté. Comment promouvoir la sainteté aujourd'hui en Afrique?". La sainteté qu'entend stimuler ainsi l'Église catholique implique, entre autres, l'héroïcité des vertus et "un accomplissement constant et exact des devoirs de son propre état". Auteurs des contributions à ce colloque: Domenico Arena, Cyrille Atitung, Michel Willy Libambu, Jean-Baptiste Malenge Kalunzu, Benoît Mutombo Bwanacing, Flavien Muzumanga Ma-Mumbimbi, André Mwamba, J. Ndaya Tshiteku, Josée Ngalula, Valentin Ntumba Kapambu. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**248 Baaz, Maria Eriksson**

Making sense of violence: voices of soldiers in the Congo (DRC) / Maria Eriksson Baaz and Maria Stern - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 57-86.

During the last years the Democratic Republic of Congo has made itself known in the world for terrible acts of violence committed by armed men - militia and the regular army - against the civilian population. The voices of the soldiers and combatants have so far been absent in the accounts of this violence. This silence is problematic, both because it makes it harder to understand such violence, but also because it reinforces stereotypes of African warriors as primitive and anarchic, driven by innate violence and tribal hatred. Enquiry into the particular discursive as well as material circumstances of the armed conflict in the DRC, which might better redress the complex and interrelated context in



which 'people in uniforms' commit violence, is consequently impeded. The story the authors recount here emerges from soldiers within the main perpetrator of violence in the DRC today: the Integrated Armed Forces (FARDC). The soldiers' interview texts challenge the dominant representation of soldiers and combatants in the DRC. The soldiers made sense of the prevalence of violence (in which they too had participated) in several interrelated ways, none of which reflected any expression of 'natural' (if dormant) violent tendencies, hatred or vengefulness for the enemy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **249 Bowman, Rebecca**

Lubanga, the DRC and the African Court : lessons learned from the first International Criminal Court case / Rebecca Bowman - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 412-445.

Thomas Lubanga Dyilo will be the first person tried under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. Lubanga was involved in ethnic conflicts in the Ituri region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) as the leader of the Union of Congolese Patriots (UPC), fighting for autonomy. Lubanga's case will have an important effect, not only on his home country, the DRC, but on the world. Through an analysis of Lubanga's case and the current development of the International Criminal Court's case load, the positives and negatives of International Criminal Court jurisdiction become apparent, particularly in relation to national or international primary jurisdiction. While the International Criminal Court is crucial for the development of international judicial authority, the Court is extending its reach too eagerly and willingly. In so doing, the Court is destroying the autonomy and development of governments and judicial systems in African countries. Therefore, the International Criminal Court should show more restraint in its acceptance of cases and instead pursue alternative methods of bolstering national judiciaries. To be effective, the Court's mission must first focus on teaching and encouragement of local rule of law. The Court should focus on judicial decisionmaking only as a secondary option. Finally, the Court should be increasingly subject to United Nations Security Council referrals rather than State referrals or the prosecutor's own powers. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **250 Corps**

*Le corps - L'image - L'espace* / sous la dir. de Marc Quaghebeur et de Bibiane Tshibola Kalengayi ; avec la collab. de Jean-Claude Kangomba et d'Amélie Schmitz. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2008. - 273 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. - (Congo-Meuse, ISSN 1375-7016 ; 9) -

Tevens op titelp.: Aspects de la culture à l'époque coloniale en Afrique centrale. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-05071-6

Un colloque organisé à Kinshasa en 2004 par le Centre Wallonie-Bruxelles sur le thème de la culture coloniale au Congo (l'actuelle République démocratique du Congo) est à l'origine de la publication de quatre volumes, dont le présent ouvrage. Dans ce volume, les contributions - auxquelles se sont ajoutés des textes extérieurs au colloque - traitent en particulier de trois thèmes qui relèvent de l'art de vivre en société: le corps à travers les sports ou la rumba; l'image à travers la peinture, la publicité et les films en Super 8; l'espace à travers l'architecture. On peut observer dans ces domaines des phénomènes de réaction, de réappropriation et d'invention. Titres des textes: D'Anvers à Kinshasa, une découverte singulière du Congo (André Huet) - "La publicité coloniale" (1910), un art primitif? Paul M. Mosselmans et "cette fée magique qu'est la publicité" (Silvia Riva) - Raymond Cloquet et les débuts de l'architecture moderne au Congo (Jean-Pierre De Rycke) - Auguste Mambour "Au Congo, tout est harmonie" (Jean-Pierre De Rycke) (sur l'artiste peintre A. Mambour) - Culture coloniale, acteurs culturels et arts visuels au Congo (1920-1950) (Sabine Cornelis) - La politique culturelle belge au Congo après 1945, entretien avec André Gascht - La rumba entre traite négrière et ère coloniale belge (Manda Tchebwa) - Les sports et les loisirs à l'époque coloniale au Congo: tradition et modernisme (Jérôme-Émilien Mumbanza mwa Bawele) - Entretien avec le peintre Ngandu Muela Kabengibabu (Jean-Claude Kangomba). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 251 Formation

*Formation - réinvention* / sous la dir. de Marc Quaghebeur et de Bibiane Tshibola Kalengayi ; avec la collab. de Jean-Claude Kangomba et Amélie Schmitz. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2008. - 296 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. - (Congo-Meuse, ISSN 1375-7016 ; 6) - Tevens op titelp.: Aspects de la culture à l'époque coloniale en Afrique centrale. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-04967-3

Un colloque organisé à Kinshasa en 2004 par le Centre Wallonie-Bruxelles sur le thème de la culture coloniale au Congo (l'actuelle République démocratique du Congo) est à l'origine de la publication de quatre volumes, dont le présent ouvrage. Dans ce volume, les contributions - auxquelles se sont ajoutés des articles extérieurs au colloque - traitent en particulier de la formation des élites et de la réinvention ultérieure qu'elles réalisent de leur passé. Titres des contributions: Stefano Kaoze: sa formation, son ordination et son voyage en Europe (1899-1921) (par Zana Aziza Etambala) (sur le premier prêtre

africain ordonné au Congo belge) - Le patrimoine culturel et naturel au Congo à l'époque coloniale (par Josette Shaje Tshiluila) - Hans Brédo: un croisé des temps modernes (par Marie-Madeleine Arnold) (sur le biologiste qui a lutté contre les sauterelles) - Luc Gillon: savant nucléaire, bâtisseur, régisseur et prêtre (sur l'ancien recteur de l'université Lovanium de 1954 à 1967) (par Marie-Madeleine Arnold) - Les intellectualités estudiantines congolaises revisitées: 1954-1965 (par Anicet Mobe Fansiama) - Mémoires de la colonie en vrac (par Nyunda ya Rubango) - Y a-t-il une culture après la colonisation? (par Pius Ngandu Nkashama) - Les corps glorieux des mots et des êtres (extrait) (par Valentin Yves Mudimbe) - Culture et statut des langues au Burundi pendant la période belge (1916-1962) (par Juvénal Ngorwanubusa) - Culture et éducation durant la période coloniale au Congo (par Léon de Saint Moulin). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 252 Littérature

*Littérature - théâtre* / sous la dir. de Marc Quaghebeur et de Bibiane Tshibola Kalengayi ; avec la collab. de Jean-Claude Kangomba et d'Amélie Schmitz. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2008. - 293 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. - (Congo-Meuse, ISSN 1375-7016 ; 7) - Tevens op titelp.: Aspects de la culture à l'époque coloniale en Afrique centrale. - Met bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-05069-3

Un colloque organisé à Kinshasa en 2004 par le Centre Wallonie-Bruxelles sur le thème de la culture coloniale au Congo (l'actuelle République démocratique du Congo) est à l'origine de la publication de quatre volumes, dont le présent ouvrage. Dans ce volume, les contributions - auxquelles se sont ajoutés des textes extérieurs au colloque - traitent en particulier de la question de la littérature liée à l'entreprise coloniale. Parmi elles, on trouve des articles, mais aussi des extraits de textes de nature plus ou moins littéraire, accompagnés d'une introduction par une autre personne que leur auteur. Titres des articles à proprement parler: René Tonnoir: un apôtre de la mutation culturelle coloniale (Marc Quaghebeur) - Mytho-bricolage et récit ethnopolitique chez Henri Drum (Pierre-Philippe Fraiture) - Antoine-Roger Bolamba ou la révolution subreptice (Albert Gérard) - Le théâtre congolais à l'époque coloniale (André Lye Mudaba Yoka) - Spécificité des lettres congolaises à l'époque coloniale (Charles Djungu Simba K.) - L'antagonisme culturel dans "Victoire de l'amour" de Dieudonné Mutombo (Bibiane Tshibola Kalengayi) - Les empreintes de Robinson Crusoé au Congo: écriture et traduction en contexte colonial (Kasereka Kavwahirehi). Titres des contributions du second type: Lettres à Odilon-Jean Périer (Max-Hilaire Pierret) et Deux lettres (Gilbert Périer), introduction par Catherine Daems - Poèmes inspirés du Congo de Robert Goffin, présentés par Nadine

Vanleemputten - La descente du Congo (Marie Gevers), par Saskia Bursens - Entretien avec Lomami Tshibamba (Roger Bodart), présenté par Marc Quaghebeur - Au Congo, j'ai vu danser Kwaïbu (Suzanne Lilar), présenté par Marc Quaghebeur. En annexe: Traces administratives d'André Gide au Congo (reproductions de documents administratifs). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **253 Ndaya Tshiteku, J.**

Sainteté et relations domestiques dans le Ministère congolais de la délivrance / J. Ndaya Tshiteku - In: *Revue africaine des sciences de la mission*: (2007), vol. 12, no. 22/23, p. 283-301. - Notes, réf.

Le texte de cet article a été présenté à l'occasion d'un colloque tenu à Kinshasa (République démocratique du Congo) par l'Institut Saint Eugène de Mazenod en mai 2007 autour du thème de la sainteté et de l'engagement social. Les individus évoluant dans une société transformée connaissent des conflits existentiels et la perte des repères culturels. On constate que les Congolais adhèrent massivement, depuis les années 1980, à des groupes de prière, à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de leur pays, la population étant confrontée à la décomposition des structures de l'encadrement politico-administratif et au délabrement de l'économie. Le 'Ministère de la délivrance' ou 'Combat spirituel' est l'un de ces groupes. L'auteur a effectué des recherches ethnologiques sur les membres des groupes de prière congolais, et en particulier les femmes, entre 1998 et 2004 aux Pays-Bas, en Belgique et à Kinshasa. Pour l'auteur, la nouveauté religieuse est une médiation des tensions. Elle représente une alternative culturelle, propose une autre forme de vie correspondant à la situation effective des individus. Les groupes religieux congolais apportent une solution aux tensions engendrées par le fait que les femmes mariées gagnent de l'argent et que les hommes dépendent financièrement de leur épouse, alors que les femmes selon les principes bibliques doivent rester soumises à leur mari. Ils offrent aux épouses un nouveau modèle de vie vertueuse qui remet en cause les anciennes images acquises durant la socialisation des femmes. Cet article présente d'abord la conjoncture au sein de laquelle le Combat est né et quelques faits spéciaux liés à la période de son émergence. Il montre ensuite ce que ce mouvement propose à ses membres comme forme idéale de vie sociale dans les rapports conjugaux. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **254 Presse**

*Presse - archives* / sous la dir. de Marc Quaghebeur et de Bibiane Tshibola Kalengayi ; avec la collab. de Jean-Claude Kangomba et d'Amélie Schmitz. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2008. - 295 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. - (Congo-Meuse, ISSN 1375-7016 ; 8) -

Tevens op titelp.: Aspects de la culture à l'époque coloniale en Afrique centrale. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-05070-9

Un colloque organisé à Kinshasa en 2004 par le Centre Wallonie-Bruxelles sur le thème de la culture coloniale au Congo (l'actuelle République démocratique du Congo) est à l'origine de la publication de quatre volumes, dont le présent ouvrage. Dans ce volume, les contributions - auxquelles se sont ajoutés des textes extérieurs au colloque - traitent en particulier de la presse et du système médiatique, ainsi que des archives administratives à Léopoldville. Titres: L'idéologie coloniale dans "Nkuruse" (périodique des missionnaires du Cœur immaculé de Marie ou Scheutistes) (Bertin Makolo Muswaswa) - Réglementation de la presse au Congo belge: approche systémique (Dieudonné Tombe Kabiena) - La presse africaine (Marie-Madeleine Arnold) - "Hobe": revue catholique pour enfants et jeunes Rwandais (1954-2004) (Faustin Nyangezi Rwamfizi) - "Congo d'aujourd'hui": trois articles parus en 1957 dans "Le Peuple" (Roger Lallemand), suivis d'une note: À propos des photographies (Marc Trivier) - "Congo", journal interdit: Philippe Kanza et Mathieu Ekato ou la genèse d'une presse congolaise libre et indépendante (Valérie Kanza) - Le traitement de la culture dans "L'Avenir" de 1955 à 1958 (Myriam Degauque-Nayer) - Comment la presse quotidienne francophone belge parle-t-elle du Congo en 1958? (Amélie Schmitz) - Kinshasa: état des lieux des archives administratives (1957-1960) (Antoine Lumenganeso Kiobe) - Écrits, imprimés et fonds coloniaux: quelle destinée? (François-Xavier Budim'bani Yambu Kabembele). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 255 Rapport

*Rapport Lutundula et contrat de gouvernance du Programme du gouvernement de la R.D.C. : CEPAS : journées sociales 12-14 juin 2007* | par Rigobert Minani Bihuzo... [et al.]. - Kinshasa : Centre d'Études pour l'Action Sociale, 2007. - p. 498-576. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Congo-Afrique, ISSN 0049-8513 ; année 47, no. 417 (septembre 2007)) - Omslagtitel. - Met noten.

Axées sur le thème 'Rapport Lutundula et contrat de gouvernance du Programme du gouvernement de la République démocratique du Congo 2007-2011', les Journées sociales du CEPAS (Centre d'études pour l'action sociale), tenues du 12 au 14 juin 2007, ont cherché à analyser les problèmes liés aux ressources naturelles et minières en vue de la relance de l'économie nationale. Il ne fait pas de doute que le secteur minier y représente un enjeu important. On comprend pourquoi le gouvernement a institué de toute urgence une Commission ministérielle chargée de la révision des

contrats miniers, la Commission Lutundula. Des conférences-débats dont les textes sont reproduits dans ce numéro de 'Congo-Afrique', il est également ressorti que la mauvaise gestion et les conflits armés sont parmi les causes de l'effondrement de l'économie congolaise. Les interventions portent sur la problématique des ressources minières en RDC (Rigobert Minani Bihuzo) et sur le Programme du gouvernement de la RDC 2007-2011, à savoir la dimension économique-financière (Fidèle Tshingombe Mulubay), la dimension agro-pastorale (Isangu Mwana-Mfumumu), la dimension politique (P. Ngoma-Binda) et la dimension culturelle (André Yoka Lye Mudaba). En annexes: le discours d'ouverture et d'orientation (Ferdinand Muhigirwa Rusembuka), le rapport final des Journées sociales du CEPAS (Ghislain Tshikendwa Matadi), le programme des Journées et la liste des participants. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**256 Thakur, Monika**

Demilitarising militias in the Kivus (eastern Democratic Republic of Congo) / Monika Thakur - In: *African Security Review*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 52-67.

The process of postconflict reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) faces a number of key challenges, the most significant being the rise of dissident armed groups after the official end of the conflict in 2003, especially in North and South Kivu. Amongst the militias operating in the region are the Mayi Mayi, the Forces démocratiques de libération de Rwanda (FDLR), Rasta, the Front pour la libération du Nord Kivu (FLNK), and a number of Kinyarwanda Tutsi armed collectives. These groups have continually resisted the demilitarization process, thereby undermining the efforts of the Congolese government and the international community. This paper critically analyses the character of these groups by focusing on their motivations, organizational structure and the local context in which they operate. It examines demilitarization activities in the eastern DRC and provides policy recommendations. These include an effective security sector reform strategy, providing financial support to the integrated army, improving the reintegration element of the demilitarization programme, and involving the overall socioeconomic conditions of the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. (p. vii-viii). [Journal abstract]

GABON

**257 Bignoumba, Guy-Serge**

Coopération internationale et exploitation des ressources halieutiques au Gabon / Guy-Serge Bignoumba - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 240, p. 393-404.

Le Gabon est toujours resté ouvert à la coopération internationale pour l'exploitation de ses ressources halieutiques marines. Les accords passés avec ses différents partenaires et orientés pour l'essentiel vers la capture, l'évaluation des stocks et l'appui structurel au développement de la pêche, permettent à ce pays de réaliser de confortables rentrées financières dans les caisses de l'État. Toutefois, les insuffisances technologiques et les carences en ressources humaines qualifiées n'autorisent guère un meilleur profit des opportunités qu'offre la mise en valeur de ces ressources dans un cadre coopératif propice au développement durable. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**258 Cinnamon, John M.**

Missionary expertise, social science, and the uses of ethnographic knowledge in colonial Gabon / John M. Cinnamon - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 413-432.

To examine the often contentious relationship between missionary expertise, social science, and ethnographic knowledge in colonial Gabon, this article looks comparatively at the fieldwork experiences and writings of the American Presbyterian, Robert Hamill Nassau (1835-1921), and the French Spiritan, Henri Trilles (1866-1949). Both men claimed expert ethnographic understanding based on long-term, first-hand daily contact with Africans, while at the same time expressing standard missionary shock at African customs, fetishism and cannibalism. The article shows that, while their works were not primarily intended to be acknowledged and appreciated by the colonial State, their current value is to be found to a large extent in the insights they provide in the day-to-day specifics of the early colonial encounter - as ethnographies, therefore, not of the African people described, but of interactions on the colonial frontier. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**259 Essono Ovono, Alexis**

Le cadre juridique de la privatisation des entreprises publiques au Gabon / par Alexis Essono Ovono - In: *Penant*: (2008), année 118, no. 862, p. 57-74.

La présente étude a pour objet d'étudier le cadre juridique, dont la loi du 13 février 1996, fixant les règles de privatisation des entreprises du secteur public au Gabon dans les années 1990. Or, la privatisation des entreprises publiques s'est révélé un processus complexe obligeant les pouvoirs publics à concilier des exigences en apparence contradictoires. Il s'agissait en effet de créer un cadre juridique susceptible, d'une part, d'attirer les capitaux privés, essentiellement étrangers, et d'autre part, d'éviter que la privatisation des entreprises publiques ne porte gravement atteinte aux intérêts publics

gabonais. Le cadre juridique de la privatisation des entreprises publiques au Gabon porte donc une double marque: d'une part, le souci d'attirer les investisseurs privés par une procédure de privatisation offrant de meilleures garanties juridiques ainsi qu'une modernisation de l'environnement juridique des affaires (1e partie); d'autre part, la nécessité de protéger les intérêts publics en préservant les intérêts patrimoniaux de l'État par l'évaluation préalable des entreprises à privatiser et par une action spécifique assurant la sauvegarde des intérêts nationaux (2e partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**260 Nguema Ovono, Sylvain Fortune**

Les révisions de la Constitution au Gabon: essai d'analyse critique / par Sylvain Fortune Nguema Ovono - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 1, p. 95-110.

Depuis 1959, il semble exister une "politique constitutionnelle" de la révision de la Constitution au Gabon. Certaines révisions montrent une certaine cohérence inspirée par de seules considérations politiques, voire politiciennes du moment. On pourrait parler de révisions conjoncturelles, comme celles relatives aux question de suppléance du pouvoir en 1997 et celles concernant les modes de scrutin en 2003 (Troisième partie). Cependant, à côté de révisions conjoncturelles, il en existe qui expriment une volonté d'améliorer l'ordonnement institutionnel par des révisions structurelles de la Constitution. Les révisions opérées en 1994 et 2000 ont renforcé l'organigramme du pouvoir législatif et du pouvoir judiciaire (Deuxième partie). Pour mieux appréhender la question, la première partie de l'article présente des considérations théoriques et pratiques sur la procédure de révision, tout en montrant l'illicéité de la procédure de révision ayant favorisé la succession en 1967. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**EAST AFRICA**

**GENERAL**

**261 Art**

*Art in Eastern Africa* / ed. by Marion Arnold. - Dar es Salaam : Mkuki Na Nyota Publishers, 2008. - X, 202 p. : ill., foto's, krt. ; 31 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 978-9987-44913-2

The study of African art remains a largely Western discipline and African art scholarship, influenced by Western sensibilities, is predominantly an expression of Western aesthetic



responses to African visual culture. This book, initiated in Africa, is the first in a series to address this gap. Bringing together leading artists, designers and scholars from the East African region, it illustrates how visually creative people in the region expressed themselves in the past through art and artefacts, and how some contemporary artists respond to the world within and beyond Africa. The book contains chapters on antiquities in Sudan (Hassan Hussein Idris Ahmed); rock paintings in the Great Lakes region (Felix A. Chami); Swahili culture and art (Abdul Sheriff); Swahili aesthetics (Farouk Topan); Swahili 'kanga' cloth (Farouque Abdela); costume design in Tanzania (Ndesumbuka Lamtane Merinyo); Ugandan gourd vessels (Rose Mwanja); three pioneer masters from Makerere Art School, Uganda (George Kyeyune); women artists in Uganda (Margaret Nagawa); Kenyan artist Wangechi Mutu's paintings (Binyavanga Wainaina); mural paintings by Kenyan artist Joga (Binyavanga Wainaina); and art and material culture in Kenya (Sultan Somjee). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **262 Onyancha, Omwoyo Bosire**

Growth, productivity, and scientific impact of sources of HIV/AIDS research information, with a focus on eastern and southern Africa / Omwoyo Bosire Onyancha - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 55-70 : fig., graf., tab.

As channels of communicating HIV/AIDS research information, serial publications and particularly journals are increasingly used in response to the pandemic. The last few decades have witnessed a proliferation of sources of HIV/AIDS-related information, bringing many challenges to collection-development librarians as well as to researchers. This study uses an informetric approach to examine the growth, productivity and scientific impact of these sources, during the period 1980 to 2005, and especially to measure performance in the publication and dissemination of HIV/AIDS research about or from eastern or southern Africa. Data were collected from MEDLINE, Science Citation Index (SCI), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and Ulrich's Periodical Directory. The analysis used Sitkis version 1.5, Microsoft Office Access, Microsoft Office Excel, Bibexcel, and Citespace version 2.0.1. The specific objectives were to identify the number of sources of HIV/AIDS-related information that have been published in the region, the coverage of these in key bibliographic databases, the most commonly used publication type for HIV/AIDS research, the countries in which the sources are published, the sources' productivity in terms of numbers of papers and citations, the most influential sources, the subject coverage of the sources, and the core sources of HIV/AIDS-information. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**263 Pesek, Michael**

Cued speeches: the emergence of 'shauri' as colonial praxis in German East Africa, 1850-1903 / Michael Pesek - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 395-412.

This article examines the emergence of colonial knowledge production in German East Africa during the late 19th century. It shows that what German colonial rulers presented as a unique type of colonial knowledge - at the same time 'traditionally African' and the result of a particular sensitivity of German colonizers to African society that was born out of first-hand experience - in fact reflected a pre-existing pattern of African intercultural diplomacy ('shauri') that had emerged in the context of early 19th-century trade relations between the East African coast and the interior. The role of African intermediaries who had worked in this earlier trade before they provided their services to the German colonial State was crucial in the shaping of the intellectual framework on which German East African colonialism was based, and within which colonial knowledge was produced and reproduced. Notes,ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BURUNDI

**264 Sport**

*Le sport et l'éducation physique au Burundi : forum national du 24 au 26 avril 2006 à Gitega* / éd. par Jean-Jacques Nyenimigabo, Tharcisse Harerimana & Salvator Nahimana. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 255 p. : foto's, graf., tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-04207-0

Le Burundi sort progressivement d'une crise sociopolitique profonde. L'éducation physique et la pratique du sport peuvent servir de tremplin pour re-normaliser la situation et éradiquer les maux dont souffre la population de tout pays en période "post-conflit". Du 24 au 26 avril 2006 s'est tenu à Gitega un Forum national sur la promotion du sport et de l'éducation physique, de façon à permettre aux acteurs du sport, des représentants du mouvement sportif, des pouvoirs publics, du secteur privé, et autres acteurs, de réfléchir ensemble sur la politique du sport et d'étudier les voies et moyens de la mettre en œuvre. Ce livre reproduit les contributions au forum en question. Il est divisé en quatre parties; 1) Le mouvement sportif burundais: état des lieux et perspectives (Évolution et structure du mouvement sportif burundais; enseignement de l'éducation physique et sportive au Burundi; organisation du sport militaire et perspectives; organisation et promotion du sport féminin au Burundi). 2) Relations entre les pouvoirs publics, le mouvement sportif et les autres partenaires (sport et partenariat avec le

secteur privé; sport et médias). 3) Activités physiques et sportives et société (Le rôle du sport dans le renforcement de la paix; structure et insertion sociale par le sport; sport et santé). 4) Recommandations du Forum. Les annexes comportent des textes de décrets et déclarations relatives aux activités sportives. Auteurs: Dévotte Barajenguye, David Bigirimana, Salvator Bigirimanna, Sylvestre Bwatemba, Gaspard Gasanzwe, Joseph Habineza, Tharcisse Harerimana, Nicodème Kamurari, Salvator Nahimana, Gordien Ngendakuriyo, Rémy Ntibagirimvo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## KENYA

### **265 Calas, Bernard**

Des fraudes aux violences : cartographie d'une régression politique / Bernard Calas - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 109, p. 135-149 : krt.

Une cartographie des élections et des violences post-électorales qui se sont déroulées au Kenya au début de l'année 2008 permet de nuancer certains a priori d'une analyse mêlant ethnicité et violence. L'ethnisation du vote n'apparaît pas si franche, tandis que la localisation des violences dans le pays répond souvent plus à des problèmes fonciers qu'à des antagonismes directement ethniques. Dans les zones urbaines en revanche, la criminalisation a pu suivre les contours d'une ethnisation sans équivoque. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 218). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **266 Cussac, Anne**

"Kibaki tena?" : les enjeux d'une campagne / Anne Cussac - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 109, p. 122-134.

Se déroulant dans une situation partisane confuse, la campagne électorale de 2007 au Kenya a été marquée par des débats de fond et une véritable mobilisation, qui a parfois pris une dimension violente. Elle mettait en compétition deux hommes au caractère et à la vision diamétralement opposés. Le président sortant, Mwai Kibaki, promettait la poursuite de ses politiques autour de son slogan "Kibaki tena" ("De nouveau Kibaki") et Raila Odinga affirmait qu'il conduirait le pays vers une "troisième libération", pour le guérir de la corruption et du tribalisme, et assurer un partage du pouvoir et de l'accès aux ressources. L'article s'interroge sur les enjeux, le contexte et la tenue de la campagne, afin de mieux comprendre pourquoi la fraude électorale a provoqué une réaction violente. En dehors de la question sensible de la terre, le thème du "majimbo" ou du régionalisme, a cristallisé la compétition entre les deux principaux partis. Plus que le facteur ethnique, c'est l'opposition entre deux personnalités et deux conceptions du

pouvoir complètement divergentes, accompagnée de tensions déjà perceptibles avant le résultat des élections, qui a structuré la campagne. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 218). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**267 Gromov, M.D.**

The question of Kiswahili style again? : the poetry of Kithaka wa Mberia / M.D. Gromov - In: *Kiswahili*: (2006), vol. 69, p. 109-126.

Even after reaching "the age of maturity", Kiswahili poetry which does not follow the traditional guidelines of 'tenzi' and 'mashairi' is still considered either "non-Kiswahili" or "non-poetry". Kithaka wa Mberia (b. 1955) of Kenya is one of the few modern Kiswahili poets who uses free verse, employing traditional poetic patterns only as allusions. Using poems from his second - and latest - collection, 'Bara jingine' (2002), the author analyses Wa Mberia's poetic language: rhythm of lines, semantic devices, sonic devices, rhyme schemes and syntactic devices. The variety of stylistic devices used by Wa Mberia is hardly applicable to traditional Kiswahili poetry, primarily because of the rigidity of its forms. Searching for beauty in contemporary Swahili poetic language, the author finds it in the poetry of Wa Mberia. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**268 Juma, L.**

Socio-legal contests to customary authority : a human rights perspective on the changing character of indigenous norms in Kenya / L. Juma - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 219-247.

Based on fieldwork carried out among the Luo of western Kenya in 2002, this article shows how sociolegal contests to indigenous institutions occur in Kenyan rural communities and, thereby, creates an understanding of how human rights can be best propagated in these settings. Today, indigenous systems compete with a full array of government policies aimed at minimizing their effect on normative development, commerce and even politics, and they have had to modify themselves to retain relevancy. The process of change inherent therein has generated contests and contradictions that reflect the true essence of an African society. These contests take various forms. The most pragmatic and revealing are the differences between the young and the old; contests between the sexes; economic differentiation; and the constant pull and push between State authority and traditional authority. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**269 Kemoni, Henry N.**

Records and archives legislation in Kenya and management of public sector records : a SWOT analysis approach / Henry N. Kemoni and Patrick Ngulube - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 89-102 : tab.

A SWOT analysis of Kenya's Public Archives and Documentation Service Act Cap 19, which became effective on 25 January 1966, indicated the Act's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, and the extent to which it facilitated the management of public sector records in Kenya. Data collection took place in 2005 through interviews and content analysis of the Public Archives Act. The study concluded that Cap 19 did not effectively facilitate the management of public records and that it required some revision. It recommended that Cap 19 be reviewed, amongst others to ensure that the responsibility for record keeping is shared between government agencies and the Kenya National Archives and Documentation Services. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**270 Lafargue, Jérôme**

Le Kenya dans la tourmente : violences postélectorales et pacification précaire / Jérôme Lafargue et Musambayi Katumanga - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 109, p. 107-121.

Au Kenya, l'annonce des résultats des élections présidentielles le 30 décembre 2007 a provoqué une éruption de violence très importante. Elle a coûté la vie à des centaines de personnes et obligé des dizaines de milliers d'autres à quitter leur lieu de résidence. Ces événements mettent en lumière les multiples problèmes (contestation sociale, sclérose politique, inégalités foncières, criminalisation de la société) auxquels l'État kenyan doit faire face. Si le débat politique au Kenya est constamment ethnicisé depuis l'indépendance, cependant les troubles ne s'expliquent pas si simplement. La question foncière envenime les relations sociales, politiques et économiques depuis la colonisation. La distribution des terres est très politisée. Dans les zones rurales, il semble que les violences sont liées davantage à la question foncière; mais il est vrai que le pouvoir a montré une propension à instrumentaliser les ethnicités, ce qui donne corps à des communautés imaginées qui se sont cristallisées et ont développé des réflexes de protection en temps de crise. Le jeu politique se construit en fonction d'un imaginaire partagé: la protection d'un groupe ethnique contre ses "ennemis", par le rappel des origines, des destinées et de responsabilités sociales communes. Au-delà des logiques de réseaux, l'État kenyan a échoué à rendre le sentiment d'appartenance national assez fort pour éviter une crise identitaire et dépasser les clivages ethniques, à empêcher les manipulations électorales et à canaliser les violences. En fin de compte, ce sont les franges les plus défavorisées qui pâtissent de la criminalisation de la protestation.

Cependant, malgré la dureté de la crise, quelques signes encourageants existent. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 218). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**271 Luongo, Katherine**

If you can't beat them, join them: government cleansings of witches and Mau Mau in 1950s Kenya / Katherine Luongo - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 451-471 : foto's.

During the mid-1950s British administrators in the Machakos District of Kenya enlisted categories of Kamba occult "experts" - "witchdoctors" and "cleansers" - to cleanse local "witches" and migrants from Nairobi who were believed to have taken the Mau Mau oath. A compendium of colonial documents concerning the "cleansing" campaigns illustrates how and why the sociohistorical context of Mau Mau-era Machakos drove the colonial administration to break with its long-standing de facto policy of not officially combating supernatural challenges to State authority with supernatural means. An anthro-historical approach to understanding Mau Mau in Machakos shows that, while the cleansings constituted a group of "critical moments" at which British colonial officials could argue that they had dealt with supernatural challenges to State authority by rendering them "knowable", the cleansings also demonstrated the degree to which State authority became situated in Kamba colonial officials and the extent to which the implementation and interpretation of British colonial cleansing policies depended on these local authorities. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**272 Médard, Claire**

Élus, miliciens et prophètes : violences au mont Elgon (2006-2008) / Claire Médard - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 109, p. 150-166 : krt.

À la frontière du Kenya et de l'Ouganda, sur le terrain montagneux du mont Elgon, une milice s'oppose par les armes à l'État depuis 2006 autour de questions foncières dans le domaine de Chebyuk. Elle en est sortie militairement victorieuse. De plus, à la suite des législatives de novembre 2007, son leader présumé, Fred Kapondi, a été élu au parlement en décembre 2007, pour le compte du parti d'opposition Orange Democratic Movement (ODM), contre John Serut du Party of National Unity (PNU) qui se représentait. L'alternance politique est directement liée à la crise financière, mais un autre aspect en est qu'elle a été davantage le fruit de la terreur que de la démocratie. C'est que la crise, fruit de manipulations foncières et politiques à Chebyuk, revêt une double dimension. Elle se caractérise à la fois par une crise de légitimité de l'État et par une dérive violente à connotation ethnique. Le registre de l'ethnicité est utilisé par

différents secteurs pour mobiliser des soutiens, et ceux qui refusent d'entrer dans cette logique, généralement les modérés, sont éliminés ou forcés de fuir. La mobilisation autour de l'ethnicité est indissociable du fonctionnement de l'État et en particulier du système politique néopatrimonial. L'étude s'efforce d'éclairer les divers aspects de la crise en décryptant les ancrages locaux de la légitimité de l'État au Kenya et de sa contestation, y compris la dimension ethnique et l'affirmation territoriale de la compétition politique. Elle retrace tout d'abord les étapes du peuplement de Chebyuk, puis évoque la crise politique et le tournant milicien. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 219). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**273 Mkutu, Kennedy A.**

Private security companies in Kenya and dilemmas for security / Kennedy A. Mkutu and Kizito Sabala - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2007), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 391-416 : tab.

This article notes that the security vacuum created by the inability of the Kenyan State to provide adequate security to its people has led to the proliferation of private security companies (PSCs) in the last two decades. The article examines issues and challenges in the development, growth and operations of PSCs, in the context of Kenya's political and socioeconomic environment, looking at policies and legal framework relating to PSCs, their location and operational facilities, terms of employment, education and training, arming the PSCs, and community policing. It concludes that lack of policies and regulation to guide the registration and operations of the PSCs is in itself a threat to security. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**274 Nilsson, David**

Pipes and politics: a century of change and continuity in Kenyan urban water supply / David Nilsson and Ezekiel Nyangeri Nyanchaga - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 133-158 : graf.

Major institutional reforms are currently under way to improve the performance of the public water sector in Kenya. However, a historical perspective is needed in order to achieve sustainable improvements that will also benefit the urban poor. This article seeks to provide such a perspective, applying a cross-disciplinary and socio-technical approach to urban water supply over the last century, in which institutions, organizations and technology are seen to interact with political, economic and demographic processes. Despite a series of reforms over the years, the socio-technical structure of the urban water sector in Kenya has shown a remarkable stability since the 1920s, and into the

1980s. However, the sustainability of the public service systems has been eroded since independence, due to changes in the institutional framework surrounding the systems, while exclusive standards and technological choices have essentially been preserved from the colonial era. Current sector reform must create incentives for addressing technology choices and service standards in order to provide public water services also for the urban poor. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**275 Odhiambo, Tom**

Juvenile delinquency and violence in the fiction of three Kenyan writers / Tom Odhiambo  
- In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2007), jg. 44, nr. 2, p. 134-148.

This essay is a preliminary examination of crime and violence in postcolonial Kenyan fiction. It examines how three Kenyan writers - John Kiriamiti, Meja Mwangi and John Kigia Kimani - have dealt with the themes of crime and violence in their works 'My life in crime' (1984), 'Kill me quick' (1973), and 'Life and times of a bank robber' (1989). The article postulates that the prevalence of juvenile delinquency and the related acts of violence in these works could be read as indicators of the failure of the postcolonial State to "include" urban youth in the mainstream of society. The essay further argues that there is a correlation between the marginalization of youth in society and their adoption of antisocial behaviour as a strategy to access material resources. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**276 Okuro, Samwel Ong'wen**

'Spoiling property': HIV/AIDS and land rights in Kombewa, Kenya / Samwel Ong'wen  
Okuro - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2007), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 108-123.

By June 2000, 1.5 million people in Kenya had died of HIV/AIDS. Today the death rates from HIV/AIDS have reached 150,000 persons per year. Regionally, of all the provinces in Kenya, Nyanza has the highest prevalence rate at 15 percent in adults, while in the division of Kombewa prevalence rates stand at more than 22 percent. Using a Sustainable Livelihoods Approach, this article examines the relationship between HIV/AIDS and land rights in Kombewa division. In particular, it addresses the question of to what extent the emergence of HIV/AIDS has impacted the land rights of widows and orphans, i.e. their ability to hold, use and transact land at the local level. The article illustrates how HIV/AIDS infected households are facing difficult economic choices as their limited resources, including land, are increasingly diverted to the cost of care and treatment of those infected with HIV/AIDS. In Kombewa, HIV/AIDS has worsened the situation of vulnerable groups, specifically widows and orphans, who are systematically



disinherited and dispossessed of land, which may well be their main source of livelihood. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**277 Same**

Same but different: head teachers' perceptions of leadership in Kenya and Sweden / I. Thylefors... [et al.] - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 42-59 : fig., graf., tab.

This article compares the views on leadership of head teachers in primary and secondary schools in Kenya and Sweden. Data were collected through 20 interviews in each country and analysed to generate descriptive categories, themes and conceptual ideas. Kenyan and Swedish head teachers have a lot in common. They describe and analyse their role along the same dimensions. Even though similarities dominate the picture some differences appear. The Kenyan head teachers, for example, emphasize results and a vertical and external dependency in contrast to the Swedes, who stress staff concern, development and a reliance on horizontal relationships. This difference in orientation is reflected in the perception of staff needs. The Kenyan head teachers regard these mostly as a hindrance to goal achievement while the Swedes express them in terms of consideration. Noted differences could be interpreted in terms of situational as well as cultural factors. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**278 Sutton, J.E.G.**

Denying history in colonial Kenya: the anthropology and archeology of G.W.B. Huntingford and L.S.B. Leakey / J.E.G. Sutton - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 287-320 : krt.

This article reviews the anthropological and archaeological endeavours in the Kenya highlands during the 1920s and 1930s of George Wynn Brereton Huntingford (1901-1978) and Louis Seymour Bazett Leakey (1903-1972), both of British parentage. While each was unmistakably a product of his time and situation, neither falls perfectly into any neat category of European society in colonial Africa: neither belonged to the administrative corps and their scholarly bents, coupled with their independent if not eccentric research obsessions, quickly distinguished them from the typical settler. Their proficiency in 'tribal' languages - Huntingford in Nandi, Leakey in Kikuyu - enhanced their reputation for local expertise. Both Huntingford and Leakey called themselves anthropologists, but their careers were very different in many respects, and their involvement in aspects of Kenyan archaeology and ethnography contrasted markedly. Each labouring under his individual set of limitations and contradictions, neither of them

in their respective studies of the Kikuyu and Nandi conceived of those people deriving through a historical process in any realistic sense. Implicitly, the conceptual gulf between their anthropological and archaeological pursuits excluded the notion of African history. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**279 Wilson, James A.**

Political songs, collective memories, and Kikuyu 'Indi' schools / James A. Wilson, Jr - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 363-388.

This paper examines the texts of songs associated with Kikuyu independent schools before and during the Mau Mau rebellion (1930s to 1950s). The primary focus is on how memory and music operated together in Kikuyu 'Indi' schools to shape emerging concepts of ethnicity, identity, and nationalism. The first part of the paper explores the concept and utility of collective memory as a tool for studying the shared experiences and memories of Kikuyu elders. In addition, the paper examines the relationship and role of music as a cultural transmission of oral history to determine how Kikuyu elders were able to remember, after fifty years, specific details of the educational, social and political activities of 'Indi' schools. And lastly, the paper investigates the reliability of using memory, music and oral sources to reconstruct the local histories of ordinary people who were involved in the Kikuyu Independent Schools Movement. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**RWANDA**

**280 Ansoms, An**

Striving for growth, bypassing the poor? : a critical review of Rwanda's rural sector policies / An Ansoms - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 1-32 : graf., tab.

The commitment of the international community to the millennium development goals has placed the fight against poverty as the top priority on the agendas of international donor and recipient countries. This paper studies the Rwandan case to address some of the challenges and pitfalls in defining pro-poor strategies. Rwanda entered the poverty reduction strategy programme (PRSP) process in 2000. The paper first looks at the danger of a purely growth-led development focus (as in Rwanda's first PRSP), and evaluates the extent to which the agricultural sector has been a pro-poor growth engine. It then studies Rwanda's current rural policies, which aim to modernize and 'professionalize' the rural sector. There is a high risk that these rural policy measures will

be at the expense of the large mass of small-scale peasants. This paper stresses that the real challenge to transform the rural sector into a true pro-poor growth engine will be to value and incorporate the capacity and potential of small-scale 'non-professional' peasants into the core strategies for rural development. The lessons drawn from the Rwandan case should inspire policymakers and international donors worldwide to shift their focus away from a purely output-led logic towards distribution-oriented rural development policies. In other words, the challenge is to reconcile efficiency in creating economic growth with equity, and perhaps, to put equity first. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**281 Burnet, Jennie E.**

Gender balance and the meanings of women in governance in post-genocide Rwanda / Jennie E. Burnet - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 428, p. 361-386 : tab.

Across Africa, many countries have taken initiatives to increase the participation and representation of women in governance. Yet it is unclear what meaning these initiatives have in authoritarian, single-party States like Rwanda. Since seizing power in 1994, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) has taken many steps to increase the participation of women in politics such as creating a Ministry of Gender, organizing women's councils at all levels of government, and instituting an electoral system with reserved seats for women in the national parliament. This article explores the dramatic increase in women's participation in public life and representation in governance and the increasing authoritarianism of the Rwandan State under the guise of 'democratization'. The increased political participation of women in Rwanda represents a paradox in the short term: as their participation has increased, women's ability to influence policymaking has decreased. In the long term, however, increased female representation in government could prepare the path for their meaningful participation in a genuine democracy because of a transformation in political subjectivity. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**282 Jordaan, Eduard**

Grist for the sceptic's mill : Rwanda and the African Peer Review Mechanism / Eduard Jordaan - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2007), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 331-353.

What is the likelihood that NEPAD and its flagship initiative, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), will lead to greater democratization and respect for human rights? The author examines this question in relation to the situation in Rwanda, where the APRM process has been completed. He shows that it is extremely unlikely that the APRM will bend Rwanda towards greater democracy and respect for political freedom,

for at least three reasons. First, the APRM lacks the ability and the will to force deeper democratization and respect for political rights on a recalcitrant Rwandan government. Second, the APRM holds a rather sanguine view of political governance in Rwanda: much of the criticism is wavering, naïve in that it views the mere creation of new institutions as evidence of democratic commitment. Third, the APR Heads of State Forum (APR Forum), the highest decisionmaking body in the APRM, has already ratified a Rwandan programme of action that ignores issues of democracy and political freedom. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## TANZANIA

### **283 Chacha, D.M.**

Kiswahili and the African States : the legacy of Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere / D.M. Chacha - In: *Kiswahili*: (2006), vol. 69, p. 22-36.

Tanzania's first president, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, was a relentless pan-Africanist and a staunch socialist, who envisaged an independent, free and self-reliant people. He rejected Eurocentricity and forged national unity and identity in Tanzania by promoting Swahili as the national and official language. Just as Kiswahili promoted unity in Tanzania, it could promote African unity, bridging the linguistic barriers which retard pan-Africanism. To realize the pan-African goals Africa must embrace a new approach which recognizes the role of language. Continued reliance on imperfectly mastered foreign languages retards ingenuity and performance in scientific and technical pursuits and hampers economic growth, political stability and social cohesion. In Tanzania Kiswahili has become the language to create a national culture and preserve major parts of Tanzania's cultural heritage. Time and again Kiswahili has also been mentioned as the ideal language of social integration in Africa. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **284 Darcis, Léon**

Les Belbase: une réalisation peu connue de l'expansion belge en Afrique de l'Est / par Léon Darcis - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 53, no. 2, p. 131-146 : foto's, tab.

Le concept 'Belbase' (Belgian base) a pris naissance en 1914-1918, lors du prolongement de la guerre européenne vers les possessions allemandes d'outre-mer. Dans l'Est africain, les Allemands occupaient le Tanganyika, l'Urundi (Burundi) et le Ruanda (Rwanda). Leur 'libération' par les puissances alliées, dont la Belgique, aboutit au Traité de Versailles de 1919. Les ex-territoires allemands furent d'abord confiés

unilatéralement à la Grande-Bretagne. La Belgique avait cependant 'libéré' le Ruanda, l'Urundi et une partie du Tanganyika jusqu'à Tabora. Elle revendiqua son dû. Les mandats du Ruanda et de l'Urundi lui furent confiés. En outre, elle obtint des facilités de transit de ses marchandises par les ports du Tanganyika. Matadi, sur la façade atlantique, n'était plus ainsi le seul port maritime du Congo : avec la naissance des Belbase, une façade maritime autonome sur l'Océan Indien lui était offerte. Cet article examine la naissance de la concept Belbase; la création de la Société Belbase; la modernisation des installations Belbase; et les conséquences de l'indépendance des territoires gérés par les puissances étrangères. Bibliogr. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**285 Mashamba, Clement**

The promotion of basic employee rights in Tanzania / Clement Mashamba - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 475-495.

This article examines the judicial protection of the right to work and workers' rights in Tanzania. First, it traces the historical basis of the struggle for the promotion and protection of workers' rights by looking at the early struggle in this regard, championed by early trade unions. It also discusses the implications of the partnership between trade union leaders and politicians for the development of a vibrant trade union movement that would assist in the promotion of workers' rights. In the main, the article examines the effect of ruling party supremacy on the legislation and the practice of labour rights in Tanzania. It further examines the recent economic liberalization and its impact on the promotion and protection of the right to work. In conclusion, the article reviews a number of cases where the courts in Tanzania protected the right to work positively. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**286 Molony, Thomas**

The role of mobile phones in Tanzania's informal construction sector : the case of Dar es Salaam / Thomas Molony - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 175-186.

Based on interviews conducted mostly from late June to mid-August 2003 with 19 leaders of groups of workers operating in the informal construction sector of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, this paper explores how mobile phones are being used in the informal construction sector in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It reveals that ownership of mobile phones is stratified along employment lines. This observation acts as a good indicator of what is now perhaps the biggest split in employment in many developing economies: a split between a stratum of employers and middlemen (who in Dar es

Salaam's informal construction sector are also mostly using mobile phones), and a stratum of employees, apprentices, family labourers and marginal-owner operators (who are generally not using mobile phones). The applicability of government policy on information and communication technology (ICT) is assessed in the context of these findings. This leads to the suggestion that since Tanzania's small-enterprise development policy concentrates on use of the internet, much of this is irrelevant to the majority of informal-sector construction enterprises which - when they do use ICT - rely almost exclusively on mobile phones as a significant cost-saving device. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**287 Ngonyani, D.S.**

Lexical innovation in Tanzania's political discourse / D.S. Ngonyani - In: *Kiswahili*: (2006), vol. 69, p. 1-21 : fig., tab.

Metaphors perform strategic functions in the consolidation of group solidarity, in persuasion, or in the justification or (de)legitimization of choices. In Tanzania Kiswahili performed the symbolic function of a national language, but also supplied the framework with which to conceptualize social reality. Swahili political terminology reveals two periods, the ujamaa period and the post-ujamaa period. The two periods exhibit significant lexical changes that are based on different sets of metaphors. The ujamaa phase (1967-1986) was characterized by metaphors based on indigenous African experience, such as 'the nation is an African family', 'the nation is a person' and 'the capitalist is a beast'. Post-ujamaa metaphors reflect the collapse of the socialist experiment and embrace the vocabulary of the free market economy. Two basic metaphors of this period are 'economics is a game' and 'the nation is a beggar'. Julius Nyerere's 'Ujamaa' (1968) provides the source of the lexicon of the first period, while the current dominant lexicon is derived from newspapers and the speeches of President Mkapa. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

UGANDA

**288 Alary, Véronique**

Multiple determinants of milk production in Africa : the example of the diversity of dairy farming systems in the Mbarara area (Uganda) / Véronique Alary, Julien Chalimbaud & Bernard Faye - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 156-180 : fig., graf., krt., tab.

In developing countries, the supply of animal products presents a major challenge to meeting the demand in the next two decades. Many researchers point out the necessity for a 'reasoned intensification', especially in agricultural areas, by integrating agriculture and livestock activities. But intensification only occurs on specific farms. How can the difference in dairy developments or technical options between farms be explained? An analysis of the diversity of dairy farming systems in Mbarara district (Uganda) was conducted on the basis of a monthly cross-sectional survey of a sample of 22 farmers, selected from a large household survey (183 dairy producers). A multitable factorial analysis allows a thorough review of the interactions and points out some causal relationships between the development of the dairy systems and the social and technical management of the whole farm. The analysis underlines the key factors of intensification such as genetic improvement or market opportunities; but also the degree of intensification which is correlated to the stage of family development. If livestock may reinforce different functions (security, consumption, cash flow) according to farm type, the results show that all these functions exist for all the farm types, either in the pastoral or agricultural areas. These results question the stereotypes with respect to the different livestock systems in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### **289 Decentralisation**

*Decentralisation and transformation of governance in Uganda* / ed. Delius Asiimwe and Nakanyike B. Musisi. - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2007. - XX, 347 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 320-342. - Met index, noten.  
ISBN 9970-02619-4

When the National Resistance Movement (NRM) government came to power in Uganda in 1986, it initiated the process of empowering local governments through decentralization. In this collective volume, a wide spectrum of Ugandan academics, professionals, policymakers and development workers reflect on the progress of decentralization in Uganda since then. The contributions are grouped in sections dealing with: issues of decentralization (factors affecting service delivery, conflicts between politicians and civil servants, community participation); planning and budgeting for decentralization and the economic viability of decentralized entities, including the potential of property tax; human resources management under decentralization and human resources gaps in local governments; education and decentralization (the role of Makerere University higher education, the role of community education and extension workers, and the decentralization of primary education); successful and less successful

partnerships between local governments and the National Women's Council (NWC), the private sector and NGOs; and information and communication technologies and their use in decentralized governance. Contributors: Delius Asiimwe, David Kenneth Atim, Arsene M. Bahihuta, Ijuka Kabumba, Lillian Nantongo Kaggwa, Wasswa Katono, James Katorobo, Catherine Kukkiriza, Japheth Kwiringira, Eva M. Magambo, Barbara M. Mugombe, Dennis Muhangi, Francis Mukunya, Nakanyike B. Musisi, Ruth Nalumaga, William Kwemara Ngabu, Angela Nkalubo, Apollo Nkwake, Sebastian Ochieng, Nsamba Patrick Oshabe, Ali Chemisto Satya, Abbas Wetaaka Wadala. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**290 Mugisha, Silver**

State-owned enterprises : NWSC's turnaround in Uganda / Silver Mugisha and Sanford V. Berg - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 305-334 : fig., graf.

Oversight agencies in the water sector emphasize performance monitoring based on outputs, such as customers served, volume delivered, and service quality. However, bureaucratic tendencies can curtail operational innovation and creativity. In situations where managers lack full operating knowledge and capacities, proactive and consultative monitoring and regulation can yield benefits. This study reviews the results of Uganda's National Water and Sewerage Corporation's (NWSC) approach to performance monitoring (and 'self-regulation'). The study outlines corrective actions undertaken by the NWSC Management and Staff to turn around performance, the sequencing of those steps, and the outcomes from this reform programme. The NWSC focuses on promoting improvements in technical processes and input selection. Improvements in service quality and network expansion resulted from aligning performance improvement initiatives with the organization's financial performance and team development. The programme's success required managing organizational rigidities and moving towards full cost-recovery. In particular, organizational incentives and information flows encouraged managers to reduce rules and procedures that hindered strong performance. African proverbs are interspersed throughout the article to underscore key themes and lessons for those designing, implementing, and evaluating infrastructure sector reform initiatives. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**291 Tamale, Sylvia**

*Homosexuality : perspectives from Uganda* / ed. Sylvia Tamale. - Kampala : Sexual Minorities Uganda, 2007. - X, 217 p. ; 21 cm  
ISBN 9970-00190-6



This publication provides a panoramic overview of the many dimensions and perspectives involved in the debate on homosexuality in Uganda. It comprises a selection of newspaper articles covering the ten years from 1997 to 2007 as well as commentaries by scholars, professionals and activists. The range of selections covers both those who have been prominent in the debate, as well as the many short, concise letters to the Editors representing the variety of public opinions on the subject. The topics covered include homosexuality in the context of religion, law, politics, health, science, human rights, culture and activism. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**292 Twinomugisha, Ben Kiromba**

Exploring judicial strategies to protect the right of access to emergency obstetric care in Uganda / Ben Kiromba Twinomugisha - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 283-306.

Emergency obstetric care (EmOC) can play a significant role in the alleviation of maternal mortality and morbidity in Africa. In Uganda, however, access to such care is limited, prompting an exploration of judicial strategies to protect the right of access to EmOC. This paper argues that the absence of an express provision guaranteeing the right in the national constitution is not a bar to its protection by the judiciary. Arguments against the judicial protection of socioeconomic rights, generally, and the right in question, in particular, are misguided. Through an examination of relevant constitutional provisions and case law from a number of jurisdictions, the paper finds that, in certain circumstances, the Ugandan government may be held accountable in domestic courts for failing to ensure access to EmOC to all women who need it. The judiciary can - without necessarily undermining the separation of powers - enhance women's access to EmOC by creatively interpreting constitutional provisions with a view to holding the government accountable. Nevertheless, judicial strategies must be underpinned by legislative, budgetary and other measures in order to achieve a holistic protection of the right. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**GENERAL**

**293 Human**

*Human rights under threat : four perspectives on HIV, AIDS and the law in Southern Africa* / Frans Viljoen and Susan Precious (eds). - Pretoria : Pretoria University Law Press, 2007. - VI, 195 p. : tab. ; 25 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 170-176. - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 978-0-9802658-2-8

That in cases of public emergencies, such as the HIV/AIDS pandemic, human rights are secondary concerns, is becoming a widely-held perception in southern Africa. This collective volume addresses four human rights-related issues in the context of HIV and AIDS in the region. Contributions: Introduction: Human rights under threat in attempts to address HIV and AIDS, by Frans Viljoen and Susan Precious; Pandora's box: the criminalisation of HIV transmission or exposure in SADC countries, by Patrick M. Eba; Routine HIV testing of individuals attending public health facilities: are SADC countries ready?, by Nyasha C. Chingore; The human rights and public health implications of restricting prisoners' access to HIV prevention and treatment in SADC countries, by Babafemi Odunsi; The realisation of access to HIV and AIDS-related medicines in southern African countries: possibilities and actual realisation of international law obligations, by Dorothy Mushayavanhu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **294 Updating**

*Updating the San : image and reality of an African people in the 21st century* / ed. by Robert K. Hitchcock... [et al.]. - Osaka : National Museum of Ethnology, 2006. - I, 299 p. : ill. ; 26 cm. - (Senri ethnological studies, ISSN 0387-6004 ; no. 70) - Met bibliogr., index. ISBN 4-901906-43-7

The San (Bushmen, Basarwa) people in southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) present a wide spectrum of social, economic and political conditions. The present volume examines conventional wisdom concerning the San, and challenges some of the stereotypes and perceptions. It raises questions about the best ways in which to assist indigenous and minority peoples. Case studies and comparative assessments involving the San are presented, and priority issues are identified, including food security, land and resource access, health, education, and welfare. The contributions are grouped in sections on health, body and perception; development and social changes; and land, identity and human rights. Contents: Introduction (Robert K. Hitchcock, Kazunobu Ikeya, Megan Biesele, Richard B. Lee) - Confounding conventional wisdom: the Ju/'hoansi and HIV/AIDS (Richard B. Lee, Ida Susser) - "Our health was better in the time of Queen Elizabeth": the importance of land to the health perception of the Botswana San (Benedicte Ingstad, Per Fugelli) - Changes in co-survivorship of adult children and parents: Ju/'hoansi of Botswana in 1968 and 1988 (Patricia Draper, Nancy Howell) - Explaining pathways in the central Kalahari (Akira Takada) - Drinking, fighting, and healing: San struggles for survival and solidarity in the Omaheke region, Namibia (Renee Sylvain) - Ju/'hoan writers and readers:

developing a literate tradition for long-term language preservation (Megan Biesele) - The San Culture and Education Centre !Khwatla: a process of heritage restitution (Irene Staehelin) - San development and challenges in development cooperation (Sidsel Saugestad) - Land, livestock, and labor in rural Botswana: the Western Sandveld region of Central District as a case study (Alec Campbell, Michael Main, Robert K. Hitchcock) - "We are the owners of the land": the San struggle for the Kalahari and its resources (Robert K. Hitchcock) - Human rights and refugees with special reference to southern Africa (Art Hansen) - The thumb piano and San identity in central Botswana (Kazunobu Ikeya). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA**

### **MALAWI**

#### **295 Gibbs, Andy**

Gender, famine and HIV/AIDS : rethinking new variant famine in Malawi / Andy Gibbs - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 9-17.

The new variant famine (NVF) hypothesis argues that HIV/AIDS changes the nature, cause and process of a famine. Although making a large and rapid impact on the understanding of the interactions between famine and HIV/AIDS, the NVF hypothesis has had little critical scrutiny. This paper uses a case study of the Malawian food crisis of 2001/2002 to contribute to a better understanding of NVF. The critical approach argues that a consideration for gender relations needs to be central to understanding the interactions between HIV/AIDS and famine, which the NVF hypothesis seeks to explain. Evidence from the Malawian crisis is highly suggestive, although not conclusive, that NVF is best understood as mediated by gender inequalities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **296 Lwanda, John**

Poets, culture and orature: a reappraisal of the Malawi political public sphere, 1953-2006 / John Lwanda - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 71-101.

Mapanje and Mphande make a persuasive case for the significant role of literature in challenging Dr Banda's one-party hegemony in Malawi. The contested terrain, as Mphande notes, was orality, the dominant medium in Malawi where literacy levels are low. It has been assumed, though, that orature did little to challenge Banda's hegemony.

The present author argues that far from being silent, the popular musicians and dramatists (as orature) were much braver than the writers. While written poetry and prose was often presented in coded and dense texts, the musicians' and dramatists' lyrics and texts were usually much more explicit. And while writers used folk tales and appropriations from traditional culture as templates to critique Dr Banda's autocratic regime, oral practitioners went further, critiquing Dr Banda's regime using the same templates but also pointing out the socioeconomic suffering of the peasantry. Since 1994, as writers' critiques have become muted and spasmodic in the 'multiparty', musicians have consistently been loud and forceful voices on behalf of the poor. From 1953 to 2006, orature has been a continuous tool of resistance whereas literature has been an intermittent response, often related to patronage, to political and socioeconomic events. Furthermore, while literature tends to be concerned predominantly with human rights and democracy issues, orature is concerned with these, but also with socioeconomic rights; a distinction reflective of class, the rural/urban divide and education in Malawi. The findings can be generalized to other Bantu-language-speaking countries such as Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Mozambique. The author posits that assessments of Malawi's current and future socioeconomic and political cultures that exclude oral critiques miss significant and critical factors impacting on developmental changes in these spheres. Bibliogr., discogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**297 Magalasi, Mufunanji**

Malawian popular commercial stage drama: origins, challenges and growth / Mufunanji Magalasi - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 161-177.

This article explores the factors that influenced the birth and development of popular commercial stage drama in Malawi. It analyses the origins and changing political relations of the main popular drama groups, examines the social networks that linked key artists and emphasizes the important role of formal educational institutions. It also investigates the production methods used by different groups at different times, their directing styles and aesthetics. The study focuses on Chichewa and English language drama groups operating from Blantyre, whose dynamics are different from those in other regions, which also use Yao and Tumbuka. The author's sources comprise commentaries by David Kerr, Chris Kamlongera, Joyce Kumpukwe and Steve Chimombo, complemented by in-depth interviews with actors, directors and university lecturers, and reflections on his own personal experience. He argues that despite the restrictive environment created by the Banda regime in the 1960s and 1970s, popular commercial stage drama began to interact with university drama in the early 1980s and

became a significant force in Malawian political culture, given its capacity to shape popular opinion and influence ordinary people's understanding of politics and politicians. It has proved a powerful medium for artists to bring aesthetic and moral commentary to broad audiences. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**298 Palamuleni, Martin E.**

Population projections for Malawi and its regions, 1998-2023 / Martin E. Palamuleni - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2007), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 16-28 : tab.

This paper critically evaluates the most recent population projections for Malawi prepared by the National Statistical Office and provides alternative projections. The Epidemic Projection Package (EPP) developed by UNAIDS and the Spectrum programme developed by the Futures Group were used to model the Malawian HIV epidemic, to project future trends in HIV/AIDS and population, and to estimate the demographic impact of AIDS. The national HIV prevalence surveys among pregnant women from 1985 to 2000 served as the data sets used to calibrate the input HIV prevalence values for the model, while demographic data obtained from the 1998 Malawi Population and Housing Census acted as a base for population projections. The results indicate that the population of Malawi will continue to grow despite the negative impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The population of Malawi is expected to increase from 9.92 million in 1998 to 13.52 million in 2010 and 16.84 million in 2020. The predicted future is sufficiently undesirable that it should serve to focus attention on implementing programmes today that address the negative impact of the ever-present rapid population growth. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**MOZAMBIQUE**

**299 Mavhunga, Clapperton**

A finger on the pulse of the fly : hidden voices of colonial anti-tsetse science on the Rhodesian and Mozambican borderlands, 1945-1956 / Clapperton Mavhunga and Marja Spierenburg - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 58, p. 117-141 : krt.

This paper examines perceptions of and interventions against trypanosomiasis in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and Mozambique during the period 1945-1956. The paper's geographical focus is mainly the junction of the Save and Lundi Rivers across which the Mozambique-Rhodesia border passed. In both countries, the focus of interventions was on the vector of the trypanosome, tsetse flies, rather than on attempts to control the disease by eliminating the parasite using chemical therapies. Research and strategies to

combat tsetse flies, however, differed in Rhodesia and Mozambique. Research in Rhodesia focussed on the routes and means of spreading the infestation, as well as on the habitat of the fly. Tsetse infestation in the borderland was interpreted as an 'advance' of the fly from Mozambique into Rhodesia. In Mozambique, the main focus was on game as a vector of the fly. As a result, to the Portuguese authorities controlling the movement of game seemed more important than controlling the movement of people. The paper also pays attention to the role of Africans in the production of research and science, and in programmes to combat tsetse infestation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**300 Sumich, Jason**

Politics after the time of hunger in Mozambique: a critique of neo-patrimonial interpretation of African elites / Jason Sumich - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 111-125.

This article offers a critique of Patrick Chabal's and Jean Pascal Daloz's (1999) 'neo-patrimonial' interpretation of elite politics in Africa. It does so through an exploration of Mozambican society and politics in the period of democratic transition since 1992. By examining the relationship between the ruling Frelimo elite and the middle class in the capital Maputo, the author argues that State politics cannot be explained by elites competing with each other through vertical clientelist networks as elaborated in the 'neo-patrimonial' thesis. Instead, he suggests that the liberal transition appears to have ushered in a hardening of Mozambican class structures developed in the socialist period, with elites maintaining their position through access to political power and networks developed initially in the postindependence period, and demonstrating a high degree of internal solidarity. Many members of the middle class have decided to stay with the devil they know, who may be corrupt but towards whom they still feel a vestigial loyalty. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZAMBIA

**301 Hampwaye, Godfrey**

Local economic development in the city of Lusaka, Zambia / Godfrey Hampwaye - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 187-204 : krt., tab.

This article analyses initiatives and planning for local economic development (LED) and examines various proposals for supporting Lusaka's (Zambia) local economy. Overall, it is evident from the analysis of the development of LED in Zambia's capital city that there is a growing momentum of local development planning, particularly since 2000. The key

factors that have underpinned the growth of interest in local development planning in Lusaka have been the declining local economy and escalating levels of unemployment. In addition, changes have been taking place in the national context of development planning which are lending support to local level initiatives in Zambia. The article argues that, whilst there has occurred a growth of planning around LED in Lusaka, implementation has been limited due to a number of factors, including capacity constraints and finance. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **302 Mulenga, Shula**

Decomposing poverty changes in Zambia : growth, inequality and population dynamics / Shula Mulenga and Bjorn Van Campenhout - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 284-304 : graf., tab.

During the 1990s, the Zambian economy underwent major structural adjustments. This paper presents an application of a recently proposed poverty decomposition that attributes changes in poverty to income growth, changes in inequality and population dynamics. The results confirm earlier findings that the existence of a severe urban bias in the economy effectively shielded large parts of the rural population from the economic slump caused by the structural adjustments. In addition, the authors find that the exodus from urban centres that followed the adjustments contributed significantly to the increase in national poverty. The latter finding highlights the importance of considering population movements when studying poverty, especially in situations where policy changes affect migrant labour, as was the case for the Zambian copper industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **303 Nshindano, Chama**

Reasons for multiple sexual partnerships : perspectives of young people in Zambia / Chama Nshindano and Pranitha Maharaj - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 37-44.

Epidemiological evidence so far suggests that multiple sexual partnerships are an important factor driving the HIV epidemic. Recently, there has been renewed emphasis on fidelity and partner reduction in preventing HIV infections. Like many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Zambia is facing a severe HIV epidemic and young people are heavily affected. This study explores youths' perceptions of multiple sexual partnerships in the context of HIV and AIDS. The study draws on four focus group discussions and 10 in-depth interviews with university students in Lusaka, Zambia, in 2006. While the young people were generally aware of the HIV-related risk associated with multiple sexual

partnerships, they felt several obstacles prevented them from changing their sexual behaviour. Of special interest are their perceptions related to socioeconomic disadvantages and cultural factors. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

## ZIMBABWE

### **304 Balint, Peter J.**

CAMPFIRE: through the lens of the 'commons' literature: Nyaminyami Rural District in post-2000 Zimbabwe / Peter J. Balint, Judith Mashinya - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 127-143 : tab.

During its early years, Zimbabwe's CAMPFIRE (Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources) was a highly regarded and influential national effort to promote community-based natural resource management. Despite the programme's early promise, however, outcomes in the field over the longer term have often been disappointing. Researchers offer various explanations for the uneven results. In this article the authors explore the idea that CAMPFIRE could benefit from emulating more closely the spontaneously emerging, community-level collective actions described in the 'commons' literature. Scholars of the commons identify several conditions necessary for successful community self-organization for natural resource management. The present authors examine discrepancies between the conditions identified as critical in the commons literature and the underlying conditions found in CAMPFIRE communities. These discrepancies both clarify the obstacles local CAMPFIRE projects face and suggest that the successful community efforts described in the literature are unlikely to provide a useful model in the CAMPFIRE context. The discussion is illustrated with references to findings from the authors' 2006 case study of the CAMPFIRE project in Nyaminyami Rural District. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **305 Chikowero, Moses**

'Our people father, they haven't learned yet': music and postcolonial identities in Zimbabwe, 1980-2000 / Moses Chikowero - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 145-160.

Zimbabwean musicians have continued to struggle to earn a living and respect decades after ushering in the country's independence in song and dance in 1980. What they perceived as the root of their problem - an obstinate neocolonial cultural disposition deeply etched at the heart of the national ethos - is the subject of this article. Employing the currency of cultural nationalism, the musicians indicted the independence State's



failure to appreciate the cultural and economic importance of the country's music. Similarly, they decried what they saw as a wider crisis of national consciousness among Zimbabweans, of which their own predicament as musicians was only one symptom. The article discusses the government's classification of musical instruments as luxury items, State patronage of musicians, the role of (oligopolistic) record companies, broadcasting policy, and radio and the struggle over popular music. It argues that ill-conceived music policy, or lack of it, not only seriously affected the development of indigenous music in Zimbabwe, but also set the stage for the playing out of bruising battles over the meanings of that music. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**306 Chuma, Wallace**

Mediating the 2000 elections in Zimbabwe: competing journalisms in a society at the crossroads / Wallace Chuma - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2008), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 21-41.

This article analyses the framing of the 2000 parliamentary elections in Zimbabwe through editorials and selected front page news reports in selected Zimbabwean newspapers - the Herald, Daily News, and Zimbabwe Mirror. It argues that three models of journalism, namely, "patriotic", "oppositional", and "independent nationalist", were applied in framing the election. The essence of framing is "selection to prioritize some facts, images or developments over others, thereby unconsciously promoting one particular interpretation of events". These models were the offspring of a society at political crossroads, where public life became bifurcated, and where the press became one of the most visible sites of struggle for control of the State. The article further argues that although the models represent different public spheres ahead of the election, the media framing of the election narrowed rather than broadened the scope of public debate. The dramatic shifts in the political economy of the country, including the formation, suspension, and (re)negotiation of alliances between political parties and fractions of capital and civil society, meant that all were interested in one way or another in controlling the national media and its framing of the 2000 elections. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**307 Leedy, Todd H.**

History with a mission: Abraham Kawadza and narratives of agrarian change in Zimbabwe / Todd H. Leedy - In: *History in Africa*: (2006), vol. 33, p. 255-270.

In their accounts of agricultural change among African societies, European missionaries frequently attempted to script for themselves the central role as protagonists driving a story of progress. In order to highlight the problematic nature of missionary accounts and

their influence on other interpretations, this article examines a variety of historical sources relating to Abraham Kawadza in colonial Zimbabwe. A variety of AMEC (American Methodist Episcopal Church) mission sources recount a common story of how in 1908, persistent missionary encouragement eventually overcame Kawadza's initial reluctance to accept plough-based agriculture. In these accounts Kawadza becomes a conduit for both evangelical and practical messages of mission Christianity. Yet the reality of Kawadza's long-term success does not precisely fit the ideal Methodist missionary model of intensive peasant farming. The article argues that the prominence of agriculture within AMEC discourse cannot be used to conclude that a demonstrably higher proportion of rural entrepreneurs emerged from their mission communities. Kawadza's life experiences support a self-peasantization approach to rural history that challenges any mission-centric interpretation of agrarian change in colonial Zimbabwe. Only a full consideration of family relationships, employment experiences, geographic realities, and individual decisions within a colonial environment will ensure such an approach. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**308 Magure, Booker**

The State, labour and the politics of social dialogue in Zimbabwe 1996-2007: issues resolved or matters arising? / Booker Magure - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 19-48 : fig.

Drawing on primary and secondary data, this paper explores the dynamics of the politics involved in the social dialogue process in Zimbabwe; more specifically the utility of the process as a tool to resolve socioeconomic problems. Social dialogue, or tripartism, is taken to mean the tripartite dealings between the government and representatives of organized labour and business with a view to addressing issues surrounding the formulation of agreed socioeconomic policies. The paper further examines the relationship between failure to reform on the political policy front and economic problems, thereby explaining why social dialogue in Zimbabwe fails to yield the intended results. It contends that the predatory and patrimonial nature of the Zimbabwean State has led to the failure of social dialogue to take root. As long as governance issues are not addressed by the ruling party, the Tripartite Negotiating Forum (TNF) will forever remain a "talk shop" and the Zimbabwean economy will not improve. In light of the "politicking" that characterizes the social dialogue process in Zimbabwe, the paper comes up with possible recommendations for the strengthening and improving of institutions of social dialogue based on the lessons learned from Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**309 Mavhunga, Clapperton**

A finger on the pulse of the fly : hidden voices of colonial anti-tsetse science on the Rhodesian and Mozambican borderlands, 1945-1956 / Clapperton Mavhunga and Marja Spierenburg - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 58, p. 117-141 : krt.

This paper examines perceptions of and interventions against trypanosomiasis in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and Mozambique during the period 1945-1956. The paper's geographical focus is mainly the junction of the Save and Lundi Rivers across which the Mozambique-Rhodesia border passed. In both countries, the focus of interventions was on the vector of the trypanosome, tsetse flies, rather than on attempts to control the disease by eliminating the parasite using chemical therapies. Research and strategies to combat tsetse flies, however, differed in Rhodesia and Mozambique. Research in Rhodesia focussed on the routes and means of spreading the infestation, as well as on the habitat of the fly. Tsetse infestation in the borderland was interpreted as an 'advance' of the fly from Mozambique into Rhodesia. In Mozambique, the main focus was on game as a vector of the fly. As a result, to the Portuguese authorities controlling the movement of game seemed more important than controlling the movement of people. The paper also pays attention to the role of Africans in the production of research and science, and in programmes to combat tsetse infestation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**310 Mazarire, Gerald Chikozho**

A 'little England' in Chishanga : the fate of a British Empire leprosarium at Ngomahuru, 1925-1946 / Gerald Chikozho Mazarire - In: *African Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 1-24.

Evidence of the struggle between imperial aspirations and administrative practicalities lies deeply inscribed in the Chishanga landscape today at Ngomahuru (Southern Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe), where a government-run leprosarium was established in 1926. This is partly because the first government leprologist there, Dr Bernard Moiser, was obsessed with the imperial dream to transform Ngomahuru into a leprosarium for imperial officials, a home from home for British citizens who had 'contracted the disease elsewhere in the Empire': a 'little England'. Moiser gradually came to personify the emergent Ngomahuru Leper Settlement. In the end, however, a 'slum' emerged among the African lepers alongside this 'little England' - enough to excite the anxiety of the government, that quickly appointed a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the situation there in 1945. The commission blamed Moiser for 'incompetence', but observed quite keenly the contradiction inherent in attempting to run an 'imperial standard' leprosarium in a cash-strapped Southern Rhodesia. However, it underplayed a dilemma in which

medical officers in British colonial Africa often found themselves - that of advancing 'imperial medicine' in tropical Africa in the face of elaborate bureaucratic control by administrative officers who were also 'serving the empire'. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**311 Mungwini, Pascah**

'Forward to the past': dilemmas of rural women's empowerment in Zimbabwe / Pascah Mungwini - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2007), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 124-133.

The current policy of the government of Zimbabwe to strengthen traditional leadership reflects a particularistic position that development in Africa requires a successful restoration of traditional African cultural institutions. This paper applies analytic and philosophical reasoning to the 'noble' attempt of the Zimbabwean government to engage in what may be described paradoxically as 'marching forward to the past'. It examines whether the government's policy to empower traditional leaders and their attendant institutions is not, at the same time, undermining much of what it has achieved since independence in the area of the emancipation and empowerment of rural women. It shows that by strengthening the patriarchal hold, the status that women had acquired over the years is now being eroded by the government. There is a clear resuscitation of male dominance and ultimate control in the rural areas that has a negative effect on women and their capacity to participate openly in the affairs of their community and to make decisions for themselves. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**312 Ndlovu-Gatsheni, Sabelo J.**

How Europe ruled Africa: Matabeleland region of Zimbabwe / Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni - In: *International Journal of Humanistic Studies*: (2006), vol. 5, p. 1-18.

This article deploys conceptual tools from postcolonial theory to delve deeper into the dialectics and ontology of colonial governance in Zimbabwe. Simultaneously, it historicizes the phenomenon of colonial governance on the basis of the ways in which white Rhodesians inscribed themselves in Matabeleland in the early 20th century. It systematically interrogates the development of Ndebele political consciousness under the alienating influence of settler colonialism. It argues that, from its inception, the instability and ambiguity of colonial governance had the potential to create its antithesis. African opposition to colonialism was a counterhegemonic force that eventually overthrew colonialism. However, colonialism had inscribed itself in such a way that it lingered in the minds of the colonized, making it impossible for them to revert back to precolonial times. The colonial political and social engineering process included the re-

invention of African tradition, which led to a serious identity crisis for the formerly colonized Africans. Thus, even though Africans were able to rise up from a defeated people to active political agents, they failed to break from colonial discourse. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**313 Scoones, Ian**

Land, landscapes and disease : the case of foot and mouth in southern Zimbabwe / Ian Scoones and William Wolmer - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 58, p. 42-64.

Over the last century in Zimbabwe, understandings and responses to foot and mouth disease (FMD) have imposed different visions of landscape, livestock and disease, fundamentally structuring both the discourse and practice of veterinary policy. Veterinary disease control regimes have in turn shaped and reshaped the landscape. Indeed attempts to control FMD have been at the heart of long-fought ideological struggles over the meaning and purpose of land use that have pitched the cattle and game industry lobbies; veterinarians, ecologists and administrators; and white farmers and black settlers, against each other. This paper explores the relationships between FMD and landscape in three broad periods: the period following the establishment of Zimbabwe's beef sector in the late 19th century; the postindependence period; and the period after the land reforms which started in 2000. In each period assumptions about what constitutes the right land use have driven FMD control policies. These assumptions are rooted in social, economic and political criteria, in interaction with veterinary science. The paper concludes by asking what next for Zimbabwe's livestock sector? Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**314 Zhou, D.**

The availability, suitability and use of instructional materials in integrated science classrooms in Zimbabwean schools / D. Zhou, M.M. Botha - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 114-130 : tab.

This study surveys the availability, suitability and use of instructional materials for 'O' level Integrated Science in the Gweru District of Zimbabwe. Judgmental sampling was used to select a sample of 15 secondary schools in the district, including rural boarding schools, urban boarding schools, urban day schools, rural day schools and private schools. A questionnaire and interviews were used to gather data on the availability of instructional materials. Another questionnaire obtained data to evaluate the suitability of instructional materials and an observation schedule was applied to evaluate the use of

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instructional materials. The results reveal that the availability and suitability of the materials varied among the different types of schools investigated and that there was much room for improvement. Most teachers have not yet reached higher levels of operation regarding the use of instructional materials. In conclusion, a number of recommendations are made to improve the situation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **SOUTHERN AFRICA**

#### GENERAL

##### **315 Onyancha, Omwoyo Bosire**

Growth, productivity, and scientific impact of sources of HIV/AIDS research information, with a focus on eastern and southern Africa / Omwoyo Bosire Onyancha - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 55-70 : fig., graf., tab.

As channels of communicating HIV/AIDS research information, serial publications and particularly journals are increasingly used in response to the pandemic. The last few decades have witnessed a proliferation of sources of HIV/AIDS-related information, bringing many challenges to collection-development librarians as well as to researchers. This study uses an informetric approach to examine the growth, productivity and scientific impact of these sources, during the period 1980 to 2005, and especially to measure performance in the publication and dissemination of HIV/AIDS research about or from eastern or southern Africa. Data were collected from MEDLINE, Science Citation Index (SCI), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and Ulrich's Periodical Directory. The analysis used Sitkis version 1.5, Microsoft Office Access, Microsoft Office Excel, Bibexcel, and Citespace version 2.0.1. The specific objectives were to identify the number of sources of HIV/AIDS-related information that have been published in the region, the coverage of these in key bibliographic databases, the most commonly used publication type for HIV/AIDS research, the countries in which the sources are published, the sources' productivity in terms of numbers of papers and citations, the most influential sources, the subject coverage of the sources, and the core sources of HIV/AIDS-information. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### BOTSWANA

##### **316 Bolaane, Maitseo M.M.**

Tsetse and trypanosomosis control in the Okavango Delta, c. 1930s-1970s / Maitseo M.M. Bolaane - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 58, p. 91-116 : krt.

This article examines the historical relationship between tsetse fly control, the cattle industry and game policy in northern Botswana. It locates the Botswana case in the context of contemporary tsetse and trypanosome research in sub-Saharan Africa and illustrates some of the major factors influencing tsetse and trypanosomosis control policy in the Okavango Delta. It also provides an overview of the development of Western scientific thinking about tsetse control in Botswana. It analyses the complex epistemologies employed in Western scientific accounts of the history of the area and emphasizes the exceptionality of the Botswana context where tsetse and trypanosomosis control proceeded down a bumpy road of trial and error until late into the 20th century. Although there seems to have been little attempt to incorporate indigenous knowledge about tsetse fly on the part of the colonial authorities, it is also interesting to note that, in the Botswana context, Africans also made sustained efforts to observe the fly environment and to experiment with its control. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**317 Brown, B.**

Teacher migration to Botswana : causes and implications for human resources management in education / B. Brown, S. Schulze - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 1-25 : tab.

Botswana has been a host country to migrant teachers from various countries and regions of the world for many years. This paper reports on a study of the migration motives that prompted teachers from four countries to move to Botswana to work in junior and senior secondary schools, and their attitudes towards human resources management (HRM) policies and practices in these schools. The teachers completed an 87-item questionnaire which measured four dimensions of migration push-pull factors, and HRM policy and practice issues. Multiple impact factors were revealed, linked to economic issues, personal circumstances, community and school-related conditions in both the home and host countries. However, the influence of each factor proved to be related to migrants' gender and countries of origin. As a follow-up to the above, a small, qualitative investigation was conducted. The reactions of five Botswana school managers to the HRM issues raised in the first phase of the investigation were investigated by means of interviews. The results reveal the unique challenges of a diversified workforce for HRM in these schools. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**318 Mutula, Stephen M.**

ICT integration in Botswana secondary schools : digital divide factor and implications for information literacy / Stephen M. Mutula and Dorah L. Mutula - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 125-134 : tab.

The intent to use ICT in education is well articulated in Botswana's national development strategy, Vision 2016. However, several barriers are affecting the government's efforts to integrate ICT in the secondary school system and are impacting negatively on information literacy in Botswana. Most of the barriers are associated with lack of skills to resolve technical problems, costs associated with ICT implementation, lack of access to ICT equipment as a result of organizational factors such as restrictions on using the computer room, lack of technical, administrative and institutional support, and lack of training differentiated according to teachers' existing ICT skill levels. Infrastructure, especially telephone, PC penetration, Internet connectivity and electricity, are crucial in bridging the digital divide. Multipronged approaches to address the digital divide barrier in secondary education in Botswana are critical in order to improve information literacy among learners. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## LESOTHO

### **319 Likoti, F.J.**

The challenges of local government in Lesotho : constraints and prospects / F.J. Likoti & P.V. Shava - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 329-349.

The local government elections for the 128 Community Councils held in Lesotho in April 2005 were pronounced free and fair. The present paper shows that, despite this endorsement by international observers, one year down the line, the electoral outcomes have produced more challenges than the expected results. Decentralization of services appears to be far from making an impact on the ground. This stems from the fact that the Ministry of Local Government seems reluctant to provide the required leadership, amend legislation, provide resources both human and infrastructural and sensitize stakeholders about their respective roles. These challenges have defeated the ambitious Lesotho Local Development Programme Concept Paper, which spells out what has to transpire in order to achieve development-oriented local authorities in Lesotho. In conclusion, the paper provides recommendations about what can be done to ameliorate the situation. The paper is based on data collected from local government offices in 2005-2006. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **320 Tsikoane, Tumelo**

More than bread flour : towards a social history of grain milling in Lesotho / Tumelo Tsikoane - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 58, p. 277-296.



Extending back in history to the last quarter of the 19th century, this paper examines some of the concealed social dynamics behind the milling industry in Lesotho at both industrial and village levels. It discusses the rise and spread of the milling industry in the Caledon valley; highlights the mechanics of grinding and the architecture of the structures housing the grinding machinery; documents the motley technologies involved in taking grain to the mills from earlier times to the present; delves into activities that made (and continue to make) 'leloaleng' ('at the mill') a social centre for many rural dwellers in Lesotho; draws attention to the food repertoire for those destined to 'leloaleng' and back; and elicits the problems of the milling industry experienced by small mill owners in Lesotho. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## NAMIBIA

### **321 Botha, Christo**

Internal colonisation and an oppressed minority? : the dynamics of relations between Germans and Afrikaners against the background of constructing a colonial State in Namibia, 1884-1990 / Christo Botha - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2007), no. 2, p. 7-50 : tab.

This paper examines how the colonial State in Namibia, ostensibly engaged in a project designed to promote 'civilization' and 'development', often struggled to contain serious disagreements about the nature of the colonial project among members of the white settler community. The central argument of the paper is that political power was always contested in the white community, if not always openly, then in subversive ways. The paper first describes relations between Africans and Europeans, notably Germans, in the period of merchant capitalism and emergent Christianity in the pre-1884 era. Then it examines the German colonial period (1884-1915), outlining certain advances and innovations that the South African administration either ignored or terminated. It shows that fault-lines in the white community emerged in the first phase of South African rule (1920-1950). Finally, it demonstrates that in the post-1950 period South Africa constructed a form of colonial domination that amounted to establishing Afrikaner hegemony, in particular over the public sector. From a German point of view, this amounted to a case of de facto internal colonization. A brief reflection on the manner in which Afrikaners and Germans respond to the discredited aspects of the colonial past suggests an unresolved engagement with history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 322 Djomo, Esaïe

Poésie coloniale allemande et Namibie 1884 à 1919 / Esaïe Djomo - In: *Mont Cameroun*: (2007), no. 4, p. 13-34.

En raison de sa situation stratégique et surtout de son climat, la Namibie constituait pour l'Empire allemand une colonie de peuplement. Commencée avec la découverte du territoire à la fin des années 1880, la campagne médiatique incitant les jeunes Allemands et particulièrement les jeunes Allemandes à l'émigration dans la colonie, bat son plein dès la fin de la guerre d'occupation de 1904-1907. La présente contribution revisite la poésie coloniale d'expression allemande qui, comme les autres sous-genres de la littérature coloniale, a pris une part active dans la propagande coloniale relative à la Namibie. En effet, au vu de la quantité des poèmes disponibles et comparativement aux autres colonies allemandes, la plupart des auteurs de littérature et poésie coloniales allemandes se sont davantage intéressés à la Namibie. Un coup d'œil rapide dans n'importe quelle anthologie de poésie coloniale allemande montre à quel point ce territoire a constitué un thème majeur pour les poètes germaniques de l'époque. Bibliogr., note, rés. (p. 191). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 323 Genocide

*Genocide in German South-West Africa : the colonial war (1904-1908) in Namibia and its aftermath* / ed. by Jürgen Zimmerer & Joachim Zeller ; transl. from the German by Edward Neather. - Monmouth : Merlin Press, 2008. - XXXVI, 291 p. : foto's, krt. ; 24 cm - Vert. van: Völkermord in Deutsch-Südwestafrika. - Berlin : Links Verlag, 2003. - Met noten.

ISBN 978-0-85036-573-3

January 2004 saw the 100th anniversary of the outbreak of the great colonial war in German South-West Africa (now Namibia), which culminated in the first act of genocide carried out by Germans. This collection of essays examines various aspects of this war of extermination. The African perspective is considered alongside the German one. Contributions: The golden age of the pastoralists: Namibia in the 19th century (Gesine Krüger); The model colony? : racial segregation, forced labour and total control in German South-West Africa (Jürgen Zimmerer); War, concentration camps and genocide in South-West Africa: the first German genocide (Jürgen Zimmerer); 'Ombepera i koza - the cold is killing me': notes towards a history of the concentration camp at Swakopmund (1904-1908) (Joachim Zeller); Forced labour in the concentration camp on Shark Island (Casper Wulff Erichsen); 'The drama was played out on the dark stage of the sandveldt': the extermination of the Herero and Nama in German (popular) literature (Medardus

Brehl); The 'Hottentot elections' of 1907 (Ulrich van der Heyden); Colonisation, genocide and resurgence: the Herero of Namibia, 1890-1923 (Jan-Bart Gewald); The Nama and the war in the South (Werner Hillebrecht); At the margins of the war: the Ovambo kingdom of Ondonga (Dominik J. Schaller); Beasts and victims: women in the colonial war (Gesine Krüger); Wartime wedding: the experiences of Kaera Ida Getzen-Leinhos (Dag Henrichsen); The funeral of Samuel Maharero and the reorganisation of the Herero (Jan-Bart Gewald); 'A luta continua': strategic orientation and the politics of remembrance : the example of the Witbooi 'Heroes' Day in Gibeon (Reinhart Kössler); Symbolic politics: notes on the colonial German culture of remembrance (Joachim Zeller); The German cemetery at the Waterberg (Larissa Förster); 'We never spoke about reparations': German-Namibian relations between amnesia, aggression and reconciliation (Henning Melber); Namibia - a German 'Sonderweg' in Africa? : remarks on the international discussion (Andreas Eckert). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**324 Hartmann, Wolfram**

Making South West Africa German? : attempting imperial, juridical, colonial, conjugal and moral order / Wolfram Hartmann - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2007), no. 2, p. 51-84.

This article examines the origins of a decree prohibiting racially mixed marriages that was issued in German South West Africa (Namibia) in September 1905. A close reading of the archival sources together with the observation that only a negligible number of such marriages took place raises the crucial question as to why such a drastic measure was deemed necessary. The author argues that a lack of experience in a new and developing legal field combined with administrative inefficiencies to allow a wide leeway to implement whatever was deemed desirable by the respective administrative official in the colony, regardless of what Berlin argued. The determinist, even teleological, notion that German racism was imposing itself in this situation has to be re-evaluated. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**325 Junior-headed**

Junior-headed households as a possible strategy for coping with the growing orphan crisis in northern Namibia / Jan Kuhanen... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 123-132 : krt.

The authors report research concerning junior-headed households among Oshiwambo speakers in north-central Namibia. Based on field interviews with randomly sampled junior heads of households and selected key informants, they outline some features

common to the junior-headed households and the ways in which they attempt to manage their lives. The concepts of child- and junior-headed households are also clarified. The authors argue that due to a significant increase in the number of orphans in Namibia, the ability of extended families to absorb and care for orphaned children is beginning to fail. Although child-headed households are still rare in Namibia, junior-headed households - those led by young persons aged 18 years or more and who are unmarried and have not established a household of their own - appear to be more common. The paper poses the question, do junior-headed households represent a coping strategy in a situation where the upper limits of the ability of extended families to absorb and provide care for orphans has been reached? The ability of junior heads of households to run their households and care for younger children is limited by lack of experience, unemployment, and poverty. The primary function of these juniors appears to be maintaining order and providing basic security against abuse and the grabbing of property. By and large, such households are dependent on handouts from neighbours, relatives and the church, for food, clothing and financial support. The authors propose that efforts be made to secure access to education for junior heads of households, and to develop ways of improving their knowledge and skills regarding both household management and income-generating activities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**326 Loimeier, Manfred**

Zwischen Vergangenheit und Gegenwart: die Romane des namibischen deutschsprachigen Schriftstellers Giselher W. Hoffmann / Manfred Loimeier - In: *Mont Cameroun*: (2007), no. 4, p. 81-97.

Der deutschsprachige namibische Schriftsteller Giselher W. Hoffmann bewegt sich mit seinem literarischen Werk an der Schnittstelle zwischen Kolonialliteratur und Postkolonialismus. Zum einen enthalten seine frühen Romane wie 'Im Bunde der Dritte' (1983) oder 'Die Erstgeborenen' (1991) koloniale Stereotypen - der weisse Siedler, der eine Farm aufbaut und paternalistisch mit Einheimischen sympathisiert, sowie Jagdszenen, in denen Einheimische nur Randfiguren darstellen. Zum anderen sind Hoffmanns Romane gekennzeichnet vom Bemühen, einheimischen Volksgruppen zu einer Stimme zu verhelfen - der Roman 'Die schweigenden Feuer' (1994) schreibt die Geschichte des Kriegs gegen Herero und Nama aus der Sicht der Unterlegenen, 'Schattenjäger' (1998) ist den Himba im Norden Namibias gewidmet. Hinzu kommt die Thematisierung des Wandels vom Unterdrücker zum Unterdrückten: 'Die verlorenen Jahre' (1991) berührt den Aspekt der Internierung der Deutschen während und nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg. Zugleich arbeitet Hoffmann darin heraus, wie diese Unterdrücktheitserfahrung wiederum zur Rechtfertigung des Buren-Nationalismus in der

Republik Südafrika diene. In seinem bislang jüngsten Werk 'Diamantenfieber' (2006) lässt Hoffmann das vormalige Deutsch-Südwestafrika als Spielball der Interessen metropolitaner Kapitalinteressen durchscheinen. Indem Hoffmann Elemente der Unterhaltungsliteratur verwendet, bleibt er aber den Prinzipien der Kolonialliteratur verhaftet. Bibliogr., Zsfg.(S. 193-194). [Überarbeitete Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**327 Lusakalalu, Pedro**

Media, education and the count of Namibian languages / Pedro Lusakalalu - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2007), no. 2, p. 85-101 : fig., tab.

The number of languages in a given country tends to be a range, in the case of Namibia between 10 and 30 languages. This paper demonstrates that the linguistic diversity of Namibia can be accounted for by the dichotomy media/education, with media relating to a large extent to the minimum figure and education to the maximum count. Any point within the range can be accounted for according to the theory of glossonymic units and the three-category classification presented in an earlier publication (2001). This typological categorization of languages suggests that the morphological behaviour of language names, or glossonyms, as well as the way these can be grouped, are to a large extent responsible for the pattern. The article classifies the following Namibian languages according to the typology: Setswana, Oshiwambo, Otjiherero, Khoekhoegowab, Rukavango, the Caprivian languages, the San languages, and English, Afrikaans and German. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**328 Mühr, Stephan**

Blut und Boden: eine texthermeneutik der Landfrage in Namibia / Stephan Mühr - In: *Mont Cameroun*: (2007), no. 4, p. 53-68.

This essay attempts, by means of intercultural hermeneutics, to contribute towards conflict anamnesis with regard to the current land debate in Namibia. The dynamics of how 'land' was conceptualized in various historical phases is analysed by means of close reading of source texts. The colonial encounter forged a linkage between African concepts of communal identity and land. But this process can be regarded as forced adoption of a European - even German - concept. Deprivation of land, and the labour migration system installed by the apartheid regime, led to petrification of this existentialist idea of land, but in a deprivatory, negativistic manner which, during the resistance and liberation struggle, was furthermore smelted with biblical readings of postcolonial identity and a marxist understanding of 'land' that remains to this day. The quest for land became the central, symbolic expression of true liberation, irrespective of

its actual economic relevance. The essay argues that the demystification of this multiple territorialization of identity is a precondition for any viable conflict resolution of the current land issue. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English (p. 192-193), text in German. [Journal abstract]

**329 Robert, Catherine**

La RFA et les "Allemands de Namibie" face à l'indépendance: conjuration du malaise allemand et enjeux identitaires / Catherine Robert - In: *Mont Cameroun*: (2007), no. 4, p. 99-112.

L'année 1990 est à la fois celle de la réunification allemande et celle de l'indépendance de la Namibie. L'émancipation de la jeune nation africaine est l'occasion de la mise à l'épreuve de l'identité des Südwest, des "Allemands" de Namibie qui doivent prendre position: se perçoivent-ils comme Allemands de Namibie ou désormais comme Namibiens allemands? Pour la RFA qui depuis 1978 teste sa première participation à une opération de démocratisation sous l'égide de l'ONU, l'indépendance est l'occasion de conjurer le malaise issu de l'ère coloniale et du IIIème Reich. En prétendant "rééduquer" et démocratiser les Südwest, elle devient cette fois actrice d'un processus dont elle a elle-même été l'objet en 1945. Notes, réf., rés. (p. 192). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**330 Saunders, Christopher**

Michael Scott and Namibia / Christopher Saunders - In: *African Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 25-40.

Revd Michael Scott was born in 1907 in southern England, the son of an Anglican clergyman. His faith propelled him into political activism. He became involved in southern Africa, and, identifying with the people of Namibia in their desire to be rid of South African rule, played an important role in Namibia's struggle for independence, amongst others by addressing the UN. He remained active on the Namibia issue even in his last years. Seven years after his death in 1983 Namibia became independent. Based, amongst others, on Scott's papers, this article looks at Scott's activities. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**331 Tadaha, Omer Lemerre**

Poésie coloniale et perception de l'étranger: les images de la Namibie ou Deutsch-Südwest sous la plume de Eugen Muth / Omer Lemerre Tadaha - In: *Mont Cameroun*: (2007), no. 4, p. 35-51.

La Namibie, comme les autres anciennes colonies ou protectorats allemands, a servi de source d'inspiration à beaucoup d'écrivains coloniaux dont la principale mission était la promotion de l'idéologie colonialiste et la transcription des expériences coloniales. C'est ainsi qu'elle est thématifiée dans les textes poétiques de Eugen Muth, connu pour son engagement dans les colonies et son soutien indéfectible à la politique colonialiste de l'empire allemand. Il est question dans la présente contribution de révéler les différentes images de la Namibie qui émergent de la plume de Muth. L'analyse montre que la Namibie est à la fois un univers exotique et une colonie; ce qui est la manifestation du regard dépréciatif que le sujet lyrique allemand portait sur l'étranger. Bibliogr., rés. (p. 191). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**332 Werz, Bruno E.J.S.**

A suggested blueprint for the development of maritime archaeological research in Namibia / Bruno E.J.S. Werz - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2007), no. 2, p. 103-121 : ill., foto's.

During the last few decades, maritime archaeology has developed into an internationally accepted field of specialization within the discipline of archaeology. However, it has only gained academic recognition in southern Africa since the late 1980s, when a lecturing post for maritime archaeology was established at the University of Cape Town. This resulted in initial efforts being focused on South Africa. The author argues that the time has come to expand the development of maritime archaeology to neighbouring countries. Due to various factors - including the presence of an important research potential as well as growing interest and positive contributions by some organizations and private individuals - Namibia provides a fertile ground to extend the field of operations. The article first summarizes the objectives and methodology of maritime archaeological research in general; then it offers suggestions as to how to establish this research specialization in Namibia, bearing in mind local circumstances. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

**333 Akademiese**

Die akademiese professie in Suid-Afrika se belewing van die huidige rekonstruksie van die samelewing en die hoër onderwys / Charl Wolhuter... [et al.] - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2007), jg. 47, nr. 4, p. 501-515 : tab.

The research reported in this article investigated how the academic profession in South Africa experiences the current reconstruction of society and higher education. The authors applied the questionnaire used by the Carnegie International Investigation of the Academic Profession, which was conducted in 14 other countries. The study found that the percentage of female academics (47 percent) was the highest in the world. The average age of respondents was 43 years, which means that the academic profession in the country is relatively young. Respondents spent, on average, 12.9 hours per week lecturing, which is low compared to the international norm. On the other hand, the classes taught are quite large. The research output of South African academics is relatively low and they are not involved in community service activities. Respondents did not feel that there is too much governmental interference in university affairs, but they were of the view that respect for academics in South Africa is low. The results further indicate that the morale of the South African academic profession is not particularly high. On the other hand, the morale is higher than the international average. Finally, on counts of internationalism, the South African academic profession scored much higher than the academics of the 14 other countries. Bibliogr., sum. in Afrikaans and English, text in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**334 Albertyn, Catherine**

Substantive equality and transformation in South Africa / Catherine Albertyn - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2007), vol. 23, pt. 2, p. 253-276.

This paper considers whether 'substantive equality', as a transformative idea and legal mechanism in the South African Constitution, can generate legal solutions and court decisions that may result in transformative change. It does so by establishing a framework for analysing the 'inclusionary' or 'transformatory' effects of equality cases in relation to gender and sexual orientation. It argues that the idea of substantive equality is capable of addressing diverse forms of social and economic inequality, and that the legal form of substantive equality adopted by the Constitutional Court, emphasizing context, impact, difference and values, has some potential for achieving meaningful social and economic change by and through courts. However, the manner in which the Court has engaged with this legal form suggests that the transformative possibilities of equality are constrained by a number of factors. These include institutional concerns, the capacity and willingness of judges to recognize and address the multiple systemic inequalities that still pervade society as well as their ability to develop a consistently transformative jurisprudence that applies the ideas of substantive equality to the concepts and doctrines that underpin many equality claims. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]



**335 Bénit-Gbaffou, Claire**

Community policing and disputed norms for local social control in post-apartheid Johannesburg / Claire Bénit-Gbaffou - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 93-109.

Ryan Carrier (1999), reflecting on policing in South Africa, has pointed out that there may be different types of order that are not necessarily mutually exclusive: the type of order that the State seeks to guarantee may be different from the type of order that businesses, affluent suburbs, townships and corporations wish to establish. He concludes that different types of order may call for different types of policing. Whilst this idea seems interesting regarding the way communities can gain control over their direct environment, it is also challenging when thinking of equality in the access to security - especially in South Africa, where the idea of 'separate but equal' development has sinister overtones. In the current context of development of community policing principles, the line between what communities are entitled to do and what they should leave to the police is blurred, particularly so when norms regarding social order vary in space and time. Security norms to be implemented at the neighbourhood level have to be negotiated between communities and public authorities, and within communities themselves. This article, based on field study in suburbs and townships in postapartheid Johannesburg, argues that there are different 'cultures' of policing and different conceptions of local social order embedded in different local histories and contrasting socioeconomic settings. The South African State is currently attempting to homogenize security practices and to 'educate' people in a democratic policing culture. At the same time it is also firmly setting some limits (for instance by rejecting road closures and vigilantism) to the local security experiments. However, its current policy is based on the broad encouragement of community participation in the production of security, as well as on the promotion of zero-tolerance principles. These policies actually serve to exacerbate local differentiation regarding the content and practice of policing as well as the undemocratic principles rhetorically resisted by the State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**336 Beinart, William**

Transhumance, animal diseases and environment in the Cape, South Africa / William Beinart - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 58, p. 17-41.

Livestock were central to African and settler societies in southern Africa over a long period. Transhumance, or trekking, was intrinsic to white and black livestock management certainly up to the early decades of the 20th century. This paper

concentrates largely, but not exclusively, on white livestock owners in the former Cape Colony and Province, South Africa. It suggests that transhumance in South Africa was shaped not least by the imperatives of animal nutrition and health, including the avoidance of specific animal diseases. But the quest for improved disease control, especially by route of veterinary regulation, played a significant role in the gradual demise of transhumance in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A secondary theme concerns the changing causes and character of movement as the livestock economy became increasingly commercial in the 19th century. Third, some social and environmental aspects of transhumance and its curtailment are addressed. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**337 Bergh, J.S.**

S.J.P. Kruger and the Transvaal hardliners on race policies and practices in the early 1870s / J.S. Bergh - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 58, p. 142-173 : krt.

The hardline and moderate approaches with regard to race relations in the Transvaal (South Africa) in the 1870s manifested themselves in various arenas of interaction between white settlers and Africans. This paper discusses labour relations in this period, as well as attitudes to land and to Africans in the context of a transforming political and economic situation, paying particular attention to the role of Commandant-General S.J.P. Kruger. The paper argues that the regional, political and economic context contributed to the different approaches of hardliners and moderates. Hardliners were, for example, more prominent owners of land and were to a larger degree dependent on the availability of African labour than moderates. S.J.P. Kruger was a substantial owner of land with extensive agricultural production and it seems that at least one historian is of the opinion that he should be regarded as a hardliner. However, this article argues that Kruger's attitudes and activities were different from those of the hardliners: Kruger's relationships with African communities and his African labourers were paternalistic. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**338 Bester, Coen**

'n Organisasiediagnose van die doeltreffendheid van 'n menslike hulpbrondepartement binne 'n groot stedelike munisipaliteit / Coen Bester & Cobus Pienaar - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2007), jg. 47, nr. 4, p. 543-549 : fig., tab.

In South Africa, many organizations, notably organizations that are rendering services, are accused of being ineffective. Especially municipalities are singled out in this regard. Human Resources Departments in municipalities are playing an important role in

supporting the other departments to perform effectively. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the effectiveness of a human resources department within a big urban municipality in the Free State Province by means of an organizational diagnosis. Weisbord's theoretical organization model was used for the study. This model makes provision for six components that could be regarded as indicators of organizational effectiveness, namely leadership, purposes, structure, rewards, helpful mechanisms and relationships. A seventh component, attitudes, was added. The respondents expressed neutral views regarding six of the seven indicators. This could be interpreted as a lack of commitment and enthusiasm to achieve objectives. It could also be interpreted as an unwillingness to criticize the status quo due to different reasons. This could impact negatively on job satisfaction and productivity. Bibliogr., sum. in Afrikaans and English, text in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**339 Beyers, Christiaan**

Mobilising 'community' for justice in District Six : stakeholder politics early in the land restitution process / Christiaan Beyers - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 58, p. 253-276.

Is justice administration in the context of land restitution in urban South Africa best achieved through a welfarist and developmentalist approach, or through an egalitarian approach based on individual rights? This dilemma is built into the Restitution of Land Rights Act through the inclusion of Section 34, in terms of which government bodies can apply to preclude an individual claims process in favour of a State-controlled development project designed 'in the public interest'. The use of this clause has been highly controversial. In District Six, the Section 34 application made by the Cape Town City Council and Provincial government on behalf of the Cape Town Community Land Trust (CTCLT) was defeated. This article recounts the history of the Application and of the formation of a unified oppositional front to it: the creation of the District Six Beneficiary Trust (D6BRT) as the consolidation of a range of other organizations representing sections of the District Six ex-resident population. The article focuses on the differing versions of justice and 'community' espoused by officials and leaders of these representative bodies - local government, community organizations and State agents - as well as on the contending visions of how land should be developed. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**340 Bhana, Deevia**

Discourses of childhood innocence in primary school HIV/AIDS education in South Africa / Deevia Bhana - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 149-158.

This article draws from interview data to examine the meanings that primary school teachers in two race and class-specific contexts in greater Durban, South Africa, may give to children's right to sexual health information as a part of HIV/AIDS education. The article focuses on the regulation and production of childhood innocence by means of the ways the primary school teachers talked about sex in their HIV/AIDS education lessons to grade-four students. The author argues that discourses of childhood innocence regulate and limit the possibilities of conversing about sex in such a context. The dominant discourses construct children as 'too young to know' and displace children's right to sexual health information to older children, while stressing anxieties about parent hostility to sex education, which precludes effective coverage of sexual topics in HIV/AIDS education. Showing how race, class and culture are deployed in upholding innocence, the author contends that the notion of childhood innocence is embedded within the varying social contexts that make up the South African landscape. But, she suggests that an assumption that primary school teachers will engage with HIV/AIDS education while mediating information about sex in health promotion is simplistic. In conclusion, she proposes a need for ongoing theoretical and practical work with teachers and the need to build alliances with parents. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**341 Bhana, Deevia**

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conclusion, she proposes a need for ongoing theoretical and practical work with teachers and the need to build alliances with parents. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**342 Bhengu, T.**

Bringing down the fence through school-community partnership: a case for the Community Education Forum framework / T. Bhengu - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 131-143 : fig., tab.

This article proposes that a metaphorical fence between schools and communities in South Africa can be brought down by using democratically elected Community Education Forums (CEFs). The CEF concept was piloted in a participatory-action research project that was conducted in three rural communities in Limpopo, one community in Mpumalanga, one in Eastern Cape and one in an informal settlement in KwaZulu-Natal, between 2005 and 2006. In this pilot project, the CEF concept was found to be effective in providing a platform that would facilitate a dialogue among different stakeholders such as school governing bodies, community policing forums, educators and education officials. The CEF's strength is rooted in its inclusivity of all community structures and in giving an equal voice to all. Thus through effective community participation the CEF framework has a potential to break down that 'fence' that separates schools from the communities they serve. The data from all sites indicated positive responses from participants, ranging from evidence of active collaboration to the willingness to collaborate. The signs of collaboration among different stakeholders in each site included the utilization of human resources and skills to address urgent educational challenges cost-effectively. Such collaboration and partnerships are positive in terms of facilitating a relevant and integrated curriculum delivery. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**343 Botma, Gabriël J.**

Paying the field: the cultural economy of Afrikaans at Naspers / Gabriël J. Botma - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2008), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 42-63.

Given the received scholarly tradition of examining the South African media in terms of a strictly critical political economy paradigm, this article argues that the debate can be stimulated by introducing key concepts from the field of cultural studies, such as 'cultural economy' and 'cultural capital'. This is done by discussing the changing role of Afrikaans culture in the South African media conglomerate Naspers (formerly known as Nasionale Pers), and by placing the transition of the company - from promoting Afrikaner nationalism and apartheid to supporting a nonracial, inclusive democracy - in the context of critical theory of (post)colonial nationalism. The analysis treats Naspers in relation to

its original constituents, Afrikaner nationalists and Afrikaans culture, as well as the historic transformation of its two oldest, and arguably most prominent, print publications, 'Die Burger' and 'Huisgenoot'. A qualitative content analysis was undertaken, using concepts from Pierre Bourdieu's field theory and Partha Chatterjee's critical theory of (post)colonial nationalism. The study argues that the relationship between Naspers and Afrikaans was determined by the nature of nationalism and the requirements of capitalism to which it is linked. Given the present historical context, and ideologically speaking from a cultural economy point of view, the analysis concludes that Afrikaans has become less profitable for Naspers. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **344 Cap**

*Le Cap après l'apartheid : gouvernance métropolitaine et changement urbain* / Alain Dubresson et Sylvie Jaglin (éds). - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 282 p., [8] p. foto's. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 978-2-8458-6993-6

Les coalitions qui se sont succédées depuis 2001 au gouvernement de la ville du Cap en Afrique du Sud ont été confrontées à un dilemme fondamental pour la gouvernance locale, tenter de mener de front les deux stratégies de croissance et de lutte contre la pauvreté pour favoriser l'intégration. L'objectif de cet ouvrage est de comprendre, à l'aide d'études de cas, comment les coalitions successives ont affronté ce dilemme et pourquoi nombre d'auteurs aujourd'hui analysent le cas du Cap en termes de "crise" ou de "tragédie". Cette métropole est aujourd'hui institutionnellement et politiquement intégrée, mais la déségrégation résidentielle y demeure ténue, la polarisation socioéconomique comme la pauvreté ont été aggravées et la division urbaine héritée persiste. Dans ce volume, les études s'efforcent d'articuler gouvernance, planification et aménagement, le défi étant de lier entre eux processus a-spatiaux et matérialité de l'espace urbanisé, et de tenir compte de l'échelle du territoire métropolitain. Titres des contributions: Le grand projet N2 Gateway: une exclusion des pauvres (Warren Smit) - Échos passés du présent; les conflits d'attribution de logements à Old et New Crossroads (Sophie Oldfield et Patricia Zweig) - Les projets de "développement intégré localisé": le cas du corridor de Wetton Lansdowne Philippi (Robert McGaffin et Vanessa Watson) - "Moving ahead?": la difficile transformation des systèmes de transports urbains au Cap (Peter Wilkinson) - Gouvernement technique au Cap: services en réseaux et intégration urbaine (Sylvie Jaglin) - Quelle place pour le Cap dans la mondialisation?: stratégies spatiales des IDE et dynamique urbaine (Céline Vacchiani-Marcuzzo) - Urbanisme entrepreneurial, pouvoir et aménagement: les City Improvement Districts au Cap (Alain Dubresson) - Gouvernance sécuritaire dans les quartiers riches

du Cap (1996-2006): temporalités et échelles de la normalisation post-apartheid (Marianne Morange et Sophie Didier) - Utopie urbaine et gouvernement local: la stratégie de développement économique et humain au Cap (Susan Parnell et Jacqui Boule). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**345 Carruthers, Jane**

Influences on wildlife management and conservation biology in South Africa c. 1900 to c. 1940 / Jane Carruthers - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 58, p. 65-90.

This article explores the genesis, in the period 1900 to 1940, of a cluster of related disciplines that are referred to today as 'conservation biology'. It has particular reference to a subcluster comprising wildlife management, wildlife ecology, animal behaviour and behavioural ecology as practised in South Africa. At the beginning of the 20th century, when game reserves were instituted by the State, they were not subject to any scientific paradigm. Within seven decades, however, the protection and management of South Africa's natural environment went from a position of little importance to general acceptance as a valid branch of science in South Africa. The paper discusses some of the influences on this transformation before World War II, paying attention to museums, game reserves, wildlife protection societies, field naturalists' clubs, the evolution of South African wildlife ecology, the opposition of veterinary scientists to national parks because of the belief that animal diseases were spread by free-ranging wildlife, and the emergence of new disciplines such as ecological botany and animal ecology. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**346 Chipkin, Ivor**

Friends and family: social cohesion in South Africa / Ivor Chipkin, Bongani Ngqulunga - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 61-76.

This article considers the notion of social cohesion and reviews the degree to which South Africa after apartheid coheres as a society. The authors consider social cohesion as an affective bond between citizens. Therefore the assessment must do more than review the political interests, alliances, ideology and discourses that give stability to the public domain. The article also examines those institutions and relations that function chiefly on the basis of affect: friendships, relationships and the family. In this context, 'social capital' theory has significant appeal, despite its problems, by examining social cohesion in relation to the performance of State institutions. It suggests that a crisis in the social fabric will be felt, not so much in the political arena, but more broadly in the field of development. Employing this idea, the authors argue that the key measure of

social cohesion in South Africa is the function of State bodies, rather than the stability of the political arena. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**347 Clowes, Lindsay**

Masculinity, matrimony and generation: reconfiguring patriarchy in 'Drum' 1951-1983 / Lindsay Clowes - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 179-192.

In this article, the author discusses some of the ways in which 'Drum' magazine tended to ascribe "modernity" to particular practices and processes in opposition to other practices and processes portrayed as "traditional". In mid-twentieth-century South Africa, dominant discourses tended to signal (white) male adulthood through independent decisionmaking alongside financial autonomy. In contrast, African discourses tended to signal male adulthood through proximity to family members, through respect for age and seniority and through deference to the praxis of "tradition". In the representations of black men in its pages, 'Drum' magazine negotiated a somewhat disorderly path through these competing racialized discourses. The author suggests that 'Drum's claim that black males were indeed men, was made through highlighting and condoning practices that demonstrated similarities and continuities between subordinate black and dominant white versions of manhood. In challenging the racial discourse the magazine paradoxically found itself simultaneously reinforcing Western rather than African versions of manhood. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**348 Cowling, Lesley**

The "third arm": new forms of paid-for content in the South African print media / Lesley Cowling, Adrian Hadland, and Bate Felix Tabi Tabe - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2008), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 100-119 : tab.

In South Africa and globally, there is an ongoing critique of commercial media's relationship with advertising interests and a concern that commercial considerations are eroding the media's normative role in society. Critical political economists point to changes in newsroom organization and practice as evidence of a decline in standards of journalistic professionalism, and argue that commercial pressures on revenue and to increase profits have led to the conflation of advertising and editorial content. This study seeks to contribute to such political economy debates by investigating the role of commercial factors in media production, specifically in the area of media work and media content. Through an examination of the structures, routines, and practices employed by a South African media company (Independent News and Media) to generate advertising



revenue, especially for the 'Star' newspaper, the research explores the implications of such strategies for professional practice and, potentially, for the normative conceptions and operations of the media. It shows that the third arm strategy is a departure from professional journalistic practice and in conflict with many of its values. It concludes that more attention needs to be given to the role of the reader in advertising-editorial relationships. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### 349 Crafting

*Crafting legacies : the changing political economy of global sport and the 2010 FIFA World Cup I* guest ed.: Scarlett Cornelissen. - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2007. - p. 241-399. : graf., krt., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Politikon, ISSN 0258-9346 ; vol. 34, no. 3 (Dec. 2007)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue focuses on the political contours of South Africa's hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup and explores some of the possible legacies that are likely to be left in the wake of the tournament. It addresses some of the major political questions that arise from the emergent patterns of capital expenditure, sectoral developments, and social-cultural processes prompted by the event. As crucial processes of planning and policymaking gain momentum, a number of prominent features start to emerge. These include the manner in which infrastructural preparations hinge on the development of key mega-projects which, while aimed at providing an underpinning to the hosting of the event, are also leaving significant imprints on urban spatial planning and budgeting; the extent to which central economic sectors are targeted in the assignment of resources, but also how specific economic actors (construction firms, etc.) are absorbing much of the invested public capital; and finally, the ways in which broader State-building processes tend to be tied to the perceived agenda and requirements of the upcoming event. The issue is introduced by Scarlett Cornelissen and the articles are by David Black (the symbolic politics of sport mega-events), Norbert Kersting (sport and national identity), Scarlett Cornelissen and Eirik Solberg (the dynamics of football migration in Africa), Peter Alegi (interactions between global sport, professional leagues and grassroots football in South Africa), Janis van der Westhuizen (the political symbolism of Gautrain, South Africa's first high-speed metropolitan transport network), Ronnie Donaldson and Sanette Ferreira (perceptions of crime and touristic decisionmaking in South Africa), and Kamilla Swart and Urmilla Bob (sport tourism in South Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**350 Daniels, Reza C.**

Gender dimensions to the incidence of tariff liberalization / Reza C. Daniels - In: *African Development Review*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 67-93 : graf., tab.

This paper evaluates how tariff changes impacted male- and female-headed households in South Africa over the discrete periods 1995, 2000, and 2004. The analysis of consumption trends by sex of household head shows statistically significant differences which confirm that resources are managed differently between the sexes, and these are transmitted through to the tariff incidence analysis. On the whole, it was found that: (1) male-headed households almost always bear a greater share of the tariff incidence compared to female-headed; (2) both male- and female-headed households, across all expenditure quantiles other than the most wealthy, bear a greater share of the tariff burden compared to their share of total expenditure; and (3) changes to the incidence over 1995, 2000, and 2004 between the sexes mimicked the trends for the population as a whole, but showed crucial differences at the bottom end of the expenditure distribution. This suggests that the sex of the household head matters, and must be considered in addition to other household identifying factors (e.g. socioeconomic status) when evaluating the impacts of tariff liberalization. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**351 Darracq, Vincent**

"Nous nous retrouverons au Limpopo!": la National Policy Conference de l'ANC (juin 2007) / Vincent Darracq - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 109, p. 182-199.

Tout au long de l'année 2007, les relations au sein de la triple Alliance au pouvoir en Afrique du Sud ont été tendues, en lien avec la question de la succession de Mbeki à la tête de l'African National Congress (ANC). Ces tensions s'articulaient à des enjeux spécifiques: les politiques socioéconomiques de l'ANC et du gouvernement, le processus de prise de décision au sein de l'ANC, sa réorganisation, ainsi qu'un éventuel renouvellement générationnel. Symbolique de la culture de mouvement de masse de l'ANC, sa National Policy Conference de juin 2007 a abondamment débattu de ces questions. L'auteur de cet article y a assisté et en fait un bilan: si les querelles internes n'ont eu que peu d'impact sur les positions socioéconomiques du mouvement, son caractère démocratique a permis d'infléchir les positions de la direction pro-Mbeki sur plusieurs questions. Dans un post-scriptum, l'auteur propose des réflexions sur la Conférence nationale de Polokwane de décembre 2007, au cours de laquelle un groupe jusque là minoritaire (celui mené par Jacob Zuma) est parvenu à chasser du pouvoir la faction dominante de Thabo Mbeki, signe possible de la "normalisation" vers une

compétition plus ouverte de la culture politique de l'ANC. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 219). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**352 Davies, Joanne E.**

South Africa and constructive engagement: lessons learned? / Joanne E. Davies - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 5-19.

There has been much criticism of President Mbeki's policy of constructive engagement towards Mugabe's regime in Zimbabwe. This has grown since 2000 as the crisis has continued to worsen. This article compares Pretoria's current approach with the Reagan administration's constructive engagement towards Pretoria during the 1980s. It argues that this administration's foremost priority in South Africa was to present a policy that would allow Washington to continue its strategically important relationship with Pretoria without the appearance of endorsing apartheid. Washington's approach therefore failed on two counts. Not only was it unsuccessful in persuading Pretoria away from apartheid, it also failed to persuade observers - both in South Africa and the United States - that constructive engagement had been a genuine attempt to achieve this aim. Washington made a number of significant mistakes in the design and implementation of this policy and each of these is examined. An investigation of Mbeki's actions concludes that he is currently committing many of the same errors. Not only does this damage Mbeki's credibility, it also damages the credibility of a vital diplomatic tool - reducing constructive engagement to a diplomatic fig leaf used to cover a 'business as usual' policy with a rogue State. The article argues that Mbeki could learn some useful lessons, which are identified here through an analysis of the Reagan administration's approach - and of its failure. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**353 De Wet, C.**

Educators' perceptions and observations of learner-on-learner violence and violence-related behaviour / C. De Wet - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 75-93 : tab.

The aim of this article is to report on an investigation into Free State (South Africa) educators' perceptions and observations of learner-on-learner violence and violence-related behaviour. The research instrument used was an adapted version of P.T. Joshi and D.G. Kaschak's (1998) standardized violence and trauma questionnaire. The first important result from the research was that Free State educators identified physical and verbal abuse as the two most common types of learner-on-learner violence. Secondly, it was found that nearly a quarter of the educators perceive that learners at their respective

schools use drugs either daily or at least once a week. It was found that some Free State learners often come to school armed. The quantitative data shed some light on the link between gangsterism and school violence, the role of the police in curbing school violence, educators downplaying the serious nature of school violence, as well as the procuring effect of violent behaviour. Finally, some recommendations regarding school violence are given. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **354 Debating**

*Debating Southern African anthropology* / introd. Kees Van der Waal and Vivienne Ward ; contrib. by Michael De Jongh... [et al.]. - Boordfontein : Forum Press, 2007. - p. 67-142. : foto. ; 30 cm. - (Anthropology Southern Africa, ISSN 0258-0144 ; vol. 30, no. 3/4) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue highlights contributions to the emerging debate about the challenges to anthropology in postapartheid southern Africa. The papers focus on core issues in the theory and practice of anthropology. With one exception, they are the work of anthropologists living in South Africa. Contributions: Introduction (Kees (C.S.) van der Waal and Vivienne Ward) - Primordialist paranoia, essentialism and South African realities: participating and observing across the "anthropological divide" (Michael de Jongh) - De-provincialising South African anthropology: on relevance, public culture & the citizen anthropologist (Heike Becker) - An appeal for principled symmetry: anthropologies in South Africa and elsewhere (Thomas G. Kirsch) - At home to the other: the racialising and deracialising of anthropological research in South Africa (Robin Palmer) - Building a teaching praxis in anthropology: critical pedagogy in action (Joy Owen) - Reproducing criticality: South African social-cultural anthropology's contemporary challenge, the UCT experience (Andrew D. Spiegel) - The possibility of a critical anthropology after apartheid: relevance, intervention, politics (Kelly Gillespie and Bernard Dubbeld) - Socio-economic rights and anthropology?: the case of deaf people who use South African Sign Language (SASL) in a university setting (Marion Heap). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **355 Du Plessis, Theodorus**

Een- of meertalige openbare tekens? : perspektiewe op die regulering van taalsigbaarheid en die Suid-Afrikaanse linguistiese landskap / Theodorus Du Plessis - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2007), jg. 47, nr. 4, p. 550-567.

This article addresses an under-researched aspect of language policy in South Africa, i.e. the display of more than one official language on public signs, a language policy

phenomenon usually referred to as language visibility. Three functions of the linguistic landscape are discussed, the informational, symbolical and mythological. In conjunction with the theoretical positions held in this field of research, the article argues the case for the display of more than one official language on public signs on symbolic, rather than functional grounds. It also stresses the need for policy directives regarding language visibility. It investigates the current position with regard to language visibility policy in South Africa, covering core documents regulating language policy within the three tiers of government, as well as the standardization of geographical names and policy on public signage. It shows that language visibility is not promoted by national policy documents. Most provinces are currently in the process of drafting new language policies, and there are indications that language visibility does feature as a policy concept at this level. At the local government level, language visibility appears to receive more detailed attention. However, policy directives noticeably steer clear of overly prescriptive measures. With regard to the standardization of geographical names, policy on language visibility is relatively absent. Policy regarding signage in public is also vague with regard to language visibility, in particular as far as signage on road and traffic signs is concerned. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in Afrikaans and English, text in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **356 Families**

*Families and households in post-apartheid South Africa : socio-demographic perspectives* / ed. by Acheampong Yaw Amoateng & Tim B. Heaton. - Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2007. - IX, 188 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 28 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 0-7969-2190-3

This collective volume uses a sociodemographic perspective to examine aspects of family life in South Africa in light of the transformation in the social structure of the country both before and after the democratic transition in 1994. The book has chapters on the social and economic context of families and households in South Africa, a conceptual framework for families and households, living arrangements in South Africa, the economic well-being of the family and households' access to resources (1995-2003), family formation and dissolution patterns, fertility and childbearing, children's household work as a contribution to the well-being of the family and household, and the family context for racial differences in child mortality. Contributors: Acheampong Yaw Amoateng, Linda M. Richter, Tim. B. Heaton, Ishmael Kalule-Sabiti, Daniela Casale, Chris Desmond, Martin Palamuleni, Monde Makiwane, and Sharmila Rama. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**357 Feminism**

*Feminism and contemporary culture in South Africa* / guest ed.: Ronit Frenkel. - Abingdon : Carfax Publishing, 2008. - p. 1-138. ; 25 cm. - (African studies, ISSN 0002-0184 ; vol. 67, no. 1 (2008)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

The idea of ambiguous positionings is central to African feminist scholarship and reflects both the position of women and feminism in South Africa today, where women are victims and oppressors, seen and unseen, included and excluded in the imbricated cultural sites that make up South Africa. In this special issue on the ambiguities and complexities of gender in South African culture, the articles are concerned more particularly with gender within the fields of literary and cultural studies. The review article by Natasha Erlank that concludes the collection reflects the current state of South African feminist scholarship in the social sciences. Contents: Displacing the voice: South African feminism and J.M. Coetzee's female narrators (Laura Wright) - On women, bodies, and nation: feminist critique and revision in Zoë Wicomb's 'David's Story' (Christa Baiada) - A self-defining universe?: case studies from the 'Special Hearings: Women' of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Barbara Russell) - The black female body as a "consumer and a consumable" in current 'Drum' and 'True Love' magazines in South Africa (Tom Odhiambo) - Text and content: the South African case of 'Home Affairs' (a local drama shown on South African television) (Shelley-Jean Bradfield) - Oprah, the Leavisite: a caveat for feminism and women's studies in South Africa (Christopher Thurman). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**358 Garman, Anthea**

Antjie Krog and the accumulation of 'media meta-capital' / Anthea Garman - In: *Current Writing*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 1-23.

While South African writer Antjie Krog's significant body of work in poetry, prose and journalism is undoubtedly central in her trajectory towards international renown, this essay explores the dynamics of her 'meteoric rise in status', focusing on the role of the news media. The author uses a mix of media theory and field theory to illuminate the multifaceted and complex relationship Krog has had with the news media. Applying Bourdieu's conception of field theory with its focus on the key terms 'entry', 'emergence', 'consecration', and 'transition', the author highlights three moments in Krog's public life which illuminate the reiterative, mutually reinforcing relationship between Krog and the news media. This double-sided relationship is characterized, on the one hand, by the media's particular treatment of Krog as a newsmaker, on the other hand by her use of and involvement in the media both as a journalist and agenda-setter. The author argues

that Krog's acquisition of 'media meta-capital' over a period of about 30 years has played a significant role in her attainment of a unique voice and speaking platform in a postapartheid, public domain in which few white voices, and especially Afrikaner ones, are being heard. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**359 Golooba-Mutebi, Frederick**

Shopping for health: affliction and response in a South African village / Frederick Golooba-Mutebi, Stephen M. Tollman - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2007), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 64-79.

Much research on health-seeking behaviour focuses on the role of traditional practitioners and healing practices, while policy experts in the health sector focus on physical infrastructure, supplies, equipment, and human and financial resources. Folk beliefs about illness causation and treatment do not feature in policy discussions, nor are they a major feature of medical curricula. This paper argues that this approach to health education and policymaking is inadequate. It examines responses to ill-health in a rural South African village in Limpopo Province and the ideas and reasons underlying them. The 3776 inhabitants are Shangaan and include 926 Mozambican immigrants. The article examines in particular the factors influencing health-seeking behaviour and the implications for public policy in general and health policy in particular. It shows that responses to ill-health are pragmatic and pluralistic. Folk beliefs are important in decisionmaking, as are other factors, such as experiences with the formal health system and access to social and financial resources. The search for therapy is therefore not a powerless and blind search, but one based on rational decisionmaking, in which many actors participate. The most immediate implication is that there is more to planning service delivery than focusing on infrastructure and supplies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**360 Gouws, F.E.**

Teaching and learning through multiple intelligences in the outcomes-based education classroom / F.E. Gouws - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 60-74 : fig., tab.

As outcomes-based education (OBE) forms the foundation of the new school curriculum in South Africa, educators are confronted with the challenge of not only meeting the different needs of individual learners, but also of helping learners (many of them previously disadvantaged) to achieve their maximum potential. One way of realizing this ideal is by applying Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences in the classroom.

The article provides a discussion on both Gardner's multiple intelligences (MI) theory and outcomes-based education in South Africa, as it is believed that together they can contribute to solving some of the present problems in South African education. The article defines the use of MI theory in an OBE classroom and suggests specific ways in which educators worldwide could incorporate the different intelligences in their teaching and learning activities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**361 Groenewald, Gerald**

'A mother makes no bastard' : family law, sexual relations and illegitimacy in Dutch colonial Cape Town, c. 1652-1795 / Gerald Groenewald - In: *African Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 58-90.

Many mothers in 17th and 18th-century Cape Town (South Africa) produced prenuptial or out-of-wedlock children. This paper addresses some of the issues raised by illegitimacy and presents some of the sources available to historians. It does so by concentrating on the legal framework: illegitimacy is first of all a legal and not primarily a moral category. Who were the parents of illegitimate children and what sort of sexual relations resulted in their birth? How did the specific social conditions at the Cape impact on the different types of relations - amongst others in the context of prostitution and concubinage - that existed between men and women? And, above all, how was this regulated - what was the impact of family law on the relations between parents and the status of their children? Furthermore, what happened to such children? Were they allowed to live? What provisions were made for them, and what was the legal impact of their status as bastards? Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**362 Hamann, Ralph**

South Africa's charter approach to post-apartheid economic transformation: collaborative governance or hardball bargaining? / Ralph Hamann, Sanjeev Khagram, Shannon Rohan - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 21-37 : graf.

This article considers the South African black economic empowerment (BEE) programme, with an emphasis on the sector charters in mining and finance, to investigate the extent to which these developments may be characterized in terms of collaborative governance. It argues that the genesis and content of the charters do represent important elements of collaborative governance, including a reliance on interest-based negotiation and an expectation that business contributes to the public benefit as good corporate citizens. But underlying these elements have been more powerful drivers related to power-based bargaining, whereby international investors have



emerged as key, albeit ill-defined, stakeholders in South Africa's postapartheid transition. The role of corporate citizenship has been limited, despite efforts by business to portray the outcomes and agreements in terms of business voluntarism and enlightened self-interest. The article thus re-emphasizes the role of the State in defining and enforcing a social role for big business. It raises concerns that the BEE programme charters prejudice more fundamental socioeconomic transformation in the interests of the established corporations, and it calls for more research on how BEE is being implemented. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**363 Hunt, James D.**

Spiritual rope-walkers: Gandhi, Kallenbach, and the Tolstoy Farm, 1910-1913 / James D. Hunt and Surendra Bhana - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 58, p. 174-202.

The establishment of Tolstoy Farm in 1910 marks a high point in the relationship between Mohandas K. Gandhi (1869-1948) and his German-Jewish South African friend, Hermann Haim Kallenbach (1871-1945). The 'ashram's existence lasted barely thirty months, yet the ideals that brought them together cemented their friendship during Gandhi's stay in South Africa. This essay explores the relationship between Gandhi and Kallenbach, mainly from 1910 to 1913, the years during which their friendship matured. They shared much intellectually in their quest for an ideal society. Gandhi acted as Kallenbach's mentor, and he was in search of new political directions, and one suspects that he bounced ideas off Kallenbach. Tolstoy Farm brought the two men closer. Its creation signalled an important point in the lives of two individuals who were willing to experiment in communal living. The essay also presents a description of life at Tolstoy Farm. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**364 Iheduru, Okechukwu C.**

Why 'Anglo licks the ANC's boots': globalization and State-capital relations in South Africa / Okechukwu C. Iheduru - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 428, p. 333-360 : tab.

Under what conditions does capital in the age of globalization accept State regulation of markets instead of exercising its 'exit option' and shifting assets to less restrictive markets? This article explores this question by analysing local and foreign capital's compliance with the South African government's policy of seeking to transfer 25-30 percent of equity and management in white-owned companies to blacks in all sectors of the economy by 2014. This is part of government's overall policy of black economic

empowerment (BEE) to foster the emergence of a black capital-owning class. Instead of exit, there has been, with few exceptions, a 'race to comply with BEE' by all manner of businesses in virtually all sectors of the economy. The article argues that the relative vulnerability of States and markets to globalization pressures compels both actors to reach a 'fateful compromise' that enhances State autonomy to regulate markets while also advancing the interests of capital. The article analyses the empirical evidence of this 'fateful compromise' at both the industry and firm levels. Since not all segments of capital have complied with BEE, it also attempts to explain cases of non-compliance. It concludes with a discussion of the implications of BEE for democratic politics in South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**365 Jacobs, J.U.**

Playing in the dark / playing in the light: coloured identity in the novels of Zoë Wicomb / J.U. Jacobs - In: *Current Writing*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 1-15.

Zoë Wicomb's three fictional works - 'You can't get lost in Cape Town' (1987), 'David's story' (2000) and 'Playing in the light' (2006) - all engage with the question of a South African 'coloured' identity both under apartheid with its racialized discourse of black and white and in the context of the postapartheid language of multiculturalism and creolization. This essay examines the representation of 'colouredness' in Wicomb's writing in terms of the two different conceptions of cultural identity that Stuart Hall (2003) has defined: an essential cultural identity based on a single, shared culture, and the recognition that cultural identity is based not only on points of similarity, but also on critical points of significant difference. The politics of South African 'coloured' identity in Wicomb's work reveals a tension between, on the one hand, acceptance of the complex discourse of colouredness with all its historical discontinuities, and, on the other, the desire for a more cohesive sense of cultural identity, drawn from a collective narrative of the past. In 'David's story' the possibility of an essential cultural identity as an alternative to the unstable coloured one is considered with reference to the history of the Griqua 'nation' in the 19th century. And in 'Playing in the light' the alternative to colouredness is examined with reference to those coloured people under apartheid who were light enough to pass for white and crossed over, reinventing themselves as white South Africans. The essay approaches coloured identity through the lens of postcolonial diaspora theory, and more specifically, diasporic chaos theory. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**366 Jacobs, Nandipha**

Rationing access to public-sector antiretroviral treatment during scale-up in South Africa: implications for equity / Nandipha Jacobs, Helen Schneider and H.C.J. Van Rensburg - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 19-27 : tab.

As with other large-scale antiretroviral therapy (ART) programmes initiated in developing countries, rationing of ART in South Africa was inevitable in the face of limited human and infrastructural resources. This paper discusses rationing of ART and its implications for equity in South Africa, with a particular emphasis on the national programme in the Free State Province. It examines both the explicit and implicit dimensions of ART rationing, while considering the content of policy, programme design and implementation processes. The explicit rationing criteria included in the national comprehensive plan, as well as the associated treatment guidelines, direct and influence rationing decisions practised locally. However, implicit processes of rationing, which limit demand, are also wittingly and unwittingly introduced in several ways, and at all levels of the health service. Consequences of rationing manifest in the high numbers of HIV/AIDS patients lost to the system and the difficulties faced by the most impoverished clients in gaining access to ART services on an ongoing basis. Not losing sight of the equity element within rationing is important, and this aspect will have to be formally monitored for eventual success of the country's ART programme. ART roll-out processes also require ongoing efforts to build consensus and confidence in rationing, accomplished with a view to optimal fairness. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**367 Kamper, Gerrit**

My toekoms in Suid-Afrika: perspektiewe en verwagtings van die Afrikaanssprekende jeug / Gerrit Kamper, Miemsie Steyn - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2007), jg. 47, nr. 4, p. 516-530 : tab.

This article examines the perspectives and expectations of Afrikaans-speaking youth in South Africa. It uses Afrikaans-speaking grade 11 learners (aged 16-17 years) as research population on the basis of the assumption that a negative future orientation would be strongest amongst white and coloured adolescents. Initially a qualitative approach was followed and students from one large multicultural secondary school were asked to write a 300-word essay on the topic "My future in South Africa". The themes emerging from the essays were used to construct a questionnaire for application on a larger scale, involving five secondary schools, of which three were in Pretoria (representing varying socioeconomic contexts), one in the Free State province (representing a mining community), and one in a semirural area of Mpumalanga

province. The research started from the hypothesis that the extent of social problems in South Africa would have a decidedly negative impact on the local orientation of the respondents' future plans, particularly as reflected in the aspiration to emigrate. This hypothesis was falsified. Bibliogr., sum. in Afrikaans and English, text in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**368 Kapp, Pieter**

Die Akademie en die Afrikaanse radio: 70 / Pieter Kapp - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2007), jg. 47, nr. 4, p. 587-597.

The year 2007 is the commemoration of the 70th birthday of the official Afrikaans Radio Service (Afrikaanse Radiodiens), today known as Radio Sonder Grense. The Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns played a significant role in promoting the development of quality programmes in Afrikaans, the use of a high standard of the language in public broadcasting and the eventual establishment of a separate Afrikaans radio service. The decision in 1995 to change the name of the SAUK (Suid-Afrikaanse Uitsaaikorporasie) to SABC (South African Broadcasting Corporation), and to rename the Afrikaanse Radiodiens Radio Sonder Grense, while the English Service was called South Africa FM, is indicative of the changing attitude towards Afrikaans. It was henceforth to be regarded as not truly South African but as only serving an unspecified community. After 1995 the Akademie experienced the closing of a number of doors to its close cooperation at the SABC. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans and English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

**369 Kaschula, Russell H.**

Identity in the Siyagruva Series of novels: toward an intercultural literary discourse / Russell H. Kaschula - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2007), jg. 44, nr. 2, p. 74-88.

This article explores the notion of changing South African youth identity and how it is depicted in the Siyagruva (We are Grooving) Series of novels for young adults. The article highlights the need for a broadening of literary theory in order to include an appropriate theoretical approach for new South African youth literature. This theory explores intercultural literary discourse by making use of, for example, the work of intercultural theorists such as Ting-Toomey (1999), Gudykunst (2003) and others. It is argued that this form of literary discourse is now appropriate as a theoretical paradigm within multilingual South Africa where intercultural communication is becoming a reality. There is also reference to intracultural communication where differences are beginning to appear between young people who are perceived to come from the same cultural

group, for example, the character Brunette in the Siyagruva Series, who is perceived as a "coconut" by her friends, and thus finds herself having to justify her belonging within a particular in-group or culture. The article concentrates on selected novels, though reference is also made to many of the twenty-three published novels in the Siyagruva Series, twenty in English and three translated into Xhosa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**370 Kenyon, Chris**

Cognitive dissonance as an explanation of the genesis, evolution and persistence of Thabo Mbeki's HIV denialism / Chris Kenyon - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 29-35 : fig.

The ongoing damage that the newer forms of HIV denialism are causing in South Africa is evidenced by the recent firing of Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge, the South African Deputy Minister of Health. It is widely believed that the underlying reason for her dismissal was her support of orthodox HIV treatment and prevention strategies and her disdain for HIV denialism. The author seeks to understand the origins, spread and metamorphosis of President Thabo Mbeki's HIV denialism. Using the theory of cognitive dissonance, he argues that, given the structural beliefs of the African National Congress (ANC) and the pattern of emergence of HIV in the 1980s, a degree of scepticism around the putative science of HIV was probable in ANC circles. On assuming the Presidency in 1999, Mbeki tapped into this scepticism to formulate his initial biological version of HIV denialism, which claimed that 'a virus can't cause a syndrome.' The steady erosion of support for this flagrant HIV denialism, together with the rise of neoliberal thinking in the ANC, would lead to the evolution of this biological denialism into a form of treatment denialism. This ideology argued against the widespread provision and use of antiretroviral treatment. Empirical evidence is presented to demonstrate the extent to which ongoing HIV denial in the general population is continuing to fuel the spread of HIV. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**371 Koch, Jerzy**

Oor literêre geskiedskrywing en Suid-Afrikaanse studies in Europa : hoe om die eksotiese vertrou te maak / Jerzy Koch - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2007), jg. 44, nr. 2, p. 215-231.

This article is an adapted and elaborated version of the fifth P.J. Nienaber Memorial Lecture (sponsored by the National Afrikaans Literature Museum and Research Centre in Bloemfontein, South Africa) delivered in Potchefstroom on 4 March 2005. The author's

encounter with the famous scholar P.J. Nienaber prompted deeper reflection on literary historiography and education methodology at tertiary institutions. The core question of the essay is to what extent the traditional way of thinking about Afrikaans literature, as applied in South Africa, should be rewritten when the Afrikaans literary historical process is explained to an external, foreign target audience. The author argues from his experience as the author of a history of Afrikaans literature written for an European (notably Polish) audience. The second, related issue under investigation and supplied with examples is in connection with the new field of study "South African Studies" as it is planned and being realized in Poland. The author examines the possibilities of knowledge transfer when the object of study is an exotic reality as well as ways of familiarizing with it. The idea is that the new Polish curriculum should benefit the student in two ways: to transfer a certain amount of knowledge and, by this indirect route, give new insights into the student's own familiar reality. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

**372 Krikler, Jeremy**

Constraints upon popular racial killing : a South African case / Jeremy Krikler - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 58, p. 203-225.

In 1922, on South Africa's Witwatersrand, there was a white miners' strike against employer attempts to increase working hours, reduce wages, reorganize production and replace white with African workers. In the midst of this struggle, white proletarians and their allies were suddenly gripped by hysterical fears that black people were about to turn murderously upon their communities. Whites turned upon local Africans, killing around twenty of them. This paper investigates why they killed fewer Africans than they could have. It shows that the police, the leaders and organizations of a workers' movement, people sympathetic to potential victims, resistance by Africans, the complex enmeshment of black and white people in master-servant relations - all these served to restrain attacks that could have been far more devastating. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**373 Lekgoathi, Sekibakiba Peter**

Teacher militancy in the rural northern Transvaal community of Zebediela, 1986-1994 / Sekibakiba Peter Lekgoathi - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 58, p. 226-252.

This article explores the reaction of teachers in the northern Transvaal to the conflicting pressures posed by students and the State in the period from 1986 to 1994. Focusing

mainly on high-school teachers, it examines the rise of militancy among teachers in Zebediela, a rural community in Lebowa, now part of Limpopo Province. Its main argument is that while petty-bourgeois notions of politically neutral 'professionalism' had a firm grip on rural teachers before the mid-1980s, two main factors explain why a significant number of them became uncharacteristically militant and took radical political positions towards the end of the decade. These are, first, the infusion of younger and politicized teachers into the profession who identified with other workers as they became more 'proletarianized'; and, second, a broader sociopolitical context that provided space to challenge the educational authorities. After the end of the apartheid State, more youthful and politicized teachers joined the more 'progressive' teachers unions, while the older teachers continued to accept the more established associations recognized by the government. The article pays attention to the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association (TUATA), the National Education Union of South Africa (NEUSA), the Northern Transvaal Teachers Union (Nottu) and the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (SADTU). Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**374 Lemanski, Charlotte**

Divergent and similar experiences of 'gating' in South Africa : Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town / Charlotte Lemanski, Karina Landman, Matthew Durlington - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 133-158 : graf., krt., tab.

The authors, basing themselves on fieldwork carried out in 2003-2006, highlight the diverse experiences of residential 'gating' in three South African cities, Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town. They examine the reasons and implications of these different experiences, situated in one country with a shared national history. Differences between each city exist in terms of the population demographics of gated community residents, the location of such developments in the city, the key motivations for residents choosing to gate, the types of estate that exist and their impact on the privatization of public space and other consequences for the city, as well as differential municipal State responses in each city. Although differences also exist within each city, broad developmental trends and patterns can be identified at the city scale. Different institutions, contexts, histories, policy environments and city morphologies in each case contribute to diverse stories of gating, albeit with common themes. Particularly in South Africa, the impact on the social and spatial geography of each city, whilst varying in specifics, are in general facilitating and intensifying socioeconomic and spatial inequalities, closely tied to the racial inequalities institutionalized by apartheid. In essence, the authors conclude that while gating may be an individually rational decision in the context of South Africa's growing

crime and fear of crime, its collective consequences produce a divided city, at odds with the postapartheid ideals of unity and equality. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**375 Liebenberg, Sandra**

The interrelationship between equality and socio-economic rights under South Africa's transformative constitution / Sandra Liebenberg and Beth Goldblatt - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2007), vol. 23, pt. 2, p. 335-361.

The authors develop the interrelationship between the equality and socioeconomic rights in the Bill of Rights to enhance the responsiveness of the jurisprudence to the mutually reinforcing patterns of poverty and inequality in South Africa. They proceed from the principle that rights are interdependent and interconnected, and examine the implications of this for South Africa's socioeconomic rights and equality jurisprudence. They argue that such a reading accords with the mandate of the courts to promote the foundational constitutional values of human dignity, equality and freedom in their interpretation of the Bill of Rights, and advances the transformative goals of the Constitution. The authors examine how equality jurisprudence should be developed so as to be more responsive to material disadvantage and the values protected by socioeconomic rights. Thereafter, they examine how an equality perspective can enrich South Africa's evolving jurisprudence on socioeconomic rights. They demonstrate how the value of equality can be integrated within the model of reasonableness review developed by the Constitutional Court for evaluating positive socioeconomic rights claims. Finally, some of the strategic implications of this interdependent reading of equality and socioeconomic rights for developing a jurisprudence that facilitates the attainment of social and economic transformation in South Africa are considered. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**376 Mashike, Lephophotho**

Age of despair: the unintegrated forces of South Africa / Lephophotho Mashike - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 428, p. 433-453.

The creation of a new national defence force in South Africa (SANDF) produced ex-combatants - a social group possessing military skills and access to small arms but without opportunities to exercise their skills. Some former combatants did not qualify for the new defence force, while others initially integrated into the SANDF, but left the service through the expiry of their contracts, dismissal, or voluntary resignation. Since 2000, former combatants from various military backgrounds have participated in or



planned protest action to demand jobs or integration into the national defence force. To date there has been no scholarly attempt to explain the sporadic protest action by former combatants in South Africa. The purpose of this article is to account for the various protest actions by former combatants since 2000. The main argument is that many former combatants who were unable to make careers in the postapartheid national defence force have failed to reintegrate successfully into civilian society. Consequently, some of them have mobilized to highlight their grievances. While there is nothing inherently wrong with peaceful protest action, the easy access to small arms in South Africa increases the potential for violent conflict. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**377 Mestry, R.**

Perspectives on a zero-tolerance approach to discipline: towards maintaining a nurturing and secure school environment / R. Mestry, K.C. Moloi, A.N. Mahomed - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 94-113.

This article reports on an inquiry into school managers' and teachers' views on a zero-tolerance approach to managing learner discipline in schools in South Africa. The study was conducted by way of multiple focus group interviews with selected participants from six inner-city primary schools in Johannesburg. Additional (secondary) data were obtained from schools' code of conduct journals. The data were analysed for content, broadly using Tesch's method of open coding in order to identify themes and categories. The findings show that the participants are deeply concerned about the way in which disciplinary problems are affecting everyday school life. The participants struggle with applying the democratic principles of the law and reflect on times past when order was supposedly maintained by way of corporal punishment. The study included a section in which participants were asked to converse about the 'zero-tolerance' approach to maintaining school discipline. It appears that this is seen as a viable option. Having introduced the notion, the principal researcher, with the other authors, caution such an introduction without coupling it with a school renewal drive that includes counselling and the development of an ethic of care. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**378 Moguerane, Khumisho**

Post-apartheid politics of integration at a residential student community in South Africa: a case study on campus / Khumisho Moguerane - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2007), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 42-63.

This article is concerned with the politics of racial integration in South Africa against the backdrop of transformation in the higher education sector. It describes social interaction

in a postgraduate student community at a historically white university where it was apparent that racial segregation was still occurring, eleven years into the democratic dispensation. The article looks specifically at the nature of racial segregation in this community and students' own perceptions and experience of it. It shows that there existed a strong notion that cultural differences between different races made it difficult to share living spaces. Black students emulated a black township lifestyle, which they considered as the only genuine black culture. The article sees this construction of black culture as part of black students' struggle to resist experiences of white, Afrikaner culture and domination at the university. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**379 Mohamed, Grace**

Weak links in the BEE chain? : procurement, skills and employment equity in the metals and engineering industries / Grace Mohamed and Simon Roberts - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 27-50 : graf., tab.

The 2003 strategy of South Africa's Department of Trade and Industry identifies 'Black Economic Empowerment' (BEE) as being broad-based, inclusive, and part of a sustainable long-term growth and development strategy. In this, it is consistent with the 2001 Black Economic Empowerment Commission report, the ANC 2002 conference resolution and ultimately the ANC's Reconstruction and Development Programme of 1994. The authors use firm-level information in the metals and engineering industries to examine the actual nature and extent of BEE across the dimensions of ownership, procurement, employment equity and training. They investigate the relationship between BEE concepts and provisions and the responses that firms took in practice. Direct pressure for BEE in metals and engineering firms arises from legislation and regulatory provisions governing employment equity, skills development and procurement. It also follows from procurement provisions applying to large companies that buy from metals and engineering firms, as well as to mining firms and State-owned enterprises such as Eskom (electricity) and Transnet (transport). Data were collected from 25 firms in Gauteng Province. The study presents a sobering picture of BEE in South Africa. Skills development and employment equity have been portrayed as the potential links in a chain of empowerment. Yet, so far the links have been weak - if not entirely absent. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**380 Muray, Sally-Ann**

On Ivan Vladislavić on Willem Boshoff on conceptual art / Sally-Ann Muray - In: *Current Writing*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 16-37.

This paper uses 'Willem Boshoff' (2005), a monograph by Ivan Vladislavić (South Africa), as a means to explore the idea of art in relation to Vladislavić's prose. The author attends to the representation of art 'in' a number of his works, and refers to his increasing body of critical work 'on' art, but the emphasis is on investigating his writing 'as' art. To this end, the author acknowledges existing critical observations concerning Vladislavić's fiction and essays, among them his efforts to re-spatialize and expand forms of English in the local context, and his treatment of words as if they possess all the materiality of sculptural 'ready-mades'. However, what the author proposes is more dramatic: extrapolating from Vladislavić's claims for Boshoff as a visual artist who is fundamentally a writer, and reading in Vladislavić's critical commentary on a major South African artist the traces of his own artistic interests as a writer, she suggests that Ivan Vladislavić, working in prose, is himself a conceptual artist. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**381 Nair, Yugi**

Building partnerships to support community-led HIV/AIDS management : a case study from rural South Africa / Yugi Nair and Catherine Campbell - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 45-53.

The authors present a case study focusing on the first stage of a project seeking to build partnerships to facilitate local responses to HIV/AIDS in a remote rural community in South Africa. To date the Entabeni project has been successful in its goal of training volunteer health workers in home-based care, peer education, project management and procedures for accessing grants and services. The paper focuses on the project's other goal: the creation of external support structures for these volunteers (drawing on government departments, local NGOs and private-sector philanthropists). The partnership aims to empower volunteers to lead HIV-prevention and AIDS-care efforts, and to make public services more responsive to local needs. The authors illustrate how features of the local public sector environment have worked against effective community empowerment. These include a rigid hierarchy, poor communication between senior and junior health professionals, lack of social development skills and the demoralization and/or exhaustion of public servants dealing with multiple social problems in under-resourced settings. The authors outline the obstacles that have prevented private sector involvement and discuss how the project's most effective partners have been two small under-funded NGOs, run by highly-committed individuals with a keen understanding of social-development principles, flexible working styles and a willingness to work hard for small gains. Despite many challenges, the partnership formation process has seen some

positive achievements; the authors outline these, discuss the essential role played by an external change agent, and conclude with a discussion of the possibility of building long-term structures to sustain the project. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**382 Ndlovu, Musa**

South African journalism and mass communication research on youth and news media: a reflection / Musa Ndlovu - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2008), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 64-78.

Between 1987 and 2003 several academic works, particularly in the field of South African journalism and mass communication scholarship (JMCS), have explored the relationship between South African youth and news media. This study explores conceptual and methodological frameworks through which this relationship has been investigated. It concentrates primarily on the exploration and framing of the youth-news media relationship; the choice of media; the construction of youth identity; and preferred research methodologies and theoretical approaches. The investigation is contextualized within ontological, epistemological, and political-ideological debates in local JMCS, and in global discourses on youth and news media. The study concludes that post-1994 local studies largely adopted qualitative research methods, critical social theory, and cultural studies, rather than socialization and functionalist theories. The studies also defined youth in sociocultural, rather than in political, terms. Limitations of South African research on youth and news media are noted. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**383 New**

*New history of South Africa* / Hermann Giliomee, Bernard Mbenga (eds.). - Cape Town : Tafelberg Publishers, 2007. - X, 454 p. : foto's, krt. ; 29 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 440-443. - Met gloss., index.

ISBN 0-624-04359-2

In this volume, 31 South African historians share fresh insights and new approaches to the story of their country. The book has four parts. The first starts when modern human beings appeared on the scene in Africa and continues through the Stone Age and the Iron Age, up to the founding of a Dutch settlement in Table Bay in 1652 and the establishment of a British colony around 1800. The second part looks at early 19th-century changes to the political configuration of the southern African interior, the geographical distribution of its peoples and cultures, the discovery of diamonds and gold in the late 19th century, the fall of African kingdoms and the rise of black nationalism. The third part (1850-1945) discusses the battles in South Africa for political supremacy, mineral wealth and the tapping of the labour resources, which culminated in the South

African War of 1899-1902. The war created the conditions for the unification in 1910 of the four colonial states into a State committed to white supremacy. The final part (1945-2005) covers the sixty years after the end of World War II, in which a rapid growth of the manufacturing sector spearheaded the growth of the economy. This period also saw the Afrikaner nationalist movement losing its coherence, and the search for a new order. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**384 Pillay, Udesh**

Urban policy in post-apartheid South Africa : context, evolution and future directions / Udesh Pillay - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 109-132 : graf., krt., tab.

Against a backdrop of definitions and conceptual clarifications of the term urban policy, including its expression in the developing world - and Africa, in particular - this paper reviews the trajectory of urban policy in South Africa post-1994 and comments on future directions and plausible scenarios. In a highly specific context-dependent analysis, the paper argues that, in the first 10 years of democracy, we have seen the creation of democratic, integrated and developmental local government, mass delivery of housing and services, a finely crafted array of capital and operating subsidies for delivery to low-income households, and a number of programmes intended to enhance the capacity of local government to undertake delivery. All of these have been centrally driven. The counterpoint to the national perspective and frameworks, the paper argues - and in evidence over the past 5 years, in particular - is the increasingly robust role and influence of cities in setting the urban agenda and, in effect, leading urban policy. The paper concludes by examining the many points that contribute to this view. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**385 Ratele, Kopano**

'Ndabethwa lilitye': assumption, translation and culture in the testimony of one person before the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission / Kopano Ratele, Nosisi Mpolweni-Zantsi & Antjie Krog - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2007), jg. 44, nr. 2, p. 187-203.

The second week of the first round of hearings of the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission took place in Cape Town. On 2 April 1996 four mothers testified that Security Forces killed their sons during an incident in 1986 that became known as the Guguletu Seven. One of them was Mrs Notrose Nobomvu Konile. Of the four mothers she testified last and presented a testimony that seemed largely incoherent with very little detail about her son. Using the original Xhosa testimony the authors of this

essay try to understand Mrs Konile. The essay uses the original narrative with its embedded cultural contexts as well as a new translation to trace some of the different stages and places where incomprehension had been created. It cautions against any conclusion that does not take into account translation aspects, as well as transcultural and philosophical knowledge and contexts. Using indigenous knowledge can sometimes bring one to a completely different, or sometimes even opposite, conclusion to one arrived at via more usual channels. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**386 Reagan, T.G.**

Language-in-education policy in South Africa : the challenge of sign language / T.G. Reagan - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 26-41.

Although there is an extensive and growing literature that addresses issues related to most aspects of language-in-education policy in South Africa, one area in which the literature remains fairly sparse has been that of the implications of current government policy for South African sign language (SASL). This article presents an overview of the complex issues presented by the case of SASL for language-in-education policy, and offers a series of recommendations as to how these issues might best be addressed. Given the relatively small research base that currently exists dealing explicitly with SASL, the article makes use of both the South African research literature and the far more substantial international research that addresses issues of sign language, education, and language policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**387 Revitalizing**

Revitalizing the Bloemfontein CBD : prospects, obstacles and lost opportunities / Gijbert Hoogendoorn... [et al.] - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 159-174 : graf.

In the South African context, a small, but nevertheless significant literature has developed chronicling both the decline of Central Business Districts (CBD) and subsequent revitalization strategies deployed to reverse such decline. Similar to the international experience, the focal point has been South Africa's main metropolitan regions, whilst secondary cities have remained beyond the investigatory focus. This paper provides an outline of the prospects and obstacles that face CBD revitalization in the secondary city of Bloemfontein. It first discusses international and national lessons with regard to innercity upgrading in terms of the role of private-public partnerships and business-city improvement districts; the development of flagship projects; addressing property decline and derelict buildings; financial incentives to revitalize inner cities; increasing the residential component of inner cities; and regulating decentralized

developments. Following a historic overview of the Bloemfontein CBD, the paper examines obstacles, prospects and lost opportunities for the renewal of the Bloemfontein CBD. It argues that whilst generic revitalization programmes in cities such as Cape Town and Johannesburg have seemingly stemmed further CBD decline, other strategies might be required in secondary cities such as Bloemfontein. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**388 Rink, Bradley M.**

Community as utopia: reflections on De Waterkant / Bradley M. Rink - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 205-220 : foto's, krt.

Gay enclaves form part of the urban landscape and serve not only as a playground or palimpsest for creation of a gay cityscape, but they may also be seen as a modern form of utopianism - place making that is situated at the confluence of space and ideology where performance of a gay identity may be freely practised. Whether or not Cape Town's (South Africa) De Waterkant constitutes a 'gay enclave' in the true sense, the extent to which the area is marketed and situated as a site of freedom-seeking performance of transgressive identities and sexualities not freely practised in heterosexualized spaces beyond the gay enclave cannot be denied. Rather than build a community in the traditional sense, which is grounded in space and place, this research contends that the many forces acting together in 'the village' are building alternative visions of togetherness that are rather tied to pursuit of consumption and of experiences that act to disconnect them from the larger city in which they are located. Approaching De Waterkant through a utopian lens allows the pursuit of the comforting (through the consumption of leisure) and the unsettling (through a break with the hetero-normalized world outside) to be seen as elements of community. Utopia, like space itself, however, is not without tensions. Likewise, it is fluid and ever-changing. As the bodies that inhabit the space change, so too do the meanings associated with them. As such, it should be seen as an evolving story with additional forthcoming tensions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**389 Samson, Melanie**

Developmental local government in postapartheid South Africa? : a feminist rethinking of the State and development in the context of neo-liberalism / Melanie Samson - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 26-57.

There is a need to re-establish a proactive, developmental role for the State in Africa. This article argues that in the current conjuncture such a project must be grounded in a

radical reconceptualization of both development and the State. Furthermore, renewed support for a developmental State must overcome the weaknesses within the original model itself. Key amongst these were its blindness towards gender inequalities, and its conceptualization of development as a set of outcomes to be delivered by the State to a passive population. The article argues that in a context where it is difficult to even imagine an alternative to neoliberalism, development should be redefined as building collective capacity to envision, create and struggle for a society and economy free of gender, racial and class exploitation. The State must be reconfigured so that it is both strengthened by and helps to build collective capacity through processes of participatory democracy attentive to addressing and overcoming the inequalities of gender, race and class. Amidst the continent-wide retreat of the State from an active role in the development process, South Africa's postapartheid policy of 'developmental local government' would seem to be grounded in just such a retheorization of the State and development. The article argues, however, that the South African approach is compromised by three weaknesses at the level of policy formulation. These pertain to the liberal conceptualization of participation, the reduction of commitments to gender transformation to a focus on the participation of women, and the endorsement of a contracting vision for the local State which eliminates an active role for either the State or the citizenry in the development process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**390 Seekings, Jeremy**

The continuing salience of race: discrimination and diversity in South Africa / Jeremy Seekings - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2008), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 1-25 : fig., graf., tab.

The end of apartheid has brought a resurgence of research into racial identities, attitudes and behaviour in South Africa. The legacy of systematic racial ordering and discrimination under apartheid is that South Africa remains deeply racialized, in cultural and social terms, as well as deeply unequal, in terms of the distribution of income and opportunities. South Africans continue to see themselves in the racial categories of the apartheid era, in part because these categories have become the basis for postapartheid 'redress', in part because they retain cultural meaning in everyday life. South Africans continue to inhabit social worlds that are largely defined by race, and many express negative views of other racial groups. There has been little racial integration in residential areas, although schools provide an important opportunity for interracial interaction for middle-class children. However, experimental and survey research provide little evidence of racism. Few people complain about racial discrimination,



although many report everyday experiences that might be understood as discriminatory. Racial discrimination per se seems to be of minor importance in shaping opportunities in postapartheid South Africa. Far more important are the disadvantages of class, exacerbated by neighbourhood effects: poor schooling, a lack of footholds in the labour market, a lack of financial capital. The relationship between race and class is now very much weaker than in the past. Overall, race remains important in cultural and social terms, but no longer structures economic advantage and disadvantage. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**391 Seekings, Jeremy**

'Just deserts': race, class and distributive justice in post-apartheid South Africa / Jeremy Seekings - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 39-60 : graf., tab.

This article examines how racial differences affect perceptions of distributive justice in postapartheid South Africa. In 'divided' societies, citizens might be expected to discriminate on the basis of race or culture in assessing the justice of other citizens' claims. South Africa is a prime example of a 'divided' society in which, in the past, legislation and racial elite culture combined in pervasive discrimination. Given the continued importance of race in daily life in South Africa, we might expect that attitudes about distributive justice would continue to be racialized, with people considering members of the same 'racial group' as themselves as being more deserving than members of other groups. But evidence from both national data-sets and a new data-set for Cape Town in particular suggests that race has complex and often counter-intuitive effects on perceptions of distributive justice. By some criteria, and some analytic techniques, people do not discriminate on the basis of race when assessing 'just deserts'; by other criteria, and other analytic techniques, 'just deserts' appear still to be somewhat 'coloured' in postapartheid South Africa. Overall, however, the evidence suggests that the effects of race are either weak or work in counter-intuitive directions. Rich and white Capetonians are certainly more generous in their views on redistribution than is generally assumed. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**392 Sexuality**

*Sexuality and the law I* [ed.: Beth Goldblatt and Angelo Pantazis]. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2007. - p. 407-542, 563-569. ; 24 cm. - (South African journal on human rights, ISSN 0258-7203 ; vol. 23, pt. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue follows the recent coming into law in South Africa of the Civil Union Act (Act 17 of 2006) that opens up the centuries-old institution of marriage to same-sex couples. The papers not only reflect on the first phase of gay and lesbian rights struggles using the Constitution in the South African courts, but also raise issues for consideration by the gay and lesbian movement and legal activists in future strategic engagement with the law. Ruthann Robson discusses the relationship between sexuality and democracy. Pierre de Vos argues that the adoption of the Civil Union Act does not represent the inevitable and triumphant culmination of a long legal and political struggle for the emancipation of gays and lesbians, but merely a small victory in the ongoing struggle for recognition of their full citizenship. David Bilchitz and Melanie Judge deal with the challenges and possibilities of the Civil Union Act for family law in South Africa. Jaco Barnard interrogates what he considers to be several totalitarian moments in the process that led to the legislation that authorized same-sex marriage in the country. Elsje Bonthuys investigates some racial and gendered dimensions of the Civil Union Act. Finally, Liz Picarra, commenting on the the case of *Gory v. Kolver* no. 2007 (4) SA 97 (CC), opines that to the extent that the law recognizes unmarried same-sex partnerships, this is discriminatory against heterosexuals. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**393 Steyn, G.M.**

The implications of the out-of-field phenomenon for effective teaching, quality education and school management / G.M. Steyn, E. Du Plessis - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 144-158 : fig., tab.

The out-of-field phenomenon, that is the situation where teachers teach outside their field of expertise, adds complexity to the education environment and affects learners, colleagues, parents, governing bodies and school management. It puts extra strain on school management's responsibility to provide quality management and jeopardizes effective teaching and quality learning. This article examines the implications of the out-of-field phenomenon for school management. An empirical investigation entailing the use of a qualitative approach was employed for the study. Data were gathered through semi-structured interviews with selected participants who shared their experiences of the phenomenon. Findings indicated that the out-of-field phenomenon and its implications should be recognized in order to provide effective and quality teaching, substantial teacher support and sufficient staff development programmes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**394 Swart, Sandra Scott**

'Motherhood and otherhood' - gendered citizenship and Afrikaner women in the South African 1914 Rebellion / Sandra Scott Swart - In: *African Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 41-57.

Little historiographical analysis exists on women and citizenship, and little has been written on women's historical relationship to the State in South Africa. New inroads have been made, however, and this paper contributes to this literature by using the 1914 Boer Rebellion - an uprising by Afrikaans-speaking rebels against the newly-forged South African State - and its aftermath, the post-Rebellion Women's Demonstration of 1915, as a lens through which gendered processes of citizenship and identity may be observed. Although no women engaged in active military service, there were women who considered themselves to be 'rebels'. The paper examines the (female) body politic, to ask how gender lends meaning and materiality to such fundamental notions as citizenship and national identity. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**395 Swart, Sandra**

'High horses' - horses, class and socio-economic change in South Africa / Sandra Swart - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 193-213 : foto's.

This article examines an aspect of the growth of an Afrikaner bourgeoisie in rural South Africa through the 'things' they desired. It discusses the introduction in the late 1940s of the American Saddlebred (show) horse from the USA, to the agrarian sectors of the then Cape Province and Orange Free State. Analysis of breed discourse gives insights into the role of status symbols, the socioeconomic context of their acquisition, and the cultural impetus for their rise in popularity and wide geographic diffusion in rapidly upwardly-mobile, predominately Afrikaans-speaking rural communities. In addition to the material context, the article analyses the elite rhetorical space the American Saddle horse inhabited, by contrasting it with the self-consciously egalitarian and ethnically unifying discourse surrounding another horse used by primarily Afrikaans-speakers, the Boerperd. Past historiography on the culture of national identity has largely focused on the ways in which shared understanding of 'history' was mobilized to produce group identity, but identity could also be predicated in part on the embrace of 'modernity' and consumerism. The comparison between the supporters of American Saddlers and Boerperde, both factions within the (largely male) Afrikaans-speaking society, and an analysis of their quite different discourses reflect two ways of conceptualizing identity, especially in the way they mobilized consumer hunger. The Saddle horse discourse reflects the development of a new class, with manifestations of fresh desires and a need

to demarcate class boundaries. It reflects a way of thinking about self-identity that is not the traditional view of Afrikaner identity politics: a confident, internationalist, pro-American, elite - above all, embracing of 'modernity', the future, and not invested in the past. Instead of 'Afrikanerising' the American horse, it became more prestigious to maintain a foreign link. Antithetically, the Boerperd discourse offered a demotic weltanschauung, and the Boerperd breeders contested the notion of a horse as an effete relic of a higher class, revelling instead in nativist history, classlessness, usefulness, and autochthony. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **396 Transcending**

*Transcending two economies : renewed debates in South African political economy* / Patrick Bond [ed.]. - Pretoria : UNISA Press, 2007. - 288 p. ; 24 cm. - (Africanus, ISSN 0304-615x ; vol. 37, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

In this special issue, a group of South Africa's leading political economists tackle President Mbeki's "two economies" thesis, the neo-modernization framework most popularly invoked for contemporary poverty policy in South Africa. In short, poverty can be beaten if sturdy (market-focused) ladders are found between the second and first economy, which at present are "structurally disconnected". The contributors gathered at the University of KwaZulu-Natal's Centre for Civil Society on 28 February 2006 for a Colloquium on Economy, Society and Nature which included a tribute to Harold Wolpe, who applied the idea of the articulation of modes of production to the South African economy in the 1970s, on the tenth anniversary of his passing. The essays are grouped into two parts: 1. Historical, theoretical and empirical diagnostics (contributions by Michael Perelman, Ari Sitas, Gillian Hart, David Masondo, Charles Meth, Martin Legassick, and Andries du Toit and David Neves); 2. Policy and political choices (contributions by Isobel Frye, Bill Freund, Devan Pillay, Patrick Bond, Nina Hunter, Melanie Samson, Mokong Simon Mapadimeng, Ashwin Desai, and Margaret Legum). In his introduction, Two economies - or one system of superexploitation, Patrick Bond gives a survey of the two-economies debate. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **397 Underwood, Thaddeus L.**

United States relations with South Africa : why now is a critical time to strengthen them / Thaddeus L. Underwood - In: *African Security Review*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 6-19 : krt., tab.

Now, more than ever, the United States needs to strengthen its relationship with the Republic of South Africa (RSA). The US provides aid for numerous countries throughout

Africa, but South Africa undeniably receives the major share. Yet, diplomatic relations between the US and South Africa remain somewhat strained and prevent the US from collaborating effectively with South Africa to bring peace and security to the African continent. Working through those differences sooner, rather than later, will yield enormous returns for the African continent as a whole, as well as for US national security concerns in the future. The US is involved in multiple programmes to alleviate many of South Africa's problems, by means of military assistance, health services, economic aid and other projects from numerous agencies. The existing programmes, combined with stronger diplomatic and military relationships between the two countries, are critical in ensuring that South Africa becomes a beacon of leadership for other countries. In addition, with South Africa being the hegemon of Africa, better relations with South Africa are vital to US interests in Africa: South Africa will be able to act as a committed US partner once relations have been strengthened. This paper focuses on why it is imperative that the US, in addition to focusing its attention on northern Africa (due to national interests such as oil, terrorism and potential rogue States), should also devote extensive attention to South Africa. It identifies current areas of collaboration between the US and South Africa, the programmes in South Africa that will benefit most from continued US assistance, and the way forward for the US in dealing with South Africa. Bibliogr., ref., sum. (p. v-vi). [Journal abstract, edited]

**398 Van Coller, H.P.**

Antjie Krog's role as translator: a case study of strategic positioning in the current South African literary poly-system / H.P. Van Coller and B.J. Odendaal - In: *Current Writing*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 94-122 : tab.

Since 1990 South Africa has been characterized by reconciliation and the removal of traditional cultural and racial borders. These sociopolitical changes have also influenced the different co-existing South African literary systems, as well as the various authors functioning in one or more of these (sub)systems. Antjie Krog is a notable figure in this regard. She has played an increasingly important role as mediator in establishing greater interaction among the different South African literary (sub)systems. The focus of this study is on her mediating role as a translator and cultural processor in the Afrikaans literary field. An exposition of the impact of the sociopolitical changes of the 1990s on Afrikaans literature is followed by a discussion of the strategic (re)positioning of a number of Afrikaans authors in the current South African literary landscape. The study then examines the strategic actions taken by Krog in the Afrikaans literary field in translating (and processing), successively, her own Afrikaans poetry into English, the

work of other poets into Afrikaans, her own prose writing from and into Afrikaans, and the prose and drama work of others into Afrikaans. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**399 Van Dyk, Alta C.**

Perspectives of South African school children on HIV/AIDS, and the implications for education programmes / Alta C. Van Dyk - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 79-93 : graf., tab.

This study explores and describes South African school children's perspectives of HIV and AIDS, and links this to their respective cognitive developmental stage. The paper highlights developmental differences in the children's perceptions of HIV or AIDS and makes specific recommendations for improving HIV/AIDS education in school. A questionnaire of mainly open-ended questions was used to survey the HIV/AIDS-related perceptions of 1,904 school-going children aged 6 to 19 years. In-depth content analyses as well as basic statistical analyses were performed on the data. Although the school children had a good basic knowledge of HIV/AIDS and generally positive attitudes towards HIV and AIDS, they believed many misconceptions and myths. The children were mostly very afraid of HIV or AIDS and felt extremely vulnerable to HIV infection. The particular developmental phase was the strongest predictor of a child's understanding of HIV/AIDS. The findings have been used to formulate guidelines for the development or enhancement of age-appropriate HIV/AIDS education programmes or curricula in schools. It is hoped that teachers, educators and youth workers will use these findings to re-evaluate and adjust their HIV/AIDS education programmes and messages to fit the needs of the young people in their care. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**400 Van Niekerk, Jacomien**

Biografie in die pryslied: die bydrae van Antjie Krog naas twee Xhosa-pryssangers / Jacomien Van Niekerk - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2007), jg. 44, nr. 2, p. 29-45.

This article explores South African praise poems as biographical documents. Antjie Krog's poem 'Pryslid' (Praise Poem), written in reaction to Nelson Mandela's presidential inauguration (1994), is compared to two Xhosa praise poems ('izibongo') performed at the inauguration. This comparison makes an appreciation of Krog's poem as a praise poem possible. The three poems are specifically analysed as texts in which the biography of Mandela is both reproduced and created. From the analysis it becomes clear to what extent Krog applies the conventions and means of the traditional Xhosa

praise poem in her poem. Ultimately, the focus of the article is on the contribution Krog's poem makes not only to Mandela's biography, but also to the genre of the praise poem in South Africa and to South African literature. However, problematic aspects of Krog's use of the 'izibongo' tradition are also discussed, and a possible solution is suggested. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

#### 401 Verskynsel

*Die verskynsel van geweld : besinninge, analises, oplossings* / [gasred.: Fanie De Beer]. - Arcadia : Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns, 2007. - 136 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe, ISSN 0041-4751 ; jg. 47, nr. 4, supplement (Des. 2007)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvatting in het Engels en Afrikaans.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns het 'n simposium oor 'Kriminaliteit: oorsake, gevolge en oplossings' gereël in Junie 2007. Dit nommer versamelt een verskeidenheid artikels, waarvan sommige oorspronklik as referate by die simposium aangebied was. Kriminaliteit, en spesifiek die manifestasie daarvan in geweld, is betrag uit verskeie perspektiewe: Filosofiese besinning oor geweld: uitdagings aan informatiseringsstrategieë (C.S. de Beer); Téén die geweld: 'n dramatologiese perspektief (Danie Goosen); Geweld in Suid-Afrika: 'n psigoanalitiese perspektief (Bert Olivier); Apokalips nou of later? : Eben Venter se siening van die Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing in 'Horrelpoot' (2006) (Ina Gräbe); Behoeftebepaling by verkragters met die oog op die ontwikkeling van 'n intervensieprogram (Herman Strydom & Karen van der Berg); Opvoeder-tot-leerder seksuele teistering in sekondêre skole (Annamagriet de Wet & Izak Oosthuizen); Misdaadberiggewing in die pers: 'n weerspieëling van die werklikheid? (Maritha Snyman); Die brose wisselwerking tussen die (reg op) eierigting en die (falende) staat (Koos Malan). [Samevatting ASC Leiden]

#### 402 Viljoen, Louise

Antjie Krog en haar literêre moeders: die werking van 'n vroulike tradisie in die Afrikaanse poësie / Louise Viljoen - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2007), jg. 44, nr. 2, p. 5-28.

This article looks at the way South African poet Antjie Krog positions herself with regard to her female precursors or literary mothers in Afrikaans literature. The article first gives a survey of the different descriptions of the way in which literary tradition functions: the male-centred descriptions of T.S. Eliot and Harold Bloom, and descriptions of the way in which female literary tradition functions in the work of Virginia Woolf, Elaine Showalter, Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gubar, Margaret Homans, Dianne Sadoff and Naomi Hirsch.

This is followed by an investigation of Antjie Krog's relationship with the work of her biological mother Dot Serfontein who is also a writer, the way in which she signals a break with the male literary tradition in Afrikaans, her relationship with other female poets like Elisabeth Eybers and Ingrid Jonker, as well as with historical (female) figures like the 'voortrekkervrou' Susanna Smit and the British aristocrat Lady Anne Barnard, who wrote diaries, journals or letters. The conclusion is that the existing descriptions are not able to encompass Krog's complex relationship with her literary mothers: in her case the relationship with the female literary tradition includes connection as well as conflict and rejection. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

#### **403 Vincent, Louise**

Cutting tradition: the political regulation of traditional circumcision rites in South Africa's liberal democratic order / Louise Vincent - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 77-91.

Recent years have seen a rise in casualties among those participating in traditional Xhosa circumcision rites in South Africa. Since 1995 more than 6,000 boys have been admitted to Eastern Cape hospitals, more than 300 have died and 76 have had their genitalia amputated due to botched circumcisions. The State has responded by putting in place a variety of mechanisms to regulate the practice, most recently in the form of the 2005 Children's Bill which gives male children the right to refuse circumcision and makes those who circumcise a child against his will guilty of an offence punishable by imprisonment. Attempts by the State to regulate traditional practices have been met with outrage and resistance in some quarters. Rituals are commonly identified as mechanisms contributing to social order, maintaining the organization of groups into hierarchies, specifying the performance of roles linked to factors such as age and gender, renewing group unity and a means for the transmission of values across generations. But in a society so deeply penetrated by colonialism, apartheid and industrialization, as South Africa is, what role do these rites play in the contemporary context? In a liberal democratic constitutional State, social order is conceived as a contract between the individual and the State in which the State upholds the rights of individual citizens. The State, in this conception of order, is the sole source of social authority. Final recourse is to the impersonal mechanism of the constitution as interpreted by the courts. Traditional rituals seem to suggest alternative loci of authority and alternative conceptions of the production and maintenance of social order. As a result, they can be seen as threatening to the liberal democratic version of order. This article examines how these conflicting conceptions of authority and order have played



themselves out with regard to traditional circumcision in South Africa. Notes, ref., sum.  
[Journal abstract]

**404 Vincent, Louise**

Steve Biko and Stoned Cherrie: refashioning the body politic in democratic South Africa / Louise Vincent - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2007), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 80-93.

In contemporary South Africa, the politics of protest has given way to a new dynamic of black economic empowerment, the rise of a new black middle class and, with these, expressions of confident middle class black individuality. The mass character of politics prior to 1994 has given way to the more prosaic forms associated with a constitutional democracy. But there have also been ways in which these two tropes have melded. This article examines one particular fashion moment in contemporary South Africa: the employment of the image of martyr of the anti-apartheid movement, Steve Biko, on haute couture women's t-shirts by award-winning local fashion brand Stoned Cherrie. Stoned Cherrie's use of Steve Biko's image as a fashion accessory is provocative because it instigates a renegotiation of meaning both of the past (apartheid, anti-apartheid struggle and its heroes) and the present (femininity, African identity, the distinction between the public and the private, the body and the social). Conventional practices of interpreting both the feminine and the political are here challenged, giving rise to multiple possible readings - profaning Biko, making politics hip, fashioning the self, contesting dominant gender norms - which are difficult to order hierarchically or to reduce to a single overarching logic. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**405 Vosloo, Frances**

'Inhabiting' the translator's "habitus": Antjie Krog as translator / Frances Vosloo - In: *Current Writing*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 72-93.

Drawing on Bourdieu's concept of "habitus" and its applicability in the field of translation, this article discusses Antjie Krog's profile in the practice of translation in South Africa. Bourdieu's conceptualization of the relationship between the initiating activities of translators and the structures which constrain and enable them has proved useful for addressing the reproductive or transformative potential of acts of translation within particular sociohistorical contexts. The impact of the translator (i.e. Krog) and the complex networks in which she operates - the production and reproduction of textual and discursive practices in (the) literary system(s) in particular - form the basis of this study. Within the framework of Bourdieu's cultural field theory and polysystem theory (considering, in the present author's view, the differences between semi-compatible

frameworks), the contention of the article is that Krog's profile as translator is informed by her position as canonized poet and renowned writer in South Africa and internationally. To what extent her "habitus" as translator differs from or corresponds with her "habitus" as writer is therefore addressed, in addition to the position her translations as cultural products in a cultural repertoire hold within the Afrikaans and English literary systems in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**406 Wassermann, Johan**

'Sowing the seeds of rebellion' : Chief Bhambatha kaMancinza and the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902 / Johan Wassermann - In: *African Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 91-106.

The mere mention of the name of Bhambatha kaMancinza, chief of the Zondi people, and resident of the Umvoti district in Natal, conjures up memories of rebellion against the collection of the poll tax and other forms of colonial rule in South Africa. This paper examines Bhambatha's role, experiences and actions in the 1899-1902 Anglo-Boer War. It concludes that Bhambatha's offhand treatment by the Natal government during the Anglo-Boer War, his loyalty notwithstanding, was a contributory factor to his insurrectionary mindset in the postwar years, which led to his rebellion in 1906. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**407 Wessels, Michael**

Antjie Krog, Stephen Watson and the metaphysics of presence / Michael Wessels - In: *Current Writing*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 24-48.

In this paper the author explores some of the questions that follow from Stephen Watson's assertions that Antjie Krog's "The stars say 'tsau'" (2004) exhibits elements of plagiarism. In particular, the author examines different conceptions of originality that can be identified in Watson and Krog's statements concerning the reworking of the /Xam materials into poetry. In Watson's opinion, Krog's adaptations in poetry of the /Xam materials are so close to W. Bleek and L. Lloyd's prose originals, mostly published in "Specimens of Bushman Folklore" (1911), that they represent an illegitimate instance of borrowing. This charge implies that he sees his own volume of /Xam verse (1991) as original in its conception, which Krog disputes. The present author investigates the degree to which both Krog and Watson's writing on the /Xam displays an underlying assumption about origins and authenticity that accords with the "metaphysics of presence" that Jacques Derrida (1976) claims underlies Western thought. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**408 Wessels, Michael**

Myth of origin or play of difference: a discussion of two versions of the /Xam story of the origin of death / Michael Wessels - In: *Current Writing*: (2008), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 54-68.

This paper argues that some of the interpretation of the /Xam Bushmen narratives in the Bleek and Lloyd collection (1911) has emphasized their aetiological characteristics at the expense of their discursive and ideological properties. The identification of the stories as creation tales has formed an important part of the task of establishing a broader framework in which to understand the corpus as a whole. While this has been an essential project, it has produced certain assumptions about the narratives that need to be questioned more closely. It has also tended to suppress the significance of the differences between stories and between versions of the same story. The second part of the paper investigates these assertions in the course of a discussion of two versions of the well-known /Xam 'story of the origin of death'. It demonstrates that the differences between the two versions are as significant as their similarities, a phenomenon which is largely ignored when the story is considered as primarily aetiological. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**409 Wilbraham, Lindy**

Parental communication with children about sex in the South African HIV epidemic : raced, classed and cultural appropriations of Lovelines / Lindy Wilbraham - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 95-109.

Responsive to perceived high risk of HIV infection by sexually active youth, several South African sexual health-promotion campaigns have used media targeting mothers, instructing them on how sex should be talked about with their children to 'risk-proof' them. A Foucauldian approach to the normative apparatus of family-sexuality-risk finds mothers positioned as pivots between 'public' (health, economy, culture) and 'private' (family, childrearing, sex) apparatuses, tasked with appropriately socializing a new generation of sexually responsible, HIV-free citizens. This paper uses a reading of interactive discourse from (racially and gender) mixed groups of parents who, as professionals and postgraduate students in a university context, discussed their own childrearing practices in response to a particular didactic media text about sex-communication. In a way different from traditional media-reception studies, this discourse analytic reading of parents' engagement with risk-expertise examines how mothers especially are persuaded (or not) to adopt particular childrearing practices in the context of an HIV epidemic. Using a Foucauldian argument about subject positioning, the paper examines how the parents positioned themselves in relation to the expertise

offered in the stimulus material, as well as how they positioned one another during the group discussions. The analysis explores the partial buy-in to expert Western psychological techniques concerning talking with children about sex openly and often, and how this appropriation is negotiated in contextual family situations that are gendered, raced, classed and acculturated. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**410 Willemse, Hein**

Die Swart Afrikaanse skrywersimposium: oorspronge en konteks / Hein Willemse - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2007), jg. 44, nr. 2, p. 204-214.

This essay in modified form was presented at the Third Black Afrikaans Writers' Symposium held in 2005 at the University of the Western Cape, Bellville. It recounts the author's experiences that gave rise to the first symposium twenty years earlier. The relevance of black solidarity to the post-1976 generation of Black Afrikaans writers in South Africa is explored within the context of similar national and international debates in the 1970s and 1980s. The author argues that through the process of self-naming Black Afrikaans writers opened up possibilities of rethinking the place, role and contribution of black speakers of Afrikaans. In the past, Afrikaner nationalism propagated a monolithic perception of the Afrikaans language. Through its influence on Afrikaans language and literary studies the presence and contribution of black speakers were actively played down or silenced. The essay concludes with remarks on the re-negotiation of South African identities and the search for a broader Afrikaans ("n ruimer Afrikaans"). Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

**411 Wood, Lesley**

HIV- and AIDS-related (mis)perceptions and (non)responses of school principals in the Eastern Cape, South Africa / Lesley Wood and Paul Webb - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 111-121 : tab.

Despite various HIV and AIDS training programmes offered for educators by the South African Department of Education, little has been achieved at the level of management in terms of creating a wider understanding of the social and cultural complexities of the condition and its impact on the quality of teaching and learning. Specifically, there is a lack of developmental programmes to help school principals provide leadership that can ensure that teachers and children who live in a context affected by the disease will still find themselves in a school environment of quality, care and compassion. With this in mind, the authors conducted a qualitative enquiry among a sample of 12 school principals in the Eastern Cape Province in order to discover their perceptions about the

impacts of HIV and AIDS on their schools and to learn how they have responded to the corresponding challenges. The authors' intention was to use the findings primarily to inform the development of an academic programme and short courses to empower school principals and leadership in this regard, but the findings may also be relevant as a guide for research on a larger scale. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**412 Wylie, Dan**

'Now strangers walk in that place' : Antjie Krog, modernity, and the making of //Kabbo's story / Dan Wylie - In: *Current Writing*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 49-71.

Antjie Krog's treatment of testimonies from the Bleek and Lloyd Collection of /Xam (San) testimonies, "The stars say 'tsau'" (2004), belongs to a stream of such 'versions', beginning with Laurens van der Post and Eugène Marais and running through to modern poets, including Stephen Watson and Alan James. This article explores the dimensions of the displacements of modernity which have attracted these poets to the /Xam material, especially that of the informant //Kabbo. It argues that a certain commonality (sensations of internal exile informed by post-Darwinian thought as well as local history, and by nostalgia for a partly illusory construction of pre-modern and ecological wholeness) helps explain the attraction. While their 'versions' remain culturally problematic, tinted with 'anthropological' and 'neo-romantic' perspectives, they constitute, the article suggests, valid 'transcultural' re-creations, or co-creations, of continually emerging southern African modern identities. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**ISLANDS**

**GENERAL**

**413 Oraison, André**

Le nouveau statut sui generis des terres australes et antarctiques françaises établi par la loi ordinaire du 21 février 2007, "portant dispositions statutaires et institutionnelles relatives à l'outre-mer" : l'avènement d'une collectivité territoriale d'outre-mer atypique de la République en application de l'article additionnel 72-3 de la Constitution / par André Oraison - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 1, p. 31-75.

Au sein de la République française, l'île de la Réunion située dans l'océan Indien est un département d'outre-mer (DOM) et l'île de Mayotte fait partie des collectivités d'outre-mer. Les îles Éparses de l'océan Indien occidentale (Tromelin, Glorieuses, Juan de Nova,

Europa et Bassas da India), qui relevaient jusque là de la compétence personnelle du préfet de la Réunion, agissant "en tant que délégué du Gouvernement de la République", ont vu par un arrêté du 3 janvier 2005 leur administration être confiée au préfet, administrateur supérieur des Terres australes et antarctiques françaises (TAAF). Les TAAF se situent en dehors du binôme constitutionnel des DOM-COM défini en 2003. Dans un second temps, la loi du 21 février 2007 "portant dispositions statutaires et institutionnelles relatives à l'outre-mer" élargit l'assise territoriale des îles Éparses par un changement de leur statut interne. En effet, il a été conféré aux Terres australes et antarctiques françaises (TAAF) un statut nouveau: celui de collectivité territoriale sui generis de la République. Cet article analyse le statut constitutionnel et juridique des collectivités ultramarines françaises. L'article traite également de la question de l'applicabilité des lois et règlements dans ces îles, qui sont désormais rattachées au territoire des TAAF et soumises au principe de la spécialité législative alors qu'elles étaient soumises, au cours des quarante-six années écoulées, au principe contraire de l'identité législative. Il s'agit aussi de connaître les instances juridictionnelles compétentes pour appliquer la législation en vigueur sur le territoire des TAAF. Cette question est aussi d'importance du fait que ces îles sont convoitées depuis plusieurs décennies par les États environnants de la région, Madagascar et Maurice. Notes, réf., rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## COMOROS

### 414 Ninon, Joël

La dynamique urbaine à Mayotte: l'étalement de Mamoudzou et la "périphérisation" des centres petits-terriens / Joël Ninon - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 240, p. 305-318 : ill., fig.

Inscrite dans une démarche de départementalisation, la Collectivité départementale de Mayotte connaît depuis peu des transformations rapides et profondes. En effet, la perspective d'évolution statutaire en 2010 exige une nécessaire mise aux normes nationales et européennes en matière de développement et d'équipements. Celle-ci s'accompagne de mutations spatiales inégalement réparties sur les îles de Grande-Terre et de Petite-Terre. Ces transformations affectent essentiellement les agglomérations les plus importantes, en particulier le chef-lieu Mamoudzou, épice de d'une dynamique urbaine spatialement matérialisée par une extension périphérique de plus en plus prégnante. L'étalement urbain de Mamoudzou prend par ailleurs une forme originale sur Petite-Terre, dans la mesure où Dzaoudzi, initialement pôle de commandement de l'archipel, s'apparente de plus en plus à l'espace périurbain du chef-

lieu. Les nouveaux espaces créés suscitent de multiples interrogations quant à leurs principales caractéristiques, leurs modes de production, leurs contenus humain et économique ainsi que leurs conséquences sur l'aménagement du territoire et le développement durable. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## MADAGASCAR

### **415 Horning, Nadia Rabesahala**

Strong support for weak performance: donor competition in Madagascar / Nadia Rabesahala Horning - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 428, p. 405-431 : fig., graf., tab.

Since independence, Madagascar's ability to meet its development and environmental goals has remained weak. Yet Madagascar has never suffered a shortage of foreign assistance. What explains such a paradox? This article argues that the gap between foreign aid and development performance is rooted in donor competition to give aid for the purpose of advancing their foreign interests. In turn, the State exploits this donor competition to stay afloat. This process of exploiting aid creates a situation of mutual dependency between donors and the State. This is a departure from theories that attribute poor performance solely to recipient countries' aid dependency. The article examines State-donor relations in Madagascar's environmental sector in the past two decades. It suggests that influencing government policies (for donors) and resource capture and redistribution (for the State), rather than conservation per se, are the de facto goals of conservation politics. It then assesses the extent to which the dynamics of conservation politics apply beyond this specific arena. It concludes that what disables successful conservation and the development it should enable is neither the volume nor type of foreign aid but the absence of institutions that effectively align donor and State incentives with strong development performance. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **416 Rakoto Ramiarantsoa, Hervé**

Nuages, vents et pluies: scruter le "visage du firmament" en Imerina / Hervé Rakoto Ramiarantsoa et Daniel Peyrusaubes - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 240, p. 319-340 : ill., fig.

Une analyse physique du temps qu'il fait combinée à une étude de sa représentation par une approche "espace vécu" propose d'enrichir la compréhension de réalités à l'interface de la "nature" et de la société, sur les hautes terres centrales de Madagascar.

Le propos concerne une société centrée sur la riziculture inondée de bas fonds, les Merina, pour qui l'eau et le riz sont deux éléments inséparables "de la parcelle à la marmite". Les réflexions s'appuient sur quatre types de temps spécifiques déclinant les situations pluvieuses les plus fréquentes. Autant les caractéristiques climatiques de ces derniers sont précisées, autant l'étude de leurs perceptions en dévoile une dimension identitaire ainsi que l'accommodation des sociétés paysannes aux données du climat. Cette approche invite à reconnaître la pertinence des savoirs vernaculaires dans un cadre de développement "durable" qui veut accorder aux savoirs "locaux" une place importante dans son action. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## MAURITIUS

### **417 Goburdhun, Kaushik**

Enforcement of intellectual property rights : blessing or curse? : a perspective from Mauritius / Kaushik Goburdhun - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 131-142 : tab.

The Mauritian economy is facing serious economic difficulties, and the government is being pressurized to maintain the competitive edge of various industries by giving a panoply of incentives, including laws and institutions that can effectively protect intellectual property rights, to the business community, both local and foreign. This paper examines the issues of intellectual property rights in Mauritius by first surveying the main economic challenges of Mauritius, particularly the need for increased foreign investment to maintain growth, and then by discussing the various intellectual property laws enacted since the adhesion of Mauritius to the World Trade Organisation (WTO). It examines the harsh response of the law enforcement institutions and the heavy price that weaker and more vulnerable people have had to pay and queries whether Mauritius implemented the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement mainly in order to benefit from the (US) African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The paper argues that, while the enforcement of intellectual property rights may send a positive signal to potential investors, it may also make it harder for weaker segments of the population to sustain a decent livelihood. It is proposed that the law may have to be changed to allow courts to take into account the social circumstances of a person breaching the provisions of intellectual property legislation. The role of the courts should not simply be one of inflicting punishment; they should also be capable of fostering a sense of responsibility and accountability on the part of offenders. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]



**418 Gunpath, Rajendra Parsad**

Le maintien du Comité judiciaire du Conseil privé dans les États souverains et judiciairement indépendants : le cas de l'île Maurice / par Rajendra Parsad Gunpath - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 1, p. 76-94.

Le présent article traite de la possibilité de pourvoi devant le Comité judiciaire du Conseil privé (héritage du système judiciaire de la monarchie britannique), maintenu dans la République de l'île Maurice, pays indépendant, pour faire appel de certaines décisions de la Cour Suprême locale dans les questions relatives aux droits de l'homme. On constate que de plus en plus de ressortissants mauriciens, et qui le plus souvent ont la double nationalité, font appel devant la Cour européenne des droits de l'homme. Parmi les questions qui se posent devant la complexité de ce mécanisme juridique, la plus pertinente est de savoir comment maintenir le Comité judiciaire du Conseil privé comme une juridiction d'outre-mer, tout en préservant la souveraineté des tribunaux nationaux. Pour préserver la souveraineté des tribunaux nationaux tout en maintenant un pourvoi devant le Comité judiciaire du Conseil privé, un certain contrôle s'avère nécessaire. Il prend alors la forme d'un contrôle de constitutionnalité exercé par la Cour suprême (première partie) d'une part, avec l'applicabilité du contrôle de constitutionnalité par la Cour suprême (deuxième partie) de l'autre. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**419 Magnan, Alexandre**

Tourisme et réserves d'espaces pour les pratiques locales sur les littoraux de l'île Maurice / Alexandre Magnan - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 240, p. 341-372 : ill., fig., graf., tab.

L'objectif de ce texte est de montrer comment le tourisme a permis une revalorisation au sein de la population mauricienne de l'image du littoral, historiquement considéré comme une marge économique et culturelle. Il en est résulté une appropriation locale montante sous la forme, d'une part, d'une affirmation des pratiques de bord de mer et, d'autre part, d'une urbanisation littorale progressive. Si les ambitions touristiques et les dynamiques locales s'entendent aujourd'hui relativement quant au partage de l'espace plage, objet de toutes les convoitises, quelques chevauchements d'intérêt émergent depuis une décennie de la raréfaction progressive des sites de qualité encore disponibles. Se pose alors la question, pour la décennie à venir, des réserves en espaces littoraux qui s'offrent à l'appétit croissant des Mauriciens pour les loisirs de rivage, le phénomène touristique étant toujours en phase d'expansion. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

RÉUNION

**420 Naria, Olivier**

Les variations spatiales du financement des politiques publiques sportives des communes de la Réunion / Olivier Naria - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 240, p. 281-304 : fig., krt.

L'analyse du financement des politiques publiques sportives des communes réunionnaises montre des comportements spatiaux au caractère versatile. Au-delà du constat des faits, la décision politique en la matière est intimement liée aux contextes socio-économique, urbain, démographique et aux besoins de la population des communes. Cette vision de l'engagement des budgets sportifs apporte des éclairages sur l'action de la politique publique. En raison d'un contexte socio-économique stigmatisé par des pathologies sociales lourdes et d'une forte population jeune, on aurait pu s'attendre à un financement soutenu des politiques publiques sportives locales. Cependant force est de constater que ce domaine constitue un secteur secondaire des priorités politiques. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**421 Réunion**

*La Réunion et l'océan Indien : de la décolonisation au XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle : actes du colloque de Saint-Denis de La Réunion* / sous la dir. de Yvan Combeau ; avec la collab. de Didier Galibert. - Paris : Les Indes Savantes, 2007. - 260 p. : krt., tab. ; 25 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 978-2-8465-4171-8

Cet ouvrage rassemble les textes de contributions, en français et en anglais, à un colloque tenu à Saint-Denis les 23-25 octobre 2006 sur l'histoire de la décolonisation de l'île de La Réunion et sa place dans l'océan Indien. Les textes des contributions sont regroupés autour des thèmes des décolonisations à Madagascar, aux Comores et à l'île Maurice (Didier Galibert, Mahmoud Ibrahim, L.J. Chan Low); des décolonisations au Mozambique, en Afrique du Sud, en Inde, au Sri Lanka et en Australie (Patrick Rankhumise, Jacques Weber, Nira Wickramasinghe, Jérôme Dorvidal); de la départementalisation à La Réunion (Claude Wanquet, Prosper Ève; Frédéric Sauvageot, Gwenhaël Ponnau, Tony Bonnaud, Bruno Clément-Bollée); des enjeux politiques, économiques et géostratégiques des rapports de La Réunion avec la métropole (Yvan Combeau, Nivoelisa Galibert, Gilles Gauvin, Françoise Vergès, Geoffroy Géraud). [Résumé ASC Leiden]