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Number 30, 2010

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Abstracts produced by
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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 library of the African Studies Centre in Leiden, The Netherlands.

New features

Following recommendations from a survey among subscribers to the *ASA Online* mailing list in 2008/09, various improvements have been made to *ASA Online*. The navigation and search facilities have been enhanced and a link to full text has been included when available.

It is now possible to navigate within *ASA Online* directly

- from the table of contents to the corresponding page
- from an entry number in the subject and author indexes to the page where the bibliographic description and abstract can be found
- from the country name in the geographical index to the corresponding section of the abstracts and from the entry number to the page containing the bibliographic description and abstract
- from the bibliographic description via the ASCLink to the full text of an article or publication if available (subject to access restrictions)

Another new feature is the inclusion of descriptors from the ASC African Studies Thesaurus for each entry. Each descriptor is linked to a search query in the online catalogue of the ASC library.

Coverage

ASA Online covers edited works (up to 60 in each issue) and journals in the field of African studies. Some 240 journals are systematically scanned. Just over half are English-language journals, just under a quarter are French, and the rest are German, Afrikaans, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese. Some 40 percent of the journals are published in Africa. Newspapers and weeklies, popular magazines, current affairs bulletins, statistical digests, directories, annual reports and newsletters are 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 online catalogue of the ASC Library at <http://opc4-ascl.pica.nl/DB=3/LNG=EN/>

To be selected for abstracting/indexing an article must be at least three to four pages long and have been published in the past two years. In a few cases, an article may be excluded on the grounds of subject if this is marginal to the ASC library's collection profile. Articles in the field of literature dealing with only one work are normally not selected. This also applies to purely descriptive articles

EDITORIAL POLICY

covering current political/economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated. Review articles and book reviews are not covered.

Contents and arrangement

ASA Online is published four times a year. Each issue contains up to 400 entries, numbered sequentially and arranged geographically according to the broad regions of Africa: Northeast, West, West Central, East, Southeast Central and Southern Africa, and the Indian Ocean islands. There is also a general section for entries whose scope extends beyond Africa, as well as sections dealing with Africa and with sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. Within the regional sections, 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 a bibliographic description together with English-language descriptors from the ASC African Studies Thesaurus and an abstract in the language of the original document. The abstract covers the essentials of the publication, generally including a description of subject and purpose, disciplinary approach, nature of the research and source materials. Where applicable an indication of the time period, specific geographical information, as well as the names of persons, languages and ethnic groups, are included.

Indexes and list of sources

Each issue of *ASA Online* contains a geographical index, a subject index, and an author index, all referring to entry number. The subject index is self-devised and is intended as a first and global indication of subjects 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.

Entries included under more than one country heading are listed in the geographical index under each country. The subject and author indexes list the entry only once, the first time it appears.

In addition, each issue of *ASA Online* contains a list of periodicals abstracted, indicating the issues which have been covered. A list of all periodicals regularly scanned for abstracting or indexing is available on the ASC website at: <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Library/Abstracts/>

Comments or suggestions can be sent to the editors at asclibrary@ascleiden.nl

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- Africa / International African Institute* = ISSN 0001-9720. - Edinburgh
Vol. 79, no. 3 (2009)
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- African affairs* = ISSN 0001-9909. - Oxford [etc.]
Vol. 108, no. 432 (2009)
- African historical review* = ISSN 1753-2523. - Pretoria
Vol. 40, no. 2 (2008)
- African performance review* = ISSN 1753-5964. - London
Vol. 2, no. 2/3 (2008)
- African research and documentation* = ISSN 0305-862X (verbeterd). - London
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No. 49 (2009); no. 50 (2009)
- Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer* = ISSN 0001-4176. -
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Vol. 54, no. 2 (2008)
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- Canadian journal of African studies* = ISSN 0008-3968. - Toronto
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- Eastern Africa social science research review* = ISSN 1027-1775. - Addis Ababa
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Vol. 30, no. 1 (2009)
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- Éthiopiennes* = ISSN 0850-2005. - Dakar
No. 82 (2009)

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No. 27 (2009)

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Vol. 38, no. 3 (2009)

Ghana bulletin of theology = ISSN 0855-7942. - Legon
N.s., vol. 3 (2008)

International journal of African historical studies = ISSN 0361-7882. - Boston, Mass
Vol. 42, no. 1 (2009)

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Vol. 22, no. 1 (2009)

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Vol. 1, no. 2 (2008); vol. 1, no. 3 (2008)

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Vol. 1, no. 1 (2009)

Journal of African history = ISSN 0021-8537. - Cambridge [etc.]
Vol. 50, no. 1 (2009)

Journal of eastern African studies = ISSN 1753-1055. - Abingdon
Vol. 3, no. 2 (2009)

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Vol. 47, no. 3 (2009)

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Vol. 17 (2008)

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Vol. 15, no. 1 (2008); vol. 15, no. 2 (2008)

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Vol. 39, no. 2 (2009)

Journal of social development in Africa = ISSN 1012-1080. - Harare
Vol. 23, no. 1 (2008); vol. 23, no. 2 (2008)

Journal of Southern African studies = ISSN 0305-7070. - Abingdon
Vol. 35, no. 1 (2009); vol. 35, no. 2 (2009); vol. 35, no. 3 (2009)

New contree. - Mmabatho
No. 51 (2006); no. 52 (2006); no. 53 (2007); no. 54 (2007)

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N.s. vol. 10, no. 2 (2003); n.s. vol. 10, no. 3 (2003)

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Vol. 40, no. 3 (2009)

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No. 124 (2008)

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Année 63, no. 3 (2009)

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No. 66/67 (2008); no. 68 (2008)

Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe = ISSN 0041-4751. - Arcadia
Jg. 48, nr. 4 (2008)

Urban forum = ISSN 1015-3802. - Dordrecht
Vol. 20, no. 2 (2009); vol. 20, no. 3 (2009)

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1 Akouété Akué, Michel

Engagement des clubs OHADA et la société civile au service de l'OHADA / par Michel Akouété Akué - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 612-622 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: world; Sub-Saharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; international law; OHADA; associations.

La première Université d'été OHADA s'est déroulée du 1er au 3 juillet 2008 à Orléans (France). L'histoire des clubs OHADA est liée à celle de l'Association pour l'unification du droit en Afrique UNIDA basée à Paris, mais qui a créé un maillage dans le monde entier. Les clubs OHADA sont des initiatives privées. Il y en a 53 aujourd'hui, répartis partout dans le monde, mais dont le plus gros contingent est en Afrique. Ce texte pose la question du positionnement des clubs OHADA vis-à-vis du droit OHADA, de leur action et de leurs perspectives d'avenir: dix ans après la mise en vigueur des Actes uniformes, l'heure n'est plus à la sensibilisation, il est temps de passer au stade de la formation. En annexe se trouvent les adresses des clubs OHADA. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

2 Gibert, Marie-Pierre

Inspiration triangulaire : musique, tourisme et développement à Madagascar / Marie-Pierre Gibert & Ulrike Hanna Meinhof - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 227-256.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; Europe; tourism; aid workers; musicians; NGO.

Cet article explore les relations complexes liant musique, tourisme et développement à Madagascar et en Europe. Trois parcours de "développeurs" sont analysés, où se construisent des relations d'échange et de soutien mutuel entre musiciens et organisations humanitaires et dans lesquels le tourisme a tantôt joué le rôle de déclencheur, tantôt au contraire découle de cette rencontre entre membres d'une ONG et artistes. Les auteurs font l'hypothèse que l'arrivée dans le duo développement-tourisme d'une troisième dimension, celle des pratiques culturelles (ici la musique), et plus particulièrement de leurs acteurs, les musiciens, permet de dépasser les incompréhensions entre membres d'une ONG venus d'Europe et les populations malgaches qu'ils sont venus aider. Ce triangle de support mutuel permet de rééquilibrer - en partie au moins - les inégalités inévitablement créées par ces pratiques d'aide à sens unique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

3 Igweonu, Kene

Re/negotiating interculturalism: Africa in Caribbean dance performances / Kene Igweonu - In: *African Performance Review*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 2/3, p. 103-124.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Caribbean; dance; Afro-Caribbeans; African culture; culture contact.

This paper examines the enduring influence of Africa on African-Caribbean culture and performance traditions, underscoring the need to recognize African-Caribbean culture as a unique cultural manifestation by drawing on Joseph Roach's concept of the circum-Atlantic. It renegotiates intercultural theory, vis-à-vis the cultural exchange between Africa and the Caribbean. At the same time, it examines how African-Caribbean performances challenge the notion of African authenticity, while retaining a genealogical link to its African past. It is hoped that the discussion of African dance in a trans-national context would clarify the treatment of the term intercultural, particularly ways in which trans-national dispersions of African forms have taken them in new directions. The paper underlines the compelling link between African and African-Caribbean performance aesthetics, but also presents a situation in which notions of own and foreign are both dispelled in performance. It also attempts to develop Osita Okagbue's vision of a new intercultural critical terminology that will be useful in describing the unique interaction between African and African-Caribbean performance cultures through a proposed notion of interactional diffusion. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

4 Jones, John F.

Training for human security / John F. Jones & Asfaw Kumssa - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 9-31.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; world; human security; vocational education; capacity building; UN; regional development.

This paper examines the trainers, trainees and training methods of human security. Case examples are drawn from different regions around the globe, with particular emphasis on Africa and the Africa Office of the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) in Nairobi, Kenya. The paper explores the scope of training, national and regional approaches, the choice of training methods, including distance training, micro-credit instruction, and ICT skill acquisition. Particular attention is given to the regionalization of training in the United Nations. The initiative for much of the training in human security has taken place in the UNCRD in Nagoya, Japan. The human security training concept is relatively recent, and owes its history and practice to any number of traditional disciplines and research streams. Likewise, the sponsors and funders of training are multiple - international associations, UN member organizations, NGOs and community-based agencies, all with their own priorities and training infrastructures. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

5 Kandji, Mamadou

Women's studies, diasporas and cultural diversity : essays in literary criticism and culture / ed. by Mamadou Kandji. - Dakar : Dakar University Press, 2008. - 431 p. ; 24 cm. - (Collection bridges ; no. 12) - Bevat tekst in het Engels en Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2913184421

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Caribbean; Great Britain; United States; literature; women; diasporas; literary criticism.

This collection of 24 essays (14 in English, 10 in French) is arranged in three "chapters" or parts. The extended notion of cultural diversity permeates almost all. Part 1 covers a wide range of literary topics relating to African Anglophone and British literatures, with emphasis on the status of women. It mainly addresses fiction produced by such writers as Alex La Guma, Wole Soyinka, Elechi Amadi, John Nkengasong, Buchi Emecheta, Gloria Naylor and Margaret Drabble. The second part includes 8 essays, most of which focus on Caribbean, African American and other diaspora literatures, with a few contributions on comparative literature. This section encompasses female writers such as Jean Rhys, Simone Schwarz-Bart, Jamaica Kincaid and Toni Morrison, and male writers such as Wole Soyinka, Langston Hughes, Léopold Sédar Senghor and John Maxwell Coetzee. The third and final part focuses on Ann Petry, Chinua Achebe, Ousmane Sembene, Aminata Sow Fall, British novelist John Fowles, and the playwrights William Shakespeare and Sarah Kane. It also includes essays on the cultural history of the British presence in Africa, the influence of feminism on social work or social welfare, and the impact of Anglo-American culture on contemporary Africa. Contributors: Baydallaye Kane, Amadou Bissiri, Alfred Kiema, Eugène Ngezem, Mame couna Diaw, Moussa Kambiré, Daouda Loum, Yankhoba Seydi, Augustin Ainamon, Adama Coly, Ibrahima Ndiaye, Mamdou Kandji, Daouda Coulibaly, Minata Koné, Alioune Badara Kandji, Mariame Wane-Ly, Cousson Traoré, Eldred Ibibiem Green, Aliou Sow, Cheikh Kandji, Ousmane Aly Pame, Mody Sidibé, Kouamé Sayni, Louis Thomas, Ciss, Konan Amani. [ASC Leiden abstract]

6 Mubiala, Mutoy

L'action en faveur du développement pour la défense des droits de l'homme / par Mutoy Mubiala - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 628-637.

ASC Subject Headings: world; Sub-Saharan Africa; human rights; development projects; UN.

Le développement et les droits de l'homme sont étroitement liés. L'Organisation des Nations unies a conçu une nouvelle approche de développement fondé sur les droits de l'homme. Selon cette démarche, les agences de développement de l'ONU devraient fixer, formuler et évaluer leurs programmes et activités dans la perspective de l'impact de ceux-ci

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sur l'amélioration de la situation des droits de l'homme dans les pays hôtes et de la conformité subséquente avec les instruments en rapport avec les droits de l'homme qui auront été ratifiés par ces pays. En conséquence, le support au renforcement des systèmes nationaux de protection des droits de l'homme vise à promouvoir la règle de droit, et est vu comme une condition nécessaire au développement durable et à l'état de paix. L'auteur donne des exemples d'intégration des droits de l'homme dans des programmes et activités d'appui destinés à différents pays d'Afrique comme la Mauritanie, le Mali, le Rwanda et les pays de la région des Grands Lacs, le Niger, la Guinée. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

7 Okoth, Pontian Godfrey

Peace and conflict studies in a global context / ed. by Pontian Godfrey Okoth. - Kakamega : Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology Press in collaboration with Scholarly Open Press, 2008. - X, 181 p. : tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9966779027

ASC Subject Headings: world; Africa; Kenya; peace studies; conflict; conflict resolution.

The fourteen chapters in this collective publication discuss issues related to peace and conflict studies. These include definitions, concepts, perspectives and strategies of peace and conflict studies; the nature, role, causes and types of conflicts; actors in conflict and conflict mapping; approaches to conflict management and responses to conflict situations; peacebuilding, peacekeeping and peace enforcement; terror-phobia as the cornerstone of American post September 11, 2001, Africa policy; international mediation and peace management. Examples are drawn from the global, regional, national and local levels. Specific African examples include Sudan and the Great Lakes region, as well as a chapter on international mediation of the Kenyan post-2007 election crisis. The chapters are based on selected seminar papers presented by doctoral students at the Centre for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance, Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology, Kakamega, Kenya, during the 2006/2007 academic year. Contributors: Alfred Sikuku Kamoet, Collins Kizito Matemba, Pontian Godfrey Okoth, Tabitha Wawira Mwaniki. [ASC Leiden abstract]

8 Sow, Fatou

La recherche féministe francophone : langue, identités et enjeux / sous la dir. de Fatou Sow. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2009. - 680 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Proceedings of a conference held in Dakar, Senegal in 1999. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811102779

ASC Subject Headings: world; West Africa; French-speaking Africa; gender studies; women; identity; feminism; images; body; women writers; conference papers (form); 1999.

Dans ce volume sont rassemblées des communications qui ont été présentées au cours d'un colloque international consacré à la recherche féministe dans la francophonie plurielle, et qui s'est déroulé à Dakar (Sénégal) du 17 au 21 mai 1999. Il s'agissait principalement de tenir un débat féministe pluraliste, dans une université africaine de l'espace francophone, de façon à rassembler un large nombre de voix pour rendre compte de leurs diverses expériences historiques, politiques et socioculturelles. Les thèmes discutés se réfèrent principalement aux représentations, théories et pratiques féministes dans un espace linguistique commun et pourtant aussi pluriel, à l'écriture des femmes sur les femmes, au sexe du politique, au corps qui est vu comme politique, à la construction des identités sexuées dans le monde de l'éducation et du travail. Auteurs: H. Acacha, G. Adamson, E. Annan Yao, N. Barkallil, P. Barthélémy, S. Batibonak, C. Boidard Boisson, P. Bouchard, J.-Cl. St-Amant et M. Gauvin, K. Bouwer, A. Brenes Correa, S. Dayan Herzbrun, R. Diagne, A. Diaw, I. Diaz Narbonna, F. Diop, M. Dumais, M. Ferrand, Cl. Fisher, S. Frigon, J. d'Arc Gaudet et C. Lapointe, C. Gendron, P. Ghorayshi, N. S. Guèye et M. Sall, G. Guindon, C. P. Koita, J. Hale, M. Ilboudo, E. Khaznadar, L. Kesteloot et A. Gougombé, F. Kinda Badini, L. Kurtzman, L. Labidi, I. Lagun, Y. Le Quentrec et A. Rieu, H. Lee Gosselin, Ch. Makward, T. Navarro Swain, S. Niang Diallo, S. Pelletier, B. Romagnan, P. Roux, C. Sabourin, Z. Samandi, M.-L. et C. Semblat, C. Slawy Sutton, F. Sorieul, F. Sow, M.-B. Tahon, S. N. Traoré, M. Tremblay, J. Vitiello. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

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9 Africa

Africa. - Philadelphia, PA : Current History, 2008. - p. 147-192. : krt. ; 28 cm. - (Current history, ISSN 0011-3530 ; vol. 107, no. 708) - Omslagtitel. - Met noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Algeria; Ethiopia; Kenya; Nigeria; South Africa; politics; political conditions.

The articles in this issue of 'Current History' on Africa range from Algeria to South Africa, via Ethiopia and Nigeria, covering post-election predicaments, crisis points, and politics as usual: Will the Kenya settlement hold? (Joel D. Barkan on the violent aftermath of the December 2007 elections in Kenya and the power-sharing pact between President Mwai Kibaki and opposition leader Raila Odinga) - Ethiopia's convergence of crises (Terrence Lyons on the internal and regional crises facing the fragile regime in Ethiopia) - South Africa after the age of heroes (Jeffrey Herbst on Jacob Zuma, the new leader of the African National Congress) - Nigeria confronts Obasanjo's legacy (Richard Joseph and Darren Kew on the problems facing Nigeria's new president, Umaru Musa Yar'Adua) - Algeria in limbo:

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stable now, but still underperforming (William B. Quandt on the political and economic situation in Algeria) - Africa's religious resurgence and the politics of good and evil (Stephen Ellis and Gerrie ter Haar on religion and politics in Africa) - The problem with peacekeeping (François Grignon and Daniela Krosiak on the failure of peacekeeping missions to protect civilians in the absence of political settlements in Sudan, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia and elsewhere). [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 Ambani, J. Osogo

Judiciary Watch report : readings on the rule of law in Africa / ed. by J. Osogo Ambani. - Nairobi : Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists, 2008. - X, 315 p. ; 21 cm. - (Judiciary Watch series ; vol. 7) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9966958304

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; rule of law; corruption; violence; social and economic rights; civil society.

Notwithstanding the obtaining vicissitudes, African States do have constitutional dispensations in line with the rule of law. There is an attempt to observe constitutionalism, together with related principles such as the separation of powers and the rule of law. The introductory chapter traces the concept of the rule of law to the Westminster constitutional set-up before relating it to Africa's context. It provides the conceptual framework within which the succeeding chapters are anchored. These discuss various aspects of the African State, in particular the State in Kenya, through the prism of the doctrine of the rule of law: judicial independence, corruption, gender equality and the socioeconomic rights discourse, violence and anarchy, fiscal and economic policy, as well as the role of civil society organizations in democracy. Contributors: Ibrahim Kabole Alubala, J. Osogo Ambani, Naomi Barasa, Edwin Bikundo, Joseph B. Diescho, Samuel M. Kimeu, Okalle Makanda, Gladys Mirugi-Mukundi, A.M. Mumbi, Githii Mweru, Leon Wessels. [ASC Leiden abstract]

11 Amuwo, Adekunle

Civil society, governance and regional integration in Africa / ed. by Adekunle Amuwo, Hippolyt A.S. Pul, Irene Omolola Adadevoh. - Nairobi : Development Policy Management Forum (DPMF), 2009. - XII, 388 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9966726624

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; civil society; governance; economic integration; conference papers (form); 2006.

Civil society organizations, governance and regional integration are seen as interlinked and it is the positive impact of this linkage which is the focus of the present collective publication. The researchers met at a conference in Addis Ababa organized by the Development Policy Management Forum (DPMF) on 27-29 March 2006. Their contributions

are arranged in three parts. Part 1 (6 chapters) deals with conceptual, theoretical, methodological and historical issues on the broad theme of civil society, governance and regional integration in Africa. Part 2 (9 chapters) examines various dimensions of the politics of development and integration. The section includes case studies of the use of indigenous knowledge to strengthen local governance and development in Nigeria, the dependency of African NGOs on external funding and the impact on financial governance and donor evaluation of their performance, NEPAD's role in development, the functionality of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the engagement of NGOs in Zimbabwe in World Trade Organization issues, empowering young people in Kenya through civic service, the problems of Nigeria's police force and the role of community-based security institutions, and public-private partnerships for service delivery (water supply and sanitation). Part 3 (3 chapters) looks at integration theory and processes as well as the desirability of a training programme in African integration. Contributors: Irene Omolola Adadevoh, Olutayo Charles Adesina, S.R. Akinola, John Akokpari, Adekunle Amuwo, Nicodemus Fru Awasom, Blessings Chinsinga, Faith Kisinga, Charity Manyeruke, O.J. Ming'ala, Morrison Muleri, Susan Waiyego Mwangi, Orji Nkwachukwu, Geoffrey I. Nwaka, C.M. Nyamai, Laury L. Ocen, Raphael Ogom, C. Phillip, Hippolyt A.S. Pul, Pantaleon N. Shoki. [ASC Leiden abstract]

12 Arku, Godwin

Rapidly growing African cities need to adopt smart growth policies to solve urban development concerns / Godwin Arku - In: *Urban Forum*: (2009), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 253-270 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; urban planning; physical planning; urbanization; sustainable development.

This paper reviews the smart growth concept- and identity-specific principles that could be adopted by rapidly growing African cities. Given the macroeconomic reform changes over the last two decades and given the persistently high natural population growth and continuous influx of rural residents to urban areas, the application of these principles may ensure sustainable urban development. The main assertion of the paper is that due to the rapid spatial expansion of major African cities in recent years, a more informed and thoughtful approach to urban development is needed to achieve efficiency and long-term sustainability. The current urban development pattern, which is dominated by unlimited outward extension, low-density residential developments, and haphazard patterns, is unacceptable. This pattern is destroying prime agricultural and environmentally sensitive lands, while increasing air pollution and traffic congestion. The paper suggests that these problems can be addressed by the adoption of smart growth principles. Smart growth principles promote compact urban development by concentrating growth in existing urban areas. The principles also encourage creating a strong municipal government with the

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authority to implement land-use legislation and regulations, developing a comprehensive physical plan to guide the location and timing of development, committing strongly to manage urban areas, and providing a wide range of housing choices that are affordable to residents of various incomes, ages, and lifestyles. The central idea of smart growth is that structured and strategic planning supports economic growth, addresses community needs, and protects the environment. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

13 Astier, Pierre

Découvertes : 20 auteurs du Sud / sélection par: Pierre Astier ... [et al.]. - Paris : Culturesfrance, 2008. - 142 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Cultures sud, ISSN 0755-3854 ; no. 170) - Omslagtitel. - Met noten.

ISBN 9782917195048

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; novels; poetry; French language.

Ce numéro s'efforce d'identifier, parmi les publications en langue française reçues depuis l'Afrique, la Caraïbe et l'océan Indien, vingt auteurs talentueux, distingués à l'intérieur des frontières de leur propre territoire, et qui, pionniers ou peu lus en France, attestent néanmoins de la grande vitalité de la création littéraire et de la fiction, ainsi que de l'existence manifeste d'une édition Sud-Sud. Parmi eux, les écrivains provenant du continent africain sont: Séverin-Céile Abéga (Cameroun, décédé en 2008), Jacques-Prosper Bazié (Burkina Faso), Ali Bécheur (Tunisie), Sirafily Diango (Mali), Jean Divassa Nyama (Gabon), Boubou Hama (Niger), Flore Hazoumé (Côte d'Ivoire), Yusuf Kadel (Maurice), Albakaye Ousmane Kounta (Mali), Driss Ksikes (Maroc), Mathias Kyelem (Burkina Faso), Adlène Meddi (Algérie), Noël Nétonon Ndjékéry (Tchad), Johary Ravaloson (la Réunion), Paul Lomami Tchibamba (République démocratique du Congo), Batukezanga Zamenga (République démocratique du Congo). Le numéro se clôt sur une section avec la rubrique d'actualités et de notes de lecture. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

14 Beyerlin, Ulrich

Perspectives on nature protection in Africa: the 2003 Maputo Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources / Ulrich Beyerlin and Vanessa Holzer - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 1-27.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; nature conservation; environmental law; African agreements; 2003.

The Revised African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (or the Maputo Convention) was adopted on 11 July 2003 by the Assembly of Heads of States and Governments of the African Union. It revises the 1968 Algiers Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. This article analyses the Maputo Convention from the point of view of international environmental law. It puts the Convention into its historical and conceptual perspective and draws attention to two noteworthy

features of the Convention: the prominent role of sustainable development throughout the Convention and the promotion of the participation of various stakeholders in environmental matters. It concludes that the Maputo Convention typifies a paradigm shift in international environmental law from strict preservation to sustainable use of natural resources with a view to reconciling economic development and environmental protection. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

15 Colenso, Gwilym

New light on the Pan-African Association: part I ; part II / by Gwilym Colenso and Christopher Saunders - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2008), no. 107, p. 27-45. No. 208, p. 89-109 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; pan-Africanism; conferences; 1900.

The Pan-African conference held in London in 1900 was a key moment in the early history of Pan-Africanism. Though the Pan African Association (PAA) that emerged from it was short lived, the conference was the precursor of subsequent Pan-African conferences or congresses, and it established the idea, basic to Pan-Africanism, of African people and people of African descent uniting globally and leading the movement for their own liberation. Earlier accounts have often identified the treasurer of the PAA as Robert John Colenso, the eldest son of Bishop Colenso of Natal (South Africa). Drawing on documents in the Colenso papers held at the Bodleian Library of Commonwealth and African Studies at Rhodes House in Oxford, this article shows that, contrary to these views, Robert Colenso did not play a prominent role in the PAA. His brother Frank was its treasurer. The first part of this article examines why this error occurred and discusses the role of Frank Colenso in the PAA. The second part deals with the role played by Frank Colenso in the dissolution of the PAA in 1901 while its secretary, Henry Sylvester Williams, was in the Caribbean. It also throws new light on the attempt by Williams to revive the organization. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

16 Du Pisani, J.A.

One-way traffic or highway to mutual benefit? : part 1, China and Africa in the era of Mao Zedong : part 2, China and Africa since 1976 / J.A. Du Pisani - In: *New Contree*: (2006), no. 52, p. 1-23. No. 53 (2007), p. 1-28 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; international economic relations; foreign policy.

The period since the People's Republic of China launched its new Africa policy in January 2006 has seen a strengthening of diplomatic and economic relations between China and the African continent. In this two-part article, the development of China-Africa relations since 1949 is investigated from a historical perspective. The first part of the article deals with Chinese relations with Africa during the reign of Mao Zedong (the so-called "first

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wave") and the second part with relations after the Mao era (the "second wave"). Trends, patterns, continuities and discontinuities between the two "waves" are analysed to put the current relations between China and Africa in their proper historical and international relations context. Ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

17 Dubey, Ajay

Trends in Indo-African relations / [ed.] by Ajay Dubey. - New Delhi : Manas Publications, cop. 2010. - 355 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 9788170493594

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Northern Africa; Northeast Africa; French-speaking Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ethiopia; South Africa; Sudan; Zambia; India; international economic relations; international cooperation; international relations; conference papers (form); 2004.

Over the years Indo-African relations have moved from a period of high political and diplomatic solidarity to a more material, concrete and pragmatic partnership. This volume comprises papers presented at an international seminar on emerging trends in Indo-African relations organized by the African Studies Association of India (New Delhi, 2004). The papers deal with various aspects of the changing relations between India and Africa in the politico-diplomatic, economic, strategic and cultural context. Several chapters cover India's relations with a specific region or country: francophone Africa, North Africa, Sudan, Ethiopia, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Horn of Africa, and South Africa. There are also separate chapters on Indian communities in Africa and the mutual perceptions Africans and Indians have of each other, "Hindu" dance groups and Indophily in Senegal, and how to make the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) work by using a mixture of peer pressure and sanctions. Contributors: Parvathi Vasudevan, B.P. Dhaka, R.L. Chawla, Vidhan Pathak, Aparajita Biswas, Ajay Dubey, J.P. Sharma, Jaffar Mirghani, K. Mathews, Euston K. Chiputa, Mwamba-Tshibangu, Nivedita Ray, Usha Shuykla, Vyacheslavc Usov, Gwenda Van der Steene, Zein Kebonang. [ASC Leiden abstract]

18 Dubey, Ajay

Indian diaspora in Africa : a comparative perspective / [ed. by] Ajay Dubey. - New Delhi : MD Publications, 2010. - (XVIII), 241 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 9788175332324

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; India; Indians; diasporas.

Eight percent of the global Indian diaspora is located in Africa. People of Indian Origin (PIO) migrated in different capacities - as free passengers, traders, indentured workers, professionals, and businessmen, but most of them were indentured and construction workers who went during the colonial period. They came from different parts of India and today represent a microcosm of Indian diversity based on region, language, religion, caste

and ethnicity. This collective volume aims to capture this diversity. An introductory chapter on the Indian diaspora in Africa (Ajay Dubey) is followed by chapters on Indians in East Africa (Aparajita Biswas), Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania (Rajneesh Kumar Gupta), Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi (Nivedita Ray), South Africa (Vidhan Pathak), francophone Africa (Ajay Dubey), Mauritius (Ajay Dubey), Reunion (Ankita Bhattacharjee, Paokhil Haokip), Seychelles (Pallabika Dutta), Madagascar (Jyoti Tyagi), Mozambique and Madagascar (Sasmita Mohanty), and lusophone Africa (Bijay Ketan Pratihari). [ASC Leiden abstract]

19 Engel, Ulf

Respacing Africa / ed. by Ulf Engel and Paul Nugent. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2010. - 213 p. ; 24 cm. - (Africa-Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies, ISSN 1574-6925 ; vol. 4) - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 9789004178335

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Egypt; Libya; Lesotho; South Africa; space; regionalism; boundaries; State; migration; conference papers (form); 2009.

This edited volume has its origins in the 3rd European Conference on African Studies which was held in Leipzig from 4 to 7 June 2009. Its aim was to take stock of the impact of the spatial turn in the social sciences on African studies. The African continent provides ample evidence for complex processes of deterritorialization (migration, globalization, sub-nationalisms) and reterritorialization (new regionalisms, processes of bordering, etc.). An introductory chapter by Ulf Engel and Paul Nugent is followed by seven contributions: Actors, places, regions, and global forces: an essay on the spatial history of Africa since 1700 (Allen M. Howard); State, region and space in Africa (Fredrik Söderbaum and Ian Taylor); Siamese twin towns and unitary concepts in border inequality (David B. Coplan on Lesotho/South Africa as compared to US-Mexico); Respacing for peace, security and sustainable development: the African Union Border Programme in European comparative historical perspective (Anthony I. Asiwaju); Staying put in moving sands: the stepwise migration process of sub-Saharan African migrants heading north (Joris Schapendonk); Reshaping Congolese Statehood in the midst of crisis and transition (Timothy Raeyemaekers and Koen Vlassenroot); The neo-tribal competitive order in the borderland of Egypt and Libya (Thomas Hüsken). [ASC Leiden abstract]

20 Falola, Toyin

Facts, fiction, and African creative imaginations / ed. by Toyin Falola and Fallou Ngom. - London : Routledge, 2010. - XVI, 332 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Routledge African studies ; 1) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0415803160

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; popular culture; arts; religion; gender relations; conference papers (form); 2007.

This book results from the conference 'Popular culture in Africa', held at the University of Texas-Austin, March 30-April 1, 2007. The volume consists of four thematic parts: Significance of African popular icons and culture; Religion and African creative imaginations; Gender and African artistic imaginations; African cultures and artistic imaginations. Contributions: 1) Whose image of whose Africa? Problems of representation in Ryszard Kapuscinski's 'The shadow of the sun' (Lena L. Khor); Prophetess: Aline Sitoé Diatta as a contested icon in contemporary Senegal (Robert M. Baum); Custom and politics in Ghanaian popular culture (Beverly J. Stoeltje); Tribal marks among the Oyo Yoruba of southwestern Nigeria in the 21st century (Elizabeth Adenike Ajayi and Sekinat Kola-Aderoju); Echoes of African praise songs in the poetry of Kamau Brathwaite (Michael Sharp). 2) Devil worship as a moral discourse about youth in Kenya (David A. Samper); A historical analysis of 'Ojude-Oba' festival in Ijebu-Ode, Nigeria (Abiodun Akeem Oladiti); Temne agency in the propagation and Africanization of Islam in colonial Freetown, 1920-1961 (Joseph J. Bangura); The antenna and the mosque: liberatory mass media in 'Moolaadé' (Gerise Herndon). 3) Reimagining gender spaces in Abbas Sadiq's and Zainab Idris's video-film 'Albashi' (Carmen McCain); "What's an old man like you doing with a saignante like me?" (Kenneth W. Harrow); An African feminist analysis of popular culture (Roberta K. Timothy); Other monsters: gender complexities of (Femi/woma/stiwa)nism in Bessie Head's 'When rain clouds gather' (Simone Sessolo). 4) Lu jot bët bi? (Wolof: What's wrong with the eye [I]?) : Ousmane Sembène and Djibril Diop Mambéty: African cinema rhetoric and the search for authenticity (Debbie Olson); Dak'Art, biennial of contemporary African art: conjunction of styles and concepts (Hélène Tissières); Gloom and grime to crime: fate of migrants as depicted in journey motif by two Nigerian movies (Kayode Animasaun); The No. 1 popular detective series, the invention of Botswana and the 'postcolonial sublime' (Derek Barker); Narration and vernacular in Mohamed Berrada's 'Lu'bat al-Nisyān' (Johanna Sellman). [ASC Leiden abstract]

21 Gallagher, Julia

Healing the scar? : idealizing Britain in Africa, 1997-2007 / Julia Gallagher - In: *African Affairs*: (2009), vol. 108, no. 432, p. 435-451.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Great Britain; foreign policy; ethics.

This article examines the British government's commitment to Africa during Tony Blair's time as Prime Minister (1997-2007). Drawing on interviews with politicians from across the political spectrum and with officials involved in Africa policy, it shows how British work and relationships in Africa are described in thin and highly idealized ways, depicting a project seemingly able to transcend ordinary politics. The article suggests that this idealization of Africa has been valued by State actors for the ways in which it appeared to connect them to a 'good' and 'noble' cause, and in particular the way it enhanced their perceptions of the

capacity and potency of the British State. This idea of politics was derived by Blair and Brown partially from religious conviction, and resonated more widely through parts of the Labour Party that drew on a traditional party belief that politics is a 'moral crusade'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

22 Ganusah, Rebecca

Informed choices on marriage, childlessness and reproductive technologies: an African Christian theological and ethical reflection / Rebecca Ganusah - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2008), n.s., vol. 3, p. 9-41.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; infertility; marriage; Christian theology; ethics.

A great value is placed on fertility and childbirth in Africa. Couples who have been married for a few years and are still without a child, face moments of anxiety as people begin to wonder whether there is something wrong. In the African context, a marriage without children is considered 'incomplete'. The author first briefly reflects on the concepts of marriage and childbirth as held in Africa. Next, she deals with causes of infertility in men as well as women, and discusses a number of corrective measures, including technologically-based procedures such as in vitro fertilization (IVF) and artificial insemination, and getting a child through the help of surrogate mothers. She goes on to present arguments against and for these new technologies, taking a theological and ethical stance. Finally, she discusses adoption, and concludes with a reflection on marriage and childlessness from an African Christian perspective. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

23 Garcia, Denise

The climate security divide: bridging human and national security in Africa / Denise Garcia - In: *African Security Review*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 3, p. 2-17.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; human security; national security; climate change.

Climate change threatens not only the security of a State but the security of communities or entire portions of a State's population. It is therefore a risk to both national and human security. The advent of nuclear weapons has dramatically changed international relations in the 20th century and modified security relations amongst nations. Now climate change processes are redefining security in the 21st century. The security implications for Africa are the most dramatic and urgent. This paper explores the climate divide produced by climate change processes, particularly with regard to consequences of and effects on national and human security. To complement this analysis, two areas of security are examined, the first being the relationship between climate change and conflict and the second the security stressors - including the impact of HIV/AIDS and the excessive availability of arms - in Africa that compound climate change and imperil security. In conclusion, the climate change scenario in Africa is linked to the pursuit of energy,

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conservation of forests and resolution of conflicts. The author also situates the African challenges in the multilateral processes of climate change. Bibliogr., sum. (p. V). [Journal abstract, edited]

24 Garland, Elizabeth

The elephant in the room: confronting the colonial character of wildlife conservation in Africa / Elizabeth Garland - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 3, p. 51-74.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Gabon; Tanzania; wildlife protection; international cooperation.

This article draws attention to the structural inequalities that characterize the position of Africans within the global symbolic and political economies of African wildlife conservation, and theorizes these inequalities in ways that move beyond the critique of conservation as simply a colonial or neocolonial imposition. Conceptualizing wildlife conservation in Africa as a mode of global capitalist production, the article argues both for broadening the analytic lens through which the effects of conservation on Africa are assessed, and for redressing the global power dynamics that currently surround the protection of African wild animals. The author recounts two cases that evoke the transnational power dynamics characteristic of the contemporary African conservation field, one concerning Tanzania's Gombe Stream National Park, the other the creation of a network of national parks in Gabon. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

25 Gazibo, Mamoudou

Le politique en Afrique : état des débats et pistes de recherche / sous la dir. de Mamoudou Gazibo et Céline Thiriot. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2009. - 366 p. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811102418

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; political science; political conditions; democratization; decentralization; political economy; development; international relations.

Les contributions présentées dans le présent ouvrage s'efforcent de faire l'état des lieux de la réflexion en science politique sur l'Afrique. Les auteurs font le point sur la manière dont la thématique abordée a été étudiée sur le terrain africain, le lien entre l'étude en question et les débats généraux en science politique et les nouvelles avenues de recherche. Si l'Afrique offre des terrains spécifiques au regard du chercheur, elle n'en est pas pour autant irréductible au point d'être à la marge de la discipline. L'ouvrage comporte trois parties après une Introduction de Mamoudou Gazibo et Céline Thiriot, L'Afrique en science politique. Première partie: L'ordre politique et l'invention du politique. Titres des textes: Le politique en Afrique dans la longue durée: historicité et héritages (Mamoudou Gazibo et Céline Thiriot) - Les grilles d'analyse de la politique africaine: la problématique de l'État (Cédric Jourde) - Administrations publiques et politiques publiques des Afriques

(Dominique Darbon et Ivan Crouzel) - L'expression et la participation politiques en Afrique (Cédric Mayrargue et Comi Toulabor). Deuxième partie: Les processus et les acteurs de changement politique. Titres: Démocratisation en Afrique : un bilan critique (Nicolas van de Walle) - Entre déconnexion et réduction: l'étude des élections et des partis (Patrick Quantin) - La décentralisation en Afrique: un état des lieux de la recherche en sciences sociales (Mahaman Tidjani Alou) - La problématique "africaine" de la société civile (René Otayek). Troisième partie: L'économie politique et les relations internationales. Titres: Théories et approches du développement en Afrique: entre renouveau et crise? (Maurice Enguéguélé) - L'Afrique et l'économie politique internationale (John R. Heilbrunn) - Contraintes économiques et institutions politiques: les impacts des réformes et de la dépendance à l'égard des ressources naturelles (Alice Sindzingre) - L'Afrique au prisme des relations internationales (Luc Sindjoun) - Régionalismes, régionalisation et globalisation (Daniel Bach) - Conclusion: L'Afrique, entre particularités empiriques et banalité théorique (Mamoudou Gazibo et Céline Thiriot). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

26 Gewalt, Jan-Bart

The speed of change : motor vehicles and people in Africa, 1890-2000 / ed. by Jan-Bart Gewalt, Sabine Luning, Klaas van Walraven. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2009. - XII, 298 p. : foto's, krt. ; 24 cm. - (Afrika-Studiecentrum series, ISSN 1570-9310 ; 13) - Met index, noten. ISBN 9789004177352

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; automobiles; road transport; social history.

In the early 1900s the motor vehicle (car, bus, lorry or motorcycle) was introduced in sub-Saharan Africa. Initially the plaything and symbol of colonial domination, the motor vehicle transformed the economic and social life of the continent. It is arguably the single most important factor for change in Africa in the twentieth century. A factor for change that thus far has been neglected in research. Yet its impact extends across the totality of human existence: from ecological devastation to economic advancement, from cultural transformation to political change, through a myriad of other themes. This collective volume explores aspects of the social history and anthropology of the motor vehicle in Africa. Part I: Historical perspectives, contains chapters on people, mines and cars in Zambian history, 1890-1930 (Jan-Bart Gewalt), motor cars and modernity in Portuguese Guinea, 1915-1945 (Philip J. Havik), and the role of transport workers in Sawaba's rebellion in Niger, 1954-1966 (Klaas van Walraven). Part II, Economic perspectives, deals with the evolution of passenger transport in Angola, 1975-2000 (Carlos M. Lopes), and entrepreneurship in the Euro-West African second-hand car trade in Benin (Joost Beuving). The chapters in Part III, Anthropological perspectives, deal with the art of truck modding on the Nile, Sudan (Kurt Beck), 'khat' transporters in Kenya (Neil Carrier), speed and mobility in 'small' wars in the Sahara (Georg Klute), the spiritual experience of road travel in Ghana (Gabriel Klaeger), a

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chief's fatal car accident in Burkina Faso (Sabine Luning), and lorry inscriptions in Ghana (Sjaak van der Geest). [ASC Leiden abstract]

27 Gichure, Peter I.

Religion and politics in Africa : theological reflections for the 21st century / ed. by Peter I. Gichure, Diane B. Stinton. - Nairobi : Paulines Publications Africa, 2008. - 143 p. ; 21 cm. - (Ecumenical Symposium of Eastern Africa Theologians (ESEAT), Series 2 ; 3) - Met noten. ISBN 9966083596

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; Nigeria; religion; African religions; Christianity; politics; conflict resolution; conference papers (form); 2004.

The theological reflections in this collective volume, originally presented as papers during the ESEAT (Ecumenical Symposium of Eastern African Theologians) Symposium held at the St Augustine Institute in Nsambya, Kampala, 25-28 March 2004, reveal recurring issues in the ongoing interplay between religion and politics in Africa. Contents: The relation between religion and politics, Church and State in Africa: the role of African theologians (Peter Kasenene) - African religion and modern African States (Adam K. arap Chepkwony) - Religion and politics in Africa: the rise of ethno-religions (with case studies of the Maasai of Kenya, the Hutu of Rwanda, and the Mungiki Movement in Kenya) (Peter I. Gichure) - Religion as a factor in the Nigerian political culture (Cletus N. Chukwu) - The contributions of religion to the politics of the Nigeria-Biafra civil war: 1967-1970 (Chinwe M.A. Nwoye) - Mancraft and womancraft: gender politics and power inequity (on the power relations inherent in certain cultural initiation rituals, exemplified in the practice of female circumcision among the Sabiny in Uganda) (Wotsuna Khamalwa) - The pilgrim motif and the role of the Church in Kenya in politics (Emily J. Choge) - Waging peace: the role of religion in reconciliation processes (Hazel Ayanga) - 'Amani ya Juu' ("A Higher Peace"): African refugee women living out reconciliation in Nairobi (Diane B. Stinton). [ASC Leiden abstract]

28 Haar, Gerrie ter

The occult does not exist: a response to Terence Ranger / Gerrie ter Haar and Stephen Ellis - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 3, p. 399-412.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African religions; magic; African studies.

In recent years, it has become common for academic writers to use 'the occult' as an analytical category to which are assigned various types of mystical belief and activity that are quite widespread in Africa, including those often described as 'magic' and 'witchcraft'. It is notable that all these concepts generally go undefined. The present article argues that much of the current academic vocabulary used to describe and analyse the invisible world that many Africans believe to exist is tainted by an intellectual history associated with

colonialism. Instead, the authors propose that much African thought and action related to the invisible world should be considered in terms of religion, with the latter being defined contextually as a belief in the existence of an invisible world, distinct but not separate from the visible one, that is home to spiritual beings with effective powers over the material world. The article is in particular a response to a review article by Terence Ranger in 'Africa' vol. 77, no. 2 (2007) concerning 'medicine murders', 'child witches' and the construction of 'the occult'. A comment by Birgit Meyer is included on p. 413- 415. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

29 Hahn, Hans Peter

Consumption in Africa : anthropological approaches / ed. by Hans Peter Hahn. - Berlin : Lit Verlag, 2008. - 207 p. : ill., foto's. ; 23 cm. - (Beiträge zur Afrikaforschung, ISSN 0938-7285 ; 37) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 3825807258

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Burkina Faso; Côte d'Ivoire; Niger; Nigeria; Tanzania; Zambia; consumption; consumer goods; clothing; material culture; conference papers (form); 2004.

This volume, the outcome of a workshop held at the African Studies Centre, Bayreuth University, in February 2004, unites a number of ethnographic case studies documenting a wide range of local practices with regard to consumer goods. Although based on the acquisition of globally circulating goods, consumption in Africa is appropriated and, thus, becomes part of the local material culture. Each chapter deals with the social dynamics engendered by new modes of consumption in specific areas, the creation of new lifestyles and social differentiations, and the permanent struggle with the economic difficulties resulting from the need to acquire these goods. Contents: Consumption, identities and agency in Africa: introduction (Hans Peter Hahn) - Negotiating dress practices in northern Côte d'Ivoire: social belonging, social becoming and generational dynamics (Kerstin Bauer) - Filling up the wardrobe: decision making, clothing purchases, and dress valuation in Lusaka, Zambia (Karen Tranberg Hansen) - Ostentation as lifestyle?: conspicuous consumption, identity and home culture in northern Nigeria (Editha Platte) - 'Ni fesheni tu', just fashion: consumption of beads and beadwork in Tanzania (Ulf Vierke) - Caravaneers, shopkeepers and consumers: the appropriation of goods among the Kel Ewey Tuareg in Niger (Gerd Spittler) - How many things does man need?: material possessions and consumption in three West African villages (Hausa, Kasena and Tuareg) compared to German students (Hans Peter Hahn, Gerd Spittler and Markus Verne). [ASC Leiden abstract]

30 Harries, Jim

'The name of God in Africa' and related contemporary theological, development and linguistic concerns / Jim Harries - In: *Exchange*: (2009), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 271-291.

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ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; deities; terminology; Luo language; African theology; Christian theology.

Recent discoveries in linguistics here summarized reveal problems in the choice of an African name for God, especially when theological debate is in English, as it results in the ignoring of important differences in how God is understood. This article focuses on the languages used by the Luo of Kenya. Translating the Luo term 'Nyasaye' as 'God' ignores his Luo character as 'bestowing force'. Similarly translating 'God' by 'Nyasaye' falsely assumes a carrying over of native-English theological presuppositions. These differences are shown to be consequential and, if disregarded, serious. The use of African languages rooted in African culture in debate is found to be essential for the future health of Christianity, and socioeconomic development in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

31 Holder, Gilles

L'islam, nouvel espace public en Afrique / Gilles Holder (e§ d.). - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2009. - 309 p. ; 22 cm. - (terrains du sie\$€cle) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 281110254X

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Burkina Faso; Co\$,te d'Ivoire; Mali; Niger; Senegal; Islam; Islamic movements; State; social change; civil society; State-society relationship.

Des pratiques politiques et sociales originales puisent dans la ressource religieuse, cherchant a\$€ pallier la faillite morale, politique et e\$ conomique des E\$ tats en Afrique. L'ouvrage analyse les configurations des expe\$ riences de\$ mocratiques en cours, le phe\$ nome\$€ne d'assimilation re\$ ciproque des sphe\$€res politique et religieuse, et le degre\$ d'organisation des acteurs islamiques au sein des socie\$ te\$ s civiles. Il pose la question d'un nouveau type de rapports entre l'E\$ tat et la socie\$ te\$, que l'on peut qualifier d'"espace public religieux". Les contributions sont rassemble\$ es en quatre parties: 1) L'islam en de\$ mocratie: du religieux dans l'espace public; 2) Gene\$€se et transformations de la sphe\$€re islamique: l'islam entre l'E\$ tat et la socie\$ te\$; 3) De la raison pratique de l'espace public religieux : les enjeux d'une citoyennete\$ musulmane; 4) E\$ tat, nation et de\$ sirs d'islam : le retour du politique. Titres des textes: Vers un espace religieux: pour une lecture contemporaine des enjeux politiques de l'islam en Afrique (Introduction) (Gilles Holder). 1) Modalite\$ s du politique en islam: retour sur quelques ide\$ es simples (Jean-Louis Triaud) - Sphe\$€re publique religieuse: enque\$,te sur quelques voisinages conceptuels (Miche\$€le Leclerc-Olive). 2) La formation d'une "sphe\$€re islamique" en Afrique occidentale franc\$ÿ\$aise (1895-1958) (Robert Launay et Benjamin F. Soares) - Socie\$ te\$ civile islamique et nouveaux espaces publics au Niger : esquisse sur l'islam postmoderne et les pratiques religieuses "globales" en Afrique (Souley Hassane) - Comment (ne pas) lire le Coran?: logiques de l'enseignement religieux au Se\$ ne\$ gal et en Co\$,te d'Ivoire (Robert Launay et Rudolph T. Ware III). 3)

Nouveaux marabouts politiques au Sénégal: lutte pour l'appropriation d'un espace public religieux (Fabienne Samson Ndaw) - Foi, prosélytisme et citoyenneté culturelle: le rôle sociopolitique des jeunes arabisants en Côte d'Ivoire au tournant du XXI^e siècle (Marie Nathalie LeBlanc) - Autonomie politique et diffusion de normes morales dans l'espace public burkinabè: l'exemple d'une juridiction musulmane de proximité (Maud Saint-Lary). 4) Remémoration coloniale et actualisation politique dans la confrérie mouride (Jean-Pierre Dozon) - "Maouloud 2006", de Bamako à Tombouctou: entre réislamisation de la nation et identité de l'État: la construction d'un espace public religieux au Mali (Gilles Holder) - La question musulmane au Sénégal: termes et enjeux d'une relecture de la 'modernité' en Afrique (Abdourahmane Seck). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

32 Hüwelmeier, Gertrud

Traveling spirits : migrants, markets and mobilities / ed. by Gertrud Hüwelmeier and Kristine Krause. - London : Routledge, 2010. - VI, 218 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Routledge studies in anthropology) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0415998786

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Botswana; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ghana; Madagascar; Mayotte; Europe; religion; Pentecostalism; globalization; migration; spirits; conference papers (form); 2007.

This volume explores the mutually-determining relationships between religion and globalization. Starting from the assumption that religion cannot be understood independently of politics, economics, consumer culture, and media, the contributions contextualize religion within transnational processes and migration movements. They investigate how religion goes global, how religious practices are transformed, reinforced, or newly invented when transferred to new places, how migrants rely on religion to become global actors, and how religious agents create and maintain transnational connections. The book grew out of a conference organized in September 2007 at the Humboldt University of Berlin as part of a multi-year project on transnational networks, religion, and new migration. Of the eleven chapters, one refers to Haiti, three to Vietnam, one to Scandinavia, and the remainder to Africa: *Traveling spirits: unconcealment and undisplacement* (Mayotte and Madagascar) (Michael Lambek) - *Ghanaian Pentecostal prophets: transnational travel and (im-)mobility* (Girish Daswani) - *Religious media, mobile spirits: publicity and secrecy in African Pentecostalism and traditional religion* (Ghana) (Marleen de Witte) - *Social catapulting and the spirit of entrepreneurialism: migrants, private initiative, and the Pentecostal ethic in Botswana* (Rijk van Dijk) - *Symbolic geographies of the sacred: diasporic territorialization and charismatic power in a transnational Congolese prophetic church* (United Kingdom, Democratic Republic of the Congo) (David Garbin) - *From house*

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cells to warehouse churches?: Christian Church Outreach Mission International in translocal contexts (Germany, Ghana) (Afe Adogame). [ASC Leiden abstract]

33 Igweonu, Kene

Re/negotiating interculturalism: Africa in Caribbean dance performances / Kene Igweonu - In: *African Performance Review*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 2/3, p. 103-124.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Caribbean; dance; Afro-Caribbeans; African culture; culture contact.

This paper examines the enduring influence of Africa on African-Caribbean culture and performance traditions, underscoring the need to recognize African-Caribbean culture as a unique cultural manifestation by drawing on Joseph Roach's concept of the circum-Atlantic. It renegotiates intercultural theory, vis-à-vis the cultural exchange between Africa and the Caribbean. At the same time, it examines how African-Caribbean performances challenge the notion of African authenticity, while retaining a genealogical link to its African past. It is hoped that the discussion of African dance in a trans-national context would clarify the treatment of the term intercultural, particularly ways in which trans-national dispersions of African forms have taken them in new directions. The paper underlines the compelling link between African and African-Caribbean performance aesthetics, but also presents a situation in which notions of own and foreign are both dispelled in performance. It also attempts to develop Osita Okagbue's vision of a new intercultural critical terminology that will be useful in describing the unique interaction between African and African-Caribbean performance cultures through a proposed notion of interactional diffusion. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

34 Indangasi, Henry

Daisaku Ikeda and voices for peace from Africa / ed. by Henry Indangasi and Masimu O. Hashimoto. - Nairobi : Kenya Literature Bureau, 2008. - XIV, 169 p. : foto. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9966846492

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; peace; literature; ideologies; conference papers (form); 2007.

The contents of this book were presented at a seminar on Daisaku Ikeda and the quest for world peace organized by the Writers' Association of Kenya in June 2007. Daisaku Ikeda, Buddhist thinker and president of the Soka Gakkai International, both sponsored the seminar and was its prime inspiration. The book is in three parts. Part 1 focuses on Daisaku Ikeda's contribution to literature, peace and education, with papers on peace education at Soka University of America, the institution founded by Daisaku Ikeda in 2001 (Hideyuki Hiruma); how Ikeda sees the role of women in the twenty-first century (Masumi O. Hashimoto); the place of people with disabilities and special needs in peace resolutions in Africa (Beth N. Wambugu); peace in African oral tradition and literature (Helen O.A.

Mwanzi); peace and dialogue in literature (Henry Indangasi); an appraisal of the Swahili writer Shaaban Robert as a champion of peace (Mwenda Mbatia); perspectives on peace as portrayed in modern Swahili poetry (Kitula Kingéi); and basic human needs as prerequisites for peace (Macharia Mwangi). Part 2 comprises related essays on peace: David Grossman, Israeli writer and peace activist, and his commitment to peace (Emilia Ilieva); fundamentalism and the search for a human(e) order (Peter S.O. Amuka); Jesus Christ and the philosophy of peaceful co-existence (Miriam Kenyani Osore); "You can't shake hands with a clenched fist", on the successful nonviolent campaign in Kenya in 1992 by women for the release of their sons, detained for political reasons (Muchugu Kiiru); and themes of war, conflict and peace in Embu and Mbeere oral literature (Ciarunji Chesaina). Part 3 contains poems on war, conflict and peace (Karanja wa Kang'ethe, Marjorie Oludhe Macgoye, Daisaku Ikeda). [ASC Leiden abstract]

35 Irele, F. Abiola

The Cambridge companion to the African novel / ed. by F. Abiola Irele. - Cambridge [etc.] : Cambridge University Press, 2009. - XXII, 282 p. ; 24 cm. - (Cambridge companions to literature) - Bibliogr.: p. 263-271. - Met chronol., index, noten.

ISBN 9780521855600

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; novels; literary criticism.

Africa's strong tradition of storytelling has been adapted by writers such as Amos Tutuola, Naguib Mahfouz, Wole Soyinka and J.M. Coetzee to develop and enhance the genre of the novel. The essays in this collective volume cover fiction in the European languages from North Africa and Africa south of the Sahara, as well as in Arabic. They highlight the themes and styles of the African novel through an examination of the works that have either attained canonical status or can be expected to do so. Contributions: Introduction: perspectives on the African novel (F. Abiola Irele); The oral-literate interface (Olakunle George); Chinua Achebe and the African novel (Dan Izevbaye); Protest and resistance (Barbara Harlow); The Afrikaans novel (Christopher Warnes, on South Africa); The African novel in Arabic (Shaden M. Tageldin); The francophone novel in North Africa (Bernard Aresu); The francophone novel in sub-Saharan Africa (Lydie Moudileno); The African historical novel (M. Keith Booker); Magical realism and the African novel (Ato Quayson); The African novel and the feminine condition (Nana Wilson-Tageo); Autobiography and 'Bildungsroman' in African literature (Apollo Amoko); The postcolonial condition (Phyllis Taoua); New voices, emerging themes (Dominic Thomas); The critical reception of the African novel (Harry Garuba). [ASC Leiden abstract]

36 Jesse, James Chalambo

International comparative analysis of freedom of expression : the European and African human rights systems / James Chalambo Jesse - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 3, p. 1-33.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Europe; freedom of speech; African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights; jurisprudence.

This essay considers and analyses the jurisprudence of the European and African human rights systems, in so far as the right to freedom of expression is concerned, in order to see the differences and similarities. The basic reference points are the two regional human rights treaties, namely the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. The reason for discussing the freedom of expression under the two systems is that the two instruments which govern the respective systems were developed under different backgrounds and their respective provisions dealing with the right to freedom of expression are differently worded, yet they corroborate or extend each other. The discussion demonstrates that freedom of opinion and expression include many components which must all be read in the relevant provisions even if they are not specially mentioned. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

37 Jones, John F.

Training for human security / John F. Jones & Asfaw Kumssa - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 9-31.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; world; human security; vocational education; capacity building; UN; regional development.

This paper examines the trainers, trainees and training methods of human security. Case examples are drawn from different regions around the globe, with particular emphasis on Africa and the Africa Office of the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) in Nairobi, Kenya. The paper explores the scope of training, national and regional approaches, the choice of training methods, including distance training, micro-credit instruction, and ICT skill acquisition. Particular attention is given to the regionalization of training in the United Nations. The initiative for much of the training in human security has taken place in the UNCRD in Nagoya, Japan. The human security training concept is relatively recent, and owes its history and practice to any number of traditional disciplines and research streams. Likewise, the sponsors and funders of training are multiple - international associations, UN member organizations, NGOs and community-based agencies, all with their own priorities and training infrastructures. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

38 Kalu, Ogbu U.

Holy praiseco: negotiating sacred and popular music and dance in African Pentecostalism / Ogbu U. Kalu - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2008), n.s., vol. 3, p. 111-142.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; religious songs; Pentecostalism; popular music.

One of the biggest attractions of the Pentecostal movement is its liturgy, which is partly expressed through music and dance. The growth of the popularity of Pentecostal music in Africa has been phenomenal. Its impact on the music scene and society in general is seen in the number of high profile secular or 'juju' musicians who have become gospel singers, evangelists and pastors. It has also affected politicians and the celebrants of rites of passage who borrow freely from gospel music and dance. Focusing on this aspect of the movement, this article explores how Pentecostal music and dance traditions have attempted to supplant the 'disco' music and dance of discotheques. It traces how the new musical tradition or gospel music originated and developed and how the Pentecostals who were initially wary of popular cultures negotiated between sacred and popular music and dance. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

39 Kavwahirehi, Kasereka

Imaginaire africain et mondialisation : littérature et cinéma / sous la dir. de Kasereka Kavwahirehi ; avec la collab. de Vincent K. Simédoh. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2009. - 256 p. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2296093248

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; literature; cinema; globalization.

Quelle réponse littéraire (poétique, esthétique) et artistique les écrivains et artistes africains donnent-ils à la globalisation? Quelle nouvelle idée de l'Afrique et du monde émerge des œuvres littéraires africaines contemporaines? Enfin comment se donne à penser la responsabilité de l'écrivain/artiste ou de l'intellectuel africain? En somme, il s'agit ici de voir comment les productions littéraires et cinématographiques africaines se constituent lieu d'accueil de la mondialisation. Sommaire: Introduction: La littérature et le cinéma comme lieu-de-tous-les possibles et d'hospitalité sans condition (Kasereka Kavwahirehi); Que peut la littérature en contexte de mondialisation? : simples prolégomènes à une analytique de la mondialisation (Kasereka Kavwahirehi); L'impact des mutations globales sur l'imaginaire culturel africain: l'occulte dans 'Quartier Mozart' (film comique de Jean-Pierre Bekolo) et 'Le cercle des pouvoirs' (film politique de Daniel Kamwa) (Étienne-Marie Lassi); Le cinéma oral, entre propagande et appropriation (Vincent Bouchard); Des écritures de l'immigration au 'continental' de la littérature: à partir d'Achille Ngoye et Salim Jay (Hervé Tchumkam); La littérature africaine, entre énonciation et dénonciation ou comment célébrer la parole paradoxale (Saïm Boussad); De l'éclatement spatial comme refus du cloisonnement dans le roman africain (Vincent K. Simédoh); L'Algérie, la mondialisation et 'La disparition de la

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langue française' d'Assia Djébar (Dominique D. Fisher); Père et re-père dans 'Dossier classé' de Henri Lopes (Julie Delorme); Errances et migrations littéraires en Afrique: cas du Congo-Zaïre (Charles Djungu-Simba K.); La littérature africaine face à la globalisation: une approche traductologique (Emmanuel Kamgang); Étranges accointances: l'impact du cinéma dans le roman francophone d'Afrique subsaharienne (Guy Tegomo); La mondialisation, l'immigration et le cinéma africain d'expression française: pour un devenir moderne (Frieda Ekotto). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

40 Kitchen, Stephanie

Alternative publishing distribution models for African journals with reference to 'Africa: the Journal of the International African Institute' / by Stephanie Kitchen - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2008), no. 107, p. 3-11.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African studies; periodicals; publishing.

This paper considers different publishing and distribution models for African studies journals. The case considered in detail is that of 'Africa', the journal of the International African Institute (IAI). The author discusses the publishing model employed by the institute for its journal, some other comparable African studies journals, and the dissemination of journals edited from Africa. Attention is paid to the shift to electronic publishing, financial and subscription models, the geographical distribution of 'Africa' subscribers, and the problems involved in Open Access, particularly for journals published in Africa, which depend on subscription income. Following from her experiences of publishing an African studies journal, the author offers some reflections on the possible directions of publishing African journals in the era of electronic publishing. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

41 Kuwali, Dan

From the West to the rest : climate change as a challenge to human security in Africa / Dan Kuwali - In: *African Security Review*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 3, p. 18-38.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; human security; environmental policy; human rights; climate change.

To date, most of the work on climate change has focused on mitigation and adaptation strategies to address its causes and consequences for the environment. Some commentators have expanded the debate by arguing for the promotion of sustainable development and poverty reduction. However, there is need to also focus on the human dimension in the climate change discourse. Therefore, this discussion seeks to contribute a more nuanced understanding of the problem through a victim (human security) oriented approach to combat climate change. The central argument is that there must be a deliberate reframing of the climate change debate in terms of human security, which is anchored in human rights doctrine. The shared human rights framework entitles and

empowers developing countries to safeguard their rights when they are endangered. Investment in emission reduction is a bargain compared to the long-term costs of inaction. It is essential to act now to prevent catastrophic impacts, rather than adopt a business as usual approach and face terrible consequences later. Africa should take the lead, as populations in developing countries on the African continent will bear the brunt of climate change impact. Bibliogr., notes, sum. (p. VI). [Journal abstract]

42 Manyozo, Linje

Mobilizing rural and community radio in Africa / Linje Manyozo - In: *Ecquid novi*: (2009), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 1-23 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; radio; community development; media policy.

Modern-day Africa, like the rest of the developing world, faces increasing social, economic, political, and cultural development challenges. Addressing these challenges relies on strategies that include the use of media and communications toward actively engaging communities in policy formulation and implementation. Radio has borne a huge share of this responsibility, because the medium is pervasive, local, extensive, flexible, available, readily understood, personal, portable, speedy, and efficient. This article discusses the challenges of using radio as an instrument of mobilizing and engaging with communities on the African continent. It outlines various models of community radio and discusses the role of CIERRO (Centre Inter-Africain d'Études en Radio Rurale de Ouagadougou) in African community radio. Challenges discussed include financial dependence on donors, inadequate training opportunities, problems of sustainable evaluation instruments, and lack of national policies on development communication. The key argument developed is that sustainable rural and community broadcasting in Africa needs to develop a culture, and a departure point would be the decentralization of public broadcasters into regional networks. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

43 Mehler, Andreas

Peace and power sharing in Africa: a not so obvious relationship / Andreas Mehler - In: *African Affairs*: (2009), vol. 108, no. 432, p. 453-473 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; Kenya; Liberia; peace treaties; power-sharing; 2000-2009.

Peace accords usually involve top politicians and military leaders, who negotiate, sign, and/or benefit from an agreement. What is conspicuously absent from such negotiations is broad-based participation by those who should benefit in the first place: citizens. More specifically, the local level of security provision and insecurity production is rarely taken into account. The author screens the major African peace agreements from the period 1999-2007 for their power-sharing content. In particular, he analyses two country cases of peace

agreements (Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire) and one post-election crisis settlement (Kenya). The analysis of these cases shows important variations in power-sharing devices and why it is important to ask who is sharing power with whom. The conclusion is that experiences with power-sharing are mixed and far less positive than assumed by outside negotiators. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

44 Mhando, Martin

Globalization and African cinema: distribution and reception in the anglophone region / Martin Mhando - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 19-34.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; English-speaking Africa; cinema; globalization.

When Tommy Lott (1995) advanced his 'no-theory theory' on the definition of black cinema, he argued that a theory remains a theory only up to the time when the meanings it advances 'are no longer applicable'. He was aware of the complexity of theorizing on an ongoing activity based on an essentialized notion. What the present author sees as a possible arena of contention and re-theorizing is the versatility of cultures in appropriating processes of knowledge distribution. What he advocates is seeing the film and video distribution practices that continue to grow in Africa as loci of sociological and ontological questionings. Is the experience of media within cultures dependent on exposure to Western media concepts? Isn't exposure itself merely a limited rather than a limiting experience? How far are 'appropriations' related to media sociality? How do community media express themselves outside the boundaries of expectations and definitions of authoritative media? Focusing on anglophone countries, the author looks at the changing environment of African cinema and the new distribution channels developing in many African countries. He concludes that the change that eventuated in African cinema in the 1990s and beyond was not due to a successful Western-type entrepreneurial effort but to entrepreneurial innovativeness of the African kind. Bibliogr., filmogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

45 Moritz, Mark

A critical examination of honor cultures and herding societies in Africa / Mark Moritz - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 99-117.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Cameroon; pastoralists; Fulani; honour; personality.

African pastoralists have historically used aggression strategically to restock after major losses. On the basis of anthropological studies of African pastoral societies, cultural psychologists have linked the psychological roots of pastoral aggression to the cultural complex of honour. This article is a critical examination of this link, notably among the Fulbe Mare'en pastoralists of northern Cameroon. It argues, first, that honour cultures are likely to be found among peasant pastoralists, but not among tribal pastoralists. It also argues that honour psychology and the pastoral personality are two analytically distinct psychological

profiles, each of which is acquired through participation in different routines. The article describes the ecocultural context of Fulbe Mare'en, herding and 'pulaaku' (appropriate social behaviour), and herding routines from early childhood to adolescence. Although, like peasant pastoralists, the Fulbe Mare'en pastoralists are (in principle) dependent on the State for security and resolution of major internal conflicts, they continue, like tribal pastoralists, to rely on their own sociopolitical organization and on group solidarity to resolve most internal and external affairs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

46 Noteboom, James D.

Developing national security strategies in the African context / James D. Noteboom - In: *African Security Review*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 3, p. 82-98.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; national security; government policy.

It is important that African nations, free of colonial and cold war influences, now develop their own national security strategies to deal with threats to or opportunities to advance their national interests. This is particularly important because of the many and evolving challenges they face from globalization, climate change, internal strife, disease and non-State actors, including drug cartels and terrorists. National security strategies can be developed using an analytical model that considers national values, national interests, the strategic vision of a nation's leaders, and the use of national powers to achieve these objectives. The model deviates from traditional national security analysis in that it does not focus primarily on the use of military power to achieve strategic objectives, but rather on a balanced and coordinated use of all elements of national power, including diplomatic, political, economic, military, information and socio-psychological powers, to advance the security of the nation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. (p. VIII). [Journal abstract]

47 Pecora, Norma

African media, African children / ed.: Norma Pecora, Enyonam Osei-Hwere & Ulla Carlsson ; with an introd. by: Firdoze Bulbulia. - Göteborg : NORDICOM, The International Clearinghouse on Children, Youth and Media, 2008. - 243 p. : fig., foto's, tab. ; 25 cm. - (Children and media violence, ISSN 1403-4700 ; 2008) - Bovenaan het titelblad: Yearbook 2008. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789189471689

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; mass media; children.

This tenth yearbook of the International Clearinghouse on Children, Youth and Media, focuses on the world of children's media in Africa. It includes a comparative African country report on the state of children's media in Sub-Saharan Africa and an agenda for meaningful research on children's agency in Africa in the context of media globalization. Specific case

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studies deal with the South African Broadcasting Corporation's programming for children; Islamic media for children in Senegal, Sudan and Nigeria; the content of South African television fiction for children; Ethiopian children's reception of Walt Disney animation and cartoon films; digital literacy in marginal school settings in South Africa; the production and broadcast of youth radio shows initiated by Plan West Africa; media education and child participation in radio in Ghana; community-based youth video as a tool for building democratic dialogue in South Africa; Egyptian children's experience with cyber space and the impact of virtual socialization; and children's television programmes in Ghana, South Africa, Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Contributors: Norma Pecora, Enyonam Osei-Hwere, Ulla Carlsson, Sarah Akrofi-Quarcoo, Beatrice A. Boateng, Priscilla Boshoff, Mimi Brazeau, Firdoze Bulbulia, Lamees El Baghdady, Juliet Evusa, Steven Goodman, Steve Howard, Musonda Kapatamoyo, Wenceslous Kaswoswe, Christine Mendoza, Frederick Nnoma-Addison, Francis B. Nyamnjoh, Patrick V. Osei-Hwere, Charles Owen, Jeanne Prinsloo, Mastin Prinsloo, Rebecca Renard, Marion Walton, Tewodros Workalemahu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

48 Plasschaert, Sylvain

China's drive in Africa / by Sylvain Plasschaert - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2008), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 119-128.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; international economic relations.

In contrast to the era of Mao Zedong, the rapidly growing involvement of China in Africa is motivated more by economic objectives (sourcing of oil and raw materials) than by political views. China's role materializes in the remarkable extension of international trade and of Chinese investments or other activities (such as by construction firms), soft loans and medical assistance. China achieves a strong competitive position. The demand and the investments by China are an important vector in the current noticeable growth of Africa. They may also push the industrialization and growth of African countries, provided the latter apply appropriate policies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, French and Dutch. [Journal abstract]

49 Schlyter, Ann

Body politics and women citizens : African experiences / Ann Schlyter, ed. ; Lucy Kondwani Chipeta ... [et al.]. - Stockholm : Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), 2009. - 151 p. ; 25 cm. - (Sida Studies, ISSN 1404-9562 ; no. 24) - Volume based on papers originally presented at the research conference "Body politics and gender justice", held in Cape Town, February 2009, co-organised by the African Gender Institute and the Swedish research network "Gender and Development Network" (GADNET). - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9789158641006

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Egypt; Malawi; Mali; Mozambique; Senegal; South Africa; Zambia; women; body; gender inequality; women's rights; female circumcision; conference papers (form); 2009.

The papers in this volume were originally presented at a conference on gender justice and body politics in Cape Town in 2009. The perspective of body politics reveals a growing concern about the constraints on women claiming their rights, and points to the need to identify new methods to support women's full and active citizenship. Contributions: Introduction (Ann Schlyter); Contesting illegality: women in the informal copper business on the Zambian Copperbelt (Patience Mususa); Women coping with change: urban poverty and everyday politics in northern Mozambique (Margareta Espling); Bodies at work in Volvo plants in Sweden and South Africa (Paula Mählck); Polygamous families in urban Malawi: sharing housing and resources (Lucy Kondwani Chipeta); Essential motherhood: implications for law and population policy (Zambia) (Mulela Margaret Munalula); Teenage pregnancy and HIV in South Africa (Nolwazi Mkhwanazi); From pain to virtue: clitoridectomy and other ordeals in the creation of a female person (Senegal) (Lisen Dellenborg); Bearing the pain: changing views of the meaning and morality of suffering (Egypt) (Maria Malmström); Women in the back seat in Malian citizenship (Assitan Diallo); Gendered spectacle: new terrains of struggle in South Africa (Desiree Lewis); Postscript: challenges to rights-based approaches in support of women citizens (Ann Schlyter). [ASC Leiden abstract]

50 Shen, Simon

A constructed (un)reality on China's re-entry into Africa: the Chinese online community perception of Africa (2006-2008) / Simon Shen - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 425-448.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; international relations; Internet; images.

China's 21st-century re-entry into Africa has been made with considerable new fanfare and in a manner that contrasts sharply with the Maoist ideologist policy of the 1960s. However, how the Chinese perceive Africa, as expressed by the online community, has been little studied. In a country where full democracy and complete freedom of expression are still lacking, online communication arguably plays a particularly significant role. When it comes to topics in China which are not frequently addressed in the public domain, the flow of information among the online community is paramount in shaping public perceptions. The result of systematic qualitative research on the online community in China, this paper aims to bridge the gap between formal studies of Sino-African relations and online perceptions. Reconstructing the online image of Africa is essential in understanding not only contemporary Sino-African relations from the popular perspective but also the distorted

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nature of information that circulates in Chinese cyberspace. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.
[Journal abstract]

51 Shinn, David H.

China-Africa relations: a bibliography / by David H. Shinn - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2008), no. 108, p. 3-87.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; international relations; bibliographies (form).

This bibliography encompasses material on China's relations with countries in both sub-Saharan and North Africa. It is not restricted to trade, aid, investment and political ties that constitute much of the writing on this subject in recent years. A special effort has been made to include older material, but the vast majority of entries deal with PRC-Africa relations after 1949. With rare exceptions the citations are limited to English and French. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author's name, and contains material noted up to March 2009. [ASC Leiden abstract]

52 Tarimo, Aquiline

Ethnicity, conflict, and the future of African States / Aquiline Tarimo and Paulin Manwelo, eds. - Nairobi : Paulines Publications Africa, 2009. - 118 p. : tab. ; 21 cm - Papers from a symposium organised by the Institute of Peace Studies and International Relations at Hekima College, Nairobi, 2008. - Met noten.

ISBN 9789966083388

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; ethnicity; ethnic conflicts; political conflicts; conference papers (form); 2008.

This collective volume is a product of a symposium organized by the Institute of Peace Studies and International Relations at Hekima College, Nairobi, Kenya, in 2008, in the period of violence following the December 2007 elections. The theme of this symposium was 'Ethnicity, conflict, and the future of African States'. The essays included in the volume examine the meanings and dynamics of ethnicity in Africa as well as its influence on political life today. Contributions: The meaning and implication of ethnicity, by Joseph M. Nyasani; Competing identities, loyalties, and interests, by Aquiline Tarimo; The ethnicity factor in politics, religion, and conflict, by Mary N. Getui; The persistence of ethnicity in Kenya's public life, by Peter Wanyande; The paradigm of ethnicity: its influence and relevance in public life today, by Zablon Nthamburi; Structural causes of ethnic conflict, by Robert Mudida; Root causes of the December 2007 post-election crisis in Kenya, by Paulin Manwelo; Post-electoral controversy and violence in Africa, by Bere Mathieu; The politics of identity in Africa: diversity and inclusion, by Paulin Manwelo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

53 Tonda, Joseph

La santé en Afrique ou l'esprit contre le corps / Joseph Tonda - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2008), no. 2, p. 65-89.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; health care; folk medicine; symbols.

Les "médecines hors secteur biomédical" (MHSB) ou médecines des tradopraticiens et guérisseurs sont à la fois l'expression et l'incarnation des rapports agnostiques ou de mort formant le substrat des sociétés africaines contemporaines. Selon l'auteur, les tradopraticiens sont eux-mêmes le signe de l'entrée en force des sociétés africaines dans l'ordre capitaliste et chrétien mondial dont ils recyclent les logiques, les pratiques, les symboliques et les imaginaires. La ligne de partage habituellement consacrée entre "médecines modernes" et "médecines traditionnelles" relève, dit-il, d'un parti pris idéologique, pour lequel il donne quatre raisons. Cette démarche veut réfuter l'approche culturaliste pour s'inscrire dans une perspective dialectique des temporalités coloniale et postcoloniale, de la violence de l'imaginaire et du symbolique, le pouvoir de "souveraineté moderne" étant pouvoir de mort. La préoccupation essentielle de ces médecines hors secteur biomédical est, selon l'auteur, non la santé, mais la guerre, productrice de morts. Cette guerre est celle des esprits contre les corps. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 298). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

54 Van Camp, John

Improving the quality of complementary food for young children in Africa / by John Van Camp ... [et al.] - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2008), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 159-168 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Tanzania; baby food; child nutrition; nutritive value.

Protein energy malnutrition (PEM) and micronutrient deficiencies are major nutritional problems that occur during the transitional phase from breast milk to solid complementary foods (CF) in infants in African communities. Most often vegetable products like cereals and legumes are used in CF that result in porridges with low energy density and low micronutrient bioavailability. Locally available technologies, such as germination and fermentation, have been used to increase the energy density and the micronutrient bioavailability of CF. Next to nutritional quality, attention should also be paid to the safety of CF. Both microbial contamination and the presence of mycotoxins may be potential sources of diseases. A baseline and intervention study with 6-12 month-old children in Tanzania is presented in which a processed CF composed of finger millet, kidney beans, peanuts and mango puree, was evaluated relative to a control product containing the same ingredients, but without processing. Although the processed product had a threefold increase in energy density and an improved iron solubility compared to the control product, no significant difference either in weight gain, longitudinal growth, or iron status was noticed between the

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two groups at the end of the trial. Further optimization of local processing is needed, and more appropriate biomarkers to evaluate iron bioavailability have to be used. Bibliogr., sum. in English, French and Dutch. [Journal abstract]

55 Wa Kabwe-Segatti, Aurelia

"We offer the whole of Africa here!" : African curio traders and the marketing of a global African image in post-apartheid South African cities / Aurelia Wa Kabwe-Segatti - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 285-308.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Africa; traders; immigrants; tourism; market vendors; crafts; images.

Based on a two-year fieldwork and interviews in and around Johannesburg, this paper contends that the emergence of "African markets" in the post-apartheid urban landscapes filled the niches created by the production of commodified images of South Africa and, by extension, the continent. The analysis focuses on the creative process at work around the identification and multi-layered reading of a "cosmopolitan" African identity by different groups of actors (South African municipal authorities, retail private actors and migrant traders). It tries to show how this process has fulfilled actors' immediate and contrasted needs but has not necessarily led to countering negative clichés on African migration in the long run. It thus tries to make use of the theoretical framework of the notion of ethnic entrepreneurship in its application to the South African context. The paper documents the practices and activities of the African curio trade in South African cities, the products sold, the trade networks and the imaginaries on which the perceptions of migrants, market managers and municipal councillors rely and in turn continue to fuel. After painting the specific cultural and political context of the South African tourism industry and offering a brief overview of the dissemination of new trade and migration networks towards and within South African cities, the paper finally unpacks the imagery of Africa that is conveyed to South Africans and international publics as well as its genealogy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

56 Wendland, Claire L.

Research, therapy, and bioethical hegemony: the controversy over perinatal AZT trials in Africa / Claire L. Wendland - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 3, p. 1-23 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Malawi; medical research; AIDS; ethics.

International collaborative trials of short-course zidovudine (AZT) to reduce mother-to-child HIV transmission in Africa sparked worldwide debate in the late 1990s. The debate ultimately led to revisions in ethical codes in the conduct of international clinical research, in at least one case specifically to prohibit use of a placebo group (the most controversial aspect of the research) when known effective treatment is available. The author draws

upon clinical experience in Malawi and theoretical perspectives from anthropology to reframe the controversy. She argues that the dominant bioethical position constructed research and therapy as ethically distinct. This distinction ensured that inequalities of power and resources between the First World and the Third World were perpetuated, not remedied, by the AZT debates. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

57 Zukowski, Arkadiusz

Przywódcy i przywództwo we współczesnej Afryce = Leaders and leadership in contemporary Africa / pod red. Arkadiusza Zukowskiego. - Olsztyn : Instytut Nauk Politycznych Uniwersytetu Warmińsko-Mazurskiego w Olsztynie, 2008. - 424 p. ; 21 cm. - (Forum politologiczne, ISSN 1734-1698 ; tom 7) - Met bibliogr., Engelse samenvattingen en noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; leadership; heads of State; traditional rulers.

Collection of essays on leaders and leadership in contemporary Africa, written in Polish, with a summary in English. Contents: Theoretical aspects of political leadership in Africa's context (Maciej Hartliński) - Lineage authority in Africa: between the rule of kinship and the requirements of the tradition (Jacek Jan Pawlik) - Lifelong political leadership and conflicts in Africa (Degefe Gemechu) - Leadership crisis of the RSA in southern Africa (Tomasz Klin) - The ruling elite of modern Algeria (Adam Romejko) - An outline history of the role of the land reform in the struggle for supreme power in Zimbabwe, 2000-2002 (Marcin Wojciech Solarz) - 'Les animaux politiques, prédateurs de la liberté': a Paris image of the African leaders (Radosław Sajna) - Faruk I, the last king of Egypt (Selim Chazbijewicz) - Jan Smuts, not only South African leader (Arkadiusz Zukowski) - Muammar al-Qaddafi, Arab leader of black Africa? (Marek Bankowicz) - Dialogue between Africa and Europe: Léopold Sédar Senghor, spiritual leader, politician, poet, philosopher (Iwona Anna Ndiaye) - John Garang de Mabior, national icon of the "new Sudan" (Maciej Zjøabek) - Thomas Sankara, Africa's lost hope? (Bara Ndiaye) - The battle for political leadership in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Laurent Kabila and his son Kabila Jr. (Edward J. Jaremczuk) - Transformations in the socio-political system of North-Cameroonian Kirdi (Jarosław Różański) - Atmo Domno: reflection on leadership and social stratification of Dogons from Mali (Jacek ŷipott) - The Kurumba's chiefs and their kingdoms (Burkina Faso) (Lucjan Buchalik) - Charismatic leaders: founder of the Celestial Church of Christ as an example of presenting the role of leaders in the new religious movements in Africa (Kazimierz Gergont) - The intellectual leaders of artistic movements in South Africa in the period 1952-1994 (Aneta Pawłowska) - Chief Bossin from Likouala River: from memoirs of Witold Grzesiewicz (1900-1987) (Malgorzata Grzesiewicz-Salacińska). [ASC Leiden abstract]

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GENERAL

58 Cresti, Federico

Dal gran Cairo alla regia del prete Ianni: commerci e viaggiatori europei sulle piste dell'Africa nordorientale (XVII-inizi del XVIII secolo) / Federico Cresti - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2008), a. 63, n. 4, p. 605-637.

ASC Subject Headings: Egypt; Ethiopia; Sudan; travel; history; trade routes.

Le présent article traite, à partir de lettres et documents d'archives, de voyages effectués par des Européens à travers l'Égypte, le Soudan et l'Éthiopie en suivant la vallée du Nil vers les régions de la mer Rouge et de la Corne de l'Afrique au 17ème siècle et au début du 18ème. Les récits sur lesquels est fondée l'étude sont ceux de missionnaires, en particulier franciscains, et d'un médecin français, Charles Poncet. Les observations que ces voyageurs ont laissées permettent de mieux connaître les conditions des relations commerciales et du parcours des caravanes, des marchandises transportées, des douanes, de l'investissement pécuniaire, dans le Nord-Est de l'Afrique à l'époque. Notes, réf., texte en italien. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

59 Guazzini, Federica

Special issue: The Horn of Africa between history, law, and politics / guest ed.: Federica Guazzini. - East Lansing, MI : Michigan State University Press, 2003. - 288 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Northeast African studies, ISSN 0740-9133 ; new series, vol. 10, no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Northeast Africa; Italy; colonial history; political change; conference papers (form); 2002.

The goal of the international conference 'The Horn of Africa between history, law, and politics', held in Rome in December 2002, was to explore the historical meanings of the Italian presence in the region and to reflect on the contemporary political situation. The articles in this issue are derived from papers presented at this conference. Introductions by the guest editor and the conference organizers (Tekeste Negash, Massimo Papa, Irma Taddia), are followed by articles on colonialism (part 1) and after (part 2): Haile Sellassie and Italians, 1941-1943 (Harold G. Marcus), Genius as madness: King Tewodros of Ethiopia and Sayyid Muhammad of Somalia in comparative perspective (Said S. Samatar); The low-caste Fuga occupational group under the Italian administration in the Horn of Africa (Teclehaimanot Gebreselassie); Dynamics of intermingling gender and slavery in Somalia at the turn of the twentieth century (Francesca Declich); Identity and contemporary representations: the heritage of Alberto Pollera's monograph 'I Baria e i Kunama' (1913)

(Gianni Dore); Colonial justice, crime, and social stratification in the 'native quarters' of colonial Asmara, 1890-1941: preliminary insights from the court records of the indigenous tribunal of Hamasien (Francesca Locatelli); The Horn of Africa: between history and politics (Donald Crummey); Italy and the Horn of Africa: colonial legacies and challenges in the age of globalization (Bereket Habte Selassie); National identity and historical mythology in Eritrea and Somaliland (Patrick Gilkes); Ghosts of the 'Mesafint': contemplating conflict in Eritrean-Ethiopian history (Richard Reid); Recycling Somalia from the scrap merchants of Mogadishu (I.M. Lewis); Some considerations on State building in divided societies and the role of the 'international community': Somaliland and Somalia compared (Federico Battera); The constitutional transitions in the Horn of Africa: problematic balancing among traditional, religious, and liberal values (Valeria Piergigli); Peace, education, and economic development in Somaliland (Edna Adan Ismail); The future political order for the federal States of Somalia (Mohamed Abbas Sufi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

60 Hussein, Jeylan Wolyie

A discursive representation of women in sample proverbs from Ethiopia, Sudan, and Kenya / Jeylan Wolyie Hussein - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 96-108.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Kenya; Sudan; proverbs; sexism; gender inequality.

As humans, we make a phenomenological interpretation of our everyday existence through discourse, a construct that mediates our way of being in the world (Foucault). In Africa, proverbs are used to do this. This paper discusses how gendered ideology is discursively framed in some sexist proverbs selected from Ethiopia, Kenya, and Sudan. The paper shows that there are strong intertextual and intercultural threads between the ways proverbs represent the roles, statuses, and identity of women in these countries. It suggests that in asymmetrically structured societies, linguistic resources are systematically used to perpetuate inequality. All of the selected proverbs directly or indirectly show that the cultural stereotypes about man and manhood form the base for the discursive construction and reconstruction of gender, to weigh the strength of women's thoughts and practices, and to fix their positions in the society. The fact that there are proverbs of similar or related meaning across the three countries reveals the existence of what the author calls 'simultaneity and connectivity' in the patriarchal world view. Discouraging sexist proverbs is a step towards improving the unhappy conditions of women in Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

61 Thundu, Nena

Assessing gender policies in the East African region : case studies from Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda / ed. by: Nena Thundu, Annamarie K. Kiaga, Suzan W.

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Mwangi Omondi. - Nairobi : Development Policy Management Forum, 2008. - XVIII, 289 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm - Met bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 9966726616

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Kenya; Sudan; Tanzania; Uganda; women; gender roles; gender inequality; government policy.

The overall objective of this collection of country gender studies is to assist African policymakers, development practitioners and civil society to develop ability to conceptualize gender roles and relationships, as well as build capacity to formulate, implement and assess gender sensitive policies within a broader policy framework. Against this background, the chapters deal with gender mainstreaming of policies and their actual applications in Ethiopia (Hiwot Gebeyehu), Kenya (Susan W. Mwangi Omondi), Sudan (Ikhlas Osman), Tanzania (Annamarie K. Kiaga) and Uganda (David Mugambe Mpiima). The introduction is by Mildred A.J. Ndeda. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ERITREA

62 De Guttry, Andrea

The 1998-2000 war between Eritrea and Ethiopia : an international legal perspective / ed. by Andrea De Guttry, Harry H.G. Post, Gabriella Venturini. - The Hague : T.M.C. Asser Press, cop. 2009. - XXIV, 526 p. : krt. ; 25 cm - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 9789067042918

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; Ethiopia; war; boundaries; boundary conflicts; international law; law of war.

This collective volume examines international legal aspects of the war that raged between Eritrea and Ethiopia in 1998-2000. It analyses the nature and state of the boundary conflict preceding the actual armed conflict, the military actions themselves as well as developments in the aftermath of military activities, including the role of the UN peacekeeping deployment. The chapters are arranged in six parts: I. The historical background of the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia; II. The international legal framework for the settlement of the dispute; III. The boundary dispute; IV. The Eritrea-Ethiopia dispute and the use of force; V. The Eritrea-Ethiopia war and the law of armed conflict; VI. Issues in the 'jus post bellum'. Contributors: Jon Abbink, Michael Addo, Michael Bothe, Gian Paolo Calchi Novati, Luisa Castagnetti, Uoldelul Chelati Dirar, Christopher Clapham, Andrea De Guttry, Ige F. Dekker, Terry D. Gill, Andrea Gioia, Vera Gowlland-Debbas, Edoardo Greppi, Federica Guazzini, Wolff Heintschel von Heinegg, Kaiyan Homi Kaikobad, Erik Koppe, Christian Ponti, Harry Post, Olivier Ribbelink, Silvia Sanna, Marco Sassòli, Emanuele Sommario, Paul Tavernier, Gabriella Venturini, Romesh Weeramantry, Wouter Werner, Bahru Zewde. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ETHIOPIA

63 Abbay, Alemseged

Diversity and democracy in Ethiopia / Alemseged Abbay - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 175-201.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; democratization.

Seeing democracy as an incremental habituation of a political culture that societies with a modern economy entertain, this paper argues that Ethiopia's current political development can only be understood as a transition from a totalitarian to a democratic culture. However, the transition to fully-fledged liberal democracy is struggling to overcome two hurdles: the absence of a formidable middle class and the prevalence of a tenuous national identity. Even if liberal democracy appears a distant dream, the current hybrid political culture will not allow the country to backpedal to a blatant authoritarianism. The political culture, which is undergoing a permanent change, is en route to liberal democracy, albeit incrementally. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

64 Asefa, Sisay

Special issue: challenges of building democratic institutions for governance and development in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa / guest ed.: Sisay Asefa and Paulos Milkias. - East Lansing, MI : Michigan State University Press, 2003. - 220 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Northeast African studies, ISSN 0740-9133 ; new series, vol. 10, no. 2) - Met noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Northeast Africa; Ethiopia; economic development; democracy; conference papers (form); 2001; 2003; 2005.

This is the second part of a two-part series of papers on the challenges of building democratic institutions for human development in the Horn of Africa, notably Ethiopia. The papers were presented earlier at the International Conference on Ethiopian Development Issues (ICEDS), held at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, 16-18 August 2001, and ICEDS conferences on 11-12 July 2003 and 18-19 July 2005 in Ethiopia. An introduction by the editors, Sisay Asefa and Paulos Milkias, is followed by seven essays: Ethiopia, the TPLF (Tigrayan People's Liberation Front), and the roots of the 2001 political tremor (Paulos Milkias); Toward Northeast African cooperation: resolving the Ethiopia-Somalia disputes (Daniel D. Kendie); An economic analysis of fiscal federalism in Ethiopia (Abu Girma Moges); The elite and the quest for peace, democracy, and development in Ethiopia: lessons to be learnt (Merera Gudina); From Marxism-Leninism to ethnicity: the sideslips of Ethiopian elitism (Messay Kebede); Reflections on development in Ethiopia (Paul B. Henze); and Electoral systems, ethnic fragmentation, and party system volatility in sub-Saharan African countries (John Ishiyama). [ASC Leiden abstract]

65 Bassi, Marco

Failed modernization of the Ethiopian State : Oromo perspectives on Ethiopian political culture / Marco Bassi and Gemetchu Megerssa - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 79-111.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; political participation; Oromo; political history; political change.

Before incorporation into the Ethiopian State, Oromo society was a highly ordered, complex society, characterized by a democratic political system, the 'gadaa' system. From interviews carried out between 1998 and 2000 in towns west of Ethiopia's capital Addis Ababa, the authors found that 'gadaa' is still vivid in the memory of elders and is presented as a democratic and egalitarian mode of political organization, which sharply contrasts with the hierarchical political culture of the Ethiopian empire. The dynastic principle and the connected symbols of political legitimacy of the empire could neither be shared nor accepted by most Oromo. Indeed the elders' discourse tells that the victorious system was imposed by means of military conquest and maintained through violence and other coercive means. Brute force emerges as the sole source of Ethiopian State power, and this holds true throughout the 'derg' period as well, when the regime forbade the 'gadaa' ritual. The lack of political legitimacy of the State actually prevented most Oromo from participating in the Ethiopian political process. Being outside Ethiopia's political system and political culture is not perceived to be a conscious choice made by the Oromo, but rather a condition imposed on them by the State. This entrenched political culture has not been changed by the recent political transformation of Ethiopia. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

66 Bekele, Getnet

Food matters: the place of development in building the postwar Ethiopian State, 1941-1974 / by Getnet Bekele - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2009), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 29-54.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; development; food policy; agricultural development.

In order to shed light on Ethiopia's development history, this study focuses on the period 1941-1974. What circumstances made and sustained development as a relevant theme in Ethiopian history? Why has the development concept changed over time, and how important was it in mediating power relations in postwar Ethiopia? The study argues that the notion of 'development' offered Emperor Haile Selassie's regime a viable platform for consolidating power in a polity that was in constant change and transformation. Furthermore, it shows that the most enduring theme in the emperor's thinking about development was food, which for him had a pragmatic relevance both in social and political terms as he struggled to build a national State in the ruins of an Italian empire in the Horn. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

67 Chanie, Paulos

Disconnect between public sector management system and decentralization reforms: an empirical analysis of the Ethiopian situation / Paulos Chanie - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2009), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 59-91 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; public administration; decentralization; public finance; human resources; central-local government relations.

Post-1991 decentralization reform in Ethiopia reveals that technically regional governments have separate power to self administer their regions, formulate and implement their socioeconomic policies and strategies, bear all financial expenditures, raise revenue from specified tax bases, get subsidies from the central government and borrow from internal sources. The implementation of the reform, however, shows sustained central government dominance on expenditure and revenue assignment, continued regional dependence on central subsidies, absence of borrowing, and sustained central government interference in the administrative affairs of regions. By conducting detailed field research in three regional governments, this article exposes how the public sector management system (public finance and human resource management systems) determines decentralization outcomes. It contends that outcomes of decentralization reforms are shaped not only by political and economic factors, as suggested in the decentralization literature, but also by the de facto public sector management system. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

68 Dagafa, Aberra

Language choice in multilingual societies : an appraisal of the Ethiopian case / Aberra Dagafa - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 61-95.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; language policy; multilingualism; official languages; Amharic language.

This paper examines the language policy of Ethiopia as reflected in the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), which has favoured Amharic despite the fact that there were other languages vying for the same status. It shows that Amharic was declared the federal working language without any consideration of such criteria as the numerical size and language neutrality that other multilingual countries have used in making their choice of a national language among several competing languages. The paper also evaluates the choice made under the FDRE Constitution in light of widely accepted international standards with a view to pointing out the possible harms the choice may cause to other language groups of Ethiopia. Finally, it shows that the flawed choice, if not rectified, will have harmful effects for the human rights of citizens and the stability of the body politic, and it proposes some recommendations. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

69 De Guttry, Andrea

The 1998-2000 war between Eritrea and Ethiopia : an international legal perspective / ed. by Andrea De Guttry, Harry H.G. Post, Gabriella Venturini. - The Hague : T.M.C. Asser Press, cop. 2009. - XXIV, 526 p. : krt. ; 25 cm - Met index, lit. opg.

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70 Dewo, Tenna

The concept of peace in the Oromo 'gadaa' system : its mechanisms and moral dimensions / Tenna Dewo - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 139-179.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; peace; Oromo; peacebuilding; age grade systems; values.

The Oromo of Ethiopia maintain that 'nagaa' (peace) is the essential key to all cosmic and human order. The Oromo concept and practice of peace is based on traditional values and beliefs anchored in the 'gadaa', the Oromo politico-military and ritual system. Within the context of an ongoing philosophical discourse on morality amidst social and political change, this paper explores both the Oromo concept of peace and the mechanisms used to make, restore, maintain and promote peace. The last section critically assesses the applicability of the Oromo concept of peace and its mechanisms of peacemaking to 21st-century situations. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

71 Etefa, Tsega

Pan-Oromo confederations in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries / Tsega Etefa - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 19-40.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; confederations; Oromo; military operations; age grade systems; 1500-1599; 1600-1699.

Before the Oromo of present-day Ethiopia began to move in large numbers into the central and northwestern highlands of the country during the first half of the 16th century, they had lived in the plains and southeastern highlands for centuries. During and after the population movement, the Oromo split into several groups, but this segmentation did not diminish the shared belief of common descent from one founding father. The different branches then lived in federations and confederations in several autonomous but contiguous territories. After paying attention to Oromo autonomous 'gadaa' governments - a politico-military and ritual system based on an egalitarian ethos and well-organized institutions -, which the Oromo also formed in the territories they had come to occupy, this paper examines the formation of Oromo confederations. It seems the Oromo formed these confederations to defend their respective territories. The paper also describes the struggles between the Oromo and the various Abyssinian emperors. The Oromo confederations and alliances, in addition to helping them to defend themselves and consolidate their positions, allowed them to develop a unique military organization and techniques. Thus, they became an influential force in Abyssinian politics. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

72 Gebissa, Ezekiel

The problem of 'fin de regime' in Ethiopia : assessing the debate within the Oromo national movement / Ezekiel Gebissa - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 191-247.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; political change; political conditions; Oromo; nationalism; separatism.

The author reviews past violent political transitions in Ethiopia to explore whether they have advanced or hindered the cause of Oromo nationalism. Then he investigates the world of Ethiopian political forces and alignments as they exist today, examining whether the Ethiopian government's apparent control of the State apparatus and civil institutions has created adequate domination to create a quiescent Oromo populace. Finally, within this context, the author identifies the central issues which must be clarified by the leaders and key actors in each of the groups that comprise the Oromo movement in order to advance the debate about the direction of Oromo nationalism. These key issues requiring articulation in the current political context are the means (armed struggle vs. the political option) and the process (democratization vs. decolonization) by which the Oromo movement hopes to gain its ultimate goal of self-determination for the Oromo people

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(through national liberation within an existing State vs. independent statehood). Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

73 Gudina, Merera

The Ethiopian State and the future of the Oromo : the struggle for 'self-rule' and 'shared rule' / Merera Gudina - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 113-137. ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; political history; federalism; Oromo; self-determination; government policy; nationalism.

In present-day Ethiopia, democratization in a manner that ensures both 'self-rule' for the nations and nationalities and 'shared rule' at the federal level has failed. The Oromo region is a case in point of the degree of failure of the Ethiopian regime's policies and the continued struggle for genuine autonomy and democracy on the part of the local population. This paper first assesses the historical processes that made the 'making' of modern Ethiopia possible in order to trace the genesis of the country's perennial political challenges. It then discusses the development of modern Oromo nationalism and the Ethiopian government's responses to the question of nationalities in order to show how the national question was radicalized and morphed into a demand for secession. Next, the paper argues that the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front's (EPRDF) top-down approach, centralization drive and hegemonic aspiration, have impeded the process of democratization and the demand for self-rule. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

74 Hassen, Mohammed

The Egyptian occupation of Harer and its impact on the Oromo of Harerge / Mohammed Hassen - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 33-60. ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Egypt; Oromo; political change; colonial conquest; 1850-1899.

The Oromo of the region of Harerge (Ethiopia) were the first to fall under foreign colonial domination. In 1875, Egyptian forces captured the walled city of Harer and occupied it for the next decade. Their advent brought them into conflict with the Oromo of Harerge. Though the Egyptian occupation lasted only ten years, it was long enough to cause tremendous destruction to the Oromo democratic heritage and way of life. This article briefly discusses Oromo democracy in Harerge before the Egyptian occupation; looks at the impact of the Egyptian occupation on Oromo society; and assesses the prevailing condition of the Oromo in Harerge at the time of the Egyptian departure. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

75 Hermann, Judith

Du ministère des âmes au ministère des corps? : l'encadrement des pratiques sexuelles par l'Église éthiopienne, entre sida et aide américaine / Judith Hermann - In: *Autrepart*: (2009), no. 49, p. 47-63.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; United States; Ethiopian Church; values; sexuality; AIDS; health aid.

L'apparition du sida en Éthiopie a placé la sexualité traditionnellement taboue sur le devant de la scène. Depuis 2004, les programmes américains de prévention s'appuient sur les congrégations religieuses, et principalement l'Église orthodoxe éthiopienne, pour promouvoir l'abstinence et la fidélité, en accord avec les dogmes religieux éthiopiens. À partir d'une recherche menée auprès des chrétiens éthiopiens et au sein de l'Église orthodoxe éthiopienne, l'auteur se penche sur le rapport traditionnel avec la sexualité dans la culture éthiopienne. De là sont mises en lumière des tensions entre les pratiques sexuelles habituelles et les règles traditionnelles édictées par le pouvoir religieux subventionné par le PEPFAR (President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief). Sont considérées ensuite les transformations des conceptions de l'Église orthodoxe éthiopienne sur le corps et la sexualité amenées par le sida et les subventions américaines. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 241-242) et en anglais (p. 245). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

76 Jalata, Asafa

Foundations of a State in Oromia : applying 'gadaa' principles in the twenty first century / Asafa Jalata - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 133-189.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Oromo; State formation; political systems; separatism; nationalism.

This paper first explores the process of State formation in historic Oromia to identify the essence and characteristics of 'gadaa' (Oromo democracy) and the 'moottii' (kingdom) system. Second, it focuses on explaining the impacts of global imperialism, Ethiopian colonialism, and the role of the Oromo clientele class on the process of State formation in Oromia. Third, the paper demonstrates the immediate challenges to the re-creation of an Oromo State whose sovereignty is either exclusive or shared with other peoples that accept the principles of national self-determination, the rule of law, and multinational democracy. Fourth, it demonstrates why, in Oromia and beyond, the refining and adapting of certain 'gadaa' principles to the process of State formation is necessary for the construction of a democratic government. Finally, the paper illustrates the urgency of developing an Oromo national assembly, a national 'Gumii Oromiyaa', patterned after the 'Gumii Gayyo' in southern Oromia so as to transform the unwritten Oromo constitutional order into a written one. The purpose is to revitalize the Oromo national movement with the goals of defeating Ethiopian colonialism and the Oromo clientele class and forming a democratic State to

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achieve national sovereignty, security, and sustainable socioeconomic development. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

77 Sagawa, Toru

Local practices for peace among 'violent' pastoralists in East Africa / Toru Sagawa - In: *Mila*: (2008), n.s., vol. 9, p. 74-80 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Daasanach; pastoralists; ethnic relations; conflict resolution.

Pastoralists in East Africa have often been represented as 'violent' and 'warlike' people, not only by neighbouring agricultural communities but also by researchers. On the basis of research among the agropastoral Daasanach living in the area of Ethiopia bordering Kenya and Sudan, the author argues that this is a one-sided view. He examines the relations of the Daasanach with neighbouring ethnic groups, including the Kara and Arbore, with whom they maintain amicable relations. On the other hand, the Turkana, Nyangatom, Hamar and Gabra, whose subsistence depends mainly on pastoralism, are 'kiz' or 'enemy groups'. However, there are cross-cutting ties with 'kiz', and conflicts between groups would normally end within one or two days. Trans-ethnic ties play an important role in mitigating conflict and recovering peace in the border area. The author concludes that external intervention without an understanding of the local logic of war and peace will only bring confusion to the area. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

78 Ta'a, Tesema

Defending regional autonomy and cultural identity : the case of Leeqaa Naqamtee and Leeqaa Qellem (1882-1937) / Tesema Ta'a - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 41-77 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; colonial conquest; negotiation; political history; Shawa polity; Oromo.

The last quarter of the 19th century witnessed the conquest and colonization of the independent States and peoples in southern and western Ethiopia. Leeqaa Naqamtee and Leeqaa Qellem were among the western States that were targeted for conquest and annexation by Emperor Menelik II (r. 1889-1913) of the kingdom of Shawa as he endeavoured to build the Ethiopian empire. While many of the conquered States in the region put up strong resistance against Menelik's forces and lost their sovereignty, these two entities opted for negotiation to obviate the depredation of war and to defend their regional autonomy and identity against the expanding Shawan and Gojjame forces. This paper highlights the political rationale of the Leeqaa leaders as they saw it then in deciding to opt for peaceful submission. The resultant internal autonomy did not give them a free hand to rule their domains, but it clearly spared the Leeqaa Oromo the ravages of war,

avoided the unbridled exploitation of the 'nafxenyaa' (commanders), the superimposition of an alien administration and the loss of cultural identity. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

79 Tronvoll, Kjetil

Ambiguous elections: the influence of non-electoral politics in Ethiopian democratisation / Kjetil Tronvoll - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 449-474 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; elections; democratization.

The 'non-electoral context' of elections is often overlooked in democratization studies, in order not to obscure an otherwise clear model or theory of transition. A key challenge for research on democratization processes is to balance electoral 'formalities' with contextual factors, qualitative perceptions and non-electoral issues, in order to reach a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of democratic transitions. This article advocates a multilayered approach to - or a 'thick description' of - elections, as this will capture the diversity of real life experiences and expose alternative power discourses competing with the electoralist one in influencing the path of democratization. The article focuses on political transition and multiparty elections in Ethiopia since 1991. It casts light on the crucial impact of the Eritrean-Ethiopian war on Ethiopia's 2005 election, in addition to other qualitative and contextual factors, which lead to the conclusion that the advancement of democracy through multiparty elections in Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) has failed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

80 Verharen, Charles

Comparing Oromo and ancient Egyptian philosophy / Charles Verharen - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 1-31.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Egypt; cosmology; ethics; Oromo.

This preliminary study compares basic Oromo ontological and ethical principles with those of ancient Egypt. It relies on G. Megerssa's revised Ph.D. dissertation (1993) for its analysis of Oromo ontology and ethics. The present study shows that Oromo and ancient Egyptian cosmology both assume the oneness of the Creator and what is created. Furthermore, the Oromo use of the concept of 'nagaa' or peace to test their adherence to 'saffu' or the moral code calls to mind the ancient Egyptian concept of 'maat', the peace, harmony, order, balance that must characterize man's responsibility to the continuance of life. The study's primary purpose is to encourage the development of comparative research programmes on ancient Egyptian and Oromo philosophies, in order to contribute to mapping the flow of philosophy in Africa. Its practical objective is to discover a philosophy that can help rescue Africa and the world from imminent catastrophe. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

81 Worku, Kenate

The expansion of Addis Ababa and its impact on the surrounding areas : a preliminary study of the Nefas Silk Lafto district / Kenate Worku - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 97-131 : fig., krt, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; urbanization; suburban areas; agricultural land; farmers; livelihoods; urban planning; capitals.

The rapidly growing population and the associated expansion of economic and social activities have increased the demand for urban space around Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital, leading to a rapid conversion of agricultural land to urban use. Based on a survey carried out in 2006 in Addis Ababa's Nefas Silk Lafto district, this paper assesses the capital's expansion onto the surrounding farmlands and its impact on farm households. Specifically, the paper identifies the major effects of this expansion on the 'kebele' or city precinct under study and the displaced farmers. This involves comparing and contrasting the farmers' past and present livelihood status in light of the nature of compensation payments and the search for alternative livelihood strategies sought by the farmers. Finally, the study evaluates some policy issues that the Addis Ababa City Administration has prepared to deal with future urban expansion into the surrounding rural agricultural lands and suggests some options for the future. Bibliogr., note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOMALIA

82 Kapteijns, Lidwien

Discourse on moral womanhood in Somali popular songs, 1960-1990 / by Lidwien Kapteijns - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2009), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 101-122.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; songs; gender relations; norms.

This article is a study of Somali popular songs of the period 1960-1990, which opened with the establishment of the Somali national State and ended with its collapse. It focuses on these songs as a discursive site in which a particular dilemma of the new Somali State clearly comes into focus, namely the desire to be 'modern', while at the same time turning to 'tradition' (i.e. a particular construction of Somali cultural authenticity and traditional religious morality) to mark and anchor a new Somali collective self-understanding and communal identity. The discursive push-and-pull of 'modernity' and 'tradition' evident in the songs expresses itself specifically in debates about moral womanhood - that is to say, about what 'good' women should be like. Since the collapse of the State in 1991, Somali discourses about common public identity and gender norms have undergone dramatic change, with the sites of popular culture multiplying, especially outside of Somalia, and accessible through the internet. Although an interpretation of Islam that distances itself from

Somali 'tradition' has been gaining importance as a source of legitimization, as is evident both in the struggle over the State in Somalia and in everyday life in Somalia and the diaspora, this is not a major concern in the Somali popular songs from the period after 1991. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

83 Kapteijns, Lidwien

Memories of a Mogadishu childhood, 1940-1964 : Maryan Muuse Boqor and the women who inspired her / by Lidwien Kapteijns and Maryan Muuse Boqor - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2009), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 105-116.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; urban women; urban life; 1950-1959; 1960-1969; autobiographies (form).

Based on interviews with Maryan Muuse Boqor recorded in 2001 in Boston, where she was resettled as a refugee, this paper presents the memories of her childhood in Mogadishu during the period 1940-1964. It is a set of reminiscences and reflections on the values Maryan's family members , as well as many of their Somali contemporaries, held and passed on to their children. Furthermore, the story of how a young Somali girl, in the city of Mogadishu, was raised and experienced her youth in the heady days of the 1950s and 1960s may throw light on the history of the generation that witnessed both the creation and the collapse of the Somali State. The part of the narrative presented here has two themes: Maryan's youth (she was born in Hamarweyne, the historical heart of Mogadishu), and women's leadership and solidarity, exemplified by her female relatives - her maternal grandmother and two aunts. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

84 Walls, Michael

The emergence of a Somali State: building peace from civil war in Somaliland / Michael Walls - In: *African Affairs*: (2009), vol. 108, no. 432, p. 371-389 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Somaliland; conflict resolution; State formation; 1990-1999.

At a time when Somalia is widely viewed as a political and humanitarian disaster, it is significant that the north-western territory of Somaliland has installed a comparatively stable government and held a series of elections that have been declared 'relatively free and fair' by observers. This article considers a key period in the establishment of the current system of State, from the 1991 collapse of the Siyaad Barre regime to the 1993 conference in the northern town of Borama which saw the transition from an interim military government to civilian administration. While the Borama conference did not end conflict in Somaliland, it resulted in an interim constitution that eventually enabled a more lasting peace, along with popular elections for local government, President, and Lower House of Parliament. The article argues that the success of the 1991-1993 process was built on a set of deeply embedded social norms that emphasized the importance of dialogue between antagonists;

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a willingness to accept that the most complex grievances would be set aside indefinitely to avoid the contentious process of negotiating compensation payments; the opening of space for the intervention of mediators; and a sustained commitment to consensus building in preference to divisive voting. In short, local resources have been employed effectively in the cause of achieving a lasting peace and what appears to be a viable system of democracy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SUDAN

85 Badri, Balghis

Sudanese women profile and pathways to empowerment / ed. by Balghis Badri. - Omdurman : Ahfad University for Women, 2008. - 216 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 188-196. - Met bijl., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; women; gender inequality; statistics.

This collective volume presents a profile of women in Sudan based on statistical indicators along the gender empowerment measurement. The empowerment indicators used pertain to demography, health, educational attainment, economic participation and employment, political rights, political participation and decisionmaking positions held, participation in peace and peacebuilding, engagement in civil organizations, and women specific institutions in government and nongovernment bodies. Factors that influence the profile are analysed and strategies to close the gender gaps and enhance women's positioning are presented. To contextualize the profile and the agenda, the volume includes an introductory chapter about Sudan, and two chapters mapping Sudanese feminism and the contemporary women's movement, and the cultural context that impacts on women's position in society. Contributors: Balghis Yousif Badri, Mai Izeldeen Osman, Nafisa M. Bedri, Amna Mohamed Abdel Karim Badri, Tayseer Elfatih Abedl A'Al, Duria Mansour Elhussein, Widad Ali Abdel Rahman, Sonia Aziz Malik, Ikhlas Nouh Osman. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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GENERAL

86 Akam Akam, André

Les mutations juridiques dans le système OHADA / sous la dir. de André Akam Akam ; préf. Paul Henri Amvam Zollo. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2009. - 262 p. ; 24 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 2296098762

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; OHADA; economic integration; international law; commercial law; African courts; conference papers (form); 2008.

Un colloque international consacré aux aspects juridiques des mutations entraînées par le développement du système OHADA s'est tenu les 2 et 3 juin 2008 à l'Université de Ngaoundéré (Cameroun). Le présent ouvrage rassemble un certain nombre de textes des interventions présentées à ce colloque, de façon à établir un bilan de la législation OHADA. Première partie: Aspects généraux. Titres: Présentation générale du système OHADA (Paul-Gérard Pougoué) - L'OHADA et l'intégration juridique en Afrique (André Akam Akam) - Le clair-obscur de la répartition des compétences entre la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage de l'OHADA et les juridictions nationales de cassation (Joseph Fometeu). Deuxième partie: Aspects particuliers. Titres: Soliloque sur un exemple d'incohérence en droit OHADA: la cessation des fonctions des dirigeants sociaux (André Akam Akam) - Le rôle du registre du commerce et du crédit mobilier OHADA dans l'amélioration de l'accès au crédit (Yvette-Rachel Kalieu Elongo) - L'essor de l'expertise de gestion dans l'espace OHADA (Athanase Foko) - Le caractère d'ordre public du droit uniforme des sociétés commerciales en Afrique (Pascal Nguihé Kanté) - La protection de la société commerciale en droit OHADA (Monique-Aimée Njandeu). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

87 Akhuemokhan, Sophia

The man in khaki and the man in the street : a study of 'This Earth, My Brother' and 'Sardines' / Sophia Akhuemokhan - In: *Okike*: (2008), no. 49, p. 6-21.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Ghana; Somalia; revolutions; rebellions; novels.

Two novels - 'This Earth, My Brother' (1971), by Kofi Awoonor (Ghana) and 'Sardines' (1981), by Nuruddin Farah (Somalia) - are used to examine whether or not the active participation of the police, the army and other security forces is imperative if a mass rebellion or revolution is to occur and succeed, as postulated by the sociologist D.E.H. Russell (1974). 'This Earth, My Brother' centres on the struggle between the security forces and the masses, showing how the self-interest of the former prevents the occurrence of revolution. 'Sardines' narrows down the overall struggle to rivalry between two individuals, a military dictator and a female insurrectionist, demonstrating that military absolutism can pollute revolutionary idealism and thereby affect the outcome of revolution. Russell seems justified in her argument that the armed forces play a greater role in revolution than one might imagine. Awoonor and Farah both tell us that the man with a gun and the unarmed national must share the same vision, because unless they do, the aspiration for genuine reform will come to nothing. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

88 Auleley, Guy-Robert

Corps malade, "corps-traitement" et "corps-médiateur" : la maladie dans la sculpture africaine traditionnelle / Guy-Robert Auleley - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2008), no. 2, p. 51-64.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; sculpture; masks; diseases; folk medicine.

Le but de cet article est de décrire les représentations des maladies, leurs causes, leurs mécanismes et leurs traitements dans la sculpture traditionnelle de certains peuples d'Afrique noire. Il apparaît que les sculptures africaines disponibles représentent assez peu de maladies spécifiques, mais beaucoup plus les traitements et moyens thérapeutiques. Elles servent également aux moyens de protection comme par la divination. L'analyse se fonde principalement sur des masques, statuettes ou sculptures originaires de la République démocratique du Congo, du Congo Brazzaville, du Libéria, du Ghana, du Nigeria, du Burkina Faso, de l'Angola, du Cameroun, de Côte d'Ivoire, de Tanzanie. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 297-298). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

89 Azoh, François-Joseph

Éducation, violences, conflits et perspectives de paix en Afrique subsaharienne / sous la dir. de François-Joseph Azoh, Eric Lenoue et Thérèse Tchombé ; postf. d'Eric Debarbieux.

- Paris : Karthala, cop. 2009. - 249 p. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Contributions in French and English. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 2811102477

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Congo (Brazzaville); Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of Congo; Niger; Zimbabwe; education; violence; conflict; peacebuilding.

L'ouvrage invite à réfléchir aux interrelations, possibles ou avérées, entre l'éducation, les violences, les conflits et les perspectives de paix; il tente de cerner les dynamiques sociales et politiques qui - avant, pendant et après les conflits - contribuent aux fragiles devenirs de l'éducation en Afrique. Il comprend quatre parties: 1) État, école et violences en temps de paix; 2) Éducation et conflits armés; 3) Éducation, efforts de reconstruction et de pacification; 4) Questions en pistes de recherche. Contributions: 1) Quand les violences s'en mêlent: l'interaction des violences physiques et symboliques dans l'école burkinabè (Stéphanie Baux, Sophie Lewandowski) - La violence de l'école coranique au Niger: état des lieux et sources de légitimation (Laouali Malam Moussa) - La problématique de la violence à l'école au Burkina Faso: mesure et perception par les acteurs (Tahirou Traoré) - The case of State violence: the effects of Zimbabwe's urban clean up operation on education (Manager Mehangami). 2) La violence scolaire et extra-scolaire en Côte d'Ivoire: l'action syndicale des étudiants et élèves seule en cause? (Ferdinand Adja Vanga) - Les conséquences du conflit ivoirien sur l'éducation au Burkina Faso: un état des connaissances (Idrissa Kaboré, Marc Pilon, Yacouba Yaro) - Le droit à l'éducation, quelles effectivités pour les réfugiés au Cameroun? (Honoré Mimche). 3) Les nouveaux impératifs

socio-éducatifs et la reconstruction nationale post-conflit au Congo-Brazzaville (Claude-Ernest Kiamba) - Reconstruction post-conflit en République démocratique du Congo: les défis posés par le devoir de mémoire et l'éducation des adultes (Jérôme Gozou). 4) Violences scolaires, autoritarisme et rapports de domination dans la transmission des connaissances: le champ éducatif est-il autonome? (Marie-France Lange) - Education, violence, conflict and prospect for peace in Africa: an evaluation of research endeavours for peace education (Thérèse Tchombé). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

90 Bernault, Florence

De la modernité comme impuissance : fétichisme et crise du politique en Afrique équatoriale et ailleurs / Florence Bernault - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 195, p. 747-774.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; witchcraft; power; images; traditions; modernization; colonial period.

Depuis les années 1990, la sorcellerie moderne est devenue l'incarnation du spécifique religieux africain et le paradigme dominant des chercheurs contre la notion de fétiche, abandonnée par la langue savante après les années 1920. Mais la présence têtue du répertoire populaire du fétiche en (post)colonie montre qu'un pan entier de l'histoire de cette "idée-problème" n'a jamais été entrepris: son usage en Afrique coloniale et postcoloniale. En omettant de repenser les fondations conceptuelles et historiques de ces concepts, les universitaires ont hérité une dialectique coloniale bloquée que l'auteur appelle ici imaginaire de l'infra-politique: l'institution-séparation du pouvoir indigène dans les deux champs distincts du religieux et du politique, et la prescription de leur impossible déprise. Cet article retrace l'histoire coloniale de cet imaginaire et sa survie dans les débats contemporains. Il suggère comment ses limites peuvent être dépassées par l'étude des théories historiques de la puissance en Afrique équatoriale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

91 Cinquantenaire

Cinquantenaire du 1er Congrès international des écrivains et artistes noirs = 50th anniversary of the 1st international congress of black writers and artists : 19-22 septembre 2006. - Paris : Société africaine de culture, 2006-2008. - 2 vols (158 p., 744 p.). : ill. ; 22 cm. - (Présence africaine, ISSN 0032-7638 ; no. 174 (2006), no. 175/177 (2007/08)) - Met bijl., bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; world; Blacks; identity; African culture; governance; education; religion; racism; diasporas; conferences; 1956; conference papers (form); 2006.

Le premier Congrès des écrivains et artistes noirs a eu lieu à Paris en 1956. Cinquante ans plus tard, se tenait à l'UNESCO (Paris), les 19-22 septembre 2006, un autre congrès pour

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rappeller à la mémoire celui de 1956. Le premier congrès était contemporain du mouvement impulsé par Bandung. De nos jours, l'engagement, s'il existe encore, ne revêt plus la même forme. Dans les contributions, il est question d'identité, des langues africaines et de leurs fonctions sociales, de l'écrivain sur le continent africain, de gouvernance, du contexte mondial, des mutations du monde noir et des nouvelles générations. La présente publication consiste en deux volumes: L'un (le no 174) est composé principalement de textes des cérémonies d'ouverture à la Sorbonne et à l'UNESCO, ainsi que d'hommages et témoignages divers. L'autre (le no 175/177) rassemble les sujets en trois parties principales: 1) Impacts et bilan; 2) Nouveaux enjeux; 3) Perspectives. La première partie examine la question de l'impact du congrès de 1956 du point de vue de l'identité, de l'évolution de la politique en ce qui concerne la décolonisation et de la démocratie, et du point de vue des politiques culturelles de l'éducation. Dans la deuxième partie, les contributions traitent du monde noir aujourd'hui; des jeunes dans la dynamique contemporaine; de la question raciale; de l'économie politique, de la mondialisation et de la nouvelle gouvernance; de la dynamique des cultures et des religions. La troisième partie envisage les nouveaux enjeux et perspectives; les nouveaux défis pour la culture africaine; la diaspora africaine et les nouvelles solidarités, la question des femmes dans la dynamique du développement contemporain. Chaque sous-partie est suivie de textes de débats. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

92 deGrassi, Aaron

"Neopatrimonialism" and agricultural development in Africa: contributions and limitations of a contested concept / Aaron deGrassi - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 3, p. 107-133.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; political systems; agricultural development; agricultural policy.

Recently an increasing number of analysts have assumed that the concept of neopatrimonialism can be deployed usefully to understand how sub-Saharan African governments approach agricultural development and policy reform, and consequently why the continent's aggregate agricultural productivity has grown relatively slowly. Neopatrimonialism is commonly understood as a hybrid regime consisting of, on the one hand, a formal, modern, rational-legal State-like apparatus (the 'neo') and, on the other hand, a patrimonial spoils network. This article summarizes the literature on neopatrimonialism, reviewing how analysts have applied the concept in studies of food and agricultural policies in Africa. It then draws out some of the key contributions of such an approach, and describes its limitations, both methodological and substantive. Finally, it asks how and why the concept has been deployed, and recommends greater circumspection, research, and refinement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

93 Dembele, Amidou

Intégration du droit de la propriété intellectuelle (OAPI) et des assurances (CIMA) / par Amidou Dembele - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 544-551.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; intellectual property; insurance; international law; African organizations; OHADA; OAPI.

La CIMA (Conférence interafricaine des marchés d'assurance) et l'OAPI (Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle) sont deux organisations d'intégration juridique sectorielle. La première a été créée le 10 juillet à Yaoundé (Cameroun), et est entrée en vigueur le 15 février 1995 par l'élaboration d'une législation unique. La seconde a été instituée par l'accord de Bangui (République centrafricaine) du 2 mars 1977. Des États membres de l'OHADA, seule l'Union des Comores n'est pas membre de l'OAPI. L'article examine les règles de leur fonctionnement, les principes qui les sous-tendent, l'application du code CIMA et de la législation uniforme élaborée par l'OAPI. Les limites de compétence qui sont assignées à ces organisations, par leurs traités constitutifs, visent à éviter tout risque de conflit de normes entre l'OHADA et lesdites organisations. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

94 Dulucq, Sophie

"Découvrir l'âme africaine" : les temps obscurs du tourisme culturel en Afrique coloniale française (années 1920-années 1950) / Sophie Dulucq - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 27-48.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French West Africa; French Equatorial Africa; tourism; colonial period; African culture; images; culture contact.

Des années 1920 aux années 1950, des formes précoces de tourisme ont émergé en Afrique tropicale sous domination française. Ce tourisme s'est essentiellement structuré autour d'activités de nature (safari, pêche), mais il s'est également concentré sur la découverte des cultures locales, contribuant dès l'Entre-deux-guerres à leur "mise en forme" et à leur "mise en scène". Administrateurs coloniaux, opérateurs privés et voyageurs eux-mêmes ont ainsi amorcé un processus d'"invention" du patrimoine touristique africain, autour de sites repérés (Tombouctou, falaise dogon au Mali, etc.) et d'activités codifiées (achats d'objets artisanaux sur les marchés, assistance à des "tam-tam" et des danses cérémonielles, etc.). Si peu développé qu'il ait alors été ce tourisme, il a néanmoins eu des effets de retour sur les sociétés et les cultures locales et a construit des représentations durables de ce qui était "touristiquement pertinent" en Afrique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

95 Eagleton, Catherine

Money in Africa / ed. by Catherine Eagleton, Harcourt Fuller and John Perkins. - London : British Museum, cop. 2009. - VI, 74 p. : ill. ; 30 cm. - (British Museum research publication, ISSN 1747-3640 ; no. 171) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9780861591718

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; East Africa; Nigeria; money; currencies; history; conference papers (form); 2006.

The papers in this volume are a selection from those presented at a conference on money in Africa, hosted by the British Museum in March 2006. The first three papers focus on a particular type of currency object and consider the ways these objects were made and used, how they circulated and were inscribed with values: Laurence Garenne-Marot on copper money objects in ancient Ghana and Mali, Carlos F. Liberato on cloth currency and Portuguese trade in West Africa, Karin Pallaver on glass beads as money in 19th-century East Africa. The second group of papers focus on modern-day Nigeria: Simon Heap on gin currency in colonial southern Nigeria, Jane I. Guyer on the account book of a Nigerian chief and the links between money and authority in the mid-20th century, and Foluke Ogunleye on wealthy women in Nigerian historical plays and the light such representations can shed on attitudes to money and wealth. The final four papers focus on West Africa in the early 20th century: Chibuiké U. Uche on commercial banks and the relationship with the West African Currency Board, Harcourt Fuller on the institution of a colonial currency system in British West Africa, Adebayo A. Lawal on the problems of the inadequate distribution of coins and notes in the same area, and Ayodeji Olukoju on the counterfeiting of colonial money. [ASC Leiden abstract]

96 Hinga, Teresia M.

Women, religion and HIV/AIDS in Africa : responding to ethical and theological challenges / ed. by Teresia M. Hinga ... [et al.]. - Pietermaritzburg : Cluster Publications, 2008. - XVIII, 205 p. ; 21 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [204]-205. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; Rwanda; South Africa; AIDS; women; ethics; stereotypes.

During the third Pan-African Circle of Concerned African Women Theologians Congress, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in August 2002, African women theologians presented a gendered analysis of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Africa. The present collective volume on the theological and ethical challenges posed by the HIV/AIDS pandemic in relation to women in Africa consists of essays based on the outcomes of this congress. Following the Introduction by Teresia M. Hinga, Ruth Muthei James examines the sociocultural and economic factors that render girl-children vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Pacificah Florence Okemwa discusses the plight of female domestic workers facing AIDS in Kenya. Hazel Ayanga looks at religio-cultural challenges in women's fight against HIV/AIDS in Kenya.

Anne Nkirote Kubai examines women and HIV/AIDS in Rwanda after the genocide. Teresia Mbari Hinga considers theological and ethical challenges and imperatives concerning women with AIDS in Africa. Denise M. Ackermann presents a feminist ethical perspective on women and HIV/AIDS in South Africa. Philomena Njeri Mwaura investigates the issue of basic human rights that are denied Kenyan women through stigma and discrimination. Constance Ambasa Shisanya identifies the issue of stigma surrounding women living with HIV. Evelyn Wakhusama demonstrates the ways in which cultural, scriptural and theological worldviews have worked to silence women with HIV/AIDS. Nyambura Jane Njoroge focuses on the role of the leadership in African Churches in the light of the HIV/AIDS crisis. [ASC Leiden abstract]

97 Hountondji, Paulin J.

La production du savoir dans l'Afrique d'aujourd'hui : l'ancien et le nouveau / sous la dir. de Paulin J Hountondji. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2009. - 497 p. : ill. ; 22 cm - Publié avec le concours du Conseil international de la philosophie et des sciences humaines et de l'Ambassade Royale de Pays-Bas au Bénin, Centre Africain des hautes études, Porto-Novo. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9991963707

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; traditions; norms; indigenous knowledge; epistemology; African culture; festschrifts (form); conference papers (form); 2006.

Cet ouvrage collectif rassemble une trentaine de contributions parmi celles présentées à un colloque qui s'est tenu à Cotonou (Bénin) en octobre 2006 sur le thème "Savoirs traditionnels et science moderne". Centré autour des thèmes de la pensée, de la rationalité, de la croyance, le mythe, de la transmission des savoirs endogènes en Afrique, mais aussi de la conscience des droits et des devoirs, il comporte trois parties: "Savoirs et pratiques", "Normes", "Modes de transmission", suivies en annexe d'un hommage au sociologue allemand Georg Elwert qui s'est intéressé en particulier au Bénin. Auteurs: 1ère partie: Abel Afouda, Obarè Bagodo, Paulus Gerdes, Roch Hounghin, Gomdraogo Pierre Nakoulima, Joël Noret, Lucie Rakotomalala, Willy Bongo-Pasi Moke Sangol, Mounkaïla Abdo Laouali Serki, Mina Zaza. 2ème partie: Egidius Berns, Octave Nicoué Broohm, Ariane Djossou, Karola Elwert-Kretschmer, Adrien Ahanhanzo Glèlè, Elisabeth Yededji Gnanvo, Manthiba Phalane, Victor Topanou, Stavroula Tsinorema. 3ème partie: Loïc Braïda, Geoffroy Botoyiyè, Jose Castiano, Mamoussé Diagne, Remi Sonaiya, Toussaint Tchitchi, Marcellin V. Zounmenou. Annexe: Michel Ahohounkpanzon, René Sègbènou. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

98 Ingle, Mark

Impacts of socio-political upheavals on the health systems of sub-Saharan Africa, past and present / Mark Ingle - In: *New Contree*: (2006), no. 52, p. 27-46.

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA - GENERAL

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; health; health care; political stability; mobility; medical history.

Using life expectancy as an indicator for both personal well-being and the quality of the prevailing health system, the author tracks the process by which changing socioeconomic and sociopolitical conditions impacted on health and the development of health systems in sub-Saharan Africa over a span of some 600 years. The process involves complex impacts with feedback loops and an ongoing interplay between multiple causes and effects. Thus in each of the political timeframes under consideration - precolonial, colonial and postcolonial - the health outcomes of each phase gave rise to socioeconomic and sociopolitical conditions which in their turn had the effect of producing changed health outcomes which then impacted upon the subsequent phase. The equilibrium with nature that marked the precolonial "Garden of Eden" era was disrupted following European and Arabian penetration of Africa from the mid-15th century onwards, setting off massive waves of migration that profoundly altered the landscape of African health care. In the colonial period, the chief catalysts for Africa's health development were the medical missionaries. Colonial administrations also eventually came to realize that the health of the indigenous people was in their own best interests. The colonial era ended with the distinct potential for ongoing improvements in health care in that, by and large, the institutions to deliver this were in place. During the postcolonial era sub-Saharan Africa's health systems regressed and HIV/AIDS threatens to destroy sub-Saharan Africa's health care capacity. Salvation could come from a new wave of de facto medical colonization, this time by the likes of the WHO, the World Bank, the UN, and the donor community. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

99 Issa Sayegh, Joseph

Le caractère d'ordre public des dispositions de l'Acte uniforme relatif au droit des sociétés commerciales et du groupement d'intérêt économique (AUSCGIE) / par Joseph Issa Sayegh - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 869, p. 393-420.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; OHADA; commercial law; international law; company law.

Le législateur OHADA admet des dérogations à certaines dispositions qu'il édicte dans le texte de l'article 2 de l'Acte uniforme relatif au droit des sociétés commerciales et du groupement d'intérêt économique (AUSCGIE), formant des exceptions statutaires aux dispositions d'ordre public. Les raisons d'imposer des règles avec une force particulière dans le droit des sociétés commerciales s'apparentent à l'ordre public économique, qui se subdivise lui-même en deux branches: l'ordre public de direction et l'ordre public de protection. L'auteur indique, dans le cours de la présente étude, celles qui s'apparentent à l'un ou à l'autre lorsqu'il passe en revue les dispositions qui admettent des exceptions à

leur caractère impératif. Quant à la portée de l'ordre public, elle consiste à déterminer la force plus ou moins contraignante que le législateur imprime aux règles impératives selon l'intérêt économique général ou particulier qu'il s'agit de préserver et qui les sous-tend. La présente étude s'interroge sur la nature et la portée des exceptions statutaires ou des dérogations légales expresses qui sont visées dans le texte de l'article 2 AUSCGIE. Elle examine enfin les dispositions ne contenant aucune exception statutaire ou dérogation légale expresse, qui forment la majorité des dispositions de l'AUSCGIE. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

100 Issa-Sayegh, Joseph

L'apport du droit à l'intégration économique: traités multilatéraux africains : le bilan jurisprudentiel du droit uniforme OHADA (Incertitudes législatives et turbulences jurisprudentielles) / par Joseph Issa-Sayegh - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 497-520.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; African courts; conflict of laws; OHADA.

Le présent article présenté un bilan des juridictions nationales du fond et de la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage (CCJA) de l'OHADA en Afrique. Les premières ont pour mission d'appliquer non seulement les Actes uniformes de l'OHADA, mais aussi les textes uniformes d'autres organisations d'intégration juridiques telles que le traité OAPI (Office africain de la propriété industrielle), le code CIMA (conférence interafricaine des marchés d'assurance), les règlements de la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale) et de l'UEMOA (Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine) en prenant soin de rejeter toutes les règles du droit interne qui leur seraient contraires. Il résulte de ce maillage, dans chacun des États membres, une concurrence fréquente et possible entre les droits uniformes et les droits internes, d'une part, et (plus rarement) entre les droits uniformes eux-mêmes que seules des commissions nationales et internationales pourraient réduire ou supprimer. Quant à la CCJA, elle est la seule juridiction de cassation supranationale spécialement et uniquement compétente pour veiller à l'harmonie d'interprétation et d'application des Actes uniformes de l'OHADA. Malgré cela, les Cours suprêmes nationales lui disputent, chaque fois que possible, cette compétence, tandis que la CCJA, de son côté, élargit sa compétence au contrôle du droit international des États membres chaque fois que celui-ci est nécessaire à la solution de la difficulté d'interpréter ou d'appliquer le droit uniforme. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

101 Kenfack Douajni, Gaston

L'expérience internationale de la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage (CCJA) de l'Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du droit des affaires (OHADA) / par Gaston Kenfack Douajni - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 868, p. 356-365.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; OHADA; African courts; commercial law; international arbitration.

Créée en application du traité relatif à l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique, dit traité OHADA, signé à Port Louis (Île Maurice) le 17 octobre 1993, la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage (CCJA) de l'OHADA est effectivement entrée en fonction depuis le 4 avril 1997. Cet article dresse un bilan des activités de la CCJA. Il s'agit d'activités juridictionnelles et consultatives, et d'activités relatives à l'administration des arbitrages (première partie). Puis il est fait mention de quelques actions dont la mise en œuvre pourrait être susceptible de permettre à la CCJA de renforcer son efficacité. Ces actions devront être entreprises tant par la CCJA elle-même que par les autorités politiques de l'espace OHADA (deuxième partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

102 Kodo, Jimmy

Le rôle de la jurisprudence de l'OHADA dans le développement économique en Afrique / par Jimmy Kodo - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 521-543.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; economic integration; jurisprudence; OHADA; African courts.

La présente étude entend présenter l'apport de la législation OHADA à l'intégration économique en Afrique. Or, la norme édictée doit être confrontée aux réalités du terrain; elle doit servir d'instrument aux juges amenés à arbitrer les différents et à régler les litiges. C'est pourquoi l'auteur évalue la jurisprudence, car c'est le résultat de la confrontation des faits économiques et des Actes uniformes censés les régir qui peut indiquer si au final l'OHADA a un impact positif. L'OHADA étant une législation "jeune" en cours de consolidation, la "jurisprudence" ne doit pas se limiter aux décisions rendues par la CCJA (Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage). Les juridictions nationales, en tant que premier palier de la jurisprudence communautaire de l'OHADA, apportent une contribution non négligeable à la sécurisation des activités économiques (1ère partie). Un certain nombre de décisions des juridictions nationales de l'espace OHADA démontre la volonté des juges de contribuer à la sécurisation des activités économiques, quoique le rôle des juridictions nationales soit limité. Mais les limites intrinsèques de leurs décisions appellent l'intervention d'une instance supranationale (2ème partie). Trois catégories de décisions représentent le rôle de la jurisprudence de la CCJA: l'affirmation de l'autorité du droit communautaire, la fixation du régime des nullités dans l'Acte uniforme relatif au recouvrement des créances,

et le recours aux principes généraux du droit pour favoriser la sécurité judiciaire. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

103 MacCormick, Dorothy

Industrialising Africa in the era of globalisation : challenges to clothing and footwear / ed. by Dorothy McCormick, Joseph A. Kuzilwa, Tegegne Gebre-Egeziabher. - Nairobi : University of Nairobi Press, 2009. - XVI, 283 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 9966846867

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Ethiopia; Kenya; Madagascar; South Africa; Tanzania; clothing industry; footwear industry; competition; small enterprises; conference papers (form); 2005.

Traditionally, clothing and footwear have been the entry point into industrialization for developing countries. They require low investment, are labour intensive, and produce goods that are needed both at home and in export markets. This collective publication is about the challenges that the clothing and footwear industries in a number of Subsaharan African countries are experiencing in the present era of globalization. The chapters are revised versions of papers presented at a conference organized by the African Clothing and Footwear Research Network (Muldersdrift, South Africa, May 2005). Contents: Introduction: Researching clothing and footwear in the era of globalisation (Dorothy McCormick, Joseph A. Kuzilwa, Tegegne Gebre-Egeziabher). Part 1, Africa's clothing industry: The Asian drivers and SSA (Subsaharan Africa): MFA (Multifibre Arrangement, formally Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles) quota removal and the portents for African industrialisation? (Raphael Kaplinsky and Mike Morris) - Competitiveness of the Kenyan apparel sub-sector in the context of liberalisation and the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) (Moses Kindiki) - The competitive dynamics of the clothing industry in Madagascar in the post-MFA environment (Mike Morris and Leanne Sedowski) - Entrepreneurs' attributes and small-scale apparel making firms' performance in Tanzania (Joseph Kimeme and Andrew H. Mbwambo) - Strategic positioning and small firm performance: a multivariate analysis of small-scale apparel manufacturing firms in Tanzania (Andrew H. Mbwambo). Part 2, Footwear in African production: Small scale footwear production in Ethiopia: a value chain perspective (Tegegne Gebre-Egziabher) - Micro and small footwear firms in Tanzania: challenges of adjusting to the effects of liberalisation (Joseph A. Kuzilwa and Prosper H. Ngowi). Part 3, Issues affecting clothing and footwear: Structures and patterns of domestic cotton value chain and the interface in selected companies from Mwanza, Tanzania (Josephat Stephen Itika) - Johannesburg: tracking the emergence of Africa's fashion capital (Christian M. Rogerson) - Financial services and the performance of micro and small-scale clothing enterprises in Kenya (Rosemary Atieno). [ASC Leiden abstract]

104 Mancuso, Salvatore

Le nouveau droit africain: au-delà des différences entre la common law et le droit civil / par Salvatore Mancuso - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 417-437.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; OHADA; conflict of laws; international law; commercial law; customary law.

Le droit harmonisé des affaires ou OHADA a été créé parce que l'investissement en Afrique était limité du fait de l'insécurité juridique et judiciaire. Les États originaires membres de l'OHADA sont francophones, et le cadre juridique résultant des Actes uniformes de l'OHADA est fondé sur le droit continental et est, dans une certaine mesure, inspiré du droit des affaires français. Mais, de manière générale, les États qui ont récemment adhéré à l'OHADA sont des pays qui ne sont pas de tradition civiliste, c'est à dire où l'on se réfère aux principes de droit établis par le code. Dans la partie anglophone du Cameroun, le système de la "common law" est de rigueur. Pourtant, selon l'auteur, le droit "continental" de tradition civiliste et la "common law" ne devraient pas être considérés comme deux systèmes entièrement distincts, mais plutôt comme deux aspects d'une tradition juridique occidentale. De plus, il n'existe pas une telle différence entre l'OHADA conçu comme un cadre juridique fondé sur le modèle du droit continental et le modèle de la "common law", en particulier en ce qui concerne la règle du précédent, un des piliers du système de la "common law". L'auteur analyse ensuite le concept africain du droit pour s'efforcer de comprendre la relation avec la nouvelle strate du droit international qui s'est ajoutée au droit africain dans le domaine des affaires, et voir comment le droit africain traditionnel peut contribuer au développement du nouveau droit sur le continent. Il remarque que le droit coutumier africain accorde une importance à des éléments et facteurs qui sont juridiquement sans pertinence pour un juriste occidental, comme le surnaturel, et que d'autre part le droit non écrit est la norme en Afrique. Il préconise une recherche sur le secteur "informel" du commerce dont le droit OHADA ne s'occupe pas. Les sociétés africaines qui se transforment voient en effet se créer de nouvelles coutumes et un droit spontané côte à côte avec le droit officiel, qui par ailleurs est souvent ignoré et n'est pas appliqué, Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

105 Masamba, Roger

Avantages comparatifs des actes uniformes de l'OHADA / par Roger Masamba - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 869, p. 489-503.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; OHADA; commercial law; international law; legal reform.

Devant l'acte de candidature de la République démocratique du Congo à l'OHADA, l'auteur envisage quelques problèmes juridiques soulevés par les opposants à l'adhésion à

l'OHADA: la constitutionnalité du processus d'adhésion ainsi que la coexistence entre l'OHADA et les autres organisations régionales africaines. Puis il procède à l'identification des avantages de l'uniformisation du droit des affaires dans l'espace OHADA par rapport à la réalité congolaise, tant en termes de comblement des lacunes qu'en termes de modernisation, d'innovation ou simplement d'adaptation du droit à l'économie de la RDC au niveau du droit substantiel des affaires (première partie), puis à celui du droit processuel des affaires (deuxième partie). La métamorphose, à la fois globale et souple, peut s'opérer aussi bien au centre qu'à la périphérie du droit des affaires, et se nourrit généralement, selon l'auteur, de modernisation et de sécurisation. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

106 Meman, Fatimata

La société unipersonnelle dans le droit des sociétés commerciales OHADA: une législation à parfaire / par Fatimata Meman - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 868, p. 312-355.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; commercial law; OHADA; enterprises; legal reform.

Plus de dix ans après l'entrée en vigueur de l'Acte uniforme portant Droit des sociétés commerciales et du groupement d'intérêt économique, entré en vigueur le 1er janvier 1998 dans le cadre de la législation OHADA, les règles relatives à sa (alors) nouvelle création, la société constituée par un seul associé, devraient être révisées. Cet article montre quelles sont les difficultés d'adaptation du régime juridique de la société commerciale à la société unipersonnelle au double point de vue des règles relatives à l'existence de la société unipersonnelle (première partie) et des règles de fonctionnement de ladite société (deuxième partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

107 Miendjiem, Isidore Léopold

Libres propos sur la législation OAPI relative aux obtentions végétales / par Isidore Léopold Miendjiem - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 869, p. 468-488.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; intellectual property; OAPI; international agreements; biotechnology.

Le problème de la protection juridique, notamment par le biais du droit de propriété intellectuelle qui a vocation à régir les créations industrielles, se pose dans le domaine de l'amélioration variétale et de la biotechnologie végétale, technologie la plus efficace pour accroître la production alimentaire dans les pays africains du sud du Sahara. Contrairement aux législateurs de certains pays en développement qui ont mis en place une législation propre et adaptée à leur pays sur la protection des variétés végétales, le législateur de l'OAPI (Organisation africaine de la propriété intellectuelle, avec comme États membres: Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Centrafrique, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinée,

Guinée-Bissau, Guinée Équatoriale, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo) n'a pas consacré la protection des variétés végétales et des procédés d'obtention des végétaux fondée sur le droit de brevet. Copiant les règles de l'OMC et reproduisant la même législation que celle des pays industrialisés, ce choix législatif, tel qu'il apparaît dans l'Annexe X de l'accord de Bangui (1977), est discutable. En effet, il introduit dans les pays membres de l'OAPI une législation désincarnée, qui ne prend en compte aucun facteur important propre à l'ordre social de ces pays. La première partie du présent article montre en quoi cette législation est incomplète, et la seconde, en quoi elle est inadaptée. Dans l'Annexe X de l'Accord de Bangui, les droits des communautés locales et des agriculteurs et ceux des obtenteurs ne sont pas en équilibre, contrairement aux dispositions de la loi modèle africaine de l'OUA adoptée en juillet 2001 à Lusaka. La législation OAPI est en outre inadaptée: les avantages présumés de l'Annexe X sont irréalisables dans un environnement socioéconomique peu développé comme celui des États membres de l'OAPI, compte tenu des pratiques socioculturelles traditionnelles locales, dominées par l'idée de communauté. De plus, il existe un décalage entre les dispositions législatives consacrées et les objectifs présentés. Le modèle de protection végétal ne peut être réalisé car la sécurité alimentaire reste illusoire. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

108 Mubiala, Mutoy

L'action en faveur du développement pour la défense des droits de l'homme / par Mutoy Mubiala - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 628-637.

ASC Subject Headings: world; Sub-Saharan Africa; human rights; development projects; UN.

Le développement et les droits de l'homme sont étroitement liés. L'Organisation des Nations unies a conçu une nouvelle approche de développement fondé sur les droits de l'homme. Selon cette démarche, les agences de développement de l'ONU devraient fixer, formuler et évaluer leurs programmes et activités dans la perspective de l'impact de ceux-ci sur l'amélioration de la situation des droits de l'homme dans les pays hôtes et de la conformité subséquente avec les instruments en rapport avec les droits de l'homme qui auront été ratifiés par ces pays. En conséquence, le support au renforcement des systèmes nationaux de protection des droits de l'homme vise à promouvoir la règle de droit, et est vu comme une condition nécessaire au développement durable et à l'état de paix. L'auteur donne des exemples d'intégration des droits de l'homme dans des programmes et activités d'appui destinés à différents pays d'Afrique comme la Mauritanie, le Mali, le Rwanda et les pays de la région des Grands Lacs, le Niger, la Guinée. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

109 Niehof, Anke

Special issue: Resilience and health-related adversity / theme ed.: Anke Niehof & Sjaak van der Geest. - Amsterdam : Antropologisch Sociologisch Centrum, 2008. - p. 214-392. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Medische antropologie, ISSN 0925-4374 ; jrg. 20, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Nederlands.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; South Africa; Tanzania; Zambia; health; poverty; households; AIDS; sanitation; elderly; fuelwood.

This issue of 'Medische antropologie' contains five articles and an introduction (by Anke Niehof) on resilience and health-related adversity which were originally presented at a CERES/EADI Summer School in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, on 12 June 2008. The contributions deal with theoretical and methodological aspects of 'resilience' on the basis of ethnographic field research in Ghana, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. Contributions: Identifying resilience pathways to sanitary health problems in an unplanned ward of Dodoma, Tanzania (Flora Kessy & Brigit Obrist); Resilience of HIV/AIDS-affected households in a village in Tanzania: does social capital help? (Carolyne Nombo & Anke Niehof); Resilience and AIDS: exploring resilience in the case of AIDS among female-headed households in northern Zambia (Esther S. Wieggers); The making of hardiness in women's experience of health impacts of wood collection and use in Cuntwini, rural South Africa (Magi Njirambo Matinga); Resilience and the whims of reciprocity in old age: an example from Ghana (Sjaak van der Geest). [ASC Leiden abstract]

110 Pennacini, Cecilia

Religious mobility and body language in Kubandwa possession cults / Cecilia Pennacini - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 333-349 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; spirit possession; African religions; healing rites.

Spirit possession in the Great Lakes region was first observed by European travellers in the second half of the nineteenth century, and was later studied by numerous authors during the twentieth century. This paper reflects on the transnational dimension of the practice, analysing examples of Kubandwa rituals from various places and periods: Kubandwa tends to cross linguistic, political and temporal frontiers, reappearing in different forms, often having been renovated but still clearly recognizable. Despite the variety of the spirits - forming a dynamic pantheon which is continuously increasing - the ritual, based on the mechanism of spirit possession and a specific body language, tends to remain constant throughout the region. While the discourse of ethnicity in the Great Lakes region has come to underline political divisions and separations, this religious and healing tradition can be presented as an alternative cultural discourse of transnationality and multi-ethnicity. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

111 Poto, Margherita

Compliance with financial supervisory standards and the developing world : a comparative study between EU and Africa / Margherita Poto - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 3, p. 35-51 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Europe; financial market; regulatory agencies.

First, this paper mentions some of the international actors and standards in order to analyse their impact and influence on the European financial supervisory system. Next, it focuses on the European Union system to see its level of compliance with international standards. Taking into consideration international standards and working to comply with the maximum level of transparency and independence, the European member States build a network which can become a paradigm for emerging economies. This point is further analysed in the next section with respect to sub-Saharan Africa. A comparative study may seem a hazard in this case, but here also some basic solutions, such as a common core of principles to establish independent regulators, may be considered as possible. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

112 Tagodoe, Amavi

Les expériences africaines de la diffusion libre du droit sur le Web: bilan et perspectives / par Amavi Tagodoe et El Hadji Malick Ndiaye - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 638-652.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; law; information technology; access to information; Internet.

En Afrique, jusqu'à une date récente, l'accès réel au droit était limité par une véritable situation d'insuffisance de la diffusion des ressources juridiques, en particulier la diffusion papier des sources de droit, irrégulière et lacunaire. Or, cet article rend compte de l'impact positif de la diffusion en ligne des ressources juridiques sur l'accès au droit en Afrique et des moyens nécessaires pour assurer son maintien. D'une part, il retrace les raisons qui justifient la promotion de ce moyen de diffusion du droit (première partie) et, d'autre part, il plaide pour le développement et le renforcement d'une réelle expertise africaine dans le domaine des technologies de l'information appliquées à la gestion de l'information juridique (deuxième partie). Les nouvelles techniques de l'information et de la communication (NTIC) ont permis l'éclosion de sites Web juridiques diffusant gratuitement des ressources juridiques africaines, telles que Legiburkina, la bibliothèque numérique du journal officiel du Faso, LegiMauritanie, LegiCongo, JusticeMali, le site officiel du gouvernement du Sénégal, OHADA.ORG, le site web de l'UEMOA. Au niveau de la société civile également, des juristes africains ont rendu accessibles en ligne des portails juridiques et des sites africains donnant accès à des ressources juridiques comprenant de la législation, de la jurisprudence et de la doctrine, tels que: SenLex, Droit-Afrique.com, Congo-Legal,

JuriCongo, Jurisprudence Bénin, Ohada Légis, Afrilex, JuriBurkina, JuriNiger. L'accès au droit peut aider à renforcer l'État de droit en rendant les normes juridiques accessibles et opposables à tous. Toutefois, dans l'optique de maintenir une diffusion en ligne gratuite, massive et constante des législations et jurisprudences africaines, des stratégies cohérentes et efficaces d'utilisation des NTIC dans ce but précis s'imposent. Il convient non seulement de promouvoir et de renforcer la création d'instituts d'information juridique sur le continent, mais également de soutenir le développement de l'expertise africaine. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

113 Timera, Mahamet

Aventuriers ou orphelins de la migration internationale? : nouveaux et anciens migrants "subsahariens" au Maroc / Mahamet Timera - In: *Politique africaine*: (2009), no. 115, p. 175-195.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Morocco; Europe; migrants; international migration.

Le Maroc apparaît comme une nouvelle voie d'émigration vers l'Europe pour des ressortissants de pays africains au sud du Sahara (Sénégal, Mali, Guinée, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo etc.). Lieu de transit, l'espace marocain réalise la fusion, la rencontre et la confrontation d'anciennes et de nouvelles migrations. Mobilités et ancrages, passages et installations s'y présentent de manière combinée et non simplement opposée, ce qui amène à réinterroger la notion de "migration de transit". Cette dialectique des situations, des temporalités et des types d'acteurs produit des formes d'empilement et/ou de clivages entre différentes figures migratoires. L'analyse d'une telle configuration soulève d'intéressantes questions pour la sociologie des migrations: celle de la prise de l'espace-temps intermédiaire et celle de la mobilisation des ressources nécessaires pour partir. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

114 Tohon, Constantin

La contribution des commerçants dits informels à la création du droit en Afrique / par Constantin Tohon - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 440-450.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; legal pluralism; commercial law; informal sector; customary law.

Les pays africains de la zone franc ont entrepris une œuvre d'harmonisation législative en créant l'OHADA, par souci de remédier aux décalages législatifs de droit des affaires entre pays limitrophes appartenant à la même région économique, à la même zone monétaire et ayant les mêmes intérêts et les mêmes cultures. Mais, selon l'auteur, une bonne politique d'harmonisation du droit des affaires suppose la prise en considération de tous les acteurs économiques et en particulier de ceux qualifiés d'"informels". Si le droit est un facteur de

développement, comment y amener les acteurs de l'économie "informelle"? Quel est l'apport de ces agents économiques au phénomène de juridicisation? L'article cherche à mettre en évidence la logique d'action des commerçants "informels" dans les relations marchandes dans la première partie, puis le caractère juridique de ces logiques d'action dans une deuxième partie, avant de proposer des solutions pour la création d'un droit typiquement africain. Les commerçants informels n'évoluent pas dans une zone de non-droit; des logiques traditionnelles, comme le recours à la conciliation et à l'arbitrage extrajudiciaire, se combinent avec la logique juridique moderne, Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

115 Tsapi, Victor

Les implications économiques, comptables et fiscales dans le système OHADA / sous la dir. de Victor Tsapi ; coord. François-Xavier Mayegle ; avec la collab. de Aboubakar Mfopain ... [et al.]. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2009. - 249 p. : ill. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 229610150X

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; Cameroon; OHADA; entreprises; accounting; foreign investments; governance.

Près de quinze ans après l'entrée en vigueur du traité instituant l'OHADA, effectuer un premier bilan permettra aussi d'amorcer la prospective sur certains points des activités de l'OHADA et de ses implications. La plupart des cas étudiés ici portent sur le Cameroun. Les contributions sont rassemblées sous trois titres: 1) Organisation économique et managériale et respect des normes OHADA; 2) Contrôle et informations comptables et fiscales et reproduction de l'image fidèle dans le contexte OHADA; 3) Le système OHADA et les mutations économiques et environnementales des entreprises. Titres des textes: Portée du système comptable OHADA sur la production et la diffusion de l'information financière des entreprises de petite dimension (Laurent Ndjanyou) - Du plan comptable OCAM au système comptable OHADA: les raisons, réalités et difficultés comptables des mutations (François-Xavier Mayegle, Aboubakar Mfopain, Georges Wandji) - La création d'entreprise au Cameroun: concepts, méthodes et pièges à éviter (Victor Tsapi et Roukatou Aboubakar) - Normes comptables OHADA et information financière des partenaires des entreprises camerounaises (Aboubakar Mfopain et François-Xavier Mayegle). 2) Portée du contrôle interne dans le droit comptable OHADA (Jean Marc Bell Bell et François-Xavier Mayegle) - Le commissaire aux comptes dans le cadre de la gouvernance d'entreprise: une analyse historique comparée sous le prisme de l'Acte uniforme OHADA (Louis Ndjetcheu) - Tableau financier des ressources et emplois (TAFIRE), un tableau de financement explicatif de variation de la trésorerie: construction et interprétation (René Guy Omenguele et François-Xavier Mayegle). 3) Amélioration du climat des affaires et promotion des IDE (Investissements directs étrangers) dans le contexte OHADA: une lecture de la réalité en

Afrique centrale (Mathurin Tchakounte Njoda, Charles Alain Bita et François Désiré Sonna) - L'impact de l'OHADA sur l'investissement direct étranger au Cameroun (Ndam Mama et Raymond Ekodo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

116 Van Damme, Patrick

From African ethnobotanical biodiversity to domestication of new crops for development / by Patrick Van Damme - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2008), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 197-211 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; plants; agricultural products; ethnobotany.

The African continent is rather poor in plant biodiversity when compared to other continents on the equator. Nevertheless, lots of useful plant species have been domesticated from sub-Saharan Africa material. Ethnobotanical research offers the possibility to collect information on use and utility of wild plant species from traditional people often living close to a challenging natural environment. This paper highlights a number of crops with African origins, and also pays attention to a number of useful species with domestication potential, which are currently under consideration for domestication and/or actual development. Specific attention is drawn to the methodology enabling the discovery of new candidates for crop and niche product development, with a specific emphasis on market chain analysis and promotion, and development aspects of the latter process. Bibliogr., sum. in English, French and Dutch. [Journal abstract, edited]

117 Wachira, George Mukundi

Ethnicity, human rights and constitutionalism in Africa / [ed. by George Mukundi Wachira]. - Nairobi : The Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists, cop. 2008. - X, 243 p. ; 26 cm - Met noten, samenvatting.

ISBN 9966958185

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Cameroon; Ethiopia; Kenya; Nigeria; South Africa; ethnicity; minority groups; human rights; government policy; federalism.

This publication examines ways in which the State can be designed or re-designed to respond to the imperative of ethnicity, and the competing theories that underline these efforts. It surveys different approaches that could be employed to accommodate ethnic diversity, based on human rights standards and principles of constitutionalism. These include the devolution of powers through various forms of self-governance, affirmative action, and devices to overcome marginalization and oppression in the past in the search for national reconciliation. While the main focus of the publication is Kenya, four contributions deal with the specific regional experiences of Ethiopia, Cameroon, Nigeria and South Africa. Contributors: Sarah Muringa Kinyanjui, Dan Juma, Enyinna Sodiénye Nwauche, Grace Mukami Maina, Godfrey M. Musila, Yonatan Tesfaye Fessha, Solomon A.

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Dersso, Charles Manga Fombad, Beverlyn Ongaro, George Mukundi Wachira, Osogo Ambani. [ASC Leiden abstract]

118 Wanyande, Peter

Discourses on civil society in Kenya / [eds. P. Wanyande, M.A. Okebe]. - Nairobi : African Research and Resource Forum, 2009. - 102 p. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9966706275

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Kenya; Nigeria; Zanzibar; civil society; political change; academics; national budget.

To understand in greater detail the role of civil society in the struggle for democracy in eastern Africa in the mid-1980s, the African Research and Resource Forum (ARRF), in partnership with the Heinrich Böll Foundation, organized a regional workshop in 2008 which was open to a large number of civil society groups as well as the press, public officials and academics. This publication is the result of that exercise. Contents: Section 1, Civil society in Kenya: Reflections on civil society driven change: an overview (Alioune Sall) - Civil society and transition politics in Kenya: historical and contemporary perspectives (Peter Wanyande) - The prospects of civil society driven change in Kenya (Margaret K. Chemengich) - The role of academia in democratization in Kenya (Charles Olungah) - The contribution of academia and civil society in development policy making and budgetary process (Ben Sihanya). Section 2, Civil society in Africa, a comparative analysis: University students and civil society in Nigeria (Okello Oculi) - Civil society and transition politics in Ethiopia (Merera Gudina) - Reflections on democracy and civil society in Zanzibar (Haroub Othman). [ASC Leiden abstract]

119 Zamponi, Mario

Tradizione, sistemi di autorità e gestione della terra in Africa sub-sahariana / di Mario Zamponi - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2008), a. 63, n. 4, p. 568-590.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; Southern Africa; governance; State-society relationship; traditional rulers; land tenure; colonial period; political change.

Le présent article traite des processus de transformation concernant le pouvoir en Afrique subsaharienne et plus particulièrement en Afrique australe: il considère la question de la gouvernance rurale et des effets produits sur les autorités et les systèmes de pouvoir en soulignant la dichotomie entre tradition et modernité et entre politiques locales et nationales. La gestion et l'usage de la terre, que ce soit dans les États coloniaux ou dans les États post-coloniaux, ont été caractérisés par une forme de contrôle fondé sur les autorités traditionnelles (les chefs). L'article analyse en particulier la question de la redéfinition des systèmes d'autorité et de pouvoir politique dans les territoires ruraux, de l'utilisation de la tradition ainsi que celle des initiatives de développement rural et de

réforme foncière. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

120 Zhu, Weidong

OHADA: as a base for Chinese further investment in Africa / par Weidong Zhu - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 869, p. 421-428.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; China; OHADA; commercial law; foreign investments.

This article first describes the background to the establishment of OHADA (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires) in 1993 and discusses the achievements it has made to date. Then it analyses the benefits of OHADA for Chinese investment in Africa. Most member-States of OHADA are located in western and central Africa, an area rich in natural and mineral resources. Since the creation of OHADA these States apply the same commercial laws, which makes it easier for foreign investors to do business in these countries. Furthermore, investment in OHADA countries will help foreign investors to extend their business to northern, eastern and southern Africa. China and most OHADA member-States share the civil law tradition and their commercial laws are similar. Finally, both China and OHADA emphasize the role of arbitration in resolving commercial disputes. The author concludes that Chinese investors should have some knowledge of OHADA legislation in order to make full use of its provisions. Notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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121 Gamble, Harry

Peasants of the Empire : rural schools and the colonial imaginary in 1930s French West Africa / Harry Gamble - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 195, p. 775-803.

ASC Subject Headings: French West Africa; educational policy; rural areas; colonial economy.

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, authorities in French West Africa launched an ambitious programme of educational reform centred around "rural schools". These new schools were part of a broader effort to rethink African societies and their development within the colonial order. In his book "Les Paysans noirs", colonial official and author R. Delavignette sought to encourage a more positive view of rural Africans that would appeal to French sensibilities. Neither assimilationist nor associationist, rural schools were designed to train a new generation of African "peasants", who would embrace a dose of

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modernization while remaining deeply attached to their native soils. By promoting a new vision of "l'Afrique paysanne", rural schools sought to limit the growth of urban populations and deflect attention from the demands of African workers and évolués. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

122 Gomez-Perez, Muriel

Young men and Islam in the 1990s : rethinking an intergenerational perspective / Muriel Gomez-Perez, Marie-Nathalie LeBlanc, Mathias Savadogo - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2009), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 186-218.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Côte d'Ivoire; Senegal; Islamic movements; urban youth; men; generation conflicts.

Interest in the question of youth and Islam in West Africa stems from the overwhelming demographic weight of youth and their relatively recent incursion into the public domain, as well as the wave of Islamic revivalism that has swept across Africa from the late 1970s on. This paper examines the sociopolitical role of young men in Islamic revivalist movements that occurred in urban centres in Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso and Senegal in the 1980-1990s. Such movements were particularly popular among secularly educated young men who attended French-speaking schools. While the role of young men in revivalist movements suggests new configurations of authority and charisma, their religious agency remains closely embedded within relationships that extend across generations. The paper looks at instances of conflicts between generations and pays attention to sites of negotiation, such as mosques and voluntary associations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

123 Kouassi, Bernard Yapo

Innovations technologiques et productions agricoles en Afrique de l'Ouest : exemple du Burkina Faso, du Ghana et du Togo / B. Kouassi (éd.). - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2009. - 431 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Économie et développement) - Bijdragen in Frans en Engels. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811101950

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Ghana; Togo; agricultural innovations; agricultural productivity.

La forte croissance démographique, l'exode rural, l'insuffisance de la production obtenue par les systèmes d'agriculture extensive, sont des facteurs qui ne permettent pas de réduire l'insécurité alimentaire en Afrique. C'est pourquoi le présent ouvrage recommande l'accélération de la diffusion et de l'adoption d'innovations technologiques performantes (première partie), et considère leur impact sur la productivité agricole (deuxième partie). Titres des contributions: 1) Études des mécanismes endogènes d'adaptation et

d'innovation : les agriculteurs du plateau central du Burkina Faso (Valérie M. Bougouma, Jacques Somda, Aimé Nianogo, Clémentine Vimbamba) - Adoption et intensité d'utilisation de la culture attelée, des engrais et des semences améliorées dans le centre nord du Burkina Faso (Robert S. Ouédraogo) - An investing into the use of pesticides by urban and peri-urban vegetable growers in the central region of Ghana (E.L. Okorley and J.A. Kwarteng) - Land management practices and their effects on food crop yields in Ghana (Samuel Asuming-Brempong, Ramatu Al-Hassan, Gyiele Nurah) - Addressing land degradation to enhance agricultural productivity in the upper region of Ghana (Gyiele Nurah, Ahiale) - Facteurs d'acceptabilité des techniques de conservation des sols dans le nord-est du Togo (Koffi Amegbeto et G. Mawussi). 2) Impact de la production du coton sur la production céréalière et la sécurité alimentaire au Burkina Faso (Ousmane Kaboré) - Integrated poultry-fish production in the Tolon-Kumbungu district, Northern Region (Ghana) (E.A. Obodai, I.Y.D. Lawson, H.K. Dei) - Analyse de l'efficience dans les décisions d'adoption: cas des producteurs de maïs au Togo (Georges A. Abbey et Équipe Production du Togo) - Facteurs de choix des cultures de bas-fonds au Nord-Togo (Georges A. Abbey, A. Adou-Rahim-Alimi). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

124 Piette-Coudol, Thierry

La connectivité des juristes en Afrique (Compte rendu sommaire) / par Thierry Piette-Coudol - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 553-560 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Mali; Senegal; Internet; information technology.

Le présent article examine le problème de la connectivité à internet en Afrique francophone, et traite en particulier du cas de la connexion de juristes et de notaires au Cameroun, Mali, et Sénégal. Dû à des contingences techniques et financières, le degré de connectivité à Internet est très disparate en Afrique. Les pays qui possèdent une façade maritime (comme le Sénégal) peuvent profiter de la bande passante permise par la liaison physique d'un câble sous-marin, mais ceux qui se trouvent à l'intérieur du continent sont enclavés et doivent recourir aux liaisons satellites, facturées très cher par les opérateurs principalement européens et américains. Notes, rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

125 Saint-Lary, Maud

Entrepreneurs et entreprises en quête de normes = Entrepreneurs and enterprises in search of norms / Maud Saint-Lary ... [et al.] (eds.). - Münster : Lit Verlag, 2009. - 153 p. ; 21 cm. - (Bulletin ; no. 29/30) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvatting in het Engels en Frans.

ISBN 9783643102065

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ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Burkina Faso; Cape Verde; Cameroon; Mauritania; entrepreneurs; religious movements; education; artists; land tenure; women entrepreneurs; human trafficking; children.

Dans les contextes de crise aussi bien que d'ultralibéralisme que traverse actuellement l'Afrique, on voit apparaître des entrepreneurs d'un nouveau genre, qui ne sont pas forcément commerçants, petits patrons ou businessmen du secteur informel, mais évoluent dans d'autres mondes sociaux. Le présent ouvrage considère que la faculté d'entreprendre ne relève pas du seul champ économique, mais s'étend à d'autres sphères d'action (politique, culturelle, religieuse, sociale) qui sont autant de vecteurs d'innovation. Ce numéro rassemble des études de différentes formes d'entreprises. Contributions: L'Église Universelle du Royaume de Dieu du Cap-Vert : croissance urbaine, pauvreté et mouvement néo-pentecôtiste (Pierre-Joseph Laurent, Claudio Furtado, Charlotte Plaideau) - L'éducation comme entreprise : légitimations marchande, civique et culturelle de l'école bilingue au Burkina Faso (Géraldine André) - Le métier d'entrepreneur culturel au Burkina Faso : itinéraire et conditions de réussite d'un professionnel du spectacle vivant (Sarah Andrieu) - La malédiction, l'honneur et la spéculation : principes historiques de la propriété foncière en Afrique de l'Ouest (Jacky Bouju) - Le "Centre commercial de Chinguetti" à Nouakchott (Mauritanie) : promotion féminine ou égards promotionnels? (Céline Lesourd) - Les nouvelles figures de l'entrepreneuriat au Cameroun : les acteurs de la traite des enfants entre accumulation et déconstruction (Claude Abé). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

126 Sankara, Edgard

Récits de vie postcoloniaux, regards ethnographiques et jeux de miroir: "Jéliya", "Hustling is not stealing" et "Exchange is not robbery" / Edgard Sankara - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2009), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 282-302.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Ghana; autobiography; prostitution; griots; culture.

La publication de récits de vie de marginaux par des chercheurs occidentaux offre un point de vue d'entrée intéressant dans le discours sur l'Afrique. Le présent article démontre que les deux récits de vie publiés par John Chernoff, "Hustling is not stealing" et "Exchange is not robbery", mettant en scène une jeune prostituée du Burkina Faso et l'ouvrage d'Adama Dramé et Arlette Senn-Borloz, "Jéliya : être griot et musicien aujourd'hui", autour de la vie marginale d'un griot burkinabè mandingue (en réalité dafing), tout en ravivant la soif de connaissance occidentale sur l'Afrique, offrent un contraste frappant dans la présentation de leur projet d'écriture et dans la question du pacte auctorial. L'article montre que la démarche de Dramé et de la juriste suisse Senn-Borloz présente en définitive un modèle réussi de ce que l'on a appelé "l'autobiographie en collaboration", et qui plus est permet l'élaboration d'un savoir ethnographique sur "l'autre" africain. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

127 Sow, Fatou

La recherche féministe francophone : langue, identités et enjeux / sous la dir. de Fatou Sow. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2009. - 680 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Proceedings of a conference held in Dakar, Senegal in 1999. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811102779

ASC Subject Headings: world; West Africa; French-speaking Africa; gender studies; women; identity; feminism; images; body; women writers; conference papers (form); 1999.

Dans ce volume sont rassemblées des communications qui ont été présentées au cours d'un colloque international consacré à la recherche féministe dans la francophonie plurielle, et qui s'est déroulé à Dakar (Sénégal) du 17 au 21 mai 1999. Il s'agissait principalement de tenir un débat féministe pluraliste, dans une université africaine de l'espace francophone, de façon à rassembler un large nombre de voix pour rendre compte de leurs diverses expériences historiques, politiques et socioculturelles. Les thèmes discutés se réfèrent principalement aux représentations, théories et pratiques féministes dans un espace linguistique commun et pourtant aussi pluriel, à l'écriture des femmes sur les femmes, au sexe du politique, au corps qui est vu comme politique, à la construction des identités sexuées dans le monde de l'éducation et du travail. Auteurs: H. Acha, G. Adamson, E. Annan Yao, N. Barkallil, P. Barthélémy, S. Batibonak, C. Boidard Boisson, P. Bouchard, J.-Cl. St-Amant et M. Gauvin, K. Bouwer, A. Brenes Correa, S. Dayan Herzbrun, R. Diagne, A. Diaw, I. Diaz Narbonna, F. Diop, M. Dumais, M. Ferrand, Cl. Fisher, S. Frigon, J. d'Arc Gaudet et C. Lapointe, C. Gendron, P. Ghorayshi, N. S. Guèye et M. Sall, G. Guindon, C. P. Koita, J. Hale, M. Ilboudo, E. Khaznadar, L. Kesteloot et A. Gougombé, F. Kinda Badini, L. Kurtzman, L. Labidi, I. Lagun, Y. Le Quentrec et A. Rieu, H. Lee Gosselin, Ch. Makward, T. Navarro Swain, S. Niang Diallo, S. Pelletier, B. Romagnan, P. Roux, C. Sabourin, Z. Samandi, M.-L. et C. Semblat, C. Slawy Sutton, F. Sorieul, F. Sow, M.-B. Tahon, S. N. Traoré, M. Tremblay, J. Vitiello. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

128 Trémolières, Marie

Les enjeux régionaux des migrations ouest-africaines : perspectives africaines et européennes / sous la dir. de Marie Trémolières. - Paris : OECD, 2009. - 262 p. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm. - (Cahiers de l'Afrique de l'ouest) - Publié en anglais sous le titre: West African studies, regional challenges of West African migration : African and European perspectives. - Met bibliogr., bijl., gloss., noten.

ISBN 9789264056022

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; West Africa; Mauritania; Europe; Senegal; international migration; ECOWAS; migration policy; international agreements.

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Un processus de rencontres régulières entre l'Afrique et l'Europe sur les migrations a permis l'adoption d'une approche commune de la CEDEAO (Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, ECOWAS) en janvier 2008 pour répondre au besoin d'une réponse régionale coordonnée: les migrations ouest-africaines sont à près de 90 pour cent intrarégionales. Les contributions d'experts internationaux sur les dynamiques migratoires ouest-africaines sont rassemblées en trois parties: 1) Quelles perspectives pour l'approche commune ouest-africaine sur les migrations? 2) Études de cas: la Mauritanie et le Sénégal; 3) Interventions et entretiens. Titres des contributions: 1) Les migrations en Afrique de l'Ouest dans le contexte du Protocole sur la libre circulation et de l'approche commune de la CEDEAO (Aderanti Adepoju) - La coopération en matière de réadmission et de retour forcé dans le contexte africano-européen (Jean-Pierre Cassarino) - Migrations et gestion du peuplement en Afrique subsaharienne et en Afrique de l'Ouest (Jean-Marie Cour) - Migration et développement dans les pays de la CEDEAO: quel rôle pour le Maghreb? (Mehdi Lahlou) - Migrations et peuplement en Afrique de l'Ouest: enjeux et perspectives politiques (Dieudonné Ouédraogo) - La CEDEAO, un espace de libre circulation, poste frontière avancé de l'espace Schengen (Nelly Robin). 2) Mauritanie: l'inhibition des "effets retour" de circulations migratoires diverses et intenses (Ali Bensaad) - Le migrant criminalisé, le temps d'une traversée: l'exemple de l'émigration récente par voie maritime depuis les côtes sénégalaises (Mandiogou Ndiaye et Nelly Robin). 3) Le Niger, carrefour des réseaux migratoires africains (Entretien avec Guy-Michel Bolouvi) - Les migrations vers et à travers le Sahara central: représentations et pratiques de l'international au local (Entretien avec Julien Brachet) - Les relations entre migration et développement (Jean-Christophe Deberne) - Quelques questions au Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) du Royaume-Uni (Entretien avec le FCO). Annexes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BENIN

129 Falen, Douglas J.

Polygyny and Christian marriage in Africa: the case of Benin / Douglas J. Falen - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 51-74.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; marriage; Christianity; polygamy.

Since the arrival of European missionaries in Africa, there has been charged debate over people's marriage choices. This article outlines the major elements in the academic, theological, and popular discourses on marriage in Africa, focusing on two topics: the conceptual divide between monogamous Christian marriage and African polygyny, and the claim that women automatically prefer monogamy. By comparing the assumptions in the literature with ethnographic data from the Republic of Benin, this article demonstrates that marital choices cannot necessarily be predicted by a person's gender and rarely are characterized by a definitive conceptual divide. Instead, personal motives related to

economics, prestige, and competition for power are the main factors in marriage choices. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

130 Forte, Jung Ran

Marketing Vodun : cultural tourism and dreams of success in contemporary Benin / Jung Ran Forte - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 429-451.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; tourism; voodoo; cultural heritage; women entrepreneurs.

Since the 1990s the Republic of Benin, following a path similar to other West African countries, has established itself as a destination for cultural tourism, in which history, ethnic traditions, ancestral values and indigenous knowledge figure as main attractions. The study of recent developments of the Beninese tourism industry sheds light on the ways in which meanings and commodities are produced in encounters between "hosts" and "guests". Reconstructing the polyvocal biographical narratives of two women engaged in tourism activities, a tourist guide and a Vodun priestess, the article analyses local responses to tourists' flows while addressing questions such as cultural consumption and the harshness of global markets. In order to understand how representations of "Africanness" and "tradition" are produced and negotiated, and how cultures are commodified and transformed into artefacts of economic transactions, this paper draws attention to the dynamics through which Vodun cults have been re-fashioned as a national cultural heritage and as sites of the Atlantic slave trade memory, becoming the main cultural assets of the country for international audiences. The author blurs the boundaries between tourist worlds and everyday life and combines national policies and intimate stories to look at the ways in which local agents perform and re-signify their culture and experience encounters with "others", while exploring paths of "entrepreneurship" and success. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

131 Miran, Marie

(Auto)biographie d'une conversion à l'islam ; regards croisés sur une histoire de changement religieux dans le Bénin contemporain / Marie Miran & El Hadj Akan Charif Vissoh - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 195, p. 655-704 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana; religious conversion; Islam; autobiography.

Cet article a pour objet la conversion à l'islam du Béninois El Hadj Akan Charif Vissoh, dont la famille, mahi (fon), se partage entre cultes vodun et catholicisme. Tentant l'expérience de la co-écriture entre le converti lui-même, devenu imam de la mosquée centrale d'Allada et le chroniqueur de sa conversion, l'article propose tout à la fois une histoire de vie, un récit de conversion, un plaidoyer "réformiste" au nom des convertis à l'islam du Sud-Bénin et une relecture anthropologique et historique critique de ce narratif dans ses diverses articulations. Quelques comparaisons sont esquissées avec les trajectoires d'autres

convertis autochtones du Ghana et de la Côte-d'Ivoire au XXe siècle. La conclusion revisite les débats sur la conversion religieuse en Afrique et au-delà. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

132 Tall, Emmanuelle Kadya

Guerre de succession et concurrence mémorielle à Ouidah, ancien comptoir de la traite / Emmanuelle Kadya Tall - In: *Politique africaine*: (2009), no. 115, p. 155-173.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; succession; cultural heritage; memory; slavery; politics; voodoo.

Le festival des cultures et des arts vodun au Bénin, communément appelé Ouidah 92, a ouvert la voie à des processus de patrimonialisation et à une compétition acharnée entre les promoteurs de différents projets dûs aussi bien à des initiatives internationales, gouvernementales que privées. L'auteur rappelle les faits récents, montre la "muséification" du passé et du patrimoine lié à la mémoire de l'esclavage et de la colonisation de l'ancien royaume d'Abomey et analyse la montée en puissance du Daagbo Hunon (D.H.) Xuna dans le cadre de politiques de mise en patrimoine impulsées lors de la période marxiste-léniniste. Les conflits autour de la succession de ce personnage reflètent les mécanismes d'intensification de la concurrence des "mémoires" introduite par la démocratisation et l'ouverture des cultes locaux au marché international de la mémoire de la traite. Notes, réf, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BURKINA FASO

133 Attané, Anne

Quand la circulation de l'argent façonne les relations conjugales : l'exemple de milieux urbains au Burkina Faso / Anne Attané - In: *Autrepart*: (2009), no. 49, p. 155-171.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; gender relations; money; family; spouses; urban households; social change.

La monétarisation des rapports sociaux quotidiens est un fait notable des sociétés ouest-africaines contemporaines, et ce, particulièrement en milieu urbain. Dès lors, il convient de s'interroger sur les effets de ces échanges matériels sur les relations conjugales. Dans une société comme celle du Burkina Faso où la pénurie est la règle, où l'insécurité matérielle s'amplifie, quel sens accorder à la place omniprésente de l'argent au sein des relations amoureuses et des relations de couple. Deux principales recherches anthropologiques, menées dans ce pays entre 1966 et 2008, permettent d'observer les mutations des rapports conjugaux en milieu urbain ouest-africain. À partir d'une étude qualitative des différentes formes de conjugalité, l'auteur met en évidence le rôle des transactions monétaires dans la redéfinition quotidienne des rapports de couple, à la lumière du

contexte historique des mutations familiales. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 243) et en anglais (p. 247). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

134 Brown, Oli

Climate change: a new threat to stability in West Africa? : evidence from Ghana and Burkina Faso / Oli Brown and Alec Crawford - In: *African Security Review*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 3, p. 39-57.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Ghana; climate change; human security; political stability; economic conditions.

Traditionally seen as an environmental and an energy issue, climate change is now being recast as a threat to international peace and security. Africa, though the least responsible for greenhouse gas emissions, is seen as the continent most likely to suffer its worst consequences - a function of the continent's reliance on climate-dependent sectors (such as rain-fed agriculture) and its history of resource, ethnic and political conflict. Drawing on field visits and consultations with local experts, this paper explores the extent to which climate change could undermine stability in two different West African countries, namely Ghana and Burkina Faso. The main findings are: Ghana and Burkina Faso already face considerable development challenges from existing economic, population and environmental stresses; climate change is not new to West Africa; future climate change is likely to make many current development challenges more complex and urgent; there are links between climate change and security in the region; climate change could exacerbate existing, latent tensions in Ghana and Burkina Faso; only in the extreme scenarios does climate change begin to be a deterministic factor in future economic and political instability; adaptation needs to focus on the full range of development problems affecting countries. Bibliogr., note, sum. (p. VI-VII). [ASC Leiden abstract]

135 Cros, Michèle

D'un idéal de virilité à l'autre? : du vengeur de sang au chercheur d'or en pays lobi burkinabè / Michèle Cros, Quentin Mégret - In: *Autrepart*: (2009), no. 49, p. 137-154 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Lobi; gender relations; men; values; gold mining; gender relations; cultural change.

Dans l'ethos des valeurs du pays lobi, à l'époque coloniale, l'homme viril était un "vengeur de sang". Jusque dans les années 1980, le prestige de l'homme était associé à son intrépidité guerrière. Le présent article montre des changements dans les représentations sociales et celles du prestige. En 2004, au sud-ouest du Burkina Faso, des milliers d'orpailleurs migrants ont investi un territoire situé à proximité de la petite ville de Kampti, au cœur du pays lobi. L'installation des camps miniers est créatrice de bouleversements socioéconomiques. Au sein d'une société longtemps réputée pour ses valeurs guerrières,

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l'arrivée des chercheurs d'or remet en question, notamment, les conceptions locales liées à la construction des identités sexuelles. La "ruée vers l'or" demeure ambiguë, le développement d'activités innovantes et sources de rétributions favorisant dans le même temps les "conduites à risque" et la mercantilisation des rapports sociaux. Elle s'accompagne en outre d'une recomposition des logiques familiales et conjugales, des rapports de genre et des normes en matière de sexualité. D'hier à aujourd'hui, d'un idéal de virilité à l'autre, le présent article rend compte de la production de la masculinité en dévoilant le passage du modèle du "vengeur de sang" à celui de "chercheur d'or". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 243) et en anglais (p. 247). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

136 Ouédraogo, Jean-Bernard

Travail et société au Burkina Faso : technique, innovation, mobilisation / sous la dir. de Jean-Bernard Ouédraogo et Habibou Fofana. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2009. - 247 p. ; 22 cm. - (Études africaines) - Bibliogr.: p. [237]-246. - Met noten.

ISBN 2296092926

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; labour; social conditions; industrial workers; agricultural workers; students; trade unions; agricultural technology.

Le travail constitue une dimension essentielle des rapports sociaux en Afrique. L'analyse des situations de travail permet de saisir le sens social local, et la façon dont s'invente un ordre social nouveau, tenu de composer avec des cadres de référence hétérogènes. Ce volume entend contribuer à une meilleure connaissance des situations de travail au Burkina Faso. Titre des contributions: Introduction: Le travail africain introuvable? (Jean-Bernard Ouédraogo et Habibou Fofana) - Système de production et culture ouvrière de métier: les menuisiers-soudeurs de Ouagadougou (Jean-Bernard Ouédraogo) - Appartenances sociales et participation en situation de travail: l'expérience des "cercles de qualité" au Burkina Faso (Habibou Fofana) - Stratégies sociales et syndicalisation étudiante à l'Université de Ouagadougou (Gabin Korbéogo) - Salarariat, sécurité sociale et concurrence des normes (Ousséni Domba) - Riziculture moderne et techniques paysannes à Tiébélé (Alexandre W. Darga) - La fabrique du travail à Faso Fani: compétences et reproduction sociale à l'usine (Salomon Ouédraogo) - De la houe à la charrue: innovations technologiques et changements sociaux dans l'ouest burkinabé (Ahmed Aboubacar Sanon) - Comment faire marcher les ânes? (Zacharia Comparé). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

137 Rapport

Rapport d'enquête sur "La perception du droit et de la justice dans les villes de Ouagadougou et de Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso" / par Club OHADA des enseignants du Burkina Faso - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 467-496.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; access to justice; attitudes; OHADA.

Ce rapport sur la perception du droit et de la justice dans les villes de Ouagadougou et de Bobo-Dioulasso est fondé sur un questionnaire, dont le texte est donné en annexe. Il analyse des questions touchant au rapport entre les citoyens et la justice au Burkina Faso. Le degré de légitimité accordé à la justice est indéniable, mais le justiciable est souvent retenu par des contraintes tant morales que matérielles; Sur le plan pratique, la faculté d'accès à la justice est loin d'être effective du fait de la forte propension vers la justice privée et une certaine méconnaissance de la procédure de l'arbitrage. On note une méconnaissance des textes des Actes uniformes de l'OHADA, dont le but est l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique. La faible invocabilité de ces textes est mise en rapport avec d'autres mécanismes de régulation sociale tels que la magie, la religion, ou toutes croyances qui poussent à rechercher un arrangement. Le justiciable recourt assez peu aux services de l'avocat, qui pourtant joue un rôle important dans la société. La majorité des enquêtés n'a pas recours à la justice parce qu'elle ne lui fait pas confiance du fait de la corruption de celle-ci. Le dernier point traité dans ce rapport est celui du droit de propriété. Ann., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

138 Sawadogo, Salamata

La nécessité d'organisation du droit de propriété: la politique de sécurisation foncière du gouvernement du Burkina Faso / par Salamata Sawadogo - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 364-375.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; land law; land reform; land tenure.

Le Burkina Faso a multiplié les initiatives visant à réformer son domaine foncier, l'objectif étant de faire du foncier l'un des piliers de la stratégie de lutte contre la pauvreté. La loi portant réorganisation agraire et foncière (RAF) du 23 mai 1996 ayant montré ses limites, d'autres normes ont été adoptées pour la compléter. Sont de celles-là la loi relative au pastoralisme (2002) et le code de l'urbanisme et de la construction (2006). Le gouvernement a ensuite adopté, en 2008, une politique nationale de sécurisation foncière en milieu rural et a initié le projet de la loi relative au régime domaniale et à la sécurisation foncière en milieu rural. Les principaux axes de ce projet s'articulent autour de l'accès à la terre et de l'organisation du droit de propriété, de la promotion de la paix dans les transactions relatives aux terres rurales, y compris les règles en matière de conduite des troupeaux, et du renforcement du cadre institutionnel de la gestion des terres rurales. Rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue].

139 Tcheuyap, Alexie

Exclusion et pouvoir: formes et forces de l'occulte dans les cinémas d'Afrique / Alexie Tcheuyap - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2009), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 367-398.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Cameroon; cinema; witchcraft.

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Cet article propose une réflexion sur les possibilités et les modalités de représentation de "l'invisible" à l'écran. À partir de la sémiologie de l'image et des théories anthropologiques, l'étude s'efforce de cerner les discours que dégagent un certain nombre de films africains principalement originaires du Burkina Faso et du Cameroun. Elle oppose les modalités de représentations du langage "sorcier", et de l'invisible qu'il est question de "montrer" dans ces films. L'auteur s'appuie sur diverses études d'anthropologie et de sociologie politique sur l'occulte, le pouvoir et la modernité. Selon lui, un discours "scientifique" discréditant le pouvoir des sorciers, comme le font les films burkinabè étudiés ici, reviendrait à limiter l'Afrique à la "tradition", à l'obscurantisme et à l'exclusion; alors que la réalité de l'occulte, qui explique les faits inintelligibles, paraît reconnue parce que montrée dans le film camerounais, qui en quelque sorte "prouve" à l'écran les forces de l'ombre. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

THE GAMBIA

140 Bellagamba, Alice

Back to the land of "Roots" : African American tourism and the cultural heritage of the River Gambia / Alice Bellagamba - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 453-476 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; tourism; slave trade; cultural heritage; African Americans.

In the late 1960s, the African American journalist and novelist Alex Haley identified the small rural village of Juffureh at the mouth of the Gambia River as the place where slave traders kidnapped his ancestor Kunta Kinte so as to sell him as a slave on the other side of the Atlantic. Within a few years, the publication of his novel "Roots", in 1976, and the production of a TV series with the same title, brought the small Republic of the Gambia to the attention of the international community and inaugurated a tradition of encounters between Gambians and African American tourists. This article addresses the public memorialization of the Atlantic slave trade and the use of such heritage as a tourist resource in the Gambia nowadays by illustrating two initiatives of the late 1990s both aimed at marketing the land of "Roots" to a global audience of African American tourists. The first was the establishment of a slavery museum in the locality of Albreda, near Juffureh. The second was an initiation ceremony that a small Jola community in the proximity of the capital city of Banjul organized for a group of African American College students in 2000. Bibliogr., notes, ref, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

GHANA

141 Amenyah, Jacob Dosoo

Correspondence of Jacob Dosoo Amenyah of Ada : part one, 1939-1956 : part two, 1956-1965 / comp. by Nancy Lawler and Ivor Wilks - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2006/07), n.s., no. 10, p. 1-48. N.s., no. 11 (2008), p. 1-88.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Ada polity; succession; local history; letters (form).

The archives of European trading companies indicate that in the late 17th and early 18th centuries the peoples of the Lower Volta (present-day Ghana), and particularly the Ada to the west of the delta and the Anlo to the east, came under the hegemony of Akwamu. Warriors from Akwamu were settled at various localities in the Lower Volta region where they began to create small states modelled on the Akan 'oman'. In Ada the incomers, Kabiawe-tsu and Kabiawe-yumu, alternated in providing a 'matse', "father of the oman", and claimed that his authority was superior to that of the ancient 'wornorhi' or land-priests. For over 250 years, the question of whether the collapse of Imperial Akwamu in 1730 automatically nullified the authority of the Kabiawe or whether the Kabiawe were able to maintain themselves in power by virtue of the support they enjoyed from the army, a formidable force which they had raised from the wider Ada populace and organized on the Akan model, has remained unresolved. The letters of Jacob Dosoo Amenyah (1893-1977?) to Dr. M.J. Field, social anthropologist with the Gold Coast government from 1937 to 1944, and Ivor Wilks, on the staff at the University of the Gold Coast at Tamale, later at the University of Ghana, Legon, contain a great deal of information on the structure and history of the military and suggest that until the later 19th century it constituted a major force of stability in the Ada body politic. Amenyah, known customarily as Kanor Adjovu, belonged to the Kabiawe-tsu and may be regarded as their chronicler. His correspondence, published here, also documents issues surrounding the Ada chieftaincy, including the succession to the 'matse'-ship of Ada in the 1950s. [ASC Leiden abstract]

142 Andoh, Timothy E.

The choral music scene in the Gold Coast (Ghana) prior to 1933 / Timothy E. Andoh - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2008), n.s., vol. 3, p. 77-110 : muz.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; music; church music; history; missions.

This paper looks at the Christian choral music scene in the Gold Coast (now Ghana) prior to the year 1933, when Ephraim Amu's 'Twenty-five African Songs' introducing innovative methods of composition was published. During the pre-1933 period the tradition of choral music composition prevailed in the country. This tradition had been nurtured by the introduction of art music, the hymn and anthem of Western Europe, and the introduction of formal education into the country by the Europeans. The paper also presents a profile of

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some of the early Ghanaian composers of choral music, with samples of some of their compositions, which show influences from the tradition known to them - the hymn and anthem. Attention is paid to the following composers: J.E. Allotey-Pappoe, Charles E. Graves, Gaddiel R. Acquah, Isaac Daniel Loo, O.G. Blankson, Jacob B. Anaman, and Ephraim Amu. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

143 Benton, Adia

"Find their level" : African American roots tourism in Sierra Leone and Ghana / Adia Benton & Kwame Zulu Shabazz - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 477-511.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Sierra Leone; tourism; marketing; African Americans; identity; images.

In many "developing" and post-conflict African nations, cultural tourism has been touted as a vital source of foreign exchange revenue for jumpstarting national development. This trend has led to a scramble in Africa by African state officials seeking to "package" their nations in order to attract the patronage of diasporan "returnees", descendants of the Middle Passage who travel to Africa in search of cultural and historical "roots". This situation is further complicated by the fact that the planning and execution of national "packaging" frequently bypasses the ordinary citizen. Thus the official agenda of these nation states is sometimes at odds with the aspirations of local citizens and pan-African sojourners. Moreover, this trend has contributed to considerable conceptual slippage and, consequently, vociferous debates over the meaning of and criteria for asserting Africanness. In other instances, these conjunctures have transformed and enhanced received notions of African identity. An ethnographic comparison of a developing nation (Ghana) and a post-conflict nation (Sierra Leone) can both deepen and complicate our understandings of this emerging pan-African phenomenon and its attendant possibilities and limitations. The authors consider how these complimentary and conflicting interests, beliefs, and practices converge to shape novel modes of pilgrimage, nationhood, transnational dialogue, and globalization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

144 Biney, Ama

The development of Kwame Nkrumah's political thought in exile, 1966-1972 / by Ama Biney - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2009), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 81-100.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; politicians; political ideologies.

The focus of this article is an examination of the evolution of Kwame Nkrumah's political thought during the last years of his life, after he was deposed from power in Ghana on 24 february 1966. There is a discernible radicalization as Nkrumah's intellectual thought

developed between 1966 and 1972. He had clearly abandoned the constitutional path to independence and begun to adopt revolutionary armed struggle as the only solution to Africa's myriad problems of capitalism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. The unfolding social and political struggles in Vietnam and Latin America and the unrest in America's black cities impacted profoundly on his thinking. Before examining the trajectory of Nkrumah's political thought as reflected in his letters and the books he published whilst in exile in Guinea-Conakry, the article explores the nature and causes of the coup which toppled him from power. The broader argument made is that, despite his exile, Nkrumah's intellectual life was driven by his single-minded ideological commitment to Africa's development. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

145 Brown, Oli

Climate change: a new threat to stability in West Africa? : evidence from Ghana and Burkina Faso / Oli Brown and Alec Crawford - In: *African Security Review*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 3, p. 39-57.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Ghana; climate change; human security; political stability; economic conditions.

Traditionally seen as an environmental and an energy issue, climate change is now being recast as a threat to international peace and security. Africa, though the least responsible for greenhouse gas emissions, is seen as the continent most likely to suffer its worst consequences - a function of the continent's reliance on climate-dependent sectors (such as rain-fed agriculture) and its history of resource, ethnic and political conflict. Drawing on field visits and consultations with local experts, this paper explores the extent to which climate change could undermine stability in two different West African countries, namely Ghana and Burkina Faso. The main findings are: Ghana and Burkina Faso already face considerable development challenges from existing economic, population and environmental stresses; climate change is not new to West Africa; future climate change is likely to make many current development challenges more complex and urgent; there are links between climate change and security in the region; climate change could exacerbate existing, latent tensions in Ghana and Burkina Faso; only in the extreme scenarios does climate change begin to be a deterministic factor in future economic and political instability; adaptation needs to focus on the full range of development problems affecting countries. Bibliogr., note, sum. (p. VI-VII). [ASC Leiden abstract]

146 Collins, John

A century of changing locations of Ghanaian commercial popular entertainment venues / John Collins - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2006/07), n.s., no. 10, p. 149-170.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; popular music; performing arts.

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The changing venues and locations of Ghanaian popular music and drama since the late 19th century are presented in a historical sequence that also touches on the social class background of the performers and their audience. The artists, actors and participants in early Ghanaian popular performance and art have generally come from social groups "intermediate" between the national bourgeoisie and the vast class of subsistence farmers. These "intermediates" were cash crop farmers; newly urbanized Africans, semi-literate and semi-skilled; young mission-trained Africans. Often they were highly mobile. Also important were African soldiers who served in the colonial armies abroad. The very earliest documented form of Ghanaian transcultural popular music was 'adaha', an Africanized form of fife-and-drum and brass-band music that appeared on the Fanti coast of Ghana in the 1880s. The historical sequence continues with pre-war elite ballroom venues, which gave rise to the term "highlife"; pre-war low-class urban saloon and rural palm-wine bars; the Second World War and its influence on Ghanaian night life; the early independence era and the growth of night spots for the masses; high-status urban hall dance bands and low-class concert bands; Congo jazz, Western "pop", Afro-music and "cultural" groups in the 1960s to mid-1970s; the demise of live music in the late 1970s-1980s; the recent rise of new popular music genres and their venues, most importantly performance styles related to imported techno-pop styles (like disco and rap), to the growth of local church gospel music, and to idioms that have a "folkloric" focus, a trend encouraged by tourists and "World Music" fans. The two most recent developments with a positive impact on Ghana's live music and performance sector are the reduction of import duties on musical instruments in 2004 and the integration of the entertainment sector into the government's Poverty Reduction Strategy in 2005. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

147 Galaa, Sylvester Z.

Understanding barriers to maternal child health services utilisation in northern Ghana / Sylvester Z. Galaa & Kareem Daare - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 127-155 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; maternal and child health care; pregnancy.

This study examines existing barriers to the use of maternal and child health services in northern Ghana. Data were collected through primary interviews of 496 pregnancy and delivery cases. The findings show that self-reported antenatal and postnatal attendance was high in all surveyed districts. However, one major barrier has been the low quality of services provided. The findings also indicate that, although health facility delivery is high in the districts surveyed, only the well-to-do, urbanite women and the educated patronize supervised normal health delivery care. Due to social and physical access constraints, most rural-based, illiterate and poor women perceive supervised delivery as an option only for

pregnant mothers experiencing pregnancy or labour complications. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

148 Gokah, Thephilus Kofi

Ghana's school feeding programme (GSFP) and the well-being of children : a critical appraisal / Thephilus Kofi Gokah - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 161-190 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; school meals.

This paper appraises Ghana's school feeding programme and the initial report on the review of the programme. The programme began in September 2005 and aims to reduce hunger and malnutrition; increase school enrolment, attendance and retention; and boost domestic food production. The paper concludes that the programme does benefit children in terms of increased school enrolment and may have helped to keep some children in school, but the programme has not positively impacted on the root causes of malnutrition and hunger among Ghana's school children. The paper argues that the assumptions on which the programme was formulated were unrealistic and resulted in both theoretical and operational difficulties with implications for the programme's sustainability. It further argues that the design of the school feeding programme was not sufficiently flexible to enable the government to cope with emergency situations such as floods and drought. The paper concludes by offering suggestions for improving the relevance and impact of the feeding programme. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

149 Kirby, Jon P.

Ethnic conflicts and democratization : new paths toward equilibrium in northern Ghana / Jon P. Kirby - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2006/07), n.s., no. 10, p. 65-107.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; ethnic conflicts; traditional polities; acephalous society; political change.

Political and economic stability do not automatically accompany democratization, as evidenced in northern Ghana by the ethnic conflicts between chiefly and non-chiefly peoples, culminating in 1994 in a conflagration just short of civil war, and the current chieftaincy crisis in Dagbon. These inter- and intra-ethnic conflicts are both part of the same process of tailoring the "traditional African State" to modern, democratic institutions. A new "equilibrium" or model of political integration must come to grips with four factors of change: ethnopolitics, which calls for an enlarged "traditional State" that embraces the new political and ethnic identities that have been formed since independence; war, which has increased in scale and violence, which is no longer predatory, but redressive, which is seen by the non-chiefly "minorities" as a last resort to achieve independence from the chiefly elite, and

which lacks a ritual resolution; religion and the corresponding changes as a result of education and Westernization which accompanied Christianity, on the one hand, and the movement towards a new Arab-influenced Islam, on the other; and land, on which both chiefly and non-chiefly peoples depend for their livelihood and which, according to current land tenure norms, is owned by the chiefs. For northern Ghana to reshape the traditional African State into a new form of democracy, a new equilibrium which does away with minorities, commoners and chiefs, leaving just citizens in their place, it needs a new religious and cultural integration, under inspired leadership, and with the international community lending a supporting hand. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

150 Lamoureux, Martin

Comparaison d'une application de la common law à travers la jurisprudence ghanéenne relative aux contrats avec la jurisprudence française correspondante / par Martin Lamoureux et Barthélemy Mercadal - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 561-605.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; France; common law systems; civil law systems; jurisprudence; law of contract.

Afin d'évaluer les différences entre les systèmes de la "common law" et du droit civil, cette étude fait une comparaison de la jurisprudence concernant des cas relevant du domaine du droit des contrats, respectivement dans les systèmes du Ghana et de la France. Parmi les points traités, on trouve le consentement des parties, l'intention réelle à s'engager, ainsi que les clauses d'exonération concernant l'existence, l'effet relatif, l'illicéité, et le défaut d'exécution du contrat. Il apparaît que, malgré les différences de régime, les systèmes de la "common law" et du droit civil ont dans de nombreux cas un fond commun lorsqu'il s'agit de faire entrer en vigueur les règles qui gouvernent les contrats. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

151 Laryea, Phili T.

"Yen ara asase ni" : Ephraim Amu's philosophy on nation building, human growth and advancement / Phili T. Laryea - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2008), n.s., vol. 3, p. 42-76.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; patriotic songs; African culture; values.

Ephraim Amu (1899-1995) is perhaps one of the most celebrated and distinguished personalities that Ghana has ever produced. Amu is remembered not only as a musician but also as one who championed the cause of African liberation from Western dominance and paternalism, particularly in terms of Ghana's cultural emancipation. Whereas the tunes to his numerous compositions are known to a fairly sizeable section of the Ghanaian population, little is known about the message that the songs communicate. This article

brings to the fore Amu's contribution to nationbuilding, human growth and advancement as evidenced in five of his compositions, of which the original texts are presented with an English translation. The article also shows that at the core of Amu's 'cultural activism' was his Christian conviction. Although the discussed songs are classified as patriotic and were composed to draw attention to African indigenous values, wisdom and knowledge, their tenor and general import articulate Christian views and concerns. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

152 Law, Robin

The Akani war of 1693-6 / Robin Law - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2008), n.s., no. 11, p. 89-111.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Great Britain; Netherlands; traditional polities; trading companies; military history; mercantile history; archives; war; 1600-1699.

The massively detailed information to be found in the recently published correspondence of the Royal African Company of England relating to its activities in West Africa between 1681-1699, preserved in the Rawlinson collection of the Bodleian Library at the University of Oxford, enables substantial elaboration and revision of the current understanding of many developments in the history of the Gold Coast (present-day Ghana) in the late seventeenth century. A case in point is the war fought between the states of Akani and Etsi, in the hinterland of the Gold Coast, in 1693-1696, which also drew in the coastal states of Fetu, Asebu and Fante as allies on either side, and attracted intervention by both of the major European powers established in the region, the Dutch West India Company, with its headquarters at Elmina, as well as the English Royal African Company. The Akani war has hitherto been known mainly through the account of an English ship's captain, Thomas Phillips. By drawing on the correspondence in the Rawlinson corpus, as well as other letters from the Chief Merchants to London, which have hitherto been neglected, the present author offers a fuller and clearer account. For convenience of exposition, he has subdivided the history of the war into five successive "phases" (of which only the second was covered by Phillips): Akani and Fante versus Etsi, 1693-1694; Akani and Asebu versus Fetu, 1694; Akani versus Etsi, continued, 1694-1695; revival of Akani trade to the coast, 1695-1696; and submission of Etsi to Fante, 1696. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

153 MacGaffey, Wyatt

A history of Tamale, 1907-1957 and beyond / Wyatt MacGaffey - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2006/07), n.s., no. 10, p. 109-124.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; indirect rule; Dagomba polity; urban history.

WEST AFRICA - GHANA

The author traces the history of Tamale, capital of the present-day Northern Region of Ghana, from the establishment of the British headquarters there in 1907, through to the early 1960s. The expansion of the town in the 1920s and the policy shift towards greater reliance on indirect rule brought to light the fact that the Dakpema was not "the king of Tamale" but merely a 'tendaana', a representative of the indigenous people. Ya Na, king of Dagbon, lived in Yendi, 60 miles to the east. To restore the authority of the Ya Na over Tamale, the British brought the Gulkpe Na, a court official, from Yendi and installed him in Tamale. The author goes on to describe Tamale's rapid expansion after World War II and the ensuing urban problems, including deplorable housing and uncertainty over title to land, the setting up of an Urban Council in 1952, the continuing tension between the Dakpema and the Gulkpe Na, the development of education, local religion, and Tamale's economic role, as the urban gateway to the north and capital of the Northern Territories. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

154 McKay, Blythe

Using community radio in Ghana to facilitate community participation in natural resource management / Blythe McKay - In: *Ecquid novi*: (2009), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 73-93 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; natural resource management; radio; community participation.

In West Africa, finding ways for rural people to improve their livelihoods and lives by participating in the management of natural resources is a pressing issue. The majority of the population, in particular the poor, live in rural areas and rely on natural resources but often lack control of these resources. This article describes a workshop in Ghana in 2004, which combined elements of appreciative inquiry (AI) and a rights-based approach (RBA), and whose aims were to develop a community radio programme series that could increase community participation in natural resource management (NRM). A description of the workshop and subsequent 13-week radio programme series demonstrates the process, contribution, and challenges of a participatory communication approach where community radio is used to encourage dialogue among different stakeholders within and externally to a community regarding forest resource management in Ghana's Brong Ahafo region. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

155 Schauert, Paul

A performing national archive : power and preservation in the Ghana Dance Ensemble / Paul Schauert - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2006/07), n.s., no. 10, p. 171-181.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; dance.

From its inception in 1962, the Ghana Dance Ensemble has been an overtly nationalist project designed to encapsulate and display Ghana's culture. Members of the ensemble

were given the task of "developing new artistic forms of expression" while "preserving the essence of these dances without destroying their cultural integrity". The author explores the ways in which the GDE has "preserved" African music and dance traditions and particular political ideologies by focusing in particular on the power relationships between individuals, notably those who represent the nation. Guided by Nkrumah's African Personality and Pan-Africanist political ideologies, a small group of political and academic intellectuals combined and transformed the expertise of indigenous artists to produce a singular vision of Ghana's dances. Especially influential were Kwabena Nketia, director of the Institute of African Studies at the University of Ghana, where the GDE was located, and Mawere Opoku, the GDE's artistic director. Since Opoku's first choreographic pieces were completed in the mid-1960s, the performance of these traditional dances has changed little. Opoku's works persist due to ideologies of preservation, notions of artistic copyright, lack of funding for the ensemble, acceptance by many local and even spiritual authorities, local and global power relationships (i.e. academic credentials and indigenous status) and other political agendas. With regard to this "traditional" core of repertoire, the GDE has acted, in part, as a kind of performing archive for Ghanaian music and dance, as well as the nation's political history. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

156 Yayoh, Wilson Kwame

Resurgence of multi-party rule in Ghana, 1990-2004 : a historical review / Wilson Kwame Yayoh - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2006/07), n.s., no. 10, p. 125-147.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; political change; democratization; multiparty systems; elections; 1990-1999; 2000-2009.

The Fourth Republic of Ghana, inaugurated in 1992, marked the transition from a long period of military rule and dictatorship to democracy and has witnessed a historic transfer of power from one democratically elected government to another. The article takes a historical view of Ghana's transition to multiparty democracy from 1990 to 2004, discussing the prelude to multiparty rule, the process of constitution-making initiated by the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) government in 1990, culminating in the constitutional referendum of 28 April 1992, the lifting of the ban on political parties on 18 May 1992, successive presidential and parliamentary elections (1992, 1996, 2000), and the institution of the National Reconciliation Commission. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

157 Yitah, Helen

"Fighting with proverbs": Kasena women's (re)definition of female personhood through proverbial jesting / Helen Yitah - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 74-95.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; proverbs; women; Kasena; joking relationships; gender roles.

WEST AFRICA - GHANA

This study is an attempt to document and critically explore what the author terms the "proverbial revolt" of Kasena women from northern Ghana. The women take advantage of a socially sanctioned medium, the joking relationship that exists between a Kasena woman and her husband's siblings or kin of the same generation, to subvert, contradict, and deconstruct the sexist ideology in Kasem proverbs. In the process, they create a corpus of "counter-proverbs" by which they establish their own signifying terms. This activity is termed 'ka jang de memanga' (lit. "to fight with proverbs"); it is an activity that Kasena, who see proverbs as the wisdom of their ancestors, would typically avoid. Using the conception of proverb as strategy, and employing the theoretical concepts of positionality, identification, and performance, the author examines how perceptions of gender and female personhood are invoked, evoked, enacted, rejected, consciously reshaped, or completely transformed by these contemporary African women. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA

158 Arieff, Alexis

Still standing: neighbourhood wars and political stability in Guinea / Alexis Arieff - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 331-348.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; political stability; heads of State; war.

The Republic of Guinea is located in a particularly turbulent region of Africa. However, while several conflicts in neighbouring countries - Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone - have spilled over Guinea's borders, the country's central government has displayed a seemingly unlikely stability. Until a bloodless coup in December 2008 brought a military junta to power, the country had had only two presidents since independence, both of whom died of natural causes while still in office. Ahmed Sékou Touré, Guinea's first leader, deftly used the anticolonial insurgency in neighbouring Guinea-Bissau to enhance his political credentials and control domestic and international opposition. The administration of the late President Lansana Conté leveraged regional warfare to solidify its command over remote provinces, increase government revenues, bolster military capacity, and improve regional diplomatic relations. This paper supports the analysis of civil wars as regional phenomena, while shedding light on mechanisms that may interact in counter-intuitive ways with the dynamics of State strength. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

159 Raout, Julien

Au rythme du tourisme : le monde transnational de la percussion guinéenne / Julien Raout - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 175-201 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; tourism; drumming; dance.

Mis à part le tourisme d'affaires et quelques circuits de trekking dans le Fouta-Jalon, le tourisme en Guinée est porté par un engouement international grandissant pour les percussions et les danses traditionnelles. Le tambour 'jembé', l'instrument emblématique de la culture guinéenne, attire chaque année des centaines de touristes désireux de perfectionner leur pratique musicale et découvrir le pays d'origine de leur instrument d'élection. L'auteur propose d'étudier ce tourisme du rythme, émergent en Guinée depuis la fin des années 1980, en replaçant le phénomène dans le cadre de l'accélération des transformations musicales et de la circulation des artistes depuis la décolonisation. Comment cette nouvelle économie du tourisme musical génère-t-elle des réseaux transnationaux d'artistes, suscite localement des vocations artistiques mais provoque également des tensions autour d'un patrimoine musical désormais partagé? L'enquête s'appuie sur une série d'entretiens effectuée entre 2003 et 2008 avec des artistes et musiciens guinéens et étrangers résidant ou non dans leur pays, et une observation participante en Guinée et en France. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

IVORY COAST

160 Enongoué, Flavien

Au chevet du patient ivoirien : leçons africaines sur le traitement international des "maux des cités" / Flavien Enongoué - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2008), no. 2, p. 107-124.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; civil wars; peace negotiations; authoritarianism.

L'auteur s'efforce de tirer les leçons, en Afrique, de l'activisme diplomatique constaté autour de la Côte d'Ivoire en crise. Se demandant si cet activisme a été un facteur de résolution ou d'enlisement de la crise, il penche pour la dernière hypothèse. Il examine l'échec de la stratégie thérapeutique élaborée à partir d'un diagnostic erroné, qui faisait de la crise du 19 septembre 2002 une affaire "ivoiro-ivoirienne" manifestant le signe du refus supposé de la cité de "périr de la maladie d'être gouvernée tyranniquement". Les successeurs d'Houphouët-Boigny auraient dilapidé l'héritage politique du "Père de la nation" en instituant, par la législation sur l'ivoirité, la division dans un État autrefois cosmopolite. Or, selon l'auteur, il ne s'agissait pas seulement d'une "guerre domestique" et de "fracture communautaire", soignable par le "partage du pouvoir", et il fallait tenir compte de l'environnement sous-régional. Faisant un parallèle avec la situation thérapeutique en médecine, il pose qu'il aurait fallu mieux prendre en compte la relation tripartite entre le malade, le médecin et l'environnement, afin de mieux cerner les contours d'un itinéraire thérapeutique à l'horizon duquel pouvait être raisonnablement escomptée une prompte "restauration du normal". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 299). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

161 Gbodie Sekre, Alphonse

La justice indigène et la consolidation de l'autorité coloniale en Côte d'Ivoire: 1896-1911 / Alphonse Gbodie Sekre - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2008), a. 63, n. 4, p. 638-657 : foto's, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; judicial system; colonial administration; customary courts; colonial period.

Cet article traite de la nature de la juridiction en vigueur dans l'ensemble des colonies françaises en général et, en particulier, en Côte d'Ivoire de 1896 à 1911. La justice française, reflet de l'organisation sociale de la métropole, cohabitait avec la loi coutumière, ce qui, selon l'auteur, permettait de renforcer l'autorité française sur le territoire ivoirien en maintenant l'autorité coutumière au second plan. L'article traite tout d'abord de l'établissement du pouvoir colonial à travers la création des cercles et des cantons de 1896 à 1903; puis, de la question de l'instauration de la justice indigène dans la colonie dès 1903 (la colonie dépend des juridictions de Dakar au Sénégal et de Conakry en Guinée jusqu'en 1903); et enfin, de celle de son organisation et de son application dans le pays jusqu'en 1911. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

162 Ouattara, Abdouramane

De nouvelles perspectives pour le droit ivoirien en matière de rupture du lien conjugal? : (Réflexions hypothétiques sur les incidences du jugement français du tribunal de Lille du 1er avril 2008) / par Abdouramane Ouattara - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 868, p. 261-292.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; marriage law; legal reform.

Au lendemain de son accession à l'indépendance, la Côte d'Ivoire a opéré une vaste entreprise d'édification législative, notamment en droit des personnes et de la famille. Cependant, avec l'évolution des réalités sociales, cet arsenal juridique se révèle aujourd'hui vétuste, voire obsolète en de nombreux aspects. La présente étude se veut à la fois diagnostique et prospective sur les adaptations possibles des causes de rupture du mariage, dans le cas d'une réforme législative en Côte d'Ivoire, en se fondant sur l'analyse de la décision du tribunal de Lille (France) du premier avril 2008. Les qualités essentielles du conjoint sont-elles exclusivement une cause d'annulation du mariage ou constituent-elles, au contraire, un fondement de rupture qu'elle partagerait avec le divorce? L'étude examine d'abord en première partie la rupture du lien conjugal pour des causes antérieures au mariage (hypothèse de l'annulation), puis la rupture du lien conjugal pour des causes contemporaines au mariage (hypothèse du divorce) dans une deuxième partie. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MALI

163 Aime, Marco

Les déçus de Tombouctou / Marco Aime - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 513-523.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; tourism; towns; images; cultural heritage.

Le présent article se propose d'étudier la construction du mythe de Tombouctou dans l'imaginaire collectif occidental, entre découverte géographique et représentation mythique du lieu. Il montre ensuite comment cet imaginaire conditionne les touristes qui visitent aujourd'hui cette ville du Mali. Les récits du Moyen-Âge jusqu'à ceux des explorateurs et voyageurs européens des XIXe et XXe siècles, font de Tombouctou un lieu de plus en plus mythique. L'article explique pourquoi les voyageurs qui se rendent pour la première fois à Tombouctou sont souvent très déçus. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

164 Boulama, Kaoum

La notion du Nord dans trois romans sahéliens / Kaoum Boulama - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2009), no. 82, p. 13-27.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; Niger; novels; images; symbols; space.

Les romans qui font l'objet de la présente étude sont des œuvres dont le sujet a un rapport avec la notion du nord au Sahel, ici particulièrement représenté par le Niger et le Mali: "Toiles d'araignées" (1985) d'Ibrahim Ly, et "Le prix de l'âme" (1981) et "Chronique d'une journée de répression" (1988) de Moussa Konaté, tous deux auteurs maliens. Dans les régions sahéliennes, le nord est un espace désertique où les conditions climatiques sont extrêmement difficiles. L'article s'attache à la représentation du nord dans la dichotomie sud/nord et à sa symbolisation dans ces romans. Le nord y apparaît sous plusieurs formes, mais trois éléments le caractérisent: le soleil, la sécheresse et le vide. D'une part, le nord désigne une aire géographique qui se distingue par ses composantes climatiques; d'autre part, il évoque une réalité sociopolitique, car deux pénitenciers célèbres du Mali et du Niger sont situés dans des salines, dans la région de Tombouctou et de Dao Timi respectivement, fait qui associe la notion du nord à celle de la prison, marquée par des conditions de vie déshumanisantes et par l'isolement. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

165 Broqua, Christophe

Sur les rétributions des pratiques homosexuelles à Bamako / Christophe Broqua - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2009), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 60-82.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; homosexuality; prostitution.

Le lien étroit qui unit l'argent et la sexualité entre hommes et femmes en Afrique est l'objet d'une littérature abondante qui ne cesse de se développer. En revanche, presque rien n'a été écrit sur ce même lien dans le cas des relations homosexuelles, alors que la conception dominante de l'homosexualité dans maints pays d'Afrique les considère principalement motivées par la quête d'argent. Cet article analyse les enjeux de la 'sexualité transactionnelle' entre hommes à Bamako (Mali), à partir des résultats d'une enquête de terrain ethnographique réalisée entre 2003 et 2008. L'omniprésence de l'argent s'explique ici par l'effet régulateur qu'il induit, en rapprochant les relations sexuelles entre hommes du modèle hétérosexuel et en réduisant la portée transgressive d'une sexualité non normative dont l'exercice serait motivé par le seul désir. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

166 Colleyn, Jean-Paul

Images, signes, fétiches : à propos de l'art bamana (Mali) / Jean-Paul Colleyn - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 195, p. 733-745.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; magic; Bambara; ritual objects.

L'auteur revient sur l'emploi du terme décrié mais difficilement remplacé de "fétiche". La fabrication d'objets rituels réputés puissants occupe dans la vie de bien des populations africaines une place si importante qu'elle s'impose à l'anthropologue comme sujet de recherche, mais une ethnographie fine s'impose, selon l'auteur, pour éviter à la fois les préjugés et les emplois polémiques de termes de sociologie religieuse toujours inadéquats. L'article s'attache ensuite à cette description ethnographique des pratiques dites vulgairement "fétichistes" dans l'aire culturelle mandé, en refusant toute catégorisation ethnique préalable. L'appellation "bamana" y désigne les gens qui, au Mali, pratiquent des cultes non musulmans impliquant des sacrifices sur des objets forts appelés "boliw". L'ethnographie du "boli", de sa fabrication, de sa transmission, de sa "circulation" passe par celle du rôle que tiennent la divination, l'alliance, le secret et la construction des genres. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

167 Doquet, Anne

"Guides, guidons et guitares": authenticité et guides touristiques au Mali / Anne Doquet - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 73-94.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; tourism; culture contact; social relations; African culture; Western culture; neocolonialism.

Au Mali, pays toujours perçu et vendu comme une terre d'authenticité où prévaut le tourisme culturel, l'esprit de rencontre et de partage avec les populations, le touriste de MacCannell, avec sa nouvelle théorie des classes au temps libre, prend tout son sens. Mais la rencontre escomptée est-elle possible? Pour différentes raisons (pas uniquement

linguistiques), elle est médiatisée par des acteurs très peu analysés dans la littérature sur le tourisme. Cet article tente d'éclairer les liens entre les guides touristiques et la quête d'authenticité de leurs clients. La question de l'authenticité est d'abord questionnée dans sa double nature, que Selwyn qualifie de "froide" et "chaude". Les stratégies des guides pour nourrir cette double quête sont analysées, en même temps qu'est relativisé le caractère trompeur de leur activité. Si les guides parviennent à instaurer avec leurs clients une relation fraternelle transférable à l'ensemble des villageois, leur talent réside plus dans la connaissance et l'adéquation des réponses aux désirs touristiques que dans des mises en scène factices et artificielles. La question de l'authenticité est alors reconsidérée sur le terrain malien. Préexistante au tourisme, l'émergence de la notion dans les politiques culturelles du pays inaugurerait la convergence des politiques culturelles et touristiques, et celle de leurs manifestations. Cette fusion met en question l'idée de simples mises en scène nourrissant les désirs étrangers au profit du dynamisme culturel. Tels des courtiers en développement, les guides peuvent devenir des acteurs sociaux et culturels du Mali contemporain, rejoignant une élite politico-intellectuelle active dans la reconstruction contemporaine des identités. Enfin, l'article se penche sur la nature des relations entre les guides et leurs clients, fortement marquées par l'ambivalence. Le traitement paradoxal des colonisés par les colons semble aujourd'hui se reproduire dans celui des ex-colons par les ex-colonisés. Héritière de situations antérieures de violence et de domination coloniales, la rencontre touristique porte en elle ce paradoxe et s'avère pour cette raison plus authentique qu'elle ne paraît. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

168 Farouk-Alli, Aslam

Timbuktu's scientific manuscript heritage : the reopening of an ancient vista? / Aslam Farouk-Alli - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2009), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 43-62.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; manuscripts; historical sources; cultural heritage; Islam; science.

Timbuktu's intellectual heritage has attracted new-found interest after the preservation of the city's manuscripts was declared as the first cultural project of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The initiative created a space for researchers interested in studying the content of the manuscripts. This article maps a brief history of Timbuktu and provides some insight into its manuscript collections, before discussing the Timbuktu scientific heritage in light of contemporary debates on the history of science in Islamic societies. It is argued that the pre-modern Islamic legacy currently being unearthed in Timbuktu emphasizes the need for a clearer articulation of the relationship between science and religion in Muslim societies. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

169 Grange Omokaro, Françoise

Féminités et masculinités bamakoises en temps de globalisation / Françoise Grange Omokaro - In: *Autrepart*: (2009), no. 49, p. 189-204.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; urban youth; gender relations; sexuality; change.

À partir de données anthropologiques recueillies dans le cadre d'une recherche conduite au Mali sur les féminités et masculinités chez les jeunes bamakois, en 2005, le présent article brosse le paysage du Bamako contemporain et plus spécialement l'histoire de la vie sexuelle et amoureuse d'une jeune fille. Certains épisodes font apparaître des entrelacements entre relations affectives et/ou charnelles avec des formes de dons monétarisés ou non. L'auteur emprunte la notion de "continuum des échanges économico-sexuels", puis propose une lecture de tels échanges parmi la jeunesse malienne comme des révélateurs d'identités de genre en transformation. L'examen des dynamiques respectives des féminités et des masculinités fait apparaître un décalage croissant entre les positions des filles et des garçons. En effet, les filles voient s'élargir leur horizon au travers de la conquête de l'espace public dans l'exercice de la séduction, mais c'est dans un mouvement inverse de marginalisation que se trouvent les garçons, car la difficulté du contrôle économique est un facteur de pression défavorable sur l'affirmation de la virilité. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 244) et en anglais (p. 248). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

170 Van Beusekom, Monica M.

Individualism, community, and cooperatives in the development thinking of the Union Soudanaise-RDA, 1946-1960 / Monica M. Van Beusekom - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 1-25.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; rural development; ideologies; Union Soudanaise Rassemblement Démocratique Africain; colonial period.

During the late colonial era (1946-1960), nationalists and colonial officials in French Soudan (Mali) engaged in extensive discussions with each other and among themselves about rural development. They shared a language of development centred on the concepts of tradition, modernity, community, and individualism. This article focuses on the development thinking of the leaders of French Soudan's principal nationalist party, the Union Soudanaise-Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (US/RDA). Both US/RDA leaders and French ethnographers and officials considered the relationship between individual and collective interests as central to their analysis of rural development. Their shared development language permitted collaboration but also masked important differences in nationalist and colonial analyses of social change and the direction of rural development. Particular areas of contention were social evolutionary models of change, the likelihood of rising individualism, and the potential of communitarian development. The patterns of interaction in this debate reveal that intellectual exchanges between and among

officials and nationalists were multidirectional and characterized not by borrowing but by exchange, adaptation, and reformulation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

MAURITANIA

171 Babou, Cheikh Abdellahi Ould Ahmed

Mécanismes de lutte contre la corruption en Mauritanie / par Cheikh Abdellahi Ould Ahmed Babou - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 868, p. 366-374.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritania; corruption; criminal codes.

Considérée comme un des problèmes majeurs de notre époque, la corruption est aussi vue comme l'une des grandes entraves au développement des pays pauvres. Le présent article fait l'état des lieux de la lutte contre la corruption en Mauritanie, ce qui se définit comme l'ensemble des mesures et actions visant à réduire, voire à éradiquer les pratiques de corruption dans toutes les structures économiques, politiques, juridiques et sociales dans ce pays. Il présente d'abord le cadre normatif, les lois et règlements pour définir concrètement la corruption en Mauritanie sur une base juridique (première partie). La corruption est considérée par beaucoup comme une partie intégrante de leur culture. L'étude traite dans la seconde partie des mesures prises pour lutter contre la "normalité" de la corruption dans les mentalités et pour empêcher la diffusion et la banalisation des pratiques de corruption, en particulier dans la gestion des affaires publiques et la vie économique. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

172 Boulay, Sébastien

Culture nomade versus culture savante : naissance et vicissitudes d'un tourisme de désert en Adrar mauritanien / Sébastien Boulay - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 95-121.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritania; Sahara; tourism; cultural heritage; nomads; images; social networks.

Le tourisme organisé a pris son essor dans la région de l'Adrar (Mauritanie) à partir de 1996. Les circuits commercialisés par leurs promoteurs français articulent "tourisme d'aventure", proposant des randonnées chamelières dans le désert, et "tourisme culturel", ciblant la découverte du patrimoine culturel local. La naissance du fait touristique en Adrar suppose des processus de fabrication, de présentation et de mise en visite d'une "culture locale", mobilisant différents types d'acteurs, de réseaux, et suscitant des ajustements de représentations et de pratiques dans la compétition ou au contraire la solidarité. Ce sont ces processus que ce texte décrit et analyse. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGER

173 Bondaz, Julien

Imaginaire national et imaginaire touristique : l'artisanat au Musée national du Niger / Julien Bondaz - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 365-389 : foto's, krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; museums; cultural heritage; tourism; crafts; images; identity.

Le Musée national du Niger à Niamey apparaît comme un lieu institutionnel essentiel de la mise en tourisme de la culture, une "zone de contact" (James Clifford) entre deux types de représentations, les unes nationales, les autres touristiques. Ces deux imaginaires entrecroisés s'expriment en particulier dans les différentes pratiques artisanales mises en scène comme patrimoine immatériel dans le centre artisanal du musée. En tant que Musée national, le musée vise alors explicitement la construction et le renforcement d'une identité nationale et favorise l'"artisanat national" (poterie, bijouterie, maroquinerie). En tant qu'institution culturelle, visitée par de nombreux touristes (plus de 11 000 en 2006), il intègre des représentations plus larges de l'Afrique, en important certaines pratiques artisanales (sculpture sur bois et batik). Cette double vocation du musée apparaît en particulier dans l'invention d'une tradition nationale et touristique, les croix touarègues régionales. C'est finalement moins en effet la mise en scène de la Nation ou la mise en tourisme de la culture qui est proposée par le Musée national du Niger, que la rencontre des imaginaires national et touristique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

174 Boulama, Kaoum

La notion du Nord dans trois romans sahéliens / Kaoum Boulama - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2009), no. 82, p. 13-27.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; Niger; novels; images; symbols; space.

Les romans qui font l'objet de la présente étude sont des œuvres dont le sujet a un rapport avec la notion du nord au Sahel, ici particulièrement représenté par le Niger et le Mali: "Toiles d'araignées" (1985) d'Ibrahim Ly, et "Le prix de l'âme" (1981) et "Chronique d'une journée de répression" (1988) de Moussa Konaté, tous deux auteurs maliens. Dans les régions sahéliennes, le nord est un espace désertique où les conditions climatiques sont extrêmement difficiles. L'article s'attache à la représentation du nord dans la dichotomie sud/nord et à sa symbolisation dans ces romans. Le nord y apparaît sous plusieurs formes, mais trois éléments le caractérisent: le soleil, la sécheresse et le vide. D'une part, le nord désigne une aire géographique qui se distingue par ses composantes climatiques; d'autre part, il évoque une réalité sociopolitique, car deux pénitenciers célèbres du Mali et du Niger

sont situés dans des salines, dans la région de Tombouctou et de Dao Timi respectivement, fait qui associe la notion du nord à celle de la prison, marquée par des conditions de vie déshumanisantes et par l'isolement. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

175 Lassibille, Mahalia

Les scènes de la danse : entre espace touristique et politique chez les Peuls woDaaBe du Niger / Mahalia Lassibille - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 309-335 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; Bororo; dance; tourism; social networks.

Le tourisme culturel trouve dans les danses un ressort non négligeable. Les touristes viennent les admirer en même temps que les autorités locales en font la promotion. Or, en 2004, les Peuls woDaaBe décidèrent de ne plus participer à la "Cure Salée" d'Ingall, grand rassemblement des pasteurs, fête intégrée au circuit touristique par le gouvernement du Niger en 1998, alors que leurs danses en sont une attraction. Ils organisent à la place leur "Assemblée générale des Peuls woDaaBe du Niger" pour attirer les touristes à eux et officialiser ainsi leurs revendications auprès des autorités politiques. Cet article développe une analyse micro-anthropologique de cette assemblée en se centrant sur les interactions entre touristes, WoDaaBe et autorités ainsi que Touaregs qui sont implantés dans des circuits touristiques, commerciaux et associatifs de longue date. Il s'agit de dégager les réseaux par lesquels les touristes arrivent à l'Assemblée, en pleine brousse nigérienne, et dans lesquels les WoDaaBe s'avèrent très actifs. Le but est aussi de saisir les imbrications entre les acteurs qui dépassent les catégories "touriste" et "autochtone", et de considérer la danse comme pivot, entre espace touristique et politique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGERIA

176 Abdullah, U.O.

Islamic teacher preparation in Nigeria : challenges and prospects / U.O. Abdullah, Luqman Adedeji - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2008), vol. 17, p. 199-209 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; teacher education; Islamic studies.

This study addresses two basic problems. One is the lack of well-trained Islamic studies teachers in Nigeria. The second is the use of a secular approach in the preparation of Islamic teachers in the country. Islamic teacher preparation should not be a carbon copy of the programmes in the West. Muslim teachers, in addition to caring for the minds and bodies of their students, are also responsible for inspiring their souls. The present study investigates the extent to which the preparation of Islamic studies teachers is related to their job performance in the classroom. It also looks at motivation and the support system.

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Furthermore, the study investigates the input factors in the Islamic teacher preparation programmes in Nigerian universities with emphasis on their relevance, adequacy and effectiveness, as well as their strengths and weaknesses. For Islamic studies teaching to be effective in schools, the study advocates a complete system for Islamic teacher preparation instead of taking parts and dealing with these in isolation. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

177 Abubakar, Abdullahi S.

A new concept of actor/audience interaction and audience participation in modern African dramatic theater: an example of Osofisan / Abdullahi S. Abubakar - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 174-185.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; theatre; drama; audiences.

The hybrid nature of African dramatic theatre has created challenges to African playwrights in the perspective of audience/actor interaction and audience participation. The need to harmonize the European form and the African context has resulted in a new concept of theatre audience. The African theatre audience is classified into two categories: "the integral" and "the integrated". The integral audience forms a corporate part of the play, while the integrated audience is the theatre audience. To illustrate these categories, Nigerian playwright Femi Osofisan's plays are used. To remove barriers in the interaction between actor and audience, Osofisan's staging directions are flexible, giving his directors and actors liberty for improvisation. He also tries to increase audience participation by the use of songs, music and dance. In this way, acting transcends the realization of a story; it is essentially meeting the aspirations of the audience. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

178 Adeboye, Olufunke

Reading the diary of Akinpelu Obisesan in colonial Africa / Olufunke Adeboye - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 75-97.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; elite; Yoruba; autobiography; self-concept; colonial period.

This article considers the private diary not just as a historical source or literary text, but mainly as a symbolic cultural creation with sociological and psychological dimensions. The multiple identities of Akinpelu Obisesan (1887-1963), a member of the colonial intelligentsia in Ibadan, Nigeria, are analysed, giving insight into the transformations in Yoruba masculinity in the colonial period and his own attempts at self-invention. The article also emphasizes the overlap between the personal and the general: between the private and the public domains and how the diarist straddles, and is in turn affected by, sociocultural currents reverberating from these two sites. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

179 Adejuwon, Grace A.

Market women's attitude towards child labour in Nigeria : the influence of parental and environmental factors / Grace A. Adejuwon - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 157-184 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; social environment; market women; attitudes; child labour.

This paper examines the influence of parental and social environment factors on the attitude of market women towards child labour. The study population consisted of 300 market women from two major markets in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. The research instrument used was a questionnaire. The results show that market women in polygamous settings, those with no education, those living in rural and semi-rural areas, as well as those with a low level of social support, all had a positive attitude towards child labour, while market women in monogamous settings, those with education, those living in urban areas as well as those with a high level of social support, all had negative attitudes towards child labour. Thus factors such as level of social support, coping mechanisms, level of education, health status, level of income and stressful life events, all had an impact on the women's attitude towards child labour. Recommendations to address this situation conclude the paper. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

180 Adeleke, F.A.R.

Critical appraisal of the offence of rape under the codes and the new Child Right Act 2003 / F.A.R. Adeleke - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2008), vol. 17, p. 185-197.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; sexual offences; legislation.

Rape is the most heinous of the sexual offences in Nigeria. It is an act whereby a man has sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent. According to the definition of section 357 of the Nigeria Criminal Code, this offence can only be committed by males on females. The present paper shows the inherent fallacy in the present law by bringing into focus the possibility and incidents of rape of men by women. Furthermore, it argues that events in society have rendered fallacious the philosophical reasoning that there is a permanent implied consent from a wife to sexual intercourse at all times with her husband. Also, the paper examines the new definition of rape as contained in the new Child Right Act of 2003. The paper brings into focus the inconsistency of the offence of rape with the express provision of the Constitution and the need to redefine rape in line with societal reality and what obtains in other jurisdictions. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

181 Adeoti, Gbemisola

Home video films and the democratic imperative in contemporary Nigeria / Gbemisola Adeoti - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 35-56 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; cinema; politics.

This paper analyses the sociopolitical importance of Nigerian home video films (Nollywood) against the backdrop of long years of military rule. Some titles discussed include: Tunde Kelani's 'Saworo Ide' (Brass Bells, 1999) and 'Agogo Eewo' (Gong of Taboo, 2002), Yomi Ogunmola's 'Alaga Kansu' (Local Council Chairman, 2002), Abiodun Olanrewaju's 'Akobi Gomina I & II' (The Governor's Heir, 2002) and Jide Kosoko's 'Your Excellency' (2003). The paper notes that while military dictatorship lasted, the film was more or less a medium for social diversion, cultural exhibition and religious affirmation. The inauguration of a civilian administration in 1999 has, however, led to the expansion of thematic possibilities through the screen. To this end, the Nigerian home video presents a framework for deepening people's participation in the process of democratization and development, as shown in the film analyses. In conclusion, the paper affirms the potential of video film in tackling the challenges of social reconstruction in a post-military democratization. App., bibliogr., filmogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

182 Afeadie, Philip Atsu

Egalitarian in colonial administration : 'Ma'ajin Kano', Muhammadu Auta (1852-1922) / Philip Atsu Afeadie - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2006/07), n.s., no. 10, p. 197-213.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Northern Nigeria; colonial administration; indirect rule; brokers; local finance; biographies (form).

In administering Northern Nigeria, the British made use of indigenous "collaborators". Among these collaborators were political agents, a group of officials whose knowledge of the local languages and cultures, as well as their partial knowledge of English, served them as intermediaries between the British rulers and the local people. These agents joined the colonial administration for personal gain, and their place in the colonial establishment provided them with opportunities to acquire political influence and satisfy their interests. However one of the political agents, named Muhammadu Auta (1852-1922), from 1907 until 1918 'Ma'ajin Kano' (treasurer of Kano), was remarkable for having developed good relations with the local people and for sacrificing his personal interest to egalitarian concern. His biography and place in the British colonial administration of Northern Nigeria is the subject of this article. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

183 Ahmed, A.F.

Political and socio-religious impact of the 'Qadiriyyah' in Nigeria / A.F. Ahmed - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2008), vol. 17, p. 117-132.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Northern Nigeria; Muslim brotherhoods; Sufism; political history.

This paper examines the impact of the 'Qadiriyyah', a Sufi order, in northern Nigeria. Following an exposé on the order's organizational set-up, the paper discusses its political impact during the period of the Sokoto Sultanate (1802-1902) and the Ahmadu Bello era (1956-1966). In conclusion, attention is paid to the socioreligious role of the 'Qadiriyyah'. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

184 Apantaku, Samson O.

Assessment of community empowerment and women involvement components in national 'Fadama' II project in Ogun State, Nigeria / Samson O. Apantaku - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 107-126 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; community development; empowerment; women; agricultural development.

The second National 'Fadama' Development Project (NFDP II or 'Fadama' II) was initiated by the Nigerian Federal Government to address some of the factors that had militated against a full realization of the potential benefits of agricultural production activities in the first National Fadama Development Project. 'Fadama' is a Hausa term for irrigable lands or flood plains. The main objective of 'Fadama' II was to increase the incomes of 'fadama' users through empowering communities to take charge of their own development agenda and by reducing conflict among 'fadama' resource users and supporting improved management and increased food production. Also the problem of the low involvement of women was to be addressed. Research for the present paper was carried out in Obafemi-Owode Local Government Area of Ogun State, Nigeria, where 'Fadama' II has been operational for the past three years. The paper concludes that 'Fadama' II in this area has successfully achieved the community empowerment and women involvement components of community-driven development, and has also positively impacted on the level of income of the project's beneficiaries. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

185 Ayanwale, Adeolu B.

Factors determining ICT adoption in rural smallholder farms in southwestern Nigeria / Adeolu B. Ayanwale & Adewale Adekunle - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 55-81 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; information technology; farmers; small farms.

This paper examines the interaction between socioeconomic characteristics of rural smallholder farmers in Atisbo Local Government Area (Oyo State, southwestern Nigeria) and the adoption of ICT facilities. 154 respondents - comprising 92 beneficiaries and 62 nonbeneficiaries - were selected for participation in the study, using the multi-stage random sampling technique. Using the farm business survey method, data and relevant information were elicited using a structured questionnaire, while the bivariate probit model was

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employed to determine the factors influencing the adoption of ICT facilities. The results indicate that beneficiaries had larger farm size, more years of farming experience, and recorded higher income than the nonbeneficiaries. Beneficiaries also had leading positions in various social and occupational groups. The study also reveals that marital and educational status, farm size and farm income are key socioeconomic features of respondents that encourage the adoption of ICT facilities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

186 Chuku, Gloria

Igbo women and political participation in Nigeria, 1800s-2005 / by Gloria Chuku - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2009), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 81-103.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; women; political participation; Igbo; women parliamentarians; 1800-1899; 1900-1999.

This paper examines the participation of women in the affairs of Igbo government, the British colonial system, the Nigerian political system and in the activities of groups and subgroups that exercised authority. The analysis is based on such determinants of authority in the Igbo indigenous political system as individual abilities and experience, age, kinship relations and group solidarity. To understand the dynamism surrounding the participation of Igbo women in politics, Igbo and Nigeria political history is subdivided into four main phases: the precolonial, colonial, decolonization and postindependence periods. The paper argues that while the precolonial era witnessed the involvement of women in important but largely complementary political activities, the colonial period brought about the marginalization or even erosion of female political power and authority in the region. Although the political arenas have become larger and wider since decolonization, Igbo women's participation in politics in the postindependence era could at best be described as active but subdued. Although women were actively involved in the political mobilization and electoral processes of the period, they exercised subdued political power due to the politics of co-optation and tokenism that have continuously characterized Nigerian political history, especially since independence. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

187 Cousin, Saskia

Le festival, le bois sacré et l'Unesco : logiques politiques du tourisme culturel à Osogbo (Nigeria) / Saskia Cousin & Jean-Luc Martineau - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 337-364.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Yoruba; festivals; UNESCO; tourism; cultural heritage; ethnic identity; local politics.

Cet article propose d'étudier le processus de classement au patrimoine mondial (Unesco) du bois sacré d'Osogbo (Nigeria) en 2005, ses objectifs touristiques et ses enjeux politiques. Il s'intéresse à la manière dont les acteurs nigériens (ambassadeur, experts,

élus, roi) peuvent s'approprier le classement au patrimoine mondial et la valorisation touristique. L'inscription du bois sacré au patrimoine mondial est utilisée par les autorités locales, à plusieurs titres. Elle permet de promouvoir le festival d'Osogbo et d'avaliser une réécriture de l'histoire propice à la promotion touristique. Ici, comme ailleurs, cette histoire est le fruit d'un travail de sélection, voire d'invention, d'éléments susceptibles de marquer le caractère unique et extra-ordinaire des lieux. Mais derrière ce premier objectif touristique, explicite, se profilent d'autres enjeux, plus anciens, liés à l'organisation du territoire nigérian et à l'ambition d'Osogbo de peser dans la construction d'une identité yoruba régionale. Le tourisme n'est pas ici une fin, mais un outil au cœur des enjeux de pouvoirs et de représentation de soi. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

188 Duruaku, A.B.C. Toni

To coma and back: re-awakening stage drama in Nigeria through a systemic overhaul / A.B.C. Toni Duruaku - In: *African Performance Review*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 2/3, p. 32-47.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; theatre.

In Nigeria today, there is a desperate 'battle' for attention between stage drama and television/video drama. The more the electronic medium drives forward, the more stage patronage dwindles. Things have gone so bad that stage drama is almost extinct in Nigeria. This need not be so, as very many well-meaning people have pointed out, since each medium has its strengths and weaknesses. A number of factors have led to the decline of live theatre. These include insecurity, unfocussed development of stage drama, the lure of the Western form of drama, inadequate infrastructure, poor audience engineering, weak returns on investment, poor literary theatre culture, weak economic power, the introduction of television drama, and the emergence of home video drama. This paper proposes a number of interventions that can restore stage drama, perhaps not to its former glory, but to a living alternative dramatic entertainment form. These strategies include the introduction of exotic/experimental forms, the infusion of the aesthetics of dance and music, the provision of compact neighbourhood performance spaces, a re-evaluation of theatre curriculum in schools, the development of tourism, and bringing video/tv stars to the stage. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

189 Marques, Irene

The works of Chin Ce / ed. by Irene Marques. - [S.l.] : Handel Books, cop. 2008. - 204 p. ; 23 cm. - (Critical approaches ; 1) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789783503540

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; literature; literary criticism.

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This volume offers a critical assessment of the literary works of Chin (Chinenye) Ce, one of the younger generation of writers from Nigeria. Born of Igbo parents and considered to belong to the "(civil) war generation", Ce's debut, 'An African eclipse' (1992), introduced him as a political writer with a profound awareness of Nigerian and African history. Two introductory chapters on the works of Ce (Irene Marques) and the cyclical order in his oeuvre (Amanda Grants) are followed by studies on his novels: Djockoua Manyaka Toko and J.S. Cope and K.A Chester on 'Children of Koloko' (2001), G.M.T. Emezue and Kenneth Usongo on 'Gamji College' (2002), and Okuyade Ogaga on 'The visitor' (2004). Four other chapters deal with his collections of poetry: G.A.R. Hamilton and Sarah Anyang Agbor and Ama B. Amoah on 'An African eclipse' (1992), Kola Eke on 'Full moon'(2001), and Charles Smith on 'Millennial' (2005). [ASC Leiden abstract]

190 Meagher, Kate

Trading on faith: religious movements and informal economic governance in Nigeria / Kate Meagher - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 397-423 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; religious movements; informal sector.

The pressures of economic crisis and reform that have gripped African societies have been accompanied by a proliferation of new religious movements. Amid concerns about the political impact of religious revivalism, little attention has been devoted to their economic implications. Focusing on the remarkable coincidence between the withdrawal of the State, the rise of religious movements, and the dramatic expansion of the informal economy, this paper examines the role of religious revivalism in processes of informal economic governance and class formation in contemporary Africa. Against the background of the historical role of religion in the development of market institutions across the continent, it traces the dynamics of religious revivalism and informal economic regulation in two regions of Nigeria: an informal textile cluster in the Muslim Yoruba city of Ilorin, and informal shoe and garment manufacturing clusters in the Christian Igbo city of Aba. Rather than representing a return to occultist or patrimonial impulses, new religious movements reveal distinctly Weberian tendencies. However, modernizing tendencies fostered within the informal economy by popular religious revivalism are being stunted by the relentless pressures of liberalization, globalization and pseudo-democratization. Progressive religious tendencies among the poor are being instrumentalized by religious entrepreneurs and political elites, undermining fragile processes of entrepreneurial class formation taking place within the informal economy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

191 Ochonou, Moses

Critical convergence: the Great Depression and the meshing of Nigerian and British anti-colonial polemic / Moses Ochonou - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2009), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 245-281.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; economic recession; economic policy; colonial administration; protest.

This article explores the salient, often ignored, convergence between the discourse of colonizers and the colonized in Africa. Using Nigerian elite criticisms of British colonial handling of the Great Depression of the 1930s, and a similar critique of British colonial economic recovery measures penned by the British colonial statistician in Nigeria, S.M. Jacob, the article contends that, in spite of stylistic and motivational differences, both sets of critics desired similar colonial reforms and were grounded in a common desire to compel British colonialism to fulfill its paternalistic promises to Nigerians during a time of economic crisis. The article argues that the two bodies of anticolonial criticism wittingly or unwittingly sought to salvage colonial enterprise by compelling the colonial State to avert public outrage that might threaten British rule. Although Nigerian critics recognized the imperative of eventual self-government, their critiques and those of Jacob were united in their common conviction that the best way to avert a further discrediting of British colonial rhetoric was for the State to provide relief to Nigeria's economically beleaguered peoples. Both sets of critics desired a colonial system that functioned effectively for the benefit of Nigerians. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

192 Olatoye, K.A.

Laying the proper foundation for the determination of courts jurisdiction on land matters : hints to the Supreme Court of Nigeria / K.A. Olatoye - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2008), vol. 17, p. 169-183.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; land law; jurisdiction; supreme courts; jurisprudence.

Of all legislation hitherto promulgated in Nigeria, none has generated as much controversy, divergence in the interpretation of its provisions, and discourse in academic circles, as the Land Use Act of 1978. The jurisdictional controversy surrounding the high courts in land matters vis-à-vis section 41 of the Act is engendered by the classification of land rights into statutory and customary rights of occupancy. The present paper examines the controversy generated by section 41 of the Land Use Act regarding the jurisdiction of the high courts on land matters. Furthermore, it focuses on the manner in which the judicial pendulum on the subject matter has hitherto swung in the Nigerian courts. Finally, the paper offers a critique of the latest position of the Supreme Court of Nigeria on this subject matter as expressed in the case of *Adisa v Oyinwola* (2000). Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

193 Oloso, Kamil Koyejo

Medico-religious terrain: between orthodox and popular Islam in Yorubaland (Nigeria) / Kamil Koyejo Oloso - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2008), vol. 17, p. 103-115.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; faith healing; Islam; Yoruba.

Since its proclamation, Islam has redefined the various aspects of the cultural lives of the communities that have come in contact with the faith. The tradition of diagnosis, medical healing, therapy and power accession techniques is one such area, in which the distinctive nature of popular Islam manifests itself among the Yoruba of Nigeria. This paper examines the custom of healing and therapy in the context of traditional and Islamic models among the Yoruba. The Islamic healing and diagnostic traditions became a hybrid of several traditions, and the peculiarities of this development are examined in this study. The threat of Christian neopentecostalism, which presumably came to fight poverty and disease and attract the 'lost sheep' at the twilight of the last century, stimulated the emergence of Muslim prayer groups, a singular phenomenon that challenged the authority of the traditional 'ulama' and clerics, hitherto the custodians of hidden powers. This is put in the context of the emerging trends in globalization and intellectualization as they affect Islam and Christianity. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

194 Onuoha, Freedom C.

Oil pipeline sabotage in Nigeria : dimensions, actors and implications for national security / Freedom C. Onuoha - In: *African Security Review*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 3, p. 99-115 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; theft; national security; petroleum.

Recent manifestations of oil pipeline sabotage and its implications hold out serious threats for national security in Nigeria. This paper examines the three main dimensions of oil pipeline sabotage in Nigeria, namely oil bunkering, pipeline vandalization/fuel scooping, and oil terrorism, as well as the actors and objectives behind them. The author argues that if the federal government does not make concerted efforts to contain the rising incidence of oil pipeline sabotage in the country, the capacity of government to discharge its primary responsibility, that is to provide security and development, will be compromised. The paper therefore advocates the adoption of stringent measures aimed at enhancing surveillance of the pipelines, the tackling of corruption and the entrenchment of good governance in the country. Bibliogr., sum. (p. VIII). [Journal abstract]

195 Sanni, Amidu

Terror in the name of God and the society : the Nigerian youth and the economy of violence / Amidu Sanni - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2008), vol. 17, p. 87-102.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; violence; government policy; Islamic law; social conflicts.

Religious and ethnic issues are the two key issues in the economy of violence with which Nigeria has had to contend in the last 25 years. The protagonists of the issues are the State, the aficionados of religious or ethnic idealism, and their opponents. This paper argues that the culture of denial or marginalization has largely been responsible for the tradition of violence which militant and radical elements in religious and ethnic circles have often employed in their systemic campaigns. It concludes by saying that a proper appreciation of the real causes of violence by the State and a genuine commitment to their solution through dialogue and interactive means remains the viable option in the enthronement of world peace and order. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

196 Teilanyo, Diri

The writer and the environment : the example of Ken Saro-Wiwa / Diri Teilanyo - In: *Okike*: (2008), no. 49, p. 48-63.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; writers; literature; political action; environment.

Ken Saro-Wiwa was both a writer and an environmentalist, campaigning against the degradation of the lands and waters in the oil-producing Ogoni area in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria and for the environmental and minority rights of the Ogoni people. The relationship between Saro-Wiwa the environmental crusader or minority rights activist, and Saro-Wiwa, the literary artist, is explored in the present article. Analysis of the subject and style of Saro-Wiwa's prose fiction and poetry indicates that Saro-Wiwa as an artist was one and the same person as Saro-Wiwa the environmental and minority rights campaigner. His political actions were only an extension or a different dimension of a crusade he had been waging in his literature. His literary campaign was a prelude and an impetus to his political action. The author concludes with two questions for debate: How potent can literature ever be as an instrument of sociopolitical engineering? Should a professional literary artist ever be involved in political action and risk his life in the way Saro-Wiwa did? Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

197 Utoh-Ezeajuh, Tracie

Traditional body design idioms and multimedia application: the Igbo 'uli' art form / Tracie Utoh-Ezeajuh - In: *African Performance Review*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 2/3, p. 65-84.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; body arts; Igbo; theatre.

Traces of body designing and decoration can be found in almost every indigenous culture around the world. Traditionally many African societies design the body in rich and varied ways. Among the Igbo people of Nigeria these design practices abound as part of the people's cultural heritage. The 'uli' (black indigo) body design technique is the most popular of such design modes. 'Uli' body make-up tradition, however, belongs to the Igbo cultural

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past, and it has become obvious that many practices of traditional society have come under the corrosive influences of modernity. There is a need to find new expressions for 'uli' design, and give it contemporary relevance. The theatre appears to be a place where the potential of 'uli' could be explored and utilized. Nigerian contemporary theatre is technically ill equipped to meet the make-up demands of a dynamic theatre such as has evolved in the last decade. 'Uli' body design has the potential of filling a huge vacuum, especially in the area of body adornment in make-up. Being home-grown its suitability to the African skin is not under contention. Based on research findings, 'uli' is here presented as suitable design material and practice for contemporary Nigerian theatre. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SENEGAL

198 BB-Lay

L'informel et la législation relative aux risques professionnels au Sénégal / par BB-Lay - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 868, p. 375-387.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; informal sector; labour law; occupational safety.

Le Sénégal est un lieu privilégié pour l'observation du phénomène socioéconomique qu'est le secteur informel. L'applicabilité de la législation existante y est tributaire des modalités d'exercice du travail informel. Le travailleur indépendant n'intéresse pas le droit du travail. Il convient de voir si, dans le contexte socioéconomique actuel au Sénégal, le secteur informel n'est pas en soi un facteur d'échec de toute politique législative de santé au travail. L'approche juridique de la question conduit l'auteur à confronter le champ d'application personnel de la législation relative aux risques professionnels à la situation des actifs du secteur informel. La première partie montre que, dans le cas d'entreprises informelles, la situation observée du point de vue du droit du travail n'est pas simple dans ce secteur et qu'il est difficile d'identifier les acteurs comme de répertorier les risques pour adopter les mesures adéquates. Dépassant la conception juridique, l'auteur propose d'interroger le point de vue sociologique qui fournit l'explication la plus proche de la réalité vécue par les acteurs, et les conséquences de cette situation sur la réception ou non des règles de droit. La deuxième partie, en traitant de la notion de risque et de responsabilité, considère la question de l'applicabilité de la législation sous l'éclairage de données sociojuridiques. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

199 Ba, Mamadou Kalidou

Cheikh Hamidou Kane: de "L'Aventure ambiguë" aux "Gardiens du Temple" ou l'accomplissement d'une réflexion sur une cohabitation conflictuelle / Mamadou Kalidou Ba - In: *Éthiopes*: (2009), no. 82, p. 129-149.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; France; novels; culture conflict; culture contact.

L'œuvre du romancier sénégalais Cheikh Hamidou Kane traite principalement de la cohabitation conflictuelle entre deux cultures, celle de l'Afrique et de l'Occident, telle qu'elle apparaît dans la perception des Diallobé. La rencontre entre ces deux cultures forme le sujet du livre "L'Aventure ambiguë" (1961). L'article montre les termes en lesquels se pose le dilemme du choix des Diallobé qui doivent opter pour un système de valeurs remettant en cause leur être et leur personnalité. Mais pour ce qui est de la religion, choisir une religion monothéiste, islam ou christianisme, ne veut pas dire pour autant que les croyances traditionnelles ne continuent pas à jouer un rôle prépondérant. Dans "Les Gardiens du Temple" (1996), Cheikh Hamidou Kane répond explicitement aux interrogations centrales qu'il avait posées et laissées en suspens dans le premier livre. La volonté de dépassement de la contradiction primaire et de trouver une troisième voie fait que les oppositions, incarnées aussi par les protagonistes, sont atténuées. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

200 Duteurtre, Guillaume

L'agriculture sénégalaise à l'épreuve du marché / sous la dir. de Guillaume Duteurtre, Mbène Dièye Faye et Papa Nuhine Dièye. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2010. - 451 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr.,

ISBN 9782811103217

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; agricultural economy; agricultural products; fisheries; agricultural market.

À travers dix-huit études de cas, cet ouvrage collectif reflète la grande diversité de l'économie rurale au Sénégal et de ses pratiques culturelles, ainsi que les enjeux des productions commerciales, qu'elles soient artisanales, pour le marché local ou urbain, ou industrielles et destinées à l'exportation. À partir de diverses monographies, il offre un large aperçu des évolutions actuelles du monde rural sénégalais au terme de vingt années de politiques de libéralisation. Les communications sont rassemblées en cinq parties: 1) Les filières céréalières; 2) Les filières oléo-protéagineuses; 3) Les filières horticoles; 4) Les filières élevage; 5) Les filières ressources naturelles. Après l'introduction "L'agriculture sénégalaise à l'épreuve du marché" (Guillaume Duteurtre et Papa Noubine Dieye), les produits suivants sont traités: Riz (Amadou Abdoulaye Fall) - Mils et sorghos (Adama Gueye, Mbène Dieye Faye) - Maïs (Moussa Sall). 2) Arachide (Matar Gaye) - Coton (Éric Hazard) - Niébé (Mbène Dièye Faye). 3) Oignon (Hélène David-Benz, Mouhamadou Diop, Charles Fall, Idrissa Wade) - Tomate (Amadou Abdoulaye Fall, Hélène David-Benz, Joel Huat) - Pomme de terre (Aïfa Fatimata Ndoeye-Niane, Papa Abdoulaye Seck) - Chou (Aïfa Fatimata Ndoeye-Niane) - Légumes feuilles (Meissa Diouf, Cheikh Oumar Ba) - Mangue (Jean-Yves Rey, Mohamadou Lamine Dia). 4) Viande bovine (Adrien Mankor, Guillaume Duteurtre) - Produits laitiers (Papa Nuhine Dieye, Cécile Broutin, Guillaume Duteurtre,

Mary Bâ Diao, Djiby Dia) - Poulet (Guillaume Duteurtre, Papa Nuhine Dieye, Djiby Dia). 5) Bambou (Moussa Sall, Papa Nuhine Dieye) - Pêche maritime (Moustapha Dème, Guillaume Duteurtre, Papa Nuhine Dieye) - Pêche continentale et aquaculture (Adama Mbaye, Aminata Ba Dia Sow). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

201 Duteurtre, Guillaume

Les organisations interprofessionnelles agricoles au Sénégal : de nouveaux outils de régulation des marchés? / Duteurtre G. et Dieye P.N. (coord.). - [Dakar] : Bureau d'analyses macro-économiques, Institut sénégalais de recherches agricoles, [2008]. - 192 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 183-192.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; agricultural market; government policy; associations; peasantry; fishermen; artisans; groundnuts; cotton; tomatoes; onions; milk; cereals.

Les résultats d'une étude de capitalisation sur les interprofessions agricoles au Sénégal réalisée de décembre 2007 à mars 2008 sont présentés en trois parties qui articulent les recommandations pour la mise en œuvre de la Loi d'orientation agri-sylvo pastorale (LOASP) promulguée en juillet 2004. Cette loi prévoit de confier un rôle important aux organisations interprofessionnelles agricoles dans la régulation des marchés et des filières. L'étude souligne la difficulté pour l'État de transférer aux interprofessions les fonctions de régulation qu'il assurait auparavant. Dans certaines filières, cependant, émergent des modes de régulation concertée impliquant un dialogue entre acteurs et pouvoirs publics. C'est le cas dans les secteurs de l'oignon et de la tomate industrielle. Les cadres de concertation entre État et organisations interprofessionnelles apparaissent au cœur de ces mécanismes de rétrocession des fonctions de régulation. 1) Introduction : Interprofessions et régulation des marchés: éléments de méthode - Des filières agricoles administrées aux dispositifs mixtes de régulation - Les organisations de producteurs agricoles au Sénégal - Panorama des organisations interprofessionnelles dans le monde. 2) État des lieux des interprofessions existantes au Sénégal : L'expérience du Comité national interprofessionnel de l'arachide - La dynamique interprofessionnelle dans la filière coton - Les organisations interprofessionnelles dans les filières céréalières - Le Comité tomate industrielle: une "success story"? - Le cadre de concertation pour la filière oignon - Les interprofessions dans la filière avicole - Les organisations interprofessionnelles de la filière lait - Les interprofessions dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale. 3) Synthèse et recommandation : Vers une régulation concertée des marchés agricoles: éléments de synthèse - Proposition de décret. Auteurs: Bocar Diagana, Mamadou Diagne, Papa Nuhine Dieye, Oumar Diop, Guillaume Duteurtre, Amadou Abdoulaye Fall, Adama Mbaye, Idrissa Wade, Semou Ndiaye. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

202 Enel, Catherine

À propos des partenaires féminines des hommes ayant des pratiques homosexuelles au Sénégal / Catherine Enel ... [et al.] - In: *Autrepart*: (2009), no. 49, p. 103-116 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; sexuality; homosexuality; gender relations.

Les travaux sur les comportements bisexuels en Afrique sont rares. En 2004, une étude menée au Sénégal auprès de 463 hommes ayant des rapports sexuels avec des hommes révèle que 74 pour cent ont eu des partenaires féminines dans l'année. En 2007, une nouvelle enquête a été complétée par un volet qualitatif consacré aux comportements bisexuels. De douze entretiens auprès d'hommes ayant des rapports sexuels avec des hommes et des femmes et douze auprès de partenaires féminines se dégagent différents types de partenaires et un lien complexe entre notion de partenaire féminine, sexualité et rapport avec l'homosexualité. Le type de relation entre ces hommes et les femmes dépend de leurs représentations de l'homosexualité et de leurs relations avec d'autres hommes, et de la présence ou non d'éléments comme l'affectif et la possibilité de rapports sexuels. L'article souligne l'ambiguïté du terme "partenaire féminine", car ce terme ne désigne pas toujours des partenaires sexuelles, et les partenaires sexuelles affectives (épouses et prostituées), ne sont pas systématiquement considérées comme des "partenaires féminines". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 242-243) et en anglais (p. 246). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

203 Heerten, Lasse

Léopold Sédar Senghor als Subjekt der "Dialektik des Kolonialismus" : ein Denker Afrikas und die imperiale Metropole / Lasse Heerten - In: *Stichproben*: (2008), Jg. 8, Nr. 15, S. 87-116.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; France; African identity; intellectuals; Negritude.

Ein bestimmender Topos von Biographien des senegalesischen "Dichturfürsten" und Politikers Léopold Sédar Senghor ist der eines Hin- und Hergerissenseins zwischen afrikanischer "Heimat" und dem "Westen". Im Rückblick auf sein Studium in Paris erklärte Senghor allerdings, dass er sich erst in der Metropole selbst "entdeckt" habe. Im Rückgriff auf Wolfgang Reinhard's Modell einer "Dialektik des Kolonialismus" wird in diesem Artikel am Beispiel Senghors dargestellt, wie Intellektuelle aus den Kolonien durch Kulturtechniken, die sie sich in der Metropole aneigneten, in die Lage versetzt wurden, Formen von kollektiver und individueller afrikanischer Identität zu entwerfen. Dazu wird erstens die lokale und transnationale Struktur von Senghors Pariser Umfeld herausgearbeitet. Zweitens werden Senghors Schriften auf seine kreative Aneignung europäischer Diskurse über "Tradition" und "Moderne" hin gelesen, um somit Senghors metropolitane Subjektivation als afrikanischer Intellektueller erfassen zu können. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und auf Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

204 Henky, Danièle

"L'oraliture": réflexion sur une mise en œuvre contemporaine des contes africains / Danièle Henky - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2009), no. 82, p. 45-56.

ASC Subject Headings: Chad; Gabon; Senegal; folk tales.

Dans l'Afrique traditionnelle, le conteur est le détenteur de la mémoire collective et de la mémoire familiale ainsi que de la sagesse que sa parole doit transmettre. Une partie de cette littérature orale, vivante parce que difficile à consigner et à inventorier, a cependant été transcrite par écrit. On ne peut négliger cet apport nouveau de ce que d'aucuns qualifient d'"oraliture" dans l'actuelle littérature africaine. Quelle est la part de créativité de celui qui retranscrit cette littérature orale et notamment le conte? L'auteur de l'article puise des exemples dans des contes d'animaux du Sénégal, du Tchad et du Gabon, qui montrent des schémas narratifs comparables. Les écrivains (Amadou Hampaté Bâ, Bernard Dadié, Bertin Ouwaï Madji, A. Sadj, L. Senghor, Daniel Ebang-Ondo) qui les ont réécrits, tout comme le griot, revendiquent davantage le statut d'interprètes que celui de créateurs. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

205 Mwangi, Evan

Amandina Lihamba's gendered adaptation of Sembene Ousmane's 'The money-order' / Evan Mwangi - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 149-173.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Tanzania; drama; novels; translation; gender relations.

This essay examines the adaptation and translation of Sembene Ousmane's novella 'The Money-Order' (originally published in French in 1966 as 'Le mandat') into 'Hawala ya Fedha' (1980), a Kiswahili play by the Tanzanian woman dramatist Amandina Lihamba. Drawing on the contemporary theories of translation and adaptation that demote fidelity to the original as the cornerstone of translation, the author demonstrates that the changes that Lihamba introduces in her text do not result from the incommensurability among the languages involved (Wolof, French, English, and Kiswahili), the much-vaunted clash of civilizations, or the supposed incompatibility between the two genres (novel and play); rather, she is invested in amplifying gender issues in Sembene's novel through a popular public medium to signify the urgent need for women's literacy in Julius Nyerere's Tanzania. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

206 Petty, Sheila

The rise of the African musical: postcolonial disjunction in 'Karmen Gei' and 'Madame Brouette' / Sheila Petty - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 95-112 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; cinema; musicals.

This essay explores the rise of the film musical as a unique vehicle for artistic expression by African filmmakers. In particular, the essay deals with the films 'Karmen Geï' (Joseph Gaye Ramaka, 2001) and 'Madame Brouette' (Moussa Sene Absa, 2002) and considers the ways in which both films employ this genre as a means of investigating social and political issues affecting postcolonial Senegalese culture. Furthermore, the African musical brings with it new ideological, visual and narrative strategies that are expanding the cinematic grammar of African cinema and creating a hybridized form. The essay demonstrates how both films engage spectators in the struggle for existence within the postcolonial context, and by foregrounding the complexities of that struggle, create a debate and a call to action that seeks solutions from within African perspectives. Bibliogr., filmogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

207 Quashie, Hélène

Désillusions et stigmates de l'exotisme : quotidiens d'immersion culturelle et touristique au Sénégal / Hélène Quashie - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 525-549 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; tourism; culture contact; culture conflict; African culture; Western culture; stereotypes.

Les contextes de semi-résidence touristique et d'expatriation au Sénégal favorisent l'étude d'interactions quotidiennes entre des groupes sociaux minoritaires de ressortissants européens/occidentaux et leurs voisins locaux. Cette cohabitation avec l'Autre semble renforcer l'élaboration de frontières et stéréotypes, assez proches dans leurs fondements de ceux que l'on retrouve dans des contextes touristiques plus classiques. L'analyse des rapports sociaux que cette "rencontre culturelle" instaure et de son environnement sociopolitique et identitaire révèle l'existence de regards et représentations croisés particulièrement conflictuels et ambigus. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

208 Salomon, Christine

Vers le nord / Christine Salomon - In: *Autrepart*: (2009), no. 49, p. 223-240.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; France; prostitution; sexuality; gender roles; inequality; tourism.

Le présent article repose sur une enquête réalisée dans les sites touristiques du Sénégal, notamment la Petite Côte, et une vingtaine de récits d'hommes jeunes, engagés dans des activités commerciales informelles, qui échangent de la sexualité contre des cadeaux ou la perspective d'un visa pour l'Europe avec des vacancières 'tubaab' plus âgées (souvent des Françaises), dans un contexte de mondialisation. Les entretiens ont eu lieu une première fois en 2005 et se sont répétés en 2007. L'étude de ces formes de sexe transactionnel

entre hommes africains et femmes du Nord interroge les catégories de tourisme sexuel féminin et de prostitution masculine et, au-delà, la construction qui oppose entre eux rapports affectifs et monétaires. Elle souligne la place des clichés racistes et la force d'imposition de normes de genre tout en montrant la complexité des rapports de force dans des relations où l'asymétrie habituelle d'âge et de pouvoir économique dans l'hétérosexualité est renversée. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 244) et en anglais (p. 248). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

209 Salomon, Christine

Antiquaires et "businessmen" de la Petite Côte du Sénégal : le commerce des illusions amoureuses / Christine Salomon - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 147-173.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; tourism; prostitution; sexuality; elderly women.

Dans un contexte de précarité économique et d'obstacles à partir au Nord, l'arrivée massive de touristes - dont des femmes seules - susceptibles de fournir des compensations pour des services rendus, paraît avoir engendré au Sénégal une proposition de prestations sexuelles qui n'existait pas, du moins à cette échelle et sous cette forme. Le phénomène a acquis sur la Petite Côte, première destination touristique du pays, une visibilité incontestable. L'article s'appuie sur les récits d'hommes, désignés sous le terme générique d'"antiquaires", qui ne vendent pas forcément des objets, mais s'engagent dans des transactions sexuelles avec des vacancières venues d'Europe, souvent plus âgées qu'eux. Il décrit les compétences mobilisées pour réussir dans cette activité, interroge la réorganisation des rapports sociaux de sexe qu'elle implique et souligne la complexité des significations possibles pour les acteurs eux-mêmes. L'étude discute enfin le rôle d'intermédiaires ou de "culture brokers" parfois attribué aux "beach boys" ailleurs en Afrique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

210 Stam, Valerie

Women's agency and collective action: peace politics in the Casamance / Valerie Stam - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2009), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 337-366.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; separatism; conflict resolution; women's organizations.

In 2000, UN Security Council Resolution 1325 called for the increased participation of women in formal political processes surrounding violent conflict. However, worldwide, women continue to be a minority in formal politics, particularly in situations of armed violence. Contrary to this trend, women have played an influential role in the Casamance peace process in southern Senegal, where a rebel movement has been fighting for independence since 1982. In 1999, women formally began to mobilize for peace and

created the Association Régionale des Femmes pour la Paix (ARFP). Using social movement theory as a reference point, this article assesses the methodology, constraints and, most importantly, the gendered opportunity structures surrounding the women's peace movement in Casamance. It demonstrates how women participate in the politics of war and peace through an astute manipulation of gendered platforms and a judicious reading of political context, thus propelling their voices into the formal political arena. This case study highlights practical and local approaches to political participation that may be relevant to women around the world. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

211 Sylla, Abdou

Ibrahima Kébé: art brut ou art naïf? / Abdou Sylla - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2009), no. 82, p. 273-282 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; painting.

D'aucuns ont qualifié d'art naïf la peinture de l'artiste sénégalais Ibrahima Kébé. Pour l'artiste lui-même, il s'agit d'art brut ou instinctif. Le présent article traite des particularités de l'œuvre d'Ibrahima Kébé, de sa formation, de ses thèmes de prédilection, de sa technique, de sa maîtrise du dessin. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SIERRA LEONE

212 Benton, Adia

"Find their level" : African American roots tourism in Sierra Leone and Ghana / Adia Benton & Kwame Zulu Shabazz - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 477-511.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Sierra Leone; tourism; marketing; African Americans; identity; images.

In many "developing" and post-conflict African nations, cultural tourism has been touted as a vital source of foreign exchange revenue for jumpstarting national development. This trend has led to a scramble in Africa by African state officials seeking to "package" their nations in order to attract the patronage of diasporan "returnees", descendants of the Middle Passage who travel to Africa in search of cultural and historical "roots". This situation is further complicated by the fact that the planning and execution of national "packaging" frequently bypasses the ordinary citizen. Thus the official agenda of these nation states is sometimes at odds with the aspirations of local citizens and pan-African sojourners. Moreover, this trend has contributed to considerable conceptual slippage and, consequently, vociferous debates over the meaning of and criteria for asserting Africanness. In other instances, these conjunctures have transformed and enhanced

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received notions of African identity. An ethnographic comparison of a developing nation (Ghana) and a post-conflict nation (Sierra Leone) can both deepen and complicate our understandings of this emerging pan-African phenomenon and its attendant possibilities and limitations. The authors consider how these complimentary and conflicting interests, beliefs, and practices converge to shape novel modes of pilgrimage, nationhood, transnational dialogue, and globalization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

213 Bolten, Catherine

Rethinking burgeoning political consciousness: student activists, the Class of '99 and political intent in Sierra Leone / Catherine Bolten - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 349-369.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; student movements; political action.

This article uses interviews with former student activists in Sierra Leone to explore what ideals motivate students to participate in political action. In Sierra Leone, students used the military as a cover for their own democratic programme, initially by encouraging a coup that they wanted to partake in, later by joining the officer corps themselves. The author challenges the notion that student interactions with the urban lumpenproletariat and 'militariat' serve as evidence for their desire to cloak a lack of ideals in popular violence; rather she argues that coalitions are built as needs must to push a particular agenda, whether or not the agenda is known to all participants. In this case, that agenda was to ensure that an idealistic intelligentsia had economic and political futures that they had been denied under a paternalistic dictatorship. In essence student activism was elitist, not popular. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

214 Palmer, Eustace

Knowledge is more than mere words : wey dehn sey? dehn sey kapu sehns nor kapu word : a critical introduction to Sierra Leonean literature / ed. by Eustace Palmer and Abioseh Michael Porter. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2008. - VI, 368 p. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [339]-351 . - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1592216455

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; literature; literary criticism.

The literature of Sierra Leone is inextricably intertwined with its context and cannot be understood in isolation from that context. The introduction to this collective volume therefore discusses the historical and literary context in order to show the literary developments that led to the works of the authors discussed and upon which they built. The introduction is followed by sections on poetry, drama, the novel and short story, and folklore and non-conventional modes. The section on poetry contains essays on Syl Cheney-Coker

and Lemuel Johnson. The section on drama showcases the works of Sarif Easmon and Yulisa Amadu Maddy, highlights the development of vernacular drama (largely plays in Krio) and theatre, and includes an interview with a leading woman dramatist, the late Tonie French. The section on the novel and the short story analyses Syl Cheney-Coker's epic work, 'The Last Harmattan of Alusine Dunbar' and Sarif Easmon's 'The Burnt-out Marriage'. It includes an analysis of Easmon's stories and an account of the achievement of Yulisa Amadu Maddy in 'No Past, No Present, No Future'. It also draws attention to new voices in the novel form, such as Alasan Mansaray, Sheikh Gibril Kamara, Osman Sankoh, Tibbie Kpososwa and J. Sorie Conteh, and older voices that have remained muted, like Prince Dowu Palmer, as well as two Sierra Leonean diasporic writers in the United States, Hannah Khoury and Alasan Mansaray. The final section deals with folklore and less conventional forms of artistic expression, such as poetry on the Internet. Contributors: Patrick Bernard, Ernest Cole, Joyce Dixon-Fyle, Newtona Johnson, Mohamed Kamara, Sheikh Umarr Kamarah, Patrick Muana, Iyunolu Osagie, Eustace Palmer, Abioseh Michael Porter. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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GENERAL

215 Heywood, Linda M.

Slavery and its transformation in the kingdom of Kongo: 1491-1800 / by Linda M. Heywood - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2009), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 1-22.

ASC Subject Headings: Central Africa; Kongo polity; slavery; slave trade.

Studies of slavery in Africa during the period of the Atlantic slave trade have largely ignored questions of how political processes affected enslavement during the period and also the extent to which notions of who could be enslaved were modified. Documentation for the kingdom of Kongo in central Africa during the 1500s to 1800 allows us to explore how the trade was sustained and the social and political dynamics behind it. In a state that consistently exported large numbers of slaves throughout the period of the trade, kings of Kongo at first observed quite a pronounced distinction between foreign-born captives subject to enslavement and sale in the Atlantic trade and freeborn Kongos who were largely protected from enslavement and sale overseas. In time, however, the distinctions that separated foreign-born and Kongos fell apart as later political authorities and others disregarded such distinctions and all Kongos became subject to enslavement and sale overseas. This was a product of internal Kongo conflicts, which witnessed the collapse of institutions and the redefinition of polity, what it meant to be a citizen or freeborn, and who could be enslaved. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

216 Piette-Coudol, Thierry

La connectivité des juristes en Afrique (Compte rendu sommaire) / par Thierry Piette-Coudol - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 553-560 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Mali; Senegal; Internet; information technology.

Le présent article examine le problème de la connectivité à internet en Afrique francophone, et traite en particulier du cas de la connexion de juristes et de notaires au Cameroun, Mali, et Sénégal. Dû à des contingences techniques et financières, le degré de connectivité à Internet est très disparate en Afrique. Les pays qui possèdent une façade maritime (comme le Sénégal) peuvent profiter de la bande passante permise par la liaison physique d'un câble sous-marin, mais ceux qui se trouvent à l'intérieur du continent sont enclavés et doivent recourir aux liaisons satellites, facturées très cher par les opérateurs principalement européens et américains. Notes, rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ANGOLA

217 Kagan-Guthrie, Zachary

Chester Crocker and the South African border war, 1981-1989 : a reappraisal of linkage / Zachary Kagan-Guthrie - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 65-80 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Namibia; South Africa; United States; conflict resolution; foreign policy.

Between 1981 and 1989, United States Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker pursued a controversial 'linkage' strategy that aimed to secure an end to the universally condemned South African occupation of Namibia by offering as a prerequisite a US demand for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. This policy was influenced by the Reagan administration's Cold War objectives, and was derided by critics as granting an ineffectual concession to Pretoria that delayed Namibian independence. Although the peace agreement ultimately signed in 1989 largely followed Crocker's plan, most of the analyses to subsequently revisit linkage have continued to deny the importance of Crocker's diplomacy in bringing about a regional settlement, while others have supported his policies without devoting sufficient attention to the role of external factors in determining the eventual outcome. Both supporters and detractors of Crocker's policy have maintained an excessive focus on his approach towards South Africa, to the virtual exclusion of the important role that his policies towards Angola played in influencing his regional peace initiative. Using published sources, documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act and interviews, this article challenges the assumptions that have previously guided academic analysis of Crocker's regional policies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

CAMEROON

218 Adama, Hamadou

Choix linguistique et modernité islamique au Cameroun : le cas du fulfulde et de l'arabe / Hamadou Adama - In: *Revue des mondes musulmans et de la Méditerranée*: (2008), no. 124, p. 47-68 : ill., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Islam; Fulfulde language; Arabic language; language history.

Cet article aborde les questions de l'interface entre islam, langue arabe et fulfulde au regard d'une double relation de compétition et de coopération au Cameroun. À travers le rapport entre l'universalité du dogme islamique et les interprétations contextualisées de ce dogme, la langue joue un rôle de premier plan. L'exploration des processus croisés de 'fulanisation' de l'arabe et d'arabisation du fulfulde ainsi que les interférences entre l'activisme linguistique des missions chrétiennes et des militants musulmans et le rapport oralité/écriture éclairent sur les dynamiques tant internes qu'externes et sur les modalités d'invention ou/et de réinvention d'une certaine modernité. Au-delà des interférences entre langues, savoirs et pouvoirs et des situations de compétition au sein de la société musulmane et face aux églises et à l'État colonial puis postcolonial, au-delà des contingences, de l'instrumentalisation, du communautarisme et des enjeux qu'on imagine plus ou moins importants, les tenants de la tradition islamique et les partisans de la modernité entretiennent pour l'heure une relation somme toute réaliste dont l'issue, au plan linguistique, se déclinerait en termes de métissage et d'influences réciproques fécondes entre l'arabe et le fulfulde. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

219 Asuagbor, Lucy

La coexistence des droits dans un même espace économique : la perspective camerounaise / par Lucy Asuagbor - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 400-416.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; legal pluralism; OHADA.

Le Cameroun connaît le pluralisme juridique, du fait de l'héritage dû à l'histoire du droit dans ce pays: y coexistent le droit anglais avec la "Common Law", le droit français, et le droit coutumier. En raison de la prévalence de ces deux systèmes juridiques occidentaux sur le droit coutumier, le Cameroun a été considéré comme un pays à dualisme juridique. Le 1er janvier 1960, le Cameroun francophone devint indépendant vis-à-vis de la France et fut appelé la République du Cameroun. Le Cameroun du Sud ayant décidé de se joindre à la République du Cameroun, le Cameroun devint un État fédéral (1961). La présente étude examine l'évolution de la coexistence de la "Common Law" et du droit civil avant, pendant

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et après l'indépendance. Le Cameroun fait partie d'organisations régionales telles que la CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire des États d'Afrique centrale) et la CIMA (Conférence interafricaine des marchés d'assurance). L'étude s'attarde en particulier sur l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation de droit des affaires en Afrique) pour évaluer l'impact des Actes uniformes, et sur la période post-OHADA. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

220 Fowler, Ian

Encounter, transformation and identity : peoples of the western Cameroon borderlands, 1891-2000 / ed. by Ian Fowler and Verkijika G. Fanso ; with a pref. by Martin and Dorothy Njeuma. - New York [etc.] : Berghahn Books, 2009. - XXVII, 253 p. : foto's, krt. ; 24 cm. - (Cameroon studies ; vol. 8) - Bibliogr.: p. [237]-247. - Met bijl., gloss, index, noten.

ISBN 9781845453367

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; identity; anthropology; history; 1900-1999; festschrifts (form).

This volume presents key historical and ethnographic essays that adopt critical and analytical approaches to the production of ethnic, political, religious and gendered identities for the peoples of the South West Province of Cameroon and the Nigerian borderlands. It draws together insider and outsider voices reflecting on a range of issues relating to identity and is intended to honour the work and person of pre-eminent Cameroonist scholar Shirley Ardener. Contributions: Voicing identity (Ian Fowler); Oral traditions and administrative identities (Edwin Ardener); Epitome of extracts from Hermann Detzner, 'Im Lande des Dju-Dju' (Sally Chilver); Von Gravenreuth and Buea as a site of history: early colonial violence on Mount Cameroon (Peter Geschiere); Azi since Conrau: anthropological and historical perspectives (Michael Mbapndah Ndobegang and Fiona Bowie); The submerged history of Nsanakang: a glimpse into an Anglo-German encounter (Ute Röschenthaler); The latent struggle for identity and autonomy in the Southern Cameroons, 1916-1946 (Verkijika G. Fanso); 'Titi Ikoli' revisited: fetishism, gender and power in transitional forest economies of the Upper Cross River Borderlands, 1920s-1990s (Caroline Ifeka); Commemorating women in a patrilineal society (Margaret Niger-Thomas); The challenge of multi-sited ethnography (Fiona Bowie); The politics of religious essentialism: the eucharistic meal and identity discourses in postcolonial African Catholicism (Ludovic Lado); Making a difference in North-South relationships: public and private spheres and the role of the human seed in networking for local development (Joyce Endeley and Nalova Lyonga). [ASC Leiden abstract]

221 Gueboguo, Charles

Penser les 'droits' des homosexuels/les en Afrique: du sens et de la puissance de l'action associative militante au Cameroun / Charles Gueboguo - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2009), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 129-150.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; homosexuality; interest groups.

En Afrique sub-saharienne, l'homosexualité est perçue comme une déviance majeure, d'où sa prohibition dans la majorité des pays. Toutefois, dans l'espace public, on observe une mobilisation de plus en plus forte de 'sujets' (homosexuels) qui réclament une reconnaissance et une acceptation tacite de leur différence basée sur l'orientation sexuelle. Ils agissent dans le cadre d'organisations associatives plus ou moins clandestines qui mettent en avant la nécessité de la lutte contre le VIH/SIDA ou de la promotion des droits de la personne pour faire émerger de nouvelles revendications. C'est le cas de l'association Alternatives-Cameroun, née en avril 2006 à Douala au Cameroun, sur laquelle porte cet essai. Quels sens socio-anthropologique pourraient être donné à ces revendications d'un genre nouveau dans ce pays et quelle pourrait être leur puissance? L'essai analyse les stratégies de positionnement de cette association dans l'espace public camerounais par une analyse de ses logiques d'action. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

222 Moritz, Mark

A critical examination of honor cultures and herding societies in Africa / Mark Moritz - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 99-117.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Cameroon; pastoralists; Fulani; honour; personality.

African pastoralists have historically used aggression strategically to restock after major losses. On the basis of anthropological studies of African pastoral societies, cultural psychologists have linked the psychological roots of pastoral aggression to the cultural complex of honour. This article is a critical examination of this link, notably among the Fulbe Mare'en pastoralists of northern Cameroon. It argues, first, that honour cultures are likely to be found among peasant pastoralists, but not among tribal pastoralists. It also argues that honour psychology and the pastoral personality are two analytically distinct psychological profiles, each of which is acquired through participation in different routines. The article describes the ecocultural context of Fulbe Mare'en, herding and 'pulaaku' (appropriate social behaviour), and herding routines from early childhood to adolescence. Although, like peasant pastoralists, the Fulbe Mare'en pastoralists are (in principle) dependent on the State for security and resolution of major internal conflicts, they continue, like tribal pastoralists, to rely on their own sociopolitical organization and on group solidarity to resolve most internal and external affairs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

223 Njeufack Temgwa, René

Regards sur la protection juridique du consommateur africain : lecture comparée / par René Njeufack Temgwa - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 868, p. 293-311.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; consumer protection; legislation.

En matière de protection du consommateur en Afrique, l'approche réglementaire comporte plusieurs carences. Mais le problème se situe-t-il véritablement au niveau réglementaire? La question de savoir s'il y a eu recul ou emprise véritable du droit de la consommation en Afrique traduit l'enjeu de la présente étude, qui se penche sur le cas du Cameroun. Le droit de la consommation s'inscrit dans la perspective d'un droit militant, pour autant qu'il assure la prise en compte des valeurs morales et la protection des plus faibles. Mais le rôle de l'État devrait s'accroître, pour éviter qu'à la fragilité économique des consommateurs s'ajoute une fragilité liée à la qualité des produits mis à leur disposition. L'État devrait mettre en place des structures viables justifiant un contrôle systématique des produits présents sur le marché. L'approche réglementaire en la matière devrait être modernisée, car le contrat de consommation manque de tangibilité (première partie). Les mesures juridiques qui découlent des contrats restent en effet dans l'ensemble très proches des dispositions de droit commun des obligations aussi bien en ce qui concerne l'intégrité du consommateur que la protection de sa sécurité. Les mécanismes destinés à assurer l'efficacité de la réglementation (deuxième partie) devraient eux aussi être modernisés. En dépit de l'idée selon laquelle la justice est mal adaptée aux petits litiges, la voie judiciaire reste pour le consommateur la démarche actuellement incontournable de règlement des différends de consommation; les procédés alternatifs et notamment administratifs sont, soit inexistantes, soit sclérosés. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

224 Petit, Véronique

Les enjeux de la sexualité transactionnelle pré-maritale en milieu urbain camerounais / Véronique Petit, Lucas Tchegnina - In: *Autrepart*: (2009), no. 49, p. 205-222.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; urban youth; gender relations; sexuality; money; gender inequality.

Le présent article est issu d'une recherche anthropologique conduite en milieu urbain au Cameroun. Les entretiens et les observations conduits avec de jeunes femmes et jeunes hommes issus de différentes cultures à Douala ont permis de mettre en évidence les dynamiques et la complexité des relations entre jeunes en situation prémaritale dans un contexte marqué par la vulnérabilité économique, l'inégalité des rapports de genre et une prévalence significative du VIH/Sida. La sexualité transactionnelle et la monétarisation des échanges caractérisent les relations entre jeunes ou impliquant des jeunes. La recherche propose de déconstruire les discours et les pratiques des jeunes en rendant compte de leurs expériences et des modes de justifications qu'ils développent face à leur partenaire, à leur famille, à l'autre genre et à la société afin de défendre leur conduite de contrepartie dans les relations sexuelles de la qualification de prostitution ou de vénalité. Ces observations donnent également à repenser les relations de genre dans la société

camerounaise. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 244) et en anglais (p. 248). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

225 Saint-Lary, Maud

Entrepreneurs et entreprises en quête de normes = Entrepreneurs and enterprises in search of norms / Maud Saint-Lary ... [et al.] (eds.). - Münster : Lit Verlag, 2009. - 153 p. ; 21 cm. - (Bulletin ; no. 29/30) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvatting in het Engels en Frans.

ISBN 9783643102065

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Burkina Faso; Cape Verde; Cameroon; Mauritania; entrepreneurs; religious movements; education; artists; land tenure; women entrepreneurs; human trafficking; children.

Dans les contextes de crise aussi bien que d'ultralibéralisme que traverse actuellement l'Afrique, on voit apparaître des entrepreneurs d'un nouveau genre, qui ne sont pas forcément commerçants, petits patrons ou businessmen du secteur informel, mais évoluent dans d'autres mondes sociaux. Le présent ouvrage considère que la faculté d'entreprendre ne relève pas du seul champ économique, mais s'étend à d'autres sphères d'action (politique, culturelle, religieuse, sociale) qui sont autant de vecteurs d'innovation. Ce numéro rassemble des études de différentes formes d'entreprises. Contributions: L'Église Universelle du Royaume de Dieu du Cap-Vert : croissance urbaine, pauvreté et mouvement néo-pentecôtiste (Pierre-Joseph Laurent, Claudio Furtado, Charlotte Plaideau) - L'éducation comme entreprise : légitimations marchande, civique et culturelle de l'école bilingue au Burkina Faso (Géraldine André) - Le métier d'entrepreneur culturel au Burkina Faso : itinéraire et conditions de réussite d'un professionnel du spectacle vivant (Sarah Andrieu) - La malédiction, l'honneur et la spéculation : principes historiques de la propriété foncière en Afrique de l'Ouest (Jacky Bouju) - Le "Centre commercial de Chinguetti" à Nouakchott (Mauritanie) : promotion féminine ou égards promotionnels? (Céline Lesourd) - Les nouvelles figures de l'entrepreneuriat au Cameroun : les acteurs de la traite des enfants entre accumulation et déconstruction (Claude Abé). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

226 Simone, AbdouMaliq

Some reflections on making popular culture in urban Africa / AbdouMaliq Simone - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 3, p. 75-89.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; urban life; youth; popular culture.

In contemporary urban Africa, the turbulence of the city requires incessant innovation that is capable of generating new ways of being. Rather than treating popular culture as some distinctive sector, this article investigates the popular as methods of bringing together activities and actors that on the surface would not seem compatible, and as experimental

forms of generating value in the everyday life of urban residents. This investigation, sited largely in Douala, Cameroon, looks at how youth from varying neighbourhoods attempt to get by, and at the unexpected forms of contestation that can ensue. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

227 Tcheuyap, Alexie

Exclusion et pouvoir: formes et forces de l'occulte dans les cinémas d'Afrique / Alexie Tcheuyap - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2009), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 367-398.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Cameroon; cinema; witchcraft.

Cet article propose une réflexion sur les possibilités et les modalités de représentation de "l'invisible" à l'écran. À partir de la sémiologie de l'image et des théories anthropologiques, l'étude s'efforce de cerner les discours que dégagent un certain nombre de films africains principalement originaires du Burkina Faso et du Cameroun. Elle oppose les modalités de représentations du langage "sorcier", et de l'invisible qu'il est question de "montrer" dans ces films. L'auteur s'appuie sur diverses études d'anthropologie et de sociologie politique sur l'occulte, le pouvoir et la modernité. Selon lui, un discours "scientifique" discréditant le pouvoir des sorciers, comme le font les films burkinabè étudiés ici, reviendrait à limiter l'Afrique à la "tradition", à l'obscurantisme et à l'exclusion; alors que la réalité de l'occulte, qui explique les faits inintelligibles, paraît reconnue parce que montrée dans le film camerounais, qui en quelque sorte "prouve" à l'écran les forces de l'ombre. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

228 Tchouaffé, Jean Olivier

Reframing African cinema and democracy: the case of Cameroon / Jean Olivier Tchouaffé - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 57-77 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; cinema; filmmakers; democracy.

This article brings a political perspective to narratives of Cameroonian cinema in addressing the significance of filmmaking in democratization processes, grassroots communication practices and social movements in Cameroon from the 1960s to the present. The main argument is that the Cameroonian State, despite its meagre record in human rights, is far from being a monolith and that filmmakers are a vital part of the struggle for democracy. Cameroonian film production is interpreted as a means of initiation into political education and progress towards democracy. Social satire in the first generation (Jean-Pierre Dikongue Pipa and Daniel Kamwa) evolves into political awareness and opposition in the contemporary generation (Bassek Ba Kobhio, Jean-Pierre Bekolo and Jean-Marie Teno). Documentarian Teno holds the colonial regime responsible for the ingrained abuse of power and disregard for ordinary citizens in the neocolonial regime. The syndrome of the 'chief' within the family in the films of the 1970s (Pipa and Kamwa), or

within State institutions in the films of the 1990s (Bekolo and Teno), is the target of an awareness campaign. Cameroonian cinema is promoting a civil society which, from the onset of independence, managed to keep alive indigenous practices of democratic consultation. The author trusts in the empowerment of young people under the guidance of filmmakers-cum-political-activists to recover the imagination necessary for creating a new social utopia. Bibliogr., filmogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

229 Zeitlyn, David

Archiving a Cameroonian photographic studio with the help of the British Library 'Endangered Archives Programme' / by David Zeitlyn - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2008), no. 107, p. 13-26 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; photography; conservation of cultural heritage.

Since pioneering work in the late 1970s there has been an explosion of interest in African photography since the 1990s. This article focuses on Cameroonian photography, in particular a project to archive the work of a single studio photographer, Jacques Touselle, whose career spans some 40 years. With the help of the British Library's 'Endangered Archives Programme', some 40,000 negatives from 'Photo Jacques' in Mbouda, Western Province, are being scanned and catalogued as a first step to ensuring their long-term survival. The author discusses the cultural context of photography in Cameroon, the various uses of the studio photographs, copyright and permission issues, and the vulnerability of the collection, and gives an outline of the project itself. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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230 Kongatoua Kossonzo, Augustin

L'impact de l'accord de partenariat économique (APE) sur l'économie centrafricaine / par Augustin Kongatoua Kossonzo - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 869, p. 429-467.

ASC Subject Headings: Central African Republic; Europe; European Union; ACP; trade agreements; economic development; economic integration.

L'union européenne et les pays ACP (Afrique, Caraïbes, Pacifique) ont conclu un "Accord de partenariat économique" (APE) qui se caractérise par des accords de libre échange réciproques. Les objectifs centraux sont ceux de la réduction de la pauvreté, du développement durable et de l'intégration progressive des pays ACP dans l'économie mondiale. La République centrafricaine est l'un des pays signataires de l'accord de Cotonou du 23 juin 2000 avec l'Union européenne. Le présent article examine l'impact de l'accord de partenariat économique sur le commerce extérieur centrafricain: le contexte socioéconomique de la République centrafricaine face au système commercial multilatéral (première partie). L'économie centrafricaine repose essentiellement sur l'agriculture et

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l'exploitation forestière. Les industries extractives et du secteur manufacturier ainsi que les services sont en voie de développement. Pour sortir de ces contraintes liées tant à l'offre qu'à l'enclavement du pays, la RCA a entrepris des réformes économiques en passant d'une politique d'importations à une politique de plus grande ouverture sur l'extérieur, à l'échelle régionale et mondiale. En cas de signature de l'APE, quelles seront les conséquences sur le commerce extérieur centrafricain (deuxième partie)? Le démantèlement des barrières tarifaires et non tarifaires entre l'UE et le groupement des régions ACP résultant d'une éventuelle signature de l'APE présente un impact aussi bien positif que négatif. Des solutions adéquates pourraient être trouvées, dans le cas de la RCA, en vue de l'accord de partenariat économique. La recherche des solutions ressort aussi bien du gouvernement centrafricain que des partenaires, à savoir l'Union européenne. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CHAD

231 Henky, Daniele

"L'oraliture": réflexion sur une mise en œuvre contemporaine des contes africains / Danièle Henky - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2009), no. 82, p. 45-56.

ASC Subject Headings: Chad; Gabon; Senegal; folk tales.

Dans l'Afrique traditionnelle, le conteur est le détenteur de la mémoire collective et de la mémoire familiale ainsi que de la sagesse que sa parole doit transmettre. Une partie de cette littérature orale, vivante parce que difficile à consigner et à inventorier, a cependant été transcrite par écrit. On ne peut négliger cet apport nouveau de ce que d'aucuns qualifient d'"oraliture" dans l'actuelle littérature africaine. Quelle est la part de créativité de celui qui retranscrit cette littérature orale et notamment le conte? L'auteur de l'article puise des exemples dans des contes d'animaux du Sénégal, du Tchad et du Gabon, qui montrent des schémas narratifs comparables. Les écrivains (Amadou Hampaté Bâ, Bernard Dadié, Bertin Ouwaï Madji, A. Sadjji, L. Senghor, Daniel Ebang-Ondo) qui les ont réécrits, tout comme le griot, revendiquent davantage le statut d'interprètes que celui de créateurs. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

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232 Colin, Katell

Henri Lopes: une "parole métisse" entre assumption et névrose / Katell Colin - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2009), no. 82, p. 71-97.

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); novels; racially mixed persons; racism.

Depuis la parution, en 1990, de 'Le chercheur d'Afriques', Henri Lopes (auteur francophone originaire de la République populaire du Congo) s'est fait le représentant et le défenseur, dans le champ littéraire africain francophone, des vertus du métissage tant biologique que culturel, et a abandonné le concept de négritude. Cependant, derrière l'image affichée par Lopes - celle d'un métis réconcilié avec son identité -, l'auteur de l'article voit une réalité tout à fait distincte. L'œuvre romanesque lopésienne porte en effet la marque d'un écartèlement entre des assertions théoriques positives et une charge de souffrance dont le sujet est accablé. Si l'énoncé lopésien milite pour une valorisation de l'expérience et de la valeur métisses, son énonciation, en revanche, trahit un inconfort durable ressenti par le locuteur, par-delà ses déclarations de principe. L'œuvre se décline en effet sous le signe d'une obsession de la filiation africaine, mais sur un mode problématique. Les personnages de l'œuvre lopésienne, parce qu'ils adhèrent au discours raciste sur les "races pures", perçoivent leur métissage comme une tare. Ils ont intériorisé un discours qui les disqualifie, et, dans une quête désespérée de légitimité, choisissent de recourir au mensonge, à la dissimulation, pour essayer de se conformer au modèle de l'Africain "authentique". Faussaires, ils inventent une africanité idéale, en déformant les faits. D'où l'autodérision qui règne sur le texte. Ce sont les traces de cet écartèlement aux allures de paradoxe énonciatif que la présente étude se propose de mettre en lumière. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

233 Lopes, Henri

Tchicaya passion / avec Henri Lopes ... [et al.]. - Paris : Culturesfrance, 2008. - 157 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Cultures sud, ISSN 0755-3854 ; no. 171) - Omslagtitel. - Met noten, ref. ISBN 9782917195055

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); writers; literature; French language; festschrifts (form).

Ce numéro invite à réfléchir sur la création et les combats politiques de l'écrivain congolais Tchicaya U Tam'si (1931-1988), sa postérité littéraire, sa personnalité. L'écrivain, que ses proches appelaient "Gérald", ainsi que son œuvre sont considérés selon trois points de vue résumés en trois titres de sections, suivies de "Témoignages": 1ère partie: "Le Congo, l'Afrique et le monde"; 2ème partie: "Une œuvre en héritage"; 3ème partie: "Le mal-aimé, le père et l'ami". Textes de la première partie: Le Congo intérieur de Tchicaya U Tam'si (Henri Lopes) - Le poète et son pays intérieur: entretien avec Jean-Baptiste Tati Loutard (Propos recueillis par Raphaël Safou Tchimanga) - Tchicaya U Tam'si et la parenthèse de Kin (août-octobre 1960) (Patrice Yengo) - L'isolé soleil (Tierno Monenembo) - Fragments d'un portrait enfoui (Nino Chiappano) - Le fonctionnaire et l'écrivain (Jacques Chevrier) - "Gérald, mon frère": entretien avec Mambou Aimée Gnali (Propos recueillis par Raphaël Safou Tchimanga). Deuxième partie: Le roman familial des "morts-vivants" (Xavier Garnier) - Tchicaya et l'écriture de l'histoire (Bernard Mouralis) - Du faux, du sale et du ventre: de la poésie de Tchicaya U Tam'si (Daniel Delas) - Les trois coups du théâtre de Tchicaya U

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Tam'si (Sylvie Chalaye) - Tchicaya U Tam'si comme un arbre à pain (Tahar Bekri) - Quand Gérald parle de Tchicaya (Extraits d'entretiens avec Roger Chemain). Textes de la troisième partie: Tchicaya U Tam'si et la négritude senghorienne (André-Patient Bokiba) - Prophète malgré lui (Nicolas Martin-Granel) - Tchicaya, le mal-aimé (Boniface Mongo-Mboussa) - U Tam'si: esquisse pour un portrait de Tchicaya en huit visions (Jacqueline Sorel) - Témoignages de Ibéa Atondi, Arlette Chemain, Gabriel Garran, Bill Kouélany, Dieudonné Niangouna, Wilfried N'Sondé, Bruno Tillette, Benjamin Jules Rosette, Patrice Tchicaya, Claude Wauthier. Dans la partie "Actualités", des inédits, des notes de lectures et des brèves complètent ce dossier. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

234 Facci, Serena

Dances across the boundary : Banande and Bakonzo in the twentieth century / Serena Facci - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 350-366 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Uganda; dance; Nande; Konzo; cultural history.

Banande and Bakonzo, in the Rwenzori area, have a similar language and a similar music. They consider themselves descendants from the Bayira, who lived in the western part of Uganda in precolonial times. At the end of the nineteenth century the colonial boundaries between the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo divided the Banande (Congolese) from the Bakonzo (Ugandan). This article focuses on their dances. Comparing data from field research done among both Banande and Bakonzo, it underlines similarities and differences in repertoire and style. An important group of ritual dances, linked to the cycle of life (birth, circumcision, funeral), is still shared by the two populations, while others are not. Some historical factors are important in the persistence or the absence of dances linked to the precolonial possession cult, 'Kubandwa'. Internal factors were also an important element in the evolution of dances connected with political power. Postcolonial national educational politics have also played their part in promoting specific dances rather than others. In many cases the variance in choreography, motives, styles and body attitudes are consequences of the recent uncommon and unshared history of creativity and artistic influences, which the Banande and Bakonzo experienced during the last century. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

235 Geenen, Kristien

'Sleep occupies no space': the use of public space by street gangs in Kinshasa / Kristien Geenen - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 3, p. 347-368.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; street children; urban environment; youth gangs.

This article deals with issues of territoriality, public space, the microphysics of power and street gang life in the current urban context of Kinshasa, capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo. In this city, a growing number of street children invade the public places. They team up in gangs and scour the streets in search of a location to settle (for a while). Along with their appropriation of public space, these gangs encounter several actors such as the city authorities, shop owners, tenants or rival street gangs. Before any settlement, deals have to be closed since every inch of the city is negotiable. All participants get involved in these negotiations, for no one is considered marginal, certainly not the street youth who are inextricably bound up with Congolese society. This contribution considers this dynamic field of negotiations through a focus on space and analyses it from a Foucauldian angle. It explores how gang members develop particular ways to control their territories and exercise power in them. Additionally, it examines how street youths manage to construct a home in the streets and make sense of their urban environment in the process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

236 Le Lay, Maëline

Lubumbashi, épicentre littéraire / textes réunis par Maëline Le Lay, Ramcy Kabuya & Pierre Halen. - [Cergy-Pontoise] : Association pour l'Étude des Littératures Africaines, 2009. - p. 4-73. ; 24 cm. - (Études littéraires africaines, ISSN 0769-4563 ; no. 27 (2009)) - Aan de kop van de titelpagina: Dossier. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Katanga; towns; literature; theatre; Swahili language.

En 2010, Lubumbashi, chef-lieu du Katanga (ex-Shaba) (République démocratique du Congo) célèbrera ses cent ans d'existence. L'enjeu du présent dossier, qui fait son champ d'observation de la ville de Lubumbashi, est celui de montrer la possibilité de parler de "villes littéraires" en Afrique et de les prendre pour objet d'étude. Ce dossier examine la pertinence de la notion de "champ littéraire urbain", d'un point de vue interne à l'Afrique. Les articles révèlent les enjeux contemporains d'une littérature à la recherche de nouvelles formes de pertinence locale, en tenant compte de la mémoire urbaine, tout en restant en contact avec les nouvelles formes mondiales de la culture urbaine. À la fois espace relativement autonome, périphérie à divers titres, Lubumbashi est aussi un centre dont le rayonnement atteint tour à tour l'espace provincial, national et global, notamment via sa diaspora. Titres des contributions: De la genèse d'une culture littéraire aux strates mémorielles du Katanga (Charles Djungu-Simba K. et Pierre Halen) - Le théâtre au Katanga: aperçu historique (Maëline Le Lay et Christian Kunda) - La querelle littéraire de Lubumbashi: Mudimbe contre Ngali (Maurice Amuri Mpala Lutebele et Nestor Diansonsisa Mwana Bifwelele) - La poésie au Katanga (1989-2009) (Jano Bakasanda) - Entretien avec Fiston Mwanza Mujila, dit Fiston Nasser : propos recueillis par Dominique Ranaivoson -

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Les langues d'écriture à Lubumbashi: une littérature diglossique? (français et swahili) (Maëline Le Lay) - Écritures urbaines lushoises (Ramcy Ngoie Kabuya Salomon). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

237 Marysse, Stefaan

Win-win or unequal exchange? : the case of the Sino-Congolese cooperation agreements / Stefaan Marysse and Sara Geenen - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 371-396 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; China; international cooperation; foreign investments; joint ventures.

The recent involvement of China in sub-Saharan Africa is challenging and changing the world geostrategic scene. In the article, the authors analyse agreements of 2007 between the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo and a group of Chinese State-owned enterprises. A number of public infrastructure works (roads, railways, hospitals) will be financed with Chinese loans. To guarantee reimbursement, a Congolese/Chinese joint venture will be created to extract and sell copper, cobalt and gold. These are the biggest trade/investment agreements that China has so far signed in Africa. This article seeks to contribute to the discussion regarding the agreement's impact on internal development in Congo. Does it create a 'win-win' situation for all, or is it an unequal exchange? The authors outline the internal and international debates and analyse several noteworthy characteristics of the agreements. In conclusion, they present a balanced view on the likely impact on Congo's short-term and long-term development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

238 Nkunzimana, Obed

Beyond colonial stereotypes: reflections on postcolonial cinema in the African Great Lakes region / Obed Nkunzimana ; transl. by B. Stefanson - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 79-94.

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Democratic Republic of Congo; Burundi; Rwanda; cinema; stereotypes; colonialism.

The African Great Lakes region - Rwanda, Burundi and Congo-Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of Congo) - is usually remembered for its social upheavals and fratricidal wars, rarely for filmmaking. Moreover, some cinema critics recognize that in the region, like in other African countries, many contemporary films remain subtly informed by colonial clichés and Western sponsors' unilateral choices, with little or no consideration for African filmmakers' interests and needs. This article reflects on how colonial filmmaking strategies and motives linger on in today's films about the region, whether they are African or Western made. It first describes the core of colonial cinema with its stereotypical and sensationalist

images, which are the ingredients likely to stir Western audiences. Second, through the analysis of some representative films, it shows how the colonial-inspired marketable clichés surreptitiously inform today's filmmaking. Finally, it shows how some filmmakers are trying to reaffirm their distinctive cultural identity by producing a diversity of qualitative films in which they tell their own story. The conclusion points to production initiatives with a view to countering colonial stereotypes. Bibliogr., filmogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

239 Pype, Katrien

Media celebrity, charisma and morality in post-Mobutu Kinshasa / Katrien Pype - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 541-555.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; charisma; actors; television; social status; images; Christianity.

Media celebrity, or public status achieved through mass media, is a particular kind of social distinction that appears in most contemporary societies. It is difficult to predict what qualities define celebrity, since the associations conjured up by their names, and the meanings attributed to them, differ from one social context to another. Empirical research is needed in order to understand how celebrities' reputations are construed. This article focuses on the reputation of television actors in post-Mobutu Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of Congo), a city where charismatic Christianity predominates within the public imaginary. The public identity of Kinshasa's television stars, audience reactions to artists' performances, and collective evaluations of these mass-mediated public figures are informed by culturally-rooted approaches toward imitation and the mediation of charisma. This article argues that in order to understand the social and cultural dynamics of media celebrity, we need to examine how, in a given society, connections between mimetic representations and moral authority are perceived. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

240 Raeymaekers, Timothy

Economic opportunities and local governance on an African frontier: the case of the Semliki Basin (Congo-Uganda) / Timothy Raeymaekers and Luca Jourdan - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 317-332 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Uganda; boundaries; international relations; illicit trade.

The Semliki Basin historically represents a dynamic borderland between the interlacustrine kingdoms of the African Rift Valley (the Toro and Buganda) and the mountain people of the Western Rwenzori slopes and the Mitumba Mountains, in the contemporary Democratic Republic of Congo. Typically an agro-pastoralist area, it has hosted a lively trade between the Toro kingdom, around lake Katwe, and the neighbouring Bakonzo and Banande, living respectively in Kasese and Bundibugyo districts (Uganda) and Beni and Lubero territories

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(Congo). More recently, since the mid-twentieth century, the Semliki valley has served as a base for rebel movements and political guerrillas fighting against the Ugandan and Congolese regimes. The analysis offered here is inspired by Igor Kopytoff's 1989 work on the African frontier. Building on his argument, the article looks at the opportunities and obstacles generated in the Semliki area in terms of crossborder 'governable spaces', focusing on the emerging actors that use and transform conventions about identity, labour and rule. The hypothesis is that the border is not just a space of 'opportunity, of vibrant, desperate inventiveness and unrestrained profiteering', but also forms a constitutive element in producing what is to be governed, i.e. a space where new forms of governance emerge, challenging the ruling conventions about what politics is and where it is to be found. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

241 Spooner, Kevin A.

Just west of neutral: Canadian "objectivity" and peacekeeping during the Congo crisis, 1960-61 / Kevin A. Spooner - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2009), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 303-336.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Canada; foreign policy; peacekeeping forces; UN; international politics; 1960.

The Congo crisis began at a time of heightened Cold War tensions in 1960 and the UN was quick to encourage the Security Council to dispatch a peacekeeping force. This article assesses the significance of Canada's role in the Opération des Nations Unies au Congo (ONUC) and, more generally, Canada's foreign policy during the early months of the Congo crisis. It argues that Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's government pursued a policy that recognized the importance of achieving Western objectives in the Congo but also the growing importance of maintaining good relations with the rapidly increasing number of newly independent States. The Canadian government was forced to weigh the importance of sometimes conflicting foreign policy considerations when developing policy during the Congo crisis, and this ultimately led to an unwillingness to be seen to be pursuing a concerted NATO approach to the Congo's tribulations. This would suggest recent interpretations that portray Canada's participation in ONUC as an example of how Canada's peacekeeping policy primarily served Western, Cold War objectives might not be entirely correct. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

242 Vandengiste, Stef

Le Burundi à la veille des élections de 2010 / [avec contrib. par S. Vandengiste...et al.]. - Bruxelles : Dialogue, 2009. - 96 p. : foto's. ; 20 cm. - (Dialogue, ISSN 0257-0017 ; 246).

ISBN 9782875250117

ASC Subject Headings: Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; Rwanda; political conditions; conflict; one-party systems; International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

Les textes dans cette publication abordent le fait sociopolitique dans trois pays de la région des Grands Lacs en situation de conflit ou post-conflit. 1) "Le Burundi à la veille des élections de 2010: entre la voie du dialogue et celle de la violence politique" (Stef Vandengiste). Le Burundi a pu se libérer d'une décennie de guerre civile moyennant le dialogue politique et une série de compromis, mais d'autres facteurs et développements récents démontrent que la violence reste toujours un outil attrayant pour ceux qui veulent s'assurer un accès au pouvoir politique - Sur le processus démocratique au Burundi: "Développement durable dans un pays en période de post conflit" (Pascasie Kana) - "La quête du pouvoir: violences et répression politique au Burundi" (Human Rights Watch, New York) - "Analyse de la violence armée au Burundi" (Par la Déclaration de Genève) - "Document d'orientation conjoint sur la politique européenne au Burundi" (par le Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Union européenne et Commission européenne en collaboration avec le Représentant spécial pour les Grands Lacs africains, Bruxelles). 2) Puis sont analysés par le chercheur Kä Mana à Pole Institute (Goma) les enjeux en République démocratique du Congo, après le rapprochement spectaculaire entre la RDC et le Rwanda avec l'opération conjointe des armées rwandaise et congolaise contre les FDLR (Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda). Pour le chercheur, le Congo est, depuis la fin de la guerre du Kivu, dominé par le Rwanda - Pour appeler à un nouvel élan, la Conférence épiscopale nationale du Congo Kinshasa /RDC a publié en 2009 le texte suivant: "La justice grandit une nation: la restauration de la Nation par la lutte contre la corruption". 3) Sur le Rwanda: "Chronique politique du Rwanda 2008-2009", par Filip Reyntjens, aborde quatre thèmes: la gouvernance et les institutions, la justice, les droits de la personne et l'intervention du Rwanda en RDC - "Rwanda, la puissance de l'horreur" (Human Rights Watch) montre comment l'ordre règne dans ce pays à parti unique - "Hommage à Alison Des Forges" (Guy Theunis) - "Politique des poursuites au Tribunal pénal international pour le Rwanda: assurer l'impunité des vainqueurs" (Filip Reyntjens). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

243 Vlassenroot, Koen

Kivu's intractable security conundrum / Koen Vlassenroot and Timothy Raeymaekers - In: *African Affairs*: (2009), vol. 108, no. 432, p. 475-484.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; conflict resolution; national security.

Despite President Joseph Kabila successfully winning the national elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 2006, the country has not emerged from its security deadlock. This briefing argues that the current strategy of peacebuilding in the DRC leads to the amplification rather than the containment of armed violence. Democratization has not led to accountable government, but rather reconfirmed wartime power dynamics. Both State and non-State parties have systematically manipulated the spoils of the national peace process to attain other, privately established goals. On the one

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hand, the premise of demobilization and integration outlined in the Amani peace negotiations (2008) was used by armed groups to pump up military ranks and reignite dormant armed factions. On the other hand, the constant clashes between the Kabila government and the CNDP (Congrès National pour la Défense du Peuple) in North Kivu further delayed a much-needed national security sector reform in favour of a manipulated emergency that could be politically exploited by both parties. Instead of bringing peace, the current policy of conflict resolution in eastern DRC seems to have contributed to new strategies of extraversion. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GABON

244 Assembe Ela, Charles Philippe

Le n'gil et l'emboli: le sacré et l'éducation à la personne dans la société traditionnelle / Charles Philippe Assembe Ela - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2009), no. 82, p. 255-271 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; masks.

Le n'gil et l'emboli sont deux masques ou heaumes "à voix", appartenant au registre sacré de l'art traditionnel au Gabon. Oscillant entre la figure animale et humaine, les traits de ces masques figurent l'humain de face et le simiesque de profil. L'article examine ces types de masques du point de vue plastique et esthétique, tout en posant la question de la structure du sacré dans la société traditionnelle et celle de la fonction de ces objets. Ces formes d'art traditionnel répondraient à la nécessité de sauvegarder la cohésion sociale au moyen de l'éducation à la personne, en révélant à l'individu sa double nature, bête/homme, et en aménageant des dispositifs de connaissance et de maîtrise de soi. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

245 Bernault, Florence

Fin de règne au Gabon / [dossier] coordonné par Florence Bernault et Joseph Tonda - In: *Politique africaine*: (2009), no. 115, p. 7-136.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; politics; presidential elections; 2009; election campaigns; political participation; civil society; rumours; corruption; symbols of power.

Composé alors que le président du Gabon, Omar Bongo Ondimba, vient de disparaître en juin 2009 après 42 années de règne ininterrompu, ce dossier donne des clés pour comprendre le fonctionnement - et les dysfonctionnements - du système de "rupture dans la continuité" dans la vie politique au Gabon, et de ses ambiguïtés (dystopie). Il explore aussi les mobilisations populaires, le théâtre de la campagne électorale pour la succession, la reproduction oligarchique des élites, l'émergence de nouveaux acteurs de la société civile, et les modalités de participation dans la vie politique. De plus, il explore les méandres de l'infrapolitique et les ressorts cachés du politique au Gabon qui s'expriment

notamment à travers la rumeur et les fétiches du pouvoir. Une parodie, fiction de J. Tonda, dénonce les côtés grotesques du système. Titres des contributions: Le Gabon: une dystopie tropicale (Florence Bernault et Joseph Tonda) - Chronique d'une victoire assurée: retour sur la campagne présidentielle de 2009 au Gabon (Mathilde Debain) - Pratiques électorales et reproduction oligarchique au Gabon: analyses à partir des élections législatives de 2006 (Lévi Martial Midepani) - L'affaire des "biens mal acquis" (Entretien de Fanny Pigeaud avec Marc Ona Essangui et Grégory Ngbwa Mintsa) - Le "Kongossa" politique ou la passion de la rumeur à Libreville : un mode de participation politique (Placide Ondo) - La chair et son secret: transfiguration du fétiche et incertitude symbolique au Sud-Gabon (Florence Bernault) - Les 5 S du système (Joseph Tonda). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

246 Chabloz, Nadège

Tourisme et primitivisme : initiations au bwiti et à l'iboga (Gabon) / Nadège Chabloz - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 391-428.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; France; initiation; tourism; drugs; healing rites; images; culture contact.

Cet article apporte un éclairage sur les ressorts d'une pratique touristique au Gabon qui est appelée ici "mystico-spirituelle et thérapeutique", et est en partie basée sur la figure du primitif. L'étude des parcours et des discours de Français (dont l'origine peut avoir un rapport plus ou moins lointain avec l'Afrique) partis s'initier au bwiti, un rite initiatique gabonais utilisant les racines d'une plante, l'iboga, ainsi que de ceux qui ont médiatisé et souvent initié cette pratique en France, permet de mieux comprendre les différents registres et les différentes représentations concernant le primitif. Ces représentations, multiformes, souvent ambivalentes, évoluent en fonction des situations vécues par les touristes. L'article décrit tout d'abord cette pratique touristique, ainsi que les personnes qui la mettent en œuvre, la médiatisent et l'expérimentent. Puis sont définies les différentes acceptions de la notion de primitif et de primitivisme à travers les discours et les pratiques des acteurs. Enfin, il analyse de quelles manières ces représentations et ces pratiques primitivistes viennent conforter ou contredire les idéologies et les lieux communs du tourisme dit culturel, notamment celles portant sur la "rencontre avec l'autre", une meilleure compréhension entre les peuples et la sauvegarde des traditions locales. Bibliogr., filmogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

247 Codjo-Rawambia, Léopold

Albert Schweitzer : du mystique à l'engagement religieux et professionnel exceptionnel / Léopold Codjo-Rawambia - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2008), no. 2, p. 187-211 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; missions; health personnel; hospitals; tropical diseases; colonial period; biographies (form).

Le personnage d'Albert Schweitzer (1875-1965) comporta de nombreuses facettes et suscita bien des polémiques - lauréat du prix Nobel de la paix en 1952, il a pu être accusé de "paternalisme" par certains de ses critiques. Le médecin fondateur en 1913 de l'hôpital de Lambaréné dans la colonie du Gabon fut d'abord un homme de foi, théologien protestant et pasteur qui devint médecin sur le tard: après avoir postulé comme médecin colonial aux Missions évangéliques de Paris, il s'inscrit en 1906, à 31 ans, à la faculté de médecine de Strasbourg et obtient son doctorat de médecine tropicale en 1911. Le 16 avril 1913, Albert Schweitzer et sa femme Hélène arrivent à Lambaréné, dans une région quasiment inconnue à cette époque. La fondation et le fonctionnement de l'hôpital et de la mission furent affectés par les conditions historiques de l'époque coloniale et des deux guerres mondiales. L'article évoque la situation sanitaire, les principales maladies contre lesquelles combattit Albert Schweitzer et les remèdes que ce dernier leur trouva. Il montre enfin pourquoi Albert Schweitzer a suscité autant d'enthousiasme que de controverse. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 300). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

248 Emame, Augustin

Médecines traditionnelles et droit au Gabon: un éclairage sur des relations complexes / Augustin Emame - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2008), no. 2, p. 165-186.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; health policy; legislation; folk medicine.

Trente cinq ans après son indépendance, le Gabon se dote d'une réglementation ambitieuse en apparence: l'ordonnance no 001/95, qui reconnaît trois systèmes de santé: le service public, la médecine libérale et la médecine traditionnelle. L'apport du texte à cette dernière forme de médecine est mitigé, en ce qu'elle reste perçue sous le prisme des conceptions coloniales se traduisant par une pénalisation omniprésente, alors qu'elle bénéficie néanmoins de nos jours d'une certaine tolérance de la part des autorités publiques. Cette tolérance contraste avec l'idée du retour aux sources - des concepts des médecines endogènes - et avec la promotion qui est faite par l'OMS des médecines traditionnelles; on peut toutefois regretter, selon l'auteur, que cette promotion soit toujours confinée à la question de la production des soins, laissant de côté notamment celle du médicament et de son rapport avec la propriété intellectuelle. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 300). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

249 Henky, Daniele

"L'oraliture": réflexion sur une mise en œuvre contemporaine des contes africains / Danièle Henky - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2009), no. 82, p. 45-56.

ASC Subject Headings: Chad; Gabon; Senegal; folk tales.

Dans l'Afrique traditionnelle, le conteur est le détenteur de la mémoire collective et de la mémoire familiale ainsi que de la sagesse que sa parole doit transmettre. Une partie de

cette littérature orale, vivante parce que difficile à consigner et à inventorier, a cependant été transcrite par écrit. On ne peut négliger cet apport nouveau de ce que d'aucuns qualifient d'"oraliture" dans l'actuelle littérature africaine. Quelle est la part de créativité de celui qui retranscrit cette littérature orale et notamment le conte? L'auteur de l'article puise des exemples dans des contes d'animaux du Sénégal, du Tchad et du Gabon, qui montrent des schémas narratifs comparables. Les écrivains (Amadou Hampaté Bâ, Bernard Dadié, Bertin Ouwaï Madji, A. Sadj, L. Senghor, Daniel Ebang-Ondo) qui les ont réécrits, tout comme le griot, revendiquent davantage le statut d'interprètes que celui de créateurs. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

250 Kwenzi-Mikala, Jérôme T.

Perception de la maladie chez les Bantu : cas des Bapunu du Gabon / Jérôme T. Kwenzi-Mikala - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2008), no. 2, p. 243-258 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; Punu; folk medicine; healers; medical sciences; diseases; world view.

Au Gabon, où les populations opèrent des classifications des différents éléments du monde qui les entourent, les diverses pathologies font l'objet d'une double perception: naturelle et mystique. Les maladies vues comme naturelles sont généralement bénignes, tandis que les maladies considérées comme mystiques sont souvent très graves et requièrent l'intervention de devins guérisseurs. Le présent article aborde les aspects liés aux différents types de maladies chez les Bapunu, et présente l'itinéraire thérapeutique pour lequel ils optent, c'est à dire le recours à la médecine occidentale et/ou à la médecine traditionnelle. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 301-302). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

251 Malouhou Mangama, Maryse Édith

Le corps et ses maux : inventaire et interprétation des expressions liées à la santé physique et mentale chez les Nzébi / Maryse Édith Malouhou Mangama - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2008), no. 2, p. 283-296 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; health; diseases; images; sociolinguistics; Nzabi.

La conception de la santé et de la maladie chez les Nzébi entre dans une logique socioculturelle. Elle est appréhendée comme un fait "social", faisant partie du quotidien. La présente étude est fondée sur une démarche sociolinguistique. L'enquête de terrain s'est effectuée dans un centre hospitalier de Libreville (Gabon). La démarche se fixe pour objectif de mieux appréhender la place accordée à la santé physique et mentale, et de mettre en évidence les différentes manières de l'exprimer par les patients eux-mêmes. L'étude considère la conception du corps et de la maladie chez les Nzébi, et les expressions liées à la santé et à la maladie physique ou mentale. L'analyse s'appuie sur la

description de ces maux selon qu'ils sont vécus sur le plan physique, culturel, mystique, psychologique, et clanique. Ann., bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 302). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

252 Mavoungou, Paul Achille

Les mots des maux : perception et terminologie du mal-être dans la société traditionnelle balumbu du Gabon / Paul Achille Mavoungou - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2008), no. 2, p. 259-281 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; Lumbu; diseases; folk medicine; lexicology.

Le présent article n'aborde pas seulement des aspects liés à la perception du mal-être et de la maladie chez les Balumbu (Gabon), mais il présente également une étude sémantique des lexèmes ainsi que des principes de catégorisation lexicale. Dans la manière dont les populations balumbu perçoivent la maladie, ses causes - qui sont souvent des sorciers -, les remèdes, les thérapeutes, la part du culturel est importante voire fondamentale. Ann., bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 302). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

253 Mensah Ngoma, E. Fabert

Les images de l'événement maladie : enjeu des recours thérapeutiques à Libreville (Gabon) / E. Fabert Mensah Ngoma - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2008), no. 2, p. 225-241.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; healers; Pentecostalism; healing rites; faith healing.

Le présent article porte sur les logiques profondes qui sous-tendent les recours et les choix thérapeutiques des populations africaines vivant dans les villes au Gabon, et principalement à Libreville. S'il est vrai que, pour les deux systèmes, occidental comme africain, les causes de l'infortune, c'est à dire de la maladie, sont extérieures au malade, il reste que cet extérieur varie considérablement d'un registre à l'autre. Le choix thérapeutique est inhérent à l'image que les différentes populations se font de la maladie, de ses causes, des entités en scène dans la manifestation de l'infortune. L'image en question est le résultat d'une construction façonnée par une très longue intériorisation par le biais de la culture et l'éducation informelle ou non. Cette contribution examine plus particulièrement le recours au 'nganga' dans son rôle de thérapeute et de maître du culte, et d'autre part la consultation pour une action thérapeutique dans l'environnement pentecôtique et charismatique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 301). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

254 Ndoumou, Moukala

Pathologies, superstitions et santé publique au Gabon / Moukala Ndoumou - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2008), no. 2, p. 125-141.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; public health; diseases; popular beliefs; Pentecostalism; witchcraft.

À la suite d'enquêtes dans les grandes structures sanitaires de Libreville (Gabon), l'auteur s'efforce de démêler les logiques qui entrent dans la trilogie pathologie, superstition et santé publique. Ces logiques, qui supplantent de plus en plus les normes de la médecine moderne, ont un impact non négligeable sur la morbidité et la mortalité au Gabon. Tout en procédant à une appréciation polysémique de la maladie, l'article montre l'importance de l'imaginaire du pathologique, de l'univers sorcellaire et de l'explication religieuse, en particulier dans le contexte du pentecôtisme, et mentionne les perceptions profanes des risques sanitaires. Procédant des représentations socioculturelles de la maladie, les logiques dont il est questions doivent être prises en compte dans des actions en faveur du développement ou de la politique de santé publique. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 299). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

255 Rich, Jeremy

Cruel guards and anxious chiefs : Fang masculinities and State power in the Gabon estuary, 1920-1945 / Jeremy Rich - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 195, p. 705-732.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; Fang; power; gender roles; colonial period; change.

Fang communities in coastal Gabon underwent a series of challenges between 1914 and 1945. World War I greatly weakened the ability of rural Fang people to resist the growing authority of the French administration. French officials appointed chiefs to rule rather than respect older traditions of political authority, restricted access to modern firearms to guards, and banned raiding between villages. These policies, along with the changing economy, placed old strategies of accumulation by Fang men in jeopardy. Oral testimonies by Fang men highlighted the abusive powers of State-appointed chiefs and guards to interfere with married men's control over women. Such stories express the frustrations of Fang men, but neglect to discuss how Fang women might find avenues to obtain autonomy from family members, as well as the success some privileged Fang men had in harnessing the colonial State for their own personal benefit. State chiefs such as Léon Mba and Félicien Endame Ndong each developed new understandings of masculinity that incorporated State patronage, older concerns over the control of women, and the new fears of State power among Fang men. These varied concerns about masculinity show the diverse impact of colonial rule on Fang gender conventions. This article is based on fieldwork conducted in Gabon in 2000 and 2004. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

256 Rich, Jeremy

An American sorcerer in colonial Gabon : politics and the occult in Richard Lynch Garner's Gabonese narratives, 1905-1908 / Jeremy Rich - In: *African Historical Review*: (2008), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 62-83.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; culture contact; interpersonal relations; magic; Nkomi; colonial history.

The eccentric American zoologist Richard Lynch Garner (1848-1920) spent almost two decades living with Nkomi people in southern Gabon between 1893 and 1918. His essays often discussed the connections between occult beliefs and political change during the chaotic era of concessionary companies in the colony. This period is often seen by historians as a violent period that destroyed precolonial political institutions in equatorial Africa. However, Garner described how he engaged with local occult beliefs in ways that reveal the continued use of landlord/stranger relationships in the colony. While Garner employed chemicals and phonographs as a means of gaining authority over his African hosts, Gabonese people sought to incorporate Garner into their communities through healing rituals and boycotts backed by supernatural threats. Although the American constructed Gabonese people as gullible and backward, a close reading of his writings demonstrates how southern Gabonese communities placed Garner and his technology in a long tradition that tied together European wealth, supernatural forces, and rights of local people over foreigners. The nineteenth-century Nkomi kingdom might have crumbled, but links between occult forces and political power survived and adapted to the new realities of the early colonial era. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

257 Rossatanga-Rignault, Guy

"Laver le corps" : symbolique et thérapeutique de l'eau en Afrique / Guy Rossatanga-Rignault - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2008), no. 2, p. 91-105 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; water; symbols; rituals.

"Laver le corps" est une expression courante au Gabon et qui renvoie à un certain nombre d'images, de symboles et de croyances. Laver le corps, c'est se débarasser, au propre comme au figuré, de toutes les impuretés accumulées par un individu et qui sont de nature à compromettre sa bonne santé, à justifier son échec aux examens, à l'empêcher d'enfanter ou de trouver du travail. Au centre de ce processus de purification et de régénération se trouve un élément naturel, l'eau, dont le présent article interroge le statut dans les imaginaires des peuples africains et les usages dans leurs pratiques thérapeutiques. D'où il ressort que, au delà de la diversité et d'une certaine singularité des pratiques thérapeutiques, le vécu symbolique de l'eau, en Afrique, recoupe bien souvent le vieux fonds humain universel. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 298). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

258 Soumaho, Mesmin-Noël

Les comportements sexuels de la jeunesse scolarisée à l'ère du VIH/SIDA : une enquête sociologique dans le monde de l'éducation au Gabon / Mesmin-Noël Soumaho - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2008), no. 2, p. 143-164 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; AIDS; sexuality; pupils; students.

La production d'un rapport d'évaluation socioéconomique de l'impact du VIH/SIDA au Gabon par le PNUD (Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement) est le point de départ de cette réflexion sociologique sur les comportements sexuels de la jeunesse scolarisée. Il s'agit d'abord, dans le premier volet du présent article, d'identifier les facteurs de vulnérabilité et de risque du VIH/SIDA sur les élèves/étudiants, les enseignants et les responsables administratifs; puis est mesuré l'impact des coûts occasionnés par la pandémie dans le budget de l'État, à partir des profils des personnes infectées par le VIH/SIDA. Cette démarche peut conduire à l'élaboration future d'une nouvelle problématique sociologique des représentations de la sexualité des jeunes scolarisés au Gabon. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 299-300). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

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259 Almuraikhi, Saif Shaheen

Trade relations between the Gulf area and the East coast of Africa from the 10th to the 15th century AD/4th to the 9th century AH / Saif Shaheen Almuraikhi - In: *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*: (2008), vol. 17, p. 7-26.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Gulf States; mercantile history; international trade; exports.

Based on Arabic and English primary and secondary sources, this paper examines the trade relations between the Gulf area and the East coast of Africa from the 10th to the 15th century AD. During this period, the cities and seaports in the Gulf area served as trading links to East Africa, supplying its inhabitants with a variety of merchandise from the Gulf area, as well as from China and India. The paper pays attention to the sea trade routes, the exports from East Africa - including gold, iron, ivory, amber, leather, spices and slaves -, business transactions, and trading centres - including Mogadishu (Somalia), Malindi and Mombasa (both Kenya), Kilwa (Tanzania), Sofala (Mozambique), and Zanzibar. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

260 Mollel, Andrew

African culture versus human rights: the case of FGM among the Maasai society in East Africa / Andrew Mollel - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 29-46.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; human rights; female circumcision; Masai.

This article examines the debate on the relationship between African cultural traditions and human rights. Taking the case of female genital mutilation (FGM) among the Maasai in East Africa as an example, the article suggests that rather than demonizing and condemning those who have been performing particular practices for years immemorial, a careful examination is required to find better ways of either modifying or discarding the practice without putting to ridicule the practitioners. The paper argues for cultural tolerance and a pluralist approach to human rights (rather than a narrow, universal, Western or broader cultural relativist approach) and suggests points of support for the implementation of international human rights norms in different cultural set-ups. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

261 Nassanga, Goretti Linda

An assessment of the changing community media parameters in East Africa / Goretti Linda Nassanga - In: *Ecquid novi*: (2009), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 42-57.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; mass media; community participation; information technology; popular participation.

This article assesses the changing patterns of community media in East Africa, highlighting the shift to the citizenship ideology that espouses the concept of participation, as opposed to consumerism ideology that is market driven. The article looks at how information and communication technologies (ICTs) have enhanced citizens' participation in what is now called 'citizens media'. Central to the discussion is the concept of participation, which has led to community media parameters changing from being defined in terms of geographical location to citizenship-based media that act as a public sphere where participants go beyond the local community and national borders extending into "imagined communities". Unlike initial community media where members in the locality participated directly, people now largely depend on low-cost technology by calling in and sending e-mail messages to local radio stations. The article highlights issues of inclusion in the public debates by grassroots communities whereby the speakers become active participants in citizens' media. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

262 Nkunzimana, Obed

Beyond colonial stereotypes: reflections on postcolonial cinema in the African Great Lakes region / Obed Nkunzimana ; transl. by B. Stefanson - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 79-94.

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Democratic Republic of Congo; Burundi; Rwanda; cinema; stereotypes; colonialism.

The African Great Lakes region - Rwanda, Burundi and Congo-Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of Congo) - is usually remembered for its social upheavals and fratricidal wars, rarely for filmmaking. Moreover, some cinema critics recognize that in the region, like in other African countries, many contemporary films remain subtly informed by colonial clichés and Western sponsors' unilateral choices, with little or no consideration for African filmmakers' interests and needs. This article reflects on how colonial filmmaking strategies and motives linger on in today's films about the region, whether they are African or Western made. It first describes the core of colonial cinema with its stereotypical and sensationalist images, which are the ingredients likely to stir Western audiences. Second, through the analysis of some representative films, it shows how the colonial-inspired marketable clichés surreptitiously inform today's filmmaking. Finally, it shows how some filmmakers are trying to reaffirm their distinctive cultural identity by producing a diversity of qualitative films in which they tell their own story. The conclusion points to production initiatives with a view to countering colonial stereotypes. Bibliogr., filmogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

263 Penrad, Jean-Claude

L'intangible et la nécessité : arabe et kiswahili en islam d'Afrique orientale / Jean-Claude Penrad - In: *Revue des mondes musulmans et de la Méditerranée*: (2008), no. 124, p. 27-45.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Islam; language usage; Swahili language; Arabic language.

L'arabe, vecteur de la révélation coranique, s'est imposé et demeure la langue canonique de l'islam en Afrique orientale. Pendant des siècles, il est resté l'apanage des arabophones acteurs des réseaux commerciaux océaniques et détenteurs du pouvoir politique dans les cités-comptoirs. Alors que le kiswahili s'est constitué, comme langue locale, dans une dynamique d'échanges commerciaux et sociaux avant d'aborder les marges de l'islam, l'arabe est resté très longtemps un marqueur des catégories sociales supérieures. Ce n'est que tardivement qu'une littérature swahili émergera. Les bouleversements intervenus à la fin du XIXe siècle, avec le partage colonial et l'action des missions chrétiennes, puis l'intervention de musulmans du sous-continent indien, conduiront à des remises en cause de la prééminence arabe, notamment sur le plan religieux. Paradoxalement, dans une perspective réformiste, l'usage du kiswahili deviendra indispensable, sans pour autant remettre en cause la sacralité de la langue arabe. Enfin il est fait allusion à l'accélération

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des moyens de communication et aux évolutions politiques récentes quant à leurs effets sur les dynamiques sociolinguistiques. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

264 Rockel, Stephen J.

Slavery and freedom in nineteenth century East Africa : the case of Waungwana caravan porters / Stephen J. Rockel - In: *African Studies*: (2009), vol. 68, no. 1, p. 87-109.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; porters; slaves; freedmen; road transport; long-distance trade; mercantile history.

The nineteenth-century East African caravan system was organized around the labour of itinerant caravan porters, most of whom were free wage labourers. However, a minority of the caravan labour force, and a section of the populations of new market and caravan towns on the coast and in the interior, were slaves or freed slaves, known as Waungwana, or 'gentlemen'. Waungwana caravan porters and retainers of Muslim traders were mostly coast-based, although many travelled for years in the far interior of Central and East Africa. To some degree the Waungwana were assimilated into Swahili culture, with its urban Muslim characteristics. Yet the Waungwana were from diverse origins across East Africa. They were also very mobile, and they were wage earning and often entrepreneurial. Paradoxically, it is this very mobility and frequently great distance from the centres of Swahili culture that gave the Waungwana social and economic opportunities, status, and a role as cultural brokers. They were men of the world, and lived their lives alongside the free caravan personnel of the non-Muslim interior. Waungwana were able, therefore, to negotiate limitations to their slave status and enlarge a sphere of freedom for themselves. They were also founding inhabitants of the new centres of urban modernity along the caravan routes. The Waungwana perfectly illustrate multiple conceptions of 'labour crossings'. First, they transcended the rather blurred boundaries between free and slave labour in nineteenth-century East Africa. Second, they utilized space and mobility in a fluid way to negotiate the conditions of slavery and freedom. Third, they were partners in processes of transregional, transnational and supraethnic interactions in Central and East Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

265 Roes, Aldwin

World Bank survey missions and the politics of decolonization in British East Africa, 1957-1963 / by Aldwin Roes - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2009), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 1-28.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda; Great Britain; decolonization; World Bank; economic policy.

Recent trends in the literature on the decolonization policy of the British empire dispel the notion of 'imperialism after empire', arguing instead that Britain lacked both the capacity and the determination to continue to shape its colonies' postcolonial future. The present study of the politics behind the East African economic survey missions of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, or World Bank) - which took place in the same years in which Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya gained independence - aims to counterbalance this trend by shedding light on some of the ways in which colonial practices and orthodoxies were actively reproduced despite Britain's limited 'neocolonial' ambitions. Part 1 focuses on the decisionmaking process leading to the invitation of IBRD survey missions into East Africa. Part 2 analyses the interaction between IBRD experts and the British colonial administration and the ways in which the missions' reports were influenced by British concerns such as the need to limit financial claims on Britain and the undesirability of recommendations in the currency field. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

266 Thundu, Nena

Assessing gender policies in the East African region : case studies from Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda / ed. by: Nena Thundu, Annamarie K. Kiaga, Suzan W. Mwangi Omondi. - Nairobi : Development Policy Management Forum, 2008. - XVIII, 289 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm - Met bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 9966726616

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Kenya; Sudan; Tanzania; Uganda; women; gender roles; gender inequality; government policy.

The overall objective of this collection of country gender studies is to assist African policymakers, development practitioners and civil society to develop ability to conceptualize gender roles and relationships, as well as build capacity to formulate, implement and assess gender sensitive policies within a broader policy framework. Against this background, the chapters deal with gender mainstreaming of policies and their actual applications in Ethiopia (Hiwot Gebeyehu), Kenya (Susan W. Mwangi Omondi), Sudan (Ikhlas Osman), Tanzania (Annamarie K. Kiaga) and Uganda (David Mugambe Mpiima). The introduction is by Mildred A.J. Ndeda. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BURUNDI

267 Vandengiste, Stef

Le Burundi à la veille des élections de 2010 / [avec contrib. par S. Vandengiste...et al.]. - Bruxelles : Dialogue, 2009. - 96 p. : foto's. ; 20 cm. - (Dialogue, ISSN 0257-0017 ; 246).

ISBN 9782875250117

ASC Subject Headings: Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; Rwanda; political conditions; conflict; one-party systems; International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

Les textes dans cette publication abordent le fait sociopolitique dans trois pays de la région des Grands Lacs en situation de conflit ou post-conflit. 1) "Le Burundi à la veille des élections de 2010: entre la voie du dialogue et celle de la violence politique" (Stef Vandengiste). Le Burundi a pu se libérer d'une décennie de guerre civile moyennant le dialogue politique et une série de compromis, mais d'autres facteurs et développements récents démontrent que la violence reste toujours un outil attrayant pour ceux qui veulent s'assurer un accès au pouvoir politique - Sur le processus démocratique au Burundi: "Développement durable dans un pays en période de post conflit" (Pascasie Kana) - "La quête du pouvoir: violences et répression politique au Burundi" (Human Rights Watch, New York) - "Analyse de la violence armée au Burundi" (Par la Déclaration de Genève) - "Document d'orientation conjoint sur la politique européenne au Burundi" (par le Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Union européenne et Commission européenne en collaboration avec le Représentant spécial pour les Grands Lacs africains, Bruxelles). 2) Puis sont analysés par le chercheur Kä Mana à Pole Institute (Goma) les enjeux en République démocratique du Congo, après le rapprochement spectaculaire entre la RDC et le Rwanda avec l'opération conjointe des armées rwandaise et congolaise contre les FDLR (Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda). Pour le chercheur, le Congo est, depuis la fin de la guerre du Kivu, dominé par le Rwanda - Pour appeler à un nouvel élan, la Conférence épiscopale nationale du Congo Kinshasa /RDC a publié en 2009 le texte suivant: "La justice grandit une nation: la restauration de la Nation par la lutte contre la corruption". 3) Sur le Rwanda: "Chronique politique du Rwanda 2008-2009", par Filip Reyntjens, aborde quatre thèmes: la gouvernance et les institutions, la justice, les droits de la personne et l'intervention du Rwanda en RDC - "Rwanda, la puissance de l'horreur" (Human Rights Watch) montre comment l'ordre règne dans ce pays à parti unique - "Hommage à Alison Des Forges" (Guy Theunis) - "Politique des poursuites au Tribunal pénal international pour le Rwanda: assurer l'impunité des vainqueurs" (Filip Reyntjens). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

KENYA

268 Aguilar, Mario I.

The 'Nagaa Boorana': contemporary discussions on ritual and political diversity / Mario I. Aguilar - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 181-202.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Boran; world view; political philosophy; age grade systems.

The idea of peace ('nagaa') as an all-encompassing, unifying idea is central to the Boorana Oromo. Within this unifying system, the Western distinction between religion and politics, ritual and decisionmaking, is united by a larger overarching concern for the whole of society. Such a perspective allows A. Legesse and P.T.W. Baxter's interpretations of 'gadaa' (the Oromo politico-military and ritual system) to be seen not as contradictory

propositions but as complementary interpretations of the same sociopolitical understanding. Focusing on the Boorana of the Waso area in Kenya, the present author uses discourses of Boorana political philosophy through the 'Nagaa Boorana' (the Peace of the Boorana) in order to suggest that, regardless of the diversity of specific practices, both religious and political behaviour reflect a philosophy of politics deeply rooted in a common understanding of the cycle of unity between physics and metaphysics, between religion, politics and the cosmos. In this sense, the religious and the political remain unified within African philosophical systems in general and in that of the Oromo in particular. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

269 Ambani, J. Osogo

Judiciary Watch report : readings on the rule of law in Africa / ed. by J. Osogo Ambani. - Nairobi : Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists, 2008. - X, 315 p. ; 21 cm. - (Judiciary Watch series ; vol. 7) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9966958304

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; rule of law; corruption; violence; social and economic rights; civil society.

Notwithstanding the obtaining vicissitudes, African States do have constitutional dispensations in line with the rule of law. There is an attempt to observe constitutionalism, together with related principles such as the separation of powers and the rule of law. The introductory chapter traces the concept of the rule of law to the Westminster constitutional set-up before relating it to Africa's context. It provides the conceptual framework within which the succeeding chapters are anchored. These discuss various aspects of the African State, in particular the State in Kenya, through the prism of the doctrine of the rule of law: judicial independence, corruption, gender equality and the socioeconomic rights discourse, violence and anarchy, fiscal and economic policy, as well as the role of civil society organizations in democracy. Contributors: Ibrahim Kabole Alubala, J. Osogo Ambani, Naomi Barasa, Edwin Bikundo, Joseph B. Diescho, Samuel M. Kimeu, Okalle Makanda, Gladys Mirugi-Mukundi, A.M. Mumbi, Githii Mweru, Leon Wessels. [ASC Leiden abstract]

270 Gadzala, Aleksandra

Survival of the fittest? : Kenya's 'jua kali' and Chinese businesses / Aleksandra Gadzala - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 202-220.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; small enterprises; informal sector; Chinese; competition.

China's engagement with African countries is growing rapidly, spanning trade, aid and investment. While speculation remains over the opportunities and challenges China brings to the continent, some observers have suggested that capital inflows from the Chinese may foster sustainable economic development in the region. The majority of such claims,

however, remain rooted in assessments of "globalization from above", with little regard for the rapid rise of Chinese small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in many of Africa's informal economies. Drawing on case study data from Kenya, this paper argues that rather than large-scale investment and aid projects, it is this proliferation of Chinese entrepreneurship that carries the greatest ramifications for Africa's economic development, with mixed results. The analysis first explores the social and economic organization of overseas Chinese enterprises, and the centrality of Kenya's informal sector - the 'jua kali' - for the country's economy. It proceeds to examine China's engagements with Kenya, both in terms of trade and investment, and the emergence of Chinese SMEs in the informal sector. The paper argues that the distinct nature of Chinese business networks endows them with significant competitive advantages over their Kenyan counterparts. Unlike the structural integrity maintained by Chinese networks, ethnic cleavages preclude effective coordination among Kenyan SMEs, in turn rendering them unable to parry market competition brought by the Chinese. The general picture is thus one of Kenyan entrepreneurs struggling to sustain both their enterprises and livelihoods. Such factors have thus far failed to enter studies on the implications of "China-in-Africa". Yet it is precisely the rise of Chinese SMEs in Kenya and elsewhere that presents the most significant challenges for economic development in the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

271 Harries, Jim

'The name of God in Africa' and related contemporary theological, development and linguistic concerns / Jim Harries - In: *Exchange*: (2009), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 271-291.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; deities; terminology; Luo language; African theology; Christian theology.

Recent discoveries in linguistics here summarized reveal problems in the choice of an African name for God, especially when theological debate is in English, as it results in the ignoring of important differences in how God is understood. This article focuses on the languages used by the Luo of Kenya. Translating the Luo term 'Nyasaye' as 'God' ignores his Luo character as 'bestowing force'. Similarly translating 'God' by 'Nyasaye' falsely assumes a carrying over of native-English theological presuppositions. These differences are shown to be consequential and, if disregarded, serious. The use of African languages rooted in African culture in debate is found to be essential for the future health of Christianity, and socioeconomic development in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

272 Hoorweg, Jan

Advances in coastal ecology : people, processes and ecosystems in Kenya / ed. by Jan Hoorweg & Nyawira Muthiga. - Leiden : African Studies Centre, 2009. - XI, 259 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (African studies collection, ISSN 1876-018X ; 20) - Bibliogr.: p. [313]-324. - Met Engelse samenvattingen, indices.

ISBN 9789054480907

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; coastal management; ecosystems; environment; conference papers (form); 2006.

This volume contains 17 papers presented at the Coastal Ecology Conference (on the Kenyan coast) in Mombasa, Kenya, in 2006. Contents: Introduction, by J. Hoorweg and N. Muthiga. Part 1 (Fish and fisheries): Fish species composition and distribution in Kilifi Creek (D.O. Sigana, K.M. Mavuti & R.K. Ruwa); Exploitation of marine aquarium reef fisheries at the Kenyan coast (G.M. Okemwa et al.). Income diversification and fishing practices among artisanal fishers on the Malindi-Kilifi coast (J. Hoorweg, et al.) Human dimensions of conserving Kenya's coral reefs (J.E. Cinner et al.). Marine conservation: the voice of the fishers (N. Versleijen and J. Hoorweg). The capacity of fisherfolk to implement beach management units in Diani-Chale (S. J. Oluoch, D. Obura & A. Hussein). Part 2 (Mangroves): Structural inventory of mangrove forests in Ngomeni (G. Bundotich et al.). Seasonal dynamics of soil carbon dioxide flux in a restored young mangrove plantation at Gazi Bay (B. Kiruwi et al.). Mangrove plantation experiments for controlling coastal erosion at Gazi Bay (J.K. Lang'at et al.). Biomass accumulation in a rehabilitated mangrove forest at Gazi Bay (F. Tamoooh et al.). Part 3 (Conservation and management): Seasonal fluctuations in zooxanthellae densities in corals in the Mombasa Marine Park, 1998-2006 (G. Grimsditch et al.). Holothurian population resource assessment: Mombasa Marine National Park and nearby unprotected reefs (P.O. Orwa et al.). Evaluating the effectiveness of management of the Kisite-Mpunguti marine protected area (N.A. Muthiga). Perceptions about trends and threats regarding sea turtles in Kenya (A.W. Wamukota & G. Okemwa). Part 4 (Rehabilitation and coastal processes): Planning and evaluating performance of ecosystem restoration projects: the case of Bamburi limestone quarry (Paula Kahumbu). Tick species, distribution, and control in rehabilitated quarries in Bamburi, Mombasa (S. Okanga). Interaction between hydrography and tides of an ebb-dominated shallow water estuary: the Tudor Creek (M.M. Nguli et al.). [ASC Leiden abstract]

273 Huchzermeyer, Marie

Enumeration as a grassroot tool towards securing tenure in slums : insights from Kisumu, Kenya / Marie Huchzermeyer - In: *Urban Forum*: (2009), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 271-292 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; surveys; informal settlements; land tenure; urban renewal.

Community-based slum enumeration was carried out in Kisumu, Kenya, from 2005 to 2008 as part of a city-wide slum-upgrading initiative. This paper analyses this enumeration exercise particularly in relation to land management and tenure security. The paper draws on a peer evaluation that included interviews with slum-upgrading stakeholders as well as community-based focus group discussions, mainly with enumerators. The paper finds that,

for a grassroots enumeration exercise to be successful, grassroots trust must be sustained for ongoing verification and updating of the enumeration data and the enumeration must link up effectively with the planning authorities. Broader preconditions are the coordination of the slum-upgrading initiative, and beyond this, of wider and often competing city initiatives. Key findings towards securing tenure include the importance of various forms of mobilization that accompany enumeration and of the informal and formal knowledge generation that results from the enumeration process. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

274 Hussein, Jeylan Wolyie

A discursive representation of women in sample proverbs from Ethiopia, Sudan, and Kenya / Jeylan Wolyie Hussein - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 96-108.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Kenya; Sudan; proverbs; sexism; gender inequality.

As humans, we make a phenomenological interpretation of our everyday existence through discourse, a construct that mediates our way of being in the world (Foucault). In Africa, proverbs are used to do this. This paper discusses how gendered ideology is discursively framed in some sexist proverbs selected from Ethiopia, Kenya, and Sudan. The paper shows that there are strong intertextual and intercultural threads between the ways proverbs represent the roles, statuses, and identity of women in these countries. It suggests that in asymmetrically structured societies, linguistic resources are systematically used to perpetuate inequality. All of the selected proverbs directly or indirectly show that the cultural stereotypes about man and manhood form the base for the discursive construction and reconstruction of gender, to weigh the strength of women's thoughts and practices, and to fix their positions in the society. The fact that there are proverbs of similar or related meaning across the three countries reveals the existence of what the author calls 'simultaneity and connectivity' in the patriarchal world view. Discouraging sexist proverbs is a step towards improving the unhappy conditions of women in Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

275 Kabaji, Egara

Masculinity and ritual violence: a study of bullfighting among the Kakamega Luyia, western Kenya / Egara Kabaji - In: *Mila*: (2008), n.s., vol. 9, p. 33-46.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Luyia; gender relations; customs; rituals.

Although gender relations are constructed in terms of the relations of power and dominance between women and men, gender research in Africa has tended to focus mostly on women. This skewed attention has given rise to the popular perception that gender issues are synonymous with women's issues. This article demonstrates a shift in focus within gender

studies to research on masculinity. It presents a critical analysis of the symbols of masculinity in bullfighting contests among the Abaluyia of western Kenya. Luyia bullfighting is an animal-to-animal fight, where the bulls can be seen as symbolic male proxies. The article describes overt and covert features of the contests that indicate hidden Luyia masculine desires, values, ideals and aspirations. Central to the study is the folklore generated and performed during bullfights and how this defines masculinity and gender relations in general. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

276 Krenceyová, Michaela

"I don't know what's wrong with us girls" - von Gender under 'Empowerment' : Deutungen und Implikationen eines entwicklungspolitischen Schlagwortes in Nairobi / Michaela Krenceyová - In: *Stichproben*: (2008), Jg. 8, Nr. 15, S. 1-29 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; empowerment; gender relations; youth organizations.

'Empowerment' - ein inflationär verwendetes entwicklungspolitisches Schlagwort - wird von lokalen Entwicklungsakteuren umgedeutet und in neue Diskurse integriert. Im vorliegenden Artikel werden genderspezifische Interpretationen und Implikationen von Empowerment am Beispiel der Jugendorganisation 'Miss Koch Initiative' aus einem Slum in Nairobi, Kenya, analysiert. Frauen und Männern werden unterschiedliche Empowerment-Prozesse zugestanden, die einander beeinflussen und bedingen und in einem komplementären Verhältnis zueinander konstruiert werden, um gemeinsamen Handlungsspielraum schaffen zu können. Der Beitrag beruht auf einer dreimonatigen Feldforschung, die zwischen März und Juni 2007 in Nairobi durchgeführt wurde. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf English und auf Deutsch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

277 Meiu, George Paul

"Mombasa morans": embodiment, sexual morality, and Samburu men in Kenya / George Paul Meiu - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2009), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 105-128.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Samburu; men; tourism; sexuality.

With the growth of the Kenyan tourism industry in the 1980s, numerous young Samburu men migrated seasonally to coastal tourist resorts in Kenya seeking the niche of tourism for material gains. By developing relationships with white female tourists, many of these men have rapidly accumulated wealth, and came to form a new social group within their home communities. This article, which is based on ethnographic research undertaken in 2005, argues that these men, often referred to as 'Mombasa morans', came to embody the effects of (post)colonial representations of their identity, and the effects of the moral criticism of their age-mates. Their attempt to perform a specific bodily paradigm of the 'Maasai warrior' in the context of female sexual travel led to conflicts generative of new bodily dispositions. Here, the moral criticism targeting the sexuality of these men

constituted not only a discursive means of discrediting rising material inequalities but also a symbolic resource for fashioning new masculinities while refiguring bodies. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

278 Ndunguru, Wilbroad

Africa's democratic challenge: between despair and hope: election experience in Kenya and Zimbabwe / Wilbroad Ndunguru and Henry Njowoka - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 159-194.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Zimbabwe; elections; democracy.

Recently, two African countries, Kenya (2007) and Zimbabwe (2008), conducted general elections to mark the democratic change of leadership. In both countries, people exercised their right to vote, but in the process, they experienced many hindrances. Voting in these elections proved to be an insufficient measure of democracy. This article analyses the Kenyan and Zimbabwean elections in the context of the democratic principles relevant to election processes. In particular, it focuses on the role of the election management bodies or electoral commissions. The article also discusses the link between what is happening in the African democracy arena and the development of the international law of democracy. It concludes that there is much to be done and emphasizes the role of the African Union, African leaders and regional organizations in promoting democracy. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

279 Njogu, Kimani

Getting heard : [re]claiming performance space in Kenya / ed. by Kimani Njogu. - Nairobi : Twaweza, 2008. - VIII, 192 p. ; 23 cm. - (Art, culture & society series ; 3) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789966724434

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; theatre; drama; national identity.

The performance space offers wide possibilities for knowledge creation. People's capabilities can be increased through the deliberate creation of spaces for creativity and self-expression. Popular culture can be an important arena for social change. It is a site of struggle, a place for the negotiation of ethnicity, gender, nation and other identities, and for the engagement of power. Contents: Njia panda: Kenyan theatre in search of identity (on the Kenyan National Theatre and Kenyan identity) (Mshai S. Mwangola) - From intellectual space(s) to performance space(s): strategies of speaking "truth to power" in Bole Butake's drama (Christopher Odhiambo Joseph) - Sigana and the fight for performance space in Kenya: a case for indigenous theatre in Kenya (Amadi kwaa Atsiaya) - Fabricating nationhood: sigana (narrative) as theatre in post-colonial Kenya (George Odera Outa) - Radio theatre: interrogating the developmental narratives of radio drama in Kenya (Dina

Ligaga) - The task of the African translator (Mukoma Wa Ngugi) - African languages as key to African identity (Mwenda Mukuthuria) - Kiswahili: the language of national and regional integration (Kimani Njogu) - Politics as performance: dispossession, elite transition and the performative exercise of power (Kiama Kaara and Amadi kwaa Atsiaya) - A Kenyan intro: identity politics in the performances of a Kenyan popular music band (Tom Michael Mboya and Iddah Wandolo) - Mungiki: the fourth estate and Kenya's public enemy no. 1 (Kibe Mungai). [ASC Leiden abstract]

280 Nyamongo, Isaac K.

Tracking malaria trends in Gusii using participatory rural appraisal / Isaac K. Nyamongo - In: *Mila*: (2008), n.s., vol. 9, p. 55-64 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Gusii; malaria; indigenous knowledge.

Malaria is a major risk factor in Gusii, Kenya, where its incidence has increased over the last two decades. This study uses Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to generate local information on malaria trends in Bogiakumu location, South Kisii District, over a period of three decades (1970-2000). The exercise revealed clear trends in land size, rainfall patterns, number of dams and fish ponds and malaria incidence. Community members noted that during the last three decades, malaria cases have tripled. Despite improved living conditions and better drugs, the disease continues to claim more lives. Community members argued that this increase is the result of the introduction of fish ponds and dams. They also argued that the plastic containers which are increasingly used trap water in which mosquitoes breed. They further link the rise in malaria cases to resistance against drugs. In order to deal with the increasing incidence of malaria, they reported that they now use treated nets. The data reveal that the Gusii community is clearly aware of the malaria trends in the area. The study concludes that in the absence of documented data, local communities have a unique contribution to make to anti-malarial programmes. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

281 Osaaji, Mumia G.

Imagi(ni)ng bodies as pleasure: interrogating sexual identity among university youth / Mumia G. Osaaji - In: *Mila*: (2008), n.s., vol. 9, p. 16-23.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; students; sexuality; images.

This article, which is based on research among students of the University of Nairobi in 2007, examines changing sexual identities among male youth in Kenya. It shows that sexual identity among Kenyan youth is in a state of flux; youth are under pressure to 'escape' from more conservative sexual identities to the innovative and attractive sexual images of youth in the Western world, as popularized by hip-hop. The sexual identity of male students is increasingly influenced by the glitz and glamour of rap music, sport, and

the Internet. The key markers of this emerging identity are the unique dressing and hair styles, the adoption of special speech acts (American accent and 'Sheng' dialect), a concern for a 'sexy' physical appearance (including tattooing), an obsession with casual sex, and a heightened lust for ostentatious material possessions. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

282 Pii, Kathrine Hoffmann

Managing young motherhood in Bondo District, western Kenya / Kathrine Hoffmann Pii - In: *Mila*: (2008), n.s., vol. 9, p. 47-54.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; mothers; adolescents.

According to the Kenya Demographic Health Survey of 2003, young motherhood is increasing in Kenya. Twenty-three percent of women between 15-19 years have had one or more children. In Nanza Province, where this study was conducted, the ratio was 27 percent, the highest in the country. The increase in the number of young mothers is generally perceived as a problem, both in national reports and by the local community. This article, which is based on ethnographic fieldwork carried out among the Luo of Bondo District in 2005 and 2006, exposes a discrepancy between the discursive (negative) representation of young motherhood and how young motherhood is managed in practice. It presents the cases of three young mothers and their management of young motherhood, notably with respect to its most frequently stated consequences: school dropout, economic burdening, and poor child health. The cases illustrate that young motherhood does not automatically end in a range of negative consequences; rather, it is managed actively in multiple ways, by multiple agents, and according to multiple ideas about the future. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

283 Salazar, Noel B.

Imaged or imagined? : cultural representations and the "tourismification" of peoples and places / Noel B. Salazar - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 49-71.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Tanzania; Masai; tourism; culture; images; cinema.

The various ways in which peoples and places around the globe are represented and documented in popular media have an immense impact on how tourists imagine and anticipate future destinations. Even though tourism discourses take a variety of forms, visual imagery seems to have the biggest influence on shaping tourists' pre-trip fantasies. Based on ethnographic fieldwork, this paper illustrates the dynamic processes of cultural tourismification in Tanzania's so-called "northern circuit". In many parts of the world, famous nature documentaries, mainstream Hollywood entertainment, and semi-biographic films about this region have become fashionable icons for sub-Saharan Africa as a whole,

often reinforcing a perfect nostalgic vision of the black continent as an unexplored and time-frozen wild Eden. While tourism representations have overwhelmingly focused on wildlife, an increasing demand for "meet-the-people" cultural tourism is increasingly bringing local people into the picture. Interestingly, locals are commonly portrayed while engaging in vibrant rituals or in inauthentic, staged poses wearing celebrative costumes. As an example, the paper discusses how the romanticized image of the virile Maasai warrior, dressed in colourful red blankets and beaded jewellery, has led to a true Maasai-mania that is profoundly affecting the daily life and culture of Maasai and other ethnic groups in Tanzania and Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

284 Shadle, Brett L.

Rape in the courts of Gusiiland, Kenya, 1940s-1960s / Brett L. Shadle - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 27-50.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Gusii; customary courts; sexual offences; 1940-1949; 1950-1959.

This article examines the history of rape prosecutions in the African courts ('ritongo') of Gusiiland, Kenya, from the 1940s through the first years of independence. Drawing on transcripts from African courts, it demonstrates that Gusii court elders were quite sympathetic to women who lodged rape claims. Elders handed down stiff punishments to rapists, were willing to entertain a wide definition of "indecent assault", and did not require the extensive evidence of rape so commonly demanded by judges in Western courts (and in British courts in Kenya). Perhaps most surprisingly, men who admitted to having had sex but claimed it had been consensual were forced to prove their claims. This article advances both the historical study of rape in Africa and suggests that we reassess or at least reserve judgment on the nature of sexual violence in the non-West. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

285 Stambach, Amy

Spiritual warfare 101: preparing the student for Christian battle / Amy Stambach - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2009), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 137-157.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; United States; religious education; Christianity; images; culture conflict.

To better understand how American missionaries and Kenyan evangelists differently conceptualize spiritual warfare and its weapons, the author focuses on the history and content of nondenominational churches' work at Nairobi Bible College and in western Kenya. The degree-granting programme of the Nairobi Bible College includes a course entitled 'Spiritual warfare: preparing the student for Christian battle'. In this course the subject of anthropology is introduced and used as a 'secular tool' that can itself be used to combat secularism. One of the key concepts developed in the course, and in the broader

programme of this US-funded nondenominational church in East Africa, is that understanding culture is key to learning and unlocking the spiritual 'personalities' (both godly and satanic) involved in spiritual warfare. Both Kenyans and Americans conceive of warfare as the struggle between secular and Christian worldviews and consider education to be one of the strongest weapons needed to win the battle. However, where US teachers focus on animism and world-religious conflict as evidence of lingering immorality and ungodliness, Kenyans focus on American ethnocentrism and xenophobia as evidence of ongoing cultural misunderstandings and injustice. The analysis is based on an examination of mission records and on field research conducted in Nairobi and western Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

286 Tarimo, Aquiline

Ethnicity, conflict, and the future of African States / Aquiline Tarimo and Paulin Manwelo, eds. - Nairobi : Paulines Publications Africa, 2009. - 118 p. : tab. ; 21 cm - Papers from a symposium organised by the Institute of Peace Studies and International Relations at Hekima College, Nairobi, 2008. - Met noten.

ISBN 9789966083388

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; ethnicity; ethnic conflicts; political conflicts; conference papers (form); 2008.

This collective volume is a product of a symposium organized by the Institute of Peace Studies and International Relations at Hekima College, Nairobi, Kenya, in 2008, in the period of violence following the December 2007 elections. The theme of this symposium was 'Ethnicity, conflict, and the future of African States'. The essays included in the volume examine the meanings and dynamics of ethnicity in Africa as well as its influence on political life today. Contributions: The meaning and implication of ethnicity, by Joseph M. Nyasani; Competing identities, loyalties, and interests, by Aquiline Tarimo; The ethnicity factor in politics, religion, and conflict, by Mary N. Getui; The persistence of ethnicity in Kenya's public life, by Peter Wanyande; The paradigm of ethnicity: its influence and relevance in public life today, by Zablun Nthamburi; Structural causes of ethnic conflict, by Robert Mudida; Root causes of the December 2007 post-election crisis in Kenya, by Paulin Manwelo; Post-electoral controversy and violence in Africa, by Bere Mathieu; The politics of identity in Africa: diversity and inclusion, by Paulin Manwelo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

287 Wanyande, Peter

Discourses on civil society in Kenya / [eds. P. Wanyande, M.A. Okebe]. - Nairobi : African Research and Resource Forum, 2009. - 102 p. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9966706275

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Kenya; Nigeria; Zanzibar; civil society; political change; academics; national budget.

To understand in greater detail the role of civil society in the struggle for democracy in eastern Africa in the mid-1980s, the African Research and Resource Forum (ARRF), in partnership with the Heinrich Böll Foundation, organized a regional workshop in 2008 which was open to a large number of civil society groups as well as the press, public officials and academics. This publication is the result of that exercise. Contents: Section 1, Civil society in Kenya: Reflections on civil society driven change: an overview (Alioune Sall) - Civil society and transition politics in Kenya: historical and contemporary perspectives (Peter Wanyande) - The prospects of civil society driven change in Kenya (Margaret K. Chemengich) - The role of academia in democratization in Kenya (Charles Olungah) - The contribution of academia and civil society in development policy making and budgetary process (Ben Sihanya). Section 2, Civil society in Africa, a comparative analysis: University students and civil society in Nigeria (Okello Oculi) - Civil society and transition politics in Ethiopia (Merera Gudina) - Reflections on democracy and civil society in Zanzibar (Haroub Othman). [ASC Leiden abstract]

RWANDA

288 Clark, Janine

Learning from the past : three lessons from the Rwandan genocide / Janine Clark - In: *African Studies*: (2009), vol. 68, no. 1, p. 1-28.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; genocide; 1994; offenders; legal procedure.

This article explores some of the lessons that can be learnt from the genocide in Rwanda in 1994. The first of these is that the génocidaires should not be dehumanized. This is simply to engage in the very process that made genocide possible in the first place. Rather, they should be given a voice. As the work of authors such as Hatzfield, McDoom, Mironko and Straus demonstrates, perpetrators' stories can offer an important 'insider' perspective into events and add richness and texture to top-down elitist accounts of the genocide. The second lesson is that while it may be comforting to believe that genocide is only carried out by monsters and psychopaths, the reality is that it is ordinary people who, under certain circumstances, commit genocide. Hence, it should not be seen as a crime that can only occur in 'faraway' places. The final lesson, which pertains to how we deal with the perpetrators of genocide and mass crimes, is that retributive justice is not a panacea in either postgenocide Rwanda or in postconflict societies more generally. Perpetrators should be held accountable for their crimes, but criminal trials have limitations, particularly in facilitating reconciliation. Rather than relying exclusively on retributive justice, therefore, postconflict societies should wherever possible seek to combine criminal trials with restorative justice mechanisms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

289 Karnell, Aaron P.

Rethinking the role of extremist radio (RTLM) in the genocide of Rwanda / Aaron P. Karnell - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 145-157.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; broadcasting; genocide; 1994.

Many observers of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda have suggested that there was a direct, causal connection between the broadcasts of Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines (RTLM) and mass-scale violence in the country. This article argues, however, that there is little evidence to support this conclusion. Holding RTLM responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands in Rwanda not only exaggerates the capacity of a single media outlet to direct human behaviour, it also ignores the role played by the communication context - in this case, a deeply racist national discourse - and the totalitarian State apparatus in mobilizing ordinary people for violence. The paper argues that theories of RTLM's strong effects are a product of a superficial understanding of the causes of the genocide and of the actual uses made of RTLM's broadcasts by ordinary Hutu listeners. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

290 Rettig, Max

Gacaca: truth, justice, and reconciliation in postconflict Rwanda? / Max Rettig - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 3, p. 25-50 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; gacaca; conflict resolution.

In institutionalizing gacaca, the government of Rwanda has launched one of the most ambitious transitional justice projects the world has ever seen. Based on traditional forms of conflict resolution, gacaca is a local, participatory legal mechanism that seeks to blend punitive and restorative justice. But gacaca is controversial, and its contribution to postconflict reconciliation is unclear. Through public opinion surveys in 2006 and 2007, trial observations, and interviews, this study provides a window into how gacaca has shaped interethnic relations in one community, Sovu, in Rwanda's South Province. It discusses gacaca procedures, attitudes towards gacaca, testimonies, and security issues. It demonstrates that although gacaca has brought more people to trial than the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), transnational trials, and the ordinary Rwandan courts combined, gacaca exposes and perhaps deepens conflict, resentment, and ethnic disunity. More than two-thirds of Sovu residents say that reconciliation is taking hold, but there is considerable evidence suggesting that gacaca has not eradicated mutual distrust in the community. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

291 Saur, Léon

La frontière ethnique comme outil de conquête du pouvoir : le cas du Parmehutu / Léon Saur - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 303-316.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; ethnicity; political parties; Hutu; Tutsi.

L'ethnisation progressive de la société rwandaise à partir de différences préexistant en son sein dans la période coloniale peut être décrite comme la construction d'une barrière imaginaire segmentant les 'Banyarwanda' en trois entités présentées comme homogènes, qu'on a pu qualifier de 'races', de 'castes' ou d'ethnies'. Sous l'impulsion du Parmehutu - le parti politique qui a structuré et porté les revendications du mouvement hutu de la fin de la période coloniale aux derniers jours de la Première République rwandaise - cette frontière imaginaire atteignit son extension maximale tant en hauteur qu'en longueur, en ce que les ténors de ce parti de masse agirent délibérément pour diviser l'ensemble des Rwandais et non plus simplement une minorité européanisée. Sous prétexte de lutte pour l'égalité et la justice sociale, le Parmehutu 'popularisa' la 'frontière' ethnique et fit de l'ethnisme un instrument de conquête du pouvoir et d'accaparement. Les 'petits Tutsi' qui avaient cru au message social du Parmehutu et avaient vu en lui le vecteur de leur propre émancipation furent les victimes de ce marché de dupes, instrumentalisés qu'ils furent par les leaders du Parmehutu avant d'être rejetés. Bibliogr., ref., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

292 VandenGiste, Stef

Le Burundi à la veille des élections de 2010 / [avec contrib. par S. Vandengiste...et al.]. - Bruxelles : Dialogue, 2009. - 96 p. : foto's. ; 20 cm. - (Dialogue, ISSN 0257-0017 ; 246). ISBN 9782875250117

ASC Subject Headings: Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; Rwanda; political conditions; conflict; one-party systems; International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

Les textes dans cette publication abordent le fait sociopolitique dans trois pays de la région des Grands Lacs en situation de conflit ou post-conflit. 1) "Le Burundi à la veille des élections de 2010: entre la voie du dialogue et celle de la violence politique" (Stef Vandengiste). Le Burundi a pu se libérer d'une décennie de guerre civile moyennant le dialogue politique et une série de compromis, mais d'autres facteurs et développements récents démontrent que la violence reste toujours un outil attrayant pour ceux qui veulent s'assurer un accès au pouvoir politique - Sur le processus démocratique au Burundi: "Développement durable dans un pays en période de post conflit" (Pascasie Kana) - "La quête du pouvoir: violences et répression politique au Burundi" (Human Rights Watch, New York) - "Analyse de la violence armée au Burundi" (Par la Déclaration de Genève) - "Document d'orientation conjoint sur la politique européenne au Burundi" (par le Secrétariat général du Conseil de l'Union européenne et Commission européenne en collaboration avec le Représentant spécial pour les Grands Lacs africains, Bruxelles). 2) Puis sont analysés par le chercheur Kä Mana à Pole Institute (Goma) les enjeux en République démocratique du Congo, après le rapprochement spectaculaire entre la RDC et le Rwanda avec l'opération conjointe des armées rwandaise et congolaise contre les FDLR (Forces

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démocratiques de libération du Rwanda). Pour le chercheur, le Congo est, depuis la fin de la guerre du Kivu, dominé par le Rwanda - Pour appeler à un nouvel élan, la Conférence épiscopale nationale du Congo Kinshasa /RDC a publié en 2009 le texte suivant: "La justice grandit une nation: la restauration de la Nation par la lutte contre la corruption". 3) Sur le Rwanda: "Chronique politique du Rwanda 2008-2009", par Filip Reyntjens, aborde quatre thèmes: la gouvernance et les institutions, la justice, les droits de la personne et l'intervention du Rwanda en RDC - "Rwanda, la puissance de l'horreur" (Human Rights Watch) montre comment l'ordre règne dans ce pays à parti unique - "Hommage à Alison Des Forges" (Guy Theunis) - "Politique des poursuites au Tribunal pénal international pour le Rwanda: assurer l'impunité des vainqueurs" (Filip Reyntjens). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

TANZANIA

293 Becker, Felicitas

Islamic reform and historical change in the care of the dead: conflicts over funerary practice among Tanzanian Muslims / Felicitas Becker - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 3, p. 416-434 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; funerals; Islamic movements.

Muslim radicalism in Tanzania has tended to be perceived as a political problem, and as part of a transregional wave of Islamist movements. The present article instead seeks to demonstrate the connections between current debates among Tanzanian Muslims and long-standing ritual and social concerns, by highlighting debates on funerary practice. While these debates focus on the correct ritual process of burial (with reformists decrying elements of traditional practice as inappropriate innovation), their underlying concern is with the ability of the living to safeguard the well-being of the deceased. This concern, in turn, can be connected both to long-term social change and to the interaction between Muslim and indigenous religious notions. As propitiation of God supplants that of ancestors, the fate of the dead is increasingly construed as depending on the supplication of the living. Ultimately this religious debate is as concerned with society as with doctrine or ritual, and the opposing sides share some common ground. They do not, however, construe this as 'Africanizing' Islam, but as part of a necessary intellectual debate. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

294 Berry, Leah

The impacts of environmental degradation on refugee-host relationships / Leah Berry - In: *African Security Review*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 3, p. 125-131.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; refugees; social relations; environmental degradation.

In western Tanzania, the long-term presence of over 400,000 refugees has contributed to widespread deforestation, depletion of water resources, soil erosion, and the loss of wild animal habitat. Although the activities of the rapidly growing local population in the region have contributed to these problems, the majority of Tanzanians in the western part of the country agree with the general premise that the refugees are the primary drivers of environmental degradation in the region. The impact environmental change will have on the refugee-host relationship is a factor that deserves serious consideration in order to prevent degradation-related conflicts. When studying the impacts of refugees on host populations, one must also consider how these impacts are perceived by the local communities. At the same time, it is important to investigate the reality of the situation, which is that the local communities may also be responsible for some of the environmental problems. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

295 Feerman, Steven

Money heals : traditional medicine and the meanings of exchange / Steven Feerman - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2008), no. 2, p. 5-26.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; folk medicine; health care; money; social relations.

Among traditional healers, payments define the therapeutic act as embedded in a relationship of reciprocity. Payments define therapeutic efficacy. Exchanges of money and wealth are constitutive acts in traditional healing and the pattern of exchange is a core communicative code. Money endows medicines with power, defines who is the patient, and gives identifying marks to varieties of traditional healers and healing forms. Wealth-exchange opens up a subjective history of illness and therapy, since exchange is the medium through which people act out their healing relationships to one another. An attempt to take healing power without reciprocity constitutes the definition of evil, the taking, by force or by cunning, of a substance that ought to have been exchanged. The communicative code of material exchange at work in traditional medicine is also in play in contemporary hospital cultures. Examples drawn from over 30 years of research in Tanga Province, northeastern Tanzania, illustrate these various implications of monetary exchanges for the care of the sick. Notes, ref., sum. in French and English (p. 297). [ASC Leiden abstract]

296 Fouéré, Marie-Aude

La préférence nationale en Tanzanie postsocialiste : entre citoyenneté, autochtonie et race / Marie-Aude Fouéré - In: *Politique africaine*: (2009), no. 115, p. 137-153.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; citizenship; race relations; Africanization; competition.

La Tanzanie participe pleinement au phénomène contemporain d'intensification des politiques de l'appartenance surgies en Afrique pour lesquelles les critères de la

citoyenneté se déduisent des "origines". La préférence nationale a fait son entrée en politique au cours de la campagne présidentielle pour les premières élections multipartistes de 1995. Les revendications d'une préférence économique reconduisent une racialisation ancienne des communautés indopakistanaïses (considérée comme allogène) et de la majorité africaine noire supposée autochtone en contexte urbain. Liés aux évolutions du champ économique et à la compétition politique, les appels à un traitement préférentiel de certaines communautés construisent un récit politique de la revanche et redéfinissent les critères et les frontières de la citoyenneté. La "race" est conçue comme le déterminant de l'appartenance ou de la non-appartenance à la nation puisqu'elle conditionne la détention de droits politiques, économiques et civiques. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

297 Gewalt, Jan-Bart

Colonial warfare: Hehe and World War I, the wars besides Maji Maji in south-western Tanzania / Jan-Bart Gewalt - In: *African Historical Review*: (2008), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 1-27.
ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; German East Africa; Maji Maji uprising; colonial wars; World War I; Hehe.

In the early 1920s the British colonial mandate authorities argued that the Iringa Highlands of southwestern Tanzania were being underutilized, and thus recommended that the area be settled by Europeans. This article indicates that there are specific historical reasons why the highlands were underpopulated and appeared to be underutilized when British mandate authorities first surveyed the area. In particular the article draws attention to the impact of a consecutive series of wars that ravaged the area between 1890 and 1918. In so doing, an implicit argument is made for a re-evaluation of the centrality of the Maji Maji war of 1905-1907 in Tanzanian historiography. The article also draws attention to the importance of a number of regional wars that characterized the years of German colonial rule prior to Maji Maji. Furthermore, the article highlights the significance of the First World War in coming to an understanding of events in southwestern Tanzania. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

298 Haule, Romuald

Human rights in the era of HIV and AIDS: prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in Tanzania / Romuald Haule - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 233-274.
ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; AIDS; health policy; social and economic rights.

This paper discusses the role of human rights in addressing the issue of HIV/AIDS. It argues that due to a tight relationship between HIV/AIDS and human rights, such as the right to good health, access to medication, the right against discrimination, and the right to

information, efforts to implement human rights can control new infections of HIV. Focusing on Tanzania, the paper shows that there is some improvement in the country's efforts to scale down the rate of HIV infections. Tanzania has adopted legislation which incorporates human rights norms, the HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, 2008 Act no. 28. Current programmes to address the pandemic cover four areas, namely prevention, care, treatment and general support to people with HIV/AIDS. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

299 Liviga, Athumani J.

Tanzania: a bumpy road to consolidated democracy / Athumani J. Liviga - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2009), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 1-42 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; democratization; elections; separation of powers; 1990-1999; 2000-2009.

The aim of this paper is to contribute to the development of strategies for the promotion of the transition from authoritarian rule to consolidated democracy in Tanzania. It begins with a critique of the transition paradigm assumptions and takes stock of the transition process in the country for the last fifteen years, identifies achievements recorded so far, challenges that the process is facing and the opportunities that can be made use of. It argues that Tanzania has made some commendable strides in moving away from authoritarian rule to democracy since the reintroduction of multiparty politics in 1992. However, more remains to be done to consolidate democracy in Tanzania. There still remains a major constitutional problem that must be addressed, including provision for real separation of powers between the three branches of government. The executive still dominates parliament and the latter's functions of control, oversight and representation are hardly fulfilled. The legal framework for an effective multiparty political system does not yet exist. It is also the argument of this paper that political parties have not been able to perform effectively as organs of political association and mouthpieces of their members by articulating their political will and interests. Finally, a way forward is suggested and this relates to changes that need to be made with regard to the constitution, electoral laws, political parties and the national parliament. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

300 Maalim, Mahadhi Juma

The right of secession under international law and national laws : a case study of Zanzibar in United Republic of Tanzania / Mahadhi Juma Maalim - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 3, p. 107-148.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Zanzibar; separatism; international law; constitutional law.

This paper examines the right of secession using the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) as a case study. It mainly looks at whether or not Zanzibar has the right to secede from the URT. It traces the history of the two countries (Tanganyika and Zanzibar) which merged to

form Tanzania, discusses the reasons for this union, and highlights the increasing problems which have resulted in calls for secession. Next, the paper looks at the position of secession under international law so as to lay the foundation for the examination of Zanzibar's right to secede and concludes that neither Zanzibar nor Tanganyika have a unilateral right to secede under international law. Shifting from the legality to the legitimacy of secession, the paper then re-examines the Zanzibar case in the light of the legitimacy to secede. Finally, the paper examines the right of secession under municipal laws. It concludes that there is no positive right of secession under Tanzanian municipal laws. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

301 Mbunda, Luitfried

Corporate governance and the law in Tanzania : a comparative study / Luitfried Mbunda - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 123-144.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; company law; business organization.

This paper examines whether the modern principles of corporate governance which emphasize the cordial distribution of powers over control and management of affairs, the protection of the interests of shareholders and all stakeholders in public limited liability companies have been reflected in Tanzania's Companies Act of 2002. Attention is paid to the following aspects of corporate governance: the Board of Directors and their responsibilities, non-executive directors, directors' remuneration, reporting, control and audit, disclosure and transparency, the rights of shareholders and their equitable treatment, the role of stakeholders, and the enforcement and binding nature of corporate governance principles. Further attention is paid to the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange Listing Rules. The paper concludes that the Companies Act still accommodates the old provisions and practice of corporate governance as existed in the UK before the 1980s corporate failures. It has not been amended to accommodate the global wind of change on matters of corporate governance, which had the purpose of increasing efficiency and eliminating possible corporate failures. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

302 Mwangi, Evan

Amandina Lihamba's gendered adaptation of Sembene Ousmane's 'The money-order' / Evan Mwangi - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 149-173.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Tanzania; drama; novels; translation; gender relations.

This essay examines the adaptation and translation of Sembene Ousmane's novella 'The Money-Order' (originally published in French in 1966 as 'Le mandat') into 'Hawala ya Fedha' (1980), a Kiswahili play by the Tanzanian woman dramatist Amandina Lihamba. Drawing on the contemporary theories of translation and adaptation that demote fidelity to the original as the cornerstone of translation, the author demonstrates that the changes that

Lihamba introduces in her text do not result from the incommensurability among the languages involved (Wolof, French, English, and Kiswahili), the much-vaunted clash of civilizations, or the supposed incompatibility between the two genres (novel and play); rather, she is invested in amplifying gender issues in Sembene's novel through a popular public medium to signify the urgent need for women's literacy in Julius Nyerere's Tanzania. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

303 Pallotti, Arrigo

Costruzione della nazione in Tanzania e rottura delle relazioni diplomatiche con Londra, 1965-1968 / di Arrigo Pallotti - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2008), a. 63, n. 4, p. 535-567.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Zimbabwe; Great Britain; international relations; 1960-1969.

Le présent article analyse l'interaction entre les gouvernements tanzanien et britannique dans la période 1965-1968, alors que les deux pays n'avaient pas de relation diplomatique officielle. Il pose que la politique du président Nyerere à l'égard de la déclaration d'indépendance unilatérale de la Rhodésie (devenue le Zimbabwe) au cours de la deuxième moitié des années 1960 a joué un rôle crucial dans la formulation de la stratégie de construction de la nation poursuivie par le gouvernement tanzanien. Pendant la crise avec la Grande Bretagne, la liaison entre le socialisme de l'Ujamaa inauguré avec l'expérience de 1967 et la politique extérieure du pays a été clairement définie par Nyerere. Celui-ci a en effet mis en avant la dignité humaine, la libération de l'Afrique et l'opposition au racisme et au colonialisme comme raisons de la décision de la Tanzanie de rompre les relations diplomatiques avec la Grande-Bretagne. Nonobstant la suppression d'un prêt britannique de sept millions et demie de livres, le gouvernement tanzanien a réitéré sa critique envers les efforts du Premier ministre britannique Harold Wilson pour trouver un terrain d'accord négocié avec le régime de Ian Smith en Rhodésie jusqu'au mois de juillet 1968: l'impasse dans le dialogue entre le gouvernement britannique et les autorités de la Rhodésie était telle que Nyerere a alors été persuadé que les relations avec la Grande Bretagne pouvaient être reprises sans compromettre soit la stabilité interne du parti au gouvernement soit le consensus populaire en faveur de ce même gouvernement. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

304 Rizzo, Matteo

Becoming wealthy: the life-history of a rural entrepreneur in Tanzania, 1922-80s / Matteo Rizzo - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 221-239 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; entrepreneurs; farmers; agricultural trade; biographies (form).

This paper analyses the life history of a rural entrepreneur of humble rural origins from the Nachingwea District in late colonial and postcolonial (1922-1980s) Tanganyika (now Tanzania), Julius Mtenda, born in 1922. Based on oral and archival evidence, including Mtenda's own diaries and private papers, the paper examines the historical events that allowed him to move from poverty to relative prosperity, the rationale behind his investments, and the way in which he negotiated the challenges to accumulation that confronted him in the rural environment of Nachingwea. The paper takes the reader through the early years of Mtenda's career, when he accumulated the initial capital which he invested in small-scale trade, showing how historically contingent forces helped his capital to grow in size and value. Next it examines Mtenda's vulnerability through his reliance on capital in the sphere of circulation, and his decision then to combine this with investment in productive capitalism in agriculture, and the factors that eventually allowed him to succeed as a large-scale farmer. The paper argues that the ad hoc convergence between the agenda of Mtenda and that of local government officers (both colonial and postcolonial), evident in many of Mtenda's most significant investments, was the critical factor in his capacity to sustain his accumulation over time. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

305 Sabea, Hanan

The limits of law in the Mandated Territories : becoming 'manamba' and the struggles of sisal plantation workers in Tanganyika / Hanan Sabea - In: *African Studies*: (2009), vol. 68, no. 1, p. 135-161.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Great Britain; contract labour; labour law; agricultural workers; migrant workers; colonial period; sisal.

This article examines the limits of legal regulation of sisal plantation workers in the Mandated Territories of Tanganyika 1923-1958. By focusing on the making of the 1923 Labour Ordinance and its subsequent amendments it demonstrates the tension and conflict between colonial desires to control and manage labouring subjects, while simultaneously ensuring a regular flow of labouring bodies to plantations. The failures confronted on a daily basis in managing migrant labour - that originated not only from diverse provinces within the territories but also from across the boundaries of empire - rendered the limits of legal codes visible and necessitated their constant revisiting. Migrating men and women capitalized on the ambiguity of the laws, the multiplicity of regulating agents, and a dense social network among migrant workers in challenging the laws as well as the racial and gendered assumptions about 'native' subjects that were embedded in the laws and the practice of their implementation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

306 Salazar, Noel B.

Imaged or imagined? : cultural representations and the "tourismification" of peoples and places / Noel B. Salazar - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 49-71.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Tanzania; Masai; tourism; culture; images; cinema.

The various ways in which peoples and places around the globe are represented and documented in popular media have an immense impact on how tourists imagine and anticipate future destinations. Even though tourism discourses take a variety of forms, visual imagery seems to have the biggest influence on shaping tourists' pre-trip fantasies. Based on ethnographic fieldwork, this paper illustrates the dynamic processes of cultural tourismification in Tanzania's so-called "northern circuit". In many parts of the world, famous nature documentaries, mainstream Hollywood entertainment, and semi-biographic films about this region have become fashionable icons for sub-Saharan Africa as a whole, often reinforcing a perfect nostalgic vision of the black continent as an unexplored and time-frozen wild Eden. While tourism representations have overwhelmingly focused on wildlife, an increasing demand for "meet-the-people" cultural tourism is increasingly bringing local people into the picture. Interestingly, locals are commonly portrayed while engaging in vibrant rituals or in inauthentic, staged poses wearing celebrative costumes. As an example, the paper discusses how the romanticized image of the virile Maasai warrior, dressed in colourful red blankets and beaded jewellery, has led to a true Maasai-mania that is profoundly affecting the daily life and culture of Maasai and other ethnic groups in Tanzania and Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

307 Tuck, Michael W.

Woodland commodities, global trade, and local struggles: the beeswax trade in British Tanzania / Michael W. Tuck - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 259-274 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; beeswax; agricultural exports; forest products; colonial period; Ngindo; Nyamwezi.

This article examines African production and sale of beeswax during the period of British colonial rule in Tanzania. It argues that the Nyamwezi and Ngindo people in particular were active in the exploitation of this forest product as a means to pay taxes and gain access to imports in a way that synchronized with subsistence agriculture and which gave them a measure of control over their economic lives. However, while supported by some colonial officials who tried to increase beeswax exports, African producers had to struggle against forestry and game officers who attempted to prevent their access to prime beeswax areas. The purchase and export of this lucrative product was controlled by a small number of

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Asian traders who also represented a barrier to the producers' efforts to gain a fair price.
Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

308 Wambali, Michael K.B.

The right to freedom of political association in Tanzania : taking stock of the practice and constitutional developments / Michael K.B. Wambali - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 3, p. 53-85.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; freedom of assembly; freedom of association; constitutional law.

This paper explores how the major changes brought about by the 1992 legal and sociopolitical reforms ('Mageuzi') in Tanzania have affected the right to freedom of political association and assembly in the country. After a comparative analysis of the contents of these rights as comprised in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania and similar regional and international instruments, the discussion moves towards the laws which generally allow the government in power to manipulate the practice and enjoyment of the rights to freedom of political association and assembly. The paper argues that the way in which these rights are articulated in political practice in Tanzania has a lot to do with the low level of government commitment to change in order to liberate itself from the legacy of the former one-party political system that was discontinued by the 'Mageuzi' reforms. This was exemplified more clearly in the related right to freedom of political participation, especially as related to the question of whether independent candidates should be allowed in all elections. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

UGANDA

309 Assessment

Assessment of poverty reduction strategies in sub-Saharan Africa : the case of Uganda / Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa. - Addis Ababa : Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), cop. 2008. - IX, 97 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm - International conference on Assessment of Poverty Reduction Strategies in sub-Saharan Africa: The Cases of Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia was held from 28th February to 1st March 2006 at the Grand Regency Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya. - Bibliogr.: p.95-97. - Met noten.

ISBN 9994455176

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; poverty reduction; economic aid; evaluation; conference papers (form); 2006.

Most developing countries have produced Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) in order to qualify for the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative and to access loans from international financial institutions. Uganda's equivalent for the PRSP is the Poverty

Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). This collective volume assessing PEAP in Uganda presents three papers on this country from a conference on 'Assessment of poverty reduction strategies in sub-Saharan Africa: the cases of Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia', which was held from February 28 to March 1, 2006, in Nairobi, Kenya. Godfrey Bahiigwa reviews the evolution of Uganda's poverty reduction strategies, bringing into question the government's political commitment to the PEAP/PRSP. Kenneth Mugambe assesses Uganda's 1997, 2001 and, particularly, 2004 PEAPs, concluding that PEAP 2004 has come a long way in terms of content and preparation process and is clearly superior to its predecessors, but also has certain weaknesses. Richard Ssewakiryanga focuses on the process around the birth, implementation and revision of Uganda's PEAP, exploring the challenges PEAP is facing, especially because of the limitations that emanate from the neopatrimonial nature of the State in Uganda. [ASC Leiden abstract]

310 Child, Keith

Civil society in Uganda: the struggle to save the Mabira Forest Reserve / Keith Child - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 240-258.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; civil society; protest; national parks and reserves; nature conservation.

Over the past twenty years Uganda's civil society has been virtually invisible, yet in 2007 government proposals to degazette the Mabira Forest Reserve provoked an unprecedented public reaction. Mabira was transformed from being a symbol of Uganda's natural beauty, into a symbol of civil society efficacy. Mabira is now indicative of other social struggles that suggest Ugandans are increasingly willing to demand accountability from their government. This paper deploys discourse analysis to examine the development, trajectory and dénouement of the fight to save the Mabira Forest Reserve, using the concept of civil society as a 'field of struggle'. This alternative conception of civil society is uniquely suited to capturing the heterogeneity of diverse associations in non-Western settings, particularly those that gravitate toward a broadly inclusive issue such as the 'environment'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

311 Ciganikova, Martina

"Of mustard seeds and democracy": assessing the impact of 'movementocracy' on Uganda's contemporary modes of governance / Martina Ciganikova - In: *Stichproben*: (2008), Jg. 8, Nr. 15, S. 55-86.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; multiparty systems; governance; no-party systems.

In spite of the re-introduction of multipartyism in Uganda in 2006, the political landscape in the country remains far from plural, too many central features of the previous "no-party" democracy remaining intact. This article analyses various factors which hamper Uganda's

protracted transition to multiparty democracy, and shows how they are embedded into the historical, cultural, social and political legacy of "Movementocracy", the mode of governance introduced by President Museveni. Five interconnected and interdependent hindering factors are identified: the ruling party's tight control over the transition process, poor governance, shortcomings of anti-governmental political and societal actors (opposition parties, civil society organizations), upwards accountability of local stakeholders towards the donor community, and the lack of political tolerance. The article offers views and perceptions of representatives of Ugandan political, academic and social life which were collected during field research in Uganda in 2007 and 2008. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in German and English. [Journal abstract]

312 Doyle, Shane

Immigrants and indigenes: the Lost Counties dispute and the evolution of ethnic identity in colonial Buganda / Shane Doyle - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 284-302 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; ethnic identity; Ganda (Uganda); Nyoro; social integration; immigrants; colonial policy; Buganda polity.

This is a study of ethnic politics in colonial Buganda, one of East Africa's largest and oldest kingdoms. It compares two strategies of ethnic integration: one designed to discipline the enormous, disparate body of economic migrants who sought to share in Buganda's cash-cropping wealth; the other aimed at undermining the irredentism of the Nyoro population of the 'Lost Counties', territory that had been conquered by the British and transferred to their Ganda allies during the 1890s conquest of Bunyoro. In Buganda's heartland, most Ganda wanted immigrants primarily for their labour, and viewed the prospect of their integration as landholders, in-laws and chiefs with some alarm. By contrast, in the Lost Counties, the need to assimilate the local Nyoro majority was almost universally accepted by Ganda. Here, customary law was used to suppress Nyoro culture, Ganda names and clans were imposed on Nyoro subjects, and Nyoro were counted as Ganda in censuses. As the colonial period wore on the greater power of the Ganda State was employed in increasingly complex ways to secure the loyalty of the amenable Nyoro elite, and repress the dissident minority. A number of factors explain this divergence. The structure of colonial politics focused Ganda ethnic identity more on territoriality than had previously been the case; Buganda's historic rivalry with Bunyoro encouraged this relatively extreme policy of absorption; the loss of the Lost Counties would weaken Buganda's physical and demographic pre-eminence within Uganda; and Nyoro irredentism, by securing the support of political elites across Uganda, heightened Ganda fears of encirclement by hostile nationalist forces. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

313 Dralega, Carol Azungi

Participatory ethos, multimedia experiments, and disjunctures in community media in Uganda / Carol Azungi Dralega - In: *Ecquid novi*: (2009), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 24-41.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; information technology; community development; community participation; communication.

This article investigates how information and communication technologies (ICTs), especially radio, are accessed and used in a selected grassroots community in Uganda, and the significance placed on endogenous, people-centred, and participatory processes (theoretical tenets for effective communication for development), on the one hand, and the innovative uses to which ICTs have been put, on the other hand. The article's main focus is the community multimedia centre (CMC), a model that is being promoted as a channel for basic access to ICTs in remote communities in the South. The model was adopted in Nakaseke community telecentre in 2002, which today covers an area of 25 square kilometres and serves some 53,300 people, whose main activities are trading and farming. Community radio is the most popular service provided by the CMC. A number of cases is described to illustrate how the various ICTs are used/mixed/converged in the implementation of programmes for the community's development and empowerment. The cases include a farmer's programme, a sex education programme and various health programmes. The author argues that, although the model demonstrates several promising developments with regard to multimedia experiments and user participation, certain disjunctures and clashes are discernible. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

314 Facci, Serena

Dances across the boundary : Banande and Bakonzo in the twentieth century / Serena Facci - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 350-366 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Uganda; dance; Nande; Konzo; cultural history.

Banande and Bakonzo, in the Rwenzori area, have a similar language and a similar music. They consider themselves descendants from the Bayira, who lived in the western part of Uganda in precolonial times. At the end of the nineteenth century the colonial boundaries between the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo divided the Banande (Congolese) from the Bakonzo (Ugandan). This article focuses on their dances. Comparing data from field research done among both Banande and Bakonzo, it underlines similarities and differences in repertoire and style. An important group of ritual dances, linked to the cycle of life (birth, circumcision, funeral), is still shared by the two populations, while others are not. Some historical factors are important in the persistence or the absence of dances linked to the precolonial possession cult, 'Kubandwa'. Internal factors were also an

important element in the evolution of dances connected with political power. Postcolonial national educational politics have also played their part in promoting specific dances rather than others. In many cases the variance in choreography, motives, styles and body attitudes are consequences of the recent uncommon and unshared history of creativity and artistic influences, which the Banande and Bakonzo experienced during the last century. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

315 Leman, Peter

Singing the law: Okot p'Bitek's legal imagination and the poetics of traditional justice / Peter Leman - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2009), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 109-128.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; poetry; customary law; Acholi.

This paper reconsiders the poetry of Okot p'Bitek (Uganda) in light of both his formal legal education and the principles of traditional Acholi law. Okot claims in 'Artist, the Ruler' (1986) that traditional African poets actually create and proclaim law at a fundamental level in society. Okot himself, as a poet in the "traditional" mode, can thus be understood as performing a similar function, particularly in his poems 'Song of Lawino' and 'Song of Ocol' (1972), which can be read in terms of the reconciliatory procedures of traditional justice and, jointly, as an expression of the contemporary value (and possible complications) of traditional law as a response to the legal norms inherited from the British colonial legal system. Given recent debates about the efficacy of traditional justice in promoting reconciliation in Northern Uganda, a "legal" reading of Okot's poetry demonstrates the continuing relevance of his perspectives with regard to traditional art and culture. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

316 Mosebo, Marianne Bach

Coping with disorder: drinking groups among men in Karamoja / Marianne Bach Mosebo - In: *Mila*: (2008), n.s., vol. 9, p. 65-73.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; Karamojong; drinking customs; social disorganization.

The traditionally pastoral people of Karamoja, Uganda, live in an environment fraught with violence, poverty and disorder. The literature on Karamoja generally focuses on the negative consequences of this environment, such as crime and excessive drinking. The present article, which is based on information gathered among Karimojong youth living outside pastoral life in the biggest town of the region, sheds light on the other side of the story, using the institution of drinking in semiformal drinking groups as an example. It examines the social functions of being in a drinking group and how this relates to ordering one's world on a small scale when, on a large scale, the world is in disorder. Furthermore, where one drinks and what one drinks are important indicators of a person's social position, and can even be a stepping stone in improving it. Overall, the argument is that the

institution of drinking should not just be dismissed as a problematic way of dealing with an insecure way of life, but that it also serves as an important social activity. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

317 Nannyonga-Tamusuza, Sylvia

Female-men, male-women, and others: constructing and negotiating gender among the Baganda of Uganda / Sylvia Nannyonga-Tamusuza - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 367-380.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; Ganda (Uganda); gender roles; Buganda polity; social history.

Not all males are men and neither are all females women. A historical review of gender in Buganda confirms that gender is a construction and that the gendering process, based partly on biological factors and partly on arbitrary and cultural traits, relates dialectally with social, cultural and political forces that have shaped Buganda's society. This essay examines this history to chart the construction and negotiation of gender among Baganda from the eighteenth century. The construction of gender in the realm of royal authority within the palace will be contrasted with gender construction among Baganda commoners outside of the palace. Aspects of gender construction in relation to the Catholic church are also briefly considered. While male-dominance and man-power have remained dominant in gender relations, with female-subordination and women-submission still apparent, these positions have not been stable over time. Baganda females have not been passive receptors of cultural dominance, but have instead challenged their position whenever opportunities have arisen. In Baganda gender constructions, boundaries have remained fluid and have shifted over time. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

318 Nyanzi, Stella

The widow, the will, and widow-inheritance in Kampala: revisiting victimisation arguments / Stella Nyanzi, Margaret Emodu-Walakira, and Wilberforce Serwaniko - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2009), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 12-33.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; widows; Ganda (Uganda); sexuality; urban population.

In analyses of widow inheritance, widows are often presented as victims of patriarchal sexual dictates. This study, which is based on field research carried out in 2006-2007 in Kasubi-Kawaala, a peri-urban slum on the margins of Kampala, Uganda, explores experiences of widowhood among the Baganda. The narratives of thirty-five widows and nine widowers revealed a significant heterogeneity of widowhood. Attention is paid to fears and superstitions around writing a will, the last funeral rites, the appointment of an 'omukuza' - a levirate guardian - for a widow, and the sexual life of widows as compared to that of widowers. Although widows generally reported more restrictions and humiliating rituals, the data contest the overt sexualization of levirate relationships. The majority of

interviewees opposed the practice of sexual interactions between a widow and her in-laws. The study argues that meanings associated with widowhood are transforming and that the greater diversity in widowhood experiences may contribute to the destigmatization of widows. Notes, sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

319 Raeymaekers, Timothy

Economic opportunities and local governance on an African frontier: the case of the Semliki Basin (Congo-Uganda) / Timothy Raeymaekers and Luca Jourdan - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 317-332 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Uganda; boundaries; international relations; illicit trade.

The Semliki Basin historically represents a dynamic borderland between the interlacustrine kingdoms of the African Rift Valley (the Toro and Buganda) and the mountain people of the Western Rwenzori slopes and the Mitumba Mountains, in the contemporary Democratic Republic of Congo. Typically an agro-pastoralist area, it has hosted a lively trade between the Toro kingdom, around lake Katwe, and the neighbouring Bakonzo and Banande, living respectively in Kasese and Bundibugyo districts (Uganda) and Beni and Lubero territories (Congo). More recently, since the mid-twentieth century, the Semliki valley has served as a base for rebel movements and political guerrillas fighting against the Ugandan and Congolese regimes. The analysis offered here is inspired by Igor Kopytoff's 1989 work on the African frontier. Building on his argument, the article looks at the opportunities and obstacles generated in the Semliki area in terms of crossborder 'governable spaces', focusing on the emerging actors that use and transform conventions about identity, labour and rule. The hypothesis is that the border is not just a space of 'opportunity, of vibrant, desperate inventiveness and unrestrained profiteering', but also forms a constitutive element in producing what is to be governed, i.e. a space where new forms of governance emerge, challenging the ruling conventions about what politics is and where it is to be found. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

320 Tabaro, Edgar

Lost innocence, shattered dreams : child rights and the plight of child soldiers in northern Uganda / Edgar Tabaro - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 3, p. 87-106.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; child soldiers; children's rights.

Northern Uganda, and Acholiland in particular, has been the scene of a bloody and protracted rebellion since 1986. The Lords Resistance Army (LRA) rebellion has been characterized by wanton and indiscriminate killing and abduction of children for military service and sex slavery. These children are subjected to the most brutal methods

imaginable to convert them into soldiers and slave labourers for the LRA. This paper examines the reasons for the recruitment/use of children in armed conflict; the psycho-social impact of the war on children; sociocultural factors shaping the recruitment of child soldiers; factors related to myth, witchcraft and metaphysics influencing the recruitment of children; the position of children in the Geneva Conventions, humanitarian law and international child human rights law. The paper attributes the failure of international law and the international community in providing protection to children largely to the vague international law regime and the absence of political will among State actors. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

321 Beinart, William

Experts and expertise in colonial Africa reconsidered: science and the interpenetration of knowledge / William Beinart, Karen Brown, and Daniel Gilfoyle - In: *African Affairs*: (2009), vol. 108, no. 432, p. 413-433.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; veterinary medicine; sociology of knowledge; colonial period.

Africanists have long criticized the social construction, and consequences, of technical knowledge. Colonial science was seen as a particularly problematic enterprise, moulded by authoritarian colonial States, wherein science 'delineated the relationship of power and authority between rulers and ruled'. Much the same critique has been applied to postcolonial experts and expertise, becoming almost paradigmatic in the literature. This article seeks to re-open this debate, pointing to the diverse and changing location of scientists; the salience of scientific work in constructing categories and understandings for historians and social scientists; the value of trying to understand scientific explanations, as opposed simply to analysing their application in coercive policies; and the degree to which experts have sometimes incorporated local knowledge. The article draws examples from veterinary science and policy in southern Africa, and seeks to move beyond the inversions of colonial thinking in postcolonial analysis and provide instead a platform for interdisciplinary research strategies. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

322 Mavhunga, Clapperton

Transfrontier talk, cordon politics : the early history of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park in Southern Africa, 1925-1940 / Clapperton Mavhunga, Marja Spierenburg - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 715-735 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; South Africa; Zimbabwe; national parks and reserves; environmental policy; international relations; 1900-1999.

This article explores the early history of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP). In 1927, a year after the Kruger National Park was created, authorities from the Union of South Africa approached their Portuguese counterparts to request that a similar reservation be created on the Mozambican side of the border contiguous to Kruger. Similar requests were made to and by Southern Rhodesian (now Zimbabwe) authorities. This article describes the tensions and conflicts surrounding these early proposals for transboundary conservation, highlighting differences in perceptions of the benefits and risks associated with transfrontier projects, and continuities with the conflicts characterizing the GLTP today. In Southern Rhodesia, the plans were embraced by businessmen as a wildlife-based tourism initiative and conservation was justified through its revenue-generating potential. Yet influential players in Rhodesia and Mozambique undermined the proposals as they felt the plan was a risky gamble that could jeopardize cattle ranching. Fears of cattle disease spreading through the transboundary wilderness area put a stop to the initiative, until its revival in the late 1990s. The demise of the early plans was also influenced by Portuguese colonial authorities' interpretation of transboundary conservation as a guise for South African territorial expansion. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MALAWI

323 Assessment

Assessment of poverty reduction strategies in sub-Saharan Africa : the case of Malawi / Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa. - Addis Ababa : Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), cop. 2008. - IX, 110 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm - International conference on Assessment of Poverty Reduction Strategies in sub-Saharan Africa: the cases of Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia was held from 28th February to 1st March 2006 at the Grand Regency Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen. ISBN 999445515X

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; poverty reduction; economic aid; evaluation; conference papers (form); 2006.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Process (PRSP) is the latest among the many initiatives churned out by the World Bank and IMF. The Malawi PRSP was formulated and launched in 2002. The main thrust was economic growth through poverty reduction. This collective volume assessing PRSP in Malawi presents three papers on Malawi from a conference on 'Assessment of poverty reduction strategies in sub-Saharan Africa: the cases of Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia', which was held from February 28 to March 1, 2006, in Nairobi, Kenya. Ben Botolo shows that, in most sectors, good strategies were formulated, but that the Malawian PRSP had major weaknesses during the implementation period. In particular, a lack of political will to champion the implementation of the strategy derailed and watered down all good intentions of economic growth and poverty reduction as formulated in the PRSP. Ephraim W. Chirwa concludes that, although Malawi's PRSP had obvious benefits, little changed in the policy environment from what characterized the structural adjustment programmes. Maxton G. Tsoka shows that the Malawi PRSP was poorly funded, implemented and monitored. Rather than engendering ownership, it turned out to be a typical instance of conditionality and arguably a fast-fading fad. Malawi is unlikely to achieve sustainable poverty reduction as long as the idea of poverty reduction comes from outside the government and the country. [ASC Leiden abstract]

324 Chirambo, Reuben

Banda's monuments and the narrativisation of Malawi's history in the post-Banda era / Reuben Chirambo - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 139-160 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; monuments; memory; dictatorship; heads of State.

The fall from power of former life president and dictator in Malawi, H.K. Banda, in 1994 drew mixed reactions from the people of Malawi. There were those who wanted Banda to account for the atrocities that had characterized his 30-year dictatorship. Others, however, simply yearned for national reconciliation, to enable the country to move on. In their view, Banda's reign, despite being a dictatorship, was credited with a long and stable socioeconomic programme. In addition, given his then advanced age, it seemed most Malawians wanted Banda to pass on quietly into oblivion as the country moved forward. Thus, when he died in 1997, the general feeling was that his death marked the end of his era and possibly his influence in Malawi's politics. However, on 14 May 2006 President Bingu wa Mutharika unveiled a mausoleum, which was the first in a series of monuments commemorating Banda planned for the capital city Lilongwe. The monuments, sponsored by the government of Malawi, celebrate Banda as a national hero. Family members and the ruling party in Malawi have dominated public debate about the nature and appropriateness

of monuments for Banda. This paper argues that monuments, as a form of public memorialization of Banda, have implications for the narrative history of Banda's reign in Malawi, particularly when viewed in the context of the impact on victims of his dictatorship. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

325 Jul-Larsen, Eyolf

Security for many or surplus for the few? : customary tenure and social differentiation in southern Malawi / Eyolf Jul-Larsen, Peter Mvula - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 175-190.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; land tenure; customary law; land conflicts; social stratification.

It has been argued that the ambiguities in Malawian customary tenure may aggravate processes of social differentiation and class formation. This article investigates this claim based primarily on data from the rural areas in the Southern Region, obtained between 2005 and 2007. An analysis of the political economy at the national and local level indicates that accumulation of customary land is not a significant factor accounting for increased economic differences. At the same time, land distribution in smallholder agriculture remains quite equal. A review of 45 court cases of land conflict in the Thyolo and Mangochi districts shows that the inherent ambiguities in customary tenure make accumulation of landholdings difficult and often serve the interests of the poor. Wealthy people prefer to invest in private land that the government has allocated to estates outside the realm of customary tenure, and the various logics of customary law in the long run facilitate a re-appropriation of private land into customary land. The article maintains that the reason why little attention has been given to the role of customary tenure in increasing rather than reducing land security for the poorer segments of the population reflects an overemphasis on a transaction-oriented approach in the analysis of customary law. Some of the egalitarian and communal norms underlying customary tenure continue to be important in shaping everyday legal practice in Malawi. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

326 Magalasi, Mufunanji

Repression and comedic performances: Kamuzu Banda's rule and Kwathu's 'Ku Chipatala' and Umodzi's 'Akapasule' / Mufunanji Magalasi - In: *African Performance Review*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 2/3, p. 48-64.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; theatre; protest; popular culture.

In this article the author focuses on re-reading what in African theatre and drama is described as 'radical', 'relevant' or 'committed' productions versus the so-called 'escapist' and 'mere entertainment' commercially staged comedies. Without undermining their standing, the author recasts the politically justified debate about 'committed theatre', using philosophical positions of postcolonialists such as Achille Mbembe, Terence Ranger,

Francois Bayart and James Scott, before re-reading the so-called 'escapist' comedies to disclose their commitment. He applies the reading on Malawian 'escapist' comedy produced at the birth of Malawian popular stage drama during the height of Banda's dictatorship in the early 1980s. Utilizing in particular one of Kwathu Drama Group's earliest Chichewa plays, 'Ku Chipatala' (At the Hospital), and Umodzi Drama Group's 'Akapasule' (Marriage Breaker), he concludes that these comedies, although popular, were also radical, in that they were a 'weapon of the weak' (Bayart) in a fight against oppression. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

327 Mérino, Mathieu

Les élections de 2009 au Malawi : l'emprise partisane au défi des candidatures indépendantes / Mathieu Mérino - In: *Politique africaine*: (2009), no. 115, p. 197-210 : tab. ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; elections; presidential elections; 2009; political parties; politicians.

Le 19 mai 2009, le Malawi, l'un des pays les plus pauvres d'Afrique, a connu ses quatrièmes élections multipartistes depuis 1994. Alors que Bingu wa Mutharika a été reconduit à la présidence du Malawi, la multiplication des candidatures indépendantes lors des scrutins présidentiel et législatifs de mai 2009 a semblé remettre en cause le rôle d'intermédiaire obligé joué par les partis politiques dans la compétition électorale. Au prix d'un travail parfois contradictoire, ces derniers ont néanmoins réussi à opérer une clôture du champ électoral: étroitement liées aux partis dans leur genèse, les candidatures indépendantes connaissent en effet une carrière fortement déterminée par leur capacité à se référer au modèle partisan. Cet article est fondé sur un travail de terrain réalisé dans le cadre de la mission d'observation de l'Union européenne au Malawi en avril-mai 2009. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

MOZAMBIQUE

328 Israel, Paolo

The War of Lions: witch-hunts, occult idioms and post-socialism in northern Mozambique / Paolo Israel - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 155-174. ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; witchcraft; political violence.

The year is 2002, the place Muidumbe, northerly cradle of the Mozambican liberation struggle. Lions devouring people, and people lynching sorcerers suspected of magically fabricating lions, unleash a crisis that soon assumes a political dimension. Widespread rumours accuse the local post-socialist elite of manipulating a group of lion-men and engaging in organ trafficking with an international alliance of vampires. Disempowered youth lynchings stage a paradoxical uprising. This article details the unfolding of this crisis over a year, and discusses its broader implications. Are contemporary sorcery crises a

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA - MOZAMBIQUE

deflected effect of 'millennial capitalism'? To what extent can occult rumours be interpreted as idioms that express political agency in metaphors? What is the role of the media and of cultural brokers in propagating rumours and crystallizing collective anxieties in recognizable forms? How is one to understand the rationality, if any, of witch hunts? Focusing on the forms and the effects of violence, a symptomatic reading of witch hunts reveals their linkages with Frelimo's project of 'total politicization'. Finally, the article discusses a contradiction inherent in sorcery scholarship, hovering between repeating the Enlightenment's baptismal naming of witchcraft as superstition and producing populist representations of subaltern consciousness dismissive of dramatic experiences of violence. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZAMBIA

329 Arrington, Andrea L.

Competitive labour: divisions between Zambian and Zimbabwean workers / Andrea L. Arrington - In: *African Studies*: (2009), vol. 68, no. 1, p. 163-183.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; Zimbabwe; migrant workers; Zimbabweans; gender inequality; social conflicts; tourism; boundaries; informal sector.

Victoria Falls (Zimbabwe) is one of the most visited sites in Africa. Labour patterns around this site are strongly influenced by developments in the tourism industry. The imbalanced nature of the development of tourism at the border with Zambia affects the working lives of local populations. The Zimbabwean side of the border dominated the tourist market for decades, and Zambians living just across the Zambezi often crossed into Zimbabwe hoping to find employment or customers for their goods. Over the past eight years though, that trend has reversed, and Zimbabweans living in Victoria Falls Town are flooding Zambia's tourist town of Livingstone. The recent economic, political, and social upheavals in Zimbabwe are forcing Africans in this area to search for employment, stability, and resources on the Zambian side of the border. This article focuses on the rather strong tensions between Zimbabweans and Zambians and men and women who are trying to earn money around the Falls, specifically in Victoria Falls Town and Livingstone. It particularly focuses on those who earn money by working in the informal sector. It is clear that gender and nationality are playing an increasing role in the competition among workers, and that the intensity of such tensions are reaching a boiling point. In the tense political landscape of the region, the contemporary divisions between (and among) Zimbabweans and Zambians serve as a reminder that the problems in Zimbabwe are clearly not contained within that country's borders. The article also contributes to a growing literature on Zimbabwean migrants living and working outside of Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

330 Assessment

Assessment of poverty reduction strategies in sub-Saharan Africa : the case of Zambia / Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa. - Addis Ababa : Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), cop. 2008. - VIII, 155 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm - International conference on Assessment of Poverty Reduction Strategies in sub-Saharan Africa: The Cases of Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia was held from 28th February to 1st March 2006 at the Grand Regency Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya. - Bibliogr.: p. 154-155. - Met noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 9994455125

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; poverty reduction; economic aid; debt relief; evaluation; conference papers (form); 2006.

Zambia's government launched the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in the country for the period 2002-2004 in July 2002 as a precondition for receiving debt relief under the World Bank/IMF-supported Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. This collective volume assessing PRSP in Zambia presents three papers from a conference on 'Assessment of poverty reduction strategies in sub-Saharan Africa: the cases of Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia', which was held from February 28 to March 1, 2006, in Nairobi, Kenya. Augustus Kapungwe analyses the process and performance of the PRSP in Zambia. Based on the theoretical framework that the PRSP is nothing more than the latest instalment in a long sequence of economic management programmes promulgated by international financial institutions, he concludes that, overall, the PRSP has failed to deliver on its promise to reduce poverty. J.S. Mulungushi analyses the core elements of Zambia's PRSP 2002-2004, the practicability of the elements, the implementation arrangements, monitoring and evaluation, and the influence of external factors. He concludes that, although improvements were recorded in the 3 years of Zambia's PRSP implementation, the macroeconomic environment still remains unbalanced. Laurent C.W. Kaela examines the circumstances that precipitated the economic crisis in the mid-1970s, which led to Zambia's resorting to external and internal borrowing and created favourable conditions for poverty to thrive. He discusses the HIPC initiative relative to the objectives of reducing debt to sustainable levels. [ASC Leiden abstract]

331 Kalusa, Walima T.

Elders, young men, and David Livingstone's 'civilizing mission' : revisiting the disintegration of the Kololo kingdom, 1851-1864 / by Walima T. Kalusa - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2009), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 55-80.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; Lozi polity; Kololo; generation conflicts; missions; political history.

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA - ZAMBIA

Christianity, with its economic and political underpinnings, was as often understood in ways that were at variance with the expectations of its European emissaries as it was differently used to manage African people's conflicting social, economic and political concerns. This paper places the disintegration of the Kololo kingdom in the mid-1860s at the foot of the conflicting ways in which Kololo king Sekeletu, his chiefs, and their vassal subjects drew on David Livingstone's 'civilizing mission' - particularly its economic underpinnings and its moralistic Christian discourse - to recreate their society in the Buluzi flood plain between 1853 and 1864. The paper argues that while young Kololo men perceived the 'civilizing mission' as a new means to access the wealth, authority, and power that their social organization denied them, their elders ironically saw it as a grave danger to the raiding economy on which their own influence, status, and authority depended. These conflicting reactions deepened pre-existing intergenerational tensions within Kololo governing hierarchies. The rhetoric of redemption and salvation of Livingstone's 'civilizing mission' even fired Lozi and Tonga insurgents with visions of a future free of Kololo domination and inspired them to act against foreign misrule. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

332 Sugishita, Kaori

Traditional medicine, biomedicine and Christianity in modern Zambia / Kaori Sugishita - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 3, p. 435-454.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; folk medicine; healers; health care; Christianity.

The World Health Organization has recognized 'traditional medicine' as a de facto and economical substitute for biomedicine in the developing world. Accordingly, the Zambian government aims to integrate 'traditional healers', locally known as "ng'anga", with their biomedical counterparts in a national health care system. Hence, on the one hand, "ng'anga" elaborate their practice into 'herbalism', which could meet scientific standards and fit into the scope of biomedicine. On the other hand, they continue to deal with affliction by positing the existence of occult agents, such as witchcraft and spirits, at the risk of being criticized for exploiting indigenous beliefs. As a result, many "ng'anga" associate themselves with Christianity, the national religion of Zambia, which serves as an official domain of the occult where they take refuge from biomedical rationalization. However, conventional churches, the government and health authorities do not approve of the link between Christianity and traditional medicine; hence "ng'anga" as traditional healers are marginalized in modern, Christian Zambia. Being thus dissociated from the national religion, "ng'anga" are officially confined to the periphery of national health care, where they submit to the primacy of biomedicine and the workings of State power. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

333 Arrington, Andrea L.

Competitive labour: divisions between Zambian and Zimbabwean workers / Andrea L. Arrington - In: *African Studies*: (2009), vol. 68, no. 1, p. 163-183.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; Zimbabwe; migrant workers; Zimbabweans; gender inequality; social conflicts; tourism; boundaries; informal sector.

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334 Chinyowa, Kennedy C.

Emerging paradigms for applied drama and theatre practice in African contexts / Kennedy C. Chinyowa - In: *African Performance Review*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 2/3, p. 85-102.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zimbabwe; theatre; AIDS; sex education.

Helen Nicholson (2005) aptly describes applied drama and theatre as a gift. Notwithstanding the contestable meanings that may be attached to the metaphor of a gift, such as dependency, patronage and surveillance, Nicholson argues that the practice of making theatre in community settings creates spaces that enable participants' voices to be heard. Such practice goes beyond mere 'giving' and 'receiving' to embrace notions of emotional pleasure, empathic dialogue and mutual exchange. What paradigms would make

up an authentic gift in the context of applied drama and theatre practice? This article examines some of the paradigms that have emerged from how applied drama and theatre being practised in selected African contexts handles both process and product with specific reference to HIV/AIDS education. It draws examples from the work of two theatre organizations, namely Amakhosi Theatre Productions in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, and DramaAidE (Drama in AIDS Education) in Durban, South Africa. The paradigms discussed include the folk media, popular participation, integrated development, and intercultural theatre paradigms. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

335 Fontein, Joost

Anticipating the 'tsunami': rumours, planning and the arbitrary State in Zimbabwe / Joost Fontein - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 3, p. 369-398.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; political repression; ZANU-PF; rumours; urban areas.

This article explores popular responses to ZANU-PF's Operation Murambatsvina, commonly dubbed Zimbabwe's 'tsunami', which targeted informal markets and 'illegal' housing across Zimbabwe between May and August of 2005, making an estimated 700,000 people homeless and indirectly affecting a quarter of Zimbabwe's population. The article argues that central to experiences of these events 'on the ground' (particularly in Harare's suburbs of Chitungwiza and Hatfield, where most of the ethnographic material was collected) was a profound tension between the resonances evoked by official appeals to a reassertion of 'order' and formal planning procedures, and the spectacle of ZANU-PF's public demonstration of its ability to deploy State 'force' ruthlessly. Although the brutal execution of the programme was widely condemned, less reported has been the way in which official justifications for the operation were recognizable to people living in urban areas across Zimbabwe, resonating with memories of past clearances. The author argues that in the ambiguity generated by this tension the political advantages of the operation for the ruling party become most apparent. Relating the plethora of rumours circulating at the time (about the 'hidden agendas' behind the operation) to Achille Mbembe's work on postcolonial conviviality, the author argues that like Mbembe's satirical cartoons these rumours did not so much undermine the authority of ZANU-PF as reinforce its omnipotent presence. However, unlike the pessimism of Mbembe's vision of all encompassing power, the author argues that if the rumours about Operation Murambatsvina are an example of the constant re-making of 'stateness' on the margins, then the ambiguity of such rumours can not only reinforce the omnipotent presence of the 'State power', but also illustrate the omnipresence of its fundamental insecurity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

336 Gargallo, Eduard

A question of game or cattle? : the fight against trypanosomiasis in Southern Rhodesia (1898-1914) / Eduard Gargallo - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 737-753.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; animal diseases; livestock policy; wildlife protection; colonial period.

After the rinderpest outbreak of 1896, wide areas of Southern Rhodesia (present-day Zimbabwe) were denuded of cattle. The disease also affected some species of wild animals, killing large numbers of them. As the game disappeared and areas of tsetse infestation reduced, so cattle could be introduced into districts where they were previously absent for fear of fly-transmitted trypanosomiasis. Yet when rinderpest was eradicated and game numbers recovered, tsetse also re-emerged, threatening - at least in the minds of farmers and officials - the expansion of the livestock industry. This article revisits debates prior to the First World War between the Administration, local settlers and conservationist lobbies over how to deal with tsetse and trypanosomiasis. Conflicting opinions were expressed regarding the degree of tsetse fly expansion and whether or not a direct link between game and tsetse existed. In the end, the official view gave priority to ranching interests and tended to support the need to exterminate wild animals in order to eliminate the fly. But this policy did not eliminate the wish to preserve the country's fauna and not all of the government's scientists were persuaded of the efficiency of game exterminations. A conflicting combination of measures both protecting game and authorizing free shootings was the result. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

337 Msindo, Enocent

'Winning hearts and minds' : crisis and propaganda in colonial Zimbabwe, 1962-1970 / Enocent Msindo - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 663-681.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; propaganda; media policy; colonial period.

Recent work on media and propaganda in Zimbabwe has focused on media politics in the contemporary crisis. Most of these studies do not examine the circumstances that created the propaganda or the responses of the recipients. Some commentators have created the impression that government propaganda easily supplanted alternative opinions. This article analyses the development of Rhodesian propaganda from 1962 to 1970. It argues that far from being a sign of the strength of the Rhodesian Front (RF) regime, government propaganda was a response to political paranoia and insecurity in the face of an uncertain future. Smith's propaganda was not as successful as sometimes assumed and was not effective enough to fully counter alternative opinions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

338 Ndunguru, Wilbroad

Africa's democratic challenge: between despair and hope: election experience in Kenya and Zimbabwe / Wilbroad Ndunguru and Henry Njowoka - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 159-194.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Zimbabwe; elections; democracy.

Recently, two African countries, Kenya (2007) and Zimbabwe (2008), conducted general elections to mark the democratic change of leadership. In both countries, people exercised their right to vote, but in the process, they experienced many hindrances. Voting in these elections proved to be an insufficient measure of democracy. This article analyses the Kenyan and Zimbabwean elections in the context of the democratic principles relevant to election processes. In particular, it focuses on the role of the election management bodies or electoral commissions. The article also discusses the link between what is happening in the African democracy arena and the development of the international law of democracy. It concludes that there is much to be done and emphasizes the role of the African Union, African leaders and regional organizations in promoting democracy. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

339 Simmons, David

Religion and medicine at the crossroads : a re-examination of the Southern Rhodesian influenza epidemic of 1918 / David Simmons - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 29-44 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; influenza; epidemics; attitudes; missions; African religions; 1910-1919.

This article seeks to explore the nexus of religion and medicine in accounting for African and missionary responses to the 1918 influenza epidemic in Southern Rhodesia (present-day Zimbabwe). Africans' explanatory models drew on a much wider sphere - sacred, social and biological - than their missionary and colonial counterparts, and their experience of the affliction led to an epistemological rupture in these explanatory models, resulting in a crisis in faith. Missionaries' explanatory models derived primarily from biomedicine, but missionaries were highly strategic in emphasizing the sacred nature of the epidemic when it came to the possibility of African conversion. The ambivalence engendered by these competing explanatory frameworks (biomedical and African vernacular) would ultimately lead to a rejection of both in the form of anti-medical movements. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

340 Veit-Wild, Flora

'Zimbolicious': the creative potential of linguistic innovation: the case of Shona-English in Zimbabwe / Flora Veit-Wild - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 683-697.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; codeswitching; sociolinguistics; urban youth; Shona language; literature; popular music.

Code-switching and the emergence of new hybrid languages are common in contemporary urban culture in Africa. While the linguistic and sociological aspects of switching between Shona and English in Zimbabwe has been widely analysed, this article proposes that the new linguistic usages entail highly creative and at times subversive potential and energy. The widespread use of new media such as the internet not only strongly enhances the blending of languages and the creation of new idioms but also establishes international ties within a language community. A close reading of the lyrics and the style of musical hits demonstrates how bilingualism serves the agents of popular culture to create a local artistic flavour within a global setting. Compared with the prolific use of code-switching and slang in the lyrics of songs, the domain of Shona literature shows a greater reluctance to experiment with language. However, the examples of A.C. Moyo's play 'Pane Nyaya' and of Ignatius Mabasa's novel 'Mapenzi' illustrate the linguistic resourcefulness of two prominent literary innovators. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

341 Zwana, Solmon

Failure of ecumenism: the rise of Church-related universities in Zimbabwe / Solmon Zwana - In: *Exchange*: (2009), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 292-311.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; ecumenism; Church; universities.

Discourses on ethnicity, politics and religion have a propensity to concentrate on their divisive implications and violent aspects. At another level, scholarship on ecumenism has been preoccupied with forms of ecumenism such as interdenominational bodies and grassroots cooperation exhibited in joint worship services and discussion forums. It is noted that in spite of its shortcomings Christianity has registered notable progress in ecumenical cooperation. However, one dimension where the churches have not done well is closer cooperation culminating in cross-denominational pooling of resources leading to the establishment of institutions. This paper highlights the failure of ecumenism in the emergence of church-related universities in Zimbabwe. It notes that, particularly in the early stages of the evolution of Church-related universities, there was consideration of ecumenical ventures but the ideas did not take root for a variety of reasons. The paper isolates ethnicity, regionalism and historical backgrounds among the major reasons for the failure of ecumenism in higher education in Zimbabwe. It argues that, over time, Christian Churches participated through their mission stations in fostering ethnic and regional

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identities. The emergence of Church-related universities saw an increase in competition and rivalry rather than cooperation as each Church, in spite of the absence of an adequate resource base, sought to take advantage of the liberalization of the higher education sector by the State. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

342 Kagan-Guthrie, Zachary

Chester Crocker and the South African border war, 1981-1989 : a reappraisal of linkage / Zachary Kagan-Guthrie - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 65-80 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Namibia; South Africa; United States; conflict resolution; foreign policy.

Between 1981 and 1989, United States Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker pursued a controversial 'linkage' strategy that aimed to secure an end to the universally condemned South African occupation of Namibia by offering as a prerequisite a US demand for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. This policy was influenced by the Reagan administration's Cold War objectives, and was derided by critics as granting an ineffectual concession to Pretoria that delayed Namibian independence. Although the peace agreement ultimately signed in 1989 largely followed Crocker's plan, most of the analyses to subsequently revisit linkage have continued to deny the importance of Crocker's diplomacy in bringing about a regional settlement, while others have supported his policies without devoting sufficient attention to the role of external factors in determining the eventual outcome. Both supporters and detractors of Crocker's policy have maintained an excessive focus on his approach towards South Africa, to the virtual exclusion of the important role that his policies towards Angola played in influencing his regional peace initiative. Using published sources, documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act and interviews, this article challenges the assumptions that have previously guided academic analysis of Crocker's regional policies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

343 Sapire, Hilary

Special issue: Liberation struggles, exile and international solidarity / special issue ed.: Hilary Sapire and Wayne Dooling. - [Abingdon] : Routledge, 2009. - p. 271-536. : ill., krt. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of Southern African studies, ISSN 0305-7070 ; vol. 35, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Namibia; Zimbabwe; Great Britain; national liberation movements; African National Congress; international solidarity; anti-apartheid resistance.

This special issue of the Journal of Southern African Studies brings together two interconnected sets of literature: those concerned with the history of South Africa's ANC and those concerned with international solidarity with the ANC's liberation struggles. The transnational spread of the liberation movements from the 1960s, and the border-crossing peripatetic lifestyle of liberation and solidarity activists make it appropriate to consider the histories of liberation movements and international solidarity in a single frame, since it was in the situation of exile that they interacted with, and influenced, one another. Following the introductory paper by Hilary Sapire, five papers look at the ANC between 1961 and 1994; five address the history of international solidarity (particularly British) with the South African liberation movement; one examines British solidarity with the struggle in Namibia; and one tackles South Africa's policy towards Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) during the period of the Internal Settlement. Contributors: Scott Everett Couper, Stephen R. Davis, Christabel Gurney, David Killingray; Genevieve Klein, Arianna Lissoni, Hugh Macmillan, Sue Onslow, Chris Saunders, Thula Simpson, Rob Skinner, and Håkan Thörn. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BOTSWANA

344 Makgala, Christian John

The challenges of financial responsibility in the tribal administration of Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1919-1966 / Christian John Makgala and Emmanuel Botlhale - In: *African Historical Review*: (2008), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 28-61 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; indirect rule; local finance; colonial period.

This account of tribal finances in Bechuanaland Protectorate (present-day Botswana) under British colonial rule argues that while the treasury dispensation made the tribes responsible for their finances, it also brought about a new dynamic and challenge in tribal communities as a result of a new monetary and financial system. Little or inadequate remuneration led to low morale, theft, and the employment of incompetent personnel in some instances. The colonial authority needed the chiefs to run tribal affairs and for political stability. As a result, chiefs often escaped unpunished whenever they were involved in peculation of funds. On the other hand, when tribal revenue workers did the same they were harshly dealt with. Efficiency and corruption in the treasury system differed from one area to another and was dependent on the character of the chief in the area. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

345 Molosi, Keneilwe

Botswana's San communities and the challenge of accessing basic education : the need for a paradigm shift / Keneilwe Molosi - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 83-106 : fig., tab.

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ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; educational systems; curriculum; primary education; dropouts; San.

The San of Botswana constitute a political, economic and social minority. Despite government efforts to attract the San to embrace formal basic education, little progress has been made so far. San children continue to drop out of school in large numbers. This paper argues that these high drop-out rates should be blamed on the unresponsive nature of the country's education curriculum. San schoolchildren face several challenges, including a lack of educational resources, the absence of mother-tongue instruction, a school culture that is different from the unique way of life of the San, and the 'critical mass' effect (the fact that they are fewer in number than other groups). Thus, the San tend to view education as a remote and artificial enterprise that frustrates their efforts. The paper advocates a two-way schooling model to accommodate the San in the formal education system in Botswana. The model takes on board people's culture and values while at the same time offering Western knowledge. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

346 Nthomang, Keitseope

Botswana's Remote Area Development programme (RADP) and the challenge of sustainable service delivery to San communities : the case for a cultural development (CD) approach / Keitseope Nthomang - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 37-60 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; San; development projects; community participation; dependence.

Botswana's San communities consistently speak of the negative impact on their well-being, due to the poor provision of essential services, social dysfunction and dislocation caused by culturally inappropriate government policies and programmes. This paper examines underlying factors that contribute to the San's continued dependency on government of Botswana programmes meant to empower them, in particular the Remote Area Development Programme (RADP). It attempts to unravel the often-unquestioned institutional assumptions that construct, entrench and perpetuate the San's dependency on government programmes. The paper argues that it is not only dependency that is of concern, but also the more fundamental problem found in programme philosophies that negate the contribution of culture to the development process. Apart from drawing on the author's practical experience, the paper is based on an empirical study carried out in 2000-2001 in Kanaku, a San settlement c. 240 km from Kanye. By way of recommendations, the paper makes the case for the adoption of a cultural development approach - a progressive alternative strategy which supports the idea of direct involvement of the San in their own development, taking into cognizance positive elements of San culture. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

347 Solway, Jacqueline

Human rights and NGO 'wrongs': conflict diamonds, culture wars and the 'Bushman question' / Jacqueline Solway - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2009), vol. 79, no. 3, p. 321-346 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; San; resettlement; NGO.

This article examines the struggle surrounding the relocations of Bushmen from the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR) in Botswana. Despite a High Court decision of December 2006 allowing the Bushmen to return, the 'war of words' continues and the Bushmen's circumstances remain inconclusive. Although the High Court judges disagreed on several points, they were unanimous in their exoneration of the role of diamonds in the CKGR relocations. Here they were responding to an aggressive international campaign by the British-based NGO Survival International to link the relocations to diamond mining and therefore tarnish Botswana's diamonds as 'blood' or 'conflict' diamonds. The article analyses and compares the actions of transnational and local NGOs and the Botswana State in addressing the 'Bushman question' and considers the impacts of the various strategies and images deployed. The clash between essentialized views of pristine hunter-gatherers and images of Bushmen as modern citizens in the making has contributed to the problematic outcome thus far. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

LESOTHO

348 Mwangi, Oscar Gakuo

Environmental change and human security in Lesotho : the role of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project in environmental degradation / Oscar Gakuo Mwangi - In: *African Security Review*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 3, p. 58-70.

ASC Subject Headings: Lesotho; environmental degradation; human security; dams; development projects.

This paper examines the impact of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project on environmental change and on environmental and human security in Lesotho. The central argument is that the construction of the project has contributed to environmental degradation, and particularly the depletion of renewable resources in terms of both quantity and quality. The environmental scarcity brought about by the project's construction is, first, human-induced and second, supply-induced in that it is caused by resource degradation and depletion. This has had an adverse impact on environmental and human security in the country. Part of the problem is that environmental issues associated with the project have not been politicized by the elite and have accordingly not yet become a concern at a high political level.

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However, the project itself is indeed the subject of politics at a high level, because of its hydro-political implications. In the conclusion potential solutions to the challenges of environmental problems associated with the project and the country as a whole are put forward. Bibliogr., sum. (p. VII). [Journal abstract]

349 Rakotsoane, Francis C.L.

Uncovering the spiritual dimension of the Basotho objection to resettlement / Francis C.L. Rakotsoane - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2009), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 5-16.

ASC Subject Headings: Lesotho; cosmology; ancestor worship; resettlement; protest; dams.

Experience shows that Africans are often, if not always, opposed to land-related projects which include resettlement as one of their concomitant effects. One project that has recently met this kind of opposition from some of the local people in Lesotho is the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. This is the project aimed at harnessing the water resources of the Highlands of Lesotho to the mutual benefit of both Lesotho and South Africa. This paper attempts to uncover the spiritual dimension causing such opposition. The paper argues that underlying the Sotho's refusal to be resettled is the fact that for Africans there is more to land than appears on the surface. It explain this in terms of African holistic cosmology. The paper argues specifically that the Sotho's veneration of their ancestors' graveyards, the dependence of the living upon their ancestors for their material welfare, and the Sotho's traditional healers' mystical identification with some aspects of nature, all of which give a spiritual value to the land, are the source of the problem. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NAMIBIA

350 Dobler, Gregor

Oshikango: the dynamics of growth and regulation in a Namibian boom town / Gregor Dobler - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 115-131 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; economic boom; towns; boundaries; municipal government.

Angola's economic reintegration into the Southern African region changes the economic and political landscape in the neighbouring countries. Apart from the country's new political influence, Angolan buying power leads to an economic boom in formerly marginal places along its borders. Oshikango, the main Namibian border post to Angola, is an impressive example of that change. Over the last 12 years, a forgotten outpost has developed into a sprawling boom town. The author first traces the town's development and gives an outline of the different economic activities that were instrumental in it. Next, he concentrates on the role of the border for the town's development and the construction of Namibian political and economic identity. While State regulations are enforced on both sides on the border, the

transit between them is under-regulated and provides the economic opportunities that fuel the boom. Finally, the author looks at regulation within the boom town and its growing integration into the Namibian political landscape. The capacity of local administrators to profit from the boom rests on two interlinked factors: they are seen as bureaucratic representatives of State power, which lends legitimacy and leverage to their efforts of domination; but there is always too much to regulate in a boom town, which makes it possible to choose where and how to apply official rules without losing legitimacy. Through these dynamics of legitimacy and opportunity, the boom town of Oshikango is a place where State authority is reinforced, fuelled by the private interests of State representatives. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

351 Haugh, Wendi A.

A 'luta continua': coping with threats to prosperity and health in post-independence Namibia / Wendi A. Haugh - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 99-113.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; social conditions; economic conditions; public opinion; 1990-1999.

In northern Namibia in the late 1990s, many Oshiwambo-speaking people were experiencing problems they had not anticipated during the excitement and hopefulness surrounding independence in 1990. The author describes discourses about threats to health and prosperity, and the solutions people proposed, as they were constructed in private conversations and public song performances, as well as speeches, plays, and radio talk shows. These discourses constitute public opinion about the problems of insufficient educational opportunity, unemployment, crime, excessive alcohol consumption, and HIV/AIDS, and the ways they might be resolved. The author focuses particularly on the perspectives of Catholic youth, and shows that youth were seen as especially endangered by these threats, as both victims and victimizers; their survival was linked to the survival of the nation itself. Rather than turning to discourses of witchcraft or to 'traditional' practices in an effort to address contemporary problems, as documented in other African cases, people in this region called for increased government assistance, greater individual initiative, and stronger Christian values. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

352 Hinz, Manfred O.

Biodiversity and the ancestors : challenges to customary and environmental law : case studies from Namibia / ed. by Manfred O. Hinz and Olivier C. Ruppel. - Windhoek : Namibia Scientific Society, 2008. - XVIII, 282 p. : foto's, krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Omslagtitel. - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 9789991640846

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; customary law; environmental management; biodiversity; indigenous knowledge.

The starting point for this collective volume was a number of case studies conducted within a project run in the Faculty of Law of the University of Namibia as part of the international Biodiversity Monitoring Transect Analysis in Africa (BIOTA) Project, which investigates to what extent customary law and traditional knowledge are able to contribute to the protection of biodiversity. The main body of research assembled in the volume was undertaken as an integral part of LL B (Baccalaureus Legum) dissertations. The results of some of these dissertations were presented at a workshop on 'Customary law and the sustainable use of natural resources', held in Windhoek in March 2007. The volume is divided into seven parts. Part 1 is concerned with the legal protection of biodiversity in Namibia (Manfred O. Hinz and Oliver C. Ruppel). Part 2 (Land) includes contributions on land allocation under the Mbunza Traditional Authority (Tulimeke M.W. Koita) and the land dispute between the Ukwangali Traditional Authority and the Owambo cattle farmers (Julia Mushimba). Part 3 (Grass) presents studies on the protection of grass under customary law and other legal measures among the Uukwambi community (Ntinda Mbushandje); overgrazing and grazing rights in Ovitoto (Ray-wood Mavetja Rukoro); and farming and grazing rights in the politically-divided communal area of Berseba (Philanda Blockstein). Part 4 (Medicinal plants) is a case study of the protection of herbs as a biological resource around Ogongo in Uukwambi Traditional Authority (Victory H. Gabriel). Part 5 (Fish) includes papers on the catching of fish under Uukwambi customary law (Tomas M. Nekongo) and fishing among the Topnaar (Clever Mapaure). Part 6 (Trees) contains contributions on the protection of trees in the Otjombinde communal area (Vetu Uanivi); the protection of kiaat trees, a source for wood carving, in the Kavango region (Ainna Vilengi Kaundu); and forest conservation and the role of traditional leaders in the Bukalo Community Forest (Mwendekwa Muhongo). Part 7 presents a summary of the findings and the way forward (Manfred O. Hinz). [ASC Leiden abstract]

353 Kreike, Emmanuel

De-globalisation and deforestation in colonial Africa : closed markets, the cattle complex, and environmental change in north-central Namibia, 1890-1990 / Emmanuel Kreike - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 81-98.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; agricultural economy; cattle complex; agricultural ecology; environmental degradation; 1900-1999.

Models of environmental change derived from the nature-culture dichotomy posit a precolonial state of nature subsistence economy that is penetrated by a colonial market economy culture. In the modernization paradigm of environmental change, the interaction is seen as positive: (natural) resources are more effectively used. In the declinist and inclinist paradigms, the result is environmental degradation. The history of cattle in the Angolan-Namibian border region between 1890 and 1990, however, complicates the resulting

unilinear nature-to-culture narratives of environmental change. In fact, the region's cattle were a global market commodity before the colonial conquest; only during and because of colonial rule did cattle become a resource for local subsistence. Colonial officials and experts who by their own admittance were unwilling and unable to 'modernize' the cattle sector raised the alarm over overgrazing, deforestation, and desertification. Yet there is little evidence to support their claims of serious environmental degradation. Moreover, the record does not support the assertion that traditional indigenous management and cattle use in north-central Namibia was stable and naturally sustainable because pastoralism in the region was subject to dramatic upheavals caused by war, disease and migration. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

354 Rigillo, Nicole

Faith in God, but not in condoms: churches and competing visions of HIV prevention in Namibia / Nicole Rigillo - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2009), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 34-59 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; AIDS; contraception; Pentecostalism.

Namibia is one of the most Christian countries in Africa, as well as the fifth most affected by HIV/AIDS - an estimated 90 percent of the population identifies with one of the Christian denominations, while nearly one in five are currently infected with HIV. Although the government has promoted and distributed condoms freely as part of the ABC (abstain, be faithful, use condoms) approach to prevent HIV since the 1990s, doubts about the efficacy of condoms proliferate in both urban and rural areas. This article, which is based on three months of ethnographic fieldwork in Windhoek in 2006, explores the ways in which Pentecostal leaders challenge the promotion of condom use as the gold standard of HIV prevention. In accessing and disseminating scientific research that challenges established knowledge about condom efficacy, religious leaders are able to promote abstinence and faithfulness as the only truly 'safe' sexual behaviours. They thus promote the A's and B's of HIV prevention as 'healthier' choices relying on individual moral and behavioural change, arguing against a dependence on medical devices that may or may not function as advertised. Notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

355 Van Vuuren, Lauren

'And he said they were Ju/Wasi, the people...': history and myth in John Marshall's 'Bushmen films' 1957-2000 / Lauren van Vuuren - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 557-574.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; cinema; San; anthropology; images; historical sources.

The filmmaking of pioneering, American documentary filmmaker John Marshall constitutes a 50-year filmic record of the Ju/Wasi Bushmen of northern Namibia. Marshall's films reflect

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history by recording the physical, political and social changes amongst a group of people from the 1950s up until, and into, the 2000s, in the changing context of southern Africa's convulsive colonial and postcolonial, historical landscape. His films also constitute a visual record of changing discourses about the limits and potential of documentary filmmaking. This article examines both of these strands of film-as-historical-record. Furthermore, by considering two of John Marshall's major films historically, it shows how the process of documentary filmmaking can produce 'primary source' material, which can become a metonym for the subject matter it depicts. For John Marshall, who spent much of the second half of the twentieth century trying to undo mythical perceptions about Ju/Wasi Bushmen, the intractability of the visual image, once embedded in popular conceptions of its subject matter, was motivation for a lifetime of activism. Yet, it is argued, Marshall's films reveal a complex interplay between filmmaker and subjects, which qualifies the idea that the tenacious and still popular myth of Bushmen as pristine primitives is merely one imposed by filmmakers and academics. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

356 Zeller, Wolfgang

Danger and opportunity in Katima Mulilo : a Namibian border boomtown at transnational crossroads / Wolfgang Zeller - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 133-154 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; international trade; economic development; urban development; towns; boundaries.

Rapid construction of new 'transport corridors' across the SADC region is supposed to facilitate the free flow of commodities, tourism and investment between 'valuable places' in southern Africa and global markets. Since the opening of a road bridge across the Zambezi in 2004, Katima Mulilo has become a busy stopover point along the Trans Caprivi Corridor (TCC), which links the Copperbelt of Zambia with Namibia's sea port of Walvis Bay. The new transport route has at last fulfilled the colonial dream that motivated the Anglo-German exchange of territory, which originally established the 'access corridor to the Zambezi' in 1890. Katima's current investment boom seems to give substance to the SWAPO government's official agenda of 'bringing development' to Caprivi, nearly a decade after an armed insurgency attempted its secession. But beyond the apparent success story, Katima Mulilo's boom is illustrative of a broader reconfiguration of the nature of State sovereignty, engendered by two distinct but interrelated processes. One of these processes changes the nature of State sovereignty from 'above'. The TCC is a space for global business and transnational governance over which the Namibian State authorities have de facto limited sovereignty. The other process changes State sovereignty from 'below'. It is manifest in the flourishing of illegal business activities in the Namibia-Zambia borderland, sprawling shanty towns and other societal phenomena that challenge SWAPO's idealized development agenda. The combined dynamics of opportunity for more-or-less legal private gain, on the

one hand, and looming societal instability that accompany Katima Mulilo's current boom, on the other, continue the historical pattern of Caprivi as a site that threatens to colonize the centre of the State from its territorial and social margins. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

357 Atkinson, D.

Native Advisory Boards in patriarchal East London, 1950-1970 / D. Atkinson - In: *New Contree*: (2006), no. 52, p. 49-63.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; local councils; apartheid; Blacks; 1950-1959; 1960-1969.

Native Advisory Boards were introduced in South Africa in an attempt to impose modern, disciplinary, formal patterns of order and authority on cities in flux. These institutions operated within a milieu of widespread confusion about the limitations and content of a patriarchal normative system embraced by white municipal officials. Black leaders accepted the patriarchal ethos but found themselves increasingly uneasy within it. The patriarchal order produced a complex system of power and powerlessness in the relationships between black and white municipal leaders. While the patriarchal ethos often drew African leaders uncomfortably close to the white "city fathers", it also conferred significant informal and moral power on Advisory Board members. The application of paternalistic control to black communities was always problematic. There was a fundamental ambiguity regarding the role of Advisory Boards as representatives of African interests. In this regard there was ceaseless confusion about the relative importance of Africans' needs and interests, as opposed to their opinions and wishes. The functioning of the East London Advisory Board illustrates the unresolved and complex relationship between City Councils (and their officials) and Native Advisory Boards from the 1950s to the early 1970s. Ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

358 Barchiesi, Franco

Wage labor, precarious employment, and social inclusion in the making of South Africa's postapartheid transition / Franco Barchiesi - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 119-142.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; employment; labour policy; working class; 1990-1999.

During South Africa's first decade of democracy, policies of social inclusion and social citizenship have emphasized productive employment and the work ethic in a context of fiscal discipline and public spending thrift. The government's institutional discourse contrasts, however, with a social reality in which most black workers have confronted growing economic precariousness and the inability of waged occupations to provide stable livelihoods above poverty levels. The article discusses workers' responses to these

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conditions on the basis of case studies of private and public employment investigated from 1999 to 2002. The first case involves manufacturing workers in the East Rand region, the second concerns employees of the waste and roads departments in the Greater Johannesburg Municipal Council. The article finds that official rhetoric about the centrality of productive employment does not reflect the diversity of practices and discourses with which workers address the crisis facing wage labour. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

359 Bénit-Gbaffou, Claire

Special issue on South African local government / Claire Bénit-Gbaffou ... [et al.]. - Durban : University of KwaZulu-Natal, Programme of Economic History/Development Studies, 2008. - 196 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Transformation, ISSN 0258-7696 ; no. 66/67) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; municipal government; popular participation; local councils; conference papers (form); 2006.

This collection of papers derives from a conference on 'The place of participation in a democratizing country: decentralization, local councillors and civil society in South African cities' (November 20-21, 2006). It focuses on the interaction, at the local level, between social movements and the political system, understood as the power structures of local government, the electoral system and local party politics. Most papers conclude that institutional participatory mechanisms (i.e. those organized by the State - ward committees, ad hoc participatory or development forums, integrated development planning processes, etc.) currently in place in South African cities do not work properly in practice. Claire Bénit Gbaffou focuses on ward councillors in Johannesburg and their limited accountability and incapacity to bring their constituencies' demands to Council. Laurence Piper and Roger Deacon assess the inefficiencies of ward committees in Msunduzi (Pietermaritzburg). Alex Wafer's account of the Soweto Electricity Crisis Committee (SECC) confirms that ward councillors have limited importance in municipal decisionmaking. Robert Mattes' quantitative study reveals that South African residents rank very low in terms of their use and contact with local government compared to other African countries. Nonetheless electoral turnout levels remain high, as underlined by Christine Fauvelle-Aymar in her quantitative study of the Johannesburg 2006 local elections. South Africa's dysfunctional participatory institutions lead residents to adopt other modes of expression in their attempts to be heard. Richard Ballard, in a theoretical paper deconstructing the notion of participation, argues that 'invited' spaces of participation actually aim at delegitimizing 'invented' spaces of participation. In the same line of thought, Luke Staniland, writing on a Capetonian township, shows that the participation mechanisms organized by local government and including civics (here SANCO) in the process of allocation of public resources to local residents, tend to diffuse practices of clientelism, co-opt local leaders, and extend social control over a potentially powerful civil society, thereby contributing to its

fragmentation and sedation. Philippe Gervais-Lambony, focusing on the way ANC ward councillors in Vosloorus (Ekurhuleni) try to build local legitimacy, argues that spatial issues in the implementation of local democracy are insufficiently acknowledged. [ASC Leiden abstract]

360 Beresford, Alexander

Comrades 'back on track'? : the durability of the Tripartite Alliance in South Africa / Alexander Beresford - In: *African Affairs*: (2009), vol. 108, no. 432, p. 391-412.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; trade unions; African National Congress; political attitudes.

The article examines the Tripartite Alliance in South Africa, drawing on in-depth interviews with members of the National Union of Mineworkers employed by Eskom, South Africa's electricity parastatal. The article challenges the widespread argument that the alliance is heading for an inevitable break-up by interrogating the resilience of workers' support for the ANC. It argues that workers continue to identify a broad range of aspirations with the party and that the ANC thus remains the primary figurehead of political and social change in these workers' political imaginations. Exploring the attitudes of Eskom workers towards the ANC's presidential succession battle, it is shown that workers continue to hold the ANC as an organization to be sacrosanct: the failures of the ANC government were considered to result from the failure of individual leaders to meet their expectations of representation, mediation, and accountability within the postapartheid democratic era, rather than any irredeemable ideological shortcoming of the ANC itself. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

361 Biénabe, Estelle

Le rooibos d'Afrique du Sud: comment la biodiversité s'invite dans la construction d'une indication géographique / Estelle Biénabe, Maya Leclercq, Pascale Moity-Maïzi - In: *Autrepart*: (2009), no. 50, p. 117-134 : ill., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; cash crops; tea; biodiversity.

Le présent article apporte un éclairage sur les relations entre indications géographiques (IG) et conservation de la biodiversité à travers l'analyse du cas du rooibos, tisane produite en Afrique du Sud, qui s'est peu à peu construit comme un produit de terroir. La fin de l'apartheid et la privatisation de la filière dans les années 1990 ont ouvert de nouvelles perspectives pour faire évoluer cette production en réponse à une demande croissante des marchés notamment. Récemment, une démarche de construction d'IG a été engagée sur le rooibos. L'émergence en parallèle d'un dispositif visant à la conservation de la biodiversité a favorisé l'intégration de celle-ci dans la construction de l'IG. L'étude montre comment la biodiversité s'est alors avérée dans le dispositif de l'IG un catalyseur de réflexion autour des pratiques. À travers les débats qu'elle suscite, la biodiversité apparaît comme un médiateur et un support de nouvelles formes de qualification des pratiques et

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des espaces de production. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 207-208) et en anglais (p. 211-212). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

362 Bystrom, Kerry

The DNA of the democratic South Africa : ancestral maps, family trees, genealogical fictions / Kerry Bystrom - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 223-235.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; national identity; genetics; novels.

This article focuses on the discourse of popular science - and particularly that of genetics and evolution - as it has been used in the democratic South Africa to develop and articulate a shared 'African' national identity. Analysing speeches by politicians and academics, as well as sites of popular culture ranging from television shows to the Maropeng centre at the Cradle of Humankind, it explores how a new 'evolutionary family narrative', in which all humans are understood to have an African 'mother', has been harnessed in an attempt to guarantee 'belonging' to citizens of all races. The article further shows how this specific genetic family narrative is one of a larger network of 'genealogical fictions' that have been fabricated and produced in part for the purpose of redefining the national community in the post-apartheid era, and which tend to reiterate the basic tropes of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century nation-building projects in the new millennium. Finally, the article analyses two novels - Zoë Wicomb's 'David's Story' and Nadine Gordimer's 'Get a Life' - that debate the continuing usefulness of such genealogical fictions in the work of building a contemporary democratic nationalism. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

363 Cabrita, Joel

Isaiah Shembe's theological nationalism, 1920s-1935 / Joel Cabrita - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 609-625.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; African Independent Churches; nationalism; traditional rulers; Zulu; 1920-1929; 1930-1939.

This article situates the early twentieth-century writings of the South African Nazareth Church and its founder, Isaiah Shembe, within a broader context of Zulu nationalism. Accounts of Zulu nationalism in this period have focused on the role of the Zulu king as a unifying symbol. The Nazareth Church, however, developed a strong polemic against the monarchy, and instead positioned its own leader, Isaiah Shembe, as the unifying national figure of the Zulu. In a fraught relationship between the two institutions, the church denounced the contemporary king, Solomon kaDinuzulu, as well as the historical monarchy, as sinful. By contrast, chiefly converts to the church were used as a template of virtuous political leadership for the nation. This study of Nazareth 'theological nationalism' - a discourse that, to legitimate itself, posited national unity on ideas of virtue, healing,

peacefulness, repentance and submission to Jehovah's dictates - suggests that Zulu nationalism could be a medium for criticizing the African 'kholwa'-monarchical elite of the day. Shembe's nationalism also demonstrates the importance of Independent Churches to public debate in early twentieth-century Natal and Zululand. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

364 Chinyowa, Kennedy C.

Emerging paradigms for applied drama and theatre practice in African contexts / Kennedy C. Chinyowa - In: *African Performance Review*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 2/3, p. 85-102.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zimbabwe; theatre; AIDS; sex education.

Helen Nicholson (2005) aptly describes applied drama and theatre as a gift. Notwithstanding the contestable meanings that may be attached to the metaphor of a gift, such as dependency, patronage and surveillance, Nicholson argues that the practice of making theatre in community settings creates spaces that enable participants' voices to be heard. Such practice goes beyond mere 'giving' and 'receiving' to embrace notions of emotional pleasure, empathic dialogue and mutual exchange. What paradigms would make up an authentic gift in the context of applied drama and theatre practice? This article examines some of the paradigms that have emerged from how applied drama and theatre being practised in selected African contexts handles both process and product with specific reference to HIV/AIDS education. It draws examples from the work of two theatre organizations, namely Amakhosi Theatre Productions in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, and DramaAidE (Drama in AIDS Education) in Durban, South Africa. The paradigms discussed include the folk media, popular participation, integrated development, and intercultural theatre paradigms. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

365 Cullinan, Kerry

The virus, vitamins and vegetables : the South African HIV/AIDS mystery / ed. by Kerry Cullinan and Anso Thom. - Johannesburg : Jacana, 2009. - XVI, 211 p. ; 21 cm.

ISBN 1770096914

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; AIDS; health policy; medicinal drugs; folk medicine; attitudes.

This collective volume documents some of the madness and despair of a decade of HIV/AIDS denialism under South Africa's President Thabo Mbeki and his Health Minister, Manto Tshabalala-Msimang. Contributions: In the beginning there was Virodene, by James Myburgh; The President's panel, by Michael Cherry; Love, courage, insubordination and HIV/AIDS denialism, by Pregs Govender; Courting morality: the fight to prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission, by Ashraf Coovadia; Daring to care: a doctor's persecution in Mpumalanga, by Thys von Mollendorff; Government's strange bedfellows, by Kerry Cullinan; The curious tale of the vitamin seller, by Anso Thom; Garlic, olive oil, lemons and

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beetroot, by Liz McGregor; Traditional alternatives? by Kanya Ndaki; Saints and sinners: the Treatment Action Campaign, by Janine Stephen; Deadly cells: the struggle of HIV positive prisoners, by Khopotso Bodibe; Speaking truth to power, by Claire Keeton; Remembering a decade of the Treatment Action Campaign, by Zackie Achmat. [ASC Leiden abstract]

366 Devarenne, Nicole

Nationalism and the farm novel in South Africa, 1883-2004 / Nicole Devarenne - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 627-642.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; novels; Afrikaners; farms; writers; social conditions.

From Olive Schreiner's 'The Story of an African Farm' (1883) to Van Niekerk's 'Agaat' (2004), the farm novel has reflected South Africa's experience of colonial conflict, white supremacy, gender struggle and nationalism. Revisited at key historical moments, the farm novel describes a deterministic relationship between genre and ideology, drawing attention to the role a particular fictional mode has played in justifying the disenfranchisement of blacks and the disempowerment of women. The social context in which the Afrikaans farm novel developed was one of emerging Afrikaner nationalism; it lent credibility to a story about Afrikaners' rural origins that provided an illusion of continuity in South African history and a description of an unchanging Afrikaner identity. Since the 1960s, leftist Afrikaans writers, concerned with the role the early farm novel played in promoting white supremacy, have rewritten it in order to deconstruct its themes and tropes. J.M. Coetzee's English-medium challenge to the farm novel genre, in his fiction and elsewhere, can be viewed in this context. Increasingly, since the end of apartheid, feminist versions of the genre have articulated connections between nationalist ideology, the canon and the representation of gender. The author views recent rewritings by Marlene van Niekerk, particularly, as a challenge to both literary convention and racist-masculinist ideology. Van Niekerk's work draws attention to the genre's importance in describing the relationship between white supremacy and land ownership; moreover, it proposes new directions for the study of pastoral traditions in South African writing. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

367 Dhupelia-Mesthrie, Uma

The passenger Indian as worker : Indian immigrants in Cape Town in the early twentieth century / Uma Dhupelia-Mesthrie - In: *African Studies*: (2009), vol. 68, no. 1, p. 111-134.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; The Cape; migrant workers; Indians; labour history.

The article argues that the term passenger Indian has contributed to a divisive understanding of migration from the Indian subcontinent to South Africa. It has led to the stereotype of the wealthy Gujarati trader and it excludes much. By focusing on Indian migrants in Cape Town, the argument is made that the term must be redefined to include

workers who came from not only Gujarat but also from Maharashtra and the Punjab and that those marginalized by simplified definitions need to be given a place in the historiography. Biographical sketches of workers are provided freeing one from the narrow chronological choices historians have made and include family where possible. Details are provided of what kind of employment Indian immigrants found in Cape Town and the severe effects of the permit system and immigration laws on the free mobility of Indians. The article points to the migrant (and circular) nature of Indian labour in Cape Town with consequences for wives and children in the villages of India and argues that parallels may be made with African migrant labour. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

368 Durand, J. Francois

Challenges associated with living in karst environments, such as the historical Cradle of Humankind / J. Francois Durand - In: *New Contree*: (2007), no. 54, p. 75-98.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; environmental degradation; environmental law; environmental education.

One of the largest and oldest karst systems in the world, dominated by 2.2 billion-year-old dolomite deposits, covers a vast area of South Africa, from the North West Province, through Gauteng into Mpumalanga and the Limpopo Province. The urban centres in Gauteng and the North West Province are situated near or on the karst system due to its proximity to the Witwatersrand gold deposits. The demographic development associated with these gold deposits resulted in it becoming the most densely populated region in South Africa. The ensuing human activities such as mining, farming, industrial development and urbanization have a negative impact on the groundwater, rivers and ecosystems associated with the karst system in the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site to the north of Krugersdorp. The article details these negative impacts and then examines the role of education and legislation in the protection of karst systems and karst ecology. Ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

369 Eason, Andrew M.

'All things to all people to save some' : Salvation Army missionary work among the Zulus of Victorian Natal / Andrew M. Eason - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 7-27.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Natal; missions; acculturation; Zulu.

Convinced that the gospel should be accompanied by the virtues of Western culture, the practitioners of the 'civilising mission' often sought to refashion the daily lives and customs of 'native' converts. Historians of mission Christianity in South Africa have drawn attention to no more than a handful of those who, on the contrary, identified with African culture. Consequently, accommodation to African life has been explained in terms of pragmatism (a

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missionary's response to economic hardship) or social status (a missionary's superior background, socially and educationally). Although this research remains valuable in many respects, it does not account for the Salvation Army's missionary work among the Zulus of late-Victorian Natal. In this particular instance, theology proved to be the unmistakable and overriding factor behind missionary accommodation to African culture. The Salvation Army's British missionaries possessed little social standing or formal training, but they were steeped in a tradition of transatlantic revivalism that encouraged cultural adaptation at home and abroad. Arriving in South Africa with explicit orders to become Zulus to the Zulus, they lived in circular mud huts, ate indigenous food, accepted polygyny, and altered their dress to some degree. Even though these adaptive efforts never extended to alcohol, and later fell victim to the Army's growing interest in social reform, they represented a remarkable chapter in the colonial encounter between Christianity and African culture. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

370 Erasmus, Yvonne

Racial classification, redress and citizenship : the case of the Chinese South Africans / Yvonne Erasmus and Yoon Jun Park - In: *Transformation*: (2008), no. 68, p. 99-109.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Chinese; racial classification; affirmative action; citizenship; judgments.

Following repeated efforts to seek clarification from the Government on the position of Chinese South Africans in the new South Africa, the Chinese Association of South Africa (CASA) and two other applicants launched a court application against the Government challenging the exclusion of Chinese from the definition of previously disadvantaged groups in the Employment Equity and Black Empowerment legislation. The order issued on 18 June 2008 by the Pretoria High Court, stating that Chinese South Africans fall within the definition of "black people" contained in the Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998 and the Broad-Based Black Empowerment Act 53 of 2003, unleashed an alarming backlash in the media. The CASA case and the highly publicized and negative reactions to the court ruling bring into stark relief the continued significance of race and racial classifications in South Africa, and the ongoing tensions between policies of redress and the construction of inclusive notions of citizenship. [ASC Leiden abstract]

371 Feinberg, Harvey M.

South African territorial segregation: new data on African farm purchases, 1913-1936 / by Harvey M. Feinberg - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2009), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 41-60 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; landownership; segregation; legislation; property rights.

This article examines government efforts in South Africa to impose territorial segregation after 1913 by prohibiting African land purchases. By using new sources and a complementary historical and geo-analytical approach, the article illustrates that South Africa's Natives Land Act (no. 27 of 1913) failed to stop Africans from buying land. New evidence demonstrates that African land ownership outside the reserves in the Transvaal actually increased after 1913. This evidence leads to a deeper questioning of the extent to which the South African government was able to impose rural territorial segregation by 1936 and reveals the limits of white power in the early Union of South Africa period. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

372 Flockemann, Miki

Memory, madness and whiteness in Julia Blackburn's 'The Book of Colour' and Rachel Zadok's 'Gem Squash Tokoloshe' / Miki Flockemann - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2008), vol. 25, no. 2, p. 4-19.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritius; South Africa; novels; memory; psychology.

Identifying reciprocities between thematically affiliated texts across geographic and national boundaries has become a typical feature of the transnational turn in literary studies. This is also the focus in this article which applies a 'like-but-unlike' comparative framework to Julia Blackburn's 'The Book of Colour' (1996, set largely in Mauritius) and Rachel Zadok's 'Gem Squash Tokoloshe' (2005, set in South Africa). The claim by Cathy Caruth (1996), that textualizing traumatic memory exposes not only one's own, but also an effaced other's story of trauma, prepares the way for identifying reciprocities in the dissonance between "seeing" and "knowing" exposed here. The article focuses on how fictionalizing memory is entangled with perceptions of madness and "unbelonging", and is interpreted in terms of psychic pathology, as social metaphor and as discursive strategy. An iconography of memory in the South African context, where familiar binaries are both affirmed and unsettled, is read against an Indian Ocean diasporic text's attempt to "step back into the past" in order to make sense of the present; the aim is to expose potentially unfamiliar readings which are made available through the comparative framework. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

373 Grundlingh, Albert

Die historiese in die hede : dinamika van die De la Rey-fenomeen in Afrikanerkringe, 2006-2007 / Albert Grundlingh - In: *New Contree*: (2007), no. 53, p. 135-154.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; popular music; Afrikaners; ethnic identity.

In 2006-2007 an Afrikaans song about an intrepid Boer general, J.H. de la Rey, during the Anglo-Boer War, sold an unprecedented 200,000 compact discs and attracted extraordinary media attention. This article explains why the song became so popular, what

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it meant for different Afrikaner groupings, and why it was deemed to be controversial. The dynamics of the phenomenon are unpacked in terms of the rise of nostalgia in Afrikaner circles - a yearning for and a reclamation of a preapartheid sanitized past. This process does not necessarily reflect a revival of old-style political Afrikaner nationalism, but rather a disenchantment with developments since 1994 under an African National Congress government and a reassertion of cultural identity in the face of what some perceive as deliberate marginalization of Afrikaner interests. Ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

374 Halseth, Greg

Indicators of small town tourism development potential : the case of Fouriesburg, South Africa / Greg Halseth, Cathy Meiklejohn - In: *Urban Forum*: (2009), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 293-317 : foto's, krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; economic development; small towns; tourism.

As small towns experience economic and social restructuring, many are pursuing tourism opportunities as one component of a more diversified local economic strategy. This paper is interested in the small town of Fouriesburg in South Africa's Free State. While the town was once a thriving service centre for a surrounding rural agricultural region, this traditional economy has faded. Given that the nearby town of Clarens has developed a substantial tourism economy, the authors pose the question of whether there already exist indicators that Fouriesburg may be poised for a similar change. These indicators include location within the urban field, timing within the tourist area life cycle model, differentials/opportunities in property values, and the role of real estate agents as 'gatekeepers' in directing investments. The findings suggest that, while Fouriesburg has potential for developing a tourism-oriented economy, many of the important policy and planning supports needed to assist with diversification are not yet in place. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

375 Hammett, Daniel

Performing the primitive in the postcolony : Nyoni's Kraal in Cape Town / Daniel Hammett, Neelika Jayawardane - In: *Urban Forum*: (2009), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 215-233 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; tourism; restaurants; culture contact; images.

The production of particular spaces for tourist consumption of the 'exotic' other involves the performance of particular conceptualizations of people and places that recreates theatrical versions of the primitive. Through analysis of one such space - Nyoni's Kraal, a South-Africa-themed restaurant in Cape Town - the authors contend that both hosts and visitors are complicit in the construction of these spaces and imaginaries. To this end, practices of social and spatial policing as well as performativity and representations of cultural

constructs of an 'authentic Africa' are deployed in the projection of a specific form of constructed, 'benign' multiculturalism. The authors contend that such practices reproduce a mythical idyll of Africa for consumption that recreates - rather than questions - colonial power structures, and therefore remain imbued with the inequitable and uncertain outcomes of modernity. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

376 Hassim, Shireen

Democracy's shadows: sexual rights and gender politics in the rape trial of Jacob Zuma / Shireen Hassim - In: *African Studies*: (2009), vol. 68, no. 1, p. 57-77.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; sexual offences; sexism; gender inequality; democratization; trials.

This article examines the implications of the trial of Jacob Zuma, current president of the African National Congress (ANC), for sexual and gender politics in South Africa. In 2006, Zuma, former deputy president of the country, went on trial for alleged rape. Gender politics, since 1994 a symbol of the most progressive aspects of South Africa's transition to democracy, took a nasty turn and exposed instead the underbelly of post-apartheid South Africa. The trial evoked enormous public mobilization. It exposed the stumbling blocks - social, political and economic - to the fulfilment of the promises of the Constitution, and the social distance that needed to be travelled to meet the political aspirations of South Africa's fragile democracy. This article argues that the Zuma rape case was an important reminder of the extent to which gender inequality in South Africa is embedded in class inequality and the historical legacies of apartheid. Also, the trial brought debates about the intersections between private relationships and gender power into view in the public sphere. It challenged elites to address democratization as not merely encompassing political and economic change but also social change. The article uses the public debates evoked by the trial as a kind of searchlight with which to critically examine the uses and limitations of democratic debate and strategies in South Africa, and to relate these to larger questions about the extent to which democratic culture, and specifically those aspects of democracy that relate to gender equality, is taking root in both the public and private sphere. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

377 Jansen van Rensburg, Fanie

The first "white" town north of the Vaal : inequality and apartheid in Potchefstroom / Fanie Jansen van Rensburg - In: *New Contree*: (2006), no. 51, p. 133-149.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; segregation; urban society; race relations.

Potchefstroom, South Africa, was established in 1839 by white Afrikaans-speaking immigrants. The existence of the segregated residential area later to be named Willem Klopperville (also known as the "native location", the "coloured location", the "old location"

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or Makweteng) dates back to the later 1880s. Although the "black" and "coloured" residents of Potchefstroom were the earliest inhabitants, their position in the "white" town was precarious. Successive administrations placed drastic restrictions on their lives and they were tolerated only as the servants of white masters. The article focuses on the restrictions affecting "coloureds" and "natives", their forced removal to other areas on the grounds of residential segregation of "races" or "population groups", their social and historical invisibility, and the position of the Native Advisory Council "for controlling and uplifting" them. In general, the white residents and local authorities of Potchefstroom were more politically conservative and racist than was "expected" of them in terms of the national policy guidelines on the treatment of blacks prior to 1948. Even liberal whites were essentially paternalistic and condescending. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

378 Jethro, Duane

"Waar val jy uit?" : District Six, sacred space, and identity in Cape Town / Duane Jethro - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2009), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 17-41.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; neighbourhoods; segregation; memory; images; group identity; Coloureds.

This article discusses apartheid-era urban redevelopment in Cape Town, South Africa, and the forced removal of the residents of District Six in the mid to late twentieth century in particular. It looks at how the memories of former District Six residents have been enrolled in the shaping of coloured subjectivity in Cape Town. Moving beyond conventional social scientific approaches of history and memory studies, it critically engages with former residents' recollection of the suburb as a form of mythopoeia using theory and method from religious studies. In so doing, it demonstrates that District Six evictees interpreted their experience of forced removal and the radical transformation of the city's urban profile through concepts of District Six as a utopian space of fairyland, a degenerating space of wasteland, and a lost space of exile. Attending to religious-like practises aimed at recovering human dignity in a context of urban and social dehumanization that resonated with a particular segment of the coloured population, the article posits that the District Six story became a form of symbolic currency in post-apartheid claims of coloured cultural and subjective authenticity. Overall, it seeks to extend the work of previous analyses of sacred space in the city of Cape Town, and highlight the significance of religious studies methodology for understanding the practice of subjectivity formation in South African urban settings. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

379 Kruger, Freddie

Die ontwikkeling van 'n misdaadvoorkomingsmodel binne 'n kommersiële produksiegebied = The development of a crime prevention model within a commercial production area /

Freddie Kruger, Anastasios Ladikos - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 4, p. 439-453 : fig., graf.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; crime prevention; farms; cane sugar.

Hierdie artikel bespreek vier sentrale temas ten einde 'n model daar te stel vir die verbetering van misdaadvoorkoming op plase van die 'Transvaal Suiker Beperk' (TSB) gebied in Suid-Afrika. Die temas verwys eerstens na die verbetering van houdings tussen plaasboer en plaaswerker, tweedens na die ontwikkeling van die plaaswerker, derdens na die ondersteuning wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie Dienste (SAPD) en ander instansies aan die plaasboer gegee moet word en vierdens na die belangrikheid van misdaadvoorkoming deur teikenverharding (woning-/batesbeskerming). Gedrukte media en kwantitatiewe en kwalitatiewe navorsingsbeginsels is gebruik om data in te samel en te bepaal tot watter mate misdaad deur die deelnemers ervaar word. Die waarde van die primêre fisiese hindernisse of obstrukties met betrekking tot misdaadvoorkoming is ook in hierdie artikel beklemtoon. Sonder die ondersteuning van konvensionele elektronika, en die insette van die mensfaktor, is fisiese misdaadvoorkomingsmaatreëls van geringe waarde, veral op geografiese uitgestrekte landbougronde. Goeie onderlinge werksverhoudinge en lojale gesindhede word as kern-faktore geïdentifiseer waarop boere kan fokus om misdaad op plase te minimaliseer. Samewerking tussen kommersiële boere en die SAPD kan 'n belangrike bydrae tot die hantering van die probleem lewer. Uit die bevindinge van hierdie navorsing is die GOOM (Gesindheid, Ontwikkeling, Ondersteuning, Misdaadvoorkoming) misdaadvoorkomingsmodel ontwikkel. Bronnelys, samev. in Afrikaans en Engels. [Samevatting uit tydskrif]

380 Kruger, Loren

'Africa Thina?': xenophobic and cosmopolitan agency in Johannesburg's film and television drama / Loren Kruger - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 237-252.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; xenophobia; urban life; social relations; cinema; television; images.

The characterization of Johannesburg (South Africa) as a city of crime perpetrated by foreigners and other outsiders is as old as the city itself. What is new in the postapartheid period is the tension between the fear of foreigners as shadowy figures who allegedly spirit away the livelihoods of locals, and the attempt, in planning as well as imaginative initiatives, to reconceive of strangers as cosmopolitan agents of new modes of 'belonging and becoming'. The cosmopolitan invoked here is less the Enlightenment concept of the knowing and usually wealthy citizen of the world who might transcend difference and conflict, than the informal cosmopolitan, the transnational migrant engaged in improvised economic, social and cultural exchange. Set in Johannesburg, films such as Zola Maseko's

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'The Foreigner' (1997), and television serials from 'The Line' (1994) to 'Yizo Yizo' (2000-2002), 'Gaz'lam' (2002-2006) and 'A Place Called Home' (2006), suggest, in their portrayals of encounters between locals and strangers, the effects of built environments on character and action, and posit the roles of 'hosts' and 'guests' as alternatives to violent nativist attempts to expel strangers even if those 'strangers' turn out to be citizens. While South African official discourse has only recently addressed migrants, cinematic fictions have for at least a decade offered narratives of city life that look hopefully, but also plausibly, to a more cosmopolitan future. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

381 Kruger, Marie

Puppets in theatre for social change: an analysis of the popularity of puppets in Africa / Marie Kruger - In: *African Performance Review*: (2008), vol. 2, no. 2/3, p. 7-31 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; puppet theatre; development.

Puppets have become increasingly popular in theatre for social change in Africa. An analysis of the reasons for this given by prominent practitioners points to the dual and symbolic nature of the puppet which enables it to be a representation with an extraordinary degree of freedom of expression that can surpass the capabilities of an ordinary actor to intervene in political and social issues which involve a number of barriers. A heightened presence of imagination, combined with the abilities which stem from the intrinsic qualities of puppetry and the defining visual nature of the art form seem to lie at the root of an explanation for the presence and popularity of puppets in theatre for social change even in countries with no precolonial history of the art form. The article focuses on South Africa, where puppets have been used in educational entertainment more extensively than in any other African country. The most prominent initiative is the African Research and Educational Puppetry Programme, founded in 1987. Projects discussed include Puppets against AIDS (1988), Puppets in prison (1996), and Puppets for democracy (1994). Bibliogr., notes , ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

382 Lekgoathi, Sekibakiba Peter

'Colonial' experts, local interlocutors, informants and the making of an archive on the 'Transvaal Ndebele', 1930-1989 / by Sekibakiba Peter Lekgoathi - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2009), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 61-80 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Transvaal; Ndebele (South Africa); ethnic identity; ethnic classification; anthropology; archives.

The perspectives of African informants and researchers profoundly shaped the writings of government ethnologist Nicholas Jacobus van Warmelo who not only collected information from local African informants but also relied on African researchers who wrote manuscripts in the vernacular that would constitute part of his archive. Van Warmelo was employed by

the South African Native Affairs Department from 1930 to 1969 to identify and fix 'tribes', a highly political enterprise, and in the process generated an archive. His work was as much appropriated by the apartheid State for social engineering as by Ndebele interlocutors involved in contemporary struggles over chieftainship. This article explores the process of producing knowledge on the 'Transvaal Ndebele', and provides an analysis of Van Warmelo's texts and of his researchers' manuscripts. By looking at the role of local interlocutors, the author makes a case for African agency in shaping the 'colonial' expert's conceptions of Ndebele identity. It thus provides an account of the co-production of cultural knowledge. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

383 Lekgoathi, Sekibakiba Peter

'You are listening to Radio Lebowa of the South African Broadcasting Corporation' : vernacular radio, Bantustan identity and listenership, 1960-1994 / Sekibakiba Peter Lekgoathi - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 575-594.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; broadcasting; radio; Sotho; race relations; propaganda; apartheid; Bantu languages.

In 1960, the South African Broadcasting Corporation launched Radio Bantu as a fully-fledged station for African listeners in their different languages. Intended to operate as the apartheid State's propaganda channel, vernacular radio came to find resonance among millions of African listeners. This study provides an historical analysis of Northern Sotho radio during the apartheid era, exploring the motives for its establishment and its control mechanisms over listenership, staffing and programming. It argues, firstly, that while black announcers in general shaped the nature of North Sotho ethnicity through their work as broadcasters, some quite wilfully subverted white control by slipping in unseen messages to their listeners through the thicket of language. Secondly, the channel's popularity among listeners was determined not only by the wide variety of programmes but, most importantly, by the novelty of North Sotho broadcasting on mass radio by native speakers of the language. And finally, the founding of Radio Bantu created opportunities for upward mobility for black announcers, despite the racism they endured at the workplace. For writers and producers, radio became an outlet for intellectual skills that could not easily be employed elsewhere. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

384 Maile, Simon

The influence of politics on the formulation and implementation of national policies on education in South Africa from 1953 to the present / Simon Maile - In: *New Contree*: (2006), no. 52, p. 67-85.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; educational policy.

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South Africa's Bantu Education Act No. 47 of 1953 exemplifies the influence of politics on the formulation and implementation of education policy. The Act was a means to enforce separate development in education. It had a conserving drive and was concerned with preserving the status quo and Afrikaner power. The progressive or creative drive emanating from the general resistance to apartheid succeeded in taking power in 1994. The advent of democracy does not mean that voices of dissent no longer exist. The policy formulation process now involves all parties. The legislative process comprises a number of steps, which may begin with a discussion document, or Green Paper, followed by a more refined discussion document, or White Paper, and then the drafting of a Bill and its introduction in parliament, where it can be passed or rejected. Policy is implemented by the public service or statutory bodies. Perfect implementation of education policy may be unattainable due to a variety of reasons, including availability of the required combination of resources, agreement on objectives, communication and coordination, and validity of the policy's underlying cause-effect relationship. Note, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

385 Maistry, Suriamurthee M.

Building communities of practice for the continuing professional development of history teachers : insights from the TEMS project / Suriamurthee M. Maistry - In: *New Contree*: (2007), no. 54, p. 53-71 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; history education; teacher education; lifelong education.

The peculiar demands of teaching history in postapartheid South Africa necessitate the creation of "safe spaces" for teachers of history to engage with the new discourse in history education. Communities of practice as espoused by E. Wenger (1998) offers a useful theoretical approach for continuing professional development of teachers of history, especially in view of the restricted support which history teachers receive from the Provincial Departments of Education. Drawing on experiences gained from the Teaching Economic and Management Sciences (TEMS) teacher development project, the present author offers insights for the development of communities of practice for teachers of history. The TEMS project took place in the greater Durban area of KwaZulu-Natal. It explored the nature of teacher learning in a community of practice in the context of curriculum change. In this particular case the community of practice was a structure conceived by a group of interested teachers eager to support each other in the absence of support from the Department of Education. The author concludes that a community of practice framework has tremendous potential for teacher learning in a South African education context characterized by the marked absence of formal or "official" teacher development programmes in areas of need. Ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

386 Marx, Lesley

'You can't go home again' : from Karel Schoeman's 'Na die geliefde land' to Jason Xenopoulos's 'Promised Land' / Lesley Marx - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2008), vol. 25, no. 2, p. 20-31.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; novels; cinema; translation.

This article examines the changes rung on Karel Schoeman's novel 'Na die geliefde land' (1972) by the 2003 film adaptation 'Promised Land', directed by Jason Xenopoulos. Schoeman's novel was first translated into English in 1978 and then into film, a transformation of medium that would radically alter its meanings. The crucial effects and demands of the medium of film as well as the historical moment of production are taken into account to conclude that the filmic updating of the novel is interesting, finally, for its use of its source material as a vehicle for commenting on postapartheid South Africa and the world of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission hearings, rather than as an exploration of how Schoeman's play with exilic consciousness might be brought to screen. Bibliogr., filmogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

387 Mavhunga, Clapperton

Transfrontier talk, cordon politics : the early history of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park in Southern Africa, 1925-1940 / Clapperton Mavhunga, Marja Spierenburg - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 715-735 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; South Africa; Zimbabwe; national parks and reserves; environmental policy; international relations; 1900-1999.

This article explores the early history of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP). In 1927, a year after the Kruger National Park was created, authorities from the Union of South Africa approached their Portuguese counterparts to request that a similar reservation be created on the Mozambican side of the border contiguous to Kruger. Similar requests were made to and by Southern Rhodesian (now Zimbabwe) authorities. This article describes the tensions and conflicts surrounding these early proposals for transboundary conservation, highlighting differences in perceptions of the benefits and risks associated with transfrontier projects, and continuities with the conflicts characterizing the GLTP today. In Southern Rhodesia, the plans were embraced by businessmen as a wildlife-based tourism initiative and conservation was justified through its revenue-generating potential. Yet influential players in Rhodesia and Mozambique undermined the proposals as they felt the plan was a risky gamble that could jeopardize cattle ranching. Fears of cattle disease spreading through the transboundary wilderness area put a stop to the initiative, until its revival in the late 1990s. The demise of the early plans was also influenced by Portuguese colonial authorities' interpretation of transboundary conservation as a guise for South African territorial expansion. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

388 Mazibuko, Sibonginkosi

Social functions of natural resources in the Tembe area of Maputaland, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa / Sibonginkosi Mazibuko - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 61-88 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; livelihoods; natural resources; national parks and reserves.

The people living adjacent to the Tembe Elephant Park in Maputaland, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, are highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. The high unemployment levels in the area mean that people need to engage in multiple activities to diversify risks. The present study, which is based on research conducted in 2004-2005, considers the livelihood strategies of the people of Tembe, particularly focusing on the manner in which they relate to and use the natural resources at their disposal. The specific objectives are to understand and provide key information about the availability of resources; to quantify current levels of benefit that communities get from natural resources; and to track the flow of products and the level of benefit from inputs through to consumption. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

389 McNeill, Fraser G.

'Condoms cause AIDS': poison, prevention and denial in Venda, South Africa / Fraser G. McNeill - In: *African Affairs*: (2009), vol. 108, no. 432, p. 353-370.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; AIDS; Venda; popular beliefs; death.

This article presents a critique of the position that South Africans are engaged in a process of collective HIV/AIDS denial. Ex-President Mbeki's well-documented belief that HIV does not lead to AIDS, and that South Africans are not dying of AIDS-related disease, has been used by academics and journalists to explain the widespread public silence around the pandemic. The article argues that the complex social processes employed to create and maintain the avoidance of open conversation around HIV/AIDS are rooted, not in Mbeki's denialism, but rather in conventions through which causes of death can, and cannot, be spoken about. Through case studies of poisonings and public performances by HIV/AIDS educators in Venda, the article demonstrates that by invoking public silence and coded language, 'degrees of separation' are constructed that create social distance between individuals and the unnatural cause of another's death. Far from a collective denial, acts of public silence and obfuscation should be read as protestations of innocence: attempts to drive a wedge between open, public knowledge of death and potential implication in the increasing number of AIDS-related fatalities. HIV/AIDS prevention policies based on inadequate understandings of this wider context have given rise to the social construction of peer educators - and condoms as their central symbol of prevention - as vectors of the virus. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

390 Mhlanga, Brilliant

The community in community radio: a case study of XK FM, interrogating issues of community participation, governance, and control / Brilliant Mhlanga - In: *Ecquid novi*: (2009), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 58-72.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; radio; minority groups; Khoisan languages; media policy.

This article provides a critical analysis of XK FM, established in 2000 as a community radio station for the !Xû and Khwe (Khoisan) ethnic communities in Platfontein, South Africa. It presents a case study of a decentralized public service broadcaster. Various political undercurrents and factors are examined, including the refusal to accept the two groups as separate ethnic communities and the anomalous creation of XK FM as a community radio station under the auspices of the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC). The article concludes that XK FM is not a community radio station in the strict sense, but is an extension of the SABC in a decentralized version of the public broadcaster. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

391 Minnaar, Anthony

Gold mining in Zululand / Anthony Minnaar - In: *New Contree*: (2006), no. 51, p. 55-86.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zululand; gold mining.

From the mid-1880s onwards, such is the geological nature of the Zululand region of present-day KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, that rich pockets of gold were constantly being discovered. At regular intervals various "gold strikes" would spark off great excitement and lead to a gold rush, which usually turned out to be short lived. The first of these Zululand gold rushes took place in 1886 at Mfongosi. Despite its failure, and the loss by speculators of large sums of money on machinery and costly operations at the Nondweni and Denny-Dalton goldfields, gold prospecting in Zululand continued, at varying paces of frenzy, almost unabated for more than fifty years. Within the context of power politics, particularly in the lead up to the Second Anglo-Boer War, the Natal colonial government encouraged mining exploration activities in the whole colony of Natal, including the Zululand region, in the wishful hope of becoming an alternative to the Witwatersrand for profitable gold mining. However, while a number of small operations remained reasonably payable over a number of years and some gold mines struck extremely rich pockets, a reef rivalling that at the Witwatersrand was not discovered. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

392 Mkhize, Nomalanga

Nicholas Gcaleka and the search for Hints'a's skull / Nomalanga Mkhize - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 211-221.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; traditional rulers; Xhosa; historiography; body.

In early 1996, Nicholas Gcaleka, a self-styled traditional leader and healer from the Eastern Cape, set off on a 'dream-led' mission to the United Kingdom to recover a skull he claimed belonged to the nineteenth-century Xhosa king Hintsá. Gcaleka's claims were contested by members of the Xhosa Royal House who denounced him as a fraudster and charlatan. Subsequently, forensic tests proved that the skull he brought back was most likely that of a middle-aged European woman. This article argues that the contestation over the evidentiary methods employed to ascertain the identity of the skull was really a contestation over the paradigms and idioms informing the narration of history in the postapartheid South African public domain. Epistemological claims were disputed; physical evidence was produced and tested; oral tradition and archives were re-engaged. Yet elite institutions - the Xhosa Royal House and the scientific establishment - were considered neither credible nor authoritative by Gcaleka's supporters. Suppressed narratives and interpretations from the social and political margins surfaced and clamoured for equal representation in the pursuit of the historical truth about the fate of Hintsá's head. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

393 Mokoena, Hlonipha

An assembly of readers: Magera Fuze and his 'Ilanga lase Natal' readers / Hlonipha Mokoena - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 595-607.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Natal; intellectuals; literacy; Zulu; religious conversion; Christianity; 1850-1899; 1900-1909; 1910-1919.

The case of Magera Magwaza Fuze (c. 1840-1922) is about the problem of the introduction of writing in nineteenth-century colonial Natal (South Africa) by missionaries. The relative 'success' of this missionary endeavour appeared in the small and growing number of converts to Christianity who were literate and therefore no longer confined to an oral culture only. By the end of the nineteenth century, observers could identify an incipient 'class' of educated and literate Africans, 'amakholwa' ('believers'). Fuze was one of these literati: an aspirant 'kholwa' intellectual, he was a printer by profession and an assistant to the controversial John William Colenso, the Bishop of Natal. In the early twentieth century he was a columnist for the Zulu-English newspaper 'Ilanga lase Natal' and authored the book 'Abantu Abamnyama Lapa Bavela Ngakona' ('The Black People and Whence They Came'). This article considers how Fuze and his 'kholwa' contemporaries debated the meaning of reading and writing in the pages of 'Ilanga lase Natal', contested the symbolic and cultural values associated with the written word as a technology and as an artefact, and in the process created, or perhaps failed to create, a public sphere in which they imagined, and wrote about, themselves as an assembly of readers. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

394 Moll, Johan C.

Drie Suid-Afrikaanse provinsies kry 'n Afrika aanskyn : die motiewe vir en proses van naamsverandering van Gauteng, Limpopo, en Mpumalanga ('n koerantstudie) / Johan C. Moll - In: *New Contree*: (2006), no. 52, p. 127-145.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; place names.

After coming to power in South Africa, changing place names was one strategy that the ANC could use in order to break with the cultural dominance of the whites and regain self-respect. Name changing started at the top through changing the names of those provinces that strongly reminded of the colonial past. Apart from restoring self-respect, the most important motive for name changes was the need to show that the new incumbents could use their recently acquired power to demonstrate the legitimacy of their rule over a specific geographical area. These motives are analysed, as well as the processes which were set in motion to change the names of three provinces: Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) became Gauteng, North Transvaal became Limpopo, and East Transvaal became Mpumalanga. The processes included public debates and meetings, and the use of modern communication techniques. They were revealing of the new collective values of a truly democratized society, and demonstrated that the new regime was legitimate and in possession of the necessary instruments of power needed for transformation. Ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

395 Möller, Pieter

Die ATKV as kultuurorganisasie binne 'n veranderende Suider-Afrikaanse samelewing / Pieter Möller - In: *New Contree*: (2006), no. 51, p. 153-171 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Afrikaners; associations.

The Afrikaanse Taal en Kultuur Vereeniging (ATKV), founded in Cape Town on 19 August 1930, aims at developing Afrikaner culture and language. Its role has changed considerably after the transformation of South Africa into a multiracial democracy in 1994. The article pays specific attention to the role that the ATKV currently plays. It considers the organization's change of focus, management and attitude within the new political dispensation. It discusses whether the organization is succeeding in enhancing, deepening and expanding Afrikaner culture and whether it is modern and dynamic. Some of the projects hosted by the ATKV are evaluated to indicate in what measure the ATKV reaches out to other cultures and its influence on the broader society. The author demonstrates that the ATKV's activities are aimed at achieving its goals with drive and creativity. It plays a critical role that will benefit the broader South African society in the 21st century. Notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

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396 Moodie, T. Dunbar

Managing the 1987 mine workers' strike / T. Dunbar Moodie - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 45-64.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; strikes; 1987; labour relations; mining companies.

The 1987 mine workers' strike in South Africa was obviously a major confrontation between the National Union of Mineworkers and mine management. This article, however, seeks to demonstrate that divisions within management (especially in the Anglo-American Corporation) had important implications not only for the outcome of the strike but also for the potential for institutionalization on the mines of an industrial relations system based on negotiation rather than confrontation. Disagreement about management styles ran through Anglo-American Corporation from head office down to individual mine managers and their respective industrial relations staffs. While the settlement of the 1987 strike represented a short-term victory for authoritarian mine managements and defeat for the union, in the longer term it kept open the possibility of an industrial relations system with full union participation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

397 Ndlovu-Gatsheni, Sabelo J.

Black republican tradition, nativism and populist politics in South Africa / Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni - In: *Transformation*: (2008), no. 68, p. 53-86.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; populism; national identity; national liberation struggles; race relations; class relations; Blacks; intellectuals.

The formation of the Native Club in 2006 provoked widespread debate across South African society as it was deemed to be heralding black reverse racism in a country that had only recently emerged from the violent and exclusivist system of apartheid. The Native Club was interpreted as a threat to the spirit of "rainbowism" and to current efforts at forging common citizenship for whites and blacks. The main weakness of the current debates on the Native Club and the phenomenon of nativism is the relative absence of historicization and contextualization within broader issues, in particular antinomies in black liberation thought and historical populist imaginations of citizenship and the nation. This article seeks to historicize and contextualize the Native Club and the phenomenon of nativism within the broader politics of contested conceptualizations of the national question and contested definitions of the teleology of the liberation struggle, as well as differing imaginations of the nation and visions of citizenship and democracy. It is only through a grounded and nuanced historical approach that the logic and the dangers of nativism can be understood together with the resurgence of populist politics crystallizing around Jacob Zuma and the broader succession debate currently enveloping South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

398 Nel, E.

Re-thinking spatial inequalities in South Africa : lessons from international experience / E. Nel, C. M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2009), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 141-155.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; regional disparity; development planning.

Questions relating to the causes and responses to spatial inequalities are attracting renewed international focus. Uncertainty exists in South Africa as to appropriate responses to persistent and deep-rooted spatial inequalities in the country. This article analyses international research into patterns and causes of spatial inequality to inform policy debates on addressing spatial inequality in contemporary South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

399 Ngwenya, Themba

Empowering peripheral writing : a case of South African Black English (SABE) / Themba Ngwenya - In: *New Contree*: (2007), no. 53, p. 81-109.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; English language; multilingualism; Blacks.

A South African Black English (SABE) speaker is any fluent speaker/writer of English as a second language whose English competency is at or comparable to higher educational level. SABE, sometimes also called Black South African English, has emerged mainly due to the poor learning and teaching its speakers have received, their group enclosure and cohesiveness, their cultural lifestyle, and politics. Structuralist and communicative approaches describing SABE tend wrongly to assume egalitarian and democratic attitudes towards discourse communities and to disregard the disempowerment and alienation that students who use peripheral writing encounter, thus privileging those who use centre writing. The present study explores how SABE can be utilized as a resource to facilitate learners' acquisition of standard English, while at the same time retaining its uniqueness. The participants, 82 first-year resident students, mostly Setswana speaking, at a historically disadvantaged rural university in the North-West area of Mafikeng, were asked to write a two-hour essay on the merger of the former Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education with the University of North-West into one institution, North West University. Some of the most salient features of the students' SABE were florid language, indirectness, multiple identity and multiple resources, high level of formality, oral narrative, unnecessary repetition and padding, and localized lexis. The author concludes that students who use SABE in their writing can be empowered if their lecturers, and the students themselves, adopt SABE as a means for exploring and creating meaning and, in the end, for accessing standard English. App., ref., sum. in Tswana. [ASC Leiden abstract]

400 Omeje, Kenneth

The ethno-cultural bogey and revival of centrifugal Ibo nationalism in Nigeria / Kenneth Omeje - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 89-110.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; nationalism; ethnicity; separatism; Igbo.

In May 1967, the Ibo-dominated eastern region of Nigeria embarked on a 30-month secessionist campaign to establish an independent State of Biafra. The events surrounding the war saw Ibo nationalism materialize to a historical crescendo. Nonetheless, the Biafra revolt was crushed and defeated. In recent times, Ibo nationalism has tended to revive the Biafra project. This paper explores the revival of centrifugal Ibo nationalism in the context of Nigerian national politics, including the problems and challenges this presents. The upsurge and comeback of centrifugal Ibo nationalism, as the paper demonstrates, constitute events that are by no means isolated. The phenomenon is part of the nexus of micro nationalism and the correlated violence increasingly spawned by institutional dysfunctionality and the failure of the State which, in turn, further complicates efforts at Statebuilding and national development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

401 Oosthuizen, Gerhard J.J.

Die Bahurutshe van die Marico (Ramotshere Moiloa-distrik) : stryd teen blanke oorheersing, 1852-1916 / Gerhard J.J. Oosthuizen - In: *New Contree*: (2007), no. 54, p. 31-49 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Hurutshe; history; colonial administration.

The early history of the Bahurutshe cannot be determined without using a combination of oral tradition, archaeological evidence and written documentation. The Sotho-Tswana moved into the Trans-Vaal area of South Africa in three big migration waves, probably between 1300 and 1500. The Bahurutshe-Bakwena grouping was the last and also the most significant wave. They initially settled in the present Rustenburg-Brits vicinity. By around 1450-1480 the Bahurutshe separated from the Bakwena and gradually settled in the central part of the Marico district. The tense relationships between the white burghers/government and the Bahurutshe in the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (1852-1899) are discussed. This era was marked by the dismantling of the Bahurutshe authority, land issues, native tax, increasing state control and native labour. The article next deals with the participation of the Bahurutshe in the South African War (1899-1902), both on the side of the Boers and on the side of the British. The subsequent period of the Transvaal Crown Colony (1902-1909) was especially marred by labour issues, increased poll taxes and the controversial "dual administration". Lastly, the focus is on the influence which the Native Land Act of 1913 and the 1916 Beaumont Land Commission had on the Bahurutshe. Ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

402 Peltzer, Karl

Levels of ability and functioning of persons living with HIV and AIDS using the WHO DAS II in a South African context / Karl Peltzer & Nancy Phaswana-Mafuya - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 33-53 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; AIDS; physically disabled.

People living with HIV and AIDS are increasingly being recognized as constituents of the disabled community as their physical functioning is adversely affected by opportunistic infections, which ultimately result in disability. Using a sample of 607 persons living with HIV in the Eastern Cape, South Africa, the present study explores the relationships between sociodemographic variables and the domains of ability and functioning of the World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule II (WHODAS-II). Convenience sampling was used to identify participants. The results indicate that 66 percent classified themselves as having AIDS, 48 percent indicated that they were on antiretroviral therapy (ART), and 35 percent reported that they were currently on a disability grant. Specific domains which most affected persons living with HIV included household activities, participation in society and mobility. The disease variables of lower CD4 counts and higher frequency of HIV symptoms were associated with overall disability, while AIDS diagnosis and being on ART were principally not associated with disability. Most sociodemographic variables, including disability grant status, age and marital status, were not associated with overall disability, while lower educational level and not having a flush toilet were associated with higher overall disability. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

403 Perrot, Cécile

L'Afrique du Sud à l'heure de Jacob Zuma : la fin de la nation arc-en-ciel? / sous la dir. de Cécile Perrot, Michel Prum et Thierry Vircoulon. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2009. - 200 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Collection "Racisme et eugénisme") - Met noten.

ISBN 2296099262

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; social conditions; political conditions; race relations; conference papers (form); 2009.

En 1994, en Afrique du Sud, la fin de l'apartheid a porté au pouvoir un gouvernement d'unité nationale formé par les ennemis d'hier et la "nation arc-en-ciel" a pu s'afficher comme une démocratie multiraciale, non discriminatoire et non sexiste, dans un pays soucieux de se réconcilier avec lui-même dans un parcours quasiment téléologique. Au-delà de la politique des symboles, cet ouvrage collectif s'efforce de faire un bilan, quinze ans plus tard, et force est de reconnaître qu'il y a loin du rêve constitutionnel à la réalité sociale. Les communications dont les textes sont réunis ici sont celles d'un séminaire tenu à l'École Normale Supérieure de Cachan le 6 mars 2009. Titres: Le springbok et la mouette: rugby, race et construction nationale en Afrique du Sud (Bernard Cros) - Les

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politiques de discrimination positive sont-elles un vecteur de développement en Afrique du Sud? (Roland Lomme) - De la démocratisation de la réussite à la sélection de l'élite: les disparités régionales, socioéconomiques et "raciales" vues à travers l'histoire du "matric" (senior certificate) en Afrique du Sud (Claude Carpentier) - L'État de la "nouvelle" Afrique du Sud: aspects de l'exercice du pouvoir dans la métropole de Durban (1996-2006) (Guillaume Plougoulm) - Populisme et xénophobie dans 'Welcome to Our Hillbrow' de Phaswane Mpe (Richard Samin) - L'ombre portée de la race: de l'expérience du sida à l'injonction du pardon en Afrique du Sud (Frédéric Le Marcis) - La guerre en temps de paix? Les violences criminelles au Cap (Thibaut Dubarry). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

404 Phiri, Christopher

Urban agriculture as a strategy for poverty alleviation : the case of Buffalo City, South Africa / Christopher Phiri - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 111-138 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban agriculture; urban poverty; poverty reduction; townships.

In South Africa, many urban poor practise urban agriculture to alleviate their poverty. Within the context of the livelihoods framework, this paper explores the extent to which the urban poor in the townships of Mdantsane, Duncan Village and Potsdam (Buffalo City, Eastern Cape, South Africa) are benefiting from participation in urban agriculture. It outlines the dynamics of urban agriculture and the challenges encountered by the urban poor involved in urban agriculture in the former black townships. The paper also explores the manner in which South Africa's post-apartheid government as well as nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are supporting efforts at alleviation of urban poverty through urban agriculture. The paper finds that both men and women participate in urban farming in Buffalo City, and are reaping the rewards of their endeavours. The paper recommends increased participation of the urban poor in agriculture and the creation of more space for the urban poor to practise urban farming in their struggle to alleviate poverty. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

405 Prentki, Tim

Any color of the rainbow - as long as it's gray: dramatic learning spaces in postapartheid South Africa / Tim Prentki - In: *African Studies Review*: (2008), vol. 51, no. 3, p. 91-106.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; theatre; development; politics.

This article addresses the issue of the relationship between contemporary South African politics and the type of socially committed theatre that might be capable of mounting a critique of those politics. The author highlights the contradictions between the aspirations of the Freedom Charter and the realities of subscribing to the neoliberal world order, notably the conditions of IMF loans. His contention is that any theatre form that is seeking cultural intervention must find a way of representing contradiction if it is to remain true to the

experiences of its audiences and its participants. Such a representation can be achieved through a combination of Bertolt Brecht's counterhegemonic strategies and the practical, participatory social analyses of Theatre for Development, which themselves draw upon aspects of the antiapartheid resistance theatre. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

406 Rex, Ralph

Residential desegregation dynamics in the South African city of Bloemfontein / Ralph Rex, Gustav Visser - In: *Urban Forum*: (2009), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 335-361 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; property; neighbourhoods; desegregation; segregation; Blacks.

This paper revisits the city of Bloemfontein more than a decade and a half after the repeal of the Group Areas Act (GAA). The aim is to determine the extent to which apartheid residential property ownership segregation has changed. The scrapping of the GAA saw the movement of black property owners into the city's former white neighbourhoods. Initially, the percentage in this regard was low, starting at 2.3 percent in 1995. Twelve years later desegregation levels in residential property ownership have increased to 11.4 percent. In contrast to 1995, desegregation has now taken place in all the former white group areas. The highest level of residential property ownership desegregation has occurred in neighbourhoods with relatively low municipal valuations and small stands in close proximity to former black township areas. It also transpired that single residential stands, as opposed to sectional title units in more densely developed residential complexes, are preferred by black residential property owners moving into former white group areas. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

407 Richter, Linda M.

Adolescents in the city : material and social living conditions in Johannesburg-Soweto, South Africa / Linda M. Richter ... [et al.] - In: *Urban Forum*: (2009), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 319-334 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban youth; living conditions; social conditions; family.

Urban populations are growing rapidly in developing countries. As a result, challenges to the well-being of adolescents are increasing in priority. This paper describes the material and social living conditions of 5,367 young adolescents in Johannesburg-Soweto, South Africa, in 2002-2003. The majority of children in South Africa's urban hub have adequate access to basic services. However, social conditions are a key concern - lack of financial support by parents; defaulting caregiver roles to grandparents; minimal or no contact with fathers; and poor school performance. Weakened levels of family support in urban environments may negatively impact on adolescent development. In the long term, family systems as well as other social networks and institutions need to be strengthened to improve adolescent outcomes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

408 Rogerson, Christian M.

The turn to 'new regionalism' : South African reflections / Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2009), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 111-140.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; regionalism; towns; physical planning; regional development.

This article analyses critical policy implications for city-regional and national spatial frameworks in South Africa concerning the turn to new regionalism. International debates are reviewed concerning new regionalism, global city regions, the European Spatial Development Perspective and polycentric mega regions. In South Africa, there is a growing policy interest in the writings and implications of new regionalism as a base for rethinking urban and regional development policies. It is argued that the current depth of South African research and debate on issues raised by new regionalism is limited and that strategic planning for the building of Gauteng as a globally competitive city region is the most significant imprint of new regionalism on the South African policy landscape. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

409 Roos, Neil

The springbok and the skunk: war veterans and the politics of whiteness in South Africa during the 1940s and 1950s / Neil Roos - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 643-661.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; veterans; Whites; group identity; social conditions; apartheid; World War II.

This article draws on oral and written sources to explore the wartime and post-war experiences of white South African men who volunteered to serve in the Second World War. By examining the meaning of war service for these men, it argues that their history offers a critical perspective of the production of popular whiteness in mid-twentieth-century South Africa. The act of volunteering created a sense of entitlement among these men and, for them, the Allied war objective of 'social justice' converged around their hopes for 'homes fit for heroes' - an ideal loaded with a range of assumptions about race, class and gender. During the war, the Springbok Legion, a type of 'trade union of the ranks', attracted a substantial membership of white male soldiers although, by the end of the war, most were alienated by its increasingly radical politics. After the war, there was widespread disappointment and 'restlessness' among volunteers, which helped to consolidate their identity as 'comrades'. However, after the advent of the National Party government in 1948, veterans realized that they would have to stake their claim to the privileges of apartheid society, not as heroes who had served their country, but as white men. War service remained a crucial part of their identity, and many joined the Memorable Order of Tin Hats (MOTH), a veterans' movement that represented a 'political' response to a party political

culture that failed to appreciate their service. The article argues that the MOTH helps to explain how white veterans negotiated the shift from segregation to apartheid, and suggests that we need to look beyond the political realm for insight into ways that whiteness was reproduced and its dominant forms 'contested'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

410 Roos, Vera

'n Oorsigartikel oor tipes gesinsrituele en die simboliese betekenis daarvan vir jong volwassenes = A review article on types of family rituals and their symbolic meanings for young adults / Vera Roos & Esmé Van Rensburg - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 4, p. 477-492 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; family; rituals.

Gesinsrituele speel 'n rol in die vestiging van toeganklike gesinsverhoudings. Dit fasiliteer die ontwikkeling van gesinslede se identiteit en hul geborgenheid. Die doel van hierdie artikel is om vas te stel watter verskillende tipes rituele voorkom by die gesinne van jong volwassenes in Suid-Afrika asook wat die simboliese betekenis van gesinsrituele is. Die navorsing het plaasgevind by 'n tersiêre instelling wat tradisioneel as 'n Christelike Universiteit, maar tans as 'n waardegedrewe instelling beskryf word. Jong volwassenes tussen 19 en 22 jaar is gevra om aan te dui watter tipe rituele in hulle gesinne van oorsprong voorkom. Geskrewe data is ingesamel en 'n kwantitatiewe metode van data-ontleding is gebruik om die data te analiseer. Die bevindinge het aangedui dat godsdienstige aktiwiteite, gesinsetes, jaarlikse herdenkings, televisie en gesinsuitstappies as tipiese rituele geïdentifiseer is. Gesinsrituele verbind verskillende generasies met mekaar, bou verhoudings, en dien as ondersteuning vir mekaar. Waar gesinsrituele ontbreek het, is beskrywings gekenmerk deur vyandige en meganistiese interpersoonlike kontak en min emosionele inhoud is opgemerk. Hierdie afwesigheid van emosionele inhoud was veral opvallend in gesinstrukture wat gekenmerk is deur verandering, soos egskeiding. Bronnelys, samev. in Afrikaans en Engels. [Samevatting uit tydskrif]

411 Schweitzer, Erwin

How black farm workers become land and business owners: actors, resources, contexts and outcomes of black empowerment projects in the South African wine industry / Erwin Schweitzer - In: *Stichproben*: (2008), Jg. 8, Nr. 15, S. 31-53.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; empowerment; agricultural workers; Blacks; wine.

Since the dawn of democracy in 1994, the South African wine industry has been characterized by profound economic and political changes as well as continuities with its past, rooted in slavery, apartheid and paternalism. In this context Black farm workers, whose labour built the foundation of a prosperous agricultural industry, still belong to the

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most marginalized groups in postapartheid society. A number of State and non-State actors, however, attempt to improve the economic and social positions of farm workers in South Africa. This paper deals with one type of initiatives that aim to accomplish this goal, viz. Black Empowerment projects, which are based on partnerships between White farmers, farm worker communities and complex networks of actors, ranging from State agencies to NGOs, international organizations, businesses and private individuals. The mobilization of these actors and their resources allows farm workers to become land and business owners and in the process to acquire other economic, educational and symbolic benefits. While these projects demonstrate how marginalized Black farm workers can become farmers, they also show a series of shortcomings - first and foremost that the 'new Black farmers' do not obtain real autonomy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

412 Seekings, Jeremy

Deserving individuals and groups : the post-apartheid State's justification of the shape of South Africa's system of social assistance / Jeremy Seekings - In: *Transformation: (2008)*, no. 68, p. 28-52 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; social security; social justice; jurisprudence.

The Constitution of South Africa charges the government with the progressive realization of the right of impoverished citizens to income security. In practice, this means that the government must have a reasonable defence of the current size and shape of its social assistance and social insurance programmes. Legal challenges have forced the State into providing such a defence of its social assistance programmes. In summary, the State justifies the current size and shape of this system primarily on the grounds that the State is targeting its scarce resources on the most "disadvantaged" groups, where disadvantage is defined in terms of past opportunity, not of current need. In this view, the social assistance system should help those groups of people who had fewest opportunities to provide for themselves. This argument entails a new version of the distinction between "deserving" and "undeserving" poor. The State's application of this argument in recent court papers is flawed empirically, but in making the argument the State has provided a basis for constructive debate on the shape of the welfare State. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

413 Shell, Robert

Madrasahs and Moravians : Muslim educational institutions in the Cape colony, 1792 to 1910 / Robert Shell - In: *New Contree: (2006)*, no. 51, p. 101-113 : foto's, graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; The Cape; Islamic education; 1800-1899.

The vigorous revival of Christian missionary activity in the Cape colony (South Africa) after 1792 with the return of the Moravians and the arrival of the London Missionary Society had little effect on Cape Town Muslims. By 1793 the Dorp Street school (madrasah) had been established. By then, many of the male slaves and the free black population in Cape Town were securely Muslim. The success of the Cape Town Muslim clerisy owed much to the schools the imams established in the colonial ports and some inland towns during the nineteenth century. In academic discussions of the "first" or "oldest" school in South Africa only European schools are mentioned. The Cape madrasahs of the 1820s are overlooked. This article describes the madrasahs and Muslim education in the Cape colony in the nineteenth century. Notes, ref., sum. in Arabic and English. [Journal abstract]

414 Singh, Shanta

Alternatives to imprisonment in South Africa : a historical perspective, 1980s to present / Shanta Singh - In: *New Contree*: (2007), no. 53, p. 111-134.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; imprisonment; punishment; offenders.

Faced with an ever-increasing number of offenders being held in severely overcrowded prisons South Africa has, since the early 1990s, been investigating alternative methods of punishment and criminal justice. Innovative programmes utilizing community approaches to corrections as alternatives to incarceration, and as a means of facilitating reintegration of the offender into the community following release from an institution, can be more successful and less costly to society. Alternative sanctions include many different initiatives, such as victim-offender reconciliation programmes, restitution and compensation, day fines, community service, electronic monitoring, intensive supervision programmes and boot camps. The author deals in turn with the historical development of community service in South Africa, the purpose of imprisonment, the search for alternatives, community corrections and the cost implications, the purpose of community-based alternatives (or intermediate sanctions) and whether community service sentencing can be seen as a punishment, and official alternative sentences (community-based sentences, correctional supervision, fines, suspension of sentences, postponement of sentences, compensation, diversion). Ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

415 Singh, Shanta

Overcrowding in South African prisons : the reality in the 21st century / Shanta Singh - In: *New Contree*: (2006), no. 51, p. 173-201 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; prisons; imprisonment.

Prisons in South Africa are grossly overcrowded. This has a negative impact on humane detention and service delivery to prisoners. Given the crisis created by overcrowding, the question arises as to whether correctional institutions can still operate their mission

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statement under these conditions, or whether alternatives to imprisonment should be explored in earnest. The article looks at overcrowding in South African prisons and its implications, public opinion regarding imprisonment, imprisonment as a form of punishment, its advantages, disadvantages, consequences and effect on family life, and measures to control prison overpopulation. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

416 Sitas, Ari

The road to Polokwane? : politics and populism in KwaZulu-Natal / Ari Sitas - In: *Transformation*: (2008), no. 68, p. 87-98.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; populism; Zulu; African National Congress.

There is a sense in the popular imagination that there is something different, unsubordinate and robust about KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa). However, the much publicized Zulu-ness is not so much a primordial uniqueness as a new construction, coinciding with the unfolding political drama in the province, which is about the ANC emerging as a clear winner through the ballot box. At local level a grassroots populism has been growing, capturing grassroots discontent and resentment at the simultaneous growth of opportunities and inequality. The emergent populism involves a clear shift in language from the popular-democratic past to populism with serious authoritarian undertones. This shift in language is not due to a primordial return to "traditionalism" but rather a direct consequence of rapid democratization and a dramatic horizontal spread of the mass base of the ANC in the province concomitant with the new Local Authority legislation, the loss of sway of popular-democratic and socialist leaderships in the spaces created, and the absence of a "corps of cadres" who can "stay the course". There is intense competition for votes and access by the ANC and Inkatha, punctuated by rising greed and need. African working class people are responding to a social crisis unfolding around them by "uploading" hope and leadership to an "authoritative other". Jacob Zuma has stepped into that role as if his entire life was designed for it. [ASC Leiden abstract]

417 Steyn, Jean

Donkerder skakerings van blou = Darker shades of blue / Jean Steyn - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 4, p. 412-438 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; police; values.

South Africa's 1996 Constitution made provision for the establishment of a National Police Service that is transparent, accountable, representative, legitimate and impartial. The Constitution implicitly prescribes community policing as the style of policing to be adopted by the South African Police Service (SAPS) as a vehicle to improve police-community relations and enhance delivery to all citizens. For change in the policing style to be effective the ideology must be supported by the life and world view within the police culture. This

article reports on a preliminary investigation into the presence or absence of deviant police culture themes (solidarity, isolation, cynicism) that go against the grain of the principles of community-oriented policing. The investigation was conducted among SAPS recruits entering basic police training in January 2005 and it documented changes that may have occurred in their attitudes over the six-month basic training period and the subsequent six months of field training. The research found significant evidence that the SAPS is recruiting newcomers whose attitudes conform to a police culture of solidarity, isolation and cynicism. The SAPS basic training generally only serves to maintain or strengthen these attitudes. Bibliogr., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

418 Tempelhoff, Elise

Water procurement and the environment : a comparative history of South Africa's Nandoni and De Hoop dams 1994-2007 / Elise Tempelhoff, Johann W.N. Tempelhoff - In: *New Contree*: (2007), no. 53, p. 31-53.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; dams; water management.

Large dam construction projects need to find a balance between the impact on the natural environment and local populations. The De Hoop dam project in the catchment of the Olifants River in Gauteng and Mpumalanga, and the Nandoni dam project in the Luvuvhu River catchment, both form part of the larger Limpopo River catchment and have an effect on the water supply from feeder rivers into the Kruger National Park. Both projects are in rural regions where impoverished communities stand a chance to benefit from the developments. Besides these similarities there are a number of clear differences. In the case of the Nandoni dam there was comprehensive consultation, in particular with the affected communities. This was not the case with the De Hoop dam at the outset. The Nandoni dam was from the outset intended for community development purposes, while a substantial part of the proposed De Hoop project is intended for platinum mining. The De Hoop project has been accompanied by problems and controversies, while the the Nandoni dam project was popular from the start. The two projects illustrate the need for integrated resource management of rivers in order to serve the interests of a major nature reserve (Kruger National Park), as well as to work in the interests of development and the eradication of poverty in rural South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

419 Thompson, Lisa

Public participation on dam building in South Africa: a case study of the Berg Water Project / Lisa Thompson - In: *Transformation*: (2008), no. 68, p. 1-27.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; water management; water shortage; dams; popular participation; action groups.

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This paper examines the participatory processes which led to the building of the Berg River Dam in South Africa's Western Cape province. The government-led formal participatory processes stand in contrast to the mobilization of environmental activists against the building of the dam. In this case, the creation of formal participatory forums both subverted and neutralized resistance of the environmental movement and civil society against the building of the dam, largely through the mobilization of policy discourses on water "scarcity". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

420 Trotter, Henry

Soliciting sailors: the temporal dynamics of dockside prostitution in Durban and Cape Town / Henry Trotter - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 699-713.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; prostitution; seamen.

Two distinct temporal regimes define sailors' experiences in South Africa: the rapid turnaround cycle of Durban's container ship sector and the slower turnaround cycle of Cape Town's deep sea trawling sector. This article examines the effects of those temporal regimes on dockside prostitution, particularly how sailors' movements influence prostitutes' solicitation strategies, economic calculations, risk management procedures and investments in learning foreign languages. The article makes three sequentially related arguments: that the time sailors spend in port dictates which solicitation techniques prostitutes use; that these techniques determine how culture is transmitted between the two parties; and that the style of cultural transmission affects how prostitutes and their communities receive the sailors' cultures. The article concludes by considering the cultural legacies of these dockside engagements. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

421 Turok, Ivan

Reshaping cities, rebuilding nations : the role of national urban policies / Ivan Turok, Susan Parnell - In: *Urban Forum*: (2009), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 157-174.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban development; government policy.

The challenges of rapid urbanization in large parts of Africa are beyond the capacity of local government to manage. This paper explores the arguments for a national urban policy to complement local strategies, reflecting the unique power of the central State and the special circumstances of cities. With appropriate support, urbanization could become a more positive force for economic and human development. Recent experience in South Africa illustrates some of the difficulties and possibilities for agreeing a systematic approach to planning and managing urban growth and transformation. Key stakeholders in the policy process have focused on urban poverty as an immediate priority and broadened the traditional economic argument for nations targeting cities to spell out a long-term environmental and economic development agenda. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

422 Twala, Chitja M.

"This was no election, it was a census" : the IEC declaration of the April 1994 general election as free and fair in South Africa: a complex process? / Chitja M. Twala - In: *New Contree*: (2006), no. 51, p. 87-100.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; elections; 2004; legitimacy.

The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) of South Africa was faced with the mammoth task of deciding on the legitimacy of the first non-racial democratic elections in April 1994. Once the IEC pronounced the elections "free and fair", no other body in the country had the legal power to challenge or overturn it. Despite all the muddles, irregularities and intimidation experienced during the electioneering and election period, the IEC declared the elections free and fair. The author dissects the IEC's predicament and discusses the various criticisms of the IEC declaration. He notes that the phrase "free and fair" is complex and cannot denote compliance with a fixed, universal standard of electoral competition as no such standard exists. Moreover, the complexity of the electoral process makes the notion of any simple formula unrealistic. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

423 Van Eeden, Elize S.

An historical assessment of NGO efficiency in progressing towards a sustainable environmental heritage focus, with as case study the Wonderfontein Spruit catchment, Gauteng / Elize S. Van Eeden - In: *New Contree*: (2007), no. 53, p. 55-78.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; pollution; NGO.

The current disastrous environmental status of the Wonderfontein Spruit catchment area in the Merafong municipal area of South Africa, formerly part of the Gatsrand ward in the Potchefstroom district, is a micro-example of ecological ignorance. The article focuses on the extent to which NGOs adhered to their organizations' constitutional principles, their own moral attitudes, and the pleas of the community, to address environmental concerns in this area. NGOs, nationally and legally acknowledged, and with an indirect focus on the Wonderfontein Spruit catchment area, are the Chronicle Group, Green Cross, Groundwork, Legal Resource Centre, Pelindaba, Working Group, WESSA, and Earthlife Africa. They have been active mainly since the 1990s, predominantly as individual whistle-blowers, with no special effort to address the actions of those polluting the environment, essentially the gold mining industry. Ways of addressing polluters' actions and environmental issues in general differed from individual to individual and from group to group, contributing to the limited success in consolidating primary environmental stakeholders as the interested or injured parties. Individuals also realized that as long as NGOs rely on the polluter's money

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in one way or another to survive as an organization, it is difficult to act independently. Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

424 Van Eeden, Elize S.

A history of the South African Society for History Teaching in decades of educational transformation, 1986-2007 / Elize S. Van Eeden - In: *New Contree*: (2006), no. 52, p. 87-123 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; history education; professional associations.

After contextualizing history teaching and history teaching associations in South Africa, and outlining broad historiographic and political trends in history teaching, the author narrates in some detail the founding in 1986 of the South African Society for History Teaching (SASHT), its structure, role and impact on the education of history. She browses through 34 editions of the journal 'Yesterday and Today', since 1990 the official voice of the SASHT, and highlights trends or ideological approaches relating specifically to aspects of inclusion, exclusion and non-participation which reflect implications for belonging or not belonging impacting on SASHT activities. App., notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

425 Van Huyssteen, Elsona

Advances in spatial analysis to support a more nuanced reading of the South African space economy / Elsona van Huyssteen ... [et al.] - In: *Urban Forum*: (2009), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 195-214 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; physical planning; settlement patterns; geography.

This paper illustrates how advances in spatial analysis contribute not only to an enhanced understanding of the complex dynamics of social and economic spatial patterns, but also to exploring the implications thereof for development policies. The paper reflects on a set of incremental advances in spatial analysis achieved recently in South Africa, illustrating the value to a project undertaken to inform national urban policy development. The unique challenge of the project was to conduct a more nuanced, national level spatial analysis, moving beyond administrative boundaries, to enable the identifying, describing, and comparing of a range of settlement types in South Africa in terms of key characteristics and functional roles. The paper illustrates how recent advances in spatial analysis have enabled identifying and defining the wide range of densely settled clusters, local towns and service centers, regional service centres, cities, and bigger city-region areas, all forming part of a polycentric network (or backbone) of towns and cities. In conclusion, it is argued that advances in spatially nuanced and relational analysis are not only invaluable in generating a more nuanced understanding of the space economy, but also in enabling commensurate and context-specific investment and policy responses, contributing to development and urban management discourses. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

426 Van Huyssteen, Elsona

South Africa's city regions : a call for contemplation... and action / Elsona van Huyssteen ... [et al.] - In: *Urban Forum*: (2009), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 175-194 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban development; urbanization; urban areas; economic development.

The paper explores and explains the phenomena of city growth and city regions in the South African context. It reflects on the process of urbanization and city region growth in South Africa in an attempt at contributing towards the development of a discourse and analysis that better appreciates city region areas as crucial components of the growth, development and well-being of the nation as a whole, including communities living in rural areas of the country. The paper also raises questions around the increasing challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality, as well as the growing ecological dilemmas that city regions in South Africa are faced by. The paper is based on a study and analysis of quantitative data on urban areas and more specifically 'city regions', aptly called the 'National Spatial Trends Overview (2008)', for the South African Cities Network, the national Department of Provincial and Local Government and The Presidency. The innovative spatial analysis and data platform used enabled the identification and comparative analyses of a wide range of settlements based on their functional urban areas. It is argued that regardless of where on the contentious scale city regions are viewed as positive or negative, they are important for the country as a whole. Taking cognizance of benefits as well as costs of city region areas, the paper concludes that an appreciation for city region planning dynamics will be crucial for the achievement of the South African Government's national developmental goals and objectives. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

427 Van Louw, Trevor

Die behoefte aan 'n multidimensionele benadering tot dissiplineprobleme op skool = The need for a multi-dimensional approach to the problem of discipline in schools / Trevor Van Louw en Yusef Waghid - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 4, p. 467-476.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; schools; discipline.

Hierdie artikel beklemtoon die belangrikheid van behoorlike sosiohistoriese kontekstualisering van dissipline in skole. Die argument wat deur die skrywers ontwikkel is, is dat skole 'n spieëlbeeld is van die samelewings waarin dit voorkom en dat hierdie feit in ag geneem moet word wanneer strategieë vir die hantering van die probleem gekontekstualiseer word. In die Suid-Afrikaanse konteks vra dit vir die erkenning van die impak van eeue van onderdrukking in die koloniale en apartheidsera soos wat dit verband hou met die huidige probleme in die breër samelewing en in skole. Dit word voorts

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geargumenteer dat die komplekse aard van die probleem wat op hierdie wyse blootgelê word, 'n veelfasettige benadering verg waar alle rolspelers (ook dié buite die skool) op 'n geïntegreerde wyse met die skool saamwerk om gepaste strategieë te ontwikkel, implementeer, moniteer en evalueer en om dit na kritiese refleksie aan te pas, sou die omstandighede dit vereis. Bronnelys, samev. in Afrikaans en Engels. [Samevatting uit tydskrif]

428 Visser, Wessel

Afrikaner responses to post-apartheid South Africa : diaspora and the re-negotiation of a cultural identity / Wessel Visser - In: *New Contree*: (2007), no. 54, p. 1-30.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Afrikaners; ethnic identity; diasporas; Afrikaans language.

What is happening to Afrikaner identity, which was constructed and monopolised in a peculiar way under apartheid, in a postapartheid South African society? How do Afrikaners negotiate the new space opened up by the advent of the new political order and how do they create a position for themselves in postapartheid South Africa? Based on an analysis of the discourse and debates as reflected especially in the Afrikaans media and Internet discussion forums, the author investigates two broad notions in which Afrikaner reaction to the changes that have taken place in South Africa is manifested: a disposition towards diaspora and efforts at redefining Afrikaner identity. The focus is on four related issues: an Afrikaner diaspora, the position of Afrikaners in a post-1994 liberal democracy, the Afrikaans language debate, and Afrikaans popular culture and the so-called "De la Rey phenomenon". Notes, ref., sum. in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

429 Wa Kabwe-Segatti, Aurelia

"We offer the whole of Africa here!" : African curio traders and the marketing of a global African image in post-apartheid South African cities / Aurelia Wa Kabwe-Segatti - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 285-308.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Africa; traders; immigrants; tourism; market vendors; crafts; images.

Based on a two-year fieldwork and interviews in and around Johannesburg, this paper contends that the emergence of "African markets" in the post-apartheid urban landscapes filled the niches created by the production of commodified images of South Africa and, by extension, the continent. The analysis focuses on the creative process at work around the identification and multi-layered reading of a "cosmopolitan" African identity by different groups of actors (South African municipal authorities, retail private actors and migrant traders). It tries to show how this process has fulfilled actors' immediate and contrasted needs but has not necessarily led to countering negative clichés on African migration in the long run. It thus tries to make use of the theoretical framework of the notion of ethnic

entrepreneurship in its application to the South African context. The paper documents the practices and activities of the African curio trade in South African cities, the products sold, the trade networks and the imaginaries on which the perceptions of migrants, market managers and municipal councillors rely and in turn continue to fuel. After painting the specific cultural and political context of the South African tourism industry and offering a brief overview of the dissemination of new trade and migration networks towards and within South African cities, the paper finally unpacks the imagery of Africa that is conveyed to South Africans and international publics as well as its genealogy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

430 Wagener, Pieter

Globalisering en 'n verdeelde gemeenskap in Suid-Afrika = Globalisation and a divided community in South Africa / Pieter Wagener - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2008), jg. 48, nr. 4, p. 401-411.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; globalization; Afrikaners.

Die verskil in invloed van globalisering op wit en swart gemeenskappe in Suid-Afrika word betrag vanuit 'n sosio-ekonomiese gesigspunt. Hierdie invloede kan in perspektief gesien word deur te kyk na die hoofperiodes van maatskaplike veranderings in die Westerse wêreld gedurende die afgelope 800 jaar. Die blanke in Suid-Afrika, in besonder die Afrikaner, is erfgename van hierdie veranderings en kon in Afrika tred hou met die globale veranderings van die onlangse verlede. Die swart bevolking, daarenteen, is nou skielik in die globale era gewerp. Met die gevolglike akkulturasie ontwikkel nou voorheen onbekende 'Westerse kwale' soos hartvatsiekte, diabetes and vetsug. Globalisering, met die aggressiewe bemarkingstegnieke van multinasionale maatskappye, tesame met groepsdruk, veroorsaak boonop 'n ongebreidelde skuldilas. Hierdie skuldilas plaas groter druk op werkgewers vir verhoogde salarisse, wat op sy beurt kan lei tot die onttrekking van buitelandse beleggings en toenemende werkloosheid. Hierdie spiraal kan verder lei tot politieke onrus. Bronnelys, note, samev. in Afrikaans en Engels. [Samevatting uit tydskrif]

431 Willemse, Karin

Deaf, gay, HIV positive, and proud: narrating an alternative identity in post-apartheid South Africa / Karin Willemse and Ruth Morgan ; with John Meletse - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2009), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 83-104.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; homosexuality; physically disabled; identity; biography.

This article explores the ways in which John Meletse, a young black man who is an openly gay Deaf activist living with HIV, prioritizes some identities over others when telling about his life. The article is based on interviews with John in 2001, 2005 and 2007, with a focus on the 2005 interviews as this narrative clearly encapsulates his coming of age as a gay

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Deaf person (the capital 'D' indicating a person who identifies as culturally Deaf and uses signed language as a first language). The authors explore the ways in which sexual, gender, and 'disabled' identities intersect in alternative constructions of masculinity. A close reading of parts of John's biographic narrative allows them to show rather than tell how his coming to terms with sexual identity as a process is enacted by telling about his life. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

432 Williams, J. Michael

Legislating 'tradition' in South Africa / J. Michael Williams - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2009), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 191-209.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; chieftaincy; legislation.

This article analyses the debate and passage of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act of 2003. Through an examination of the passage of this Act, it demonstrates how traditional leaders, the ANC-led government, and civil society organizations each imagine the role of 'tradition' and chieftaincy in South Africa and how these different notions were accommodated in the final legislation. After the recognition of traditional leaders in the interim (1993) and final constitutions (1996), there has been a great deal of confusion concerning the responsibilities of traditional leaders in South Africa's new democratic dispensation. This Act sought to clarify this issue. In addition, the Act was meant to 'transform' chieftaincy so that it was consistent with those newly established democratic values and institutions. Despite these goals, the article argues that the Act fails to clarify the precise nature of 'traditional' authority. Instead, the Act formally links chieftaincy with local government institutions and its developmental goals. By doing so, the 'transformation' envisioned in the Act is limited and it has simply codified those informal links that have been developed over the last decade. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

433 Wilson, James R.

Beyond cause and effects in the teaching of history : examining human relevance and importance in the classroom through personal stories / James R. Wilson - In: *New Contree*: (2007), no. 54, p. 101-115.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; history education; pedagogy.

For many people, history classes are synonymous with the encyclopedic memorization of historical knowledge, fixed and embedded in time and place. When teaching history in South Africa it is easy to fall into the trap of disassociating history from the lived situations and contexts that have helped shape a democratic South Africa, of allowing it to become a storehouse of generic knowledge, devoid of the "personal". The author challenges teachers to empower their students and themselves to become agents of history rather than passive

recipients of events. This is congruent with South Africa's Outcomes Based Education Curriculum 2005, which mandates that teachers should be made to "help learners to develop their knowledge as well as their skills, values and attitudes". The use of "narratives" (stories) and "personal voices" in the teaching of history is one technique amongst many that can serve to enhance teaching as a whole. There is also an urgent need for collaboration between educators, students and the community. Every effort should be made to create a pedagogical environment that strives to make the classroom "safe" for the exploration of controversial questions in the midst of biases, deep-seated feelings and vulnerabilities. The argumentation is illustrated with examples from South Africa and the author's own teaching experience in Lesotho. Ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

434 Worden, Nigel

The changing politics of slave heritage in the Western Cape, South Africa / by Nigel Worden - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2009), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 23-40.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; slavery; commemorations; cultural heritage.

Changes that have taken place in the ways in which the slave past has been remembered and commemorated in the Western Cape region of South Africa provide insight into the politics of identity in this locality. During most of the twentieth century, public awareness of slave heritage was well buried, but the ending of apartheid provided a new impetus to acknowledge and memorialize the slave past. This engagement in public history has been a vexed process, reflecting contested concepts of knowledge and the use of heritage as both a resource and a weapon in contemporary South African identity struggles. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

435 Ziervogel, Charlton

Inter-generational occupational mobility amongst blacks in the Mitchell's Plain Magisterial District, Cape Town : evidence from the Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain Survey / Charlton Ziervogel, Owen Crankshaw - In: *Urban Forum*: (2009), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 235-251 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; occupational mobility; social stratification; Blacks; generations; townships.

This study examines inter-generational occupational class mobility amongst blacks (Africans and coloureds) in the Mitchell's Plain Magisterial District in Cape Town, South Africa. The results of the Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain Survey conducted in 2000 serve as the main source of data. The study shows that middle-class occupational origins do not necessarily guarantee the transmission of advantage from one generation to the next. The findings reveal that there is a churning effect at work with respondents experiencing upward occupational class mobility due to the changing occupational structure, which at the same time is counteracted by considerable downward occupational class mobility. This result is

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partly due to the particular class structure of the Mitchell's Plain Magisterial District, which excludes many middle-class black areas and therefore has a more working-class character, and the precarious character of the black middle class, which is concentrated in low-paid nursing and teaching occupations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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MADAGASCAR

436 Gibert, Marie-Pierre

Inspiration triangulaire : musique, tourisme et développement à Madagascar / Marie-Pierre Gibert & Ulrike Hanna Meinhof - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2009), vol. 49, cah. 193/194, p. 227-256.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; Europe; tourism; aid workers; musicians; NGO.

Cet article explore les relations complexes liant musique, tourisme et développement à Madagascar et en Europe. Trois parcours de "développeurs" sont analysés, où se construisent des relations d'échange et de soutien mutuel entre musiciens et organisations humanitaires et dans lesquels le tourisme a tantôt joué le rôle de déclencheur, tantôt au contraire découle de cette rencontre entre membres d'une ONG et artistes. Les auteurs font l'hypothèse que l'arrivée dans le duo développement-tourisme d'une troisième dimension, celle des pratiques culturelles (ici la musique), et plus particulièrement de leurs acteurs, les musiciens, permet de dépasser les incompréhensions entre membres d'une ONG venus d'Europe et les populations malgaches qu'ils sont venus aider. Ce triangle de support mutuel permet de rééquilibrer - en partie au moins - les inégalités inévitablement créées par ces pratiques d'aide à sens unique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

437 Kaufmann, Jeffrey Charles

Greening the Great Red Island : Madagascar in nature and culture / ed. by Jeffrey C. Kaufmann. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2008. - XXII, 335 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., gloss., index, noten.

ISBN 0798301813

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; nature conservation; ecology; national parks and reserves.

The dominant trend in environmental studies has assumed that people ruin the natural environment. The contributors to this collective volume challenge this assumption for its oversimplification. They show how nature and cultures intersect in Madagascar, and how the politics of nature affects Malagasy agency and the poor success of conservation efforts. The first four chapters look at the question of how the conservation sector got so powerful

in Madagascar, as opposed to the weak nation-State, from several points of view: recent conservation history, conservation-biased acculturation, the elitist beneficiaries of conservation and the making of low-wage conservation dependencies. The underlying theme is the way conservation parks and policy attempt to save Madagascar's natural heritage by changing Malagasy cultures. The next six chapters examine how muddled notions of agency contribute to disparate understandings of forests, and attempt to provide some clarity as to who is responsible. The focus is on deforestation in Madagascar's central highlands, landscape change, the erosion of biodiversity, and pastoralist deforestation. The final four chapters deal with the question of how the conservation sector acts with its power, especially in people-park relations. This question is considered through ethnographies of several conservation parks. Contributors: Joanna Durbin, Mary Edwards, Daniel W. Gade, Janice Harper, Alison Jolly, Jeffrey C. Kaufmann, Jørgen Klein, Kaisa Korhonen, Christian A. Kull, Sophie Moreau, Alison Ormsby, Lala Jean Rakotoniaina, Jonah Ratsimbazafy, Bertrand Réau, Michael J. Simsik, Genese Sodikoff, and Sylvestre Tsirahamba. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MAURITIUS

438 Bhowon, Uma

Work-family conflict and satisfaction of married working women in Mauritius / Uma Bhowon, Caroline Ngtsseung, Bekarma Kaajal - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2008), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 11-36 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritius; women workers; married women; job satisfaction; gender roles; family.

Mauritius has undergone tremendous changes in the nature of its work force and family in the last five decades. Industrialization led to changes in the family structure and family roles, with more and more women emerging from homemakers to nationbuilders. This has had important implications for the work-family interface. However, Mauritian society is still predominantly patriarchal, with women carrying a greater responsibility for home and child care. Many women therefore find themselves faced with the dual responsibilities of managing work and family. This study looks at the work-family conflict of married working women and their satisfaction with work and family. A sample of 200 married working women representing middle and lower levels of management from various organizations across Mauritius was selected to respond to a structured interview schedule. Varimax rotated principal component analysis resulted in work-family conflict emerging as a single dimension and satisfaction as two dimensions, that is, satisfaction with work and satisfaction with family. The results of the study show that work-family conflict is significantly and negatively related to both aspects of satisfaction. Where support from spouses is considered significant, it is mostly in terms of career-related emotional support.

This is positively correlated with both aspects of satisfaction, level of success achieved in career and spousal support in household chores. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

439 Flockemann, Miki

Memory, madness and whiteness in Julia Blackburn's 'The Book of Colour' and Rachel Zadok's 'Gem Squash Tokoloshe' / Miki Flockemann - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2008), vol. 25, no. 2, p. 4-19.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritius; South Africa; novels; memory; psychology.

Identifying reciprocities between thematically affiliated texts across geographic and national boundaries has become a typical feature of the transnational turn in literary studies. This is also the focus in this article which applies a 'like-but-unlike' comparative framework to Julia Blackburn's 'The Book of Colour' (1996, set largely in Mauritius) and Rachel Zadok's 'Gem Squash Tokoloshe' (2005, set in South Africa). The claim by Cathy Caruth (1996), that textualizing traumatic memory exposes not only one's own, but also an effaced other's story of trauma, prepares the way for identifying reciprocities in the dissonance between "seeing" and "knowing" exposed here. The article focuses on how fictionalizing memory is entangled with perceptions of madness and "unbelonging", and is interpreted in terms of psychic pathology, as social metaphor and as discursive strategy. An iconography of memory in the South African context, where familiar binaries are both affirmed and unsettled, is read against an Indian Ocean diasporic text's attempt to "step back into the past" in order to make sense of the present; the aim is to expose potentially unfamiliar readings which are made available through the comparative framework. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

440 Gunpath, R.P.

La nécessité d'un cadre légal afin de mieux gérer l'eau en Afrique: le cas de l'île Maurice / par R.P. Gunpath - In: *Penant*: (2009), année 119, no. 869, p. 504-520.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritius; water resources; legislation; jurisprudence.

Le présent article aborde le problème du cadre légal de la gestion de l'eau à l'île Maurice, pays qui a hérité d'un système de droit mixte (tradition du droit romano-germanique et Common Law britannique) et où l'on constate une raréfaction de l'eau douce dans les réservoirs et les nappes phréatiques. On peut se demander s'il existe un lien entre l'eau douce et le droit. La première partie de l'étude traite de la planification légale du droit interne, qui contient les dispositions impératives nécessaires avec un droit d'eau douce. Dans la seconde partie, on voit qu'un droit d'eau douce fait partie des servitudes avec ses règles propres échappant ainsi au contrôle étatique. Notes, réf., rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

441 Seube, Jean-Baptiste

La coexistence des droits dans un même espace économique: l'expérience de l'océan Indien / par Jean-Baptiste Seube - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2009), année 63, no. 3, p. 390-399.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritius; legal pluralism.

Du fait de son histoire, dans le système légal de l'île Maurice coexistent des éléments du droit romano-germanique et des institutions anglo-saxonnes, dont les caractéristiques se sont respectivement édulcorées pour former un droit mixte. Les signes de cette édulcoration réciproque peuvent être trouvés dans deux traits. Le premier est la codification du droit, trait caractéristique des pays de "civil law"; le second est la place de la jurisprudence, trait caractéristique des pays de "Common law". L'anglicisation du droit n'a pas eu raison de la technique de codification. Dans la première partie de l'article, sont distingués le code civil et le code de commerce. Sur le terrain de la jurisprudence (deuxième partie), l'île Maurice offre un réel particularisme: chargés d'appliquer de nombreux textes d'origine française, les magistrats mauriciens se tournent vers la France pour voir quelle interprétation ils y reçoivent. Mais le juge mauricien peut s'en écarter librement lorsque le cas qu'il doit trancher ne correspond pas exactement à l'affaire précédemment jugée par la cour de cassation. Il s'agit donc de concilier la technique anglo-saxonne du précédent et le rôle de la jurisprudence en France. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]