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EDITORIAL POLICY

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

Coverage

African Studies Abstracts Online covers all the leading journals in the field of African studies, together with a number of journals dealing with third world countries and development studies in general. Some 240 journals are systematically scanned. Just over half of these are English-language journals, just under a quarter are French, and most of the rest are German. A few Afrikaans, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese-language journals are also covered. Some 40 per cent of all the journals are published in Africa. Newspapers and weeklies, popular magazines and current affairs bulletins, statistical digests, directories, annual reports and newsletters are, with rare exceptions, not scanned.

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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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

Similar criteria apply in the case of edited works. Those whose individual chapters cover a range of subjects and countries are selected for abstracting and indexing on a chapter-by-chapter basis. Edited works dealing with one theme as it relates to various countries, or with various aspects of the situation in one single country, are abstracted and indexed on a monograph basis. Up to 20 edited works will be included in each issue of *African Studies Abstracts Online*, of which some 5 are abstracted and indexed on a chapter-by-chapter basis.

Contents and arrangement

African Studies Abstracts Online is to be published four times a year. Each issue contains up to 450 titles with abstracts of collective volumes, journal articles and chapters from edited works. Items are numbered sequentially and arranged geographically according to the broad regions of Africa. There is a preliminary general section for entries whose scope extends beyond Africa, followed by a separate section for entries dealing with the continent as a whole. There is also a section for entries dealing with sub-Saharan Africa. Within the broad geographical regions of Northeast, West, West Central, East, Southeast Central and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean islands, entries are arranged by country, and within each country, alphabetically according to author. Entries covering two countries appear twice, once under each country heading. Entries covering three or more countries are generally classified under the relevant regional heading.

Each entry provides the conventional bibliographical information together with an abstract written in the language of the original document. The abstract covers the essentials of the publication in 10-20 lines. It includes a description of subject and purpose, disciplinary approach and nature of the research, and source materials (fieldwork, archives, oral traditions, etc.) and, where applicable, an indication of the time period, as well as specific geographical information such as the names of towns and villages or districts, and the names of persons, languages and ethnic groups. Abstracts of collective volumes detail the subject and author(s) of individual chapters insofar as possible and can often be likened to a table of contents.

Indexes and list of sources

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

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

In addition, each issue of *African Studies Abstracts Online* contains a list of sources covered in that specific issue. The list of books abstracted provides complete bibliographical information on all edited works abstracted and indexed on a chapter-by-chapter basis. The list of periodicals abstracted provides information on title, corporate responsibility, publisher, place of publication and ISSN of all periodicals from which articles have been selected, as well as indicating which issues of the periodical in question have been covered. The list also provides information on current corporate responsibility, publisher and place of publication if these have changed since the journal was first published. A complete list of all periodicals regularly scanned for abstracting is included in the first issue of each volume.

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

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ISBN 0-253-33948-0

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ISBN 0-325-07115-2

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ISBN 2-88247-043-6

Re-aligning government, civil society and the market : new challenges in urban and regional development : essays in honour of G.A. de Bruijne / [I. Baud... et al. (ed.) ; maps: UvA Kaartenmakers]. - Amsterdam : AGIDS, University of Amsterdam, [2001]. - VIII, 532 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met lit. opg.
ISBN 90-76736-05-7

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Vol. 73, no. 1 (2003)

Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente = ISSN 0001-9747. - Roma
A. 57, n. 3 (2002); a. 57, n. 4 (2002)

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Vol. 41, no. 3 (2001); vol. 41, no. 4 (2001)

Africa today = ISSN 0001-9887. - Bloomington, IN
Vol. 49, no. 1 (2001); vol. 49, no. 2 (2001); vol. 49, no. 3 (2002)

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Vol. 102, no. 408 (2003)

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Vol. 9, no. 2 (2002)

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No. 29 (2000)

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Vol. 23, no. 4 (2002)

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Vol. 16 (2000)

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Vol. 16 (1999/2000)

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Vol. 38, no. 2 (2003)

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Vol. 33, no. 3 (2002); vol. 33, no. 4 (2002); vol. 33, no. 5 (2002)

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Development in practice = ISSN 0961-4524. - Abingdon
Vol. 13, no. 1 (2002)

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Vol. 21, no. 2 (2003); vol. 21 no. 3 (2003); vol. 21, no. 4 (2003)

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Vol. 8 (1998)

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No. 68 (2002)

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Vol. 28, no. 2 (2003)

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No. 19 (2000); no. 20 (2001)

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Mass
Vol. 34, no. 3 (2001); vol. 35, no. 1 (2002)

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Vol. 47, no. 1 (2003)

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No. 64 (2002)

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Vol. 40, no. 4 (2002); vol. 41, no. 1 (2003); vol. 41, no. 2 (2003)

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Vol. 32, no. 4 (2002); vol. 33, no. 1 (2003)

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Vol. 63 (2000); vol. 64 (2001)

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Vol. 33, no. 2 (2000)

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Vol. 27, no. 1 (2002)

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Année 58, no. 2995 (2003); année 58, no. 2997 (2003); année 58, no. 3002
(2003); année 58, no. 3004 (2003); année 58, no. 3007 (2003); année 58, no.
3010 (2003); année 58, no. 3011 (2003)

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No. 1 (1998); no. 2 (1999)

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No. 87 (2002); no. 88 (2002)

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No. 163/164 (2001)

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Vol. 33, no. 2 (2002)

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Vol. 29, no. 92 (2002); vol. 29, no. 93/94 (2002)

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No. 18/19 (1995/99)

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Année 56, no. 3 (2002)

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Vol. 8, no. 2 (2001)

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PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

Urban forum = ISSN 1015-3802. - New Brunswick, N.J.
Vol. 13, no. 3 (2002); vol. 14, no. 1 (2003)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 Jolly, Éric

Marcel Griaule, ethnologue: la construction d'une discipline (1925-1956) / Éric Jolly. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2001), t. 71, fasc. 1, p. 149-190.

Marcel Griaule (1898-1956) est sans doute la figure la plus emblématique de la professionnalisation de l'ethnologie française. L'institutionnalisation de l'ethnologie en France se fait à partir de la fondation de l'Institut d'ethnologie de l'université de Paris en 1925. Marcel Griaule sait en outre, entre 1928 et 1935, tisser des liens entre l'ethnologie et le monde des arts, des lettres et des médias pour ancrer la discipline du côté de la culture. Il s'agit, avant-guerre, de la "période documentaire" de l'ethnologie. Le véritable tournant dans les travaux de Griaule date de la mission Niger de 1946, et de la rencontre avec Ogotemmêli, le vieillard dogon et ses révélations "métaphysiques". Griaule centre alors définitivement ses recherches sur la cosmogonie. Le contexte qui a permis ou favorisé ce changement d'orientation dans les travaux de Griaule sur la boucle du Niger est celui de l'après-guerre: la tendance n'est plus à l'inventaire exhaustif des sociétés et des richesses coloniales, matérielles et humaines, mais à la valorisation des cultures, des traditions orales et des mythologies africaines, sur fond de négritude et de libéralisation de la politique coloniale. Pendant toute la durée de sa professionnalisation de 1935 à 1950 environ), l'ethnologie française, à l'instar de Griaule, ne s'embarrasse pas de modèle théorique, mais défend la primauté de la méthode et l'enregistrement des faits, des discours et des représentations. La mort de Griaule, en 1956, survient au moment où cette discipline effectue un virage radical avec l'émergence du courant structuraliste animé par Claude Lévi-Strauss et de l'anthropologie dynamique, fondée par Georges Balandier. Devenue science sociale à part entière, elle s'interroge désormais sur son objet et ses méthodes. Bibliogr. notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

2 Orenes, Cyrielle

La reconstruction identitaire d'une population malgache immigrée / Cyrielle Orenes. - In: *Annuaire des pays de l'océan Indien*: (1999/2000), vol. 16, p. 357-384.

Cet article vise à montrer, à travers le processus d'intégration dans une culture d'accueil (en l'occurrence, la culture de la France métropolitaine), les diverses

caractéristiques identitaires des membres d'une communauté malgache de la région d'Aix-Marseille, et comment les Malgaches modèlent leur culture d'origine pour de fondre dans la culture hôte. L'échantillon des personnes interrogées représente une majorité d'Andriana des Hauts Plateaux appartenant à la classe sociale aisée, traditionnellement attachée au confort, au savoir et aux enseignements occidentaux. L'auteur prend en compte les représentations que les Malgaches se font de Madagascar comme de la France, avec laquelle les rapports peuvent être à double tranchant. L'article comporte trois parties, abordant: l'origine des situations migratoires, les modalités de l'insertion des malgaches immigrés, et le concept d'identité, dans le cadre d'une émigration et d'une intégration conjuguées. Il en ressort une identité nouvelle, composite et unique, et propre à l'histoire de vie de cette population malgache immigrée. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

3 State

State failure, collapse and reconstruction / guest ed.: Jennifer Milliken ; [with contrib. by: Jennifer Milliken... et al.]. - Oxford [etc.] : Blackwell, 2002. - P. 753-1074. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Development and change, ISSN 0012-155X ; vol. 33, no. 5 (Nov. 2002)) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue is devoted to State failure, State collapse and State reconstruction worldwide. It includes chapters of a general nature as well as country studies. General studies also presenting information on Africa include: The challenge to the State in a globalized world (Christopher Clapham); State collapse and fresh starts: some critical reflections (Martin Doornbos); State collapse and its implications for peace-building and reconstruction (Alexandros Yannis); Privatization of security, arms proliferation and the process of State collapse in Africa (Abdel-Fatau Musah); State collapse as business: the role of conflict trade and the emerging control agenda (Neil Cooper); Rebuilding State institutions in collapsed States (Marina Ottaway); and Social reconstruction and the radicalization of development: aid as a relation of global liberal governance (Mark Duffield). One country study is devoted to Nigeria: The politics of insurgency in collapsing States (William Reno). Other country studies discuss Georgia, Afghanistan, Cambodia and East Timor. [ASC Leiden abstract]

AFRICA

GENERAL

4 Adi, Hakim

The African diaspora, 'development' & modern African political theory / Hakim Adi. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 92, p. 237-251.

Those concerned with the study of African political economy and 'development' in Africa have often neglected those ideas that emerged from the African diaspora, while those who study the African diaspora have often been more concerned with issues of 'identity' than with the political future of Africa. This paper argues that for those who are concerned to study anticolonialism, it is difficult to separate the history of Africa and the African diaspora during the colonial period in the early 20th century. Many key anticolonial ideas were developed as much in the diaspora and in the capital cities of Europe, as they were within the African continent. Ideologies such as Pan-Africanism, which developed within the diaspora in general, and Britain in particular, drew from the same 19th-century sources that imposed Eurocentric notions on the ideology of African nationalism. However, such ideologies, as developed by activists from the diaspora, created the basis for alternative strategies not only for the anticolonial struggle but also for a modern African political theory, a necessary requirement for people-centred development in postcolonial African States. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

5 Africa

Africa 2000 : forty years of African studies in Prague / ed. by Luboš Kropáček and Peter Skalník. - Prague : Roman Míšek, 2001. - XIV, 277 p. : fig. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 80-8627717-8

This volume is the result of an international gathering of Africanists held in the Carolinum in Prague on 4-5 December 2000 to celebrate 40 years of African studies in Prague. It is divided into six parts: I. Addresses. II. General problems of Africa and African studies. III. African politics. IV. African sociology, anthropology and archaeology. V. Language and literature. VI. Health. Contributors: Elena Bertoni-Zúbková, Jan K. Coetzee, Patrick Chabal, Apollon B. Davidson, Jarmila Drozdíková, Irina Filatova, Peter Geschiere, Iva Gilbertová, Jiří Hlaváček, Otakar Hulec, Josef Kandert, Philip L. Kilbride, Vladimír Klíma, Luboš Kropáček, Alemayehu Kumsa, Chapurukha M. Kusimba, Isak Niehaus, Viera Pawliková-

Vilhanová, Vladimír Petrinský, Jeannette H. Rascher, Johannes W. Raum, Piet H. Roodt, Vladimír Šerý, Leon Sheleff, Peter Skalník, Bernhard Streck, and Jan Vraný.

6 Africa

Africa beyond 2000 : essays on Africa's political and economic development in the twenty-first century / ed. S.C. Saxena. - Delhi : Kalinga Publications, 2001. - IX, 477 p. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [459]-477. - Met noten.
ISBN 81-8764424-9

This volume considers various political, economic and social issues that African countries will have to address in the 21st century. Contents: Introduction (S.C. Saxena) - The African Renaissance: a triple legacy of skills, values and gender (Ali A. Mazrui) - The African Renaissance: reinventing African identity (Pal Ahluwalia) - Ethnic pluralism and the democratization process in post-Cold War Africa (P. Godfrey Okoth) - Africa and the democratic tradition: into the twenty-first century (Paul Nurse-Bray) - Africa and political stability in the twenty-first century (E. Ike Udogu) - Democracy, good governance and development: Africa's major concerns in the twenty-first century (S.C. Saxena) - Assessing the impact of corruption in Africa: need for accountability in the new era (Okori Uneke) - The future of human rights in sub-Saharan Africa (Joseph Takougang) - Civil wars in Africa (George Klay Kieh, Jr.) - Towards the creation of an African civil-military relations tradition (Rocky Williams) - Africa in the emerging international system (K. Mathews) - Old challenges in a new millennium: prospects for regional cooperation and stability in southern Africa (Roy Jankielsohn) - Striking a balance for mutual renewal: Africa and the United Nations (Paul-Henri Bischoff) - Politico-economic aspects of global liberalization: sub-Saharan Africa's development dilemma (R.R. Ramchandani) - Conclusion (S.C. Saxena).

7 Africa

Africa in the new millennium / Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja... [et al.] ; ed. by Raymond Suttner. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2001. - 52 p. ; 25 cm. - (Discussion paper ; 13) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 91-7106-488-5

Introduced by Raymond Suttner, the following contributions were prepared for a one-day workshop on Africa in the new millennium (Stockholm, May 2001). Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja argues that three contentious issues are particularly relevant for an understanding of the limited achievement and, in some cases,

tragic outcomes of the African quest for democracy. These issues centre on the reluctance of incumbents to leave office, the persistence of ethnicity/the national question, and the problem of poverty, unemployment and social exclusion. In his commentary, Adebayo Olukoshi criticizes Nzongola-Ntalaja for instrumentalizing democracy. His own assessment of the future political prospects of Africa is less pessimistic. Yusuf Bangura explores the contradiction between Africa's high levels of global integration in policy and institutional reforms and marginality in trade, finance, production, communication and macroeconomic outcomes. He argues that strategies for productive engagement with the world system require State capacity for autonomous policymaking, governance reform for political stability and democratization, and social welfare and dialogue. Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa argues that what Africa needs most in this age of globalization is the ability to market itself to the rest of the world.

8 African

African oral literature : functions in contemporary contexts / ed. by Russell H. Kaschula. - Claremont : New Africa Books, 2001. - XXVI, 285 p. : muz., tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.
ISBN 1-919876-07-3

This collective volume, based on a conference at the Centre for African Studies, University of Cape Town, October 1998, analyses how African oral literature relates to media, music, theatre, cinema, medicine, technology, text, gender, religion, power, politics and globalization. Contents: Introduction: oral literature in contemporary contexts (Russell H. Kaschula) - Computer technology and the study of music and prosody: the case of Somali oral performance (John William Johnson) - The songs of Lovemore Majayivana and Ndebele oral literature (Samukele Hadebe) - Oracy and female empowerment in Africa (Austin Bukenya) - Women as 'collectors of treasures': Bessie Head's reconstruction of female identity (Rosemary Townsend) - Traditional education and oral literature: a comparative study of the transmission of moral codes of sexual behaviour in folktales (Sabine Dinslage) - AIDS and girls' initiation in northern Zambia (Anne-Marie Dauphin-Tinturier) - The role of oral literature in Yoruba herbal medical practice (Albert Olawale) - Community-based theatre as oral literature in contemporary Zimbabwe: problems and prospects (Owen Seda) - Ouédraogo and the aesthetics of silence (Lúcia Nagib) - Yoruba Christian video narrative and indigenous imaginations: dialogue or duologue (Obododimma Oha) - The undying presence: orality in contemporary Shona religious ritual (Kennedy C. Chinyowa) - Yebo Goggo: 'formula' or 'catch-phrase'? (Adrian Koopman) - A responsive audience: texture, text and context in Shona folklore (Alec Pongweni)

- Orality: con-textuality and continuity in Nigeria (Ademola O. Dasylva) - Language, truth and rhetoric in the constitution of orality (Graham Furniss) - Social change and local politics: the peasants of Gojjam and their reflections on contemporary issues in Amharic oral poetry (Getie Gelaye) - Orality in worker movements: a case of Lifela (M.I. Mokitimi & L. Phafoli) - 'The two supporting walls of Imbokodo and independence have fallen over': functions of Ndebele verbal art during the time of their unrest (H.C. Groenewald) - Oral histories: the art of the possible (Sean Field) - Orature, popular history and cultural memory in Sesotho (David B. Coplan) - Epilogue (Ruth Finnegan).

9 Agbakwa, Shedrack C.

A path least taken: economic and social rights and the prospects of conflict prevention and peacebuilding in Africa / Shedrack C. Agbakwa. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2003), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 38-64.

A critical appraisal of the dominant conflict prevention and peacebuilding strategies usually deployed in Africa and elsewhere reveals their narrow vision. Despite the Universal Declaration of Human Rights' enunciation of human rights-conflicts nexus; the adoption of conflict prevention as one of the primary purposes of the UN; and several ringing endorsements of the interdependence and indivisibility of all rights, the value of socioeconomic rights in conflict prevention is vastly underappreciated. The human rights component of conflict prevention strategies remains largely unreceptive or inattentive to, and dismissive of, the potential role of socioeconomic rights in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. This article exposes the prevailing trend in conflict prevention literature, policy and practice. It urges a rethink of the narrow focus of extant conflict prevention strategies in order to enlarge the reach and maximize the potential. As a contribution to the rethinking process, it discusses the benefits of socioeconomic rights to conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts and why the non-enforcement of these rights is inimical to these noble efforts. Notes, ref., sum. (p. I) [Journal abstract]

10 Akinboade, O.A.

The dynamics of inflation in South Africa : implications for policy / O.A. Akinboade, E.W. Niedermeier and F.K. Siebrits. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 3, p. 461-484 : graf., tab.

South Africa is trying to reduce its rate of inflation to the level of those of its main trading partners, Germany, Japan, the UK, and the USA. The tempo of price increases is dropping but the continued inflation differentials raise the question of

whether the goal of inflation parity is feasible. The article begins with the measures such as interest rates taken by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) to combat inflation. In doing this the authors distinguish three main determinants of inflation. This is followed by five sections. The first provides background information about trends and inflation and monetary policies in South Africa over the period 1960-1999. After this comes a review of the theoretical and empirical literature on the determinants of inflation. The third section contains the data sources and salient features of the model chosen. This is followed by the results in Section 4. The final section contains a discussion of policy implications. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

11 Ambler, Charles

Mass media and leisure in Africa / by Charles Ambler. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 119-136.

Video dens and theatres have become ubiquitous features on African landscapes, both rural and urban, during the last decade. Imported films, especially action films, dominate the markets, but in West Africa, and in particular in Nigeria and Ghana, substantial industries have emerged that produce films directly on video. This essay identifies a number of the critical questions raised by the explosion of video in contemporary Africa to explore the longer history of mass media as a vehicle for leisure activity. It argues that the historical experience of African audiences, looking for leisure in reading, attending films, listening to the radio, and now watching videos, is that media are subject to appropriation and that the consumption of media has to be understood inside a much broader conception of leisure activity. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

12 Associational

Associational life in African cities : popular responses to the urban crisis / ed. by Arne Tostensen, Inge Tvedten, Mariken Vaa. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2001. - 324 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., gloss., index, noten. ISBN 91-7106-465-6

This book is about the multitude of associations that have emerged in African cities in recent years. In many cases, they are a response to mounting poverty, failing infrastructure and services, and more generally, weak and abdicating urban governments. Some associations are new, in other cases existing organizations are taking on new tasks. Associations may be neighbourhood-based, others may be city-wide and based on professional groupings or a shared ideology or religion. Still others have an ethnic base. After an introductory chapter

by the editors, the sixteen contributions are grouped into the following sections: Coping through informal networks; Religion and identity; Land and housing; Infrastructure and services; Emerging initiatives. Case studies are drawn from Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Swaziland, Nigeria, Malawi, Ghana, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Congo, Egypt, Tanzania, South Africa, Angola and Namibia. Contributors: Jørgen Andreasen, Harri Englund, Bruce Frayne, Katherine V. Gough, Cheikh Gueye, Amin Y. Kamete II, Sarah Karirah Gitau, Ilda Laurenço-Lindell, Robert M. Mhamba, Miranda Miles, Susanna Myllylä, Yomi Oruwari, Wade Pendleton, Akiser Pomuti, Paul Robson, AbdouMaliq Simone, Warren Smit, Gabriel Tati, Colman Titus, Arne Tostensen, Inge Tvedten, Mariken Vaa, Paul W.K. Yankson.

13 Berman, Eric G.

African regional organisations' peace operations : development and challenges / Eric G. Berman. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 33-44.

This paper reviews recent developments among African regional organizations in undertaking peacekeeping operations, as well as in preparing for future missions. It focuses on those that have been the most active: the Organisation of African Unity/African Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the Southern African Development Community. The paper briefly describes and analyses the activities of the French, UK, and US capacity-building programmes designed to develop African peacekeeping capacities. The author then identifies some specific concerns and recommends actions to help meet today's challenges. The paper concludes with a short analysis of African organizations' capacities and proclivities to provide a peacekeeping force for Sudan. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

14 Bernardi, Bernardo

L'Africa e l'antropologia sociale / di Bernardo Bernardi. - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2002), a. 57, n. 3, p. 313-333.

L'anthropologie sociale anglaise s'est en grande partie formée en Afrique par un ensemble de recherches auxquelles se sont consacrés plusieurs maîtres de la discipline. La méthode de recherche, grâce aux diverses enquêtes de terrain, s'est imposée en tant que caractéristique scientifique de l'anthropologie sociale. L'article comporte quelques notes biographiques des chercheurs considérés comme les plus importants dans les différents domaines: Edward E. Evans-Pritchard, Meyer Fortes, Max Herman Gluckman, Jack Goody, Ioan Myrddin

Lewis, Lucy Philip Mair, Audrey I. Richards, Isaac Shapera. Rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien, [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

15 Bhola, H.S.

Reclaiming old heritage for proclaiming future history : the knowledge-for-development debate in African contexts / H.S. Bhola. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 3-21 : fig.

In the context of the overarching processes of globalization, a model including two intersecting dialectics is offered: one between education and development, and another between indigenous and modern knowledge. It is argued that globalization, as we know it, must be reinvented; and the new definition of African development must accept limits to growth while using all the possibilities offered by African imagination, intellect, and existing material endowments. The dialectic between indigenous and modern knowledge will have to be self-consciously and systematically guided to be mutually enriching. Knowledge resulting from the integration of the indigenous and the modern will have to be systematically institutionalized within schools and universities. At the same time, indigenous knowledge must become a dynamic part of social processes of communities through organized classes for adults, first in the mother tongue, and then in the language of politics and the economy in the larger system. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

16 Botte, Roger

Économies trafiquantes et mondialisation: la voie africaine vers le "développement"? / Roger Botte. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2002), no. 88, p. 131-150.

Les activités trafiquantes en Afrique ne sont pas l'expression d'un état d'anomie mais contribuent, à travers des réseaux transnationaux, à son insertion dans les flux de la mondialisation et les relations internationales illicites. En articulant pouvoir politique et économie criminalisée, l'Afrique construit une voie singulière; elle recompose des pratiques héritées du négoce précolonial, des affiliations religieuses endogènes ou des dynamiques lignagières, à travers une nébuleuse de réseaux transnationaux souplement coordonnés, acteurs efficaces de l'intégration du continent dans les relations internationales parallèles. Notes, réf, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 190). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

17 Brooks, Doug

Peacekeeping or pillage? : private military companies in Africa / Doug Brooks, Xavier Renou. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2001. - 23 p. ; 30 cm. - (Occasional papers ; 64) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 0-7983-0143-0

This publication contains two papers: Creating the Renaissance peace: the utilisation of private companies for peacekeeping and peace enforcement activities in Africa (Doug Brooks) and Promoting neo-liberal pillage: private military companies and peace enforcement in Africa (Xavier Renou). Brooks argues that the UN is no longer capable of effective peacekeeping, the developed States are unwilling to do peacekeeping, and the developing nations do not have the money, expertise or political will to do peacekeeping. Private military companies (PMCs) offer a transparent, accountable, effective and affordable answer. Renou criticizes this neoliberal perspective, outlining the detrimental role of PMCs in Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

18 Cilliers, Jakkie

The right intervention : enforcement challenges for the African Union / Jakkie Cilliers & Kathryn Sturman. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 3, p. 29-39.

Sovereignty has often been used to protect leaders at the expense of citizens. The Constitutive Act of the African Union (AU) allows for intervention without the consent of the target state in a way that the OAU system of complete consensus never did. Ensuring that intervention is effective is as important as the decision of when and why to intervene. Sanctions, criminal prosecutions and military interventions are the broad options available to the AU. To be effective, though, the AU will need to agree on how intervention will be authorized and on mechanisms for its implementation. While the AU may have limited resources, not all action is costly. If African leaders speak out against human rights violations whenever they occur and combine this with a small, well-trained regional force, the benefits will far outweigh the costs. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

19 Constitutional

Constitutional legality and political legitimacy in Africa / [African Network for Constitutional Law]. - Gorée : Goree Institute, 2002. - IX, 78 p. ; 24 cm - Met noten.

The Second Symposium of African constitutionalists was held in Gorée, Senegal, on 19-20 November 1999. The symposium addressed issues of constitutional legality and political legitimacy. This volume contains four papers which were presented at the symposium: The concept of legitimacy in the Moroccan (A. Lamghari); Political legitimacy and constitutional legality in Africa: the Ethiopian experience (Aberra Jembere); The rights of the person in Africa through new constitutions (Djibril Ly); Constitutional legality and political legitimacy in the theory of the multinational State in black Africa (Mwayila Tshiyembé). [ASC Leiden abstract]

20 Contemporary

Contemporary Africa / ed. by Toyin Falola. - Durham, NC : Carolina Academic Press, 2003. - XXXIII, 962 p. : ill. ; 26 cm. - (Africa ; vol. 5) - Met bibliogr., index, noten en samenvattingen.
ISBN 0-89089-203-2

This fifth volume in a series of textbooks entitled 'Africa', deals with the challenges, optimism and problems that face modern Africa, notably those of economic underdevelopment and political instability. The contributions are arranged in five parts: 1. Background and social context (Apollós O. Nwauwa on the legacies of colonialism, Christian Jennings on African environments, John Mukum Mbaku on property rights, Saheed A. Adejumo on education, Nimi Wariboko on population, Sylvia Ojukutu-Macauley on health, John Mukum Mbaku on corruption); 2. Politics and administration (Ehiedu E.G. Iweriebor on State and nationbuilding and on African nationalism, Julius O. Adekunle on ethnic conflicts, Onaiwu W. Ogbomo on military regimes, Olufemi Vaughan on community development, Kefa M. Otiso on local governments, D. Olowu on public administration, Bessie House-Soremekun on democratization, J.I. Dibua on the OAU and conflict resolution, Adebayo Oyeade on international relations); 3. The economy (John Mukum Mbaku on the failure of economic development, Chima J. Korieh on sub-Saharan Africa's food crisis and on agriculture, Gloria I. Chuku on women, Alusine Jalloh on business, Nimi Wariboko on management, J.I. Dibua on structural adjustment programmes); 4. Culture and society (Austin Ahanotu on kinship and marriage, Lillian Ashcraft-Eason and L. Djisovi Ikukomi Eason on indigenous religions and philosophies, Julius O. Adekunle on Christianity, Gibril R. Cole on Islam, Nimi Wariboko on urbanization, Steven J. Salm on popular/urban culture, Paul Onovoh on literature, dele jegede on art, Augustine Agwuele on languages); 5. Regional affairs since independence (Akanmu G. Adebayo on West Africa, Edmund Abaka on central Africa, George Ndege on

eastern Africa, Funso Afolayan on southern Africa, Akanmu G. Adebayo on northern Africa).

21 Diagne, Souleymane Bachir

Identity and beyond : rethinking Africanity / Souleymane Bachir Diagne... [et al.]. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2001. - 33 p. ; 25 cm. - (Discussion paper ; 12) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 91-7106-487-7

'Beyond identities - rethinking power in Africa' was the general theme of the biennial Nordic Africa Days organized in October 2001 by the Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala. The present discussion paper contains the plenary presentations by three invited African scholars: Amina Mama, whose "gendered perspective" contrasts with the focus on a particular philosophical approach related to language and identity as presented by Souleymane Bachir Diagne, and Francis B. Nyamnjoh, whose summarizing reflections on identity served to introduce a final panel debate.

22 Dossier

Dossier électricité / enquête et réd.: Christèle Marot. - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2003), année 58, no. 3002, p. 1111-1127 : foto, tab.

En Afrique, 80 pour cent de la population n'a pas accès à l'électricité. La faible densité démographique du continent rend très ardue l'électrification en zone rurale. C'est pourquoi les habitants ont recours à la biomasse, ce qui n'est pas sans effets pour l'environnement. D'ici 2030, la demande en électricité devrait encore augmenter fortement. Celle-ci serait concentrée en ville, réceptacle d'une population en augmentation. Après une interview du directeur de la société Enairgalices et rapporteur du groupe d'experts sur l'énergie renouvelable dans les pays en développement au sein du G8, Jean-Loup Martin, qui prône que c'est dans les zones rurales que les énergies renouvelables peuvent trouver leur place, ce dossier traite des perspectives de la production électrique en Afrique. Près de 47 pour cent de la production électrique découle du charbon. L'avenir repose cependant sur l'hydroélectricité. De nombreux projets voient le jour, portés notamment par les groupements régionaux. Le développement de ces pôles assure ainsi l'interconnexion entre les pays et la prise en charge collective d'infrastructures lourdes. Les grandes compagnies électriques internationales souffrant d'un marché en crise et réduisant leurs investissements en Afrique, la reprise des opérateurs nationaux par le secteur privé étranger semble compromise. Pour le privé, pas question de prendre en charge le financement

des infrastructures. En revanche, le modèle de gestion déléguée semble faire du chemin. Après un entretien avec Jean Jaujay, directeur de la division consultance, ingénierie et gestion d'actifs pour la branche Europe de l'Ouest, Méditerranée et Afrique à Électricité de France, le dossier examine respectivement la situation en Afrique du Sud (Eskom, la compagnie nationale d'électricité, produit plus de la moitié de l'électricité sur le continent), au Kenya et en Afrique du Nord. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

23 Dossier

Dossier investir en Afrique / enquête et réd.: Frédéric Lejeal. - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2003), année 58, no. 3004, p. 1199-1220 : foto, tab.

Seulement 1 pour cent des flux mondiaux d'investissements ont été destinés à l'Afrique en 2002. Ce dossier fait le point sur l'investissement en Afrique. L'année 2002 corrobore sa marginalisation avec des chiffres en baisse significative par rapport à 2001. Mais l'instabilité de l'Afrique, ses contraintes structurelles, ses programmes de privatisation à bout de souffle ne sont pas de bon augure. À défaut d'une demande suffisante sur les marchés domestiques, la décision d'investir en Afrique découle davantage d'une opportunité à saisir, comme une opération de privatisation, la découverte d'un champ pétrolier ou encore l'octroi d'un prêt par un bailleur de fonds. Après une interview de Claude Periou et Étienne Viard de Proparco (Groupe Agence française de développement), le dossier examine les régions et pays où l'on peut investir et dans quels secteurs. À l'exception du secteur minier, peu de secteurs offrent d'opportunités d'investissements durables et rentables sur le continent. Quelques-uns, notamment dans le secteur agro-industriel comme la pêche ou la transformation du bois, émergent cependant depuis quelques années à la faveur d'un soutien actif. D'autres, encore confidentiels, constituent des marchés de niche promis à une expansion certaine. Ensuite le dossier traite de l'amélioration du climat d'affaires, et la responsabilité des pouvoirs publics auxquels il appartient de faire évoluer certaines pratiques clientélistes aux conséquences négatives sur la perception des investisseurs. Les chefs d'entreprise, eux, ont également leur part de responsabilité dans l'image qu'ils renvoient des pratiques du monde des affaires dans leur pays. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

24 Dossier

Dossier privatisation / enquête et réd.: Loïc Rivière. - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2003), année 58, no. 3010, p. 1499-1517 : foto's.

La décennie 1990 a marqué les économies d'Afrique du sceau de la privatisation. Aujourd'hui, alors que l'investissement est en repli sur le continent, le bilan apparaît pour le moins mitigé. Si le mouvement général ne semble pas devoir être remis en cause, la privatisation n'est plus considérée comme la panacée. Ce dossier fait le bilan de la privatisation en Afrique et considère la privatisation tout d'abord du point de vue juridique. Ensuite, il examine le rôle de la SFI (Société financière internationale de la Banque mondiale) comme catalyseur des investissements. Puis la question de la privatisation de l'eau est envisagée; le secteur de l'eau étant emblématique des enjeux qui sous-tendent la privatisation de services collectifs dans les pays en développement. Finalement, le dossier fait le point sur la privatisation dans trois pays issus de trois régions différentes: Nigeria (Afrique de l'Ouest), Afrique du Sud (Afrique australe), et Cameroun (Afrique centrale). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

25 Dossier

Dossier tourisme / Frédéric Lejeal ... [et al.]. - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2003), année 58, no. 3011, p. 1553-1561 : foto's, tab.

Première industrie mondiale, le tourisme traverse une zone de turbulence depuis les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 aux États-Unis. Le secteur, qui a subi de plein fouet la crise du transport aérien, a également dû composer ces derniers mois avec la récession et l'épidémie du Sras. Mais ses capacités de rebond laissent présager le retour d'une forte croissance dès 2004. Les pays phares de l'Afrique en matière de tourisme ont été, eux aussi, la cible d'actes terroristes (Égypte, Kenya, Tanzanie, Algérie, Tunisie, Maroc). À ces événements s'est greffée une chute drastique de la fréquentation sur des destinations devenues instables (Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Zimbabwe). L'Afrique du Sud, Maurice et, dans une moindre mesure, le Sénégal, ont été épargnés. Mais cela ne suffira pas à sortir le continent de sa marginalité. Ce dernier ne représente toujours que 3 pour cent des flux mondiaux et 2 pour cent des recettes totales. À eux seuls le Maroc, la Tunisie et l'Afrique du Sud représentent plus de 80 pour cent du total. L'Afrique subsaharienne continue de souffrir d'un déficit chronique d'image et d'infrastructures. Cependant, le tour-operator français Point-Afrique a fait une très belle saison (il s'agit de la saison touristique sahélo-sahélienne 2002/2003, soit du 1er octobre au 30 avril). Point-Afrique s'ouvre sur la desserte de capitales ouest-africaines et il reprend ou développe des destinations comme le Rwanda, la Libye, la Mauritanie. Le dossier traite ensuite plus particulièrement de la situation du tourisme dans les pays suivants: Afrique du Sud, Égypte, Kenya, Maroc, Maurice, Sénégal, Tunisie. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

26 Douglas, Mary

Réflexions sur le renard pâle et deux anthropologies: à propos du surréalisme et de l'anthropologie française / Mary Douglas. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2001), t. 71, fasc. 1, p. 195-211 : fig., tab.

La question que l'auteur pose ici est celle de la différence d'approche, dans les années 1930-1950, entre l'anthropologie française, plus spéculative et philosophique, au style plus lyrique dans ses écrits, et l'anthropologie britannique, plus pragmatique, écrivant plus sobrement, de manière analytique. Les premiers semblèrent moins intéressés par la jurisprudence, mais par l'art et la mythologie, tandis que les seconds écrivirent sur les règles de succession, l'économie et les régimes fonciers. Cet article fait appel, pour les comparer, au modèle d'équilibre sous-jacent de la société de Albert O. Hirschman sur les stratégies rhétoriques et à celui de l'univers selon les Dogon. À ce sujet, et pour revenir aux caractéristiques respectives de l'anthropologie française et anglaise, il se réfère également à l'étude de Denise Paulme de 1937 sur la divination par le renard pâle chez les Dogon, qui a conduit à mieux comprendre leur organisation sociale, mais allait contre le courant dominant des travaux de l'ethnologie française à l'époque. Cet article a été publié précédemment en 1995 dans l'ouvrage rédigé par C.W. Thompson, 'L'autre et le sacré'. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

27 Ellis, Stephen

The old roots of Africa's new wars / Stephen Ellis. - In: *Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft*: (2003), H. 2, p. 29-43.

This article offers a historical perspective on the current proliferation of wars in Africa. It first examines the chronology of contemporary wars on the continent and finds that for the most part they began before the end of the Cold War. The intention is not to suggest that nothing has changed in Africa in the 1990s; rather, the point of the argument is to place some of the most striking features of so-called 'new' wars in deeper historical context. The article then looks briefly at some of the salient features of Africa's current generation of wars. It argues that the clientelist politics that has characterized Africa since independence assumes a 'logic of war' once resources become scarce. Popular expectations were geared towards an unprecedented transformation and growth process that turned out to be unsustainable beyond one or two generations. Yet it is difficult to determine under what conditions the politics of frustration degenerate into war. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

28 Eno, Robert

The place of the African Commission in the new African dispensation / Robert Eno. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 63-74.

The mandate to promote human rights in Africa is a challenging one and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, whose mandate it is, will have to use partnerships, such as NEPAD and other supportive multilateral institutions to fulfil it. The African human rights enforcement mechanism can only be as strong as the African peoples themselves make it. This paper examines the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, making an appraisal of its 15 years of existence. It also looks at the role of the Commission in the new African dispensation following the adoption of the Constitutive Act of the African Union (1998) and the adoption of the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD, 2001). Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

29 Europe

L'Europe et le Sud à l'aube du XXI^e siècle : enjeux et renouvellement de la coopération = Europe and the South in the 21st century : challenges for renewed cooperation / Association européenne des instituts de recherche et de formation en matière de développement (EADI), Groupement d'intérêt scientifique, Économie mondiale, Tiers-Monde, Développement (GEMDEV). - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2002. - 384 p. ; 24 cm + Met CD-ROM - Ouvrage publié avec les soutiens de la Commission européenne pour une meilleure compréhension du monde en développement et du ministère des Affaires étrangères (DGCID). - Actes de la 9e Conférence générale de l'EADI. Proceedings of the 9th general conference of EADI, Paris-septembre 1999. - Met noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6297-0

Cette publication, qui comporte un livre et un cédérom, consiste en les Actes de la 9e Conférence générale de l'Association européenne des instituts de recherche et de formation en matière de développement (EADI), tenue à Paris du 22 au 25 septembre 1999, sous les auspices du GEMDEV (Groupement d'intérêt scientifique, Économie mondiale, Tiers-Monde, Développement). D'une part, le cédérom rassemble 130 communications (74 en anglais et 56 en français), et d'autre part, le livre donne, en français, en anglais et en espagnol, une présentation synthétique des contributions déclinée en 12 thèmes: Paix et conflits, Migrations et démographies comparées, Politiques monétaires et politiques financières, Économie internationale, Globalisation et Europe, Décentralisation et urbanisation, Politique d'aide de l'Union européenne, Gouvernance, Technologies et politiques, Environnement, Capital social et

pauvreté, Coopération et recherche universitaire. Parmi les pays du Sud, les pays ACP (Afrique, Caraïbe et Pacifique) font l'objet d'études, et en particulier, pour l'Afrique, l'Afrique du Sud, le Bénin, le Burkina Faso, le Cameroun, le Cap Vert, la République démocratique du Congo, la Côte d'Ivoire, le Ghana, la Guinée, le Mali, l'île Maurice, le Mozambique, le Rwanda, le Sénégal, le Zimbabwe. (Résumé ASC Leiden)

30 Fille

La fille difficile : un conte-type africain / sous la dir. de Veronika Görög-Karady et Christiane Seydou. - Paris : CNRS Éditions, cop. 2001. - 492 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met CD-ROM: *La fille difficile : un conte-type africain*. - Bibliogr.: p. [477]-488. - Met noten.

ISBN 2-271-05800-7

Cet ouvrage a fait appel à une recherche collective pour traiter du sujet d'un conte africain, dit de 'La fille difficile'. Le thème général est celui de l'union matrimoniale entre une personne humaine et une personne non humaine ou hors norme. La première partie du livre comprend douze études qui analysent le contenu et l'interprétation du conte dans diverses sociétés d'Afrique (peule malienne, peule camerounaise, bambara-malinké, bulsa, tchamba, igbo, zaghawa, gbaya, aushi, lunda, malgache) et d'Europe, dans une perspective socioculturelle et ethnolinguistique. La deuxième partie présente le corpus. La troisième partie construit, à partir de données organisées selon un traitement informatique, le schème structurel du conte-type et fournit les index des fonctions et des éléments figuratifs qui ont servi de base à l'élaboration du Cédérom joint à l'ouvrage.

31 George, Christiana

Engendering the Peace process in Africa / Christiana George. - In: *Hommes armés, femmes aguerries : rapports de genre en situations de conflit armé / textes réunis par Fenneke Reysoo*. - Genève [etc.] : IUED [etc.]: (2001), p. 223-234.

Inspired by the Beijing Platform for Action, women in Africa are ever more determined to actively participate in the various peace processes and no longer remain passive victims of war. In this renewed determination, African women have preferred to advocate and influence policies so as to help solve problems at the source instead of using stop-gap measures in emergency situations. These desires have been translated into action as today, throughout Africa, many national, sub-regional and regional women's groups are actively advocating

peace and participating in peace negotiations at high levels. The present paper highlights the role of Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS), based in Geneva. Since its inception in 1996, FAS has been working to promote a leading role of women in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts on the African continent. FAS uses advocacy and capacity building as its main strategies to facilitate the participation of women in the various peace processes, notably through peace and solidarity missions. Local women leaders and women's organizations are introduced to the existing mechanisms at regional and continental levels and they are trained in negotiating techniques. In this regard FAS brings together other women's organizations who work at the grassroots and national levels to form effective platforms for advocacy. Sum. in French, English (p. 242) and Spanish (p. 250). [Book abstract, edited]

32 Haar, Gerrie ter

A wondrous God: miracles in contemporary Africa / Gerrie ter Haar. - In: *African Affairs*: (2003), vol. 102, no. 408, p. 409-428.

Events or occurrences perceived as miracles are a feature of all religious traditions, although not to the same degree. The perception of a miracle is closely connected to ideas that are extant concerning the relations between the material world and the invisible world. Recent decades appear - at least from fragmentary evidence - to have seen an increase in the number of occurrences perceived as miracles in Africa, in Christian, Muslim and indigenous traditions. These can be of political as well as religious significance. This article discusses recent miracles among African Christians in particular, for two reasons: first, because their type of religiosity appears to be particularly susceptible to belief in miracles. Second, because there is more information available about Christian miracles than about other types. Notes, ref, sum. [Journal abstract]

33 Hachez-Leroy, Florence

Le marché de l'aluminium en Afrique / par Florence Hachez-Leroy. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 334/335, p. 147-161 : graf., tab.

Cet article se penche sur l'évolution de la consommation, de l'exportation et de la transformation de l'aluminium en Afrique jusqu'à la fin des années 1960. La consommation d'aluminium apparaît dans l'entre-deux guerres, essentiellement en Afrique du Sud et ne devient significative que dans les années 1970. L'industrie de la transformation de l'aluminium dans l'entre-deux-guerres reste marginale et très circonscrite. Pour les industriels français, c'est avec la création d'Alucam que l'Afrique devient un marché de l'aluminium potentiellement

intéressant dans les années 1960. La création de "smelters", liée au développement des équipements hydroélectriques, donne un véritable essor à cette industrie, en lui fournissant la matière première. Néanmoins, seuls quelques pays développeront, jusqu'à la fin des années 1960, une véritable industrie de la transformation de l'aluminium. Les conditions en sont différentes selon les pays, mais la présence d'un producteur y est fondamentale pour comprendre les raisons de ces implantations. Péchiney en offre un exemple saisissant au travers de son implantation au Cameroun. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

34 Histoire

Histoire et devenir de l'Afrique noire au vingtième siècle : travaux en cours / textes rassemblés par Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch, Odile Goerg et Charles Tshimanga. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2001. - 266 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Cahier "Afrique noire"; no. 19-20) - Omslagtitel: Histoire et devenir de l'Afrique noire au XXème siècle. - Avec le concours des membres du "Groupe Afrique noire" du Laboratoire SEDET. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-7475-0077-2

Cet ouvrage présente des travaux récents et recherches en cours de jeunes historiens sur l'Afrique. "Tout est utile ou rien de futile : deux approches de l'Afrique dans la Geographical Review et les Annales de Géographie" (Marie-Albane de Suremain); "Espaces, pouvoirs et sociétés à Ouagadougou et à Bobo-Dioulasso (Haute-Volta), fin XIXème siècle - 1960" (Laurent Fourchard); "Pouvoirs publics et pauvreté au Niger dans les années 1960" (Vincent Bonnecase); "La jeunesse étudiante dans l'évolution socio-politique du Congo/Kinshasa, 1954-1973" (Charles Tshimanga); "Entre Europe et Afrique, le rêve brisé des étudiants coloniaux au Kenya et en AOF entre 1945 et 1955" (Hélène Charton); "La Fraternité musulmane, une association islamique face à la répression politique: vers de nouvelles formes de résistance?" (Muriel Gomez-Perez); "L'évolution de la fécondité en Afrique" (Thérèse Locoh); "Programme et enseignement dans les écoles de filles au Sénégal de 1930 à 1960" (Karine Thomas); "Impacts de la modernité: les rôles masculin et féminin à Antananarivo, Madagascar (1945-1960)" (Mireille Rabenoro); "La question féminine dans les Églises chrétiennes du Sud du Bénin et du Sud-Ouest du Nigeria" (Roger Akpaki); "Les femmes et la Révolution au Burkina Faso: l'exemple des pratiques associatives féminines de 1983 à 1987" (Isabelle Lagun); "Traditions et thérapies comparées d'une maladie universelle: la rougeole, à partir d'une étude réalisée en Afrique de l'Ouest" (Marie-Bérangère Jeannes); "L'Inspection du travail en AOF et les travailleurs de Haute-Volta, 1932-1960" (Annie Duperray); "La traite

esclavagiste transatlantique et esclavage chez les Loma (XVIème-XIXème siècle) (Facinet Beavogui); "FIDES et développement agricole en Haute-Volta (Burkina Faso actuel): exemple du cercle de Bobo-Dioulasso (1948-1962)" (Guy-Évariste Zoungrana); "Quels itinéraires pour les anciens combattants de la guerre 1914-1918 originaires de l'AOF : le cas du Sénégal" (Kalidou Diallo).

35 Hodgson, Dorothy L.

Women's rights as human rights : Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF) / Dorothy L. Hodgson. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 3-26.

In recent years, "women's rights as human rights" has emerged as a new transnational approach to demanding women's empowerment. This article explores the advantages and limitations of such an approach to women's activism in Africa through a case study of Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF), a multinational African NGO that has been on the forefront of using "women's rights as human rights" to educate women throughout the continent about their legal rights, lobby for national legislative reforms, extend the scope of state accountability, and mobilize international support. Issues addressed include the tensions between universal human rights and national and local differences, the significance of a shift from the language of needs to human rights, the influence of transnational meetings and networks, efforts to reconcile internal social differences among members, and the constraints to such an approach. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

36 Hofmeyr, Isabel

Dreams, documents and 'fetishes' : African Christian interpretations of 'The pilgrim's progress' / by Isabel Hofmeyr. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 4, p. 440-456.

John Bunyan's 'The pilgrim's progress' (1678, 1684), a key text of the evangelical Protestant missionary movement, was translated into eighty African languages and consequently influenced African Christian intellectual traditions. This article examines one aspect of this influence, namely the ways in which Bunyan's portrayal of literacy in 'The pilgrim's progress' became a site around which African reworkings of the text cohered. For Bunyan, a first-generation literate, literacy is a source of spiritual authority but also a source of powerlessness as documents are used to persecute the poor. African Christians likewise experienced literacy as a source of power and powerlessness. This contradiction often produced the phenomenon of 'miraculous literacy' in which believers magically gain the ability to read through spiritual gifts rather than via

mission or colonially controlled institutions. Documents also gain talismanic or 'fetish-like' properties, a view not far removed from evangelical theories of text that likewise invest documents with extraordinary capacities. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

37 Ibrahim, Abdullahi A.

The birth of the interview : the thin and the fat of it / Abdullahi A. Ibrahim. - In: *African words, African voices : critical practices in oral history* / ed. by Luise White, Stephan F. Miescher, and David William Cohen. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press: (cop. 2001), p. 103-124.

This chapter investigates the ethnographic interview as a technology for generating data that installs a regime of truth for the governance of people. It discusses a variety of views on fieldwork and interview which underline the relation of power and knowledge in ethnography. Ethnography arose in the context of colonialism, so that the will to know and the will to surveil and administer were inextricably linked. It used the interview as a technique for the regulation of data in order better to know and govern the colonized. By using the interview technique, whose origins in the governmentalization of culture made it a bad conductor of information, ethnography became a process of "learned ignorance". Drawing on recent ethnographic breakthroughs and some of his own fieldwork among the nomadic Kababish of west-central Sudan, the author argues that indigenous "interpretive practices" are lost to ethnography due to its insistence on using the interview technique unreflectingly and unquestioningly. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

38 Inégalités

Inégalités et politiques publiques en Afrique : pluralité des normes et jeux d'acteurs / Gérard Winter (coordonnateur) ; avec Jean-Pierre Chauveau... [et al.]. - Paris : Éditions Karthala [etc.], cop. 2001. - 452 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Économie et développement) - Bibliogr.: p. [427]-450. - Met noten. ISBN 2-8458-6141-9

Dans ce volume sont réunies les contributions d'experts, de disciplines et d'expériences variées, qui s'efforcent de montrer les facteurs explicatifs des tendances à la régression sur le terrain du développement que l'on constate en Afrique depuis les années 1980. Les études sont regroupées en trois parties: 1) Paupérisation et inégalité d'accès aux ressources (Georges Courade, Charlotte Guénard, Jean-Luc Dubois, Bernard Maire, Francis Delpeuch, Yves Martin-Prével, Thierry Fouéré, Francis Akindès, Marc Lévy, Sarah Marniesse, Georges

Courade, Charles-Édouard de Suremain, Tchokomakoua Venant); 2) Jeux d'acteurs locaux et pluralité des normes (Jean-Pierre Chauveau, Marc Le Pape, Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan, Yacouba Konaté, Claudine Vidal, Christian Lund, Éric Léonard, Alphonse Yapi-Diahou, Jacques Charmes, Nassirou Bako-Arifari, Pierre-Yves Le Meur); 3) Greffes de normes étrangères et pénétration de l'économie globale dans les sociétés africaines (Jean Coussy, Bonnie Campbell, Isabelle Biagotti, Patrick Quantin, Michel Lelart, Kadidia Mba Kane-Devautour, Patrick Devautour, Bruno Losch, Catherine Enoh, Edmé Koffi et Pascal Labazée).

39 Jacobsen, Karen

Can refugees benefit the State? : refugee resources and African Statebuilding / Karen Jacobsen. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2002), vol. 40, no. 4, p. 577-596 : graf., tab.

Refugees impose a variety of security, economic and environmental burdens on host countries, but also embody a significant flow of resources in the form of international humanitarian assistance, economic assets and human capital. These refugee resources represent an important Statebuilding contribution to the host State, but security problems and other hindrances inhibit the State's ability to access and control them. This article explores the challenges and opportunities for African States arising from the double impact of refugee-generated resources and security problems. It argues that the potential benefit for the State and its citizens goes beyond the burdens imposed by a mass influx. Refugee resources and security threats potentially provide long-term gains, and, by compelling the State to strengthen its grip on border areas, enable the State to 'harden' its presence there. However, for host States to realize the potential of refugee resources and continue hosting refugees, they must be assisted by appropriate humanitarian programmes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

40 Karlström, Mikael

On the aesthetics and dialogics of power in the postcolony / Mikael Karlström. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 57-76.

Achille Mbembe's 'Provisional notes on the postcolony' (1992) has become a canonical contribution to the literature on postcolonial African politics, yet the piece has also proved difficult to digest and build upon. This article focuses on Mbembe's thesis that postcolonial rulers and subjects share an 'aesthetics of power', involving ceremonialism and an emphasis on bodily functions and

metaphors. It attempts to disentangle Mbembe's insights into such political dispositions from the State-centrism and radical pessimism of his account by examining its analytical indeterminacies and critically re-evaluating his theoretical deployment of Bakhtin. It then develops an alternative Bakhtinian approach to Mbembe's problematic through an analysis of the public staging of political relations in Buganda (Uganda). The standardized ceremony staged by local communities in Buganda to welcome visiting dignitaries - a ceremonial form here designated 'political hospitality' - projects and enacts legitimate relations of reciprocity and communication between rulers and subjects through performative prestation and the giving and eating of food. It thus lends itself to political ceremonialism and the elaboration of corporeal political metaphors without entailing the pathologies that Mbembe (mis)identifies as intrinsic to such dispositions and discourses. The distorted magnification of this ceremonial pattern by the national State does contribute to the State-society impasse that preoccupies Mbembe. Yet, contrary to Mbembe's bleak vision, such local idioms also provide some grounds for cautious optimism regarding the postcolonial African political predicament. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

41 Killingray, David

The black Atlantic missionary movement and Africa, 1780s-1920s / by David Killingray. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 3-31.

This paper looks at the black Atlantic missionary movement in Africa during the 1780s-1920s. Over a period of 150 years African American missionaries sought to spread the Christian Gospel in the 'Black Atlantic' region formed by the Americas, Africa and Britain. Relatively few in number, they have been largely ignored by most historians of mission. As blacks in a world dominated by persistent slavery, ideas of scientific racism and also by colonialism, their lot was rarely a comfortable one. Often called, by a belief in 'divine providence', to the Caribbean and Africa, when employed by white mission agencies they were invariably treated as second-class colleagues. From the late 1870s new African American mission bodies sent men and women to the mission field. However, by the 1920s, black American missionaries were viewed with alarm by the colonial authorities as challenging prevailing racial ideas and they were effectively excluded from most of Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

42 Legacies

The legacies of Julius Nyerere : influences on development discourse and practice in Africa / ed. by David McDonald and Eunice Njeri Sahle. - Trenton, NJ :

Africa World Press, 2002. - XIV, 145 p. ; 22 cm - Biogr. Julius Nyerere: p. VII-XI..
- Met bijl., index, noten.
ISBN 0-86543-881-1

The essays in this volume stem from a conference held at Queen's University, Canada, in February 2000. The purpose of the conference was to discuss Julius K. Nyerere's policies and philosophies and to reflect critically on his influences on development discourse and practice in Tanzania and Africa - good, bad and undecided. The first five chapters are based on panel presentations made at the conference: The politics of self-reliance: Julius Nyerere and the Asmara Declaration (Ngugi wa Thiong'o); Julius Nyerere and the theory and practice of (un)democratic socialism in Africa (John S. Saul); The challenge of development in Tanzania: the legacy of Julius Nyerere (Julius E. Nyang'oro); The ethical foundation of Julius Nyerere's legacy (Cranford Pratt); An economist's reflections on the legacy of Julius Nyerere (Gerry Helleiner). Chapter six is a transcription of the question and answer period that took place after the formal presentations and includes a summary analysis by Colin Leys. Chapters seven and eight are contributions from the editors of the volume: Eunice Njeri Sahle explores Nyerere's ideas on the role of education in Tanzania's development; David A. McDonald looks south to the new centre of political gravity on the continent - South Africa - and asks if the political leadership of that country is as 'inspiring' as Nyerere's was in Tanzania. An appendix reproduces the Introduction to Nyerere's 1968 book 'Uhuru na ujamaa: freedom and socialism', which describes Nyerere's vision of socialism.

43 Lewis, David

Civil society in African contexts : reflections on the usefulness of a concept / David Lewis. - In: *Development and Change*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 569-586.

This article considers the usefulness of the concept of civil society - both as an analytical construct and as a policy tool - in non-Western contexts, drawing on a selected review of literature on Africa from anthropology and development studies. Rejecting arguments that the concept has little meaning outside its Western origins, but critical of the sometimes crude export of the concept by Western development donors seeking to build 'good governance', the author examines different local meanings being created around the concept as part of an increasingly universal negotiation between citizens, States and markets. The article clarifies different theoretical traditions in thinking about civil society, and suggests distinguishing the use of civil society as an analytical term from the set of actually existing groups, organizations and processes which are active on the

ground. The concept is therefore useful in the analysis of contemporary politics, but is also important because it has a capacity to inspire action. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

44 MacIntyre, Angela

Reinventing peace : challenges for a young continent / Angela McIntyre. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 3, p. 89-96 : tab.

The use of children in armed conflict has become a symbol of the apparent brutality of warfare in Africa. They have become a powerful tool for child rights advocates, who lobby for the protection of children through the provision of essential services such as health care, education and social services. But taking children and youth out of the broader security debate has turned the issue into a 'soft' humanitarian concern that rarely enters into discussions on African politics, militaries and economies. The danger in this lies in the fact that Africa is, demographically speaking, an extraordinarily young continent. The marginalization of youth from the security debate is paralleled by their absence from political and economic agendas. In war-affected nations in particular, the priority of social sectors plummets while governments attend to the business of the war economy, leaving health and education in the hands of humanitarian agencies. At the same time, children and youth, being the majority, represent manpower for both governments and armed forces. Thousands of children involved in combat in Africa are in fact a symptom of instability deeply exaggerated by demographics. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

45 Malan, Mark

The post-9/11 security agenda and peacekeeping in Africa / Mark Malan. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 3, p. 53-66 : tab.

There are two mainstream schools of thought about the impact of the war against terror on international efforts to resolve African conflicts. One sees in the war against terrorism a renewed focus on eradicating the root causes of civil war in Africa and elsewhere, simply because it is believed that it is these conditions that foster the kind of political alienation that propels people into committing acts of terror. The other sees the continued marginalization of Africa by powerful nations that, despite rhetoric to the contrary, have clearly become so preoccupied with their own security agenda that the bulk of resources will be directed towards combating the symptoms, rather than the root causes, of terrorism. This article asserts that the US, UN and African responses to 11 September (2001) open the door for a manipulation and redefinition of terrorism to justify crackdowns on

legitimate dissent, and that peacekeeping and peacebuilding in Africa must inevitably take a back seat to the war on terror. It calls for a more sober and balanced perspective on what is needed to cope with the ever-increasing challenges to human security in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

46 Mansour Diop, Ahmed El

New Partnership for Africa's Development / Ahmed El Mansour Diop. - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2001), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 1-12.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a pledge by African leaders to eradicate poverty and place their countries, individually and collectively, on a path to sustainable growth and development, while also taking their place in the wider world. The author of this article, who is Senegal ambassador to India, argues that this is the best way to consolidate democracy and to ensure sound economic development. Africa realizes that it holds the key to its own development. He hopes that these aims, coupled with a detailed programme of action, will mark the commencement of a new era in Africa, with a firm foundation for partnership and cooperation between Africa and the developed world. [ASC Leiden abstract]

47 Mbiafu, Edmond Mfaboum

Mongo Beti and the "curse" of Ham: myth and history in Africa / Edmond Mfaboum Mbiafu. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 9-33.

By proposing a sociological approach to the African reality, the writer Mongo Beti (Cameroon, 1932-2001) has helped extricate the continent from historical myth and inscribe it in History. With that goal in mind, his writing of History has sought to destroy centuries-old myths dedicated to maintaining Africans in subjection. Among those myths is the Biblical story of Ham (Gen. 9.18-27) which, at least since the 15th century, has endorsed the justification of the confiscation of freedom of those who are perceived as descendants from Ham and Canaan. The why and how of the unresolvable failure of blacks that Mongo Beti cannot stop asking has produced over and over again in his prose what the present author calls the myth of the curse of blacks. This essay studies the reproduction and interpretation of a myth that is disseminated through religious colonial discourse, and whose literary manifestation is insidious. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

48 Mehta, Satish C.

African unification : past experience and future promise / Satish C. Mehta. - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2001), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 89-100.

The African Union (AU) was inaugurated on 11 July, 2001. In this article the author reviews past attempts to effectuate economic integration in Africa, the most successful being under the thirty-eight year existence of the OAU. There were plans to set up an African Economic Community (AEC), laid down in the Abuja Treaty of 1991. It was supposed to have been achieved by 2025. Because of persistently adverse political and economic conditions, the actualization of the AEC Treaty never took place. The author essays an comparison between the EU and the AU and points out that the AU could learn more from organizations in similar situation like the South Cone Common Market of Latin America (MERCOSUR), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), or the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). In his discussion of the process of establishment, he looks at issues and at the process of operations, examining an operational model. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstracts]

49 Menkiti, Ifeanyi A.

Philosophy and the State in Africa: some Rawlsian considerations / Ifeanyi A. Menkiti. - In: *Philosophia africana*: (2002), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 35-51.

The problem of political disorder in Africa today is at bottom a problem bearing on the unresolved question: what is the proper basis for the enpeoplement of a political people? This article argues that Rawlsian liberalism has an important account to give about this issue. Especially appealing to the African situation are Rawls's strategy of risk aversion, and his general methodology for the avoidance of destructive conflicts. The author defends the view of a managerial State, whose functions are geared to three areas - maintaining security, providing infrastructure, and facilitating trade. The key insight in support of this position is an essentially Rawlsian one. The more individuals and communities are kept from forcing their comprehensive views on one another as a consequence of assigning some sort of moral majesty to the State and its organs, the better for the health of the body politic. To the extent that large impersonal structures are here to stay, and to the extent that loyalty to real persons still matters in the calculus of political life, then a devolution of central power into a pluralist sort of arrangement becomes a necessity. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

50 Mirzai, Behnaz A.

African presence in Iran: identity and its reconstruction in the 19th and 20th centuries / Behnaz A. Mirzai. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 336/337, p. 229-246 : krt.

The establishment of Afro-Iranian communities in Iran was to a great extent due to the slave trading activities of Arabs, Persians and Indians in the Persian Gulf in the 19th century. This study is based on archival documents relating to slavery in Iran and England, and on interviews with local people of Bandar Abbas, Minab and Qishm in Iran. It examines the African presence in Iran in the 19th and 20th centuries by surveying their geographical dispersal, socioeconomic status, culture and rituals. Attention is drawn to the fact that Afro-Iranians were scattered in various coastal regions of southern Iran in different periods. It is also argued that some elements associated with the African homeland were preserved by Afro-Iranians and that this cultural heritage, which includes common rituals such as Zar, not only unified their communities but also led to the reconstruction of a new identity in the host land. The recognition of this identity allows an appreciation of the continuity of African history in relation with the diaspora. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

51 Mohan, Giles

Globalisation from below: conceptualising the role of the African diasporas in Africa's development / Giles Mohan & A.B. Zack-Williams. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 92, p. 211-236 : tab.

This paper puts forward a framework for examining the role of diasporas in development. This centres on recognizing that the formation of the African diaspora has been intimately linked to the evolution of a globalized and racialized capitalism. First, the paper argues that the fact that both African studies and development studies have ignored questions of the African diaspora relates to the ways in which 'Africa' is apprehended in Western intellectual traditions. Next, it looks at concepts of diaspora and the way in which they are defined and delimited. This is followed by an examination of the elision between diasporas and networks in which the latter may lack a shared identity, but be useful for development purposes. The major section examines the implications of a diasporic perspective for understanding the development potential of both Africans in diaspora and those remaining on the continent. It argues that both politically and economically the diaspora has an important part to play in contemporary social processes operating at an increasingly global scale. The key issues addressed are the embeddedness of social networks and institutions in

the diaspora, remittances and return, development organizations, religious networks, cultural dynamics and political activity. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

52 Mulikita, (Konstanz) Njunga-Michael

The United Nations Security Council and the Organisation of African Unity : conflict or collaboration? / (Konstanz) Njunga-Michael Mulikita. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol.11, no.1, p. 27-39.

The United Nations relies on regional organizations to carry out peacekeeping activities and has very good reasons for doing so: resource constraints and relevant political influence. In Africa, however, the UN Security Council seems unwilling to take decisive action when faced with complex emergencies and leaves the burden to the OAU which has its own problems. The UN charter does allow regional organizations to take enforcement action even without prior armed attack. The OAU charter converges with that of the UN in ways that should make cooperation easier than it has been. Despite the rhetoric, the UN Security Council has undertaken very little visible action in Africa when it was most needed. A lack of significant African representation in the Council is perhaps a cause. The Council will improve its global authority if it undertakes reforms that reduce the power of the US and the UK over its decisions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

53 Mulokozi, M.M.

Language, literature and the forging of a pan-African identity/ M.M. Mulokozi. - In: *Kiswahili*: (2000), vol. 63, p. 71-80.

This paper addresses the problem of the quest for a pan-African identity as it relates to the question of language and literature. The paper assumes that language is fundamental to a people's identity; hence a common indigenous language for the whole of Africa would be a necessary condition for a pan-African identity. The paper argues that on the linguistic level, a pan-African identity can only be realized through acceptance and use of one pan-African, indigenous African language. In literature, identity can be enhanced by writing in either the pan-African language or the various indigenous languages, and by having the best works translated into the pan-African language. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

54 N'Guessan-Depry, A.

Mathématiques et environnement socioculturel africain (MESCA) : problématique de la vocation mathématique / A. N'Guessan-Depry. - In: *Éthiopiques*: (2002), no. 68, p. 141-159.

En cette période de globalisation, le temps est venu pour les Africains de repenser le développement en mettant en première ligne la formation et l'éducation. La recherche fondamentale, parce qu'elle n'apporte pas de réponse immédiate aux injonctions pragmatiques africaines, attend toujours de mériter la place qu'on lui doit. L'enjeu est de mettre en harmonie l'environnement socioculturel et l'éducation. La question est de savoir si le milieu socioculturel africain, longtemps considéré comme défavorable, peut susciter et entretenir des vocations mathématiques. L'auteur répond par l'affirmative et évoque les travaux de l'atelier MESCA (Mathématiques et/dans l'environnement socioculturel africain) de l'IRMA (Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire) dans ce domaine. L'atelier MESCA a répertorié un ensemble de jeux verbaux africains comportant des activités numériques qui constituent un type de préparation à l'éducation mathématique. En fait, les problèmes, les énigmes, les devinettes, les jeux, les contes, les chansons sont des éléments propres à construire les ressources logiques de l'élève dans le processus de l'éducation mathématique et tous ces éléments montrent que le milieu africain est riche d'opportunités sur le plan de l'éducation. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

55 Odinkalu, Chidi Anselm

Back to the future: the imperative of prioritizing for the protection of human rights in Africa / Chidi Anselm Odinkalu. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2003), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 1-37.

States bear primary obligation in international law for complying with human rights norms. Advocates for the protection of human rights generally proceed on the premise that States, therefore, uniformly have the capacity to implement the norms of human rights that they subscribe to. It is also assumed that human rights violations are an exception rather than the rule. The author here argues that in Africa, the reverse is the case: that far from being the exception, human rights violations are in fact the rule. And far from having uniform capacities, the capacities of States everywhere, even more so in Africa, are deeply uneven. This, he argues, impels different strategic and practical directions for advocates of human rights in Africa. Foremost among these new directions is the need to define clear priorities. The author demonstrates that this is not inconsistent with the indivisibility of human rights. Relying on the particular contexts of the African

continent, he posits and discusses four sets of priority issues for human rights protection in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. (p. 1) [Journal abstract]

56 Ondoa, Magloire

Le droit administratif français en Afrique francophone: contribution à l'étude de la réception des droits étrangers en droit interne / par Magloire Ondoa. - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2002), année 56, no. 3, p. 287-333.

Fondé sur de nombreuses études, cet article traite de la question de l'applicabilité, de l'"importabilité" des solutions du droit administratif français en Afrique à l'époque post-coloniale. Sur le plan strictement formel, l'autonomie des systèmes juridiques africains par rapport à celui de la France interdit que les sources du droit édictées dans ce dernier pays soient directement applicables en Afrique (première partie). En outre et sur le plan matériel, l'originalité des questions juridiques auxquelles chacun des systèmes est confronté le conduit, afin de se mettre en harmonie avec son histoire et son contexte, à construire ses solutions sur des fondements théoriques propres, différents et incompatibles avec ceux de l'autre (deuxième partie). Mais de possibles coïncidences d'approches, la volonté d'un système de s'enrichir des apports extérieurs, ou le phénomène des migrations juridiques existent. Aussi l'autonomie, l'originalité ou la différence de sensibilités n'ont-elles pas pour effet d'exclure l'importation en Afrique, par leur réception formelle, de certaines solutions juridiques françaises qui, pourtant, y étaient inapplicables en droit ou en fait (troisième partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

57 Prah, Kwesi Kwaa

Culture, the missing link in development planning in Africa / Kwesi Kwaa Prah. - In: *Présence africaine*: (2001), no. 163/164, p. 90- 102.

This article argues that although a combination of internal and external forces is responsible for the current social malaise in Africa, the deep structure of the malaise is largely entangled with the general impact of the colonial experience. While the West introduced modern techniques into precolonial and preindustrial Africa, putting it on the road to modernity, it also distorted the autonomous nature of the processes of African development. Fifty years of postindependence history have shown that the much vaunted modernization theories of the 1950s and 1960s nowhere provided successful cases of development. The message which filtered through this experience is that whatever development formula may be adopted, it has to be built on what people have and know. The absence of cultural relevance and the need for cultural adaptation of external inputs into

African development planning constitutes the major obstacle to success in development planning and implementation in Africa. And the key to the door of the cultural world of Africa is African languages. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

58 Pre-colonial

Pre-colonial and post-colonial drama and theatre in Africa / ed. by Lokangaka Losambe and Devi Sarinjeive. - Claremont : New Africa Books, 2001. - XI, 155 p. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr.
ISBN 1-919876-06-5

The end of the 20th century saw an unprecedented upsurge of interest in African drama and theatre. This volume of essays emphasizes the continuity within African literary tradition between precolonial and postcolonial forms of drama and theatre. The latitude provided by a sense of cultural relativism permits the admission of ritual (specifically Shona and siSwati) and oral narratives (specifically South African) to the category 'precolonial drama'. Contributors to this section: Kennedy C. Chinyowa, Mzo Sirayi, Zodwa Motsa, and Patrick Ebewo. The second section, on postcolonial African theatre, contains the following contributions: 'uNosilimela' : an African epic and mythology (Yao-Kun Liu) - Myth and the creative process in post-independence African drama (Lanrele Bamidele) - Dialogic forces in J.P. Clarke-Bekederemo's 'Ozidi' (Lokangaka Losambe) - African drama: a post-colonial tool for rejuvenating indigenous languages and promoting development (Immaculate Kizza) - Drama and post-independence experience in francophone Africa (T. Kitenge-Ngoy) - Female character in post-independence Zimbabwean theatre: some case studies (Owen S. Seda) - Athol Fugard's dramatic representations and gender politics (Devi Sarinjeive) - Issues in the criticism of African drama (Lekan Oyegoke).

59 Rantrua, Sylvie

Dossier ports / enquête et réd.: Sylvie Rantrua. - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2003), année 58, no. 2997, p. 779-807 : foto's, tab.

Les volumes modestes du commerce maritime africain ne permettent pas aux armateurs de bénéficier d'économies d'échelles. Aux infrastructures portuaires peu compétitives s'ajoute le mauvais état des routes et des chemins de fer qui freine l'écoulement des marchandises. Pour Gary Crook, chef de la section transport à la Conférence des Nations unies pour le commerce et le développement, l'Afrique doit "réexaminer l'efficience de ses infrastructures portuaires". Le secteur privé a pris une place prépondérante dans le financement des infrastructures portuaires. Le "hub" représente un rêve commun. Une dizaine

de ports africains sont sur le point de s'engager dans des travaux de grande envergure; les délais sont cependant très longs. À ce sujet il est question entre autres des cas du port autonome de Dakar (Sénégal), d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), de Cotonou (Bénin), de Tema et Takoradi (Ghana), de Lomé (Togo), des autorités portuaires du Nigeria, de Douala (Cameroun), de Pointe Noire (Congo-Brazzaville), de Durban et Port-Elizabeth (Afrique du Sud), d'Aïn Soukhna (Égypte), de Tanger (Maroc). La crise ivoirienne a des conséquences sur les pays enclavés d'Afrique de l'Ouest. Dans l'océan Indien, le port franc de l'île Maurice vise à devenir un "hub" régional. Les projets de développement de Maurice sont abordés dans un entretien avec Sunil Goreeba (Mauritius Freeport Authority). Dans un contexte de libéralisation et de globalisation, les opérateurs portuaires se regroupent en consortium pour faire face aux investissements toujours plus importants. Le dossier se clôt sur un entretien avec Yves Perrin, directeur général de l'armement français Delmas (groupe Bolloré). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

60 Raulin, Arnaud de

Ombres et lumières sur l'intégration des droits fondamentaux dans l'ordre juridique africain / par Arnaud de Raulin. - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2002), année 56, no. 3, p. 345-354.

À l'heure de la civilisation des droits de l'homme, les droits fondamentaux tendent à imprégner les différents ordres juridiques. Avec le mouvement d'internationalisation des droits de l'homme, les droits dits "de la troisième génération", invocables par tout homme, sont opposables à la puissance publique. Cet article démontre dans un premier temps les limites du discours universel des droits de l'homme et, dans un second temps, quelle peut être la place des droits de l'homme et son corollaire, l'ingérence humanitaire, dans le nouvel ordre juridique international. L'Afrique a été également touchée par le mouvement des droits de l'homme et il est important de souligner le rôle joué par les ONG dans la promotion et la construction de ces normes. Au nom d'une critique du discours universel des droits de l'homme et de leur singularité historique, les pays africains et asiatiques réclament la fameuse troisième voie. Les droits fondamentaux en Afrique connaissent des limites de nature historique, institutionnelle et culturelle. L'auteur présente l'exemple des juridictions locales dites "gacaca", intermédiaires entre justice traditionnelle rwandaise et justice conventionnelle, inaugurées au Rwanda le 18 juin 2002 afin de juger les exécutants présumés du génocide de 1994. Si l'humanitaire joue un rôle indispensable en Afrique face à un État défaillant, il ne peut tenir lieu de fondement à un nouvel ordre international. Même si l'État-nation est affaibli dans

certaines de ses dimensions, il n'en demeure pas moins le point d'ancrage obligé pour stabiliser les relations internationales et partant l'ordre mondial lui-même. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

61 Régulations

Régulations démographiques et environnement : actes des VIes Journées démographiques de l'ORSTOM 22-24 septembre 1997 - Paris I sous la dir. de Laurent Auclair... [et al.]. - Paris : Centre français sur la population et le développement [etc.], 2001. - XIII, 280 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Les Études du CEPED ; no. 18) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-87762-128-6

Cet ouvrage sur le thème de l'impact de la population sur l'environnement, traitant pour la majeure partie de l'Afrique, préconise que l'on prenne mieux en compte les spécificités locales, dans leurs aspects sociaux et écologiques. Il comporte quatre parties: 1) Théories, modèles et environnement global; 2) Familles, mouvements naturels et environnement; 3) Peuplement, mobilité spatiale et environnement; 4) Population, agriculture et environnement. 1) Pierre Matarasso traite des temporalités, démographiques et environnementales, Aïcha Ouahon de population et climat, Frédéric Sandron de système d'information géographique, Bénédicte Gastineau de disponibilité de la terre et stratégies démographiques, Patrick Gubry et Olivier Iyébi Mandjek de la vision des paysans mafa (Cameroun) sur l'environnement. 2) Hélène Vandewalle examine structures familiales et topographie chez les Dogon de Sangha (Mali), Joseph Masudi Uchidi le rôle des ressources sur la fécondité dans le Mali rural, Martin Bangha les effets sur les programmes de maîtrise de la fécondité, Corinne Régnard l'influence de l'aménagement du territoire sur la population à Saint-Louis du Sénégal, Hélène Kamden le milieu d'habitat et la morbidité infanto-juvénile au Cameroun. 3) Mehdi Lahlou et Mounir Zouiten considèrent l'impact de l'exode rural sur l'environnement et le tissu urbain au Maroc, Joëlle Brochier-Puig le développement oasien dans le sud-ouest tunisien, Yves Charbit et Véronique Petit le facteur topographique et les migrations des Dogon (Mali). 4) Jean-François Léger observe les conséquences démographiques de l'économie maraîchère en milieu rural sénégalais, Samuel Kélodjoué les zones à fortes densités rurales de l'Ouest du Cameroun, Dieudonné Takouo les conséquences de la pression démographique en milieu rural à Yémessoa (Cameroun), Jérôme Issomna Gbadya-Nyo la recherche de terres agricoles autour de Bangui (République centrafricaine); Laurent Auclair et Salah Selmi traitent des changements en Tunisie.

62 Re-imagining

Re-imagining Africa : new critical perspectives / Sue Kossew and Dianne Schwerdt (ed.). - Huntington, NY : Nova Science Publishers, cop. 2001. - VI, 227 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Horizons in post-colonial Africa) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1-590-33100-1

This volume brings together a selection of papers presented at the Conference of the African Studies Association of Australasia and the Pacific (Perth, November 1999), entitled "New African perspectives: Africa, Australasia and the wider world at the end of the 20th century". The papers included in the volume focus on literature and language issues: Conrad's 'Heart of darkness' (Peter Mwikisa), representations of Africa as the dark continent (Dianne Schwerdt), Fémi Ôsófisan's 'Yungba-yungba and the dance contest' (Solá Adéyemi), M.G. Vassanji's fiction (Dan Odhiambo Ojwang), observations on the concentration camps in the Anglo-Boer war 1899-1902 (Jenny de Reuck), the depiction of the Khoisan in contemporary Afrikaans historical novels (Luc Renders), the construction of Africa and identity in Breyten Breytenbach's poetry (Louise Viljoen), Nadine Gordimer's 'The house gun' and the politics of violence (Sue Kossew), multiple readings of death in Cheikh Hamidou Kane's 'The ambiguous adventure' (Elias K. Bongmba), South African homosexual writing (Paul C. Woods), the 'elephant literature genre' in South African fiction and the ethics of ecological criticism (Dan Wylie), South Africa's language policy (William W. Bostock), and African-language publishing and book promotion in South Africa (Phaswane Mpe). [ASC Leiden abstract]

63 Rewriting

Rewriting Africa : toward renaissance or collapse? / ed. by Kurimoto Eisei. - Osaka : Japan Center for Area Studies, 2001. - V, 280 p. : foto's, krt., tab. ; 30 cm. - (JCAS symposium series / Japan Center for Area Studies, ISSN 1342-9159 ; 14) - Met bibliogr., noten.

The fifteen contributions included in this volume were initially presented at a symposium held at the National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka, from 16 to 19 November 1999. The aim of the symposium was to evaluate the social, political, economic and cultural conditions in present-day Africa. Contents: Introduction (Kurimoto Eisei) - Managing disorder in contemporary Africa: for a realist approach (Patrick Chabal) - Understanding conflict in Africa: reflections on its recent characteristics (Takeuchi Shin'ichi) - Rewriting the political landscape of Africa: a perspective from South Africa (Mine Yoichi) - The creation of developmental States: arguments and the reality in Africa (Takahashi Motoki) -

Rewriting contemporary Africa's place in the world: an Afro-Asian perspective (Katsumata Makoto) - Urbanization and urban life in Africa: creativity of order and disorder (R.A. Obudho) - The world of everyday life as a source of creativity and resistance in urban Africa (Matsuda Motoji) - A new role for East African cooperation: can it succeed? (Yoshida Masao) - Ethnicity: an African predicament (Francis M. Deng) - Tradition, democracy and political legitimacy in contemporary Africa (Kwasi Wiredu) - The idea of an African Renaissance, the languages of the Renaissance and the challenges of the 21st century (K.K. Prah) - Re-exhibiting Africa: from the 'Images of Other Cultures' exhibition (Yoshida Kenji) - Autochthony as an alternative to citizenship: new modes in the politics of belonging in postcolonial Africa (Peter Geschiere & Francis Nyamnjoh) - Figures of the future: dystopia and subjectivity in the social imagination of the future (Liisa H. Malkki) - Capturing modernity among the Anywaa of western Ethiopia (Kurimoto Eisei).

64 Rimmer, Douglas

Learning about economic development from Africa / Douglas Rimmer. - In: *African Affairs*: (2003), vol. 102, no. 408, p. 469-491.

This article reviews the author's acquaintance with the literature of economic development, with particular reference to Africa, over the last 50 years. The belief that this development is propelled by the supply of capital, effectively of international aid, is criticized, and emphasis put instead on the effective demand for capital. This demand has been low in Africa; hence much capital investment has been of low or no productivity, and aid has generally failed to fulfil expectations. Aid continues nonetheless, since it serves donor as well as recipient interests and political opposition to it is weak. Free trade and free migration would be more effective means of raising African living standards but, in contrast to aid, they do encounter strong political opposition, in the one case from producer interests, in the other from nationalist ideology and racial bigotry. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

65 Rouch, Jean

Jean Rouch, immobile à grands pas...: extraits d'une conversation avec M.H. Piault / Jean Rouch. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2001), t. 71, fasc. 1, p. 25-33.

Dans ce texte publié en hommage à Germaine Dieterlen, l'ethnologue et cinéaste relate comment, à la suite de la défaite et de la démobilisation en 1941, il a rencontré, au musée de l'Homme, des personnages qui joueraient un rôle déterminant dans sa vie et dans sa carrière, Marcel Griaule et Germaine

Dieterlen, et évoque leur collaboration en Afrique par la suite. Il donne en outre des détails sur la façon dont a été réalisés les films sur les Dogon du Mali. Il recommande en conclusion de poursuivre les études sur les pistes lancées par Germaine Dieterlen. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

66 Samkange, Stanlake J.T.M.

African perspectives on intervention and State sovereignty / Stanlake JTM Samkange. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no.1, p. 73-84.

Intervention which violates State sovereignty is often justified by its humanitarian goals. In Africa, the debate goes beyond humanitarian objectives and considers intervention when collapsed State authority threatens regional security. Poorly planned interventions can do more harm than good while also weakening the norm of non-intervention in international relations. The brutal and often degrading history of colonization and neocolonialism still influences African thinking on intervention. Africa's relative geopolitical weakness has compelled it to rely strongly on the international rules. The view of African States on intervention should be rethought in the light of failed States, the spill-over of conflicts, threats to the democratic process and an abject failure to act in the face of humanitarian catastrophe. Military intervention should be an exceptional action of last resort but it will remain an option while States are unwilling or unable to protect their own populations. The objective should be prevention through good governance and the democratic process. Sum. [Journal abstract]

67 Spear, Thomas

Neo-traditionalism and the limits of intervention in British colonial Africa / by Thomas Spear. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2003), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 3-28.

Exploring a range of studies regarding the 'invention of tradition', the 'making of customary law' and the 'creation of tribalism' since the 1980s, this survey article argues that the case for colonial invention has often overstated colonial power and ability to manipulate African institutions to establish hegemony. Rather, tradition was a complex discourse in which people continually reinterpreted the lessons of the past in the context of the present. Colonial power was limited by chiefs' obligation to ensure community well-being to maintain the legitimacy on which colonial authorities depended. And ethnicity reflected longstanding local political, cultural and historical conditions in the changing contexts of colonial rule. None of these institutions were easily fabricated or manipulated, and colonial dependence on them often limited colonial power as much as facilitating

it. The article focuses on British colonial Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

68 Stohl, Rachel J.

Under the gun : children and small arms / Rachel J. Stohl. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 3, p. 17-25.

Children on the African continent have suffered immensely from the proliferation and misuse of small arms, including death, injury, displacement, separation from families, loss of access to health, humanitarian and educational services, and lack of economic opportunities. Further, over 300,000 children serve as child soldiers, relying on small arms as their tools of war. The international community has worked to establish protections for children for over 50 years, yet children continue to suffer. The recent UN Special Session on Children adopted 'A world fit for children', which, in combination with the Programme of Action agreed upon at the July 2001 UN Conference on Small Arms, begins to address a comprehensive approach to eliminating the negative impacts of small arms proliferation on children in conflict. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

69 Sturman, Kathryn

The AU plan on terrorism : joining the global war or leading an African battle? / Kathryn Sturman. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 103-108.

At a senior officials' meeting held in Algiers from 11-14 September 2002, the African Union proved ready and able to provide the political cohesion and sense of purpose needed for Africa to combat terrorism. While member States inevitably played to a global gallery in demonstrating their commitment to the 'war on terrorism', the practical counter-terrorist proposals adopted at the meeting substantially address Africa's security challenges. The resulting Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism focuses on State building and intergovernmental cooperation, to literally and figuratively close Africa's borders to terrorist activities. Implementing the plan will be a tough challenge for many African governments, especially to ensure that their counter-terrorist measures adhere to international and regional human rights accords. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

70 Ujomu, Philip Ogo

C. A. Diop's reconstruction of the history of African philosophy: a critique / Philip Ogo Ujomu. - In: *Présence africaine*: (2001), no. 163/164, p. 80-89.

This essay critically examines Cheikh Anta Diop's reconstruction of the history of African philosophy. In particular, it analyses Diop's intellectual effort to establish a viable historical connection between the contemporary African philosophical tradition and ancient Egyptian philosophical and cultural thought. It argues that Diop's attempt to reconstruct the history of African philosophy is significant not only because it traces the historical roots of African philosophy to ancient Egypt, but also because it demonstrates the methodological validity of solving a problem by investigating its history and character. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

71 Vaughan, Megan

Reported speech and other kinds of testimony / Megan Vaughan. - In: *African words, African voices : critical practices in oral history* / ed. by Luise White, Stephan F. Miescher, and David William Cohen. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press: (cop. 2001), p. 53-77.

The testimony in 1794 of a Maravi slave in a criminal court in Isle de France (present-day Mauritius) leads the author to reflect on the production of history. Examples from her research experience in Malawi and Mauritius illustrate her argumentation. The Zomba History Project set up in the University of Malawi in 1977 collected oral historical traditions which may have been - but to the author's knowledge never were - used for the recreation of Maravi history and the writing of the Chewa nation. The testimonies collected in the course of the project are histories remembered and told but not always for a purpose which is consciously known. The 'Book of My Clan', by contrast, is a local history produced with a purpose, located in the space between oral testimony and the meta-narrative of the nation's History, with all the attributes of a chronicle. Written by village headman Chingondo I (Andre Tambalika) and copied out by Chingondo III (Kustacio John Kanchewa), it tells the story of a Nyanja group of the Mwale clan and is told and written in the context of land shortages and local political disputes in order to "get things straight" for future generations. Another kind of oral historical research focuses on African "voices" rather than the collectively conserved "oral traditions". In both cases, however, the emphasis on the spoken word entails a neglect of other forms (such as bodily comportment, spirit possession, drumming) in which individuals and communities carry forward the past and make history manifest. This raises questions concerning the definition of historical consciousness. The kind of historical "conscious" or "consciousness" expressed through "oral traditions", for example, is different from the rituals which may constitute the endogenous historicity of the Mauritian Creole people, whose oral historical tradition has been "forgotten". Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

72 White, Luise

True stories : narrative, event, history, and blood in the Lake Victoria basin / Luise White. - In: *African words, African voices : critical practices in oral history / ed. by Luise White, Stephan F. Miescher, and David William Cohen.* - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press: (cop. 2001), p. 281-304.

The labeling of one thing as "true" and the other as "fictive" or "metaphorical" - all the usual polite academic terms for false - may eclipse all the intricate ways that people use social truths to talk about the past. Moreover, chronological contradictions may foreground the fuzziness of certain ideas and policies, and that fuzziness may be more accurate than any exact historical reconstruction. There is a cogent moment in which oral historians glimpse a small fraction of the world their informants saw, as they saw it. These glimpsed fragments are the tools with which oral historians reconstruct the past. The essay is based on two sets of interviews conducted in 1986 and 1990 in western Kenya and Uganda, and oral histories about World War II. The interviews were designed to be about commonplace colonial rumours according to which some agency of the State captured Africans and took their blood. The oral histories were recounted in the course of three interviews done between 1976 and 1986 and give an unconventional but unmetaphorical and unimaginative account of the Italian campaign in East Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

73 Dubois, Colette

Cendrillon oubliée par la "Fée électricité": Djibouti 1906-1977 / par Colette Dubois. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 334/335, p. 105-123 : tab.

L'histoire de l'électrification de la Côte des Somalis, devenue en 1967 pour dix ans le Territoire français des Afars et des Issas, est un domaine pratiquement vierge. Électrifier le territoire, c'est, au départ, avant tout satisfaire les seuls besoins du port et de Djibouti-ville. D'autre part, du point de vue quantitatif, la consommation de la capitale en 1967 ne dépasse pas celle d'un quartier d'Alger, à la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Cet article traite principalement de deux questions: comment la colonie française du golfe de Tadjoura a-t-elle surmonté le défi de l'électrification? Comment exploiter les rares ressources énergétiques du territoire? La première centrale électrique est installée à Djibouti-ville en 1906. Elle appartient à un concessionnaire privé. Au cours d'une première période

(1906-1949), l'électrification se réalise surtout pour répondre aux besoins des particuliers, et alimente surtout les clients citadins de Djibouti. Il faudra attendre 1950 pour que l'électrification gagne d'autres centres urbains (Arta, Dikkil, Tadjoura). La deuxième période (1950-1998) voit une lente généralisation de l'énergie électrique. Des handicaps freinent cependant ces progrès: manque de ressources énergétiques locales comme le pétrole, difficultés pour exploiter les ressources hydroélectriques (lac Assal). En 1998, Djibouti-ville compte plus de 400 000 habitants. Le gouvernement estime que l'avenir énergétique de la République de Djibouti repose sur la maîtrise des ressources géothermiques, en envisageant l'installation d'une nouvelle centrale, prévue dans la zone du lac Assal. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

74 Spécial

Spécial Djibouti / enquête et réd.: Anne Guillaume-Gentil. - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2003), année 58, no. 3007, p. 1343-1376 : foto's, krt., tab.

La nouvelle donne internationale, marquée par la lutte contre le terrorisme, permet à Djibouti d'obtenir à nouveau les faveurs des pays occidentaux. À la base militaire française s'est juxtaposée la 'coalition internationale contre le terrorisme' dirigée par les Américains. Le regain d'intérêt s'est accompagné d'une importante manne financière, qui desserre les contraintes budgétaires. Dans un climat politique apaisé, le grand défi de demain sera la lutte contre la pauvreté et une meilleure redistribution des richesses. Après une interview du président de la République, Ismaïl Omar Guelleh, ce dossier spécial sur la Djibouti aborde les perspectives économiques du pays. La situation économique s'est améliorée par un assainissement et une stabilisation des finances publiques. En revanche, elle ne s'est pas accompagnée d'une croissance suffisamment forte pour réduire la pauvreté, qui s'est considérablement développée ces dernières années. Le pays dispose aujourd'hui d'une plus grande marge de manœuvre grâce à la rente militaire et aux investissements programmés, notamment par Dubaï. La tentation est grande de desserrer la contrainte de la rigueur. Le dossier traite notamment des infrastructures portuaires, du secteur des services, du secteur primaire (le sel, une nouvelle opportunité à l'exportation) et se termine par un article du chercheur Gérald Liscia sur les causes du désordre politique récurrent observé dans la Corne de l'Afrique. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ETHIOPIA

75 White, Philip

The Eritrea-Ethiopia border arbitration / Philip White. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 92, p. 345-356 : krt.

The Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission's keenly awaited decision was published on 13 April 2002. The Commission was established under the auspices of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) in The Hague in accordance with the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia of 12 December 2000. This paper summarizes the mandate and findings of the Commission and comments on its achievements and role in the peace process. In doing so it shows in map form, based on a combination and simplification of six of the 13 maps in the Decision document, the two countries' territorial claims submitted for arbitration, and where the delimitation line lies in relation to them. The paper concludes that the Commission did a good job and, although it was not the Commission's job to be 'fair' in the sense of being even-handed, it does seem to have divided up the spoils in such a way that each party gains territories and towns in more or less equal measure with respect both to the other's claim and the three treaties concluded by Italy and Emperor Menelik of Ethiopia in 1900, 1902 and 1908. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

76 Abbink, Jon

Drinking, prestige, and power : alcohol and cultural hegemony in Maji, southern Ethiopia / Jon Abbink. - In: *Alcohol in Africa: mixing business, pleasure, and politics* / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 161-177.

Alcohol can be used as a theme to belittle, patronize and differentiate people. This happens especially when different kinds of beverages are accorded a different status across social and ethnic groups in society. The case study presented in this chapter highlights cultural aspects of social inequality and ethnic stratification by tracing the ambivalent connections between alcohol, power and cultural dominance in the Maji region of southern Ethiopia, where the author carried out fieldwork in 1995/1996. Maji society's 'drinking situation' reflects the area's history of divergent ethnocultural traditions and exposure of people to State narratives of civilization and governance. Historically, the local people, among them the Dizi, Me'en and Suri, were deemed politically and culturally less civilized by the central State and the northern immigrants. The Suri, as agropastoralist lowlanders, were considered especially coarse in their

mannerisms and livelihood pursuits. Alcohol (ab)use is explained by many non-Suri northerners in the neighbouring villages as another example of the Suri's 'backward' social behaviour. This chapter explores the basis of such remarks and what they reveal about hegemonic relations and group prestige. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

77 Abbink, Jon

Représentations de la culture matérielle des Me'en: forme et fonction des artefacts / Jon Abbink. - In: *Annales d'Éthiopie*: (2000), vol. 16, p. 93-106 : ill.

Cette étude présente une première analyse de la culture matérielle des Me'en (Tishana), une ethnie de l'Éthiopie méridionale. Il s'agit d'une société sans artisans ou artistes spécialisés. La question envisagée est de savoir s'il existe des critères esthétiques sous-jacents au sein d'une culture matérielle comprenant pour l'essentiel des objets d'usage quotidien, avec la perspective de dénier, dans le domaine de l'étude comparative des cultures matérielles, la distinction entre culture de 'grand art' et culture d'art 'rudimentaire'. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

78 Breton, Jean-François

L'architecture antique des deux rives de la mer Rouge: projet de dictionnaire méthodique / Jean-François Breton. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2002), t. 72, fasc. 2, p. 229-239 : ill., foto.

Depuis un demi-siècle au moins, les recherches ne cessent de démontrer que des contacts se sont noués, du premier millénaire avant au milieu du premier millénaire de notre ère, de façon continue mais variable en intensité, entre l'Arabie du Sud et l'Éthiopie. Les découvertes archéologiques réalisées en Arabie du Sud et en Éthiopie, principalement dans le Tigray, renouvellent considérablement notre connaissance de l'architecture antique des pays riverains de la mer Rouge. Ces données permettent désormais d'envisager l'élaboration d'un "Dictionnaire méthodique d'architecture" de ces régions. Les entrées seraient présentées non en ordre alphabétique, mais dans leur environnement urbanistique et architectural. Elles comprendraient l'urbanisme, les différents types de bâtiments, les éléments de construction, les matériaux, les décors et les relations dans ces domaines avec les pays voisins. Ce dictionnaire couvrirait principalement le premier millénaire avant J.-C. c'est à dire la période dite "sudarabique" au Yémen, mais aussi les époques pré-axoumites et axoumites en Éthiopie jusque vers le VIIe siècle de notre ère. Un tel projet, multilingue, devrait

obtenir la collaboration de plusieurs spécialistes de ces pays. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

79 Getahun, Tezera

Camel husbandry practices in eastern Ethiopia : the case of Jijiga and Shinile zones / Tezera Getahun and Kassa Belay. - In: *Nomadic Peoples*: (2002), n.s., vol. 6, no. 1, p. 158-179 : graf., krt., tab.

In Ethiopia, camels are the principal source of income and food for millions of pastoralists. In addition, camels play a central role in providing draught power and determining the social status of pastoralists. This paper provides basic information on the household characteristics of camel herders, as well as on herd demography, reproductive performance of camels (selection, breeding and traditional classification of camel types, as well as their fertility and mortality patterns) and the constraints affecting the entire camel husbandry system in eastern Ethiopia. Data for the study were collected in 1996 in two zones of the Somali National Regional State (SNRS), namely Jijiga and Shinile. The results show that camels are kept mainly for milk production and to a more limited extent for meat and transportation purposes. Furthermore, it appears that animal health and shortage of feed are the major constraints to camel production. In both Jijiga and Shinile different species of animals are herded, indicating risk-aversion strategies and better utilization of available fodder and water resources by herders. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French and Spanish. [ASC Leiden abstract]

80 Harrison, Elizabeth

'The problem with the locals': partnership and participation in Ethiopia / Elizabeth Harrison. - In: *Development and Change*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 587-610.

This paper is concerned with the proliferation of donor discourses about partnership and participation, focusing on 'community-based' natural resources management policy in Ethiopia, where research focused on areas near Dessie (south Wello zone) and Meket 'wereda' (north Wello zone). Development 'partnerships' obscure a wide range of inequalities. The history of hierarchical and nonparticipatory government in Ethiopia influences the current context of 'post-Derg' rebuilding and decentralization, resulting in considerable tensions between actors at different institutional levels. The relationships between the State and donors and between donors themselves are similarly contested and negotiated. However, none of these institutions is monolithic. In particular, the agency and positioning of those individuals charged with implementing participatory policy influence both practice and interpretation and can help

explain the frequent gaps between policy and practice. These gaps continue to perplex donors advocating partnership, but are seldom explored beyond off-stage mutterings about the 'problems with the locals'. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

81 Kaplan, Steven

Seeing is believing: the power of visual culture in the religious world of Aṣe Zär'a Ya'eqob of Ethiopia (1434-1468) / by Steven Kaplan. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 4, p. 403-421.

This paper looks at religious life in Ethiopia during the rule of Zär'a Ya'eqob (1434-1468). It examines the importance of the Cross, the image of the Virgin, the construction of churches and other visual aspects of religious life in Zär'a Ya'eqob's Ethiopia. No other Ethiopian ruler confronted the religious challenges presented by a divided Church and a largely unchristianized empire as systematically and successfully as Zär'a Ya'eqob. Moreover, he was as sensitive to the daily unspoken truths of religious life as he was to great theological debates and controversies. He understood power in all its manifestations and sought to protect his State, his church and his people with every means at his disposal. By promoting devotion to both the Cross and the Virgin Mary, he built on the foundations prepared by his parents. He also mobilized Christian symbols which transcended local rivalries and regional loyalties. These symbols, as well as the churches he built, were also particularly suited to visual representation and hence comparatively easy to propagate among Ethiopia's largely illiterate population. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

82 Kebret, Negash

Ethiopia-India relations : a historical perspective / Negash Kebret. - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2001), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 76-111 : tab.

The links across the Indian Ocean between India and Ethiopia are very old, although no one knows exactly how ancient they really are. The Greeks assumed that the Ethiopians had come from India. Certainly during the Axumite period in Ethiopia there is plenty of evidence of trade. Ethiopia was the main supplier of ivory to India, where elephant tusks were much smaller. In the medieval period Ethiopia was a major source of gold, ivory, and slaves for India, importing cotton, silk, and pepper in return. The slave trade was extremely important and many Hapshi obtained high positions at Indian courts. Many of these slaves were skilled architects, masons, and craftsmen, as well as providing generals and politicians, not to mention ordinary soldiers at the various Indian courts. In the

course of the nineteenth century, many Indians went to Ethiopia in search of a better livelihood. During the troubled period to which Ethiopia was subjected in the 1930s, India, especially Gandhi, gave great moral support. Immediately after it had obtained its independence, India established a diplomatic mission in Ethiopia, and cordial relations have been maintained ever since. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

83 Miyawaki, Yukio

Domestication of outside and genesis of public order : some notes on the symbolic universe of chieftainship of the Hor of southwestern Ethiopia / Miyawaki, Yukio. - In: *Journal of Asian and African Studies / Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA)*: (2002), no. 64, p. 1-36 : fig., krt., tab.

The chief of the Hor of southwestern Ethiopia is an ambivalent figure. He is regarded as the father of the people, but he is also considered to be like a woman. The chief's ambivalence suggests two contradictions latent in Hor society, which are covered by patriarchal ideology. One is the contradiction concerning the superiority of masculinity versus femininity. The other is the contradiction between the necessity for independent kin groups to live together, and their latent animosity. The chief's ambivalence is derived from his position as a mediator. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Japanese. [Journal abstract, edited]

84 Palmisano, Antonio Luigi

Esercizi in mistica pagana: suono e parola divina nei culti 'zar' dell'Etiopia / di Antonio Luigi Palmisano. - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2002), a. 57, n. 4, p. 471-501 : ill.

Cet article présente une étude de cas anthropologique sur les hauts-plateaux en Éthiopie. Il traite d'un culte de possession, le zar, qui a aussi fonction de jugement public, et rapporte la question de la transe au problème de la traduction. Un homme en transe est censé devenir une divinité (Wofa), et s'exprime en un langage incompréhensible. Son assistant, nommé aggafari, traduit les paroles de la divinité en oromo et en amharique, de façon que tout le monde comprenne ce qu'a dit la divinité. Les suppliants doivent répondre et sont aidés dans leur réponse par les plus experts ou par d'autres spécialistes du culte. L'article souligne l'effet dramatique qu'a sur les croyants cette séance nocturne, accentuée par le débit très rapide du chant rythmé de la divinité, qui

est repris par la traduction de l'assistant. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

85 Teshome-Bahiru, Wondwosen

Indigenous healers of Ethiopia : victims of a healing profession / Wondwosen Teshome-Bahiru. - In: *The African Anthropologist*: (2002), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 102-116.

The aim of this article is to identify the negative stereotypes of healers in Ethiopia, which have hindered cooperation between practitioners of traditional medicine and those of cosmopolitan medicine. The article also analyses the reasons why these stereotypes have led to the condemnation and persecution of healers in the past and in the present. The article suggests possible ways of clearing the misunderstandings between the practitioners of both medical systems (indigenous and cosmopolitan). The primary data were collected in Addis Ababa by using anthropological techniques of data collection, observation and interview. It was observed that these age-old stereotypes have economic, social, psychological and legal impacts on healers. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

HORN OF AFRICA

86 Maxted, Julia

Human stability and conflict in the Horn of Africa : part two / Julia Maxted and Abebe Zegeye. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 55-59.

States in the Horn of Africa have limited control of their economic situation and very little autonomy in security matters. Globalization, the growing militarization of conflicts and an ideological vacuum are some of the reasons for this. The idea that a central power (the State) can, or should, bring order to the periphery, should be questioned. When the rule of law is maintained at the expense of diversity, catastrophic conflict may arise. Regional organizations have too few resources to implement conflict prevention, management or resolution strategies. Refugees and displaced populations are the result. Authoritarian statism, fostered by international capitalist interests, has not prevented the tragic conflicts in the Horn. This Western model has not brought democratic rule, equality or human rights and it should be resisted in future peace efforts. A regional, cooperative union with a strong civil society drawing on precolonial wisdom offers the Horn a better path to prosperity and stability. Sum. [Journal abstract]

SUDAN

87 Peterson, Dave

Peaceful change and the rise of Sudan's democracy movement / Dave Peterson.
- In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 59-69.

Negotiations to end Sudan's devastating civil war have repeatedly faltered, but among other developments, the re-emergence of civil society in both the north and south provides greater impetus for peace, as well as greater prospects for democracy and respect for human rights. Particularly important, but thus far relatively unnoticed, is the rise of a southern-led civil society movement in the north. Although Sudan's complex history and demographics provide an explanation for much of the conflict, in fact the conflict is essentially political, while it is this very complexity that could provide a basis for the resolution of the conflict. Some intriguing parallels with South Africa's recent experience underscore the role of civil society, and point to some options for the future. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

88 Slavernij

Slavernij en bevrijding in Oost-Afrika in de 19de eeuw : historische en hedendaagse aspecten / met bijdragen van Jan-Lodewijk Grootaers... [et al. ; cartogr. Kartografisch Bureau Marijn Bosma ; vert. in het Duits Guido Honings... et al.]. - Berg en Dal : Afrika Museum, 2003. - 372 p. : ill., krt. ; 23×25 cm - Uitg. naar aanleiding van de tentoonstelling "Wie gaat vrijuit? Slavernij en bevrijding in Oost-Afrika", georganiseerd door het Afrika Museum, Berg en Dal van 29 maart-30 september 2003. - Nederlandse en Duitse tekst. - Omslag- en rugtitel ook: Sklaverei und Befreiung in Ostafrika im 19. Jahrhundert. - Met lit. opg. ISBN 90-71611-15-9

De slavernijgeschiedenis in Afrika beperkt zich niet tot de West-Afrikaanse kustgebieden van waaruit miljoenen slaven naar de zogeheten Nieuwe Wereld werden verscheept. Ook Oost-Afrika kent een wreed slavernijverleden. Deze publicatie gaat nader in op de situatie in de 19de eeuw, toen verschillende partijen op complexe en niet zelden dubbelzinnige wijze met elkaar verstrengeld raakten: Arabische handelaars, Afrikaanse slaven en ex-slaven, Europese handelaars, kolonisten en missionarissen. Het boek schetst de vaak tegengestelde maar soms ook gedeelde economische, politieke en ideologische belangen die aanvankelijk leidden tot de voortzetting van slavernij en later tot de moeizame afschaffing ervan. Deze publicatie is verschenen naar aanleiding van de tentoonstelling "Wie gaat vrijuit? Slavernij en bevrijding in Oost-Afrika",

georganiseerd door het Afrika Museum, Berg en Dal (2003). Met bijdragen van: Jan-Lodewijk Grootaers, Jok Madut Jok, Leo van Kessel, Bob Papelard, Ulrike Weinhold. [Samenvatting uit het boek]

89 Willis, Justin

‘The Nyamang are hard to touch’ : mission evangelism and tradition in the Nuba Mountains, Sudan, 1933-1952 / by Justin Willis. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 32-62.

In 1935 the Church Missionary Society (CMS) established a station at Salara, in the western part of the Nuba Mountains of Sudan. The station received considerable financial support from the colonial administration, as well as from donors in the United Kingdom, but it was strikingly unsuccessful in its attempts to create a local Christian community, and in the early 1950s the station was abandoned. This paper explores the circumstances of this failure, and suggests that missionary work in Salara was undermined by the missionaries’ ambivalent attitudes to tradition and modernity. These attitudes derived partly from engagement with colonial officials who were chronically uncertain as to the proper policy to pursue in the Nuba Mountains, and partly from a wider uncertainty in mission attitudes that had come to emphasize the need for a distinctly African form of Christianity but yet remained profoundly suspicious of the reliability of African Christians. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

90 Young, John

Le SPLM/SPLA et le gouvernement du Sud-Soudan / John Young. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2002), no. 88, p. 103-119.

À la date de la rédaction de cet article, octobre 2002, on peut espérer une issue négociée au conflit entre l’Armée (ou le Mouvement) de libération du peuple soudanais (SPLA/SPLM) et le gouvernement soudanais dans la guerre civile qui a commencé en 1983, et ceci, même si les négociations en cours achoppent encore sur un certain nombre de questions essentielles. Cet article explore des questions telles que la position du SPLA/SPLM par rapport au régionalisme (les habitants du Sud-Soudan sont pour la plupart partisans de l’indépendance de leur région), à l’idéologie (absence d’éthos révolutionnaire et socialisme confus), à la société civile (faible et sous-développée, elle doit opérer dans des conditions difficiles imposées par la guerre). Dépourvu de philosophie politique cohérente, de gouvernement local opérationnel, biaisé en faveur de la chose militaire, affaibli par la non-résolution de problèmes de direction, par une intégration incomplète des FDPS et des relations difficiles avec la société civile, le SPLM/A

n'est réellement préparé à gouverner adéquatement ni une entité sudiste indépendante ni une région dans un Soudan unifié. Notes, réf, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 190). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ERITREA

91 White, Philip

The Eritrea-Ethiopia border arbitration / Philip White. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 92, p. 345-356 : krt.

The Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission's keenly awaited decision was published on 13 April 2002. The Commission was established under the auspices of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) in The Hague in accordance with the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia of 12 December 2000. This paper summarizes the mandate and findings of the Commission and comments on its achievements and role in the peace process. In doing so it shows in map form, based on a combination and simplification of six of the 13 maps in the Decision document, the two countries' territorial claims submitted for arbitration, and where the delimitation line lies in relation to them. The paper concludes that the Commission did a good job and, although it was not the Commission's job to be 'fair' in the sense of being even-handed, it does seem to have divided up the spoils in such a way that each party gains territories and towns in more or less equal measure with respect both to the other's claim and the three treaties concluded by Italy and Emperor Menelik of Ethiopia in 1900, 1902 and 1908. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

92 Zaccaria, Massimo

L'Eritrea in mostra : Ferdinando Martini e le esposizioni coloniali, 1903-1906 / di Massimo Zaccaria. - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2002), a. 57, n. 4, p. 512-545.

Subséquentement à la victoire de l'empereur Ménélik sur les forces italiennes à Adwa (1896), l'opinion publique en Italie exprima son opposition à l'expansion coloniale, soulignant qu'il aurait été préférable d'investir de l'argent en Italie pour tâcher de résoudre les nombreux problèmes qui affligeaient le pays, au lieu de le gaspiller en Afrique. Pour assouplir cette position, Ferdinand Martino, le premier gouverneur de l'Érythrée, lança une politique de réconciliation qui visait à un rapprochement entre le pays et sa colonie. Le message que Martini cherchait à faire passer était très simple: l'Érythrée aurait pu se développer et devenir rentable pour l'Italie si elle était correctement administrée. Cette idée était au

centre de la plupart de ses écrits et de ses discours. Pour rejoindre un public plus large, Martini eut recours à des expositions, au nombre de quatre pendant la période entre 1903 et 1906. Ces expositions font l'objet de cet article qui montre, dans leur préparation, comment Martini et son administration investissaient les ressources et les espoirs. L'ampleur de ces activités témoigne de l'existence d'une sorte de "politique des expositions" réalisée par Martini pendant son mandat. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

93 Are

Are PRSPs making a difference? : the African experience / ed. by David Booth. - London : Blackwell Publishing, 2003. - P. [131]-287. ; 25 cm. - (Development policy review ; vol. 21, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

Are poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs) making a difference? This theme issue explores this question, drawing on evidence from seven countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The contributions derive from a multi-country study of PRSP processes in Africa commissioned by the Strategic Partnership with Africa, the joint forum of multilateral and bilateral development agencies on assistance to low-income Africa. The study set out to investigate the extent to which poverty reduction policies, programmes, practices and monitoring systems were being institutionalized in the countries under study. Attention was focused on three main topics: the attitudes, commitments and plans of governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders, including multilateral and bilateral donor agencies; the institutional changes that were being introduced, especially in respect of public financial management and participation in policymaking and other aspects of the governance framework; and the development of PRSP monitoring and information systems. These topics were investigated in 2000-2001. Contributions by David Booth (Introduction and overview); Thomas Bierschenk, Elisabeth Thioléron and Nassirou Bako-Arifari (Benin); Lucia Hanmer, Gerrishon Ikiara, Walter Eberlei and Carolyn Abong (Kenya); Rob Jenkins and Maxton Tsoka (Malawi); Idrissa Dante, Jean-François Gautier, Mohamed Ali Marouani and Marc Raffinot (Mali); Hans Falck and Kåre Landfald with Pamela Rebelo (Mozambique); Frederick Golooba Mutebi, Simon Stone and Neil Thin (Rwanda); and Alison Evans with Erasto Ngalwea (Tanzania). [ASC Leiden abstract]

94 Bonnemaïson, Eric

Security sector planning in Africa : military force as a public good / Eric Bonnemaïson. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 29-39.

The security sector in Africa, notably sub-Saharan Africa, has often been a threat to citizens instead of being a benefit. Military leaders, feared by politicians for their ability to seize power by force, are often reluctant to be open about problems within the military. The lack of dialogue between politicians, citizens and soldiers has made it difficult for the real problems to be identified or addressed. States need to take stock of their security sector assets, decide how they are to be used and then agree on a clear vision for the future of the military forces within the context of the broader national interest. A defence review, the restructuring of personnel, and a transparent budgeting process can all help to achieve a more motivated and better-equipped force. A properly planned transition from the old system to the new will ensure that only manageable steps are attempted and long-term goals are not sacrificed because of short-term crises. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

95 Bräutigam, Deborah

Business associations and growth coalitions in sub-Saharan Africa / Deborah Bräutigam, Lise Rakner and Scott Taylor. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2002), vol. 40, no. 4, p. 519-547.

Why are 'growth coalitions' involving business interest groups and governments so rare in Africa? How has democratization affected the possibilities for growth coalitions? In three cases with varying degrees of democracy - Mauritius, Zambia, and Zimbabwe - it appears that hypotheses about growth coalitions that place importance on the organization of the business sector are generally borne out. Yet even when the business community is organized in an 'ideal' manner, growth coalitions still depend on factors within the State: leadership, ideas, and capacity. Democratization has a mixed effect. The authors find that in the case of Zambia, business-State relations did not improve despite a pro-democracy stance by business and the pro-business agenda of the democratic government coming to power in 1991. In Zimbabwe, the erosion of democracy reduced business access to State elites, breaking up a growth coalition that initially showed considerable promise. In Mauritius, the strengthening of democracy has paralleled the deepening of the growth coalition, and both have been reinforced by a strong economy. The study shows that growth coalitions are possible in Africa; the key lies in determining the conditions under which such coalitions can

be sustained in Africa's fragile polities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

96 Bratton, Michael

Briefing: Islam, democracy and public opinion in Africa / Michael Bratton. - In: *African Affairs*: (2003), vol. 102, no. 408, p. 493-501 : graf.

How do religious orientations, especially attachments to Islam, affect public support for democracy in sub-Saharan Africa? Data are available from the Afrobarometer - a crossnational survey research project, Round 1 of which was conducted between mid-1999 and mid-2001. It measured religious identifications and attitudes to democracy in four countries in East and West Africa: Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda. Across the four countries, the survey population (n = 10,159) was almost evenly divided between Muslims and non-Muslims. The results indicate that although adherents of Islam in Africa occasionally display distinctive political attitudes, they do not differ much from non-Muslims on the subject of democracy and their differences with others do not always run in an anti-democratic direction. Moreover, any hesitancy about supporting democracy among the African Muslims interviewed is due more to deficits of formal education and other attributes of modernization than to the influence of religious attachments. Nevertheless, political tolerance is somewhat lower among Muslims than Christians and political participation lags behind among followers of Islam. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

97 Bryceson, Deborah Fahy

Changing modalities of alcohol usage / Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - In: *Alcohol in Africa: mixing business, pleasure, and politics* / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 23-52 : graf., tab.

This chapter provides a historical overview of alcohol usage in Africa spanning the colonial and postcolonial period, tracing the progression of technical innovation in alcohol production and its adoption by growing ranks of cottage-industry producers throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Differentiated drinking modalities evolved alongside processes of urbanization and economic class formation during the colonial period and in the first decades after independence. Local brewing and distilling activities expanded massively as people scrambled to earn cash during the economic crisis of the 1980s. Demand for less costly alcohol swelled supply from the informal sector. During the 1990s, economic liberalization and privatization policies gave multinational corporations a firm footing in the African market for bottled beer and other alcoholic drinks. Drinking

patterns became highly variable depending on the consumer's income standing and rural or urban ties. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

98 Bryceson, Deborah Fahy

Pleasure and pain: the ambiguity of alcohol in Africa / Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - In: *Alcohol in Africa: mixing business, pleasure, and politics* / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 267-291.

Focusing on the past two decades (1980-2000), this chapter discusses the darker side of alcohol, alcohol consumption levels and outcomes that are deemed socially undesirable. Current institutional control of heavy drinking in the face of the widespread informalization of production and expansion of supply over the past two decades is considered. The focus is on how States, markets and community institutions influence drinking practices, serving to preclude or encourage individuals and communities crossing the fine line between the exuberance of social drinking and the misery of excess. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

99 Champs

Les champs littéraires africains / textes réunis par Romuald Fonkoua et Pierre Halen ; avec la collab. de Katharina Städtler. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2001. - 342 p. ; 22 cm. - (Lettres du sud) - Cet ouvrage est publié avec le concours du Centre de Recherche Texte/ Histoire, Université de Cergy-Pontoise, et du Centre de Recherche Michel Baude, Littérature et spiritualité, Université de Metz.. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6174-5

Ce volume traite de la problématique des champs littéraires au sujet de divers types de littératures de l'Afrique, des Antilles ou des Mascareignes et de l'océan Indien: orales ou écrites, coloniales ou post-coloniales, en langues locales ou en langues européennes, ces littératures sont d'abord des biens dont la valeur est créée par leur mode d'insertion dans des réseaux de production et de légitimation. Elles ne peuvent être uniquement appréhendées dans leur dimension esthétique ou idéologique. Première partie, 'Questions de méthodes': "Introduction à la sociologie des champs symboliques" (Pascal Durand); "Le fait littéraire francophone" (Paul Aron); "Pertinence de la notion de champ littéraire en littérature africaine" (Bernard Mouralis); "Les conditions d'existence des champs littéraires d'Afrique anglophone" (Jacqueline Bardolph); "'Champ littéraire' et oralité africaine problématique" (Jean Derive). Deuxième partie, 'Limites et problématiques': "Littérature coloniale et littérature africaine:

hypotexte et hypertexte" (János Riesz); "Les traces intertextuelles ou l'affirmation d'un champ littéraire franco-antillais" (Véronique Bonnet); "Y a-t-il un champ littéraire mauricien?" (Peter Hawkins); "L'écriture pieds-noirs face à la France" (Anny-Claire Jaccard); "Une littérature de marché à Kinshasa" (Charles Djungu-Simba K.); "La négritude en France (1940-1950): à propos d'un champ littéraire colonisé en exil" (Katharina Städtler). Troisième partie, 'Pratiques, jeux et enjeux': "L'altérité comme enjeu du champ littéraire africain" (Florence Paravy); "La question du destinataire dans 'Les Soleils des indépendances' d'Ahmadou Kourouma" (Pierre Soubias); "'L'affaire' Calixthe Beyala ou les frontières des champs littéraires" (Madeleine Borgomano); "V.Y. Mudimbe et les spectres de l'ascenseur" (Justin Kalulu Bisanswa); "Manuel dos Santos Lima: une littérature-témoignage" (Marie-Françoise Bidault); "Pouvoir et métamorphose de l'écriture dans le théâtre de Sénouvo Zinsou" (Sélom Komlan Gbanou); "Une transposition artistique: le film 'Hyènes', de Djibril Diop Mambéty" (Anny Wynchank).

100 Coquery-Vidrovitch, Catherine

La politique de réseaux d'électrification en Afrique : comparaison Afrique de l'Ouest, Afrique du Sud ou comment faire de l'histoire sociale à partir de sources économiques / par Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 334/335, p. 71-84 : krt., tab.

Le sujet de l'électrification en Afrique a été très peu étudié, alors que la documentation ne manque pas. Une question qui se pose est celle de l'impact de l'introduction de cette nouvelle technologie sur les sociétés africaines, sur les changements qu'elle entraîna dans le mode de vie, et, partant, le mode de penser. Un projet d'enquête est en cours pour l'Afrique tropicale, portant sur les villes de Dakar (Sénégal), Cotonou (Bénin), Conakry et Fria, ville de l'aluminium (Guinée), Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Douala (Cameroun), et en Afrique orientale, sur le couloir du Mozambique le long de la côte malgache. Avant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, dans l'empire colonial français, l'Afrique noire accuse un énorme retard par rapport à l'Afrique du Nord dans le processus d'électrification. Par contre, au Nigeria, du charbon, découvert dans l'est en 1909, est utilisé pour fournir de l'énergie électrique. L'Afrique du Sud se présente dès 1905 comme une grande puissance électrifiée, l'essor de l'électricité étant inséparable de l'essor minier (exploitation du charbon, extraction de l'or) et de l'industrialisation. Après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, l'Afrique du Sud se lance dans l'hydroélectricité. Après les indépendances, des projets de construction de grands barrages ont abouti en Afrique occidentale (Cameroun, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana), mais la sécheresse des années 1984-85 a fait chuter le pourcentage de l'hydroélectricité dans la production de courant électrique. Paradoxalement, c'est

la crise du pétrole, entraînant la déforestation, qui a accéléré l'électrification des campagnes, avec un programme de petites centrales hydroélectriques (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana). Des pays pauvres comme le Mali sont encore étonnamment peu électrifiés. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

101 Daudin, Guillaume

Comment calculer les profits de la traite? / Guillaume Daudin. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 336/337, p. 43-62.

L'importance que les historiens doivent accorder à la traite atlantique dans le développement européen dépend en partie de l'importance des profits qu'elle a apportés aux négriers européens. Le calcul des taux de profits accrus au capital investi dans le commerce et le transport des esclaves à partir de l'Afrique est au centre du débat sur l'importance de la traite pour le développement de l'Angleterre et de la France au XVIIIe siècle. L'auteur de cet article présente les trois méthodes qui ont été utilisées par les historiens pour calculer ces taux et leurs résultats. Il explique pourquoi l'examen des comptes d'expéditions est la méthode la plus prometteuse, puis étudie les difficultés qui lui sont spécifiques. Il entend ainsi offrir un cadre dans lequel il sera possible de résoudre le débat sur les profits de la traite. Le commerce d'esclaves était un investissement plus liquide, plus court et plus profitable que le crédit notarié sans être plus risqué. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

102 Dibas-Franck, Éric

Le bénéfice du droit au renouvellement du bail commercial en Afrique / par Éric Dibas-Franck. - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2002), année 56, no. 3, p. 377-381.

Quelles sont pour le locataire les conditions du bénéfice du droit au renouvellement du bail commercial en Afrique? L'article 91 de l'Acte uniforme de l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du droit des affaires) relatif au droit commercial y apporte une réponse. Pour autant, dans la pratique, le renouvellement du bail commercial peut s'avérer être une course d'obstacles. Afin de les surmonter, les rédacteurs de l'Acte uniforme ont précisé à l'article 102 que les dispositions de l'article 91 sont d'ordre public. La présente étude dégage les deux points suivants: 1) le bénéfice du droit au renouvellement du bail commercial en Afrique revêt un caractère d'ordre public. Ce caractère consacre un principe auquel sont attachés des effets juridiques. 2) lorsqu'il est question de prétendre bénéficier de ce droit, le locataire doit remplir certaines conditions, qui sont cumulatives. Le locataire doit justifier avoir exploité

effectivement son fonds de commerce, et cette exploitation doit avoir été effectuée pendant une durée minimale de deux ans. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

103 Dynamics

Dynamics and diversity : soil fertility and farming livelihoods in Africa : case studies from Ethiopia, Mali and Zimbabwe / ed. by Ian Scoones. - London [etc.] : Earthscan, 2001. - [XII], 244 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [215]-234. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-85383-819-5

The management of Africa's soils is one of the major challenges facing agriculture and livelihoods in the 21st century. Based on case studies from Ethiopia (Wolayta area), Mali (Tissana and M'péresso villages in the irrigated rice and cotton cash crop area; Dilaba and Siguiné in the rainfed cereal cropping area), and Zimbabwe (Mangwende and Chivi communal areas), this book explores the complex dynamics of soil fertility change from an interdisciplinary perspective, looking at the way farmers actually manage their soils and the social and environmental processes that determine their transformation. The book has been compiled on the basis of a wide range of reports and project outputs. Overall, the results suggest a more positive view of the prospects for sustainable agriculture in small-scale farming systems in Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

104 Ezeonu, Ifeyanyi C.

The GATT Uruguay Round agreements and their implications for sub-Saharan African economies / Ifeyanyi C. Ezeonu & Andrew C. Okolie. - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2001), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 33-75.

The dogmatic adherence to neo-liberal economic thinking at the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is compelling developing countries, many in sub-Saharan Africa, to jettison the very policies which thrust industrialized countries to their present levels of economic growth. The assumption of the neo-liberal theorists that free trade is mutually beneficial bears no resemblance to the situation in sub-Saharan Africa. The main argument of this paper is that the implementation of the TRIPS (trade-related intellectual property rights), TRIMS (trade-related investment measures) and GATS (General Agreements on Trade in Services) agreements militate against the interests of sub-Saharan African States. It will erode the preferential access to the EU market which these States enjoy under the Rome Convention. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

105 Klein, Herbert S.

The structure of the Atlantic slave trade in the 19th century: an assessment / Herbert S. Klein. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 336/337, p. 63-77 : graf., tab.

This essay describes the basic characteristics of the Atlantic slave trade in the 19th century and compares it with earlier periods in the trade. This new assessment is based on an analysis of a new collection of recently published data on the Atlantic slave trade. It defines the African origins and American destinations of the forced African migration, the manner of carrying the slaves across the Atlantic, and their experience of transit mortality. Also examined is the changing economics of the trade in terms of national participation, and market organization. Ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

106 Laditan, O.A.

La "prostitution" comme thème de révolte dans la littérature contemporaine en Afrique noire / O.A. Laditan. - In: *Présence africaine*: (2001), no. 163/164, p. 199-207.

L'image de la femme a considérablement évolué au cours des années dans les écrits littéraires. Cette étude montre comment, dans la littérature africaine, un nouveau regard, se distinguant de la critique masculine, est porté par les écrivaines africaines telles que Ken Bugul (pseudonyme de Mariétou Mbaye, Sénégal), Rawiri Angèle (Gabon) et Calixthe Beyala (Cameroun) sur les rapports entre hommes et femmes et sur des personnages féminins marginalisés. En particulier, le personnage de la prostituée dépasse le rôle traditionnel de la femme objet pour poser le problème du rôle du personnage et de sa nature. Le personnage de la prostituée, qui cherche à s'émanciper du poids des traditions sociales, est utilisé comme outil de critique politique. La prostitution est présentée comme un thème de révolte non seulement vis-à-vis de l'homme qui en est responsable en partie, mais aussi vis-à-vis de toute la société. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

107 Lesclous, René

Électricité et aluminium en Afrique subsaharienne : stratégie des producteurs d'aluminium / par René Lesclous. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 334/335, p. 163-175 : krt., tab.

L'idéal pour la production de l'aluminium est celui d'un site intégré, où se trouvent réunis le gisement de bauxite, la source d'électricité (énergie hydraulique; charbon en Afrique du Sud) et un accès facile (moins de 150 km) à

la mer. On trouve de tels sites intéressants dans de nombreux pays en Afrique: Afrique du Sud, Angola, Cameroun, Congo, Congo ex-Zaïre, Guinée, Ghana, Nigeria. La guerre de Corée fait exploser la demande d'aluminium fin 1950. Divers projets sont envisagés par les puissances occidentales, mais non réalisés du fait de leurs dimensions énormes (Congo-Zaïre, Gold Coast). D'importants projets seront aussi enterrés du fait des indépendances en Guinée, au Congo, au Ghana, en Angola. À part la construction de l'usine d'alumine à Fria (Cameroun) et celle d'un smelter à Édéa qui continue, l'édification d'une industrie de l'aluminium en Afrique de l'Ouest s'écroule. En fin de compte, des producteurs américains, les frères Harvey, parviendront à convaincre Sekou Touré d'accorder une licence d'exploitation à un consortium international. La Guinée deviendra le deuxième producteur mondial de bauxite. Au Ghana, le projet de la Volta River Authority voit enfin le jour. Après une période 1970-1982 très difficile, un redécollage pourrait avoir lieu, dans lequel l'Afrique du Sud est à l'origine de l'essentiel de l'augmentation de la production de l'aluminium, devant le Cameroun, le Ghana et l'Égypte. Les projets abandonnés pourraient encore faire augmenter la production à l'échelle du continent. Mais l'Afrique, qui possède 40 pour cent de la puissance hydraulique mondiale, des gisements de charbon, de gaz et de 'flared gaz', doit résoudre d'abord ses problèmes d'instabilité politique, qui engendrent des risques financiers de non-réinvestissement des capitaux. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

108 Lespinay, Charles de

Droits de l'oralité africaine et traduction francophone, un compromis difficile / Charles de Lespinay. - In: *Droits et cultures*: (2002), no. 44, p. 49-62 : tab.

La traduction de "textes" juridiques pose des problèmes spécifiques lorsqu'il s'agit de droits de l'oralité, dont le "texte" n'est pas fixé par écrit mais fluctue au gré du temps, des informateurs et des enquêteurs. Les exemples africains sont parlants à ce sujet. Toute traduction nécessite de prendre en compte le concept tel qu'il est exprimé d'abord dans la culture d'origine, puis "traduit" dans la langue de cette culture, enfin reçu dans une culture-cible telle que la culture française. L'auteur traite de deux thèmes principaux: la traduction de concepts juridiques dans la langue de la culture émettrice, et la réception de ces concepts par la traduction dans la culture francophone réceptrice. Existe-t-il des langages juridiques dans les cultures de l'oralité? La réponse paraît positive, à des niveaux divers de juridicité selon les cultures et les systèmes politiques, et selon la période historique choisie. L'auteur prend l'exemple de la Casamance (Sénégal, Gambie, Guinée-Bissau), avec les Joola et les Manding d'une part, et les Baynunk et les Balant d'autre part. Les méfaits de la traduction en français de

concepts sociojuridiques étrangers sont illustrés par les cas extrêmes du Rwanda et du Burundi. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 250). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

109 Magical

Magical interpretations, material realities : modernity, witchcraft and the occult in postcolonial Africa / ed. by Henrietta L. Moore and Todd Sanders. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2001. - XIII, 253 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-415-25866-9

Witchcraft is alive and well in sub-Saharan Africa today both among the disenchanted and downtrodden as well as the educated elite. This volume sets out recent thinking on witchcraft in Africa, paying attention to variations in meanings and practices. It examines the way different people in different contexts are making sense of what witchcraft is and what it might mean. Contributions: Henrietta L. Moore and Todd Sanders: Magical interpretations and material realities: an introduction. Francis B. Nyamnjoh: Delusions of development and the enrichment of witchcraft discourses in Cameroon. Rosalind Shaw: Cannibal transformations: colonialism and commodification in the Sierra Leone hinterland. Misty L. Bastian: Vulture men, campus cultists and teenaged witches: modern magics in Nigerian popular media. Rijk van Dijk: Witchcraft and scepticism by proxy: Pentecostalism and laughter in urban Malawi. Jane Parish: Black market, free market: anti-witchcraft shrines and fetishes among the Akan. Susan Rasmussen: Betrayal or affirmation? : transformations in witchcraft technologies of power, danger and agency among the Tuareg of Niger. Todd Sanders: Save our skins: structural adjustment, morality and the occult in Tanzania. Isak Niehaus: Witchcraft in the new South Africa: from colonial superstition to postcolonial reality? Adam Ashforth: On living in a world with witches: everyday epistemology and spiritual insecurity in a modern African city (Soweto). Cyprian F. Fisiy and Peter Geschiere: Witchcraft, development and paranoia in Cameroon: interactions between popular, academic and State discourse.

110 Mapping

Mapping the sacred : religion, geography and postcolonial literatures / ed. by Jamie S. Scott & Paul Simpson-Housley ; with an afterword by Gareth Griffiths. - Amsterdam [etc.] : Rodopi, 2001. - XXXIII, 486 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Cross/cultures, ISSN 0924-1426 ; 48) - Met index, lit. opg. ISBN 90-420-1554-3 geb.

Interweaving the interpretative methods of religious studies, literary criticism and cultural geography, the essays in this volume focus on issues associated with the representation of place and space in the writing and reading of the postcolonial. In the introduction, Jamie S. Scott sets forth the aim of the volume, namely to chart the ways in which contemporary writers represent 'sacred space' or the sense of spiritual significance associated with those concrete locations in which adherents of different religious traditions, past and present, maintain a ritual sense of the sanctity of life and its cycles. In an afterword, Gareth Griffiths comes to the conclusion that across the numerous differences among postcolonial societies and the various peoples - indigenes, settler descendants, migrants, diasporic ethnic minorities, refugees, exiles, and so on - who share these lands and landscapes, literary and other representations of the practices of ritual offer powerful topoi for research. The volume consists of two parts; the first part, entitled "Land, religion and literature after Britain" contains a number of essays that focus on Africa: Theology of landscape and Ngugi wa Thiong'o's 'The river between' (1965), by Trevor James; The Gods of the Delta: Ken Saro-Wiwa and the literature of the Ogoni struggle (Mary Harvan); Levels of national engagement in Ibrahim Tahir's 'The last Imam' (1984), by John Hawley; and Landscapes, forests and borders within the West African global village (Brenda Cooper).

111 McCall, Michael K.

Brewers, woodfuel, and donors : an awkward silence as the fires blaze / Michael K. McCall. - In: *Alcohol in Africa: mixing business, pleasure, and politics* / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 93-114 : tab.

Beer brewing and the issue of its firewood consumption in sub-Saharan Africa embody a number of developmental concerns, yet curiously it is an area that donors and African governments have studiously avoided. While the significance of brewing for women in terms of social and cultural relationships is sometimes accepted, the environmental implications of the enormous market for locally made beer and women's role in its supply are rarely examined. This chapter explores the paradox. It first highlights the significance of women's artisanal brewing; examines empirical findings on African woodfuel usage connected with local beer production; describes the craft techniques employed in beer brewing; and discusses the implications of low efficiency of woodfuel usage connected with women's existing beer-brewing technology. Next, it reflects on the combination of reasons behind the wilful ignorance of projects in this key area of women's livelihood and the environment, and poses possible future scenarios for women's local beer brewing. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

112 Montandon, Alain

L'hospitalité dans les contes / études réunies par Alain Montandon. - Clermont-Ferrand : Université Blaise Pascal, Centre de recherches sur les littératures modernes et contemporaines, cop. 2001. - 409 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Collection littératures) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-8451-6130-1

Cet ouvrage est issu d'un colloque sur le thème de l'hospitalité dans les contes, qui s'est tenu dans l'île de la Réunion en octobre 1999, réunissant des chercheurs issus de diverses disciplines (anthropologie, recherches littéraires et historiques, recherches sur les espaces créolophones et francophones). Le thème principal comprenait des aspects tels que: le voyage, l'accueil, le franchissement du seuil, la rencontre de l'autre, la figure de l'étranger, les échanges, les dons et contre-dons, la nourriture, le sommeil, la sexualité et l'érotique, le cannibale et le "barbare", l'inhospitalier, les rites de l'accueil, permettant de découvrir des éléments d'invariance, mais aussi la diversité des formes et des sens donnés par les différentes cultures. Plus de la moitié des contributions ici sont consacrées aux contes malgaches (Cécile Marie-Ange Dominique-Manorohanta, Chaïna Fidahoussen Hassanaly, Robert Jaovelo-Dzao, Serge Meitinger, Liliane Ramarosa, Claire Rasoamalalavao, Clarisse Rasoamampionona, Roger Ratovononjanahary, Michel Razafiarivony, Clément Sambo), comoriens (Aboubakari Boina, Noël J. Gueunier), mauriciens (Gérard Fanchin, Harris N. Rambhujun), ou africains (Bernard Champion). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

113 Nguema, Isaac

Pygmées et droit de l'homme / par Isaac Nguema. - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2002), année 56, no. 3, p. 334-344.

Cet article examine la question de la légitimité de la notion de droits de l'homme dans les sociétés ancestrales en Afrique, et particulièrement dans l'univers des Pygmées. Selon un point de vue positiviste, les droits de l'homme ont une portée universelle, ce que conteste la théorie selon laquelle il n'y a pas jusqu'à une date récente de notion universelle des droits de l'homme, et la violence qui semble consacrer leur négation n'est pas non plus une fatalité. Les communautés "grégaire" des Pygmées vivent en intercommunion; ce principe régit aussi leurs rapports avec le droit: le territoire de leur campement et de leur habitat est avant tout vécu comme un espace mental et psycho-sociologique, qu'ils peuvent déplacer à toute heure et en toute souveraineté (contrairement au principe d'État-Nation, qui se réfère à un espace territorial physique). L'intercommunion a

fait place à de nouveaux rapports hiérarchiques avec l'introduction de la notion de chef par le colonisateur et d'une culture fondée sur des principes d'exclusion et de marginalisation, selon l'auteur. Celui-ci préconise une refondation et une restructuration de la politique de protection des droits de l'homme dans l'Afrique du XXI^e siècle. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

114 Pétré-Grenouilleau, Olivier

Long-distance trade and economic development in Europe and Black Africa (mid-fifteenth century to nineteenth century): some pointers for further comparative studies / Olivier Pétré-Grenouilleau. - In: *African Economic History*: (2001), no. 29, p. 163-196.

Long-distance trade has often been seen as the main agent of economic development, in Europe as well as in Black Africa. This article examines the Black African and European long-distance trade from the mid-fifteenth century to the nineteenth century. Two types of activities are compared: maritime European commerce (which was, before the transport revolutions of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the main European long-distance trade) and the African slave trade, which was only one of the numerous types of African long-distance trade, but (together with the gold trade) the only trade connected with European traders. The purpose is not to provide ready-made answers and even less to provide a typology of long-distance trade based on a hypothetical ideal model, the source of the "good" or the "best possible" development. The author rather wants to convince the reader of the interest of a renewed comparative analysis with regard to the multiple ways of development used during the course of history. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

115 People,

People, contact and the environment in the African past / ed. by Felix Chami, Gilbert Pwiti & Chantal Radimilahy. - Dar es Salaam : DUP(1996), cop. 2001. - VII, 182 p. : krt., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Studies in the African past ; 1) - Met bibliogr., gloss., indices.
ISBN 9976-60-344-4

This collective volume examines how prehistoric Africans settled in particular landscapes, how they exploited resources and engaged in trade networks and how they affected their environment and responded to environmental change. Contributions: Paul Sinclair and the development of archaeology in eastern and southern Africa, by Gilbert Pwiti; The archaeology of the Rufiji Region (Tanzania) since 1987 to 2000: coastal and interior dynamics from AD 00-500, by Felix A.

Chami; Excavations at Mng'aru, an Early Iron working phase site in the Rufiji Region, by M.B.R. Matiyas; An ethnographic study of pottery production from the Rufiji Region, by Gilbert K. Wafula; Archaeology of Upper Rufiji catchment, by Paul Msemwa; Human responses and contribution to environmental change: a report on on-going research in southeastern Zimbabwe, by Munyaradzi Manyanga; Évolution du paysage et archéologie: cas de l'Anosy, sud-est de Madagascar, par J.A. Rakotoarisoa; Chicken bones from a Neolithic limestone cave site, Zanzibar: contact between East Africa and Asia, by Felix A. Chami; The archaeology of the Ruhuhu River Basin, eastern shore of Lake Nyasa, by Bertram B.B. Mapunda; Mangrove environment in northwestern Madagascar: case studies of Mahajamba and Bombetoka Bays, by Chantal Radimilahy; Late Iron Age human responses and contribution to environmental change in the Shashe-Limpopo River Basin: northeastern Botswana, by A. Tsheboeng; The physical environment and the landscape(s) of the Zimbabwe Culture States, by Innocent Pikirayi; Redefining the cultural landscape at Great Zimbabwe, by Weber Ngoro; GIS and archaeology: a spatial analysis of rock art sites in the Matopo Hills area in southwestern Zimbabwe, by Pascall Taruvinga. {ASC Leiden abstract]

116 Politics

The politics and policies of Sub-Saharan Africa / ed. by Robert Dibie. - Lanham, MD [etc.] : University Press of America, cop. 2001. - [VII], 366 p. : frg., tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p.[325]-356. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-7618-2093-0

The studies in this collective volume examine the basic political and economic problems of sub-Saharan African countries, and the relationship with their former colonial regimes. They aim to correct the impression created by Western media that sub-Saharan Africa is in a state of anarchy. Contributions: Premise of sub-Saharan Africa politics (Robert Dibie) - Indigenous and foreign influence on African politics (Leonard Gadzekpo) - Political parties and national integration in Nigeria (Robert Dibie and Ernest Uwazie) - Sub-Saharan Africa in the post Cold War era (Andrew Conteh) - United States' legacy in Liberia (Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo) - The illusion of democratic governance in Kenya (Shadrack Wanjala Nasong'o) - Political parties and ruling governments in sub-Saharan Africa (Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo) - The politics in Uganda (Robert Dibie and Samory Rashid) - Ethnic conflict and the dilemma of dual citizenship in Rwanda, Nigeria and South Africa (Robert Dibie and Sharron Herron) - Resolving the problems of diversity and ethnic conflict in sub-Saharan Africa (Robert Dibie) - Economic reform policies in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Senegal (Ismail

Shariff and Patrick Okonkwo) - Politics in Democratic Republic of Congo (François Muyumba) - Pan Africanism and colonial legacy (Robert Dibie and Babatunde Agiri).

117 Rosa, Frederico

Evolucionismo e colonialismo em Portugal no período da ocupação efectiva (1890-1910) / por Frederico Rosa. - In: *Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos*: (1995/99), no. 18/22, p. 93-111 : foto.

During the period of effective occupation of the African dominions (1890-1910), Portuguese colonialists transmitted a civilizing ideology which found in Evolutionism, in a broad sense, an important source of inspiration. In their view, the Africans submitted to Portuguese authorities found themselves in a primitive phase of cultural evolution, and therefore could not be assimilated overnight to Europeans. The enlightened colonialist should accept the native customs, which could not be overcome abruptly. The immediate concession of European civil rights was therefore out of the question. On the other hand, the habit of working was recognized as civilizing, in so far as it contributed to improving the economic conditions of the natives. But many colonialists, in order to justify the impossibility of rapidly overcoming the primitive phase, resorted to the arguments that cultural evolution necessarily obeys a certain order which cannot omit phases, or that African primitivism is biological. The explicit association between radical evolutionary views and the use of manpower would transform the latter into simple exploitation and not into a civilizing process. Therefore, the discourse of imperialistic renaissance might be defined by its oscillation between antagonistic theoretical principles. Ref., sum. in English, text in Portuguese. [Journal abstract, edited]

118 Same

Same and other : negotiating African identity in cultural production / ed. by Maria Eriksson Baaz and Mai Palmberg. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2001. - 210 p. : ill., foto's. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 91-7106-477-x

The idea of African Otherness has occupied a central role in discourses on cultural production in Africa, whether film, literature, music or the arts. These claims, articulated both by 'Western' and 'African' critics and consumers, mean that particular criteria and standards are adopted in relation to cultural production in Africa, which is consumed, judged and analysed in terms of its 'Africanness'. The claim of African Otherness is gaining new strength in the wake of

globalization, but it is also increasingly challenged. This book deals with the relevance and meaning of this signifier in various fields of contemporary cultural production in Africa: African identity and the postcolonial (Maria Eriksson Baaz); black modernity in Paul Gilroy's 'The Black Atlantic' (Stefan Helgesson); musical Otherness and the Bhundu Boys, Zimbabwe (Johannes Brusila); tourism and local music in Zanzibar (Annemette Kirkegaard); Yvonne Vera's and Chenjerai Hove's portrayal of women (Carita Backström); Africa's modern cinematic griots: oral tradition and cinema in West Africa (Eva Jørholt); Sankofa (Akan symbol) and modern authenticity in Ghanaian audiovisual media (Anne Mette Jørgensen); criticism of modernity in Swahili popular drama (Siri Lange); 'imagined families' in South African women's autobiographies (Maria Olaussen); authenticity and contemporary Zimbabwean stone sculpture (Elin Skogh); images of Africa in Swedish schoolbooks (Mai Palmberg).

119 Scarcity

Scarcity and surfeit : the ecology of Africa's conflicts / ed. by Jeremy Lind and Kathryn Sturman. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies (ISS), 2002. - X, 388 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 366-388. - Met noten.
ISBN 1-919913-18-1

This collective volume publishes the papers of the Consultative Session and Regional Conference on the 'Ecological Sources of Conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa', organized by the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) in Nairobi from 18-21 March 2002. Contributions: João Gomes Porto: Contemporary conflict analysis in perspective. Jean Bigagaza, Carolyne Abong and Cecile Mukarubuga: Land scarcity, distribution and conflict in Rwanda. Johnstone Sumit Oketch and Tara Polzer: Conflict and coffee in Burundi. Celine Moyroud and John Katunga: Coltan exploitation in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. Paul Goldsmith, Lydia A. Abura and Jason Switzer: Oil and water in Sudan. Fiona Flintan and Imeru Tamrat: Spilling blood over water? The Case of Ethiopia. Ibrahim Farah, Abdirashid Hussein and Jeremy Lind: Deegaan: Politics and war in Somalia. Richard Cornwall: Conclusion - Where to from here? [ASC Leiden abstract]

120 Sharma, Veena

Negritude : a literary perspective / Veena Sharma. - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2001), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 73-88.

Negritude was a response by intellectuals from Francophone Africa and other parts of the world to condescending attitudes by colonial rulers. It was born in the

student journal L'Étudiant Noir founded in Paris in 1934 by Leopold Senghor, Leon Damas (from French Guiana), and Aimé Césaire (Martinique). The term itself was first used in 1939 in Césaire's book 'Cahier d'un Retour au Pays Natal'. It was supposed to sum up the quintessence of Africanness as opposed to Europeanness: emotion versus reason; nature versus technology; and collectivism versus individualism. It was more anti-colonial than it was proletarian. Political freedom and cultural liberty were regarded as two sides of the same coin, namely, the one was essential to the other. It has been criticized for its binary racial juxtaposition by such writers as Ezekiel Mphahlele, Wole Soyinka, and Ayi Kwei Armah. One of its major strategies has been to use the past as a tool to build up a future based on a respectable foundation of tradition (be this real or imaginary). The author feels that it has been a contribution of permanent value to world and African literatures. It laid the foundations for what Jahnheinz Jahn has called 'neo-African' culture. It has been a crucial stage in the growth of psychological self-sufficiency. It has provided the legacy of a common root. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

121 Shaw, Mark

The political economy of crime and conflict in Sub Saharan Africa / Mark Shaw. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2001), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 57-69.

The series of on-going conflicts and ensuing social and political chaos which disrupts ordinary life in many Sub-Saharan African countries has engendered a propensity in the State in those countries to engage in criminal activities. At the moment in many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, the idea behind achieving an official position is to acquire power and wealth. In fact, the whole region is now in the grip of a vicious circle. War conditions are dangerous, but the aftermath is even worse. There is a glut of weapons and the disturbance of economic resources means that there is a reduction in economic opportunities, causing uncertainty. This is exacerbated by one of the downsides of globalization, porous borders which boost the chances of smuggling arms, drugs and other contraband goods. Matters would improve drastically if arms trafficking could be limited but the chances of law enforcement are pretty dim. The author suggest such measures as regional policing initiatives, but is rather pessimistic about making progress against continent-wide assortments of criminal networks. In short, the prospect of a growth in organized crime is a major threat to medium-to-long-term stability. Eventually the price of peace will exceed the cost of war. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

122 Singh, Daleep

India's economic relations with Francophone Africa 1965-2000 : hope and scope / Daleep Singh. - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2001), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 13-27 : krt., tab.

Francophone Africa consists of eighteen countries stretching across West and Equatorial Africa, plus Madagascar. It has a population of 186.5 million, covers 40 percent of Africa, and is home to 25 percent of the population of sub-Saharan Africa. Ever since about 1960, India has made systematic attempts to trade with these countries, but has met with only varying success. In the framework of South-South cooperation, the author of this article argues for far greater interaction. At the moment such interaction takes place in the form of foreign trade, joint ventures, and bilateral agreements. Notes., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

123 Singh, Deep Malvinder

African women in development / Deep Malvinder Singh. - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2001), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 59-72 : fig.

In sub-Saharan Africa, women make a fundamental contribution to society, not least because they are the backbone of the rural economy. Eighty percent of economically active female labour is involved in agriculture, of which they form 47 percent. Their political position is increasing marginally, but with the exception of a few countries like South Africa and the Seychelles female political representation is less than 5 percent. In fact, their burden is increasing, exacerbated by civil conflicts and HIV/AIDs. Women have definitely lost out in the changes in agriculture. It is rare for them to own land and they are also at a disadvantage with the Structural Adjustment Programmes which stress the production of export crops. Sub-regional and regional affiliations of women have emerged and have identified key areas for action. Among them are African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET), the Association of African Women Entrepreneurs (AFWE), the Federation of African Women Educators (FAWE). Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

124 Van de Walle, Nicolas

Presidentialism and clientelism in Africa's emerging party systems / Nicolas van de Walle. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 297-321: tab.

This paper analyses the parties and party systems that have begun to emerge in sub-Saharan Africa's fledgling multiparty systems. Using a data base of 87 legislative elections convened in the 1990s, the paper identifies three trends. The

position of parties late in the decade is primarily tributary of their performance in the first multiparty election conducted in the early 1990s. Parties that won founding elections are almost invariably still in power. Secondly, the typical emerging party system has consisted of a dominant party surrounded by a large number of small, unstable parties. Thirdly, party cleavages have been overwhelmingly ethno-linguistic in nature, while ideological and programmatic debates have been muted and rare. The second half of the paper provides tentative explanations for these striking patterns. It emphasizes the illiberal nature of most of the new African democracies, their characteristic centralization of power around the presidency, and the pervasive clientelism that structures the relationship between the State and the citizenry. These characteristics shape the incentives faced by individual politicians and thus much of their behaviour. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

125 Venter, Denis

The Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Co-operation : reality or imagery? / Denis Venter. - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2001), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 1-32.

The Indian Ocean Rim (IOR) economic grouping, now more widely known as the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Co-operation or IOR-ARC, was tentatively launched in Mauritius in March 1995 by the seven initial members as a tripartite effort of government officials, businessmen, and academics, in response to other regional associations being formed all around the world. In 1997 another seven countries joined, followed by another five in 1999. There are also several dialogue partners like China, Egypt, Japan, and Britain. In this paper the author examines an association which he feels is being overcome by inertia and is in serious need of re-energization. He examines the widely disparate membership, the charter, institutional structure, rules of procedure, and work programme. He follows this with a disquisition on the principles and objectives and on the finance. He devotes a section to the work programme of the Indian Ocean Rim Business Forum (IORBF), which is concerned with trade and investment promotion, and gives a brief overview of eight of its projects. He then moves on to discuss the work programme of the Indian Ocean Rim Academic Group (IORAG), which is largely oriented towards helping governments and businesses, but also pays lip service to academic exchange and coordinating research, albeit heavily economically oriented. He gives a brief review of seventeen projects. Finally, as one of the main factors hindering progress, he identifies the controversy surrounding the participation of South Africa. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

126 Volbeda, Sjoukje

Economic networks and the importance of rural-urban linkages, with the focus on sub-Saharan Africa / Sjoukje Volbeda. - In: *Re-aligning government, civil society and the market : new challenges in urban and regional development : essays in honour of G.A. de Bruijne / [I. Baud... et al. (ed.)].* - Amsterdam : AGIDS, University of Amsterdam: ([2001]), p. 329-353.

This chapter discusses the vital importance of economic networks for development, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Using the model devised by H.E. Evans (1993), economic networks are seen as economic interactions between urban and rural areas, while catalysts ensure that these interactions effectively take place. The interactions consist of labour, capital, goods and services; examples of catalysts are infrastructure, transport, information and education. The author argues that investments in rural-urban linkages and in institutional assets are needed to generate economic growth. She shows that regions that are more integrated into urban networks experience more rapid economic growth and argues that development interventions should focus primarily on the catalysts for economic interactions. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

127 Witchcraft

Witchcraft dialogues : anthropological and philosophical exchanges / ed. by George Clement Bond and Diane M. Ciekawy. - Athens, OH : Ohio University Press, cop. 2001. - VIII, 344 p. ; 22 cm. - (Research in international studies ; no. 76) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-89680-220-5 pbk

This book is a product of papers from two panels entitled "epistemological and ideological approaches to witchcraft within African studies: a critical assessment", held at the African Studies Association Annual Meeting in Chicago, October 27 to November 1, 1998. It analyses the complex manner in which human beings experience and think about witchcraft. Contributions: George Clement Bond and Diane M. Ciekawy: Introduction: contested domains in the dialogues of "witchcraft". Elias Bongmba: African witchcraft: from ethnography to critique. Barry Hallen: "Witches" as superior intellects: challenging a cross-cultural superstition. René Devisch: Sorcery forces of life and death among the Yaka of Congo. George Clement Bond: Ancestors and witches: explanations and the ideology of individual power in northern Zambia. Diane M. Ciekawy: Utsai as ethical discourse: a critique of power from Mijikenda in coastal Kenya. Richard Werbner: Truth-on-balance: knowing the opaque other in Tswapong wisdom

divination. Wim van Binsbergen: Witchcraft in modern Africa as virtualized boundary conditions of the kinship order. E.C. Eze: Epistemological and ideological issues about witchcraft in African studies: a response to René Devisch, Elias Bongmba, and Richard Werbner. Karen E. Fields: Witchcraft and racecraft: invisible ontology in its sensible manifestations. George Clement Bond and Diane M. Ciekawy: Conclusions: fabricating the occult, distancing the familiar.

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

128 Ferry, Marie-Paule

Le Wagadu où le mythe devient histoire / Marie-Paule Ferry. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2001), t. 71, fasc. 1, p. 59-62.

L'auteur s'interroge sur l'ouvrage "L'Empire de Ghana, le Wagadou et les traditions de Yérééré", publié par Germaine Dieterlen avec Diara Sylla en 1992, et qui eut à l'époque peut d'écho: pourquoi reconstruire une histoire des Soninké en ne se fondant que sur les traditions? Pourquoi donner tant d'importance à la parole mythique? C'est que Germaine Dieterlen retrouvait dans ce mythe ce qu'elle avait toujours cherché; dès les années 1950, elle avait signalé des migrations à partir de Mandin. L'histoire du peuplement, en tenant compte de la désertification, découle du mythe: les Dogon abandonnèrent le Wagadu et, mille deux cent ans plus tard, pour ne pas céder aux pressions de ceux qui voulaient qu'ils se convertissent à l'islam, allèrent occuper les falaises de Bandiagara. Selon l'auteur de l'article, on retrouve dans cette histoire du Wagadu la synthèse de l'œuvre de Germaine Dieterlen. Les îlots de connaissances acquises tant chez les Bambara, les Malinké ou les Soninké et enfin les Dogon sont raccordés en une grande toile qui enveloppe tous ses travaux. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

129 Guseh, James S.

Assessing Liberia's economic performance and its impact on Mano River Union members: 1960-1992 : a comment / James S. Guseh. - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2002), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 43-53 : tab.

In a recent paper, Anthony Paul Andrews (2001) examined the effects of government spending, the OPEC oil embargoes of the 1970s, and Liberia's ethnopolitical conflict of the 1980s-1990s on economic growth in the Mano River Union countries of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea over the period 1960-1992.

Guseh argues that the growth models employed by Andrews were misspecified since they excluded relevant economic variables such as capital and labour. As a result, the estimated coefficients obtained may be biased and inferences drawn therefrom may be inaccurate. Moreover, Andrews' conclusions are inconsistent with the estimated results of his models. In a reaction to Guseh's comment (p. 54-64), Andrews addresses theoretical issues by reviewing recent developments in growth and econometric theory. Furthermore, he argues that Guseh's critique is based on his misunderstanding of the definition of the structure of the data and his interpretations of the econometric results. Andrews concludes that Guseh and he disagree on the type of model used in the analysis and that Guseh has not kept pace with the changing methods in both theoretical and empirical macroeconometrics. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

130 Haan, Leo de

The role of livelihood, social capital, and market organization in shaping rural-urban interactions / Leo de Haan and Paul Quarles van Ufford. - In: *Re-aligning government, civil society and the market : new challenges in urban and regional development : essays in honour of G.A. de Bruijne / [I. Baud... et al. (ed.)]*. - Amsterdam : AGIDS University of Amsterdam: ([2001]), p. 283-308 : krt.

This chapter starts from the premise that economic actions can only be understood if looked upon as embedded in social structure. Therefore, it elaborates the concept of (sustainable) livelihood, which is taken to emanate from the interactions of actors with vital capitals. It argues that, in the context of globalization, livelihood becomes increasingly multidimensional and multilocal, spanning rural and urban areas at the same time. The chapter focuses on changing rural-urban linkages in West Africa, notably on the trade in maize, yam, and cattle in Benin. Expanding flows between rural areas and urban outlets are analysed against the background of the livelihood strategies of traders, paying special attention to trade organization, networks, entry modes, and accumulation paths. Emphasis is placed on the role of social capital in these interactions. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

131 Holder, Gilles

"Gens de caste" ou "Personnes-Blanches"? Esquisse du statut de l'étranger natif du pays dogon / Gilles Holder. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2001), t. 71, fasc. 1, p. 121-148.

Si la question des "castes" en pays dogon ne fut pas une préoccupation centrale dans l'œuvre de Germaine Dieterlen, celle-ci aborda néanmoins le sujet des

groupes d'artisans statutaires, susceptibles de révéler en partie la structure symbolique de la société globale. Le présent article fait tout d'abord le point sur la terminologie en rapport avec les castes hindoues et la question des groupes d'artisans statutaires dogon. Il examine ensuite le problème de l'expression dogon 'personnes-blanches', certains ethnologues utilisant le terme de 'caste', alors qu'il n'existe pas à proprement parler en pays dogon de castes comme on en rencontre chez les Fulbe ou les Mandingues, puis le problème des Saman et des Yelin et celui de la relation des 'personnes-blanches' avec les Dogon. L'auteur se demande si ces 'personnes-blanches', ces étrangers liés aux Dogon, ne sont pas tout simplement des clients liés à un patron. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

132 Kerkhof, Paul

Local management of Sahelian forests / Paul Kerkhof. - In: *Conflict and cooperation in participatory natural resource management* / ed. by Roger Jeffery and Bhaskar Vira. - New York : Palgrave: (2001), p. 99-112.

Decentralization is the key policy change in the Sahel that has encouraged forest management by local communities. This approach assumes that the village is a community without internal differences, but stakes in the forest resource are varied and interests are therefore often contradictory. The critical issue in many NGO natural resource management projects is impact evaluation in terms of sustainable, participatory environmental management when new funding is sought at the end of a phase. However, impact assessment at the long-term objective level is complicated. Four case studies of local Sahelian forest management - in Mali, Niger and Sudan - are presented in this paper to illustrate some of the impacts and some problems of impact measurement. Several key issues become apparent: a balance must be found between 'scientifically correct' and participatory forest management; nomads should be involved in the projects' analyses and the management system; and there is a need for new approaches and legal transparency. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

133 Liberia,

Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinée: la régionalisation de la guerre / coordonné par Comfort Ero et Mariane Ferme. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2002), no. 88, p. 5-102.

Ce dossier regroupe une introduction au thème (Liberia, Sierra Leone et Guinée: une guerre sans frontières? de Roland Marchal) et cinq contributions. L'introduction relève trois thèmes qui se recoupent dans les cinq contributions : le système de conflit qui s'est cristallisé à partir de la guerre au Liberia, la crise

de la jeunesse contre l'affirmation de l'"avidité" comme variable explicative de la violence, les ambiguïtés des positions et des discours internationaux. Contributions: Les guerres africaines du type fleuve Mano: pour une analyse sociale (Paul Richards et Koen Vlassenroot); Combattants irréguliers et discours international des droits de l'homme dans les guerres civiles africaines: le cas des "chasseurs" sierra-léonais (Mariane Ferme et Daniel Hoffman); Les filles-soldats: trajectoires d'après-guerre en Sierra Leone (Susan Shepler); La "sale petite guerre" du Liberia (William Reno); Conflit régional et rhétorique de la contre-insurrection: Guinéens et réfugiés en septembre 2000 (Mike McGovern). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. (p. 189) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

134 Lovejoy, Paul E.

Islam, slavery, and political transformation in West Africa: constraints on the trans-Atlantic slave trade / Paul E. Lovejoy. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 336/337, p. 247-282 : tab.

This article examines the relative importance of Muslim merchants in the slave trade in West Africa, including both the trans-Atlantic world and the trans-Saharan Islamic heartlands. It is argued that Muslim involvement in the slave trade limited the development of the Atlantic economy and reinforced an Islamic world that remained largely autonomous; Muslim commercial activity actually constrained the export of slaves across the Atlantic. The political transformation associated with jihad explains the comparatively low levels of exports to the Americas from Muslim areas, or areas where Muslim merchants were present, in spite of slavery constituting a "mode of production" that integrated enslavement, slave trade and slave use on a large scale. The interior of West Africa seems to have resisted incorporation into the European-dominated Atlantic world as it evolved in the 18th and 19th centuries. This resistance is measured by the scale of slavery in the economies of the Muslim areas of West Africa, by comparing the numbers of enslaved Africans who were taken to the Americas with those who could have come from the Muslim areas of West Africa, and by the activities of the Muslim commercial class that dominated trade, including the slave trade, with the Atlantic coast of West Africa. Cultural, religious and political factors explain the restrictions on trade with the Atlantic world. Hence, the transformations in slavery in Muslim areas were largely directed internally. Ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

135 Osborn, Emily Lynn

‘Circle of iron’: African colonial employees and the interpretation of colonial rule in French West Africa / by Emily Lynn Osborn. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2003), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 29-50 : krt.

This article investigates the role of African colonial employees in the functioning of the colonial State in French West Africa. Case studies from the 1890s and early 1900s demonstrate that in the transition from conquest to occupation, low-level African colonial intermediaries continually shaped the localized meanings that colonialism acquired in practice. Well-placed African colonial intermediaries in the colonies of Guinée Française and Soudan Français often controlled the dissemination of information and knowledge in the interactions of French colonial officials with local elites and members of the general population. The contributions of these African employees to the daily operations of the French colonial State show that scholars have long overlooked a cadre of men who played a significant role in shaping colonial rule. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

136 Politics,

Politics, property and production in the West African Sahel : understanding natural resources management / ed. by Tor A. Benjaminsen and Christian Lund. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2001. - 333 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 25 cm - Teksten in Engels en Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 91-7106-476-1

The dynamics and development of the various production systems in the Sahel (farming, pastoralism, fishing and their combinations) and the respective ways in which they use the environment depend on the nature of political institutions, power relations and the different actors' access to land and resources. What is produced and how is to a large extent a materialization of the different political processes and property relations. This volume consists of three parts reflecting these three spheres: politics, property and production. The different contributions each have a primary focus within one of these dimensions but they also demonstrate that none of these dimensions of social life in the Sahel can be understood in isolation. The Sahel is interpreted here as the drylands of West Africa which also include the Sudanian zone further south. The general idea is that in order to arrest environmental degradation, it is necessary to improve local management by giving people more exclusive control over land. Contributors: Paul Mathieu, Christian Lund, Kristine Juul, Lars Engberg Pedersen, Tove Degnbol, Trond Vedeld, Brigitte Thébaud, Gunnvor Berge, Eyolf Jul-Larsen,

Bréhima Kassibo, Michael Mortimore, Tor A. Benjaminsen, Simon Bolwig, and Peter Oksen.

137 Ray, Vanita

Francophone West Africa and globalization / Vanita Ray. - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2001), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 28-58 : fig., tab.

Most Francophone countries in West Africa entered into international monetary and banking agreements between 1978 and 1987. For most of them these have been far from advantageous. Most signed up to Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) advocated by the IMF. Conditions in general have deteriorated as the result of the loss of State control of the economy and rapid urbanization which brought a host of new problems in its wake. Furthermore most have them have been seriously disturbed by civil strife, largely the outcome of the first two factors mentioned. In fact the author admits that such conditions prevail throughout most of the continent. The SAPs have failed dismally in their two ostensible purposes: to assist States to recover from a crippling burden of international debt and to improve the living conditions of the people. African States have already accepted that the conditionalities imposed on them by the World Bank and the IMF have been the chief cause of their sufferings. Nor have they been passive recipients, recently through the OAU and the UN, they have taken steps to redress the situation. It is now up to them to take the initiative and improve their situation. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

138 Regionalism

Regionalism and regional integration in Africa : a debate of current aspects and issues. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2001. - 74 p. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Discussion paper ; 11) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.
ISBN 91-7106-484-2

This collective volume presents papers from a Consultative Workshop on 'Regional integration in Africa', organized and hosted by the Nordic Africa Institute, Uppsala, 8 and 9 March, 2001. Regionalism and/or globalization, by Sheila Page, discusses regions in Europe, North and South America, Africa (SADC and SACU), and Asia. It looks at the historical background of regions, countries' characteristics, and trade. Morten Bøås (Regions and regionalization: a heretic's view) argues that regional organization in Africa should be redesigned to become embedded in the reality of the African political economy rather than de-attaching itself from it. Kate Meagher (Throwing out the baby to keep the bathwater) focusing on West Africa, looks at a central concern of the new

regionalism in Africa, which relates to the adoption of informal cross-border trading networks as agents of regional integration 'from below'. The paper by Heribert Dieter, Guy Lamb and Henning Melber on Prospects for regional cooperation in southern Africa, accounts for the problems currently facing southern Africa and assesses the prospects for regional cooperation in the future.

139 Haan, Leo de

The role of livelihood, social capital, and market organization in shaping rural-urban interactions / Leo de Haan and Paul Quarles van Ufford. - In: *Re-aligning government, civil society and the market : new challenges in urban and regional development : essays in honour of G.A. de Bruijne / [I. Baud... et al. (ed.)].* - Amsterdam : AGIDS University of Amsterdam: ([2001]), p. 283-308 : krt.

This chapter starts from the premise that economic actions can only be understood if looked upon as embedded in social structure. Therefore, it elaborates the concept of (sustainable) livelihood, which is taken to emanate from the interactions of actors with vital capitals. It argues that, in the context of globalization, livelihood becomes increasingly multidimensional and multilocal, spanning rural and urban areas at the same time. The chapter focuses on changing rural-urban linkages in West Africa, notably on the trade in maize, yam, and cattle in Benin. Expanding flows between rural areas and urban outlets are analysed against the background of the livelihood strategies of traders, paying special attention to trade organization, networks, entry modes, and accumulation paths. Emphasis is placed on the role of social capital in these interactions. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BURKINA FASO

140 Beeker, Coen

Pitfalls in planning: a look at Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso / Coen Beeker. - In: *Re-aligning government, civil society and the market : new challenges in urban and regional development : essays in honour of G.A. de Bruijne / [I. Baud... et al. (ed.)].* - Amsterdam : AGIDS, University of Amsterdam: ([2001]), p. 25-38 : foto, krt., tab.

This chapter discusses the approach to urban planning adopted in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, since 1980. It looks at the role and contribution of various actors - residents, public institutions, and donors - in the urban planning and development process. It shows that the public management approach proved to be very effective in Ouagadougou in terms of delivering

tenure security to numerous urban families. Therefore, the approach has been maintained and is now also being applied in core villages surrounding the city. However, changes in the institutional structure resulting from recent decentralization policies, as well as new legal provisions have introduced some complications. The chapter also deals with a number of planning problems - the development of urban markets, access to water, sanitation, and the planning of educational facilities - that have been addressed in a less successful way. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

141 Dietz, Ton

The provisioning of African cities, with Ouagadougou as a case study / Ton Dietz and Fred Zaal. - In: *Re-aligning government, civil society and the market : new challenges in urban and regional development : essays in honour of G.A. de Bruijne* / [I. Baud... et al. (ed.)]. - Amsterdam : AGIDS, University of Amsterdam: ([2001]), p. 309-328 : krt., tab.

This chapter deals with the provisioning of African cities with such basics as food, water, and energy, which depends very much on characteristics of the hinterland, such as agroecological situation, population density, and means of transport. The organizational skills of entrepreneurs who bring together supply and demand are also a crucial element. The public sector has undertaken these entrepreneurial roles in the past, but presently this is strongly discouraged by donors. Focusing on the case of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, the chapter shows that the challenges of organizing a major expansion of the provisioning of food, water, and energy to fulfill the needs of a rapidly growing urban population have been taken up with surprising success. Although government legislation and agencies are still important (in water provision in particular), liberalization and deregulation meant that most of the organizational challenge was taken up by private entrepreneurs. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

142 Laurent, Pierre-Joseph

Effervescence religieuse et gouvernance: l'exemple des Assemblées de Dieu du Burkina Faso / Pierre-Joseph Laurent. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2002), no. 87, p. 95-116.

L'Afrique de l'Ouest s'urbanise rapidement. L'urbanisation et l'émergence des villes transforment la manière même de vivre en commun. Dans un tel contexte de changement social, ce texte s'efforce de cerner le "bricolage" à l'œuvre autour de la gestion des affaires locales au Burkina Faso, dans laquelle l'Église des Assemblées de Dieu est impliquée au même titre que d'autres institutions.

Le succès des Assemblées de Dieu au Burkina Faso doit se lire sur une toile de fond de "modernité insécurisée", où les liens coutumiers de solidarité et d'entente s'effritent et où la faiblesse de l'État ne permet pas d'assurer la sécurité d'une partie importante de la population. Les Assemblées de Dieu représentent une voie bricolée de gestion des rapports sociaux, très différente du chemin tracé par les 'nouveaux pouvoirs sorciers' qui articulent l'insécurité et la violence. En offrant des espaces privilégiés de sociabilité, et en liant conversion et rituels de guérison divine, les Assemblées de Dieu s'affirment comme une solution miraculeuse à la solitude, à la maladie, à l'adversité, à la souffrance physique ou sociale, et à la quête de soi. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 227). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

143 Luning, Sabine

To drink or not to drink : beer brewing, rituals, and religious conversion in Maane, Burkina Faso / Sabine Luning. - In: *Alcohol in Africa: mixing business, pleasure, and politics* / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 231-248.

This chapter is concerned with the place of beer in the socioreligious life of Maane, a Moose chiefdom that currently has the administrative status of 'département', 100 km north of Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso. In Maane, beer is central to a set of traditional religious practices as well as to the sociability of work parties and economic objectives at the marketplace. In relation to rituals, beer is seen as a means of communication and exchange with the ancestors. The author argues that the ritual importance of beer in Maane can only be understood in relation to the way beer is produced. This chapter on beer brewing as effective ritual work contributes to three debates. First, through an analysis of the relation between ritual and brewing it is clear that women are major ritual agents in Maane. Second, the debate on the question of what 'ritual behaviour' is is revisited. Beer brewing in Maane is considered to be a ritual act only in specific cases. Brewing beer for commercial purposes is not. This raises the question of how the distinction between ritual and nonritual brewing arises and what this tells us about the nature of ritual acts. Third, the value of beer production and consumption in ritual contexts is highlighted to facilitate an understanding of the ways in which converts to other religions, such as Roman Catholics and Protestants, opt out of, or keep their distance from, certain customary practices and association with beer. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GHANA

144 Tonah, Steve

Integration or exclusion of Fulbe pastoralists in West Africa : a comparative analysis of interethnic relations, State and local policies in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire / Steve Tonah. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 91-114.

This paper undertakes a comparative analysis of the situation of the pastoral Fulbe in the two neighbouring West African countries of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. The migration of the Fulbe into the northern parts of both countries is quite a recent phenomenon. In spite of the similar social, economic and environmental conditions in both countries, the two governments responded differently to Fulbe migrations. Generally, the Ivorian government was more receptive of the Fulbe while the Ghanaian authorities have been hostile to them. The paper also discusses interethnic relations between the Fulbe and the indigenous farming groups. Finally, responses of both governments to farmerherder conflicts are examined and some general reflections on how West African States are dealing with the issue of pastoral migration are provided. Research was conducted in 1998 and 2000 in the Bolgatanga and Kassena-Nankana districts of northern Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

145 Akyeampong, Emmanuel

Bukom and the social history of boxing in Accra: warfare and citizenship in precolonial Ga society / by Emmanuel Akyeampong. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 39-60 : foto's.

Boxing emerged as an organized sport in Accra, Ghana, in the first half of the 20th century. The phenomenon represented a complex interplay between the Western sport of boxing and the indigenous Ga pugilistic sport of 'asafo atwele' (group fighting). This article examines the origins of 'asafo atwele' as a mass sport, rooted in particular sociospatial sites associated with the commoners: the beach and the Bukom area of Ussher Town or Dutch Accra. It interrogates the historical processes that underpinned the emergence of a martial Ga spirit, beginning with the social dynamics that made fighting in defence of the Ga polity an avenue for the incorporation of strangers, slaves, and ex-slaves into precolonial Ga society. The article then analyses the transition to Western-style boxing. It underscores the importance of sport as a vehicle of individual aspirations and achievement, as well as a marker of community identity and

political difference. It sheds light on how boxing in Ghana acquired a distinctly Ga imprint with Bukom as the capital of boxing. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

146 Akyeampong, Emmanuel

Drinking with friends: popular culture, the working poor, and youth drinking in independent Ghana / Emmanuel Akyeampong. - In: *Alcohol in Africa: mixing business, pleasure, and politics* / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 215-230.

During the author's fieldwork in Kumasi (Ghana) in 1992 among youth on drinking patterns and leisure, he was struck by the celebration of hard drinking. In precolonial Asante, where stringent sumptuary rules regulated the use of drink, an exception was made for the 'edwibisofo'. The 'edwibisofo' lived near the main market of Kumasi, filling their days as butchers, traders and palm wine sellers. They were described by informants as 'having no village but Kumasi and no chief but the Asantehene and as being free to enjoy their palm wine'. During the 19th century, the 'edwibisofo' became an influential group. Their unique lifestyle and their connection to the Kumasi market hold insights for the present examination of contemporary drinking patterns among youth in the working-class area of Roman Hill, near Kumasi's Central Market. Roman Hill's teenagers had traditional aspirations: they hoped to become successful traders. But certain developments in independent Ghana had pushed these teenagers toward these traditional options: the rapid decline of the Ghanaian economy and the collapse of the educational system, which has necessitated the early entry of teenagers into the job market. Having been forced into premature adulthood and into being self-sufficient, they have used drink as a balm to sooth the indignities of poverty, unemployment and insecurity. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

147 Carter, Isabel

Facilitating change: the role of animators / Isabel Carter. - In: *Development in Practice*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 83-89.

Based upon participatory research carried out with 75 groups of farmers in Uganda and Ghana, this paper looks at the potential role of animators within farmer groups. 'Animators' are individuals who are often involved in the creation of groups, and are among the first to try out new ideas. Their role appears to be a key catalyst in facilitating the flow of new ideas and information. In addition, the mutual trust established among members of successful farmer groups engenders an openness to innovation and to experimentation with new techniques, allowing for a multiplier effect to develop beyond that of simple farmer-to-farmer sharing of

information. Supporting animators through interventions that do not seek to disturb group dynamics or draw attention to their role within a group could prove to be an effective way of encouraging pro-development change. Any form of support that is directly focused on animators may change group dynamics and may result in the loss of what is, in essence, genuine participation in agricultural development. Support should therefore be aimed at the group as a whole. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

148 Clark, Gracia

Market association leaders' strategic use of language and narrative in market disputes and negotiations in Kumasi, Ghana / Gracia Clark. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 43-58.

Contemporary market traders in Kumasi, Ghana, rely on the leaders of their market groups, which unite those who trade in a specific commodity, to settle daily disputes within the market and to negotiate with outside authorities during times of crisis. Skill in handling disputes by using the appropriate rhetorical strategies marks rising elders as potential candidates for future leadership positions. Conventional procedures have evolved to incorporate the indigenous principles of dispute settlement accepted by group members (usually ethnically homogenous, whether Asante or not), along with aspects borrowed from Christian and Islamic practices, national common-law courts, trade unions, and cooperatives. This article looks at the norms invoked and transgressed in several characteristic disputes involving Asante commodity group leaders in Kumasi Central Market. The need to keep trade running smoothly mandates compliance with these institutions despite their lack of explicit legal status. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

149 Coe, Cati

Educating an African leadership : Achimota and the teaching of African culture in the Gold Coast / Cati Coe. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 23-44.

Founded by the British colonial government in the Gold Coast (present-day Ghana) in the 1920s, Achimota was an elite school that signaled the colonial government's commitment to the provision of education and the concomitant belief in the role of education in managing the future of the nation. This study explores the contradictions of this secondary school, in which 'African culture' was used to substitute for anglicized activities, lessons, and entertainments within the school's dominant Western frame, 'African culture' had to be transformed and reified. The school's practices were the result of interaction

between the differing expectations of colonial officials, 'traditional experts' brought in to teach customs and arts, local intelligentsia, expatriate and African teachers, and the students themselves. Achimota therefore provides a lens on the nuances and tensions within the colonial enterprise in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

150 Deepening

Deepening democracy in Ghana : politics of the 2000 elections / ed. by Joseph R.A. Aye. - Legon : Freedom Publ, 2001. - 2 vol. ; 21 cm

This book, which is in two volumes, is the outcome of both thematic and constituency studies of the 2000 general elections in Ghana. Volume One contains thematic studies that focus on selected problems and issues in Ghana's democratic politics such as factors that determined the outcome of the 2000 elections. Volume Two contains the results of a survey on the citizens' voting behaviour conducted in 40 of the 200 constituencies. [ASC Leiden abstract]

151 Dorward, David

Arthur London, chief agent of Swanzy and Co.: a biography of imperial commerce on the Gold Coast / David Dorward. - In: *African Economic History*: (2001), no. 29, p. 61-77.

Most of what has been written on the commerce of the Gold Coast (now Ghana) focuses on the role of Africans and the cocoa hold-ups. This article describes the life and commercial activities of Arthur William London (1880-1920), chief agent of Swanzy and Co. in Kumasi during the formative era of cocoa cultivation in Asante from 1907 to 1920. It is based on his private and commercial papers, which provide insights into the activities of European trading firms, the organization of the Asante rubber production and the evolving cocoa industry. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

152 Dumett, Raymond E.

Tropical forests and West African enterprise: the early history of the Ghana timber trade / Raymond E. Dumett. - In: *African Economic History*: (2001), no. 29, p. 79-116 : tab.

Prior to the 1890s the export trade in wood products from the Akan region (Ghana) had been minimal, limited largely to the occasional export of middling grades of softwood timber, such as camwood and barwood, which were crushed in Europe mainly for the manufacture of red dyes. What occurred at the end of

the 1880s and early 1890s with the export of a luxury hardwood - West African mahogany - was an entirely new phenomenon. This article examines the early decades of the Gold Coast mahogany industry. Questions studied include: What were the origins and basic strengths of the Gold Coast timber industry? Why did mahogany emerge rather suddenly as an important item in West African international trade at the end of the nineteenth century? Were there any commercial leaders or entrepreneurial groups who demonstrated special skills and acumen? Where were the major logging and exporting centres located? What were the relationships between indigenous African entrepreneurs and the European merchant capitalists and shipping companies which tended to dominate Atlantic commerce? Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

153 Hasty, Jennifer

Rites of passage, routes of redemption : emancipation tourism and the wealth of culture / Jennifer Hasty. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 47-76.

This paper examines how the government of Ghana has appropriated, crafted, and 'repatriated' a Caribbean holiday, 'Emancipation Day', for celebration as a tourist holiday. Commemorating the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, Emancipation Day has been transformed by the Ghana Ministry of Tourism into a Pan-African event to attract summer tourists from the African diaspora, involving them in performances of culture and history. Exploring the perspectives of African Americans, Ghanaians, and the State on the celebration of this holiday, the author points to the contradictions among local, national and global agendas that emerge in this revival. She argues that this form of contemporary Pan-Africanism is designed to channel flows of meaning and capital around these contradictions. Circumnavigating confrontation and negotiation among the groups involved, events connected with this holiday depoliticize and ultimately undermine the emancipatory project of Pan-Africanism. Bibliogr., notes, ref, sum. [Journal abstract]

154 Meyer, Birgit

Money, power and morality: popular Ghanaian cinema in the Fourth Republic / Birgit Meyer. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2001), no. 4, p. 65-84.

This paper examines the expansive potential of popular culture in Ghana, in particular the ways in which it encroaches upon political discourse and debate in the wake of Ghana's return to a democratic constitution. It shows that popular culture in Ghana has increasingly become a mass-mediated, public culture and hence one that can no longer be neglected by those in power. The focus is on

the film industry, not only because most of its products speak directly to issues of power, money and morality, but also because it is an arena par excellence for a study of struggles between the forces of the State and the (global) market. Through a discussion of the film scene and a number of new films ('Expectations', 'Namisha', 'Dark Sands') seen during her visit to Ghana in September 1999, the author shows how commercialization and the loosening of State control contribute to the emergence of a mass-mediated, public culture. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

155 Miescher, Stephan F.

The life histories of Boakye Yiadom (Akasease Kofi of Abetifi, Kwawu) : exploring the subjectivity and "voices" of a teacher-catechist in colonial Ghana / Stephan F. Miescher. - In: *African words, African voices : critical practices in oral history* / ed. by Luise White, Stephan F. Miescher, and David William Cohen. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press: (cop. 2001), p. 162-193.

This chapter focuses on the life histories of Kofi Boakye Yiadom (born 1910 at Apedwa, Akyem Abuakwa), a retired teacher-catechist, whose oral and written recollections are typical of those of many 'akrakyefoe' (scholars) in colonial Ghana. The author explores competing notions of masculinity referring to expectations and prescriptions of proper male behaviour, as well as lived practices reflected in Boakye Yiadom's accounts. He presents Boakye Yiadom's multiple identities and his shifting self-representations in different narratives. He suggests that Boakye Yiadom's texts offer a unique chance to reintroduce a historicized subjectivity into Akan historiography. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

156 Obeng, Samuel

Women's voices in Akan juridical discourse / Samuel Obeng and Beverly J. Stoeltje. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 21-41.

Close attention to juridical discourses from the courts of the queen mothers of Asante and Akyem-Asuom suggests that Akan customary juridical discourse is influenced by the sociopolitical and cultural contexts in which it takes place, as well as by language and cultural ideologies, participants' goals and intended outcomes. In managing communicatively difficult speech, including disagreements, complaint narratives, requests and denials, female disputants employ communicative strategies that differ from those of men. Although Akan language ideology assumes that women are not as communicatively competent as men in juridical genres, the analysis shows that women can sometimes gain

advantage over men in the customary courts because female and male disputants use language differently and for different purposes. Data were collected in Kumasi and Asuom, Ghana, between 1992 and 1995. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

157 Olaogun, Modupe

Slavery and etiological discourse in the writing of Ama Ata Aidoo, Bessie Head, and Buchi Emecheta / Modupe Olaogun. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 171-193.

Slavery is a theme that has been explored by the writers Ama Ata Aidoo (Ghana), Buchi Emecheta (Nigeria), and Bessie Head (South African-born, Botswana naturalized). In addition to their interest in chattel slavery, these women writers look at states that share some characteristics with slavery, notably oppression across class, ethnicity and gender, servility, and dependency. Appearing in a time when the tendency in African literature was toward a reflection of current social and political developments, these writers' depictions of slavery are remarkable. The present article suggests that these writers' representations of slavery are explorations of more remote or submerged causes of the problems frequently configured as neocolonial. Furthermore, it suggests that the writers' depictions of gender relations in the chosen texts are not the texts' exclusive destinations, as has tended to be assumed by much of the critical focus on these texts' gender discourse. The depictions of gender relations serve a broader etiological purpose of accounting for 'the state of things'. The analysis focuses on Aidoo's 'Anowa' (1970), Emecheta's 'The slave girl' (1977), and Head's 'Maru' (1971), but it also refers to other relevant works by these writers. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

158 Poverty

Poverty elimination, North-South research collaboration, and the politics of participatory development / David Simon... [et al.]. - In: *Development in Practice*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 40-56.

This paper reflects critically on issues of North-South collaboration and participatory research arising from a project on participatory and sustainable local-level environmental management in the periurban area surrounding Kumasi, Ghana. The project commenced in February 1999. Rapid immigration, uncoordinated conversion of farmland to housing, intensified resource exploitation, and declining water quality and availability are particular problems there. Collaborative research arrangements with local partners as well as

sustained participatory relations with selected village communities were central to this project. More generally, the paper reflects on institutional issues relating to the dichotomy between research and development assistance projects, and their implications for project evaluations. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

159 Smith, Daniel A.

Consolidating democracy? : the structural underpinnings of Ghana's 2000 elections / Daniel A. Smith. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2002), vol. 40, no. 4, p. 621-650 : tab.

In 2000, Ghana's landmark elections ushered in a new era of democracy. Scholars, however, have yet to scrutinize the structural underpinnings of the country's electoral system. This article offers a detailed assessment of Ghana's bloated voters' register, patterns of voter turnout and the lingering accusation of electoral irregularities in the Volta and Ashanti Regions in the 2000 elections. Most significantly, it critically analyses the severe malapportionment of the country's 200 parliamentary seats. While the 2000 elections helped to consolidate the democratic process in Ghana, structural inequalities continue to plague the country's electoral system. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA

160 Gessain, Monique

Lettre à Germaine / Monique Gessain. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2001), t. 71, fasc. 1, p. 53-57 : tab.

Dans ce texte, écrit en hommage à Germaine Dieterlen (1903-2000), l'auteur évoque les résultats d'un travail de terrain chez les Bendya en Guinée et au Sénégal (1951), dans lequel elle croyait pouvoir infirmer la loi d'exogamie des matrilineées. Or, des travaux ultérieurs confirmèrent les affirmations de Germaine Dieterlen sur les mariages et les matrilineages des Bassari d'Étyolo, que celle-ci avait appuyées sur la théorie uniquement. Furent confirmées également les intuitions de Germaine Dieterlen sur les migrations et les contacts des différentes ethnies au Mali. Bibliogr., note [Résumé ASC Leiden]

161 Goerg, Odile

L'électricité, le pouvoir et le football en Guinée (Coupe du monde 2002) / Odile Goerg. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2002), no. 88, p. 168-173.

La pénurie d'électricité est un problème récurrent auquel sont confrontées de nombreuses villes en Afrique. Conakry (Guinée) ne fait pas exception. Toutefois, dans certaines circonstances, l'État intervient pour mobiliser les ressources afin de répondre à la demande en énergie. La figure du chef bienveillant est alors convoquée. Ce fut le cas lors de la Coupe du monde de football en 2002. Cet article, qui explore cet événement spécifique, s'appuie essentiellement sur la presse guinéenne qui se fait l'écho et l'analyste des problèmes des citoyens. Notes, réf. rés. en français et en anglais (p.190). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

162 Mfaboum Mbiafu, Edmond

Saïdou Bokoum ou le syndrome de Ouologuem: sous le signe de Cham / Edmond Mfaboum Mbiafu. - In: *Présence africaine*: (2001), no. 163/164, p. 208-223.

Cette étude analyse 'Chaîne' (publié en 1974), le roman onirique de l'auteur guinéen Saïdou Bokoum, dont le héros-narrateur est Kanaan Niane, en le comparant à l'ouvrage de Yambo Ouologuem (Mali), 'Le devoir de violence', qui a utilisé la Genèse de la Bible. Elle montre tout d'abord l'importance de l'expression théâtrale dans le récit en Afrique. Saïdou Bokoum et Yambo Ouologuem ont en commun une poétique. De plus, ils fondent leur roman respectif sur le mythe de la malédiction des enfants de Cham dans la Bible. Cependant le héros, Kanaan Niane, reste le prototype de l'Africain christianisé à la mode missionnaire: le mythe chamitique est la clef qui permet de comprendre pourquoi l'existence du nègre est placée sous le signe de l'échec et de la sujétion. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

163 Oyler, Dianne White

A cultural revolution in Africa: literacy in the Republic of Guinea since independence / by Dianne White Oyler. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2001), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 585-600.

This article addresses Guinea's revolt against European cultural imperialism as evidenced in the issues of language and literacy that have dominated the political landscape in post-1958 Guinea. It further addresses the concept of maternal language learning that became central to decolonization, and the policy Sékou Touré developed and implemented with the support of UNESCO - the National Language Programme (1968-1984). In particular, the article documents one result of Touré's programme that has acquired a life of its own outside government control, a grassroots literacy movement that centres on an alphabet called N'ko. A salient aspect of the issue of language and literacy was the

involvement of Souleymane Kanté (1922-1987), a Maninka-speaking "vernacular intellectual" who invented the N'ko alphabet in 1949. The dissemination of N'ko shows the growth of a literacy movement that is currently spreading across international boundaries throughout West Africa. Being literate in N'ko has become an important part of the current Mande cultural revival. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GUINEA-BISSAU

164 Drift, Roy van der

Democracy's heady brew: cashew wine and the authority of the elders among the Balanta in Guinea-Bissau / Roy van der Drift. - In: *Alcohol in Africa: mixing business, pleasure, and politics* / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 179-196.

Since the mid-1980s, cashew nut exports have increased spectacularly in Guinea-Bissau. Apart from cashew nuts, the cashew tree produces a fruit that can be used for making alcoholic beverages. The expansion of cashew nut production in the country has been accompanied by a parallel increase in alcohol production. This alcohol is mainly sold on the domestic market, and the country has seen a significant increase in domestic alcohol consumption. This chapter presents a case study of Balanta society. Since independence, urban migration, petty trade and, since the 1980s, cashew production, have become important 'modern' economic activities among the Balanta. Along with these changes, local power relations shifted. Many of the youth achieved a certain economic autonomy vis-à-vis their elders. Nonetheless, Balanta villages and extended families still have a high degree of internal cohesion, and elders occupy an important position. The Balanta are a group of people who are creatively combining being successful on the world market with maintaining their local identity and customs. The chapter considers the important role alcohol is playing in this dynamic process. It is based on fieldwork carried out in 1988-1990 and additional visits during the period 1996-1998. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

165 Drift, Roy van der

Os empresários Balantas da rizicultura de mangal: fruto de um casamento de conveniência entre empresários coloniais e uma sociedade camponesa "livre" da Guiné-Bissau / por Roy van der Drift. - In: *Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos*: (1995/99), no. 18/22, p. 285-298.

Despite the fact that historical representations characterized the Balanta of Guinea-Bissau as noble and rebellious savages, colonial experiences contradict widely accepted stereotypes of an "uncaptured peasantry". In fact, they demonstrate the key role played by the Balanta, floodplain rice producers par excellence, with regard to the rapid expansion of 'ponta' or plantation agriculture. Working in conjunction with mostly Cape Verdean trader-planters, the so-called 'ponteiros', successive migratory waves in the 1890s, 1920s and again in the 1940s enabled the Balanta to greatly expand rice production in the region. Acting against the wishes of a Portuguese colonial administration keen to retain control over export agriculture and land concessions, the uneasy alliance between Balanta and 'ponteiros' was to be decisive for the course and outcome of the war of independence (1963-1974). When economic liberalization was introduced in the 1980s Balanta traders, following the example of erstwhile 'ponteiros', again demonstrated their propensity for agricultural entrepreneurship. The economic opportunities thereby created and the changes taking place in Balanta society at the level of age, gender and kinship relations, produced a dynamic which bestowed a new protagonism upon younger generations, including women and uninitiated men. Notes, ref., sum in English, text in Portuguese. [Journal abstract]

166 Gable, Eric

Manjaco rulers after a revolution / Eric Gable. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 88-112.

This article juxtaposes a series of vignettes that feature the attitudes of the Manjaco of post-revolutionary Guinea-Bissau to traditional rulers with a similar series of vignettes E. E. Evans-Pritchard used to paint a portrait of Azande attitudes towards aristocrats. It poses the question: if what Evans-Pritchard wrote about the Azande reflects the desires and preoccupations of a typical colonialist anthropology, what might the way we write about the Manjaco reveal about postcolonialist anthropology as it is currently being constructed? Evans-Pritchard drew a sharp distinction between the idealized 'before' and the all too unpleasantly real 'after' of the colonial encounter. In the Azande version of this dichotomy authority is ultimately intact and unquestioned on one side of the historic divide. On the other side authority is about to disappear, with colonialism's impositions being the catalyst of this disappearance. By contrast, Manjaco were more likely to revile than revere their kings, and they tended to treat this as an enduring fact rather than to historicize it. Manjaco were also bad subjects and citizens. Or so it has seemed to colonial administrators and revolutionaries. Are we to frame this pervasive cynicism about authority and order as a kind of degeneration - an extension of colonial-era malaise into the era

of the postcolony? Or are we to take Manjaco attitudes at face value? The article suggests that, in posing such questions, an emerging postcolonialist anthropology is inevitably a reflection of our view of the capacity of people like the Manjaco to make society work in the postcolonial era. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

167 Havik, Philip J.

Mundasson i kambansa: espaço social e movimentos políticos na Guiné Bissau (1910-1994) / por Philip J. Havik. - In: *Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos*: (1995/99), no. 18/22, p. 115-167.

Following the war that broke out in Guinea-Bissau on June 7th 1998 and which kept one third of the country's population centred in the capital Bissau hostage during 11 months of intense combat and negotiations, the process of political change initiated in the early 1990s faced a profound crisis. The consequences on the political level of a conflict between an elected president sustained in office by foreign troops and the great majority of the Guinean armed forces supported by the population at large have given rise to a variety of speculations. This article makes a historical assessment of the evolution of political formations in a country which gained independence only a few decades ago. The creation of political movements from the early beginnings of colonization (1911) until the first multiparty elections of 1994 is analysed against the background of a rapid sequence of social and political changes which occurred in a short period of time. Notes, ref., sum. in Portuguese and English, text in Portuguese. [Journal abstract, edited]

168 Mendy, P. Karibe

A perturbação da Pax Lusitana: resistência passiva na Guiné 'Portuguesa' durante os primeiros anos do Estado Novo / por P. Karibe Mendy. - In: *Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos*: (1995/99), no. 18/22, p. 169-194.

Despite the official pacification of the continental territory of Guinea-Bissau in 1915, the population of the Bijagos archipelago continued to offer strong resistance to Portuguese occupation until their final defeat in 1936. Given the hostility of the indigenous population, the maintenance of the colonial regime implanted following the pacification of the territory continued to depend to a great extent on coercion and violence. Methods used to repress the population included the establishment of a network of administrative and legal machinery together with the imposition of Portuguese culture. The administrative network spread through the majority of villages, allowing the authorities, through the

‘indigenato’ regime, to maintain a tight control over the subjugated populations. These, in turn, resisted the colonial system imposed by the Portuguese through different forms of disobedience and non-collaboration. The abuses practised by the colonial regime eventually led, in 1959, to a strike by Bissau dockers and boat crews, one of the most exploited labour groups in the colony, provoking a violent reaction by the colonial authorities in which fifty labourers were massacred. This so-called "Pidjiguiti Massacre" marked the end of passive resistance and the beginning of open conflict. Ref., sum. in English, text in Portuguese. [Journal abstract, edited]

IVORY COAST

169 Banégas, Richard

La Côte d’Ivoire au bord de l’implosion / Richard Banégas et Bruno Losch. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2002), no. 87, p. 139-161.

Le 19 septembre 2002, une nouvelle tentative de coup d’État a plongé la Côte d’Ivoire dans une situation de guerre ouverte. Qui sont ces rebelles qui ont pris le contrôle de la moitié nord du pays? La radicalisation ultranationaliste du régime du président Laurent Gbagbo peut-elle faire basculer le pays vers la guerre civile et l’"épuration ethnique"? Que peuvent faire la France et les pays de la région? Après avoir rappelé combien la notion de l’"ivoirité", la transition militaire de l’année 2000 et l’impunité avaient miné l’édifice national, en notant encore le rôle du facteur religieux, l’article souligne le potentiel de violence de la crise actuelle et insiste sur les risques d’internationalisation du conflit, qui pourrait embraser toute la sous-région. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 228). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

170 Bassett, Thomas J.

Dangerous pursuits: hunter associations (donzo ton) and national politics in Côte d’Ivoire / Thomas J. Bassett. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 1-30 : ill., foto, krt.

This article examines the resurgence of hunter associations (‘donzo ton’) in Côte d’Ivoire during the 1990s in the context of game depletion, rising crime rates, and a dysfunctional State. Initiated hunters (‘donzow’) are widely respected by the general public for their mystical powers and potent amulets which protect them from malevolent forces in the natural and social worlds. The ‘donzow’'s success in reducing crime in northern rural areas led to an expansion of the ‘donzo ton’ to the national level, as ‘donzow’ were increasingly employed as private security

guards in the country's major cities. The government and political parties also employed 'donzow' to complement the police and gendarmes in maintaining order during the 1995 presidential elections. The attempt by politicians to manipulate the 'donzo ton' during re-election campaigns was frustrated by the decentralized structure of the hunters' organization and the diversity of its membership. Fearing that the 'donzo ton' would become a politically destabilizing force, successive governments have attempted to restrict its activities to the northern savanna region. The policy of containing the 'donzo ton' to its so-called 'original cultural hearth' is discussed in the framework of the national cultural identity ideology of 'ivoirité' and its xenophobic political manifestations around the 2000 presidential elections. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

171 Mary, André

Prophètes pasteurs : la politique de la délivrance en Côte d'Ivoire / André Mary. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2002), no. 87, p. 69-94.

En Côte d'Ivoire, une rencontre singulière s'est opérée entre l'héritage d'une tradition prophétique, l'ouverture d'une crise profonde de légitimité du pouvoir politique et l'irruption sur la scène politico-médiatique autant que religieuse d'une génération de prophètes pasteurs qui prennent position dans l'espace public. La politique de la délivrance inspirée par ces hommes de Dieu lie le retour de la prospérité et la réconciliation nationale à l'éradication des démons du pays, ce qui n'est pas sans risque, comme l'illustre l'activité, dans certaines églises évangéliques, pentecôtistes ou charismatiques, de relance de la guerre des esprits à l'automne 2002, à la suite des combats du 18 septembre. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p.227). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

172 Tonah, Steve

Integration or exclusion of Fulbe pastoralists in West Africa : a comparative analysis of interethnic relations, State and local policies in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire / Steve Tonah. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 91-114.

This paper undertakes a comparative analysis of the situation of the pastoral Fulbe in the two neighbouring West African countries of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. The migration of the Fulbe into the northern parts of both countries is quite a recent phenomenon. In spite of the similar social, economic and environmental conditions in both countries, the two governments responded differently to Fulbe migrations. Generally, the Ivorian government was more receptive of the Fulbe

while the Ghanaian authorities have been hostile to them. The paper also discusses interethnic relations between the Fulbe and the indigenous farming groups. Finally, responses of both governments to farmerherder conflicts are examined and some general reflections on how West African States are dealing with the issue of pastoral migration are provided. Research was conducted in 1998 and 2000 in the Bolgatanga and Kassena-Nankana districts of northern Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

LIBERIA

173 Burin, Eric

Envisioning Africa: American slaves' ideas about Liberia / Eric Burin. - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2002), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 1-17.

In 1816, whites who wanted to remove blacks from the USA established the American Colonization Society (ACS). The ACS founded Liberia in 1822. Over the next 40 years, approximately 11,000 American blacks settled in the African colony. Nearly 55 percent of these emigrants were former slaves who had been manumitted on the condition that they go to Liberia. This article examines slaves' pre-emigration ideas about Liberia for the period 1820-1840, and how their thoughts and actions affected the colonization movement. The article demonstrates the centrality of slaves' activities to the colonization project. Bondpersons who contemplated going to Liberia consulted a variety of sources about the African settlement. They conferred with their owners, ACS agents, colonization's foes, and Liberian colonists. The resulting advice had two ramifications. First, it vexed the deliberating bondpersons. Some declined to go to Liberia. Others went, only to discover that they had underestimated the settlement's imperfections. Second, slaves' efforts to learn about Liberia contributed to the collapse of the colonization movement in the South of the USA. The very thing that promised some success for the ACS also insured the organization's ultimate failure. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

174 Frost, Diane

Diasporan West African communities : the Kru in Freetown & Liverpool / Diane Frost. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 92, p. 285-300.

This paper examines the experience of two transplanted communities of West African Kru migrants. Originally from Liberia, these labour migrants became involved in both internal African migration as well as external migration to

Europe. The paper distinguishes the causes and mechanisms of migration within the broader development of British colonial activity in West Africa. Freetown (Sierra Leone) and Liverpool are examined in the context of these broader developments since they became two important centres in Kru diasporic settlement. The migration of Kru people to Freetown and Liverpool was important in reformulating and enhancing their own sense of identity. Economic opportunities became the *raison d'être* for Kru migration and this manifests itself in terms of short-term transient migration to the permanent establishment of thriving diasporic communities. Sociopolitical and historical conditions provided the broader parameters within which these peoples became 'scattered' across the globe over the last two hundred years or more. The historical and economic connections between the two ports of Liverpool and Freetown, and the role of the Kru in British maritime trade here influenced patterns of settlement and the nature of community organization and development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

175 Guarino, Gabriel

'Here we live under our own vine and palm tree' : the syncretism of African and American worldviews of Americo-Liberian ex-slaves / Gabriel Guarino. - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2002), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 18-27.

The author examines the world views of Americo-Liberian ex-slaves returning to their 'old' home, Liberia. Contrary to the prevalent view regarding the lack of African culture among the emigrants, he argues that they had more in common with the local Liberian population than has been hitherto realized. He investigates the attitudes of Americo-Liberians towards Africa as their homeland in the areas of medical treatment, religion and the economic system erected by the ex-slaves, using letters they sent to their ex-masters in the USA as evidence. He concludes that underneath the American value system lay African attitudes, which survived both the Middle Passage to the New World and the return 'home'. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

176 Wonkeryor, Edward Lama

America's African colonization movement : implications for New Jersey and Liberia / Edward Lama Wonkeryor. - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2002), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 28-42.

In December 1816, the American Colonization Society (ACS) was founded. Its aim was to colonize America's free blacks in Africa. The New Jersey Colonization Society (NJCS), the state auxiliary of the national organization, was

founded the same winter. Many European Americans wanted to rid America of black people, but the viability of slavery consistently rendered that dream impossible. Nevertheless, the idea of a nation purged of its black inhabitants appeared throughout the 19th century. New Jerseyans were significantly represented among the leadership of the ACS and played an active role in the colonization efforts. One of the members of the NJCS, R.F. Stockton, argued that an inequality in relationship existed in America between whites and blacks, and that it would be good for freed blacks to return to Africa and proselytize Christianity instead of fighting to remain in the bondage of slavery in the US. However, opposition to the ACS colonization was the overwhelming position among New Jersey African Americans. The US 1820 census reported the free African American population of New Jersey as 6.2 percent of the state's African American population, by 1830 it had increased to 90 percent. This increase multiplied the expatriation efforts of the ACS, which intensified racism. In Liberia, from its foundation to the present, leaders have suppressed and denied fundamental basic rights and economic empowerment to the indigenous Liberian population, and separated the Americo-Liberian and indigenous communities. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MALI

177 Mfaboum Mbiafu, Edmond

Saïdou Bokoum ou le syndrome de Ouologuem: sous le signe de Cham / Edmond Mfaboum Mbiafu. - In: *Présence africaine*: (2001), no. 163/164, p. 208-223.

Cette étude analyse 'Chaîne' (publié en 1974), le roman onirique de l'auteur guinéen Saïdou Bokoum, dont le héros-narrateur est Kanaan Niane, en le comparant à l'ouvrage de Yambo Ouologuem (Mali), 'Le devoir de violence', qui a utilisé la Genèse de la Bible. Elle montre tout d'abord l'importance de l'expression théâtrale dans le récit en Afrique. Saïdou Bokoum et Yambo Ouologuem ont en commun une poétique. De plus, ils fondent leur roman respectif sur le mythe de la malédiction des enfants de Cham dans la Bible. Cependant le héros, Kanaan Niane, reste le prototype de l'Africain christianisé à la mode missionnaire: le mythe chamitique est la clef qui permet de comprendre pourquoi l'existence du nègre est placée sous le signe de l'échec et de la sujétion. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

178 Calame-Griaule, Geneviève

Avec Germaine en pays dogon (1946) / Geneviève Calame-Griaule. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2001), t. 71, fasc. 1, p. 35-51 : ill.

Dans ce texte dédié à la mémoire de Germaine Dieterlen (1903-2000), l'auteur rappelle des souvenirs de la première mission ethnographique d'après-guerre chez les Dogon du Mali, organisée par Marcel Griaule (son père), et comprenant Germaine Dieterlen, Solange de Ganay et elle-même. Elle évoque entre autres le déroulement des séances de travail avec les collaborateurs et la façon dont se passèrent les rencontres avec les informants qui se révélèrent par la suite les plus importants, comme le vieux chasseur aveugle Ogotemmêli. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

179 Coumaré, Fanta Coulibaly

Les situations de conflits armés entre exploitants des ressources naturelles en zone soudano-sahélienne: cas du Mali / Fanta Coulibaly Coumaré. - In: *Hommes armés, femmes aguerries : rapports de genre en situations de conflit armé / textes réunis par Fenneke Reysoo*. - Genève [etc.] : IUED [etc.]: (2001), p. 64-73.

Au Mali, la rareté et l'utilisation anarchique des ressources naturelles sont des causes de multiples conflits. Les systèmes de gestion des maigres ressources tiennent peu compte des relations de genre pour leur utilisation. Trop souvent, les projets sectoriels de développement essaient de répondre aux besoins immédiats des populations sans tenir compte de l'équité et il s'ensuit un déséquilibre social et des conflits. Ce sont notamment les deux sécheresses de 1972 et 1984 qui ont entraîné des conflits entre nomades et l'État et entre nomades et sédentaires. Elles ont provoqué une mutation dans les rôles et les responsabilités des hommes et des femmes; les fonctions de la femme ont considérablement augmenté pour assurer la survie de la famille. Les familles eux-mêmes entrent régulièrement en conflit armé pour la délimitation des champs. En même temps, la famille, comme unité sociale de base, est la première à souffrir des conflits et on constate que les femmes sont les principales victimes des violences. Pour prévenir l'éclatement des conflits, il faut une approche plus humaine qui tienne compte des intérêts stratégiques de chaque sous-groupe. L'introduction de nouvelles technologies énergétiques, de structures décentralisées de gestion et d'implication des femmes peut aider à atténuer les tensions. Rés. en français, en anglais (p. 237-238) et en espagnol (p. 245-246). [Résumé extrait de l'ouvrage, adapté]

180 De Heusch, Luc

Ma dette de reconnaissance envers Germaine Dieterlen / Luc De Heusch. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2001), t. 71, fasc. 1, p. 69-75.

Pour l'auteur, les travaux descriptifs de l'ethnologue Germaine Dieterlen (1903-2000) sur les Dogon du Mali et leur ensemble cosmologique, ou sur la cosmologie et la mythologie bambara, se prêtent fort bien à l'interprétation structuraliste, du fait de leur précision et de leur minutie. Reprenant ses propres conclusions, il relate dans cet article ce qu'il a tiré de l'analyse de ces données, comme le fait que l'union préférentielle semble avoir quelque difficulté à s'inscrire dans le mythe comme dans la réalité chez les Dogon, ou encore que les données rassemblées par Germaine Dieterlen sur les Bambara se laissent interpréter à leur tour comme une transformation de la mythologie dogon, inversion semblable au processus décrit par Levi-Strauss. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

181 Hawkins, Penelope

Banks and small business / Penelope Hawkins. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 3, p. 519-542 : fig.

The author tests the spectrum of financial provision as a possible conceptual framework to study the distributive behaviour of banks towards different types of borrowers, in this case especially small businesses. Distributive behaviour often seems capricious and it is suggested that institutions and technologies in the banking environment are averse to the risks presented by small businesses. She examines two groups of disadvantaged or turned-down borrowers, those who are financially excluded and those who are placed firmly on the fringes of banking protocol because of their perceived vulnerability. In what she describes as a monetary climate of uncertainty, she investigates the criteria of creditworthiness. This shows that the perception of systemic and borrower risk are interdependent. Borrower risk tends to be judged by rule of thumb which tends to exclude the unconventional or the start-up borrower. Having set the stage, she then proceeds to the spectrum of financial provision, which is later applied specifically to the South African context. She asserts that there is a need for a new institutional approach and new technologies to give more support to start-up and small businesses. She concludes with some suggestions. Bibliogr. {AC Leiden abstract}

182 Izard, Michel

Les Kurumba et la Mission Lebaudy-Griaule (1938-1939) / Michel Izard. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2001), t. 71, fasc. 1, p. 113-119.

Interrompue par le cours des événements, la mission ethnographique Lebaudy-Griaule (1938-1939), qui fut tenue avant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, réunit Marcel Griaule, Jean Lebaudy, Germaine Dieterlen, Solange de Ganay et Jean-Paul Lebeuf, dans ce qui était alors le Soudan français (Mali). Avec une enquête sur les Kurumba, ces chercheurs s'efforçaient d'élaborer une problématique de l'histoire du peuplement. Les Dogon mettaient sur le même plan un peuplement kurumdo vivant et un peuplement tellem disparu. Au début des années 1960, Wilhelm Staude et Annemarie Schweeger-Hefel, se réclamant des enquêtes de cette mission, découvrent le pays kurumdo. Cet article montre comment, d'un certain point de vue, les cas dogon et kurumdo font système l'un avec l'autre, et comment s'est déroulée l'enquête collective, synchronique puis diachronique entre la première équipe et les chercheurs plus récents dans le déroulement du travail, le développement des hypothèses, des méthodes d'enquêtes, de traitement des matériaux. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

183 Sakaï, Shinzo

Madame Germaine Dieterlen, messagère d'une culture africaine pour l'autre bout du monde / Shinzo Sakaï. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2001), t. 71, fasc. 1, p. 191-194.

Pour l'auteur, ethnologue japonais, qui propose ici un texte à la mémoire de Germaine Dieterlen (1903-2000), on ne peut pas séparer l'œuvre de cette dernière de celle de Marcel Griaule. C'est selon lui par Marcel Griaule que l'on est introduit dans le monde dogon et par les pistes que Germaine Dieterlen a frayées qu'on y pénètre plus profondément. Le travail de cette dernière, poursuivi pendant plus de soixante ans, a finalement fait connaître le peuple et le pays dogon (Mali) chez les chercheurs et à un certain public japonais. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

184 Tamari, Tal

Notes sur les représentations cosmogoniques dogon, bambara et malinké et leurs parallèles avec la pensée antique et islamique / Tal Tamari. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2001), t. 71, fasc. 1, p. 93-111.

Marcel Griaule et Germaine Dieterlen ont évoqué des similitudes entre la pensée des peuples soudanais et celle des peuples de l'antiquité. Le présent article est fondé sur une relecture des travaux de Germaine Dieterlen et d'autres chercheurs travaillant sur les aires culturelles mandingue (bambara et malinké) ou dogon, à la lumière d'enquêtes de terrain que mène l'auteur sur l'enseignement islamique de haut niveau au Mali. Il relève des correspondances

entre croyances africaines et énoncés coraniques, mais selon lui l'influence de la réflexion doctrinale musulmane proprement dite est au moins aussi considérable. L'analyse des concepts et du vocabulaire utilisé pour les exprimer lui permet de poser que, dans cette zone sans accès à la mer, l'influence principale est celle de l'islam et non du christianisme. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

185 Wanono, Nadine

Le film, miroir sans tain de la société dogon? / Nadine Wanono. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2001), t. 71, fasc. 1, p. 83-91.

L'auteur de cet article, cinéaste elle-même, rappelle deux manifestations cinématographiques montrant des films d'ethnologie, tenues à dix ans d'intervalle (1978 et 1988), Regards Comparés. Elle évoque principalement la question du rôle du film dans la représentation des sociétés non-occidentales, en l'occurrence la société dogon du Mali. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGER

186 Bernus, Edmond

Germaine Dieterlen et les bijoux touaregs / Edmond Bernus. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2001), t. 71, fasc. 1, p. 63-68.

L'auteur revient sur un article sur les bijoux touaregs que Germaine Dieterlen avait publié, en collaboration avec Z. Ligers, dans le Journal de la Société des Africanistes (1972, t. XLII fasc. 2), après des séjours au Niger. Il montre que Germaine Dieterlen, qui n'avait jamais consacré de recherches particulières à la culture touarègue, a porté un regard nouveau sur ce sujet. Initiée aux symboles des peuples restés en marge de l'islam, elle avait trouvé chez les Touaregs ce qui lui était familier chez d'autres ethnies africaines. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

187 Casajus, Dominique

L'errance d'Imrû'l-Qays: poésie arabe et poésie touarègue / Dominique Casajus. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2002), t. 72, fasc. 2, p. 139-151.

La figure à demi légendaire du poète antéislamique Imrû'l-Qays n'est pas inconnue des Touaregs sahéliens. Son nom, devenu en touareg Emrewelqis, figure dans les compositions de deux grands poètes du Niger, Tarna agg-Äkhädakhädé ag-Bahé (c. 1895-1985) et Ghabidin ag-Sidi-Mukhämmäd (c. 1850-1928). Dans l'Azawagh nigérien a été recueilli (1979) un récit mettant en

scène un héros nommé Amerolqis. Il est cité dans des poèmes, ainsi que dans des récits où il apparaît comme un héros culturel, inventeur de la poésie et de l'alphabet touareg. Il y est opposé à un personnage en qui l'on peut reconnaître une version sahélienne d'un autre poème antéislamique: Ghantarata ('Antara). Cette étude propose de retrouver dans certains documents arabes médiévaux les sources de ces récits touaregs. Réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

188 Guillaume Gentil, Anne

Spécial Niger / enquête et réd.: Anne Guillaume Gentil. - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2003), année 58, no. 2995, p. 667-708 : foto's, tab.

Du fait des conflits politiques, qui ont paralysé l'activité économique et désagrégé le tissu social, les années 1990 ont laissé au Niger des séquelles profondes. La transition démocratique récente permet à l'État nigérien de retrouver sa souveraineté et d'engager des réformes. Les bailleurs de fonds sont de retour et appuient le processus. La stabilité se consolidera avec la croissance économique. Ce dossier présente un état des lieux, en commençant par un entretien avec Hama Amadou, le Premier ministre de la République du Niger depuis janvier 2000. Beaucoup reste à faire pour redresser le cadre macroéconomique. Le secteur industriel est très faible tandis que l'informel assure l'essentiel des besoins de la population. L'agriculture et l'élevage, secteurs porteurs d'une croissance durable, doivent générer des revenus pour les ruraux. La maîtrise de l'eau sera l'enjeu principal. L'exploitation des ressources minières est fortement corrélée aux cours mondiaux. Le système financier est en cours de restructuration avec l'appui de la Banque mondiale. En matière de télécommunications, des investissements importants sont en cours. Le secteur touristique ne manque pas en terme de potentiel. Quant à la question de l'environnement, elle est primordiale, 80 pour cent de la population vivant de l'exploitation des ressources naturelles. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGERIA

189 State

State failure, collapse and reconstruction / guest ed.: Jennifer Milliken ; [with contrib. by: Jennifer Milliken... et al.]. - Oxford [etc.] : Blackwell, 2002. - P. 753-1074. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Development and change, ISSN 0012-155X ; vol. 33, no. 5 (Nov. 2002)) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue is devoted to State failure, State collapse and State reconstruction worldwide. It includes chapters of a general nature as well as country studies. General studies also presenting information on Africa include: The challenge to the State in a globalized world (Christopher Clapham); State collapse and fresh starts: some critical reflections (Martin Doornbos); State collapse and its implications for peace-building and reconstruction (Alexandros Yannis); Privatization of security, arms proliferation and the process of State collapse in Africa (Abdel-Fatau Musah); State collapse as business: the role of conflict trade and the emerging control agenda (Neil Cooper); Rebuilding State institutions in collapsed States (Marina Ottaway); and Social reconstruction and the radicalization of development: aid as a relation of global liberal governance (Mark Duffield). One country study is devoted to Nigeria: The politics of insurgency in collapsing States (William Reno). Other country studies discuss Georgia, Afghanistan, Cambodia and East Timor. [ASC Leiden abstract]

190 Olaogun, Modupe

Slavery and etiological discourse in the writing of Ama Ata Aidoo, Bessie Head, and Buchi Emecheta / Modupe Olaogun. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 171-193.

Slavery is a theme that has been explored by the writers Ama Ata Aidoo (Ghana), Buchi Emecheta (Nigeria), and Bessie Head (South African-born, Botswana naturalized). In addition to their interest in chattel slavery, these women writers look at states that share some characteristics with slavery, notably oppression across class, ethnicity and gender, servility, and dependency. Appearing in a time when the tendency in African literature was toward a reflection of current social and political developments, these writers' depictions of slavery are remarkable. The present article suggests that these writers' representations of slavery are explorations of more remote or submerged causes of the problems frequently configured as neocolonial. Furthermore, it suggests that the writers' depictions of gender relations in the chosen texts are not the texts' exclusive destinations, as has tended to be assumed by much of the critical focus on these texts' gender discourse. The depictions of gender relations serve a broader etiological purpose of accounting for 'the state of things'. The analysis focuses on Aidoo's 'Anowa' (1970), Emecheta's 'The slave girl' (1977), and Head's 'Maru' (1971), but it also refers to other relevant works by these writers. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

191 Adogame, Afe

Religion and economic development in Nigeria / Afe Adogame. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1999), no. 2, p. 22-45.

Religion is one of the many factors impacting on the economic patterns of a society. The connection between religion and economy in Nigeria is manifest in the role of organized religion as an employer and as the owner of property and provider of social facilities, such as health care and education. Religious ideas contribute to social values and personal attitudes which motivate general forms of economic behaviour. Religion on occasion also stimulates consumption and therefore in a sense economic growth. Religion may also explicitly endorse certain economic or business activities. Religion strives to alleviate some of Nigeria's socioeconomic problems, providing medical and social services and raising funds for the needy. Moreover, the Churches in Nigeria are not afraid to challenge many of the social and economic evils of the day and to criticize the government and its policies. Apart from its positive impact, religion has also had disastrous effects on the Nigerian economy, in the form of religious disturbances and the violence which arose in the wake of the resurgence of the sharia question. Religion tends to respond to economic change and the rapid proliferation of religious institutions in Nigeria today is correlated in many respects with the development of new economic patterns. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

192 Afolabi, M.M.

National budgets on human resources development in Nigeria & the need to ameliorate past asymmetry / M.M. Afolabi. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1999), no. 2, p. 68-85 : tab.

Budgets normally provide for human resources development through expenditure on health, education, and social services in general. A study of the budget estimates and actual expenditure of the Federal Republic of Nigeria between 1975 and 1994 indicates obvious asymmetry when it comes to human resources development. Much more money has been allocated for defence, general administration and internal security. This has serious implications for the optimal utilization of the country's resources and the standard of living. There is also a need to improve on data collation and information storage in Nigeria. At present a great deal of statistical information is unavailable. Bibliogr., note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

193 Agbodike, C.C.

Foreign investments and the Nigerian economy : the role of multinational corporations / C.C. Agbodike. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1998), no. 1, p. 162-182 : tab.

The much acclaimed role of the multinational corporations in the development of the Nigerian economy has been more illusory than real. In fact, foreign enterprises have benefited more than they have contributed to the economic development of the country. The investment activities and operations of multinational corporations in the commercial and manufacturing sector (UACN, John Holt, Lever Brothers), in the petroleum oil sector (Shell, Agip, Elf, Chevron, Mobil, Texaco, Ashland) and the banking sector (Standard Bank, now First Bank, Barclays Bank, now Union Bank, Bank of America, now Savannah Bank, United Bank for Africa) have promoted neocolonialism in Nigeria. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

194 Agboola, C.O.

Transportation development in Kwara State of Nigeria, 1967-1979 / C.O. Agboola. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1998), no. 1, p. 92-103 : krt.

With the creation of Kwara State (Nigeria) in 1967 and its takeoff in 1968, the administration embarked on the development of the state in various spheres, including that of transportation. Elaborate schemes were proposed with a view to improving the poor and deficient transport infrastructure. However, their physical implementation over the period 1968-1979 was poor. This has been attributed to a shortage of competent indigenous constructors, a shortage of skilled personnel in some key areas of the state civil service, inadequate funds and deficient planning strategy. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

195 Alagoa, E.J.

The dialogue between academic and community history in Nigeria / E.J. Alagoa. - In: *African words, African voices : critical practices in oral history* / ed. by Luise White, Stephan F. Miescher, and David William Cohen. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press: (cop. 2001), p. 91-102.

For a period of some thirty years, from the early 1960s, the author has researched the history of the Okpoama ethnic community of the Niger Delta, Nigeria, to which he is linked through his maternal grandparents. His experience illustrates how and the extent to which the community may (desire to) influence

the scholar's account as well as the ways in which the scholar can remain faithful to professional canons of objectivity while maintaining a discourse responsive to local needs and demands. He notes that a mutually rewarding dialogue between the African academic historian and his or her community is possible. Controversy, however, does not cease after a dialogue establishes an "approved text". The approved text is merely an oral text reproduced in a new form. His own "approved" authoritative text of the Okpoama, 'Peoples of the Fish and Eagle: a History of Okpoama in the Eastern Niger Delta', published in 1996, remains a contested text within the Okpoama community. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

196 Alao, Akin

Legal and judicial protection of trademarks in Nigeria : a retrospective examination / Akin Alao. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1999), no. 2, p. 98-107.

This article details the history of trademarks and their protection in Nigeria, notably through the Trademarks Ordinance, 1914, and the Trademarks Act Cap 436 of 1967. It concludes that the Nigerian courts have a good grasp of the law on trademark and allied cases to the extent of being in a position to promote commerce while at the same time protecting genuine investors against fraudsters. However, as determined as the courts in Nigeria seem to be in protecting trademark, they can do no more than grant relief and an injunction when it comes to enforcing their decisions. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

197 Alidou, Ousseina

Gender, narrative space, and modern Hausa literature / Ousseina Alidou. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 137-153.

This essay demonstrates the interplay between gender and (oral and written) narrative spaces, and the relationship between those spaces and the shifting roles of men and women in the production of literatures in Hausa culture. The discussion is placed in historical space - from the indigenous oral heritage, through the Islamic and jihadist phase, to the more modern period of the Western impact in northern Nigeria. The view adopted is that tradition and modernity are coexisting modes/ways of (re)inventing and (re)interpreting culture within a given space. The essay argues that imaginative literature within the Hausa oral tradition was primarily the domain of women. The recording of this heritage in 'ajami' and Roman script, however, tended to alter its character in a way that defeminized it, rendering it seemingly gender-neutral. However, the substance and style of this creativity of female agency ultimately found its way into Hausa written

literature, both in Hausa and in European languages. What emerges from the analysis is the remarkable resilience of the oral tradition in the face of 'hostile modernizing' forces. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

198 Banwo, Adeyinka O.

The Ilorin economy in the 19th century / Adeyinka O. Banwo. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1998), no. 1, p. 129-146.

The nature of the Ilorin economy contributed positively to the development of Ilorin as a major power in Yorubaland, Nigeria, in the 19th century. By the 1860s, the productive and exchange sectors of the economy had attained a considerable level of cohesion and development. The volume of goods entering the city had also increased tremendously. The aristocracy, which exercised considerable influence over the economy and politics of the region, had consolidated, and intensified its efforts to maximize appropriated surpluses, while the producing classes struggled to retain a considerable part of those surpluses. Surplus appropriation also created tension within the ruling elite. This ultimately led to conflicts and a contest for power amongst factions of the aristocracy. Economic motive also became increasingly apparent in the transnational diplomatic manoeuvrings of the emirate from the second half of the 19th century onward. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

199 Beek, Walter E.A. van

Why a twin is not a child: symbols in Kapsiki birth rituals / Walter E.A. van Beek. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2002), t. 72, fasc. 1, p. 119-147.

On no continent are there as many twins as in Africa, and in no other area of Africa does the rate of twin births come near to that of West African countries like Nigeria, Benin and Togo, where the rate of twin births is over 2.5 per 1000. This article examines the position of twins among the Kapsiki of Cameroon and Nigeria through a comparison of the differences in cultural constructs of a 'normal' (single) birth and a twin birth, and through an analysis of the symbols and rituals surrounding the various types of birth. It appears that among the Kapsiki birth rites for 'normal' births gradually incorporate the infant into the kin group, protecting the mother and the child against evil influences. Twin birth rites are quite different. Other symbolic objects and a specific discourse are used. Twins form a special society within Kapsigi villages, due to the danger they are believed to pose for their parents. The symbolic position of twins is related to male initiation. The author concludes that twins are symbolically positioned on

the fringe of Kapsiki society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

200 Bräutigam, Deborah

Close encounters: Chinese business networks as industrial catalysts in sub-Saharan Africa / Deborah Bräutigam. - In: *African Affairs*: (2003), vol. 102, no. 408, p. 447-467.

Chinese business networks form an important (and well-studied) component of transnational industrial capitalism in East and South-east Asia. Yet almost no attention has been paid to the dynamics of the growing role of Chinese networks as catalysts for industrial development in sub-Saharan Africa. This article explores two contrasting cases, in Mauritius and in Nigeria. In a hostile or indifferent policy environment such as that of Nigeria, and in a locale where there were no resident overseas Chinese, the Asia-Africa linkages remained limited to information, input supply, consulting services, and technical assistance. In contrast, in the encouraging policy environment of Mauritius, which also had a sizeable overseas Chinese population, transnational Asian capitalists created strong connections with local capital (Asian and other), invested in joint ventures, and formed part of a successful export-oriented industrialization. These cases suggest that, as Asian business networks expand their global reach to sub-Saharan Africa, they can provide an important catalyst for local industrialization. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

201 Chiegwe, Onwuka

Disturb the dead and pay the price : the reverse side of the modernisation coin / by Onwuka Chiegwe. - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2002), a. 57, n. 4, p. 502-511.

Through modernization and urbanization the rural people in Africa, especially the active and potentially active population, have been exposed to westernizing influences which, together with Christianity, undermined traditional beliefs, practices and morality. This study, based on field research which the author carried out in the Niger basin, Nigeria, describes five cases of modernization and indigenous beliefs dating from the 1960s through the 1970s and 1980s. Its purpose is to show that the most relevant aspect of the people's belief system is that which relates to the dead and their attitude to the deceased, ancestor worship and burial grounds. Defiance of the traditional beliefs and morality like respecting the dead can lead to mental unrest and a price has to be paid. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in Italian and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

202 Chukwuemeka

Chukwuemeka Ike : a critical reader / ed. by Kanchana Ugbabe. - Ikeja : Malthouse Press, 2001. - 219 p. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten.
ISBN 978-02-3043-2

This book is a Festschrift in honour of the 60th birthday of the Nigerian novelist Chukwuemeka Ike. The papers included were originally presented at a symposium to celebrate the event held at the University of Jos, Nigeria, on April 29, 1991. The book analyses and evaluates all Ike's published works, both fiction and non-fiction. Section 1 deals with form and structure in Ike's novels; section 2 focuses on Ike's concern, in his novels, with institutions, be they universities, the examination system, the African cultural organization, or political institutions; section 3 brings into focus Ike's particular aptitude in writing for and about children and young people; section 4 examines Ike's treatment of women in fiction; the final section looks at Ike's non-fiction and offers a bio-bibliography. Contributors: Kanchana Ugbabe, B.E.C. Oguzie, Ezenwa Ohaeto, Victor O. Aire, Godwin Iorati-Uba, McPherson Azuiké, Obi Iwuanyanwu, Ernest N. Emenyonu, Adebimpe Ike.

203 Culture

The culture of male supremacy and emergency obstetric care : the Nigerian experience / O.I. Aina... [et al.]. - In: *The African Anthropologist*: (2002), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 157-182 : tab.

Using findings from a recently concluded study, this paper looks at the impact of the culture of male gender supremacy on women's reproductive rights and their total well-being. It explores the gender myths about pregnancy, and pregnancy outcomes, and the central role played by men in emergency obstetric conditions. The study was carried out in three rural towns (Odeomu, Ejigbo and Otan Aiyegbaju) in Osun State, Nigeria. The findings show that androcentric behaviour is a major determinant of pregnancy outcome, since men have almost absolute control over the choice of health care facilities used during pregnancy, the condition under which delivery takes place, diet during pregnancy, and the types of action taken in emergency obstetric conditions. Yet, most men lack knowledge of what constitutes emergency obstetric conditions, appropriate actions to be taken, and a shallow knowledge of pregnancy, fertility and family planning. The study instituted an intervention programme which was aimed at improving the knowledge of men in what constitutes emergency obstetric care, and also counselling on androcentric behaviours which may be detrimental to pregnancy

outcomes, and the social dynamics of what constitutes a healthy family. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

204 Emezue, Gloria MT

The new poetry of intra-personal and interpersonal concourse : a study of 'Naked Testimonies' and 'Full Moon' / Gloria MT Emezue. - In: *Okike*: (2000), no. 46, p. 68-80.

The author discusses the work of two young Nigerian poets, Toyin Adewale and Chinenye Ce, both born after the Nigeria-Biafra war. Their poetry reveals their struggles to come to terms with the society which was disintegrating around them. Toyin Adewale published his anthology of poems in 1995 with the title 'Naked Testimonies', in which his weapon for dealing with the situation is hate. Chinenye's collection, 'Full Moon', was published in 2000 and, in it in contrast, he tries to come to terms with what he sees by painting a landscape of love, redemption, and liberation. The article is liberally interspersed with quotations from both authors. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

205 Erwin, Lee

Genre and authority in some popular Nigerian women's novels / Lee Erwin. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 81-99.

This essay is an experiment in disarticulating the term 'romance' from the category of Nigerian women's popular fiction, with which it has become linked in recent criticism. This is neither to deny the importance of romance elements in many such novels, nor to devalue the romance as a form through which women might imaginatively negotiate aspects of their domestic and social positions. Rather, the author's intention is to alter the terms of analysis to account for textual features elided in 'reading the romance', and to suggest that the primary burden of the novels is not the sexualized gender relations that dominate Western reading practices, but a broader negotiation of gendered social formations in which what is conventionally defined as romance constitutes only one of several strands. The primary focus is on novels by Helen Ovbiagele, Buchi Emecheta, Yemi Sikuade, and Rosina Umelo written in the early to mid-1980s for Macmillan's Pacesetter series, as well as novels by Zaynab Alkali and Ifeoma Okoye for Longman. Representing multinational publishers' efforts to capitalize not only on the growing readership for accessible fiction in English but also the growing educational market for young adult reading materials, these series present special problems of genre as a result. The author suggests that the novels' generic syncretism enacts an insistent concern with authority, both within

the texts themselves as well as in the cultural arena of their production. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

206 Faluyi, Kehinde

The response of the people of Oyo Division of Western Nigeria to cash crop development, 1935-1960 : the examples of Ogbomoso and Ipetu-ljesa / Kehinde Faluyi. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1998), no. 1, p. 41-56 : tab.

The introduction of tobacco to Oyo Division, Nigeria, in the 1930s meant the introduction of a new crop into a non-cocoa or coffee producing area. Tobacco cultivation boosted the economy, which had hitherto depended on the production of food crops, and brought economic diversification. More importantly, the introduction of tobacco to Oyo marked a successful attempt to substitute locally grown tobacco for its importation. The increase in the acreage of land brought under tobacco cultivation as well as the volume of tobacco produced within four years of its introduction demonstrate the enthusiastic response of farmers to the economic opportunity offered by the crop and shows that they were receptive to new ideas and innovation. Whereas before 1950 only three communities in Oyo Division were cultivating the crop, by 1960 the number had risen to fourteen. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

207 Fulford, Ben

An Igbo Esperanto: a history of the Union Ibo Bible 1900-1950 / by Ben Fulford. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 4, p. 457-501.

The Union Ibo Bible was more or less the Bible for the Igbo people of southern Nigeria from 1909 to 1970. The creation of Thomas Dennis of the Church Missionary Society and his co-workers, it has been, since its first conception in 1905, a source of ongoing controversy: the development and unification of the Igbo language was at stake. This article reexamines the history of this Bible, its conception, translation and early reception, and argues that the source of its short-comings lies deeper than the method of translation or the contemporary Igbo desire to learn English. The Union Bible is the product of the missionary conception, fleshed out by a comparison with the Yoruba, of a single Igbo people speaking a single language. The failure of that translation is the result of the premise consequent to this conception of the Igbo, namely that the Igbo language was ready to be 'united'. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

208 Harnischfeger, Johannes

The Bakassi Boys : fighting crime in Nigeria / Johannes Harnischfeger. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 23-49.

Nigeria's police and judiciary have failed to protect its citizens and have therefore lost all credibility. European principles of justice have likewise become discredited. Militias like the Bakassi Boys offer a popular alternative, which includes public executions and the use of the occult in fighting evil. But the growing fear of crime is only one reason why 'jungle justice' may spread. Governors and influential politicians help finance armed vigilante groups, and may make use of young men with machetes and pump-action shotguns to intimidate political opponents. As an ethnic militia that is ready to defend the interests of the 'Igbo nation', the Bakassi Boys have also been used to kill members of other ethnic groups. In many parts of Nigeria, ethnic and religious communities are preparing for 'self-defence', because they have no trust in the ability of democratic institutions to settle their conflicts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

209 Haynes, Jonathan

Mobilising Yoruba popular culture: 'Babangida Must Go' / Jonathan Haynes. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 77-87.

Nigerian video films are often characterized as apolitical. A rare and significant exception is Gbenga Adewusi's 'Maradona' (also known as 'Babangida Must Go'), which was released in 1993 in response to the annulment of the 12 June 1993 presidential election by the military ruler Ibrahim Babangida. The film is a fierce denunciation of the annulment and of the whole political regime, employing a number of Yoruba and transnational cultural forms: the chanted poetic form 'ewi', skits by artists from the Yoruba travelling theatre tradition, the televisual forms of music videos, news broadcasting and call-in shows, and the resources of print journalism. This film demonstrates the political potential of the video film, but also the limitations of the video distribution system. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

210 Heap, Simon

Living on the proceeds of a grog shop : liquor revenue in Nigeria / Simon Heap. - In: *Alcohol in Africa: mixing business, pleasure, and politics* / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 139-159 : tab.

Liquor was the most significant import in terms of volume and value in the British colonies of Lagos, Oil Rivers Protectorate, Niger Coast Protectorate and Southern Nigeria, all of which were eventually integrated into the Southern Provinces of Nigeria in 1914. At that time, Nigeria imported over 4 million gallons of alcoholic beverages, chiefly German and Dutch schnapps. The taxing of the trade in imported liquor by specific customs duties proved a major source of revenue for the colonial State, which manipulated the tariff regime to maximize revenue collection. Throughout the 1890s, the duties collected on liquor formed around three-quarters of the total duties collected by the customs service. In the 1940s, World War II revealed the folly of Nigeria's reliance on imports from Europe. Up to this time, the colonial government had not accorded any attention to national industrial planning, but now the government permitted the construction of Nigeria's first modern lager beer brewery. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

211 Ifeyinwa, Mbakogu

Socio-cultural factors and ethnic group relationships in contemporary Nigerian society / Mbakogu Ifeyinwa. - In: *The African Anthropologist*: (2002), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 117-136 : tab.

Much has been discussed and written about ethnicity. This paper is therefore intended as a contribution to the management of interethnic/intercultural conflicts in Nigeria, with a focus on new ways of handling the basic sociocultural institutions shaping ethnic consciousness. Furthermore, this paper highlights the basic social cultural institutions in the country, addresses their contribution to the present ethnic conflicts and suggests ways of harnessing their potential to stimulate tolerance in an inevitably ethnically diverse nation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

212 Kalu, Ogbu U.

Safiyya and Adamah: punishing adultery with sharia stones in twenty-first-century Nigeria / Ogbu U. Kalu. - In: *African Affairs*: (2003), vol. 102, no. 408, p. 389-408.

In the year 2000, a new phase of the dysfunctional power of religion exploded into the modern public space in Nigeria. Some regional states in the north of the country exploited a loophole in the 1999 constitution to declare themselves sharia states. Debate on the constitutional legality, political, socioeconomic and gender implications of this development became complicated by ethnicity and regionalism. Soon, a vast array of human rights organizations around the globe joined the affray and employed the power of the media to protest the death

sentence by stoning on some women accused of adultery. This paper is a historical reconstruction of the phenomenon using a case study of Safiyyatu Husseini of Sokoto State and her daughter, Adamah. While the political and socioeconomic perspectives are salient, the conceptual scheme privileges the religious discourse as the core of the issue from which the other connections could be unravelled. It explores the interior of the sharia laws on adultery. The international community hailed the power of the global connections and of the media when Safiyya was acquitted on appeal but many Muslims claimed that the interior of the sharia is perfumed with justice and mercy and that critics are blinded by ignorance. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

213 Korieh, Chima J.

The invisible farmer? : women, gender, and colonial agricultural policy in the Igbo region of Nigeria, c. 1913-1954 / Chima J. Korieh. - In: *African Economic History*: (2001), no. 29, p. 117-162 : tab.

In Nigeria, as elsewhere in Africa, colonial officials discriminated between men and women and made the former the target of local development policy. This article focuses on the gendered nature of colonial agricultural policy and its impact on gender relations. Specifically, it considers the manner in which colonial policies, and the neglect of women farmers in particular, adversely affected agricultural development in the Igbo region of Nigeria. To reveal the gendered nature of colonial agricultural policies and the particular character of the agricultural crisis among the Igbo in some detail, the article first sketches the position of women vis-à-vis men in Igbo society and their role in exacerbating the agricultural crisis. The article then considers the details of the transformations in gender relations resulting from commercialization of the market for commodities, innovations, and the introduction of new technology. This is followed by a consideration of peasants' responses and revolts to reveal the constraints imposed on the household in general from the second half of the 1920s and women's attempts to address the crisis in the export sector of the agrarian economy. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

214 Lawal, Adebayo A.

British financial administration in Nigeria, 1900-1960 / Adebayo A. Lawal. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1998), no. 1, p. 104-128 : tab.

The history of British financial administration in Nigeria from 1900 to 1960 indicates that the miniature of revenue allocation politics in Nigeria was introduced by British administrators prior to amalgamation in 1914 and underlay

the fiscal federalism inherited by Nigerian politicians at independence in 1960. The prevailing controversy in Nigeria today over revenue allocation or the revenue sharing formula between the thirty states and the central government is reminiscent of what happened in the period 1900-1912 between the British personnel in the rival protectorates of the South and the North. From 1926/1927 onwards, a new financial policy was enforced throughout Nigeria whereby the northern and southern provinces and Lagos colony were integrated into a single Nigerian fiscal system including the central government. The new fiscal policy ushered in the evolution of allocation of funds according to needs. Allocation of revenue according to the present practice started in 1948, when constitutional provisions were spelled out to this end. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

215 McCall, John C.

Madness, money, and movies: watching a Nigerian popular video with the guidance of a native doctor / John C. McCall. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 79-94.

The emergence of a popular video movie industry in Nigeria reveals a need for critical reevaluation of the field of African cinema. Video movies are now viewed in the homes of millions of Africans who never had access to, or perhaps even interest in, the celluloid film productions of African cinematographers. Produced by self-trained artists, these movies fall outside current paradigms of academic film criticism. This paper examines one such movie as a cultural narrative cited by an Igbo native doctor in an ethnographic interview. Analysis of the movie positions it in relation to the cultural links developed in the interview. These links include an indigenous model of madness, popular representations of global capitalism, and socioeconomic conditions in Nigeria as Nigerians interpret them. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

216 McQuoid-Mason, David

Legal aid in Nigeria: using National Youth Service Corps public defenders to expand the services of the Legal Aid Council / David McQuoid-Mason. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2003), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 107-116.

The article proposes the establishment of a structured public defender programme in Nigeria through the use of law graduates in the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC). It is contended that such a scheme would expand dramatically the current level of legal aid in Nigeria. Drawing upon a similar model in South Africa, the article demonstrates how the Nigerian Legal Aid

Council could implement such a programme. Notes, ref., sum. (p. 1) [Journal abstract]

217 Odejide, Agnes F.

The quest for economic development through industrialization : a historical review of Nigeria's import substitution strategy / Agnes F. Odejide. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1998), no. 1, p. 147-161 : tab.

Although import substitution as an objective of industrialization policy in Nigeria contributed to the growth of local industries, this was not translated into any meaningful linkage effects. The observed growth in the manufacturing industry was mainly concentrated on the production of non-durable consumer goods. Moreover, the output of local industries as a proportion of total domestic supplies was low and the country's annual import bills for many such products continued to rise, while the goal of self-sufficiency remained elusive. The expectations of foreign exchange conservation and generation as well as industrial diversification were not fulfilled. In sum the import substitution industrialization strategy in Nigeria seems to have led to more distortions in the economy. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

218 Ogunremi, G.O.

Nigeria-Japan trade relations, 1914-1954 / G.O. Ogunremi. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1998), no. 1, p. 70-91 : tab.

Examination of trade relations between Nigeria and Japan from 1914 to 1954 shows Japan's advantageous position vis-à-vis the British colony. While Japan was exporting its products regularly to Nigeria, Nigeria exported virtually nothing to Japan until after 1954. Note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

219 Ojo, Olatunji

Slavery, farm slaves and agriculture in nineteenth century Ibadan / Olatunji Ojo. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1999), no. 2, p. 136-154 : tab.

Ibadan was the largest, strongest and most populous State of nineteenth-century Yorubaland (Nigeria). Central to Ibadan's power was the role played by slavery, which provided much of the labour for agriculture. The size of slave holdings in Ibadan ranged from one or two slaves held by small farmers, to medium houses with about ten slaves, and great chiefs whose slaves could be numbered in hundreds. Five houses - Oluyole, Ogunmola, Are Latoosa, Efunsetan and Akintola - stood out as having up to a thousand or more slaves. The present

article focuses on the sources of slaves, land tenure in Ibadan, the operation of Ibadan farms and the activities of Ibadan farm slaves, their aspirations and the power relations among them. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

220 Okeke-Ihejirika, Philomina E.

Democratization and State feminism : gender politics in Africa and Latin America / Philomina E. Okeke-Ihejirika and Susan Franceschet. - In: *Development and Change*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 439-466.

The authors address the link between State feminism and democratization in the global South. They use the cases of Chile and Nigeria - State feminism has emerged in Chile but not in Nigeria - to show some of the factors that encourage women to exploit the opportunities presented by transitions to democracy, and link the outcome of State feminism to the strategies available to women during democratization. The authors propose that the strategic options available to women are shaped by at least three factors: the existence of a unified women's movement capable of making political demands; existing patterns of gender relations, which influence women's access to arenas of political influence and power; and the content of existing gender ideologies, and whether women can deploy them to further their own interests. State feminism emerged in Chile out of the demands of a broad-based women's movement in a context of democratic transition that provided feminists with access to political institutions. In Nigeria, attempts at creating State feminism have consistently failed due to a political transition from military to civilian rule that has not provided feminists with access to political arenas of influence, and the absence of a powerful women's movement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

221 Olaoye, R.A.

Ilorin textile industry in the pre-colonial period / R.A. Olaoye. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1999), no. 2, p. 126-135.

In precolonial Nigeria, Ilorin, a Yoruba town, was one of those societies that recorded profound industrial progress. By 1800 the Ilorin textile industry was well established. The author describes the origin of the Ilorin textile industry, its organization, the raw materials (principally cotton), the techniques of production and the market for the finished cloth. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

222 Olorunfemi, A.

Politics and Nigerian agriculture in the first decade of the "oil boom", 1970-1980 : a preliminary assessment / A. Olorunfemi and O.C. Adesina. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1998), no. 1, p. 57-69 : tab.

An overall evaluation of government programmes to restore the agricultural sector in Nigeria to its pre "oil boom" levels indicates that actions were haphazard and insincere. Despite the increase in expenditure in the agricultural sector, successive governments failed to implement the capital programmes they piously proclaimed. Most of the proposed structures and strategies did not include any serious consideration of the peasant farmers who were the actual producers. Their interests were only taken into account when they were needed as wage labourers on the various River Basin Development Authorities and agricultural development projects which had displaced them from their farmlands. Through the ad hoc operation of farming and agricultural schemes the government not only became directly involved in food production, thereby bypassing the rural farmers, whose productivity was responsible for advances in the sector, but it also became an inefficient producer. The involvement of multinational corporations, rather than helping to alleviate the crisis in the agricultural sector, has resulted in the exploitation of the sector at the expense of Nigeria's agricultural needs and the development of its agricultural base. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

223 Olukoju, Ayodeji

Slamming the "open door" : British protectionist fiscal policy in inter-war Nigeria / Ayodeji Olukoju. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1998), no. 1, p. 1-20.

British colonial fiscal policy focussed on the raising of revenue locally from taxes on trade and, by extension, the promotion of trade and the development of the colonial economy. However, metropolitan interests predominated and at certain times the British resorted to protectionist measures in their colonies. Thus fiscal measures such as tariffs and quotas were adopted to favour certain metropolitan commercial or industrial interests at the expense of the interests of local colonial subjects and foreigners (non-British). Cases in point are the differential export duty on palm kernels introduced by the British in Nigeria after the outbreak of World War I and the anti-Japanese textile quotas of the 1930s. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

224 Olusoji, M.O.

Crisis in the Nigerian manufacturing sector: 1960-1995 / M.O. Olusoji. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1998), no. 1, p. 183-195 : graf., tab.

Examination of the series of crises that affected the manufacturing sector in Nigeria between 1960 and 1995 suggests that these led to the introduction of a number of policy actions, including austerity measures, the declaration of a 15-month national economic emergency in October 1985, and the adoption of the structural adjustment programme (SAP) in 1986. A new industrial policy was introduced in 1989. However, rather than improve the performance of the sector, there was a fall in output and capacity utilization as a result of a shortage of local and imported inputs, low technology and inconsistent policies. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

225 Olusoji, M.O.

Small and medium scale enterprises : the Nigerian experience / M.O. Olusoji. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1999), no. 2, p. 86-97.

In recognition of the development potential of small and medium-scale enterprises (SME) the government of Nigeria has designed and executed various programmes to encourage their growth. These include tax incentives, export promotion incentives, credit facilities and institutional support. Despite these measures, SMEs are still plagued by many problems. Amongst these problems are inadequate finance, lack of functional infrastructural facilities, a high rate of business failure, conflicting government policies, administrative and institutional bottlenecks, poor product quality, lack of awareness of incentive and credit facilities, poor financial management and indiscipline. The author concludes with a list of policy recommendations for government in the sphere of SME promotion and development. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

226 Omotoye, Rotimi

The Church and economic development in southern Ondo State : an examination of Ondo and Ayetoro communities / Rotimi Omotoye. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1999), no. 2, p. 46-55.

The Christian Church in Nigeria was not only committed to evangelism but also catered for the economic development of the country and its people. Two case studies exemplify this. One concerns the activities of the Church Missionary Society (CMS) in Ondo in the period 1873-1900 under the leadership of Bishop Charles Phillips, who introduced not only Christianity but also cocoa seedlings.

The other concerns the Cherubim and Seraphim Church in Ayetoro, which was founded in 1948 under the leadership of Prophet Ethiopia Ojagbohunmi Peters and which for several years succeeded in leading a self-sufficient and self-reliant communal life. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

227 Osunwole, S.A.

Economic relevance of ethnomedicinal plants to national food security / S.A. Osunwole. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1999), no. 2, p. 56-67.

The dual use of some plants as food and medicine and their income-generation potential for Nigerians indicate the economic relevance of ethnomedicinal plants to national food security. Ethnomedicinal plants include fruits, vegetables, spices and tubers, and they are present in Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa pharmacopoeia. Such plants form the raw materials of pharmaceutical and food companies. Unfortunately a good deal of the plants' products are wasted during the wet season because of inadequate storage facilities. There is need for a sustainable indigenous communication system that educates the peoples of Nigeria on the significance of culture-bound traditional food and medicine. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

228 Reynolds, Jonathan

Good and bad Muslims: Islam and indirect rule in Northern Nigeria / by Jonathan Reynolds. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2001), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 601-618.

From the time of the colonial conquest of Northern Nigeria in the early years of the 20th century up to 1960, the British governed this predominantly Muslim region through a system known as Indirect Rule. This system maintained and utilized the region's existing forms of administration. The present article shows that while the British sought to legitimize their rule by maintaining a public image of neutrality towards the various Islamic groups in Nigeria, their investment in the system of Indirect Rule required them to be supportive of those in power and to repress those who were perceived to threaten the status quo. Far from their official policy of impartiality, the British colonial administration took active steps to categorize the region's Muslims as either 'good' or 'bad'. To do so, the British evaluated the various Islamic groups in Northern Nigeria against a set of criteria that included perceived levels of Islamic education and piety; whether they were 'outsiders' to the region; and whether they were a threat to the religious authority of the ruling class, the Masu Sarauta, generally descendants of the founders of

Sokoto, and like them, Sufi Muslims who belonged to the Qadiriyya brotherhood. The article focuses on the period up to the early 1930s. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

229 Reynolds, Rachel R.

An African brain drain: Igbo decisions to immigrate to the US / Rachel R. Reynolds. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 92, p. 273-284.

This paper describes the history and functions of the ONI (Organization for Ndi Igbo, a pseudonym) group of Nigerian immigrants in Chicago, USA, and especially its members' reasons for choosing to emigrate/immigrate. This group consists of highly skilled professionals, 'brain drainers', whose migration order was predicated upon economic pressure. However, their decisions to immigrate were precipitated first and foremost by the desire for professional education abroad. The paper pays attention to middle-class Igbo family expectations of education and how the extended family system of support and inheritance law facilitates young men's decisions to emigrate. At the level of socioeconomics in Nigeria and abroad, the paper shows how the once high and now declining value of the Nigerian naira and the structure of US State Department visas work in tandem to entice students abroad into remaining in the US upon the completion of their degree. Finally, the paper demonstrates how the role of Igbo village or regionally- based immigrant organizations encourages specific chain migrations by providing support to young immigrants as they first arrive in the US. The paper is based on fieldwork carried out between 1997 and 2000 among Igbo people in the Chicago area. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

230 Toda, Makiko

Religion and politics in Nigeria : the real cause of the sharia conflict in 2000 / Toda, Makiko. - In: *Journal of Asian and African Studies / Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA)*: (2002), no. 64, p. 217-236 : krt., tab.

Nigeria is an oil-producing country in West Africa. Since the vast area of Northern Nigeria used to belong to the Sokoto Caliphate, most people in the north are Muslims. In late February 2000, in Kaduna, a major city in northern Nigeria, a major clash took place between Muslims (majority) and Christians (minority) over the issue of whether the Islamic law, sharia, should be introduced in Kaduna State or not. In retaliation for the Muslim massacre of Christians in Kaduna, Christians killed Muslims in cities of the South. More than 800 people were

reported to be killed within 10 days. This article shows that the Sharia conflict of February 2000 was not essentially a religious conflict. Rather, the violence was caused by people's frustration induced by poverty and unemployment and the selfish political game played by the Nigerian elite. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English. [Journal abstract, edited]

231 Udoka, Ini A.

The development of road transport in the Cross River Basin of Nigeria: 1940-1960 / Ini A. Udoka. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1998), no. 1, p. 21-40 : tab.

Until the 1940s the major highway of communication in the Cross River Basin of Nigeria was the Cross River. The need to construct roads in the area arose from the dwindling importance of water transport. The Cross River was navigable only in the rainy season, and inland ports and the seaport of Ikot Abasi had been blocked by sand bars. Efforts made by the British to develop road transport in the region after 1940 were motivated largely by imperial economic interests rather than concern for development. Roads were constructed to aid the exploitation of the region's natural resources and to develop economic enterprises to enhance the expansion of the metropolitan economy. They were a conscious attempt by the colonial government to open up new market and business outlets in the interior of Calabar and Ogoja Provinces. Today the Trunk B roads and feeder roads constructed during the colonial period in the Cross River Basin are still extant though in a deplorable condition. The development of the region is being hampered by lack of a good road network. Note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

232 Udoka, Ini A.

The development strategy of Akwa Ibom State: 1987-1999 / Ini A. Udoka. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (1999), no. 2, p. 108-125 : tab.

When Akwa Ibom State (Nigeria) was created in 1987 the state government adopted the Integrated Rural Development Strategy (IRDS). IRDS provided for the development of rural communities as a first step towards developing the state's agricultural and industrial sectors. However, while all annual budgets between 1989 and 1999 signalled rural development as a cardinal policy, no significant budgetary allocations were made for its implementation, except in 1992 and 1993. Similarly, despite budgetary allocations which suggest that funds have been made available for agriculture and industries, no meaningful activities have been carried out in these sectors. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

233 Uduku, Ola

The socio-economic basis of a diaspora community : 'Igbo bu ike' / Ola Uduku. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 92, p. 301-311.

This paper looks at the historical and socioeconomic development of the Igbo diaspora within a local and global context. Its thesis is that the Igbo community in the diaspora has shown remarkable characteristics of evolution and development and continued attachment to their geographical region 'Igboland' (Nigeria). When compared to other Nigerian and African ethnic groups, their development of the hometown union structure and, most recently, the World Igbo Congress (WIC), has been unique. The paper discusses the way in which the Igbo community establishes its presence in its adopted countries throughout the world but, more importantly, maintains links with hometown communities. This takes place especially via large and small-scale economic ventures, including capital construction projects, local investments, and occasionally local recruitment for the international market, from hometowns (often small villages) in eastern Nigeria. The last section of the paper examines the success of Igbo hometown unions and what future contributions such groups might have in a rapidly globalizing world economy. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

234 Ukiwo, Ukoha

Politics, ethno-religious conflicts and democratic consolidation in Nigeria / Ukoha Ukiwo. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 115-138.

This article examines the explosion of violent ethno-religious and communal conflicts in Nigeria, contrary to the widespread expectation that the inauguration of the civilian administration would usher in democratic stability. The nature of the politics of the transition programme and the reluctance of the postmilitary regime to address the national question have led to the resurgence of social groups that make demands for incorporation and empowerment. The central argument is that unbridled competition for power, and the failure of government to deliver democratic dividends, have resulted in violent conflicts, especially between ethnic and religious groups, endangering the country's nascent democracy. Good governance, especially accountability, transparency and equity, would restore governmental legitimacy and interethnic and religious harmony and promote democratic consolidation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

235 Whitsitt, Novian

Islamic-Hausa feminism and Kano market literature: Qur'anic reinterpretation in the novels of Balaraba Yakubu / Novian Whitsitt. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 119-136.

In the urban areas of northern Nigeria, a burgeoning corpus of contemporary Hausa popular literature has captured the attention and concern of the entire Hausa community. Given that the majority of the books are written and sold in Kano, the literature's English moniker is Kano market literature. To Hausa speakers, this genre of popular romance fiction is known as 'Littattafan Soyayya' (books of love). Soyayya novels have become an explorative forum for the socially and culturally loaded issues of polygamy, marriages of coercion, 'purdah' (the Islamic tradition of seclusion), and accessibility of education for females. Soyayya women writers are undeniably feminist, in the sense that they possess an awareness of the constraints placed upon women because of their gender and a desire to dislodge these constraints. This article focuses on the work of one of these Islamic feminist writers, Balaraba Ramat Yakubu. An analysis of her novels 'Budurwa zuciya' (Young at heart), 'Alhaki kuykuyo ne' (Retribution is inescapable), and 'Wa zai auri jahila?' (Who will marry the ignorant woman?) shows that they are absorbed in exploring gender norms and the power differential embedded in traditional relationships. Yakubu avoids allegiance to cultural traditions if it means compromising her feminist agenda to customary patriarchal privileges. Though not formal religious treaties, her works thus serve a broad-minded and progressive 'ijtihad' (the practice of reinterpreting the Koranic philosophy on human relations), dramatically reordering the designated family structure and its residential stability. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

236 Zeitlyn, David

Ethnogenesis and fractal history on an African frontier: Mambila - Njerep - Mandulu / by David Zeitlyn and Bruce Connell. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2003), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 117-138 : krt., tab.

This paper explores the notion of fractals - structures that display a similar degree of complexity at whatever scale they may be viewed - in relation to investigating African history. A case study of developing ethnicities in the Mambila region of the Nigeria-Cameroon borderland is presented from a fractal perspective: five levels of the history of this region, covering different time, population and physical scales, as well as different objects of explanation for each, are explored. The authors' general conclusion is that the different scales, or levels, at which one may view history may contain features or imply

generalizations that mask features found in, or generalizations implied by, other levels. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SENEGAL

237 Gessain, Monique

Lettre à Germaine / Monique Gessain. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2001), t. 71, fasc. 1, p. 53-57 : tab.

Dans ce texte, écrit en hommage à Germaine Dieterlen (1903-2000), l'auteur évoque les résultats d'un travail de terrain chez les Bendya en Guinée et au Sénégal (1951), dans lequel elle croyait pouvoir infirmer la loi d'exogamie des matrilineées. Or, des travaux ultérieurs confirmèrent les affirmations de Germaine Dieterlen sur les mariages et les matrilineages des Bassari d'Étyolo, que celle-ci avait appuyées sur la théorie uniquement. Furent confirmées également les intuitions de Germaine Dieterlen sur les migrations et les contacts des différentes ethnies au Mali. Bibliogr., note [Résumé ASC Leiden]

238 Ardurat, Céline

L'électrification du Sénégal de la fin du XIXe siècle à la Seconde Guerre mondiale / par Céline Ardurat. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 334/335. p. 439-457.

Le Sénégal, siège de la capitale de la fédération de l'AOF après 1895, occupe une place particulière dans celle-ci, et est le lieu des espoirs des investissements publics comme privés. L'installation de l'électricité se fait, au moins au départ, par une alliance d'investisseurs privés et publics. Elle est liée à l'exploitation du chemin de fer. La ligne Dakar-Saint-Louis (1885) entraîne une refonte des axes économiques au profit de Dakar, à l'aménagement de laquelle des concessionnaires, et en particulier des familles bordelaises, vont participer. L'eau et l'électricité sont deux outils nécessaires au développement du pays - et de Dakar, vitrine de l'AOF -, à la tête des investissements au début du vingtième siècle. Mais les limites de l'électrification apparaissent aussi, avec l'articulation entre le littoral et le reste du pays. Elle n'a pas mené à l'industrialisation; le pays reste agricole, avec une disparité villes et campagnes, pays de forêts et de savanes. Néanmoins, la situation de la Compagnie des eaux et électricité de l'Ouest africain ne cesse de s'améliorer avant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Face à l'augmentation de la consommation électrique, des études sont menées concernant l'aménagement hydraulique du fleuve Sénégal, mais restent à l'état de projet, faute de rendement possible. La mise en valeur économique du pays ne se fait que dans des villes de peuplement européen (Dakar, Saint-Louis), ou

dans celles ayant un attrait industriel (Rufisque, Thiès, Ziguinchor). Le bilan de l'électrification reste assez mitigé. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

239 Fall, Babacar

Senegalese women in politics : a portrait of two female leaders, Arame Diène and Thioumbé Samb, 1945-1996 / Babacar Fall. - In: *African words, African voices : critical practices in oral history* / ed. by Luise White, Stephan F. Miescher, and David William Cohen. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press: (cop. 2001), p. 214-223.

Through their testimony, two adversaries in Senegalese political life, Arame Diène and Thioumbé Samb, tell their stories and their views of the principal events that marked their career paths and political itineraries. Both women come from the Lebou ethnic group and are the product of "popular" culture in that they did not attend French schools. They entered the political world in 1945 and 1946 respectively, where they played a significant role in their respective parties: Arame Diène in the Socialist Party, Thioumbé Samb in the women's movement of the Senegalese Democratic Union (UDS). They influenced opposition political groups in Senegal until 1983. Apart from these resemblances, the two women had very dissimilar paths through life. The chapter is based on interviews conducted with Arame Diène and Thioumbé Samb in 1994, 1995 and 1996. Their testimony is analysed as a primary source, and set in the context of Senegalese political life. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

240 Faye, Amade

La beauté sereer: du modèle mythique au motif poétique / Amade Faye. - In: *Éthiopiques*: (2002), no. 68, p. 1-16.

Le présent article traite de la notion de beauté chez les Sereer (Sénégal), en se référant notamment aux occurrences du thème dans l'esthétique de Léopold Sédar Senghor. La beauté, dit la sagesse sereer, est le pilier de la vie. À l'image de la femme, 'beauté première', elle est le socle sur lequel se construit la maison de l'homme dont l'essence est conçue à partir du triangle du beau, du vrai et de la vertu. Cette philosophie est à la base de la conception du masque initiatique sereer, le 'mboṭ', symbole de la perfection morale. L'auteur décrit tout d'abord l'esthétique des formes du corps de la femme appréciées par les Sereer. Dans l'imaginaire sereer la beauté qui fleurit le corps de l'homme n'est d'ailleurs considérée que comme un pâle reflet de celle qui lustre les génies et autres êtres surnaturels qui hantent le voisinage du monde visible. Il existe des pesanteurs socioculturelles capables de ternir la beauté la plus angélique. La naissance est

dans la société sereer un argument pour raffermir l'image du corps. Au-delà de la naissance, la beauté reste tributaire des convenances. Une beauté est une qualité qu'il faut savoir gérer. Il y a une esthétique du regard, du langage et du comportement. Quelle que puisse être la beauté du corps; quand la personne qui en bénéficie est reconnue coupable de légèreté, sa beauté est dévaluée. En outre, les atouts de la beauté placent l'homme à la merci des nuisances par les sorciers et les mauvais esprits. La beauté du corps peut paraître étrange et se manifester comme une guérite qui dissimule un piège. Le personnage de la jolie femme qui attire ses proies par le charme de son corps est présent dans la poésie initiatique où tous les pièges de la vie sont inventoriés. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

241 Linares, Olga F.

Going to the city... and coming back? : turnaround migration among the Jola of Senegal / Olga F. Linares. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 113-132 : krt., tab.

The Jola of Lower Casamance in southern Senegal are involved in 'turnaround' (or circular), rural to urban migration. Using data from three Jola communities located in different geographical and cultural subregions, this article compares the dynamics of migration among the villages and explores variations along gender and generational lines. Special emphasis is placed on the number of young unmarried girls and boys who return to the village during the rainy season to help their parents with agricultural work. It has been argued that the movement of people from the countryside to the city has had a negative effect on local food production. 'Turnaround migration' mitigates to some extent the impact of the rural exodus on rural communities. It has important implications of its own for the future of agriculture in the various Jola subregions. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

242 Mathews, K.

Legacy of Leopold Senghor : 1909-2001 / K. Mathews. - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2001), vol. 41, no. 4, p. xiii-xx : foto.

Leopold Sedar Senghor, the former president of Senegal, died at the age of ninety-five on 20 December 2001. This article pays tribute to his qualities as a politician, poet, and philosopher. It discusses two of the concepts he evolved: African Socialism and Negritude, coined in Paris in the 1930s when he was studying at the Ecole Normale Supérieure. He served in the French army in the Second World War and later for the Resistance. Caught up in the throes of post-

war nationalism, Senghor threw himself into politics in his home country of Senegal, culminating in the granting of independence in 1960. He rejected capitalism and communism and tried to introduce a sort of peasant socialism. After his retirement from politics in 1980, Senghor turned again to writing poetry, both in French and in his native Serer. [ASC Leiden abstract]

243 Saupique, Thomas

L' électricité de la ville de Dakar après 1945 / par Thomas Saupique. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 334/335, p. 85-104 : krt., tab.

La ville de Dakar fut dotée de sa première centrale thermique en 1910. En 1929, une société privée d'exploitation, la Compagnie des Eaux et Électricité de l'Ouest africain (EEOA), obtint les diverses concessions du Sénégal et se constitua en société anonyme. C'est après la Seconde Guerre mondiale seulement que l'urbanisme prit un caractère officiel: Dakar était vouée à un développement important. Cet article fait le bilan électrique de Dakar en 1945, de la production et de la consommation. Les principaux acteurs financiers étaient le FIDES (Fonds d'investissement pour le développement économique et social) et la Caisse centrale pour la gestion comptable de ce fonds. Dakar était en 1945 par excellence la ville de l'investissement, elle possédait un port, et était le lieu de résidence du gouvernement central: une position privilégiée. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

244 Searing, James F.

Conversion to Islam: military recruitment and generational conflict in a Sereer-Safèn village (Bandia), 1920-38 / by James F. Searing. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2003), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 73-94 : krt., tab.

The Sereer-Safèn are a minority population in a predominantly Wolof and Muslim region in Senegal. During the colonial period the Safèn were ruled by Wolof chiefs, who treated them as a conquered population. Until the First World War, Safèn resistance was based on preserving a separate religious and ethnic identity, symbolized by the village shrine and matrilineal descent. Conversion to Islam had its roots in the crisis created by military recruitment. When the Safèn were forced to give soldiers to the French, 'maternal uncles' used their authority over their 'nephews' to recruit soldiers. Today this act is remembered as a 'betrayal' that called into question the legitimacy of the matrilineal system of labour and inheritance. Oral testimony from converts emphasizes changes in behaviour, funeral rites, inheritance and patterns of labour and power in the village community. The article is based on interviews conducted by the author in

1995 in the important Safèn village cluster of Bandia. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

245 Shain, Richard M.

Roots in reverse: 'cubanismo' in twentieth-century Senegalese music / by Richard M. Shain. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 83-101.

In the historical consideration of modernity in 20th-century Senegal, the expansion of Islam and the formulation of negritude loom large. This essay remaps the 'terrains of contestation' of Senegalese modernity by looking beyond the realms of religion and literature. Crucial contributions to fashioning conceptions of modernity and cosmopolitanism also came from Senegalese musicians and their audiences. Drawing on Cuban cultural materials, they largely bypassed Europe. Their contributions demonstrate that in Africa modernity often came as much from 'below' as from 'above' and that Europe or North America did not provide the only reference points. Although the Senegalese tend to call all Afro-Cuban music 'rumbas', historically it has been the Cuban 'son montuno' that has transformed African music to the exclusion of nearly every other Cuban musical form. Two types of Afro-Cuban 'son' ensembles have particularly influenced Senegalese musicians: the brassy big bands of the 1930s, and the flute and fiddle 'charanga' groups of the 1950s and 1960s. The essay traces the routes of transmission of Cuban music to Senegal, the reasons why this type of music in particular became so important, and changing performance styles since the 1930s. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SIERRA LEONE

246 Frost, Diane

Diasporan West African communities : the Kru in Freetown & Liverpool / Diane Frost. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 92, p. 285-300.

This paper examines the experience of two transplanted communities of West African Kru migrants. Originally from Liberia, these labour migrants became involved in both internal African migration as well as external migration to Europe. The paper distinguishes the causes and mechanisms of migration within the broader development of British colonial activity in West Africa. Freetown (Sierra Leone) and Liverpool are examined in the context of these broader developments since they became two important centres in Kru diasporic

settlement. The migration of Kru people to Freetown and Liverpool was important in reformulating and enhancing their own sense of identity. Economic opportunities became the *raison d'être* for Kru migration and this manifests itself in terms of short-term transient migration to the permanent establishment of thriving diasporic communities. Sociopolitical and historical conditions provided the broader parameters within which these peoples became 'scattered' across the globe over the last two hundred years or more. The historical and economic connections between the two ports of Liverpool and Freetown, and the role of the Kru in British maritime trade here influenced patterns of settlement and the nature of community organization and development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

247 Kandeh, Jimmy D.

Sierra Leone's post-conflict elections of 2002 / Jimmy D. Kandeh. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 189-216 : tab.

The landslide victory by the Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) in the 2002 elections was due not to any ideological or policy differences with opposition parties, but to the perception among a plurality of voters that the party delivered on its promise to end the war and therefore deserved re-election. The elections were in effect a referendum on the incumbent president and his ruling SLPP, with voters concluding that Ahmad Tejan Kabba, the SLPP leader, was preferable to the legion of certified scoundrels seeking to replace him. Signs of the All Peoples Congress (APC), the party that was in power from 1968 to 1992, making a political comeback galvanized otherwise unenthusiastic voters into supporting Kabba and the SLPP. Kabba and the SLPP claimed to have ended a war that was caused, launched and sustained by assorted elements of the political opposition. The SLPP, however, can ill afford to bask in electoral triumph or ignore the festering problems of rampant official corruption and mass poverty that led to armed conflict in the 1990s. Tackling the problem of corruption and mass deprivation may hold the key to democratic consolidation, but it is doubtful whether the SLPP is capable of leading the fight against these scourges. The SLPP may be reaching out to become a national party but it still remains an unreconstructed patronage outfit that is unresponsive to popular currents and mass aspirations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

248 Keen, David

Greedy elites, dwindling resources, alienated youths : the anatomy of protracted violence in Sierra Leone / David Keen. - In: *Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft*: (2003), H. 2, p. 67-94.

State collapse and civil war in Sierra Leone cannot be adequately understood in terms of the political economy of diamond mining. Rather, the lack of economic progress, compounded by bad governance, had generated a frustrated generation of youths no longer controlled by traditional social ties and available for organized violence. Current "reconstruction" is reinventing several phenomena that fed into the conflict. These include neoliberalism, continuing debt repayments, a neglect of industry, endemic corruption, the chieftaincy system, a dysfunctional legal system, and a focus of civil society activity and international assistance on Freetown. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

249 MacIntyre, Angela

Politics, war and youth culture in Sierra Leone : an alternative interpretation / Angela McIntyre, Emmanuel Kwesi Aning & Prosper Nii Nortey Addo. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 3, p. 7-15.

Understanding the nature of armed conflict in Africa requires more than a political and military analysis of forms of warfare such as the employment of children as fighters. Children are seldom only instruments for other causes but can actively support their own agenda through the choices they make. Problems of governance, resource use and social organization also need to be considered. There are often no clear lines between civilians and militaries and a simplistic 'oppressor versus victim' dichotomy is of limited use. The political character of youths can be better understood by considering the factors that shape their consciousness, as well as the predisposition of the society to care for them. Society has failed to offer youth protection from the adult consequences of immediate involvement in economy and politics. This has been a dynamic process rather than a static set of political and economic circumstances favourable to the outbreak of revolution. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

250 Reno, William

Political networks in a failing State : the roots and future of violent conflict in Sierra Leone / William Reno. - In: *Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft*: (2003), H. 2, p. 44-66.

Predation linked to natural resources emerges out of particular political strategies that predate Sierra Leone's war (1991-2002) and that need to be understood to promote durable peace. Sierra Leone's rulers destroyed their own State in order to exert influence via personalized patronage. But lacking both legitimacy and military strength, they were unable to control disgruntled diamond miners. While rebellion was triggered by perceived injustice, diamond money turned warfare

into predatory business. The recent peace accord is flawed since it leaves the root causes of State collapse unattended. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

251 Arnera, Albin

Science et colonisation: la mission Dybowski (1891-1892) / Albin Arnera. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 336/337, p. 321-332.

En 1891, le "Comité de l'Afrique Française" décide l'envoi d'une mission vers le lac Tchad dans le but de retrouver et de renforcer l'expédition de Paul Crampel, partie un an plus tôt en direction du bassin du Tchad afin de relier les possessions françaises du Sahara, du Sénégal et du Congo. Le choix d'un naturaliste pour diriger cette mission lui confère une dimension scientifique, dans l'exploration d'une région encore inconnue des Européens. Dans cette optique, Jean Dybowski semble correspondre à merveille puisqu'au fil de son itinéraire de la côte atlantique jusqu'au nord de l'Oubangui, il parvient à étudier en détail la faune, la flore, la minéralogie et les populations rencontrées. Avec un perpétuel souci d'emmagasiner le maximum de connaissances, il réalise une véritable moisson de documents scientifiques et constitue de très riches collections, négligeant quelque peu sa mission politique pour s'adonner à sa passion première. Il envoie des milliers de pièces au Museum d'histoire naturelle de Paris. Disgracié et accusé d'incompétence concernant l'aspect expansionniste de son expédition - puisqu'il rebrousse chemin rapidement sans chercher à atteindre le Tchad -, Dybowski apporte en revanche beaucoup à la science par la richesse et la précision de ses collections. La mission Dybowski met en exergue le rôle majeur que prend la science dans l'acte de colonisation. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

252 Enfant

L'enfant dans le bassin du lac Tchad / [responsables publ./éd. Paulette Roulon-Doko... et al.]. - Paris : Société des Africanistes, 2002. - 288 p. : ill., krt., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Journal des africanistes ; t. 72, fasc. 1) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-908948-12-5

Les textes publiés ici font partie des communications qui ont été présentées à un colloque organisé par le réseau Méga-Tchad à Leiden (Pays-Bas) du 9 au 11 juin 1999. Titres des articles: Esquisse de la courte histoire de l'anthropologie de

l'enfance ainsi que de certains de ses thèmes électifs (Suzanne Lallemand); Le sevrage chez les Masa Bugudum de la région de Nouldayna (Cameroun) (Jean-Michel Mignot); Les jeux d'enfants chez les Gbaya (Centrafrique) (Paulette Roulon-Doko); Paroles sur l'enfance chez les Tupuri (Tchad) (Suzanne Ruelland); La place de l'enfant dans la vie rituelle des Masa (Tchad) (Françoise Dumas-Champion); Des enfants pas comme les autres, les jumeaux dans les montagnes mofu-Diamaré (Nord-Cameroun) (Jeanne-Françoise Vincent); Why a twin is not a child: symbols in Kapsiki birth rituals (Walter E.A. van Beek); La dure école des petits chameliers du bassin tchadien, ou l'enfance asservie aux systèmes pastoraux (Jean-Charles Clanet); 'Nderkaaku': la folle jeunesse chez les Foulbé de l'Adamaoua (Jean Boutrais); L'enfant masa et la riziculture irriguée dans la plaine du Logone (Extrême Nord-Cameroun) (Anselme Wakponou); Parcours et paroles de jeunes analphabètes (Cameroun, Niger, Burkina Faso) (Daniel Barreteau); Des alternatives à l'exclusion de la jeunesse, précarité et survie en milieu urbain (Abel Djimbaye et Dominique Simon-Calafuri).

253 Stroux, Daniel

Rohstoff, Ressentiments und staatsfreie Räume : die Strukturen des Krieges in Afrikas Mitte / Daniel Stroux. - In: *Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft*: (2003), H. 2, p. 95-111.

Ruandas Tutsi-Regime suchte ein Sicherheitsglacis gegenüber seinen in den Ost-Kongo geflohenen Hutu-Gegnern. Die Rohstoffe der Region, über die die kongolesische Regierung die Kontrolle verloren hat, riefen weitere Staaten und Milizen auf den Plan und bald ging es vor allem um Bereicherung. Trotz der bisherigen Fortschritte des Lusaka-Abkommens dürfen die strukturellen Friedenshindernisse nicht ausser Acht gelassen werden: Gewalt als Sprache der Warlords, Staatszerfall und Rohstoffe, Übervölkerung, Ruandas Exklusions- und Expansionspolitik, fragiler Frieden in Burundi, Ugandas unkontrollierte Militärs, und post-war Traumata. Relativ staatsfreie rohstoffreiche Räume und fortbestehende Ressentiments bedeuten, dass dauerhafter Frieden in Zentralafrika nur von aussen durchzusetzen ist. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

254 Tonda, Joseph

Économie des miracles et dynamiques de "subjectivation/civilisation" en Afrique centrale / Joseph Tonda. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2002), no. 87, p. 20-44.

Dans le contexte socio-historique contemporain en Afrique centrale, apparaît un univers en effervescence dans lequel se manifeste l'activité de miracles de la foi,

de magies, de fétichismes, de sorcellerie, phénomènes qui sont selon l'auteur corrélés entre eux, mais aussi aux processus coloniaux de civilisation/subjectivation, et aux processus (post)coloniaux de développement. L'économie (au double sens de principe et de commerce) contemporaine de ces processus procéderait des mêmes "structures de causalité", qui peuvent être contradictoires, mais relèvent de la même contemporanéité. L'auteur s'efforce d'identifier leurs lieux d'articulation, trois formes de rapports en interaction: les rapports de connaissance et de pouvoir/commandement; les rapports aux classes d'âge et de genre (y compris la notion d'échec chez les jeunes), et les rapports aux choses de Dieu, de l'État et du capital. Il considère des cas du prophétisme au Congo-Brazzaville, au Congo-Kinshasa, au Gabon. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 227). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ANGOLA

255 Curto, José C.

The population history of Luanda during the Atlantic slave trade, 1781-1844 / José C. Curto, Raymond R. Gervais. - In: *African Economic History*: (2001), no. 29, p. 1-59 : graf., tab.

For Luanda, the colonial capital of Angola, a large number of censuses relating to the late eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries have been located in the Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino (AHU), Lisbon. The quantitative documents constitute a mine of information, providing many otherwise unobtainable insights on the population of Luanda during a crucial period of its history. This article first analyses the background of the Luanda censuses. It then examines the production of these quantitative sources, highlights the information contained therein, indicates the problem areas of these data, and offers means of their utilization. Thereafter the article provides an overview of the major demographic changes that took place between 1781 and 1844. Notes, ref. (Also published in Portuguese in: *Africana Studia*, no. 5 (2002), p. 75-130) [ASC Leiden abstract]

256 Freudenthal, Aida

A Baixa de Cassanje: algodão e revolta / por Aida Freudenthal. - In: *Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos*: (1995/99), no. 18/22, p. 245-283 : foto's, krt.

In the 1950s, forced cultivation of cotton in the Baixa of Cassanje, Angola, swept away African farms and villages. As the annual income of Africans fell, discontent grew and assumed the form of a religious movement which proclaimed the providential coming of Maria and Lumumba who would liberate them from cotton

cultivation and the power of the whites. In 1961, before the nationalist uprisings of 4 February and 15 March, a revolt of rural populations in the Baixa of Cassanje took place which is almost completely unknown because it was deliberately hidden and harshly repressed by the colonial authorities. Unpublished sources from hitherto inaccessible Portuguese archives have made possible a chronological reconstruction of events in the Baixa of Cassanje between January and March 1961, besides enabling a deeper understanding of the internal factors which determined this rural movement. While documentary evidence casts light on the alleged links with the Congolese PSA (Parti solidaire africain), this peasant movement seems to have had hardly any relations with the Angolan nationalist movements which started the war of liberation in the same year. The research also calls attention to the use of syncretic symbols to express the anger peasants felt toward the harsh cotton regime that ruled their lives, as well as the importance of endogenous forces of the rebellion that made its leaders most vulnerable to colonial repression. Ann., ref., sum. in English, text in Portuguese. [Journal abstract]

257 Lachartre, Brigitte

Angola: les fronts de la société civile face à la guerre / Brigitte Lachartre. - In: *Lusotopie*: (2002), no. 1, p. 189-208.

Depuis la reprise des combats de la fin 1998, les fronts de la société civile contre la guerre se sont resserrés, tant en Angola qu'à l'extérieur du pays. Entre le gouvernement et les organisations angolaises (Églises et ONG), le fossé s'apparente à une rupture, tandis que la pression exercée par les ONG étrangères s'est intensifiée avec le lancement de diverses campagnes auprès de l'opinion internationale et l'appel à une application plus stricte des sanctions à l'encontre de l'UNITA. De part et d'autre, l'ampleur des dégâts humains et matériels, mais plus encore, la divulgation des ressorts et dessous de la guerre, suscitent de nouvelles attitudes: les ONG et les Églises angolaises tentent de se regrouper dans un mouvement pour la paix qui prône la réconciliation nationale et la démocratisation du régime en place. Dans la nouvelle phase qui s'est ouverte avec la mort de J. Savimbi en février 2002, la mobilisation de la société civile, sur ces deux fronts, s'avère plus justifiée et décisive que jamais. Notes, réf., rés. en français, en portugais et en anglais (p. 407). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

258 Lopes Cordeiro, José Manuel

Origine et développement du processus d'électrification dans les colonies portugaises de l'Angola et du Mozambique / par José Manuel Lopes Cordeiro. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 334/335, p. 415-438 : graf., tab.

L'Afrique dispose d'un potentiel hydroélectrique bien supérieur à celui des autres continents. En Angola et au Mozambique, le problème énergétique a initialement été résolu par le recours à l'énergie thermique. Après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, le Portugal parie sur le développement de ses colonies et opte pour l'énergie d'origine hydraulique, sans toutefois s'appuyer initialement sur une analyse économique et financière approfondie de la rentabilité pour arbitrer entre production thermique et hydraulique. La politique coloniale portugaise dans la période de l'État Nouveau (1933-1974) voit une augmentation significative de l'investissement public pour le développement d'infrastructures. Cet article examine les différents aspects de cette politique dans le contexte spécifique des territoires coloniaux particuliers. Le schéma de développement est appuyé sur des "axes" ou des "pôles" moteurs. L'option est celle de l'énergie hydroélectrique. L'aménagement des grands bassins hydrographiques, dans une exploitation intégrale, sert aussi des objectifs d'irrigation et de développement agricole et industriel. Dans les dernières années du régime, l'État, succédant à des entreprises concessionnaires, prend en charge les grands équipements. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

259 Saraiva, Maria Clara

A propósito da iconologia tumular de Angola / por Maria Clara Saraiva. - In: *Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos*: (1995/99), no. 18/22, p. 319-357 : foto's.

This text presents and comments on the photographic collection belonging to the Centro de Antropologia Cultural e Social (Center for Cultural and Social Anthropology) of the Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical (Tropical Research Institute) in Lisbon, Portugal. The photographs depict funerary monuments from four different regions and ethnic groups of Angola: noblemen's graves from Cabinda; Solongo tombstones from the Kongo area; Kibala funerary monuments from the northwest and the centre; and Mbali tombstones from the Namibe area. In relation to these monuments the article discusses African conceptions of death and funerary rituals. Special attention is given to the way in which the incorporation of European elements in African aesthetics underlines the relevance of the funerary monument as a means to preserve the memory of the deceased and confirm the success he/she achieved during his/her lifetime as

well as a way to guarantee entry to the ancestor world. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and Portuguese, text in Portuguese. [Journal abstract]

260 Tvedten, Inge

La scène angolaise: limites et potentiel des ONG / Inge Tvedten. - In: *Lusotopie*: (2002), no. 1, p. 171-188.

Au début 2001, on comptait 365 ONG nationales et 95 internationales en Angola. Elles forment dans ce pays un élément important de la société civile et du processus de développement. Cet article consiste en une partie, traduite en français, du rapport intitulé "Angola 2000/2001: Key development issues and the role of NGOs" publié par une fondation privée norvégienne (Institut Chr. Michelsen, de Bergen). La partie en question traite spécifiquement des ONG angolaises et internationales, et montre comment le profil et le rôle des différentes organisations ont été façonnés par les spécificités de la scène angolaise (guerre, crise sociale et humanitaire). Dans le sillage du processus de paix, en raison de leur rôle croissant dans le domaines de l'urgence et du développement, étant donné aussi leur légitimité internationale, le gouvernement angolais n'eut guère d'autre choix que d'accepter les ONG et d'établir les meilleures relations possibles avec elles. Leur nombre augmenta considérablement vers la fin des années 1990. De nombreux Angolais en sont venus à considérer les ONG et leurs financiers, et non l'État, comme les principaux fournisseurs de services de base aux populations, depuis l'aide humanitaire jusqu'aux moyens financiers pour la reconstruction d'infrastructures. Les ONG se trouvent dans un rapport de forces avec le pouvoir en place: ce dernier est à la fois sensible à la pression croissante qui s'exerce en faveur d'une plus grande ouverture de l'espace public à la société civile, et inquiet des conséquences qui peuvent en résulter du point de vue de sa souveraineté nationale et de son contrôle politique. Notes, réf, rés. en français, en portugais et en anglais (p. 406-407). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CAMEROON

261 Beek, Walter E.A. van

Why a twin is not a child: symbols in Kapsiki birth rituals / Walter E.A. van Beek. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2002), t. 72, fasc. 1, p. 119-147.

On no continent are there as many twins as in Africa, and in no other area of Africa does the rate of twin births come near to that of West African countries like Nigeria, Benin and Togo, where the rate of twin births is over 2.5 per 1000. This

article examines the position of twins among the Kapsiki of Cameroon and Nigeria through a comparison of the differences in cultural constructs of a 'normal' (single) birth and a twin birth, and through an analysis of the symbols and rituals surrounding the various types of birth. It appears that among the Kapsiki birth rites for 'normal' births gradually incorporate the infant into the kin group, protecting the mother and the child against evil influences. Twin birth rites are quite different. Other symbolic objects and a specific discourse are used. Twins form a special society within Kapsigi villages, due to the danger they are believed to pose for their parents. The symbolic position of twins is related to male initiation. The author concludes that twins are symbolically positioned on the fringe of Kapsiki society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

262 Zeitlyn, David

Ethnogenesis and fractal history on an African frontier: Mambila - Njerep - Mandulu / by David Zeitlyn and Bruce Connell. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2003), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 117-138 : krt., tab.

This paper explores the notion of fractals - structures that display a similar degree of complexity at whatever scale they may be viewed - in relation to investigating African history. A case study of developing ethnicities in the Mambila region of the Nigeria-Cameroon borderland is presented from a fractal perspective: five levels of the history of this region, covering different time, population and physical scales, as well as different objects of explanation for each, are explored. The authors' general conclusion is that the different scales, or levels, at which one may view history may contain features or imply generalizations that mask features found in, or generalizations implied by, other levels. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

263 Coly, Ayo Abiéto

Neither here nor there: Calixthe Beyala's collapsing homes / Ayo Abiéto Coly. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 34-45.

A voluntary exile from Cameroon, her native land, Calixthe Beyala has chosen France as her space of enunciation. This movement from former colony to former colonial power raises the question of the identity of home for Beyala. On the one hand, can the country that has colonized your native land be called home? On the other, can the homeland that failed to perform its nurturing function and that you have left in search of more hospitable places still be called home? The author's displacement has resulted in an ambiguity and ambivalence towards the

idea of home that she has expressed directly or indirectly in her interviews, essays, and above all in her fiction. This paper offers preliminary responses to the question of home for Beyala by examining her representation of Africa and Europe in 'C'est le soleil qui m'a brûlée' (1987), 'Tu t'appelleras Tanga' (1988), 'Le petit prince de Belleville' (1992), and 'Maman a un amant' (1993). Bibliogr.[ASC Leiden abstract]

264 Fonkou, Gabriel

Les folles sans folie dans les chants de 'mampa' / Gabriel Fonkou. - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2002), no. 68, p. 17-34.

Au Cameroun, la disparition d'une personne déclenche une folie apparante dans les manifestations du deuil qui n'est pas sans s'apparenter à la folie proprement dit. Cet article traite d'une folie manifestée par un groupe particulier de femmes, le 'mámpá', à l'occasion des deuils de personnalités particulières, dans le milieu ñgâmba (ngemba). Ces femmes à la mise extravagante, apparaissent, sur la place du marché, tout le temps que dure le deuil d'un chef ou d'une reine. Leur comportement est excentrique, clownesque. Elles exécutent leurs propres chansons et leurs propres danses en y mettant le plus de drôleries possibles. Elles sont 'folles', mais de cette folie collective qui est paradoxale parce que délibérée. Entre 1989 et 1993, l'auteur a réalisé des enregistrements et des enquêtes dans l'arrondissement de Bamougoum (département de la Mifi) et au village de Bamendjou (département des Hauts Plateaux). Il s'agit des femmes mariées dans le village sans en être natives. À l'origine, c'étaient des esclaves ou des trophées de guerre. L'excentricité du groupe 'mámpá' serait avant tout symbolique, la symbolique de la condition d'esclave coupé de ses origines. L'excentricité du groupe est un jeu qui rapporte, puisque les femmes-'mámpá' reçoivent des chefs du plantain, des tines d'huile de palme, de l'argent. L'auteur présente le texte de cinq chants 'mámpá' différents et en dégage trois principaux aspects socio-thématiques: le sort de la femme 'mámpá', la danse 'mámpá' comme signe de dérèglement social, la valeur sociale du sexe de la femme. Il en examine aussi les aspects esthétiques. Le discours du chant 'mámbá' est fou, mais en même temps tranparaissent une rationalité et une pertinence qui ramènent la folie à sa juste dimension de couverture, de masque, de prétexte à catharsis. Bibliogr., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

265 Gender

A gender analysis of forest product markets in Cameroon / Manuel Ruiz Pérez... [et al.]. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 97-126: fig., graf., krt., tab.

Gender roles and the potential to tap women's experiences are keys for African economic development. This paper illustrates this potential with a gender analysis of nontimber forest product markets in the humid forest zone of Cameroon by describing the functioning of the market and analysing male-female differences. Fieldwork was conducted in 1995 and 1996 when 25 markets were visited and 253 and 315 traders respectively were interviewed. The results confirm that gender is the main basis for differentiating size of business, product specialization, and market strategies among traders. Priorities to improve trade also show some male-female differences. At the same time, there are no consistent differences in profit margins between genders, indicating that trading efficiency is similar, and that, given the right conditions, women entrepreneurs can be as successful as men. The results also indicate that the gender gap could be closing among the younger generation entering the market. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

266 Jell, Britta

Collaborative management in the region of Lobéké, Cameroon : the potentials and constraints in involving the local population in protected area management / Britta Jell and Jutta Schmidt Machado. - In: *Nomadic Peoples*: (2002), n.s., vol. 6, no. 1, p. 180-203 : krt.

The region of Lac Lobéké is situated in the Congo Basin in southeastern Cameroon. The threat to the biodiversity of this area started with the arrival of German colonialists at the end of the 19th century. The area was virtually unmanaged until, in 1996, the Southeastern Region Component of the 'Biodiversity Conservation and Management Programme of Cameroon, financed by the Global Environment Facility, started on-site operations. The implementing agencies are the Ministry of the Environment and Forests, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the WWF. Clearly, neither the State nor the communities nor individuals can solve the threat to biodiversity on their own. Collaborative management, or co-management, appears to be the only viable option. This paper first describes the relationship of the local population (the Baka and Bangando) with their habitat, and the formal and informal property rights related to wildlife resources. Next, it analyses the potentials and constraints of a collaborative approach for the management of the Lac Lobéké National Park. Fieldwork was carried out in 1997 and 1998. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French and Spanish. [ASC Leiden abstract]

267 Konings, Piet

Religious revival in the Roman Catholic Church and the autochthony-allochthony conflict in Cameroon / Piet Konings. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 31-56.

This article explores the reasons for, and the repercussions of, a virulent and protracted crisis in the South West Province of anglophone Cameroon during the 1990s caused by the emergence of a Pentecostalism-inspired revival movement within the Roman Catholic Church. The so-called Maranatha movement and main-line Catholicism were viewed by both parties as incompatible, almost leading to a schism within the Church. The originally internal Church dispute gradually became a particularly explosive issue in the region when the politics of belonging, fuelled by the government and the regional elite during political liberalization, became pervasive. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

268 Laparra, Maurice

Enelcam-Alucam : l'énergie hydraulique du Cameroun à la rencontre de l'aluminium / par Maurice Laparra. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 334/335, p. 177-200 : foto, graf., krt., tab.

Le Cameroun a montré une stratégie de développement exemplaire de la production hydroélectrique provoquée et judicieusement accompagnée par les producteurs d'aluminium dans la coopération et dans le cadre de relations politiques bien comprises. Le développement du potentiel hydroélectrique du Cameroun commence avec la construction des centrales Édéa I (1944-1953) et II sur le fleuve Sanaga (1953-1958). La construction d'une usine d'aluminium dès 1955 sur la Sanaga intervient, puis deux barrages-réservoirs sont ajoutés, ainsi qu'une nouvelle centrale à Édéa (1969-1975). Mais la sécheresse, qui avait déjà sévi dans les années 1960, devient catastrophique. Une fois encore, le gouvernement et les industriels conjuguent leurs intérêts et leurs efforts, avec la construction de la centrale de Song-Loulou et des aménagements des installations existantes et du port de Douala. En 1983-1988, la période de sécheresse s'accentue encore. Cependant, la situation se stabilisera: la crise économique casse le secteur public, le franc CFA est dévalué (janvier 1994), et la production d'aluminium finit par atteindre 88 023 tonnes, soit le double de sa capacité initiale. Ann., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

269 Luc, Mebenga Tamba

La cacaoculture hybride à l'ère du retour des employés déflatés au village dans la zone cacaoyère du Cameroun / Mebenga Tamba Luc. - In: *The African Anthropologist*: (2002), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 138-156.

Le regard anthropologique qui se pose ici sur la cacaoculture marque son originalité d'abord par la reconstitution du tissu de considérations socio-culturelles multiples avec lequel les populations avaient reçu et intégré cette culture dès son apparition en terre africaine. Il est ensuite question de présenter à grands traits les problèmes pratiques qui, s'ils sont spécifiques à chaque milieu géo-culturel et soutenus par la perception et les représentations issues de l'imaginaire des populations elles-mêmes, permettent d'apprécier et de comprendre à la limite le sens de la productivité de cette culture en Afrique. Toute cette analyse s'inscrit dans la problématique du retour au village des anciens citadins salariés licenciés ("déflatés"). Car, obligés de développer de petites activités agricoles pour survivre dans leur nouvel univers social qu'est la campagne, ils se concentrent naturellement sur la cacaoculture en souvenir de l'unique et ancienne source de revenus du monde rural. Mais, parallèlement, d'autres nouvelles cultures se développent et tentent même de concurrencer celle de la cacaoculture dans l'ordre des activités actuelles de survie du paysan. Le "déflaté" actuel maîtrise-t-il réellement cette situation? Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

270 Mojola, Ibiyemi

La femme, bourreau du soi, dans le théâtre d'Oyono Mbia / Ibiyemi Mojola. - In: *Présence africaine*: (2001), no. 163/164, p. 190-198.

Cette étude montre comment, dans les pièces comiques de l'auteur dramatique camerounais Oyônô Mbia, les femmes elles-mêmes contribuent à entretenir les difficultés de leur existence, et à asseoir la domination des hommes sur les femmes. Le mariage constitue un thème de prédilection dans l'œuvre d'Oyônô Mbia. La présente étude examine le problème de la dot et du choix d'un mari comme source de situations dramatiques. Elle analyse ensuite le rôle que jouent les femmes dans ces situations. Pour que la femme soit réellement émancipée, il lui faut une formation adéquate et qu'elle opère un changement de mentalité à l'égard de son identité culturelle. Il faut aussi que sa situation économique s'améliore et que les femmes coopèrent entre elles. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

271 Moritz, Mark

The demise of the nomadic contract : arrangements and rangelands under pressure in the far north of Cameroon / Mark Moritz, Paul Scholte and Saïdou Kari. - In: *Nomadic Peoples*: (2002), n.s., vol. 6, no. 1, p. 124-143 : krt.

Formerly, nomadic pastoralists in the Far North Province of Cameroon had long-term social relationships and arrangements with the traditional Fulbe authorities or 'laamiibe' (singular: 'laamiido'). These arrangements, the 'nomadic contract', involved a 'laamiido's protection of access to rangelands and personal safety, in exchange for payment of tribute and taxes by nomadic pastoralists. In the last decades this nomadic contract has come under pressure. The incorporation and subordination of traditional chiefs in the colonial and postcolonial State has diminished the power of the 'laamiibe'. As a result, the 'laamiibe' can no longer uphold their part of the contract, leaving nomadic pastoralists to fend for themselves in times of increasing competition over natural resources. Changes in levels and collection of taxes and tributes also affect the demise of the nomadic contract. Based on case studies from the Fulbe emirates of Mindif and Guidiguiss and the Kotoko sultanate of Logone-Birni, carried out in 1996, this paper examines these issues. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French and Spanish. [ASC Leiden abstract]

272 Oyono, Phil René

Usages culturels de la forêt au Sud-Cameroun: rudiments d'écologie sociale et matériau pour la gestion du pluralisme / par Phil René Oyono. - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2002), a, 57, n. 3, p. 334-355 : fig., tab.

Cet article se fonde sur des recherches dans le domaine de l'écologie sociale, de la politique et de l'anthropologie menées sur les dimensions sociales de la gestion des ressources naturelles par les Pahouins (Fang/Béti/Bulu) au Cameroun. Il s'agit de montrer la connexion entre les formalisations culturelles, l'écologie sociale, le corpus de l'anthropologie symbolique et la techno-structure nationale et internationale, dont le décodage est capital dans l'ajustement des systèmes les uns aux autres. L'article dégage un certain nombre de données: 1. les communautés locales au Cameroun ont une perception à la fois horizontale (pratique) et verticale (métaphysique) de la forêt; 2. au cours du temps, elles ont manipulé les ressources de la forêt pour des usages culturels, à ces deux niveaux. Dans ce sens, les manipulations culturelles des ressources forestières transparaissent sous la narration populaire, la sorcellerie, la toponymie et les ordres rituels. Il est nécessaire de comprendre et de donner une place à ces constructions culturelles dans le processus de réalisation des programmes et la

définition des politiques sur la gestion des ressources naturelles. La gestion partagée de la forêt doit être scientifiquement et politiquement reconnue comme étant tributaire d'un patrimoine matériel et culturel local à ne pas altérer sur le moment. Ceci nécessite un ajustement socio-culturel et la synchronisation des systèmes validés par la science et reconnus par la politique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en italien et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

273 Schler, Lynn

Ambiguous spaces: the struggle over African identities and urban communities in colonial Douala, 1914-45 / by Lynn Schler. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2003), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 51-72 : krt.

This article examines the relationship between experiences and the physical and discursive constructions of space in colonial Douala (Cameroon). African immigrants and the colonial regime imagined Douala's immigrant quarter, New Bell, as an African space but the actual meaning of this classification was highly fluid over time. Colonial ineffectiveness in approaching New Bell was evidenced by half-hearted and flawed surveillance efforts including the failed use of identity cards, informants and pass laws. Residents maintained a sense of autonomy within the space of New Bell, and remained largely ignorant or apathetic toward colonial law within the quarter, ultimately enabling the community to thrive. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

274 Thomas, David

Devolution of decision-making: lessons from community forest management at the Kilum-Ijim Forest Project, Cameroon / David Thomas, Anne Gardner and John DeMarco. - In: *Conflict and cooperation in participatory natural resource management* / ed. by Roger Jeffery and Bhaskar Vira. - New York : Palgrave: (2001), p. 189-203 : fig.

In recognition of past failures, approaches to conservation and natural resource management are now beginning to change. Throughout Africa, governments are slowly devolving responsibility to local communities. The authors focus on BirdLife International's work in the Cameroon Mountains, where decentralization of forest management through 'community forests' and community forestry management has been the focus of the Kilum-Ijim Forest Project (KIFP). The authors use the KIFP as a case study to explore some of the conditions that appear to be key to the devolution-participation process. These include legal recognition of community forestry; capacitybuilding at government level as well as at the local level; participation of local people; involvement of all stakeholders;

economic and non-economic incentives for forest conservation; investments in the livelihoods of local people; and enforcement of rules. The authors conclude that, based on ecological, economic and social indicators, the KIFP project has had a positive impact. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

275 Giles-Vernick, Tamara

Lives, histories, and sites of recollection / Tamara Giles-Vernick. - In: *African words, African voices : critical practices in oral history* / ed. by Luise White, Stephan F. Miescher, and David William Cohen. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press: (cop. 2001), p. 194-213.

Conducting interviews to accumulate "life histories" in order to illuminate changing social, environmental, and economic relations rests on a plethora of misleading assumptions about "lives", "history", and the relationship between the two. In problematizing "life" and "history", the author demonstrates how the Mpiemu speakers in the Sangha basin of the Central African Republic (CAR) remember their lives and pasts, as well as what field researchers writing about the past can gain from understanding those processes of recollection. The Mpiemu recalled and expressed their developing lives (articulated as persons, or 'bori') and relationships to 'doli', or "history" not only by recounting narratives of past events, but also through bodily and spatial practices which located and invoked, but did not explain or describe, those events. As a means of exploring the different ways that Americans and Mpiemu envision and express themselves in relation to history, the author takes apart a conversation she had with two Mpiemu men during field research in 1993. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

276 Diop, El Hadj Abdoulaye

Le réalisme social et magique chez Gabriel Garcia Marquez et chez Sony Labou Tansi / El Hadj Abdoulaye Diop. - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2002), no. 68, p. 53-63.

Une articulation particulière du réalisme et de l'affabulation a fortement marqué l'œuvre de Gabriel Garcia Marquez et de l'écrivain congolais Sony Labou Tansi. L'auteur du présent article analyse la manière dont la stratégie scripturale des deux auteurs construit l'univers de la fiction. Tout à tour seront examinées dans

quelques romans des deux auteurs la représentation du réel, l'élaboration d'une mythologie en relation avec celui-ci et d'une écriture subversive qui se propose de restituer pleinement les différents aspects du réalisme. Chez Sony Labou Tansi, il s'agit des romans suivants: 'La vie et demie' (1979), 'L'État honteux' (1983) et 'Les sept solitudes de Lorsa Lopez' (1985). Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

277 Mbilampindo, Wilfrid

La nouvelle constitution de la République du Congo / par Wilfrid Mbilampindo. - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2002), année 56, no. 3, p. 362-376.

Le Congo-Brazzaville s'est doté depuis le référendum du 20 janvier 2002 d'une nouvelle constitution, qui succède à l'acte fondamental du 24 octobre 1997. Si la nouvelle constitution réaffirme les principes fondamentaux définis tant dans l'acte fondamental de 1991 que dans l'ancienne constitution du 15 mars 1991, elle s'identifie davantage à l'acte fondamental du 24 octobre 1997 au régime présidentiel très renforcé. Le régime de séparation de pouvoirs est très marqué par l'omniprésence et la prépondérance du président de la République investi de prérogatives très importantes. Si pour certains ce choix se justifie par les crises et l'instabilité constantes que le Congo-Brazzaville a connues à la fin du vingtième siècle, il n'en demeure pas moins que le choix d'un modèle constitutionnel n'a de sens que s'il s'accompagne de la volonté des gouvernants et des gouvernés de respecter les lois de la République. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

278 Aw-Ndiaye, Eugénie Rokhaya

Rapports hommes-femmes: les crises en Afrique sont-elles des ferments du changement? / Eugénie Rokhaya Aw-Ndiaye. - In: *Hommes armés, femmes aguerries : rapports de genre en situations de conflit armé / textes réunis par Fenneke Reysoo*. - Genève [etc.] : IUED [etc.]: (2001), p. 27-41.

En situation de conflits, les femmes africaines sont souvent associées au symbole de la paix, de la réconciliation. Les souffrances spécifiques qui sont les leurs, leur rôle nourricier, liés à leur statut dans les sociétés africaines, expliquent cette image. Or, les femmes sont issues d'un environnement social, économique, politique qui, dans le cadre des sociétés patriarcales, modèle leur comportement. On attend de ces dernières qu'elles soient loyales envers leur mari, leur groupe. Mais les femmes subissent aussi, lors des crises, des

violences spécifiques qui les ramènent encore plus brutalement à leur statut subordonné et à des rapports hommes-femmes violents dans la société. L'observation de la situation des femmes au Rwanda et au Congo (Brazzaville) dans trois sphères de fonctionnement des femmes (la sphère privée, la sphère communautaire et la sphère publique), montre que lorsque les armes ont été déposées, les femmes se heurtent à la violence domestique, structurelle. Pourtant, elles ont une vision de l'avenir fondée sur la réponse aux besoins pratiques amplifiés par la crise. Ainsi, leur vécu les amène à un autre rapport aux hommes et à la société, à un devenir citoyen souvent ignoré des experts du développement. Rés en français, en anglais (p. 236) et en espagnol (p. 244) [Résumé extrait de l'ouvrage, adapté]

279 Campos, Alicia

The decolonization of Equatorial Guinea: the relevance of the international factor / by Alicia Campos. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2003), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 95-116.

The demise of Spanish colonialism in Central Africa has to be understood as part of the general process of African decolonization. In accepting the methodological framework proposed by some historians for studying the collapse of European domination in the continent, the independence of Equatorial Guinea, in 1968, can be explained as a result of the interaction between three different factors: international, metropolitan and colonial. This article delineates the decolonization of the only Spanish colony south of the Sahara, its main argument being that, in the case of Equatorial Guinea, the international factor - specifically, the role of the United Nations - is fundamental to the understanding of the timing, the actors' strategies and the results. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

GABON

280 Rich, Jeremy

"Leopard men", slaves, and social conflict in Libreville (Gabon), c. 1860-1879 / by Jeremy Rich. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2001), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 619-638.

Between 1877 and 1879, fear swept through the French colonial port of Libreville (Gabon), when thirty Africans died at the hands of assailants who generally escaped discovery. Some perpetrators were captured dressed in leopard skins; the murderers therefore became known as 'leopard men'. This essay first presents an introduction to the historical context of town society and French rule

in Libreville. It then turns to conflicts over gender roles and slaves that appeared during the leopard men murders. After setting the political and social foundations in Libreville for the unease that accompanied the leopard men calamity, the essay reviews local notions of supernatural power and the impact of interference by colonial officials and missionaries. Finally, the essay concentrates on the murders themselves, attempts by officials to end the violence, and their manifold consequences on town life. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCÍPE

281 Nascimento, Augusto

O estrangulamento do associativismo político são-tomense na década de 30 / por Augusto Nascimento. - In: *Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos*: (1995/99), no. 18/22, p. 195-213.

In São Tomé and Príncipe, the 1930s were marked by economic difficulties facing the 'roças' (cacao plantations), by harsh financial measures and, consequently, by the deterioration of the living conditions of the European and African inhabitants of the islands. In concrete terms, the islanders were affected by the increasingly effective collection of the indigenous head tax. Under these circumstances, some individuals, linked to political activities in São Tomé during the period of the First Republic, attempted to revive the National African Party (Partido Nacional Africano) and stimulate an opposition movement. Despite the ambiguity with which the leaders of the revived PNA tried to overcome the adverse political conditions, the relative breadth and direction of the protest provoked a police response through which the colonial government apparently extinguished the movement. This episode highlights elements relevant for a discussion of the character of anticolonial reaction in that period, as well as the contents of São Tomé memory and nationalism. Notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Portuguese. [Journal abstract]

282 Seibert, Gerhard

São Tomé e Príncipe: boatos, rádio Boca a Boca e panfletos anónimos na cultura política local / por Gerhard Seibert. - In: *Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos*: (1995/99), no. 18/22, p. 299-316.

Rumours and anonymous pamphlets have played important roles in São Tomé and Príncipe's modern history when consecutively the colonial government and an authoritarian one-party regime suppressed critical debate and open opposition

was prohibited. However, despite the recent democratization process and the freedom of speech, both phenomena have remained persistent features in public and political life. The article explains the characteristics of rumours and seeks to place them in the wider context of the everyday exchange of news in the archipelago's small and intimate environment marked by face-to-face relations and patterns of oral communication. In such a small 'goldfish bowl' society people have to get along with each other. Consequently, people tend to avoid open dispute and recur to the spread of rumours to denounce scandals and blacken politicians. To some extent anonymous pamphlets are understood as being closely linked to rumours, however they are exclusively produced and spread by members of the local elite. They allow competing individuals and factions to fight each other without risking the incalculable consequences of an overt conflict in a poor society marked by many mutual dependencies, where the adversary might serve as ally in a future contest with a third party. Notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Portuguese. [Journal abstract]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

283 De Boeck, Filip

Dancing the Apocalypse in Congo: time, death and double in the realm of the apocalyptic interlude / by Filip De Boeck. - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2001), année 47, suppl., p. 55-76 : foto's.

Temporality in contemporary Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of Congo) is of a very specific, eschatological kind and takes its point of departure in the Bible, more particularly in the Book of Revelation, which has become an omnipresent point of reference in Kinshasa's collective imagination. The lived-in time of everyday life in Kinshasa is projected against the canvas of the completion of everything, a completion which will be brought about by God. As such, the Book of Revelation is not only about doom and destruction, but it is essentially also a book of hope, a symbol of possible 'recommencement'. Yet, the popular understanding of the Apocalypse very much centres on the crack of doom and the omnipotent presence of Evil, thereby contributing to the rapid demonization of everyday life in Congo. This article focuses on the impact of millennialism on the Congolese experience, in which the realities of the 'in-between' and the interstitial, much celebrated by postcolonial theorists today, are constantly translated into mythical and prophetic terms as apocalyptic interlude. Ann., bibliogr., notes, sum. in English, French and Dutch. [Journal abstract]

284 De Herdt, Tom De

Economic action and social structure : 'cambisme' in Kinshasa / Tom De Herdt. - In: *Development and Change*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 683-708 : graf., tab.

This paper examines the social structure and partitioning of the market in foreign currency or, as Zairians know it, the sector of 'cambisme', in Kinshasa, Zaire (present-day Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC), based on fieldwork in the mid-1990s. It finds similarities with C. Geertz's 1978 paper on the functioning of peasant markets and his description of the bazaar economy in Sefrou. The 'cambistes' from Kinshasa who were interviewed in 1994/1996 were mainly male - young men and students. The oldest 'cambistes', however, who had started their activities in 1971/1972, were almost exclusively women, directly linked to smuggling networks. They were protected by powerful men, since up to 1990, the foreign currency market in Kinshasa was an illegal one. In the context of new problems in the wake of the liberalization of the exchange rate in 1990, a partitioning of the market was logical. The 'cambistes' began to develop trust relationships with a limited number of 'preneurs' (suppliers of national currency). During the 1990s, a more professional 'cambiste' seems to have emerged. Longer-term associations and quasi enterprises are founded on old boys' networks, neighbourhoods, ethnic clubs, football teams and the like. Eventually this led to the end of the quasi monopoly of free women over the market. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

285 Kadima-Nzuji, Mukala

Théâtre et politique au Congo sous la deuxième République (1965-1990) / Mukala Kadima-Nzuji. - In: *Présence africaine*: (2001), no. 163/164, p. 144-157.

La période de l'histoire du Congo (ex-Zaïre) qui va de 1965 à 1990, est celle du régime de Mobutu et de sa politique de "Recours à l'Authenticité". Des auteurs dramatiques congolais se sont interrogés sur l'exercice du pouvoir au Congo au cours de cette période. Cette étude s'appuie sur un corpus de pièces de théâtre publiées et ou portées sur scène alors. Elle pose les questions suivantes: Quelle fut l'attitude des hommes de théâtre sous le régime en question? Quel type de discours ont-ils eux-mêmes tenu face à ceux de l'Unité nationale et du recours à l'Authenticité prônés par le régime mobutien? Les pièces étudiées sont 'Un Nègre au pouvoir' (1966) (Marcel-Joseph Mulumba); 'Pas de feu pour les antilopes' (1969), 'Allo, Mangembo...Keba' (1972), 'La Bataille de Kamanyola ou Bataille de la peur et de l'espoir' (1975), 'Notre sang' (1991) (Mobyem M.K. Mikanza); 'La Délivrance d'Ilunga' (1977) (Pius Ngandu Nkashama), 'Nous aurions fait un rêve', 'Bonjour monsieur le ministre' (1980) (Elimane Bakel,

pseudonyme du précédent); 'Moins Homme ou la guerre de six jours' (1978) (Cheik Fita Fita Dibwe). La deuxième partie de l'article considère l'apartheid comme thème d'inspiration et de substitution d'écrivains congolais pour traiter de leur propre société. Prose: 'Un Boy à Pretoria' (1990) (Zamenga Batukezanga); 'Dieu sauve l'Afrique' (1990) (Buabua wa Kayembe Mubadiate). Pièces de théâtre inspirées par le roman de Peter Abrahams 'Mine Boy' (1946): 'Le Sang des Noirs pour un sou' (Elebe Lisembe), 'Pitié pour ces mineurs' (1977) (Latere Ama-Bulie); 'Nkosi sikelel'i Africa' (Que Dieu protège l'Afrique, 1978) (Katende Katsh M'Bika); 'Apartheid' (1978), création collective du Théâtre Mwangazo; 'On crie à Soweto' (1980) (Musangi Ntemo); 'Nelson Mandela' (1989) (Mushatamba); 'Les Flammes de Soweto' (1979) (Buabua wa Kayembe). Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

286 Kankolongo, A. Mbuyamba

La nouvelle congolaise de langue française : état des lieux / A. Mbuyamba Kankolongo. - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2002), no. 68, p. 65-80.

Le présent article fournit un état des lieux sur la nouvelle de langue française en République démocratique du Congo. L'analyse porte sur les titres, les constantes thématiques et l'écriture. Elle met l'accent sur les rapports étroits qui existeraient entre la nouvelle et la société congolaise dans sa singularité: conditions socioculturelles, politiques, économiques, idéologiques etc. Ces dernières années, la nouvelle congolaise de langue française connaît un certain regain. Les nouvelles, qui tentent de rendre d'abord compte d'une expérience sociale et historique, s'emparent des secteurs de plus en plus vastes de l'expérience humaine, dont elles donnent une représentation tantôt en la saisissant directement, tantôt en l'interprétant à la façon du moraliste, de l'historien, du philosophe, du psychologue, du sociologue, etc. À la fin de l'article le corpus des nouvelles examinées est présenté. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

287 Lutumba, Milau K.

'Atalaku', the people's eye and memory from "Ndombolo" to "Plein na Plein": a critique of President L.D. Kabila's regime in popular music / Milau K. Lutumba. - In: *Présence africaine*: (2001), no. 163/164, p. 69-79.

In the 1980s, a type of singer called 'atalaku', a Kongo word meaning 'to look at' or 'to focus on' emerged in Congolese music. His task was to animate, or bring excitement to music and dances. Originally, an 'atalaku' was someone talking rubbish, but over time, his words became more meaningful, dealing with various

aspects of daily life. In the 1990s, with the wind of democratization in Congo (then Zaire), the 'atalaku's texts also began to address political issues. This article analyses a number of 'atalaku' texts or 'cris' from the period 1996-1998, when Laurent Kabila took over power in the country. It shows the 'atalaku's function as the eyes of the people, as social observer and commentator. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

288 Melice, Anne

Le kimbanguisme: un millénarisme dynamique de la terre aux cieux / par Anne Melice. - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2001), année 47, suppl., p. 35-54.

Le "prophète" Simon Kimbangu est né en 1889 à Nkamba, dans le Bas-Congo (République démocratique du Congo actuelle), et est mort en 1951. Depuis 1960, l'Église kimbanguiste a élaboré, d'une part, une théologie officielle plus "orthodoxe" (du fait de son adhésion, sous conditions, au Conseil œcuménique des Églises en 1969) et, d'autre part, une théologie "populaire" confinée au sein de l'Église, dont l'expansion actuelle est l'objet de cet article. La Bible a été l'objet d'un remaniement exégétique situant la place de la race noire, de l'ethnie kongo et de la "dynastie" formée par Kimbangu et ses descendants dans l'histoire biblique. Ce remaniement exégétique s'accompagne de constructions utopiques permettant aux fidèles de s'ancrer par une vision future dans une société idéale: celle de l'instauration du Royaume de Dieu sur terre, dans laquelle l'Église kimbanguiste et l'ethnie kongo sont centrales. Dans le cadre de cette eschatologie kimbanguiste, la symbolique des constructions à Nkamba, ville sainte des Kimbanguistes, appelée "Nouvelle Jérusalem", se veut riche de sens. De même, l'Église a orchestré une série de cérémonies depuis les années 1960 en vue de permettre et de hâter l'avènement du Royaume. "Royaume fait Église" en 1960, l'Église kimbanguiste s'est donc tournée à nouveau vers une vision plus johannique des Temps derniers, dont l'imminence est annoncée. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français, en néerlandais et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

289 State

State failure in the Congo : perceptions & realities = Le Congo entre crise et régénération / eds: Saskia Van Hoyweghen, Theodore Trefon & Stefaan Smis. - Basingstoke [etc.] : Carfax, 2002. - P. [379]-655. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (Review of African political economy, ISSN 0305-6244 ; no. 93/94) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue on State failure in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is introduced by the editors and contains the following contributions: The tunnel at the end of the light, by René Lemarchand; An intransitive transition, by Gauthier de Villers & Jean Omasombo Tshonda; Complex political emergencies, the international community & the Congo conflict, by Stefaan Smis & Wamu Oyatambwe; European Union Commission policy in the DRC, by Roland Kobia; Democracy & the money machine in Zaire, by Tom De Herdt; Conflict of interests or interests in conflict? Diamonds & war in the DRC, by Ingrid Samset; The political economy of sacrifice: 'Kinois' & the State, by Theodore Trefon; Citizenship, identity formation & conflict in South Kivu: the case of the Banyamulenge, by Koen Vlassenroot; Making a killing: criminality & coping in the Kivu war economy, by Stephen Jackson; Remembrance of sins past: unraveling the murder of Patrice Lumumba, by Edouard Bustin; 'Mobutu's disease': a social history of AIDS in Kinshasa, by Brooke Grundfest Schoepf; The crisis of the nation-State in Central Africa: a theoretical introduction, by Saskia Van Hoyweghen & Stefaan Smis; A new political order in the DRC: the challenge of 'multinationalism', by Mwayila Tshiyembe; A research note on Congo's nationalist paradox, by Pierre Englebert; Calvary of the women of eastern DRC, by Victoria Brittain; Footnotes to the mining story, by Erik Kennes; Congo: revisiting the looking glass, by Carole J.L. Collins; Laurent Désiré Kabila, by C. Kabuya-Lumuna Sando; Migradollars & poverty alleviation strategy issues in Congo, by Claude Sumata.

290 Tull, Denis M.

A reconfiguration of political order? : the state of the State in North Kivu (DR Congo) / Denis M. Tull. - In: *African Affairs*: (2003), vol. 102, no. 408, p. 429-446.

This paper argues that warlord or 'non-State' politics have not brought about as fundamental a political transformation as recent discourses about violent 'State collapse' in Africa seem to suggest. In the context of the territorial break-up of the central State in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), it examines the reconfiguration of political power in North Kivu in the extreme weakness of formal State structures and looks at the strategies of local actors to deal with the violent transformation of the State. It demonstrates that the strategies of the ruling rebels and other strongmen reveal significant continuities with regard to the Mobutu era as the marketing of minerals provides the resources for the revisiting of time-tested political strategies such as the construction of patronage-based clientelistic networks. Similarly, the limited ambitions of 'non-hegemonic rule' provide current rulers with powerful incentives to exercise power by drawing on the support of intermediary actors such as traditional authorities. Far from

indicating the 'end of politics', these strategies mimic President Mobutu's political set up and thus contribute to the reproduction of the postcolonial State despite its institutional erosion. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

291 Slavernij

Slavernij en bevrijding in Oost-Afrika in de 19de eeuw : historische en hedendaagse aspecten / met bijdragen van Jan-Lodewijk Grootaers... [et al. ; cartogr. Kartografisch Bureau Marijn Bosma ; vert. in het Duits Guido Honings... et al.]. - Berg en Dal : Afrika Museum, 2003. - 372 p. : ill., krt. ; 23×25 cm - Uitg. naar aanleiding van de tentoonstelling "Wie gaat vrijuit? Slavernij en bevrijding in Oost-Afrika", georganiseerd door het Afrika Museum, Berg en Dal van 29 maart-30 september 2003. - Nederlandse en Duitse tekst. - Omslag- en rugtitel ook: Sklaverei und Befreiung in Ostafrika im 19. Jahrhundert. - Met lit. opg. ISBN 90-71611-15-9

De slavernijgeschiedenis in Afrika beperkt zich niet tot de West-Afrikaanse kustgebieden van waaruit miljoenen slaven naar de zogeheten Nieuwe Wereld werden verscheept. Ook Oost-Afrika kent een wreed slavernijverleden. Deze publicatie gaat nader in op de situatie in de 19de eeuw, toen verschillende partijen op complexe en niet zelden dubbelzinnige wijze met elkaar verstrengeld raakten: Arabische handelaars, Afrikaanse slaven en ex-slaven, Europese handelaars, kolonisten en missionarissen. Het boek schetst de vaak tegengestelde maar soms ook gedeelde economische, politieke en ideologische belangen die aanvankelijk leidden tot de voortzetting van slavernij en later tot de moeizame afschaffing ervan. Deze publicatie is verschenen naar aanleiding van de tentoonstelling "Wie gaat vrijuit? Slavernij en bevrijding in Oost-Afrika", georganiseerd door het Afrika Museum, Berg en Dal (2003). Met bijdragen van: Jan-Lodewijk Grootaers, Jok Madut Jok, Leo van Kessel, Bob Papelard, Ulrike Weinhold. [Samenvatting uit het boek]

292 Stroux, Daniel

Rohstoff, Ressentiments und staatsfreie Räume : die Strukturen des Krieges in Afrikas Mitte / Daniel Stroux. - In: *Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft*: (2003), H. 2, p. 95-111.

Ruandas Tutsi-Regime suchte ein Sicherheitsglacis gegenüber seinen in den Ost-Kongo geflohenen Hutu-Gegnern. Die Rohstoffe der Region, über die die kongolesische Regierung die Kontrolle verloren hat, riefen weitere Staaten und Milizen auf den Plan und bald ging es vor allem um Bereicherung. Trotz der bisherigen Fortschritte des Lusaka-Abkommens dürfen die strukturellen Friedenshindernisse nicht ausser Acht gelassen werden: Gewalt als Sprache der Warlords, Staatszerfall und Rohstoffe, Übervölkerung, Ruandas Exklusions- und Expansionspolitik, fragiler Frieden in Burundi, Ugandas unkontrollierte Militärs, und post-war Traumata. Relativ staatsfreie rohstoffreiche Räume und fortbestehende Ressentiments bedeuten, dass dauerhafter Frieden in Zentralafrika nur von aussen durchzusetzen ist. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

293 Ahmed, A. Chanfi

Rites de mort aux Comores et chez les Swahili: entre islam savant et culture locale / A. Chanfi Ahmed. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2002), t. 72, fasc. 2, p. 187-201.

Les rites de mort chez les Comoriens et les Swahili en général constituent une "institution sociale" à travers laquelle se manifeste toute une série d'aspects de leur culture. Or, ils sont aujourd'hui contestés par les 'wahhābiya' de la région sous le prétexte qu'ils sont contraires à l'islam des origines. Cet article entend, entre autres, montrer que la prétention des 'wahhābiya' à une orthodoxie des pratiques islamiques est une illusion car le 'fiqh' (droit islamique classique) a intégré dès son apparition, une grande partie de ce qu'il a nommé 'urf' (litt. "ce qui est connu de tous"), c'est-à-dire un ensemble de règles coutumières propres aux Arabes avant l'islam. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

294 Ayorekire, Jim

Environment and natural resources. - Nairobi : Institut français de recherche en Afrique, 2002. - 64 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Les cahiers de l'IFRA ; 22) - Omslagtitels. - Bevat: Conflicting land-use / Jim Ayorekire ; Water management in Dar-es-Salaam / Valérie Messer ; Une ville et ses déchets / Mathieu Mérino. - Met bibliogr., noten en samenvattingen.

Publication by Jim Ayorekire: In Uganda, the Lake Mburo National Park region has been a centre of conflict over land use between pastoralists and the government since colonial times. In 1983, the entire game reserve was declared a national park and the people, mostly pastoralists, were evicted from the

gazetted area. Based on research conducted in the areas bordering the northern part of the park, the author examines the nature of the conflict over land use and its effects on community attitudes towards conservation; the effect of pastoralism on the environment in the park and the surrounding areas; and the strengths and weaknesses of the efforts to resolve the land-use conflict. Publication by Valérie Messer: With the incapacity of the current parastatal society, Dar-es-Salaam Water and Sanitation (Dawasa), to provide water for the inhabitants of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) and the increase in the number of actors dealing with water management in the city, Dar es Salaam has become a patchwork of areas with a water connection and those without, areas served by boreholes, areas with or without community organizations. The inequality of water supply seems to be on the increase, and the city could experience serious problems in the future, such as a reduction in the quantity and quality of underground water, and the creation of enclaves. Publication by Mathieu Mérino: À Nairobi (Kenya) l'explosion urbaine conjuguée à la crise économique accentue les difficultés des autorités à mettre en place des infrastructures et services efficaces dans le domaine de la gestion d'ordures. En réponse aux défaillances des autorités locales, d'autres acteurs, formels et informels, se sont investis dans le secteur.

295 Chami, Felix A.

East Africa and the Middle East relationship from the first millennium BC to about 1500 AD / Felix A. Chami. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2002), t. 72, fasc. 2, p. 21-37 : krt.

This paper provides evidence for the relationship that existed between East Africa and the Middle East from the beginning of the first millennium BC to the mid-second millennium AD. It brings together written and archaeological evidence showing that, in different time periods, both cultural and economic links between the two regions existed in varying degrees depending on the balance of power around the Red Sea and the north Indian Ocean. While the evidence for the first millennium BC is still fragile, that of the period nearing the BC/AD changeover and thereafter is now quite solid and seems incontrovertible. There are reports of individuals from the Greco-Roman world and from the Middle East who claimed to have visited and lived in East Africa. Inversely, for the later periods, East African influence can be shown to have extended to the Middle East. Recent archaeological discoveries on the coast of Tanzania corroborate these written reports by uncovering ancient settlements linked by trade to the Middle East and as far north as the Mediterranean world. The period of the Swahili culture was probably the pinnacle for such links between the Arab world and East Africa. The Swahili people identified themselves with Islam and their

leaders struggled to link their royal lines with families from the Middle East. The great wealth of the Swahili world between 1200 and 1500 AD was due to such links which created stability in the region and expanded commerce. Bibliogr., ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

296 Kibwana, Kivutha

Constitutionalism in East Africa : progress, challenges and prospects in 1999 / Kivutha Kibwana, Chris Maina Peter, Nyangabyaki Bazaara. - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2001. - X, 69 p. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 9970-02286-5

This is the first of a planned annual comparative review of constitutionalism in East Africa, compiled by Kituo Cha Katiba: the East African Centre for Constitutional Development. The review traces the course of constitutional development in Kenya (Kivutha Kibwana), Tanzania (Chris Maina Peter), and Uganda (Nyangabyaki Bazaara) since independence, and assesses the ups and downs of constitutionalism in the three countries in 1999.

297 Le Guennec-Coppens, Françoise

Les Swahili: une singularité anthropologique en Afrique de l'Est / Françoise Le Guennec-Coppens. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2002), t. 72, fasc. 2, p. 55-70 : foto's.

Les Swahili forment une population arabo-africaine répartie sur la frange côtière de l'Afrique de l'Est, de Mogadisho (Somalie) au nord jusqu'au Mozambique au sud (y compris les îles Bajun, l'archipel de Lamu, les îles de Pemba, Zanzibar et Mafia et l'archipel des Comores). De religion musulmane (religion venue d'Arabie mais à laquelle se sont adjoints quelques éléments rituels africains), ils parlent le kiswahili (langue de structure bantoue mais dont un tiers du lexique est emprunté à l'arabe) et leur culture urbaine est un modèle unique d'adaptation à l'environnement côtier. Leur identité ne s'enracine pas - ou seulement en partie - dans un arrière-pays culturel autochtone préexistant; au contraire, elle s'est entièrement forgée, par alliances et intermariages, dans le creuset de cités-États où, entre le 10^e et le 15^e siècles, s'est épanouie une civilisation dont l'originalité est à la mesure de la diversité et de la puissance des syncrétismes qui l'ont façonnée. Le caractère cosmopolite des Swahili est donc le produit de plusieurs milliers d'années d'histoire et d'influences réciproques. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

298 Mbangele, Machozi Tshopo

Contributos portugueses no suaíli: intermediários e circunstâncias de transmissão / por Machozi Tshopo Mbangele. - In: *Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos*: (1995/99), no. 18/22, p. 359-370.

Le Swahili est originellement une langue de la côte est de l'Afrique. Lors de l'occupation de cette côte par les Portugais aux XVI et XVII siècles de notre ère, ceux-ci ont fondé des factoreries dans les anciennes cités-Etats (Kilwa, Malindi, Mombasa, Lamu, Pate, Sofala, Zanzibar, etc.), ont construit des forteresses, et y ont répandu la religion chrétienne. Une lingua franca portugaise s'est alors créée et a été utilisée par les populations swahili locales. C'est à cette période que la plupart des emprunts portugais enregistrés ont pénétré la langue swahili. Les vecteurs de ces emprunts ont consisté principalement dans les activités organisées dans le milieu pas les Portugais, et ont été: la navigation, l'administration publique, la religion, le commerce, l'agriculture, l'armée, les contacts domestiques, les jeux de la chance, la musique et la danse. À chaque activité est ainsi lié un certain nombre d'emprunts lexicaux. Les principaux foyers d'éclosion des emprunts portugais relevés ont été les anciennes cités-Etats signalées ci-dessus. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français, texte en portugais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

299 Vernet, Thomas

Les cités-États swahili et la puissance omanaise (1650-1720) / Thomas Vernet. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2002), t. 72, fasc. 2, p. 89-110 : krt.

Cet article repose essentiellement sur une documentation issue des centres d'archives de Lisbonne. Entre 1650 et 1698, certaines cités - ou factions - swahili trouvent dans la jeune puissance omanaise un allié pour appuyer leur lutte contre l'impérialisme portugais, un partenaire commercial en plein essor et éventuellement un soutien politique. Cependant, après 1698, lorsque la côte swahili passe sous le contrôle d'Oman, un fort ressentiment se généralise contre le nouvel occupant, accusé, comme l'étaient les Portugais, de menacer l'intégrité politique et économique des cités-États swahili. Pour celles-ci, en effet, l'indépendance politique est fondamentale; de même la stabilité et la liberté du commerce, et surtout le statut d'intermédiaires des Swahili, sont à l'origine de leur développement et de leur prospérité. C'est pourquoi la cité swahili se doit de préserver autonomie, concorde civile, liberté et pluralité des échanges. Bibliogr. notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BURUNDI

300 Ndacayisaba, Goretti

Impact d'un conflit sur les relations hommes-femmes: cas du Burundi / Goretti Ndacayisaba. - In: *Hommes armés, femmes aguerries : rapports de genre en situations de conflit armé / textes réunis par Fenneke Reysoo. - Genève [etc.] : IUED [etc.]: (2001), p. 117-125.*

Le Burundi a une histoire récente jalonnée de crises politiques et de conflits ethniques violents. Les conflits armés affectent profondément les relations humaines. Les femmes, enfants et vieillards, ne faisant pas partie des effectifs des combattants, sont continuellement en route pour chercher des espaces de tranquillité. Dans cette exode, les rapports traditionnels entre hommes et femmes se voient transformés. C'est notamment par la filière des ONG que les femmes - dont la plupart doivent assurer la survie de leur famille sans la présence d'un homme vaillant - sont à même d'instaurer des structures de soutien. À l'heure actuelle, la capitale Bujumbura compte plus de 800 organisations et groupements de femmes qui militent pour la paix et assurent l'autonomie économique. Cependant, la position sociale des femmes ne leur permet pas de jouer pleinement un rôle influent dans la prévention et la gestion des crises. Malgré tous les efforts fournis, l'État ne leur accorde pas encore la place voulue dans les accords de paix qui ont été signés le 28 août 2000 à Arusha, ni dans le processus de la mise en application de ces accords. Le problème du manque de dialogue entre les hommes et les femmes est crucial au Burundi. Pour que leur lutte pour la paix soit une réalité, les femmes doivent être représentées dans toutes les sphères où se prennent les décisions. Rés. en français, en anglais (p. 239) et en espagnol (p. 247). [Résumé extrait de l'ouvrage, adapté]

KENYA

301 Cohen, David William

In a nation of white cars ... one white car, or "a white car", becomes a truth / David William Cohen. - In: *African words, African voices : critical practices in oral history / ed. by Luise White, Stephan F. Miescher, and David William Cohen. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press: (cop. 2001), p. 264-280.*

This chapter seeks to understand the workings and powers of knowledge within the official inquiries into the disappearance and death of John Robert Ouko, Kenya's Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, in 1990. It focuses on the purported "eyewitness account" of the Oukos' housekeeper,

Selina Ndalo Were, who reported having seen "a white car" between midnight and dawn on the thirteenth of February 1990, and more particularly, on how this specific eyewitness account achieved standing, influence and the status of "truth" in a long and complex murder investigation. What Selina Ndalo Were saw, what she said she saw, and what others heard and claimed she said that she saw came to constitute an important centrepiece of years of debates and deliberations involving the still unsolved questions of how Robert Ouko died, at whose hand, at what place, and for what reason. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

302 Dolan, Catherine S.

Gender and witchcraft in agrarian transition : the case of Kenyan horticulture / Catherine S. Dolan. - In: *Development and Change*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 659-681 : tab.

During the 1980s and 1990s contract farming was popularized by donors and governments alike as a way to reduce poverty and increase opportunities for self-employment in rural areas. This paper examines the social effects - particularly conflicts between husbands and wives over land, labour and income - of contract farming of horticultural crops for export, in this case French beans, among smallholders in Abothuguchi West, Central Imenti Division, Meru District, Kenya. Fieldwork was conducted in the area from 1994 to 1996, followed by three visits in 1998-2000. The paper suggests that men's failure to compensate their wives for horticultural production has given rise to a string of witchcraft allegations and acts, as the wealth engendered by horticultural commodities comes up against cultural norms of marital obligation. While witchcraft accusations can expose women to risks of social alienation and financial deprivation, witchcraft nevertheless remains a powerful weapon through which women can level intra-household disparities and challenge the legitimacy of social practice. In Meru, witchcraft discourses are a vehicle through which gendered struggles over contract income are articulated and contested, and through which the social costs of agrarian transition become apparent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

303 Droz, Yvan

Les formes du millénarisme en pays kikuyu / par Yvan Droz. - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2001), année. 47, suppl., p. 97-111.

L'attente millénariste de la seconde venue du Christ renforce l'intérêt que suscite aujourd'hui le pentecôtisme au Kenya central et explique partiellement la vague de conversions qu'il induit. Pourtant, les attentes millénaristes ne se limitent pas aux mouvements pentecôtistes, puisqu'on les retrouve dans l'ensemble de la population toutes affiliations religieuses confondues. Ceci suggère que l'attente millénariste n'est pas un élément propre au christianisme, mais qu'il s'agit d'un schème de perception et d'explication d'un monde qui paraît incertain et offrant peu de perspectives d'avenir. En outre, la conversion n'est pas un phénomène inédit, car elle est enchâssée dans la reproduction sociale des sociétés précoloniales continuant ainsi à proposer un mode d'action contre le malheur en général et les maladies en particulier. Ainsi, ce schème millénariste, ou cette "voie de l'imaginaire", traverse les différentes affiliations religieuses. L'auteur en précise les diverses expressions au cours du 20ème siècle en pays kikuyu. Il évoque les prophètes précoloniaux et certains aspects de l'organisation sociale, les Églises indépendantes de la première moitié du siècle, l'éthos de l'homme accompli des Kikuyus, les interprétations millénaristes que la guerre civile des Mau-mau a pu recevoir, et le pentecôtisme aujourd'hui. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français, en néerlandais et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

304 Kabiri, Ngeta

The social context of environmental education : the case of the Amboseli ecosystem, Kajiado, Kenya / Ngeta Kabiri. - In: *Conflict and cooperation in participatory natural resource management* / ed. by Roger Jeffery and Bhaskar Vira. - New York : Palgrave: (2001), p. 39-59.

An application of the participatory rural appraisal method immediately raises the question of whether the issues at stake are educational, technical, political or ethical. Herein lies the need for a social context analysis of conservation endeavours even within an approach that is supposedly participatory. A social context analysis can help in approximating a meaningful participatory approach, by involving the 'people' from the stage of problem(s) identification and analysis, to implementation of the solution(s) and local capacitybuilding. The author looks at these issues with specific reference to the Maasai in the Amboseli National Park (Kenya). The park has been a theatre of contestations between the Maasai and the colonial and postcolonial governments. The Maasai have largely been sidelined. This exclusion has triggered a train of events which has involved an increase in the pressure on wildlife and ecological degradation due to competing land use practices. The author reviews these practices, inquires into the degradation crisis they have engendered and raises the possibility of a

community response to this crisis, to show the importance of a social context analysis. Note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

305 King'ei, Kitula

Kiswahili technical terminology: problems of development and usage in Kenya / Kitula King'ei. - In: *Kiswahili*: (2000), vol. 63, p. 55-68.

This article discusses problems related to the development and usage of Kiswahili technical terminology in Kenya. It first sketches Kenya's national language policy vis-à-vis Kiswahili before describing the major methods used by Kiswahili experts to develop technical vocabulary. Furthermore, the article analyses the challenges involved in teaching linguistics and literature courses in Kiswahili at the university level. Finally, the article describes the case of over-production of terminology due to the enthusiasm of some Kiswahili experts who seem to be convinced that Kiswahili should have "ready-made" terms to explain even concepts that are not yet fully adopted in the local culture. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

306 Kratz, Corinne A.

Conversations and lives / Corinne A. Kratz. - In: *African words, African voices : critical practices in oral history* / ed. by Luise White, Stephan F. Miescher, and David William Cohen. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press: (cop. 2001), p. 127-161.

Life histories/stories are multiple and variable in form, quite indeterminate in content, and entail multiple settings and situations. Oral life histories/stories usually begin as conversational hybrids, genres-in-the-making at best. How does conversation become "a life"? And how do conversational lives become "life stories" or "life histories"? The author considers life history/story as method, as data, as composite "genre", and as scholarly category. She emphasizes life history/story as told in conversation, i.e. as complex communicative interaction and exchange. Her own attempts during research in Kenya to "do life histories" with two Okiek men, Simpole Mapelu and Kirutari Meitukut, illustrate some of the issues and processes involved. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

307 Luffin, Xavier

Language taboos in Kinubi: a comparison with Sudanese and Swahili cultures / by Xavier Luffin. - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2002), a. 57, n. 3, p. 356-367.

The Nubi constitute a small Muslim minority in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. Although their name comes from the Arabic denomination for Nubians, they are not Nubians, but the descendants of different populations - Bari, Kuku, Meru, Fodjulu - who originate from southern Sudan. They arrived in East Africa around 1900 as soldiers enlisted in the British troops. Their language, Kinubi, is an Arabic-based Creole, close to Juba Arabic, with numerous borrowings from both Swahili and English. This article analyses language taboos in Kinubi and compares these with similar language taboos in Arabic, especially dialectical Arabic as spoken in North Africa, Sudan and Chad, and in Swahili. The article is based on recordings made in Bombo, Uganda, in December 1999, and in Kibera and Mombasa, Kenya, from December 2000 until January 2001, and on conversations with Nubi informants in the same periods. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French and Italian. [ASC Leiden abstract]

308 Maupeu, Hervé

Mungiki et les élections : les mutations politiques d'un prophétisme kikuyu (Kenya) / Hervé Maupeu. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2002), no. 87, p. 117-137.

Au Kenya, chaque élection générale voit l'apparition de milices privées communément appelées "Jeshi" et fonctionnant au service d'un leader politique. Mungiki, mouvement religieux issu du prophétisme kikuyu et milice politique connue et crainte pour la violence de ses actions, est apparu sur la scène politique kenyane dans les années 1990. Il a su séduire les jeunes Kikuyu, en jouant notamment sur la mémoire de la révolte des Mau-mau et sur l'éthos du "vigilantisme". Cet article montre comment ses tentatives de s'imposer comme un acteur politique (populiste) autonome pour les élections de décembre 2002, dont il avait fait le cœur de son message prophétique, risquent en fait de consacrer son absorption par l'élite politique en place. Notes, réf. rés. en français et en anglais (p. 227-228). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

309 Maxon, Robert M.

Where did the trees go? : the wattle bark industry in western Kenya, 1932-1950 / by Robert M. Maxon. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2001), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 565-584.

With the support of the Kenya colonial State and an initially favourable response from peasant households in the Gusii highlands, large numbers of wattle trees were planted in the 1930s. Yet this post-Depression attempt to establish wattle bark as a cash crop in selected portions of western Kenya proved far from successful. Despite extensive planting of trees, the production of wattle bark had

not reached a significant level by the end of the 1940s. By the time (1943 and 1944) that quantities of bark should have been ready for stripping, little was actually put on the market. Despite the receptivity of peasant households to market forces, the campaign did little to significantly increase the incomes of targeted households. The study of this failed initiative suggests that the roots of rural underdevelopment in Africa are complex, involving, in this instance, the interaction of peasant households, the colonial State, and both local and international economic interests and forces, as well as internal divisions within the State. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

310 Ogot, Bethwell A.

The construction of Luo identity and history / Bethwell A. Ogot. - In: *African words, African voices : critical practices in oral history* / ed. by Luise White, Stephan F. Miescher, and David William Cohen. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press: (cop. 2001), p. 31-52.

The construction of Luo identity and history is a process in which many people, both African and non-African, have taken part. This has produced different discourses of knowledge through which different experts have constructed the Luo past in order to gain credibility for their versions of it. This has led to a struggle for control over voices and texts, initially among the popular historians and later between them and academic guild historians. Topics discussed by the author in his exploration of the nature of historical reality and its relation to historical method include the way in which historical traditions were preserved and transmitted amongst the Luo of Kenya, the contributions of professional social anthropologists such as E. Evans-Pritchard and Aidan Southall to Luo studies, the collection and publication of Luo historical traditions, the increasing use of history and traditions by the Luo themselves from the 1950s on in order to create identity, and the entry of professional academic historians into the field in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Problems which remain to be tackled include the need to define the relationship between popular productions of knowledge and those of the academic guild, and the relationship between the scholar and his or her audience. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

311 Orvis, Stephen

Kenyan civil society: bridging the urban-rural divide? / Stephen Orvis. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 247-268 : tab.

While African civil society seemed a beacon of hope for democracy in the early 1990s, by the end of the decade many scholars had come to view it as extremely

weak, lacking a domestic constituency and therefore any significant political or civic impact. Critics have been particularly concerned about urban-based 'democracy and governance' NGOs' limited influence on and connection with the rural majority of the citizenry. This article examines this question in Kenya, looking at four NGOs that have used civic education and paralegal programmes to establish a rural presence, viz. the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC), the Greenbelt Movement, the Meru Paralegal Community Project (MPC) and the Education Centre for Women in Democracy (ECWD). Based on a survey of participants carried out in 1999 and 2000, it concludes that although the programmes are relatively new, they have begun to have a measurable impact on citizen understanding of politics, and have given the NGOs a noticeable rural presence. They have done so, however, by relying on ethnic, clan, partisan and other 'non-civil' networks to build supporters. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

312 Resources

Resources, actors and policies : towards sustainable regional development in the highland-lowland system of Mount Kenya / chief ed. Francis F. Ojany ; guest ed. Ted Wachs, Urs Wiesmann. - Nairobi : Eastern and Southern Africa Geographical Journal, 1998. - [VI], 108 p. : ill. ; 30 cm. - (Eastern and Southern Africa geographical journal ; 8) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvatting.

This special issue deals with environmental dynamics and human impacts on natural resources; societal dynamics and the roles of different actors in resource use and management; and planning and policy perspectives to enhance sustainable regional development in the highland-lowland system of Mt. Kenya and the Upper Ewaso Ng'iro Basin, Kenya. Topics discussed include the role of a natural resource information system; exploring water availability, use and improved management of water; the sustainable use of land in a diverse environment; a highland-lowland system under transitional pressure; patterns of peasant livelihood strategies; governance and open access to common property; a regional approach to water supply planning; a multilevel approach for enhancing ecological sustainability; and principles of actor-centred resource management. Contributors: Cornelia Eggmann Betschart; Yvan Droz; Manuel Flury; Francis N. Gichuki; John K. Gikonyo; George K. King'oriah; Geoffrey Kironchi; Boniface P. Kiteme; Erwin Künzi; Hanspeter Liniger; Lindsay C. MacMillan; Francisca Maina; Joseph M. Mathuva; Isaac K. Mwangi; Elijah N. Ndegwa; Lewis Njeru; Samuel V. Obiero; Francis F. Ojany; Gudrun Schwilch; Beat Sottas; Urs Wiesmann;

313 Shitemi, Naomi L.

Pidginization : Sheng, the melting-pot of the Kenyan languages and an anti-Babel development / Naomi L. Shitemi. - In: *Kiswahili*: (2001), vol. 64, p. 1-16.

As a linguistic phenomenon Sheng (derived from SwaHili and ENGLISH), is fairly recent, having developed strongly over the last three decades in East Africa, especially in Kenya. It could even be described as still being in the pre-pidginization stage of development, from which it should proceed to being a full-blown Pidgin and then possibly a recognized Creole. So far it has rarely appeared in writing beyond a few words and phrases, but it is widely used in Kenyan radio and television comedies and is also being used in advertisements. A true representative of language development in a multilingual, diglossic society, it is a very perishable, mobile, variable slang, predominantly associated with an urban setting, principally Nairobi. The author argues that, although it is still too early to see what its destiny will be, it should not be dismissed too lightly as it is very much a part of society. She compares it to such earlier linguistic developments in Kenya as Ki-setla of the colonial period. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

314 Weatherspoon, Dave D.

The rise of supermarkets in Africa : implications for agrifood systems and the rural poor / Dave D. Weatherspoon and Thomas Reardon. - In: *Development Policy Review*: (2003), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 333-355 : tab.

The rise of supermarkets in Africa since the mid-1990s is transforming the food retail sector. Supermarkets have spread fast in Southern and Eastern Africa, already proliferating beyond middle-class big-city markets into smaller towns and poorer areas. Supplying supermarkets presents both potentially large opportunities and big challenges for producers. Supermarkets' procurement systems involve purchase consolidation, a shift to specialized wholesalers, and tough quality and safety standards. To meet these requirements, producers have to make investments and adopt new practices. This is hardest for small producers, who risk exclusion from dynamic urban markets increasingly dominated by supermarkets. There is thus an urgent need for development programmes and policies to assist them in adopting the new practices that these procurement systems demand. The paper focuses on South Africa and Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

315 Aw-Ndiaye, Eugénie Rokhaya

Rapports hommes-femmes: les crises en Afrique sont-elles des ferments du changement? / Eugénie Rokhaya Aw-Ndiaye. - In: *Hommes armés, femmes aguerries : rapports de genre en situations de conflit armé / textes réunis par Fenneke Reysoo*. - Genève [etc.] : IUED [etc.]: (2001), p. 27-41.

En situation de conflits, les femmes africaines sont souvent associées au symbole de la paix, de la réconciliation. Les souffrances spécifiques qui sont les leurs, leur rôle nourricier, liés à leur statut dans les sociétés africaines, expliquent cette image. Or, les femmes sont issues d'un environnement social, économique, politique qui, dans le cadre des sociétés patriarcales, modèle leur comportement. On attend de ces dernières qu'elles soient loyales envers leur mari, leur groupe. Mais les femmes subissent aussi, lors des crises, des violences spécifiques qui les ramènent encore plus brutalement à leur statut subordonné et à des rapports hommes-femmes violents dans la société. L'observation de la situation des femmes au Rwanda et au Congo (Brazzaville) dans trois sphères de fonctionnement des femmes (la sphère privée, la sphère communautaire et la sphère publique), montre que lorsque les armes ont été déposées, les femmes se heurtent à la violence domestique, structurelle. Pourtant, elles ont une vision de l'avenir fondée sur la réponse aux besoins pratiques amplifiés par la crise. Ainsi, leur vécu les amène à un autre rapport aux hommes et à la société, à un devenir citoyen souvent ignoré des experts du développement. Rés en français, en anglais (p. 236) et en espagnol (p. 244) [Résumé extrait de l'ouvrage, adapté]

316 Sidiropoulos, Elizabeth

Democratisation and militarisation in Rwanda : eight years after the genocide / Elizabeth Sidiropoulos. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 3, p. 77-87.

The political and military thinking of the Rwandan government is still informed by the 1994 genocide. Despite the strong trend toward democratization and openness in many civil matters, the military establishment continues to be regarded as critical for the survival and protection of the State and is not subject to the same levels of accountability, though this is perhaps not surprising given the threats emanating in particular from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). While the positive growth shown by the economy in recent years has contributed to the process of reform, poverty continues to be widespread.

Sustainable peace is also elusive. Rwanda is not at war in its own territory and the State has managed to create a base of legitimate State institutions. However, organized political opposition remains difficult and civil society is too weak to play an active role. Future peace and prosperity depend on a resolution of the regional dimension of the conflict and the removal of the military option (including the militarization of the civilian population) as the primary means of solving regional and domestic problems. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TANZANIA

317 Legacies

The legacies of Julius Nyerere : influences on development discourse and practice in Africa / ed. by David McDonald and Eunice Njeri Sahle. - Trenton, NJ : Africa World Press, 2002. - XIV, 145 p. ; 22 cm - Biogr. Julius Nyerere: p. VII-XI.. - Met bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 0-86543-881-1

The essays in this volume stem from a conference held at Queen's University, Canada, in February 2000. The purpose of the conference was to discuss Julius K. Nyerere's policies and philosophies and to reflect critically on his influences on development discourse and practice in Tanzania and Africa - good, bad and undecided. The first five chapters are based on panel presentations made at the conference: The politics of self-reliance: Julius Nyerere and the Asmara Declaration (Ngugi wa Thiong'o); Julius Nyerere and the theory and practice of (un)democratic socialism in Africa (John S. Saul); The challenge of development in Tanzania: the legacy of Julius Nyerere (Julius E. Nyang'oro); The ethical foundation of Julius Nyerere's legacy (Cranford Pratt); An economist's reflections on the legacy of Julius Nyerere (Gerry Helleiner). Chapter six is a transcription of the question and answer period that took place after the formal presentations and includes a summary analysis by Colin Leys. Chapters seven and eight are contributions from the editors of the volume: Eunice Njeri Sahle explores Nyerere's ideas on the role of education in Tanzania's development; David A. McDonald looks south to the new centre of political gravity on the continent - South Africa - and asks if the political leadership of that country is as 'inspiring' as Nyerere's was in Tanzania. An appendix reproduces the Introduction to Nyerere's 1968 book 'Uhuru na ujamaa: freedom and socialism', which describes Nyerere's vision of socialism.

318 Cameron, Greg

Zanzibar's turbulent transition / Greg Cameron. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 92, p. 313-330.

On 29 October 2000, 10 million voters in 231 constituencies cast their votes for 13 political parties throughout Tanzania. The election on the Tanzanian mainland was won by the CCM (Party of the Revolution) against a divided and weak opposition. In Zanzibar, on the other hand, the CCM faced a fierce challenge from the CUF (Civic United Front) as c. 450,000 people voted in 50 constituencies for the Union and Zanzibar presidents, and candidates for the Union and Zanzibar legislatures. The elections on Zanzibar were grossly mismanaged and deepened the growing political crisis in the United Republic of Tanzania. This paper contends that Zanzibar's contemporary crisis has its origins in CCM's post-1964 development project. The regime's lamentable economic performance, coupled with its pursuance of 'revolutionary' politics long into independent Zanzibar's political history, alienated a large segment of Zanzibari society from the leaders of the 1964 revolutionary coalition. The paper pays attention to the election campaigns of CCM and CUF and the outbreak of violence in the wake of the CCM victory. It analyses the recent accord between the CCM and the CUF, suggesting areas in which the accord could serve to regenerate organizational and political life on Zanzibar. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

319 Fair, Laura

"It's just no fun anymore": women's experiences of 'taarab' before and after the 1964 Zanzibar revolution / by Laura Fair. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 61-81.

'Taarab', a particular style of Swahili music noted for its distinctive sound and poetry, was the most popular form of musical entertainment in early 20th-century Zanzibar. This paper examines the historical transformations of 'taarab' music from World War II through the 1960s, with a particular emphasis on women's experiences of 'taarab' performance before and after the 1964 revolution. It explores the particularities of the production and consumption of 'taarab' in two distinct periods of the island's history, with the aim of unravelling what made it 'fun' in the earlier period and decidedly less so in the later period. The central argument of the paper is that the pleasures women derived from 'taarab' were located more in women's autonomous control of the varied social practices that were part of the total 'taarab' experience, than in the rhyme, metre, rhythm, sound or performance of the music itself. Following the 'socialist' revolution of

1964, the State took direct control of 'taarab' clubs and the production of 'taarab' music with the result that women lost control of the ability to shape 'taarab' as a social activity. The article is based on interviews conducted in Zanzibar between 1990 and 1992. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

320 Hirsch, Susan F.

The power of participation : language and gender in Tanzanian law reform campaigns / Susan F. Hirsch. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 51-75.

Donor-sponsored interactive, educational workshops are a popular format for providing information about law and gender to legal personnel and the general population. This paper explores the dynamics of power and participation in such development efforts by analysing linguistic interaction in a five-day training workshop on sexual assault and domestic violence held in March 1998 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and sponsored by the United States Information Service. Development efforts to educate about the law's role in transforming gender often focus on how people use language in relation to the law with the goal of reducing linguistic sexism in a variety of contexts associated with law. However, projects to alter how peoples use and interpret language are much more complicated than most of those involved imagine. Altering the dynamics of language and authority as a project of development routinely risks replicating or reintroducing unequal power relations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

321 Jennings, Michael

'We must run while others walk': popular participation and development crisis in Tanzania, 1961-9 / Michael Jennings. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 163-187 : fig., tab.

The early independence period in Tanzania was not simply an ante-chamber to the post-Arusha Declaration period of Ujamaa. The State undertook to incorporate, for the first time, the people of Tanzania in the formal development planning structures in an attempt to marry national developmental objectives to local needs. Self-help, or 'nationbuilding' as it was also known, was an attempt to bring consensus and dialogue to the planning process. The scale of self-help activity unleashed by its formal adoption as part of rural development policy caught the government by surprise, however, and raised fears over the level of control that local government in particular was able to exert over popular efforts in development. The gradual emergence of statism in Tanzania, in place by the end of the decade, was in large part the response of a panicking State, fearing an

imminent crisis in its power to direct development policy, and maintain command over scarce resources. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

322 Kelsall, Tim

Shop windows and smoke-filled rooms : governance and the re-politicisation of Tanzania / Tim Kelsall. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2002), vol. 40, no. 4, p. 597-619.

In the 1970s politics in Tanzania was substantially a bureaucratic affair. Since the 1980s, however, economic liberalization, multiparty democracy and governance reforms have on the one hand introduced measures conducive to building a legal-rational bureaucracy and a liberal civil society, and on the other accelerated political struggle for economic resources through personalized regional networks. Paraphrasing Emmanuel Terray, the first trend is described in this article as the manufacture of 'air-conditioned' politics, the second as the growth of 'veranda' politics. The article argues that donor reforms are not leading in a straight line to liberal governance, but neither is civil society simply being colonized by patrimonial networks. Rather, both 'air-conditioned' politics and 'veranda' politics are advancing simultaneously, inundating a previously bureaucratized political sphere. The dual character of this 're-politicization' makes the fate of governance reforms exceedingly difficult to predict. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

323 Kihore, Y.M.

The importance of Kiswahili medium of instruction in secondary school education in Tanzania / Y.M. Kihore. - In: *Kiswahili*: (2000), vol. 63, p. 39-46.

Although many languages are spoken in Tanzania, only two of them were adopted as official languages: English and Kiswahili. This bilingual stance was extended to the issue of the medium of instruction, by making both languages media of instruction at different levels of education. English was made the sole medium of instruction at secondary and tertiary levels of education, while Kiswahili was made the medium of instruction at the primary school level. Based on an examination of the Tanzanian educational system, this article first discusses the use of two media of instruction, before reviewing various matters relating to the use of a single medium of instruction in an educational system. The article focuses on secondary schools. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

324 Klinken, Rinus van

Operationalising local governance in Kilimanjaro / Rinus van Klinken. - In: *Development in Practice*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 71-82 : fig., tab.

Decentralization is a policy feature common to many African countries. Local governance is therefore gaining in relevance, though not yet in clarity. Based on the experience of a development project in Kilimanjaro, Tanzania, this article examines the case of local governance in practice, grounding this in a historical analysis and focusing on the relationship between local government and civil society. Through a phased process from experimentation through piloting to lobbying, the PAMOJA project ('pamoja' is Swahili for 'togetherness') develops interface mechanisms to structure local government-civil society relations at district level. Three actors are identified for the success of the project: the external agent as process facilitator, local champions as change agents, and strategic partners for the lobby component. A successful outcome would ultimately strengthen decentralization processes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

325 Koizumi, Mari

Nation, church and people: a development of the Christian revival movement in Tanzania / Koizumi, Mari. - In: *Journal of Asian and African Studies / Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA)*: (2002), no. 64, p. 193-216.

Although the Christian revival movement in Tanzania is not characterized by political action, it can influence the government's ruling system, which functions as a public power. In fact, the revival movement in the 1990s affected the policies of both the Church and the State. As the Tanzanian government regards the Christian revival movement and Pentecostal Christian activities as latent political opposition, it has strengthened its control over social organizations, especially religious organizations. On the other hand, as it lost followers to the revival movement, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania at first criticized the way in which revivalists interpreted the Bible. However, they later changed their policy by letting the Bahamoyo Declaration and Morogoro agreement embrace the movement. In order to understand the recent expansion of the Christian revival movement in the political context of Tanzania, this paper examines the historical development of the structures of the State and the Church and elucidates a revivalist's perspective towards social realities. Furthermore, in the course of examining the political influence of the revival movement, the paper analyses how the actions taken by ordinary citizens contribute to a political impact on the

State and the Church. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Japanese [Journal abstract, edited]

326 Larsen, Kjersti

Knowledge, astrology and the power of healing in Zanzibar / Kjersti Larsen. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2002), t. 72, fasc. 2, p. 175-186.

This paper explores Zanzibari understandings and practices of astrology. In popular milieus in Zanzibar Town, astrology and cosmology are associated with Islamic knowledge and constitute a form of Arabian scholarship that does not necessarily include formal education. Traces of Hindu influence can also be noted, although no explicit reference to it is ever made. Knowledge of sacred and non-human agency is considered to be of great value. The person having such knowledge is ascribed strength ('nguvu') and prestige, as well as the means to make a living, if not to attain economic wealth. Focusing on astrology, the author discusses the complexity implied by this knowledge by exploring how great religious traditions are understood and reinterpreted by local communities, and how collective representations are expressed through people's acts and experiences within their local communities. People use this knowledge to cope with life, to interpret events, to anticipate the future, to act in the world and to position themselves within social relationships; through such actions, their communities are constituted as true institutions of meaning. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

327 Maruo, Satoshi

Differentiation of subsistence farming patterns among the Haya banana growers in northwestern Tanzania / Satoshi Maruo. - In: *African Study Monographs*: (2002), vol. 23, no. 4, p. 147-175 : ill., graf., tab.

The Haya, densely settled in western Lake Victoria basin of Tanzania, have developed a unique banana-based farming system over the centuries. Their land use is characterized by intensively cared home gardens called 'kibanja', and open grassland, 'lewyā', where cattle grazed. Cattle manure has much contributed to the farming in 'kibanja'. Household survey data revealed current farming patterns that have differentiated since the independence of Tanganyika in 1961. 'Lewya' has also become important as major bitter cassava field ('musiri') due to increased land pressure, decline of cattle husbandry, and decline in soil fertility. At the same time, the penetration of the cash economy has given market value to bananas, the Haya staple crop. Consequently, many households became 'musiri'-dependent while some specialized in 'kibanja'

farming. Despite increased cultivation on 'lewyá', the prime importance of 'kibanja' continues due to the Haya preference for banana. 'Lewya' has served as buffer against various internal and external impacts, providing options for individual households. Thus a social differentiation process took place in the context of rural dynamics which are deeply rooted in the Haya's recognition of the environment. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

328 Pietilä, Tuulikki

Drinking mothers feeding children : market women and gender politics in Kilimanjaro, Tanzania / Tuulikki Pietilä. - In: *Alcohol in Africa: mixing business, pleasure, and politics* / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 197-212.

This chapter, which is based on the author's fieldwork carried out in 1994-1995, focuses on changing gender patterns among the Chagga people of Kilimanjaro, Tanzania. Regardless of the long history of Chagga women's marketing, controversial attitudes surround markets and market women in Kilimanjaro in the 1990s. Women emphasize their importance in social reproduction through their constant talk about motherhood and feeding as well as through their pride in being able to buy their own drinks. Beer, meat, sex and bars are the central notions for which market women are criticized. They denote male patterns of consumption and relating and are thus apt images for gender reversal. Rather than irresponsible mothers, these discourses reveal the fear of women becoming ever more pivotal in Chagga public life. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

329 Pradines, Stéphane

L'art de la guerre chez les Swahili: les premiers forts d'Afrique orientale / Stéphane Pradines. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2002), t. 72, fasc. 2, p. 71-87 : ill., krt.

Cet article a pour objectif de présenter les plus anciens exemples de forts swahili connus, ceux de Kilwa et de Pemba en Tanzanie. Ces édifices, emblématiques de pouvoirs locaux en un temps donné, servaient à la fois de siège du pouvoir et de protection des intérêts commerciaux. Chez les Swahili, les guerres et les conflits étaient très localisés et souvent liés à des contestations de monopoles commerciaux entre cités-États. Le style architectural de leurs ouvrages militaires met en évidence l'influence de populations venues d'Arabie, de Perse et d'Inde. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

330 Racine-Issa, Odile

Légendes du pays de Kae, Zanzibar / Odile Racine-Issa. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2002), t. 72, fasc. 2, p. 153-173.

Les légendes de Majipeponi et de Mnyali Mungu, recueillies à Kae, au sud de l'île de Zanzibar, permettent de mieux comprendre le culte des 'mizimu' ou culte des ancêtres, reflet d'une religion paysanne traditionnelle qui ne s'exprime plus de nos jours que par des rituels dissociés les uns des autres: visites aux bosquets sacrés, initiations au culte des esprits et célébration du nouvel an ou 'mwaka'. Bien que méprisée par les citadins qui préfèrent valoriser leur appartenance à l'islam, la culture issue de cette religion continue d'être à la base de toutes les règles permettant à un individu de se situer dans la société swahili. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

331 Rubanza, Y.I.

The linguistic creativity of Haya personal names / Y.I. Rubanza. - In: *Kiswahili*: (2000), vol. 63, p. 11-22.

Based on research conducted in Bukoba District (Tanzania), this article explores the linguistic creativity used in Haya personal names. The article first sets out the goals of the study and outlines the methods used in collecting the data. It then analyses the linguistic creativity observed in names and naming processes in Haya. The article finally compares the naming practices of the Yoruba and the Haya. Although these two societies are neither geographically related nor share any established historical relationships, they still show comparable methods used in personal naming. Such parallelism cannot be explained in certain terms, although current linguistic theory maintains that there are grammatical principles and tendencies shared by all human languages. Nevertheless, the author cannot emphatically confirm this idea, because the study was limited to one language and the result, therefore, must not be overgeneralized. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

332 Wanitzek, Ulrike

The power of language in the discourse on women's rights : some examples from Tanzania / Ulrike Wanitzek. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 3-19.

As a medium of communication, language expresses hidden notions of power, although at a superficial level the ideas and meanings contained in ordinary words are often assumed to be universally accepted by those who speak the language. The notion of legal language as a medium of social power contributes

to an understanding of the ways in which gender struggles are conducted within the context of litigation and has important implications for women's access to justice. Cases from Tanzania demonstrate how the language structure in the courtroom can exert a power of its own and how legal language reflects and reinforces male dominance over women and, more generally, gender bias. Language and language use ought therefore to be part of the ongoing research of living-law scholars on customary law. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

333 Willis, Justin

For women and children : an economic history of brewing among the Nyakyusa of southwestern Tanzania / Justin Willis. - In: *Alcohol in Africa: mixing business, pleasure, and politics* / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 55-73.

The author affords readers a century-long timeline tracing locally brewed beer's utilization within a gift economy of male elders in southern Tanzania through to its current commodification. Research was carried out among the Nyakyusa in the Rungwe and Kyela districts of southwestern Tanzania. The author examines the benefits derived by women from brewing, setting brewing in the context of changes in the systems of State authority, brewing techniques, and conflicts over the use of household resources. He concludes that brewing beer has become a vital source of cash income for rural and urban Nyakyusa women over the last 60 years. Brewing, however, has hardly been the easy ride to women's financial independence suggested by some literature. Men's control over land, over other productive resources, and over the structures of State, local and village government has created a situation in which women earn through brewing the steady trickle of money a household needs, while men control the larger sums. But brewing for sale has given Nyakyusa women power in one key area of investment: women use their brewing earnings to care for and educate their children, especially their sons, investing in them in a way that would not otherwise be possible. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

UGANDA

334 Karlström, Mikael

On the aesthetics and dialogics of power in the postcolony / Mikael Karlström. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 1, p. 57-76.

Achille Mbembe's 'Provisional notes on the postcolony' (1992) has become a canonical contribution to the literature on postcolonial African politics, yet the piece has also proved difficult to digest and build upon. This article focuses on Mbembe's thesis that postcolonial rulers and subjects share an 'aesthetics of power', involving ceremonialism and an emphasis on bodily functions and metaphors. It attempts to disentangle Mbembe's insights into such political dispositions from the State-centrism and radical pessimism of his account by examining its analytical indeterminacies and critically re-evaluating his theoretical deployment of Bakhtin. It then develops an alternative Bakhtinian approach to Mbembe's problematic through an analysis of the public staging of political relations in Buganda (Uganda). The standardized ceremony staged by local communities in Buganda to welcome visiting dignitaries - a ceremonial form here designated 'political hospitality' - projects and enacts legitimate relations of reciprocity and communication between rulers and subjects through performative prestation and the giving and eating of food. It thus lends itself to political ceremonialism and the elaboration of corporeal political metaphors without entailing the pathologies that Mbembe (mis)identifies as intrinsic to such dispositions and discourses. The distorted magnification of this ceremonial pattern by the national State does contribute to the State-society impasse that preoccupies Mbembe. Yet, contrary to Mbembe's bleak vision, such local idioms also provide some grounds for cautious optimism regarding the postcolonial African political predicament. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

335 Carter, Isabel

Facilitating change: the role of animators / Isabel Carter. - In: *Development in Practice*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 83-89.

Based upon participatory research carried out with 75 groups of farmers in Uganda and Ghana, this paper looks at the potential role of animators within farmer groups. 'Animators' are individuals who are often involved in the creation of groups, and are among the first to try out new ideas. Their role appears to be a key catalyst in facilitating the flow of new ideas and information. In addition, the mutual trust established among members of successful farmer groups engenders an openness to innovation and to experimentation with new techniques, allowing for a multiplier effect to develop beyond that of simple farmer-to-farmer sharing of information. Supporting animators through interventions that do not seek to disturb group dynamics or draw attention to their role within a group could prove to be an effective way of encouraging pro-development change. Any form of support that is directly focused on animators may change group dynamics and

may result in the loss of what is, in essence, genuine participation in agricultural development. Support should therefore be aimed at the group as a whole. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

336 Luffin, Xavier

Language taboos in Kinubi: a comparison with Sudanese and Swahili cultures / by Xavier Luffin. - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2002), a. 57, n. 3, p. 356-367.

The Nubi constitute a small Muslim minority in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. Although their name comes from the Arabic denomination for Nubians, they are not Nubians, but the descendants of different populations - Bari, Kuku, Meru, Fodjulu - who originate from southern Sudan. They arrived in East Africa around 1900 as soldiers enlisted in the British troops. Their language, Kinubi, is an Arabic-based Creole, close to Juba Arabic, with numerous borrowings from both Swahili and English. This article analyses language taboos in Kinubi and compares these with similar language taboos in Arabic, especially dialectal Arabic as spoken in North Africa, Sudan and Chad, and in Swahili. The article is based on recordings made in Bombo, Uganda, in December 1999, and in Kibera and Mombasa, Kenya, from December 2000 until January 2001, and on conversations with Nubi informants in the same periods. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French and Italian. [ASC Leiden abstract]

337 Behrend, Heike

Salvation and terror in western Uganda: the Movement for the Restoration of the Ten Commandments of God / by Heike Behrend. - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2001), année 47, suppl., p. 77-96.

This contribution gives a preliminary view of the Movement for the Restoration of the Ten Commandments of God (MRTCG) in western Uganda, which achieved a dubious fame in the international mass media, when on 17 March 2000 about 500 members, most of them women and children, perished in their main church in Kanungu. When more and more graves with followers were found, what had at first seemed to be a mass suicide was suspected of being a mass murder as well. The paper positions the MRTCG as a continuation of precolonial and colonial 'traditions of renewal', as part of a global network of apocalyptic movements and in the context of a situation of 'internal terror'. In addition, it describes the MRTCG's regime of dominance and disciplinary technology, since these furthered a process of distancing between leaders and followers that may

have been a precondition for the mass murder. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, French and Dutch. [Journal abstract]

338 Deininger, Klaus

Growth and poverty reduction in Uganda, 1999-2000 : panel data evidence / Klaus Deininger and John Okidi. - In: *Development Policy Review*: (2003), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 481-509 : graf., tab.

To explore factors underlying growth and poverty reduction in Africa while overcoming some of the limitations of cross-country analysis, this article uses micro-level survey and panel-data evidence from Uganda spanning 1992-2000. The high elasticity of both income growth and poverty reduction with respect to agricultural output (coffee) prices confirms the benefits from Uganda's decisive liberalization of output markets. It also suggests the importance of product diversification to protect the poor against price shocks and the potential of cotton-market improvements in tackling persistent poverty in the north. The importance of improving access to basic education and health care emerges more clearly than in cross-country analysis, but benefits depend on complementary investments in electricity and other infrastructure, and reductions in civil strife. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

339 Goetz, Anne Marie

No shortcuts to power: constraints on women's political effectiveness in Uganda / Anne Marie Goetz. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2002), vol. 40, no. 4, p. 549-575.

Numbers of women in public representative office have increased dramatically in Uganda since the introduction of the National Resistance Movement's 'no party' system, because affirmative action measures have been taken to reserve seats for them in Parliament and local government. This article offers an assessment of the impact of these measures on women's political effectiveness, examining how far women in Parliament have been able to advance gender equity concerns in key new legislation. The article suggests that the political value of specially created new seats has been eroded by their exploitation as currency for the NRM's patronage system, undermining women's effectiveness as representatives of women's interests once in office. This is because the gatekeepers of access to reserved political space are not the women's movement, or even women voters, but NRM elites. The women's movement in Uganda, though a beneficiary of the NRM's patronage, has become increasingly critical of the deepening authoritarianism of the NRM, pointing out that the lack of

internal democracy in the Movement accounts for its failure to follow constitutional commitments to gender equity through to changes in key new pieces of legislation affecting women's rights. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

340 Kabumbuli, Robert

Heifer-in-Trust schemes: the Uganda experience / Robert Kabumbuli and Jim Phelan. - In: *Development in Practice*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 103-110.

This paper, based on research among benefiting and nonbenefiting farm households carried out in 1998 Uganda's Mpigi district, analyses the Heifer-in-Trust scheme. The project was targeted to women farmers and 72 percent of the respondents were female. The paper reviews the background of the Heifer-in-Trust scheme in Uganda, briefly describing the country's livestock and dairy sector within which the scheme operates; it examines the strengths of the scheme; outlines the benefits of the scheme for participating farmers and their local communities; details the problems farmers encountered in participating in the scheme; and draws conclusions concerning the impact of the scheme in the district examined. It appears that, although the scheme is intended to alleviate the nutrition and income deficiencies of the poorest rural farmers through dairy production, the actual beneficiaries tend to be the less poor because of the expenses involved. On the other hand, those who did benefit from the scheme, though better off from the start, were found to be very active and enthusiastic. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

341 Khadiagala, Lynn S.

Justice and power in the adjudication of women's property rights in Uganda / Lynn S. Khadiagala. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 101-121.

This article challenges the notion that women who derive their primary rights from land are unable to use the legal system to assert or protect their property rights. Drawing on fieldwork conducted in southern Uganda, the author suggests that female legal consciousness and legal strategies cannot be sufficiently explained by a paradigm of male hegemony and female dependence. Instead, Kiga women in Kabale District construct land claims around an ethos of justice entailing a quid pro quo between rights and responsibilities. Drawing on the value of their agricultural labour to the household economy, reinforced by the labour intensity of farming in Kabale, women transform property disputes into claims to the basic elements of citizenship, including membership, participation, and universal norms of justice. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

342 Kodesh, Neil

Renovating tradition: the discourse of succession in colonial Buganda / by Neil Kodesh. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2001), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 511-541.

This article examines the opposition between colonial invention and deeply rooted cultural tradition in the formative period of colonial rule in Buganda (Uganda). In the early colonial period, the spread of Protestant Christianity provided a way for Buganda's new leaders both to secure their status and increase the kingdom's territory. Christianity, however, spread in Buganda not just as a text of beliefs, but appeared in the clothes one wore, the types of food eaten at royal feasts, and the kinds of materials used to build a house or church. Changes in Ganda dress, eating habits, architecture, and royal ceremonies therefore revealed how Baganda living in the capital, Mengo, incorporated Christianity into their lives and, in the process, spread the religion into outlying districts. Rather than representing a radical shift in Ganda political and social discourse. however, these changes represented the outcome of the leading Christian chiefs' creative renovation of Ganda tradition. In their efforts to make Buganda modern by making Christianity traditional, the Ganda chiefs drew on a rich set of discursive practices whose roots lay deep in the history of Ganda social and political thought. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

343 Niamir-Fuller, Maryam

Conflict management and mobility among pastoralists in Karamoja, Uganda / Maryam Niamir-Fuller. - In: *Conflict and cooperation in participatory natural resource management* / ed. by Roger Jeffery and Bhaskar Vira. - New York : Palgrave: (2001), p. 19-38.

Karamoja is located in the northeastern corner of Uganda. The production system of the people living in this area varies with the ecology, but in general they are agropastoralists. The author details the dynamics of conflicts over land, mobility and people's access rights to natural resources in Karamoja. She traces the trends of increasing poverty, proliferation of guns, and erosion and fragmentation of the authority of traditional elders. Ethnic conflicts are now sharper than ever because of privately motivated raids. In considering the sources of conflicts in Karamoja, and traditional and emerging conflict management mechanisms, the author discusses whether these mechanisms provide design principles on how to define a 'community' for natural resource management and how social capital can be reinforced. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

344 Tanzarn, Nite Baza

Liquid gold of a lost kingdom : the rise of 'waragi' production in Kibaale District, Uganda / Nite Baza Tanzarn. - In: *Alcohol in Africa: mixing business, pleasure, and politics* / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 75-91.

Kibaale District is one of the most impoverished districts within Uganda. The author tells the story of how the people of the area, which has had an illustrious history as an integral part of Bunyoro, Uganda's ancient kingdom, have regained a measure of economic viability by establishing a new export commodity that enjoys seemingly unlimited demand. A development success story - or is it? While there is no doubt that banana beer and its distilled variant, 'waragi', represent a vital economic enterprise to the people of Kibaale, there are drawbacks. Social costs have ensued in the form of alcoholism and gender conflict over export earnings. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

345 Tripp, Aili Mari

Women's mobilization in Uganda: nonracial ideologies in European-African-Asian encounters, 1945-1962 / by Aili Mari Tripp. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2001), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 543-564.

The current women's movement in Uganda is one of the most politically powerful social movements in Africa today. Some of the reasons for this lie in the earlier efforts at women's mobilization in the 1950s and 1960s. This article examines women's mobilization in Uganda from 1945 to 1962, in particular interactions between African, British and Asian women who sought to advance the status of women. It shows that racist ideologies were actively challenged by women's mobilization across racial lines in ways that were less evident in men's associations at the time. Women's organizations prided themselves on their efforts to minimize the importance of religion, race, ethnicity and political affiliation so that these would not stand in the way of their efforts to form a pressure group. The Uganda Council of Women (UCW) exemplifies this trend. One reason these interracial linkages were formed in ways less evident in other parts of Africa was the fact that a group of African women leaders had comparable education to the European women in Uganda at the time. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

346 Williamson, Tim

Is there a place for virtual poverty funds in pro-poor public spending reform? : lessons from Uganda's PAF / Tim Williamson and Sudharshan Canagarajah. - In: *Development Policy Review*: (2003), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 449-480 : fig., graf., tab.

Various developing countries with weak public expenditure management systems are establishing virtual poverty funds (VPFs), drawing on the experience of Uganda's Poverty Action Fund. As a mechanism for tagging and tracking the performance of specific poverty-reducing expenditures in the budget, a VPF can be useful. However, this article argues that such devices should be treated from the outset as transitional, and as part of wider processes of strengthening public expenditure management; otherwise, they can seriously distort public expenditure allocations and management systems, potentially undermining growth. Emphasis needs to be placed on identifying the right balance of expenditures in the entire budget; improving the effectiveness and efficiency of existing allocations; and developing better public-sector policies for promoting pro-poor private sector growth. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

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347 Booysen, F. Le R.

Poverty and health in Southern Africa : evidence from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) / F. Le R. Booysen. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 2, p. 391-415 : graf., tab.

Inequalities in health are a major obstacle to economic development. In this paper, using data taken from Demographic and Health Surveys of various countries in Southern Africa (South Africa, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), the author looks at such criteria as delivery attendance, contraceptive use, and knowledge about HIV/AIDs in an attempt to assess the relationship between poverty and health. The measurement chosen is the asset index devised by Filmer and Pritchett in 1998. Determined attempts will have to be made to address such matters as HIV/AIDs and proper family planning facilities, if countries in Southern Africa are going to navigate the demographic transition successfully and escape the poverty trap. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

348 Breytenbach, Willie

Democracy in the SADC region : a comparative overview / Willie Breytenbach. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 87-102 : fig., tab.

The purpose of this overview is to compare the state of democracy among SADC States. This is a region where electoral democracies have increased significantly since 1989, but regular elections are necessary, not sufficient, to consolidate democracy. Socioeconomic conditions as well as levels of freedom may be the missing links in this regard. Per capita incomes and human development indexes are combined to constitute an appropriate socioeconomic development axis (quantified, then ranked) which is then juxtaposed with institutional criteria (autocracy, electoral democracy and consolidation zone), and then ranked according to surveys on political rights and civil liberties, constituting the liberty index (these measurements are ranked relatively). Factors such as electoral systems and deeply divided versus homogeneous societies are also taken account of. This makes for a model of development and democracy in the region with Mauritius at the most consolidated end, and the Democratic Republic Congo (DRC) the furthest away. This methodology can be repeated regularly, indicating comparative trends within the region, over periods of time. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

349 Du Pisanie, J.A.

Competition versus co-operation : the case of SADC's regional development corridors / J.A. Du Pisanie. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 2, p. 310-333 : krt., tab.

In some cases not competition but voluntary cooperation may lead to greater economic welfare in a region. The author considers this possibility in conjunction with the regional development corridors (RDCs) which can be identified within the Southern African Development Community (SADC). These RDCs are a subset of Spatial Development Initiatives (SDIs). Although these SDIs may be internal most of them straddle borders and link regions of one country with those of others. Although not all SDIs are development corridors, the two terms are often used interchangeably. Their origin lay in the transport corridors from inland countries to ports outside the Republic of South Africa during apartheid. A Department of Trade and Industry report mentions seventeen such SDIs in all in 2000. Eight of these involve South Africa directly in cross-border operations. So far the author concludes that the process of corridor forming is not complete but that, if the goal is to enhance the global competitiveness of SADC, this should occur soon. While competition between corridors is required to achieve these goals, cooperation

between the different transport modes in different sectors is essential. Therefore the decision to transfer the management of RDCs to provincial governments is a wrong move, causing too much fragmentation. Overall management should be handed to a single team, appointed by terms of an international agreement giving all managers a stake in the RDC. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

350 Goredema, Charles

Towards effective control of money laundering in southern Africa: some practical dilemmas / Charles Goredema and Fazila Montsi. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol.11, no. 1, p. 5-15 : tab.

Money laundering, as both a manifestation and a facilitator of organized crime, has attracted increasing interest since the late 1980s. The resolve to control it has yielded a number of initiatives in many parts of the world. The formation of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering in 1989 is a prominent example. In its wake, countries in eastern and southern Africa founded the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) in 1999. Members of the group have pledged to adopt and implement measures against money laundering. This article explores the practical implications of implementing such measures in southern Africa against the background of certain challenges and realities. It is based on a survey of the southern African members of the ESAAMLG - Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, the Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

351 Kututwa, Noel

The practical value of legislation in combating organised crime: a southern African perspective / Noel Kututwa and Constance Kunaka. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 17-24.

Criminals have expanded their networks beyond national boundaries in order to maximize the returns on their illegal activities. This expansion has made it very difficult for weak national law enforcement agencies to control or investigate the resulting crimes. Legislation as a deterrent is only effective if it is regionally accepted and if it is actively enforced. The absence of such legislation has detrimental social, political and economic consequences. States affected by corruption become targets for drug traffickers, money launderers and organizations that encourage lawlessness. In the process, the rule of law and the democratic process are undermined. The recently adopted SADC Protocol Against Corruption is an indication that the political will to fight corruption is

growing. The next step is for national parliaments to incorporate the protocol into national laws. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

352 Linnell, Richard

Business and government in Southern Africa : old tensions or new beginnings? / Richard Linnell. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2001), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 71-79.

The end of colonialism in Southern Africa spelled the end of close linkages between governments and businesses. Emerging leaders thrown up by struggles for independence had often been steeped in socialist theories and mistrusted existing businesses as part of the old order. This idea was only reinforced by the growth of corruption which has accompanied the rise of indigenous business, underpinning the idea that business is exploitative. In this short paper the author traces the development of business in various Southern African countries, each with a slightly different colonial background. His case studies are taken from Angola (Lusophone), Botswana (Anglophone), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Francophone), Zimbabwe (Anglophone), and South Africa. His conclusion is that the whole region is in a parlous condition, not least because of prevailing corruption among politicians who tend to see businesses as a means to enrich themselves. Perhaps the most hopeful situation is that of South Africa where, despite the strains, the business community is generally prepared to accept government policy to encourage business as sound. Botswana, although suffering from too much protectionism, is making quite a success story of the development of its newly discovered diamond-mining sector. Angola can rely on some protection to ensure the free flow of its oil to the American market, but too many foreign businesses have no real stake there and therefore no particular interest in the long-term fate of the country. Zimbabwe and the Congo are just plunging from bad to worse as the result of corrupt political regimes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

353 Marks, Monique

Organising the blues : police labour relations in southern Africa / Monique Marks. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 51-61.

While all governments in the southern African region acknowledge the importance of the work of police officers, they seldom take a close look at their working conditions and the nature of police labour. While the situations in Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho and Swaziland are different there are commonalities: police management has not changed significantly and neither has

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police legislation. Key concerns of the officers in the region centre on service conditions and wages. Communicating these concerns to the State is made difficult by the less than democratic approach taken by governments professing to favour democratization. A more democratic workplace for the police is of benefit to the broader community and is a crucial point to bear in mind when attempting to develop community-oriented professional policing. This paper, which is derived from a report commissioned by the South African Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) in 2000, explores the legislative framework governing police labour relations in the region, the grievances of police officers, collective bargaining arrangements, unions and associations, and the impact of South African police labour relations on police labour relations in the region. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

354 Thurlow, J.

The impact of the EU-SA Free Trade Agreement on selected COMESA countries / J. Thurlow and Merle Holden. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 2, p. 287-309 : tab.

The recent trade agreement between the European Union and South Africa has caused ripples of concern among the countries of COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa). There are fears that although many COMESA countries have preferential access to both markets for certain products, the margin of preference may be reduced. The authors tackle the problem of trying to assess the risk econometrically using the partial equilibrium model developed by Francois and Hall (1997). Their findings show that, even under a worst-case scenario, the impact of the treaty on COMESA is likely to be limited, particularly for its exports to the European Union. They were very satisfied with the use of the partial equilibrium model. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstracts]

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GENERAL

355 Burns, James

John Wayne on the Zambezi: cinema, empire, and the American Western in British Central Africa / by James Burns. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 103-117.

Since the First World War, mine-owners in British Central Africa (present-day Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi) had organized film screenings to lure workers to

their compounds. American Westerns (referred to locally as 'cowboy' movies) became the most popular films and were so widely shown that, by the end of the Second World War, for many African moviegoers the 'cowboy' and the cinema had become synonymous. Official acceptance of the cowboy film came into question after the Second World War, as white observers began worrying that these films posed a danger to public order. Many educated Africans echoed these fears, and began lobbying the government to ban the showing of Westerns. A vigorous debate ensued about the influence of cowboy movies on Africans, which culminated in the appointment of a federal committee in 1959 to investigate the influence of the cinema, and in particular American Westerns, on African audiences, and to consider whether film censorship in the Federation should be based on nonracial principles. As this debate raged over their heads, African audiences continued to frequent cowboy pictures, resisting all efforts to manipulate their tastes. The Western remains popular in the region today. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MALAWI

356 Dijk, Rijk van

Modernity's limits: Pentecostalism and the moral rejection of alcohol in Malawi / Rijk van Dijk. - In: *Alcohol in Africa: mixing business, pleasure, and politics* / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 249-264.

In the mid-1970s, teenagers and secondary school and university students suddenly took to the streets of Malawi's main urban areas to proclaim a moral reordering of society based on Christian fundamentalist notions. A whole array of Pentecostal groups emerged. The striking feature of this born-again charismatic Pentecostalism is its rigid insistence on a strict moral ideology and a denunciation of alcohol. The author investigates the rejection of alcohol in Malawi's Pentecostal moral order from two perspectives: first, against the backdrop of developments in Malawi's Independent Christianity movement, and, second, in relation to the modernist debate that this type of Pentecostalism represents. The author concludes that the rejection of the use of alcohol by the born-again preachers coincides with a deeper generational conflict. This has had ramifications since it emerged in the context of the Banda regime that relied on gerontocratic power structures. Against this background one can argue that the debate about alcohol was, and still is, a modernist one, a discourse that allows for the moral rejection of things and structures emerging from the impure and threatening 'past'. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

357 Donge, Jan Kees van

The fate of an African 'chaebol': Malawi's Press Corporation after democratisation / Jan Kees van Donge. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2002), vol. 40, no. 4, p. 651-681 : graf., tab.

Press Corporation, a large diversified Malawian company, was the personal property of Kamuzu Banda who ruled Malawi as a dictator for thirty years from independence in 1964. The history of Press is analysed in order to generate insights into the relationship between politics and economics in Africa. Comparative references are made to the experience of East Asian countries, as there are important similarities between their development paths and that of Malawi under Banda. The activities of Press Corporation were, in general, similar to parastatal companies elsewhere in Africa but, unlike the latter, Press was profitable and viable as a commercial entity. This challenges the idea that there is a compelling logic in African patrimonialist politics which necessitates parasitism on the economy. The experience of Press points to the value of such large multisectoral companies, as they can mobilize scarce local savings and channel them as venture capital into areas where investment has large external benefits, while the discipline of the profit and loss account in the company is not lost. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

358 Englund, Harri

Christian independency and global membership : Pentecostal extraversions in Malawi / by Harri Englund. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 83-111 : tab.

Recent scholarship on Pentecostalism in Africa has debated issues of transnationalism, globalization and localization. Building on J.-F. Bayart's (1993 and 2000) notion of extraversion, this scholarship has highlighted Pentecostals' far-flung networks as resources in the growth and consolidation of particular movements and leaders. The present article examines strategies of extraversion among independent Pentecostal churches. The aim is less to assess the historical validity of claims to independency than to account for its appeal as a popular idiom. The findings from fieldwork in a township in Malawi show that half of the Pentecostal churches there regard themselves as 'independent'. Although claims to independency arise from betrayals of the Pentecostal promise of radical equality in the Holy Spirit, independency does sustain Pentecostals' desire for membership in a global community of believers. Pentecostal independency thus provides a perspective on African engagements with the apparent marginalization of the subcontinent in the contemporary world. Two contrasting

cases of Pentecostal independency reveal similar aspirations and point out the need to appreciate the religious forms of extraversion. Crucial to Pentecostal extraversions are believers' attempts to subject themselves to a spiritually justified hierarchy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

359 Kelly, Max

Land husbandry for sustainable agricultural development in a subsistence farming area of Malawi : farmer adoption of introduced techniques / Max Kelly. - In: *Conflict and cooperation in participatory natural resource management* / ed. by Roger Jeffery and Bhaskar Vira. - New York : Palgrave: (2001), p. 75-95 : tab.

Until recently, the promotion of soil conservation has been based on the 'transfer of technology'. The failures of this top-down approach have led to a demand for alternative approaches to development projects. This is especially important in subsistence farming communities. The basis of the alternative paradigm is a holistic model of development that incorporates social, cultural and environmental concerns as well as economic factors. Central to this paradigm: the participation of the farmers in the development process; acknowledging local knowledge and local institutions; and using a 'bottom-up' approach. The author examines these new approaches with reference to soil conservation and land husbandry using research on the Promotion of Soil Conservation and Rural Production Project (Proscarp) in Malawi. The author uses the adoption of techniques introduced by the project as a base to explore where the project is succeeding or failing, looking at the farming communities and the agricultural systems in operation. In conclusion, he discusses the changing approaches to development typified by the Proscarp project and assesses the reactions to this by the farmers in both their opinions and actions. [ASC Leiden abstract]

360 Rose, Laurel L.

Women's strategies for customary land access in Swaziland and Malawi : a comparative study / Laurel L. Rose. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 123-149.

In most African countries, the land-access and use rights of rural populations have been undergoing considerable changes in recent years, primarily due to informal developments in customary land law at the village level and formal legislative changes in land law at the national level. This paper compares the informal developmentss, as concerns women's land access, that are occurring in one village of the patrilineal Swazi of Swaziland, with those occurring in one village of the matrilineal Chewa of Malawi. In particular, it focuses on two case

studies in which a Swazi woman and a Chewa woman resorted to strategies of manipulation, challenge, or change in order to acquire land. It argues that Swazi and Chewa women are similarly confronting evolving systems of customary land access, although individual women in each society are creatively responding to the rules of land access, according to personal and contextual factors. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

361 Schafer, Loveness H.

True survivors : East African refugee women / Loveness H. Schafer. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 29-48.

Based on her experiences working with the UNHCR in Malawi, the author explains the process asylum seekers from Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Somalia went through when they applied for asylum in Malawi between 1997 and 1999. She describes how international conventions concerning refugees were carried out in practice, paying particular attention to points in the process where women refugees confronted certain hardships. More specifically, she explores the ways in which gender-based violence, rape, and other harms particularly committed against women were dealt with in the processing of asylum applications in Malawi. She argues that both international conventions and individual host countries should revamp laws and mechanisms for admitting refugees to more adequately address the problem of gender-based violence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

362 Semu, Linda

Kamuzu's 'mbumba' : Malawi women's embeddedness to culture in the face of international political pressure and internal legal change / Linda Semu. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 77-99 : tab.

Precolonial gender roles and historical processes in Malawi in the colonial and postcolonial period have resulted in a fluidity with which the concept of culture is used. Under Kamuzu Banda's rule, the State appropriated the 'mbumba' culture (the concept of the Chewa woman as a dependent of her brother and her maternal uncle) to create a mass-based political organization, and yet did not give women real power. Since the transition to liberal democracy in 1993-1994, the Malawi government has shown a willingness to preach gender equality by adopting a nondiscrimination clause in its constitution and undertaking legal reform and policy initiatives; however, the political will to act is not in evidence. Women have resisted the cultural opposition to their empowerment by utilizing their matrilineal role as kingmakers and adopting arguments consistent with

traditional participatory decisionmaking processes to push for changes in their favour, albeit with little effect. Currently, civil society seems the most viable option for speeding up women's participation in the political process and the legal sphere. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

MOZAMBIQUE

363 Lopes Cordeiro, José Manuel

Origine et développement du processus d'électrification dans les colonies portugaises de l'Angola et du Mozambique / par José Manuel Lopes Cordeiro. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 334/335, p. 415-438 : graf., tab.

L'Afrique dispose d'un potentiel hydroélectrique bien supérieur à celui des autres continents. En Angola et au Mozambique, le problème énergétique a initialement été résolu par le recours à l'énergie thermique. Après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, le Portugal parie sur le développement de ses colonies et opte pour l'énergie d'origine hydraulique, sans toutefois s'appuyer initialement sur une analyse économique et financière approfondie de la rentabilité pour arbitrer entre production thermique et hydraulique. La politique coloniale portugaise dans la période de l'État Nouveau (1933-1974) voit une augmentation significative de l'investissement public pour le développement d'infrastructures. Cet article examine les différents aspects de cette politique dans le contexte spécifique des territoires coloniaux particuliers. Le schéma de développement est appuyé sur des "axes" ou des "pôles" moteurs. L'option est celle de l'énergie hydroélectrique. L'aménagement des grands bassins hydrographiques, dans une exploitation intégrale, sert aussi des objectifs d'irrigation et de développement agricole et industriel. Dans les dernières années du régime, l'État, succédant à des entreprises concessionnaires, prend en charge les grands équipements. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

364 Beach, David

As origens de Moçambique e Zimbabwe: Paiva de Andrada, a Companhia de Moçambique e a diplomacia africana, 1881-91 / por David Beach. - In: *Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos*: (1995/99), no. 18/22, p. 29-91 : krt.

The strong economic, social and cultural differences observed today between Mozambique and its anglophone neighbours, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia, have been determined by the frontiers established by the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1891. These were, themselves, the culmination of a sequence of events dating from the end of the 1880s, namely, the 1889 expedition of Serpa Pinto,

which attempted to submit the population of the Shire highlands to Portuguese rule, and the expeditions to the Zimbabwe plateau organized by the Portuguese military officer, Joaquim Carlos Paiva de Andrada, which coincided with the British South Africa Company's attempts to occupy the region. These events led to the British ultimatum of 1891 and the final demarcation of the frontier between Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The manuscript letters of one of the central figures involved, Paiva de Andrada, together with other Portuguese sources have only recently been explored. Focusing on Andrada's character and career as revealed by these sources, together with an analysis of his interaction with the African political authorities, the author presents a new interpretation of the events which occurred between the 1880s and the early 1890s. While previous interpretations have tended to see a series of unconnected episodes, this article reveals the interconnected and ambitious nature of Andrada's actions and plans. It also demonstrates that the process of partition was not as inevitable as it seemed, in terms of the frontiers which were eventually defined. Notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Portuguese. [Journal abstract, edited]

365 Cahen, Michel

Pour un atlas social et culturel du Mozambique / Michel Cahen, Philippe Waniez, Violette Brustlein. - In: *Lusotopie*: (2002), no. 1, p. 305-362 : krt.

Depuis que le Mozambique est indépendant, deux recensements ont été organisés: en 1980 et en 1997, avec un vide de dix-sept ans dû à la guerre civile qui a ravagé le pays. Il était donc intéressant de traiter les dernières données, et de les "visualiser". Sur la base du CD-Rom publié en 1999 par l'Instituto nacional de estatística (INE) du Mozambique, ont donc été cartographiées des données démographiques (population; densité; masculinité; mortalité infantile; espérance de vie), sociales et sanitaires (handicaps; ravitaillement en eau; électricité; toilettes), culturelles (analphabétisme; cinq langues bantoues : emakhuwa, xichangana, elomwe, echuwabo, cisena; la langue officielle: portugais) et religieuses (catholicisme; islam; protestantisme évangélique; zionisme). Ces données ont été complétées par celles du site web de l'INE. Cependant, la cartographie est naturellement dépendante de la qualité des relevés statistiques, qui subit les interférences de difficultés matérielles, mais aussi politiques et idéologiques. C'est pourquoi la représentation cartographique doit être à son tour soigneusement analysée et soumise à la critique. Notes, réf, rés. en français, en portugais et en anglais (p. 409). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

366 Chilundo, Arlindo

O impacto da revolução dos transportes nas relações entre homens e mulheres na província nortenha de Nampula, Moçambique (1913-1961) / por Arlindo Chilundo. - In: *Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos*: (1995/99), no. 18/22, p. 215-244.

Before the introduction of modern forms of transport, the expanding market economy had made Macua women in Nampula, Mozambique, more dependent on men both for the payment of taxes and the acquisition of essential goods. However, since agriculture was a predominantly female domain, women directed their activity towards commercial production in their 'machambas', selling their products directly in shops, while men worked as wage labourers. In this way, they made possible the payment of the hut tax demanded by the colonial administration. Failure to pay the hut tax implied forced labour, from which women could not exempt themselves, involving their subjection to the hard work of road and railway construction. As road and rail transport expanded during the first half of the twentieth century, its impact on the daily lives of Macua men and women strongly perturbed family relations. In effect, while it facilitated greater colonial control and power over the domestic economy in northern Mozambique, the coercive extraction of labour was accompanied by heavy social costs, namely within the family, where it aggravated the exploitation of women. However, new economic opportunities also allowed women to overcome marriages which they had not desired, as well as reinforcing matrilineality within the lineage. Notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Portuguese. [Journal abstract]

367 Lachartre, Brigitte

Qui a peur des ONG au Mozambique? : la relance d'une controverse / Brigitte Lachartre. - In: *Lusotopie*: (2002), no. 1, p. 161-169.

Au Mozambique, la présence et le rôle des ONG sont l'objet de controverses qui n'ont fait que s'aviver avec l'importance croissante qu'elles ont acquise depuis le début des années 1990. Auparavant, c'est leur place dans un État s'employant à construire le socialisme qui était sujette à caution et provoquait la méfiance de la petite élite politique et intellectuelle du pays. Depuis, c'est l'impact social des plans d'ajustement structurel et du néolibéralisme dominant qui provoque le rejet de l'ensemble de l'intervention étrangère sur le sol mozambicain, tous organismes et ONG confondus. Mais peut-on faire le procès des ONG sans faire en même temps le procès des États? Peut-on retenir contre les ONG leur culture anti-étatique sans en rechercher l'origine et sans s'interroger sur les faillites et démissions de l'État? N'est-ce pas leur vision différente de l'État qui oppose

détracteurs et défenseurs des ONG? Au Mozambique, c'est, au fond, du problème de la faiblesse de l'État dont il s'agit et des perspectives limitées qu'il a de la surmonter dans le contexte actuel de la mondialisation. Notes, réf., rés. en français, en portugais et en anglais (p. 406). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

368 Van Eys, Tinie

Solidariedade com os pobres ou comércio no mercado do desenvolvimento? : as organizações não governamentais em Moçambique / Tinie Van Eys. - In: *Lusotopie*: (2002), no. 1, p. 145-159.

Depuis l'approbation par le parlement en 1990 de la loi sur les associations, de nombreuses ONG nationales ont été créées au Mozambique. Elles développent leurs projets et activités dans des domaines et secteurs très variés. L'émergence massive d'ONG nationales peut être perçue comme le prolongement des pratiques associatives déjà enracinées dans la société mozambicaine. Mais les ONG nationales diffèrent à de nombreux égards par rapport aux formes traditionnelles de la vie associative, la différence la plus importante étant le fait que la grande majorité d'ONG nationales récentes n'ont pas de base sociale ou locale qui puisse légitimer leurs actions et leur positionnement (politique). Les ONG peuvent potentiellement occuper une place importante dans la société mozambicaine, en ce qui concerne la fourniture de services aux communautés sur le terrain mais aussi en exerçant leur influence dans les prises de décisions politiques. En revanche, elles devront augmenter leur capacité institutionnelle si elles souhaitent concrétiser ce potentiel. En tant qu'institutions menant des activités concrètes avec et au nom des communautés locales, les ONG nationales atteindront ainsi un statut plus légitime dans les échanges entretenus avec le gouvernement, les donateurs et les autres forces sociales au nom de leurs groupes cible. Notes, réf., rés. en français, en portugais et en anglais (p. 405-406). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

ZAMBIA

369 Baylies, Carolyn

The impact of AIDS on rural households in Africa : a shock like any other? / Carolyn Baylies. - In: *Development and Change*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 611-632.

In areas where HIV prevalence is high, household production can be significantly affected and the integrity of households compromised. Yet policy responses to the impact of HIV/AIDS have been muted in comparison to outcomes of other

shocks, such as drought or complex political emergencies. This paper looks at the reasons for the apparent underreaction to AIDS, drawing on data collected in Zambia in the mid-1990s. A small survey of some 150 adults was carried out in Chipapa, near Lusaka, and Minga, near the township of Petauke. The paper also examines recent calls to mitigate the effects of AIDS at household level. Critical consideration is directed at proposals relating to community safety nets, micro finance and the mainstreaming of AIDS within larger poverty alleviation programmes. The paper argues that effective initiatives must attend to the specific features of AIDS, incorporating both an assault on those inequalities which drive the epidemic and sensitivity to the staging of AIDS both across and within households. A multi-pronged approach is advocated which is addressed not just at mitigation or prevention, but also at emergency relief, rehabilitation and development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

370 Craig, John

Twilight on the Zambian Copperbelt? / John Craig. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 92, p. 364-368 : graf.

On January 25, 2002, Anglo American Plc announced its intention to withdraw from its mining operations on the Zambian Copperbelt. The threat of closure represents a potential crisis not just for Zambia's copper industry, but for the Zambian economy as a whole. This paper provides a brief overview of the background and emergence of this crisis and outlines some of the future prospects for the industry. Some observers have suggested that the troubles that are now being faced by the Zambian copper industry are a result of the mismanagement of the process through which the mines were privatized, but this does not provide the whole story. At the time of writing (May 2002), three main options for the future appear to be available: find new funding; transfer ownership; and closure. Closure is the nightmare scenario for Zambia. It seems probable that any solution will involve elements of these three options. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

371 Habasonda, Lee M.

The military, civil society and democracy in Zambia: prospects for the future / Lee M. Habasonda. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 7-16.

The process of democratization in Zambia has been uneven. While many sectors of government are now open and accountable to the citizens, some public institutions, such as the military, remain hidden from public involvement. Civil society in Zambia has started to influence the process of government but has not

yet taken the opportunity to engage with the military establishment regarding issues such as defence spending and defence policy. This partly because civil society lacks an agenda for such engagement, but also because comment on military matters is not welcomed by government. One group cannot build civilmilitary relations on its own. Many parties need to co-operate to find common ground between civilians and soldiers who are ultimately all part of the same democratic process. Civilian involvement in the budgetary process and policy decisions can help make the resource allocation process more efficient and help monitor the use of those funds by the military. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

372 Beach, David

As origens de Moçambique e Zimbabwe: Paiva de Andrada, a Companhia de Moçambique e a diplomacia africana, 1881-91 / por David Beach. - In: *Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos*: (1995/99), no. 18/22, p. 29-91 : krt.

The strong economic, social and cultural differences observed today between Mozambique and its anglophone neighbours, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia, have been determined by the frontiers established by the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1891. These were, themselves, the culmination of a sequence of events dating from the end of the 1880s, namely, the 1889 expedition of Serpa Pinto, which attempted to submit the population of the Shire highlands to Portuguese rule, and the expeditions to the Zimbabwe plateau organized by the Portuguese military officer, Joaquim Carlos Paiva de Andrada, which coincided with the British South Africa Company's attempts to occupy the region. These events led to the British ultimatum of 1891 and the final demarcation of the frontier between Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The manuscript letters of one of the central figures involved, Paiva de Andrada, together with other Portuguese sources have only recently been explored. Focusing on Andrada's character and career as revealed by these sources, together with an analysis of his interaction with the African political authorities, the author presents a new interpretation of the events which occurred between the 1880s and the early 1890s. While previous interpretations have tended to see a series of unconnected episodes, this article reveals the interconnected and ambitious nature of Andrada's actions and plans. It also demonstrates that the process of partition was not as inevitable as it seemed, in terms of the frontiers which were eventually defined. Notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Portuguese. [Journal abstract, edited]

373 Challiss, Bob

Afrikaner education under British South Africa Company rule / by Bob Challiss. - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2001), no. 20, p. 96-143 : foto's.

This paper examines Afrikaner education in southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) under British South Africa Company (BSA Company) rule from 1890 to 1924. During the pioneer decade, differences rather than disputes between Boers and Britons prevailed. Rhodes assured the Afrikaners that their Dutch language would be respected and he offered aid for the education of their children. For many Trekboers it sufficed that their children acquired literacy in 'die taal' and learnt enough Dutch to follow the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) services. However, insistence under the 1903 Education Ordinance on the use of English as the sole medium of instruction in public schools departed radically from Rhodes' aim to promote Anglo-Boer cooperation. From now on, for nearly two decades, Boers and Britons in southern Rhodesia engaged in often bitter disputes over schools, in which the DRC separatist movement played an important part. Political expediency rather than genuine reconciliation prompted the achievement by 1924 of a 'modus vivendi' with regard to policy on education. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

374 Logan, Edone Ann

An outline of the history of the National Federation of the Women's Institutes of Zimbabwe : 75 years of service to home and country / by Edone Ann Logan. - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2000), no. 19, p. 53-86 : ill., foto's.

This paper outlines the history of the National Federation of Women's Institutes of Rhodesia (NFWIR) from its first beginnings in 1925 at the initiative of Constance Fripp and Beatrice Richardson until the present, in contemporary Zimbabwe. On 28 July 1927, the NFWIR's constitution was adopted and its aims and objectives declared. These included: '... to provide an organization with the object of enabling women to take an effective part in the life and development of this country, and shall specifically include rural women in this object' and '... to make provision for the fuller education of women in all subjects of citizenship, such as the welfare of women and children, both social and economic, and also in all branches of agriculture, rural handicrafts, domestic science and hygiene'. The article pays attention, among others, to early social activities, administration of the Women's Institutes (WI), activities during World War II, postwar reconstruction, and changes after the formation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953. In 1980 Rhodesia became Zimbabwe and the NFWIR became the National Federation of Women's Institutes of Zimbabwe (NFWIZ).

Many whites decided to leave the country and membership of WIs dropped to 700 in 1986, with only 34 functioning institutes. Subjects of vital importance to the nation and its people are still discussed, however, and recommendations made to relevant authorities. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

375 Shaw, William H.

'They stole our land': debating the expropriation of white farms in Zimbabwe / William H. Shaw. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 75-89.

In Zimbabwe today, Robert Mugabe and his ZANU-PF colleagues are busy expropriating white-owned farms, and claiming the moral high ground while they do so. Indeed, many observers, inside Zimbabwe and elsewhere, take it for granted that, whatever Mugabe's excesses, there is justice in his cause. But is there? This paper examines three moral arguments that Mugabe and his supporters advance to justify their land policies: that the peasants need the land, that the war of liberation was fought for the land, and that Zimbabweans are only taking back land that was originally stolen from them. The last of these arguments, which rests on an implicit entitlement theory of justice, is the strongest, and this essay therefore scrutinizes it closely. It argues, however, that despite their emotive appeal, all three arguments are flawed beyond repair. Debunking them should help pave the way for a more sensible and more viable approach to the land question in Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

376 Sibanda, Backson

Campfire: Tonga cosmovision and indigenous knowledge / Backson Sibanda. - In: *Conflict and cooperation in participatory natural resource management* / ed. by Roger Jeffery and Bhaskar Vira. - New York : Palgrave: (2001), p. 113-128 : tab.

The Communal Areas Management for Indigenous resources (Campfire) is a celebrated approach to natural resource management, developed in Zimbabwe. Campfire was first implemented in the valley of the Zambezi River, among the Tonga. The Campfire concept aimed at restoring proprietorship of resources, including all powers of resource ownership, management, conflict resolution, enforcement of rules and powers of exclusion, to local communities. Above all, Campfire aimed to utilize Tonga indigenous knowledge and traditional practices in the management of resources. However, the issue is not whether or not indigenous knowledge contributes to conservation, but rather to understand the

people's cosmovision and to use their yardstick to judge their contribution to sustainable resource utilization. Most of the Tonga conservation ethic, indigenous knowledge and cultural and traditional practices are guided by spirituality. Programmes such as Campfire face great difficulties in understanding the spiritual dimension of people's resource utilization and conservation strategies. [ASC Leiden abstract]

377 Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe independence and beyond = Zimbabwe au-delà de l'indépendance / ed. Rosalind Boyd ; [contrib. by Suzanne Dansereau... et al.]. - Montréal : Centre for Developing-Area Studies, 2000. - P. 147-318. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Labour, capital and society ; vol. 33, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in Frans.

This special issue situates the complex relationship between capital, State and labour in Zimbabwe's first twenty years of independence. It incorporates both a retrospective view and a contemporary analysis and illustrates the complexities of transforming a colonial legacy given the limited choices offered by a world economy bent on liberalization and a weakened State. Analysis of the way in which the State shifts between periods of national or inward economic development and outward or international economic development reveals the key role played by the State (Patrick Bond). This emerges clearly as well in the study of Zimbabwe's two crucial economic sectors - commercial agriculture (Blair Rutherford) and mining (Suzanne Dansereau). Labour actions have also played an important role since independence. Labour has strengthened opposition politics. However, the ambiguous policies of the opposition Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), whose agenda centres on democratization but whose economic proposals are situated within the context of a neoliberal economic agenda, and its status as a movement rather than a political party, leave its future direction uncertain (Brian Raftopoulos). [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

378 Regionalism

Regionalism and regional integration in Africa : a debate of current aspects and issues. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2001. - 74 p. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Discussion paper ; 11) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten. ISBN 91-7106-484-2

This collective volume presents papers from a Consultative Workshop on 'Regional integration in Africa', organized and hosted by the Nordic Africa Institute, Uppsala, 8 and 9 March, 2001. Regionalism and/or globalization, by Sheila Page, discusses regions in Europe, North and South America, Africa (SADC and SACU), and Asia. It looks at the historical background of regions, countries' characteristics, and trade. Morten Bøås (Regions and regionalization: a heretic's view) argues that regional organization in Africa should be redesigned to become embedded in the reality of the African political economy rather than de-attaching itself from it. Kate Meagher (Throwing out the baby to keep the bathwater) focusing on West Africa, looks at a central concern of the new regionalism in Africa, which relates to the adoption of informal cross-border trading networks as agents of regional integration 'from below'. The paper by Heribert Dieter, Guy Lamb and Henning Melber on Prospects for regional cooperation in southern Africa, accounts for the problems currently facing southern Africa and assesses the prospects for regional cooperation in the future.

379 Democracy,

Democracy, human rights and regional co-operation in Southern Africa / ed. by Dominic Milazi, Munyae Mulinge and Elizabeth Mukamaambo. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa [etc.], 2002. - 21 cm. - (African century publications series ; 9) - Met bibliogr., noten.

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The papers published in this collective volume were written by scholars of the Southern African Universities Social Sciences Conference (SAUSSC). Since its establishment in the 1970s, SAUSSC has served as a platform for discussion on issues affecting Southern African societies. The papers focus on various social scientific and development issues with particular attention to the theme of the 2000 bi-annual conference, which was "Democracy, human rights and regional co-operation in Southern Africa". The overriding preoccupation of most of the chapters is the regional challenges of sustainable democracy and development, and the associated problems of capacity building for democracy and respect for human rights. Other significant issues covered include civil conflict and management, peace and security, civil society and social development, citizenship and information technology. Contributors: John K. Akokpari, Kwaku Asante-Darko, Rhoda Cynthia Bakuwa, Mwangala M. Bonna, Blessings Chinsinga, Tommy Fényes, Charles Freysen, Gloria Jacques, Gregory H. Kamwendo, Ackson Kanduza, Gwen N. Lesetedi, G.S. Maipose, Charles Malan, Rets'elisitsoe A. Matlanyane, S. N.-A. Mensah, Dominic Milazi, Fewdays Miyanda, Elizabeth Mukamaambo, Munyae M. Mulinge, Lengwe-Katembula

Mwansa, Naomi Ngwira, Mamane Nxumalo, Bertha Z. Osei-Hwedie, Severine M. Rugumamu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

380 Documenting

Documenting and researching Southern Africa : aspects and perspectives : essays in honour of Carl Schlettwein / ed. by Dag Henrichsen and Giorgio Miescher ; with a forew. by Pierrette Schlettwein ; contrib. by Sonia Abun-Nasr... [et al.]. - Basel : Basler Afrika Bibliographien, cop. 2001. - 192 p. : ill., krt., portr. ; 29 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 173-180. - Met index, noten. - Bibliogr. van Carl Schlettwein: p. 81-84.

ISBN 3-905141-76-0

The essays in this volume, most of which were presented at the symposium "Documenting and researching Southern Africa in new contexts: a symposium in honour of Carl Schlettwein", which was held in Basel, Switzerland, on 12-14 May 2000, focus on heterogeneous aspects in the field of librarianship, bibliography and archives as well as in the field of research. In geographical terms, Namibia is overrepresented, being at the heart of Carl Schlettwein's activities. The volume is divided into three parts: 1. Libraries and archives. Changing traditions and new perspectives. 2. The Basler Afrika Bibliographien and Carl Schlettwein. 3. Researching old and new collections. Contributors: Sonia Abun-Nasr, Nahas Angula, Phyllis Bischof, Simone Chiquet, Teresa Cruz e Silva, Marianne Geikhobes, Dag Henrichsen, Werner Hillebrecht, Susanne Hubler, Guido Koller, Regula Iselin, Paul Jenkins, Harmut Leser, Giorgio Miescher, Barbara Turfan, Marcelle Weiner. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BOTSWANA

381 Griffiths, Anne

Women's worlds, siblings in dispute over inheritance : a view from Botswana / Anne Griffiths. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 61-82.

The relationship between women, language and law in the context of two inheritance disputes that took place in the village of Molepolole, Botswana, where the author did fieldwork between 1982 and 1989, features siblings jockeying for control over their deceased parents' property under customary law. The two cases in question, one involving two sisters and the other a sister and her brother, illustrate how claims are processed within a given framework where the terms of reference are set and both parties proceed on the basis of a common set of understandings, and how claims may be processed where one party

challenges the given framework by shifting the terms of reference, thereby creating possibilities for change and new forms of discourse. In both cases, the women find themselves operating within a gendered environment where men generally have better access to resources than women. Irrespective of their position within social networks, women are still faced with negotiating their status and rights to property in terms of deeply embedded conceptions of family and the role of women therein. It is that which frames the ways in which their claims to property are acknowledged and received. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

382 Taylor, Michael

The shaping of San livelihood strategies : government policy and popular values / Michael Taylor. - In: *Development and Change*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 467-488 : krt., tab.

This paper examines the livelihood strategies of San people, or 'Basarwa' in Khwai, Mababe and Gudigwa, three villages on the northern peripheries of the Okavango Delta, Botswana. Basarwa have a heritage of hunting and gathering, which stands in contrast to the predominantly pastoral heritage of most of the rest of Botswana's population. Basarwa suffer from poverty, marginalization from political processes and ethnic stigmatization. Basarwa on the peripheries of the Okavango Delta have also been particularly affected by the growth of conservation and tourism. The paper focuses on the three different aspects of money, livestock and wildlife resources. Basarwa are disadvantaged in all three of these realms, a function of their 'remoteness': geographically, they are distant from educational establishments and employment opportunities; socially, they are peripheralized from the values that dictate decisionmaking over factors affecting their livelihood strategies. The land on which they live is categorized as a wildlife area, which means that the rearing of livestock either receives little assistance or is not tolerated. Legislation restricting hunting by Basarwa gives little cognizance to the opinion of many Basarwa that wildlife is a resource to which they are entitled because of their specific history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

LESOTHO

383 Southall, Roger

An unlikely success: South Africa and Lesotho's election of 2002 / Roger Southall. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 269-296 : tab.

Although initially accompanied by immense controversy, South Africa's armed and diplomatic intervention in Lesotho to quell post-electoral disturbances in 1998, was to prove crucial to a restructuring of Lesotho's previously recalcitrant Defence Force, and to the promotion of interparty negotiations that led to the adoption of a new and more appropriate electoral system. Alongside other international pressures, these initiatives led to a further election in 2002, whose undoubtedly legitimate outcome appears to have laid firm foundations for democratic consolidation and stability. Despite this 'unlikely success', and despite its formal commitment to an idealist foreign policy, the South African government has consciously downplayed its role in promoting democracy in Lesotho. This article argues that this is because of the exceptionality of that country, and South Africa's reluctance to have the use of force used as a precedent by its critics for cajoling it into adopting a more activist stance for dealing with the blatantly undemocratic behaviour of the Mugabe regime in Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

NAMIBIA

384 Documenting

Documenting and researching Southern Africa : aspects and perspectives : essays in honour of Carl Schlettwein / ed. by Dag Henrichsen and Giorgio Miescher ; with a forew. by Pierrette Schlettwein ; contrib. by Sonia Abun-Nasr... [et al.]. - Basel : Basler Afrika Bibliographien, cop. 2001. - 192 p. : ill., krt., portr. ; 29 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 173-180. - Met index, noten. - Bibliogr. van Carl Schlettwein: p. 81-84.

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385 Gewald, Jan-Bart

Diluting drinks and deepening discontent : colonial liquor controls and public resistance in Windhoek, Namibia / Jan-Bart Gewald. - In: *Alcohol in Africa: mixing business, pleasure, and politics* / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 117-138.

The colonial conquest of Namibia was extremely brutal. Repressive controls continued in the decades that followed as exemplified by the South African colonial administration's regulation of the production and consumption of alcohol by the territory's black African inhabitants. Nonetheless, the colonial State's policies were inconsistent and vigorously opposed at every turn by differing sections of the black population. In this chapter, the unlikely alliance of two of the territory's Herero urban groups, the 'Otruppe', illiterate Herero men, and the female 'khari' beer brewers, is examined. During the 1920s and 1930s, they faced the colonial State's attempts to undercut and ultimately eradicate the illicit production of alcohol through the establishment of a Location Advisory Board. In so doing, they were pitted against the colonial State and a newly emerging Herero political elite. The 'angry young men' of the 'Otruppe' and the Herero women brewers proved to be an invincible alliance that managed to evade colonial regulations on alcohol. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

386 Melber, Henning

Transition in southern Africa, comparative aspects : two lectures / Henning Melber and Christopher Saunders. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2001. - 28 p. ; 25 cm. - (Discussion paper ; 10) - Bibliogr.: p. 26-28. - Met noten. ISBN 91-7106-480-X

In 'From apartheid to democracy in Namibia and South Africa: some comparisons', Christopher Saunders focuses on the formal transitions to democracy in the two countries, and discusses their process and outcome. In both cases there was a negotiated settlement, which led directly to a transfer of power from the former ruling political party, drawing its support largely from the white minority, to the main liberation movement, which the election showed enjoyed majority support. In 'Liberation and democracy in southern Africa: the case of Namibia', Henning Melber explores the relationship between the new government and the previous liberation movement in postcolonial Namibia. He concludes that in Namibia a culture of democracy is in the process of being undermined before it can be internalized with lasting effects.

SOUTH AFRICA

387 Olaogun, Modupe

Slavery and etiological discourse in the writing of Ama Ata Aidoo, Bessie Head, and Buchi Emecheta / Modupe Olaogun. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 171-193.

Slavery is a theme that has been explored by the writers Ama Ata Aidoo (Ghana), Buchi Emecheta (Nigeria), and Bessie Head (South African-born, Botswana naturalized). In addition to their interest in chattel slavery, these women writers look at states that share some characteristics with slavery, notably oppression across class, ethnicity and gender, servility, and dependency. Appearing in a time when the tendency in African literature was toward a reflection of current social and political developments, these writers' depictions of slavery are remarkable. The present article suggests that these writers' representations of slavery are explorations of more remote or submerged causes of the problems frequently configured as neocolonial. Furthermore, it suggests that the writers' depictions of gender relations in the chosen texts are not the texts' exclusive destinations, as has tended to be assumed by much of the critical focus on these texts' gender discourse. The depictions of gender relations serve a broader etiological purpose of accounting for 'the state of things'. The analysis focuses on Aidoo's 'Anowa' (1970), Emecheta's 'The slave girl' (1977), and Head's 'Maru' (1971), but it also refers to other relevant works by these writers. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

388 Weatherspoon, Dave D.

The rise of supermarkets in Africa : implications for agrifood systems and the rural poor / Dave D. Weatherspoon and Thomas Reardon. - In: *Development Policy Review*: (2003), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 333-355 : tab.

The rise of supermarkets in Africa since the mid-1990s is transforming the food retail sector. Supermarkets have spread fast in Southern and Eastern Africa, already proliferating beyond middle-class big-city markets into smaller towns and poorer areas. Supplying supermarkets presents both potentially large opportunities and big challenges for producers. Supermarkets' procurement systems involve purchase consolidation, a shift to specialized wholesalers, and tough quality and safety standards. To meet these requirements, producers have to make investments and adopt new practices. This is hardest for small producers, who risk exclusion from dynamic urban markets increasingly dominated by supermarkets. There is thus an urgent need for development

programmes and policies to assist them in adopting the new practices that these procurement systems demand. The paper focuses on South Africa and Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

389 Southall, Roger

An unlikely success: South Africa and Lesotho's election of 2002 / Roger Southall. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 269-296 : tab.

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390 Melber, Henning

Transition in southern Africa, comparative aspects : two lectures / Henning Melber and Christopher Saunders. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2001. - 28 p. ; 25 cm. - (Discussion paper ; 10) - Bibliogr.: p. 26-28. - Met noten. ISBN 91-7106-480-X

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concludes that in Namibia a culture of democracy is in the process of being undermined before it can be internalized with lasting effects.

391 Alegi, Peter C.

Playing to the gallery? : sport, cultural performance, and social identity in South Africa, 1920s-1945 / by Peter C. Alegi. - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2002), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 17-38.

This article examines the transformation of football (soccer) in South Africa from a mission-school pastime for the 'amakholwa' (Christian, educated) elite to a popular form of urban African leisure in the segregation era (1920-1945). The institutionalization of black soccer occurred during a period of enormous social change brought about by increasing urbanization, industrial expansion and racial segregation. Football enabled African workers, community leaders, and entrepreneurs to compete, forge collective identities and networks, build alternative institutions, and enjoy temporary relief from the hardships of institutional racism, police pass checks, and low-paying work. The emergence of indigenous playing styles - 'marabi' football, the Motherwell style -, the active involvement of fans, and the game's connection to the entertainment life of city slums and 'Native Locations' explain the vernacularization of the sport. Football enabled politically voiceless South Africans to create a leisure culture on their own terms. By the 1940s, football had spread to remote small towns and rural villages, and by the end of the Second World War, it was the leviathan of black sport. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

392 Allen, Danielle Burger

Race, crime and social exclusion : a qualitative study of white women's fear of crime in Johannesburg / Danielle Burger Allen. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2002), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 53-79.

This paper looks at the attitudes, beliefs and perceptions of white women regarding race and crime in Johannesburg, South Africa's 'crime capital'. Race is a way in which boundaries can be drawn between those who belong to a particular collectivity and those who do not. When the special construct of 'race' becomes imbued with negative valuation, it is converted into 'racism'. People not only distance themselves socially from 'others' to protect their sense of 'self', but also strive to separate themselves physically from those whom they perceive as threatening. This results in 'landscapes of exclusion', such as 'residential enclaves'. Fifteen white women were interviewed on these issues in Johannesburg. The discourse of race in the women's discourses of the 'other'

indicates a tendency to equate black people with criminality. This is both a consequence of, and a contributing factor to, the women's fear of black people. From the interviews one can infer that the women do hold prejudices against black people which influences how they view racial issues, even if they do not want to admit to it. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

393 Boileau, Céline

La production électrique destinée à l'industrie minière en Afrique du Sud (1880-1922) / par Céline Boileau. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 334/335, p. 459-478.

Cette étude se concentre sur le lien entre la production d'électricité et l'industrie minière en Afrique du Sud. Elle peut aussi s'inscrire dans le débat de l'historiographie sud-africaine sur les relations anglo-afrikaners. La chronologie s'articule autour de trois événements principaux: 1) La création en 1906 de la Victoria Falls Power Company, rebaptisée en 1909 Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company: cette firme centralise la production d'électricité destinée à l'industrie minière, et marque le début d'une production d'électricité à grande échelle en Afrique du Sud; 2) La proclamation du Transvaal Power Act (1910), qui prévoit l'expropriation de la compagnie par l'autorité publique dans un délai de trente-cinq ans; enfin, 3) L'Electricity Act de 1922, qui crée une institution gouvernementale de contrôle et une commission, Escom, chargée de coordonner la production et la distribution d'électricité à l'échelle nationale. L'auteur traite des sources de documents en Grande Bretagne et en France; du contexte de l'économie coloniale, qui a permis à l'industrie minière de créer un marché pour l'électricité et d'effectuer des choix techniques; de la réorientation de l'économie lors du passage d'une économie coloniale à une économie nationale; du rôle de l'État dans l'histoire d'Escom. En définitive, les relations entre les différents acteurs sortent des comportements classiques de l'opposition ou de la collaboration entre libéraux et dirigistes. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

394 Bruyn, Tom De

Policy, fear and systemic violence : a review of the Johannesburg context / Tom De Bruyn. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2002), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 80-98.

In 1996 the national government of South Africa decided that safety and security would be one of the six pillars of the National Growth and Development Strategy. This has resulted in the development of specific safety and crime policies, such as the 1996 National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) and the 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security 1999-2004, which has to be read in conjunction with the NCPS; strategy documents for local government, including iGoli 2002,

the Strategic Metropolitan Development Framework (SMDF) and Joburg 2030; and the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) Business Plan for the Development of a Comprehensive and Integrated Strategy to Reduce Crime and Violence in Greater Johannesburg. The author reviews these policies in the Johannesburg context and concludes that the actual incidence of crime is the main focus of the policies. The NCPS, the MPD Business Plan and Joburg 2030 recognize the significance of perceptions of safety and fear of crime, but do not adequately address the complexity of these fears and rely on statistics as a 'rational' measure to address them. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

395 Calitz, E.

Structural economic reform in South Africa : some international comparisons / E. Calitz. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 2, p. 218-262 : tab.

Because Keynesian-style macroeconomic stabilization policies have proved inadequate to ensure economic growth, for the last thirty years various countries have been obliged to introduce structural economic reform. This has only gained momentum in South Africa since constitutional change in 1994. Dissatisfaction was soon felt and the aim of this paper is to explore the nature and the adequacy of these reforms in South Africa by comparing its experience with those of four sample, comparable countries: Australia, Malaysia, Chile, and Argentina. This sample constitutes countries which individually or in sets exhibit characteristics which feature regularly in the South African debate. The author acknowledges that the government has won substantial policy credibility by not yielding to economic populism. There are, however, signs of restructuring fatigue and mounting opposition, not surprising considering the enormous amount of change which had to be effectuated democratically in a highly divisive society. Judging by the experiences of the sample countries, it will take at least a decade to entrench new structures and policies properly. What are termed "first" and "second" generation reforms can be identified. In other words, such reforms are definitely graduated. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

396 Chipkin, Ivor

Les nouveaux futuristes: transformer les machines étatiques / Ivor Chipkin. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2002), no. 88, p. 153-167 : tab.

L'un des défis actuels les plus importants de l'Afrique du Sud est la transformation de l'État hérité de l'apartheid. Mais que signifie "transformer" l'État? Le problème de la transformation de l'État est-il une difficulté technique

(en rapport avec la capacité, les ressources humaines, les finances), un problème politique (lié à la représentation, à la démocratisation), ou bien les limites d'une transformation explicitent-elles une limite d'un autre ordre; l'État qui doit être transformé est-il davantage le lieu d'un signe que d'un objet concret? Il faut donc d'abord interroger la conception instrumentale de l'État qui reste au cœur du discours politique sud-africain et mettre l'accent sur la dimension politique associant une certaine conception de la gouvernance avec la modernité. La "transformation de l'État" est guidée moins par les impératifs de la gouvernance que par le désir de modernité, dont les bénéficiaires sont pour l'essentiel une nouvelle classe de gestionnaires capables d'accéder au surplus et au capital grâce à leur contrôle des moyens bureaucratiques. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 190). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

397 Coetzee, Pieter

Interventionism, authoritarianism, and the liberal State in South Africa / Pieter Coetzee. - In: *Philosophia africana*: (2002), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 53-70.

The liberal constitution of South Africa, which entrenches a certain kind of socioeconomic organization, renders traditional African systems of socioeconomic organization dysfunctional. Traditional communitarian systems contain within themselves structures endorsing mutuality and reciprocity as ground rules distributing significant resources to agents in accordance with their socially determined desserts. The absence of these structures in South Africa contributes to a condition, inflamed by liberal structures, of rights paralysis under which agents are unable to translate rights into substantial benefits. In this article, the author examines this condition with reference to two communitarian systems - that envisaged by Kwasi Wiredu and that envisaged by Kwame Gyekye - in order to exhibit their advantages as correctives to the paralysis of rights and also to compare them in order to establish the one appropriate to conditions in South Africa. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

398 Cohen, Tracy

Rethinking (reluctant) capture: South African telecommunications and the impact of regulation / Tracy Cohen. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2003), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 65-87 : graf.

South Africa (SA) has commenced the second phase of gradual liberalization and is about to open its fixed-line telephone market to competition. This article assesses the development of the SA telecom sector and examines new policy proposals already in the early phases of implementation, to evaluate whether

they will facilitate or impede market growth. A key concern regarding the sector's economic future lies in the regulatory environment and the role of vested interest groups in shaping its overall development. Legislative provisions having an adverse impact on sound regulatory governance are examined and, drawing on Bernstein's account of the regulatory life-cycle, a tentative theory of reluctant capture is advanced to explain this result. It is suggested that dominant theoretical perspectives on regulation and independence need to be reviewed within the unique context afforded by the SA historical narrative. The article proposes that a number of fundamental legislative design flaws need to be remedied or the SA telecommunication regulator will remain seized by inappropriate battles with policymakers. While the article concludes that SA remains an attractive and lucrative market on the ascent, remedying these flaws must be prioritized if the participation of foreign capital in the domestic market is to be secured. Notes, ref., sum. (p. 1) [Journal abstract]

399 Coloured

Coloured by history, shaped by place : new perspectives on coloured identities in Cape Town / ed. by Zimitri Erasmus. - Cape Town [etc.] : Kwela Books [etc.], 2001. - 224 p. ; 24 cm. - (Social identities South Africa) - Bibliogr.: p. [192]-209. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-7957-0136-5

Who is 'black' in South Africa today? And who is 'coloured'? Who is in charge of the definitions? And why does it matter? This collective volume examines - and plays with the boundaries of - the disconcerting, discomfiting meanings that have grown around coloured identities. It attempts to rethink what it means to be 'coloured' in post-apartheid South Africa. It argues that coloured identities are a valid part of black and African experiences, while refusing to erase their complexity and specificity. The bondedness of identities is acknowledged, yet the authors stress the ambiguity and fluidity of identity formation. Contributors: Zimitri Erasmus, Sean Field, Pumla Gqola, Heidi Grunebaum-Ralph, Adam Haupt, Cheryl Hendricks, Shamil Jeppie, Desiree Lewis, Thiven Reddy, Steven Robins and Craig Soudien. [Book abstract]

400 Crouzel, Ivan

L'Afrique du Sud: moteur d'une nouvelle donne continentale? / Ivan Crouzel. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2002), no. 88, p. 120-130.

L'arrivée de Thabo Mbeki au pouvoir a impulsé une nouvelle dynamique à la politique étrangère sud-africaine, notamment à travers un repositionnement

marqué sur le continent africain. Le rôle de l'Afrique du Sud dans l'élaboration de NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) et la création de l'Union africaine en font un acteur d'avant-garde de la promotion d'un nouvel ordre africain. Cependant, les ambitions de Prétoria sont contraintes par les résistances des tenants de l'ordre ancien, par les craintes d'un hégémonisme sud-africain et par une capacité d'action limitée. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 190). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

401 Dirsuweit, Teresa

Johannesburg: fearful city? / Teresa Dirsuweit. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2002), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 3-19 : foto's, krt., tab.

Johannesburg (South Africa), in terms of serious crime, is considered to be one of the most violent cities in the world. Crime is a national obsession with everyday conversation inevitably turning to stories of victimization. Violence has produced a deeply traumatized society in which fear and rage have resulted in their own internalized cultures with profound effect on the ways in which people relate to the city. The consequences of criminal violence for the form and economy of Johannesburg are well documented. Postapartheid Johannesburg has seen segregation deepen along lines of class. The fortressing of suburban areas has led to an increasingly exclusionary urban landscape. Crime has led to mass emigration to Europe, North America and Australia. Crime and violence have been described as one of the leading constraints on business growth at the local level. Law enforcement services are weak and, as a consequence, vigilante crime has emerged. Attendant to this vigilantism are high levels of xenophobic systemic violence. 'Designing out fear' is a key discussion in the Johannesburg context, but little has been done to address ethnographic features of fear of crime. Bibliogr., note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

402 Dorosko, Stephanie

Infant formula preparation by rural and semi-rural women in South Africa / Stephanie Dorosko, Nigel Rollins. - In: *Food Policy*: (2003), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 117-130 : tab.

The HIV prevalence among women of child-bearing age in KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) is greater than 30 percent. Thus the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV through breastfeeding has been of concern to the health care community. This paper investigates the feasibility of preparing safe and hygienic commercial infant formula milk in this area according to UNAIDS guidelines. The study is based on interviews, observations, recording of practices and sampling of

formula and expressed breast milk. All the women in the study boiled the water used in preparing infant formula. Large amounts of bacteria colonized all of the formula milk as well as manually expressed breast milk samples immediately after formula preparation and breast milk collection. The results suggest that, among HIV-positive women who choose to formula feed in this region, education efforts should be aimed primarily at the cleaning of teats and bottles, discarding or safe storage of leftover formula, and cleanliness of food preparation areas. In addition, further emphasis on hand-washing practices should be a priority for health care researchers involved in analysis of infant formula contamination. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

403 Environmental

Environmental justice in South Africa / ed. by David A. McDonald. - Athens, Ohio [etc.] : Ohio University Press [etc.], 2002. - XI, 341 p. : krt. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-8214-1415-1

This collective volume provides an overview of the first ten years of post-apartheid environmental politics in South Africa. Drawing on the ideas and experience of leading environmental activists and academics in the country, the book is loosely divided into three parts: theory, practice and narrative. The first four chapters cover key theoretical debates on issues of environmental justice and provide a historical account of the environmental justice movement in South Africa, its links to the American environmental justice movement, and its relationship to the anti-apartheid democratic movement more generally. The remaining chapters are case studies of environmental justice issues in practice, from efforts to reform national parks to the legislative options available to environmental activists. Interspersed between these chapters are brief accounts of environmental justice struggles. From the survival strategies of people who make a living from a waste dump to the tragedies of asbestosis and mercury poisoning, these nine stories offer powerful examples of the extent and depth of environmental injustice that continue in South Africa to this day. Contributors: Patrick Bond, Jacklyn Cock, Belinda Dodson, David Fig, Jan Glazewski, David Hallows and Mark Butler, Farieda Khan, Peter Lukey, Thabo Madihlaba, David A. McDonald, Dudley Moloi, Njongonkulu Ndungane, Mpume Nyandu, Bobby Peek, Greg Ruiters. [ASC Leiden abstract]

404 Etherington, Norman

Outward and visible signs of conversion in nineteenth-century KwaZulu-Natal / by Norman Etherington. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2002), vol. 32, no. 4, p. 422-439 : tab.

This article argues that the perpetually vexing question of identifying and verifying religious conversion in mission history can be approached by taking outward texts and signs more seriously. The examples chosen for study are the various missions active in KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa) in the period 1835-1885. Over time African evangelists and churchgoers responded to missionary injunctions to value the materiality of printed texts and to 'put on the raiment of the Lord' in a literal sense. Signs, which might on the surface be regarded as trivial, came in time to be widely regarded as evidence of conversion to a new belief. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

405 Goedhals, Mandy

African nationalism and indigenous Christianity : a study in the life of James Calata (1895-1983) / by Mandy Goedhals. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 63-82.

Even among historians of Christianity in South Africa sympathetic to the liberation struggle, there has been a tendency to focus on white clergy rather than the involvement of black clergy before the 1960s. This study of James Calata, Anglican priest and African nationalist, attempts to contribute to filling a gap in the existing historiography and also to address some of the problems raised by a biographical approach to history. Like white clergy, Calata faced opposition from the church hierarchy, but for Calata there was also a degree of racism in the way the church treated him, while his opposition was rooted in community, and integrated opposition politics and a struggle for an indigenous expression of Christianity. Calata's own ideological position reflects the ideological generosity (or vagueness) of the ANC. The essay also illustrates the radicalization of Calata's position in response to increasing repression. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

406 Habib, Adam

Party disintegrations & re-alignments in post-apartheid South Africa / Adam Habib & Lubna Nadvi. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2002), vol. 29, no. 92, p. 331-338.

In June 2000, the Democratic Party (DP) and New National Party (NNP) established the Democratic Alliance (DA), under whose banner they would canvass in the 2000 local government elections. The political honeymoon between the DP and NNP lasted for two years. Within a year of coming to power in the Western Cape, the DA fractured, with party leaders publicly slandering each other. This almost soap opera melodrama, however, was a sideshow in a bigger game. The ANC, the ruling party and the official opposition in the Western Cape, threw the NNP a lifeline by agreeing in principle to a coalition with the latter. The ANC's decision was primarily motivated by the desire to win control of the Western Cape. The ANC justified its decision on two grounds. First, it maintained that a shift in the political control of the Western Cape would be in the best interests of poor voters who have been sacrificed in the allocation of public resources at a provincial and local level. Second, senior leaders in the ANC insist that a coalition with the NNP would advance the struggle for nonracialism in South Africa. Is there some merit in these assertions? What implications do these actions have for the entrenchment of a constitutional tradition, the realization of nonracialism and the consolidation of democracy in South Africa? This paper addresses these questions. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

407 Harris, Geoff

The irrationality of South Africa's military expenditure / Geoff Harris. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 75-84 : tab.

It is almost universally accepted that security is achieved by having a strong military. South Africa's defence policy and practice is based squarely on such thinking. Yet this thinking can be challenged at a number of levels. In particular, it is not consistent with new thinking about security, in which territorial security is far less important, for example, than poverty and inequality; it is not consistent with present or conceivable future threats faced by the nation; and military expenditure hinders economic growth and thereby development. The article presents a number of alternative ways of achieving security that are, arguably, less costly and more effective than a conventional military. It concludes by sketching some of the broad features of a demilitarized society and some of the major tasks of demilitarization. Chief among these will be to change the way people think about the military and security. This article is a revised version of the author's inaugural lecture presented at the University of Natal in September 2000. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

408 Heitman, Helmoed-Römer

Crisis response capability : a role for South Africa / Helmoed-Römer Heitman. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 61-71.

As the leading economic and political power in the region, South Africa cannot afford to neglect its responsibility toward its regional neighbours. If South Africa does not accept the role, an outside power may step in to fill the vacuum. The creation of peace, security and stability will not be created without action and it will not be maintained by goodwill. Developing a crisis response force is clearly required of South Africa. The force should be able to work cooperatively or autonomously in a range of missions on land and on rivers and lakes. Air and sea-landed operations and air-support for ground operations should also be planned for. The SANDF (South African National Defence Force) does not have this ability at the moment but it should modify its structure and equipment to perform this important role in the region. Sum. [Journal abstract]

409 Hodge, D.

Inflation versus unemployment in South Africa : is there a trade-off? / D. Hodge. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 3, p. 417-443 : graf., tab.

In this essay the author uses the designation trade-off to cover the hypothesis about inflation and unemployment proposed by Keynesian and post-Keynesian schools. Choosing the Phillips curve as his methodological tool in this econometric study, he sets out to see if an increasingly tight money policy over the past thirty years in South Africa has had the expected pendant of rising unemployment and to see how stable this relationship has been. His findings are not consistent with the trade-off hypothesis, as increasingly stringent financial control has not seen concomitant changes in employment or changes in the formal sector of employment. The article is divided into three parts: theoretical background; a review of earlier studies; empirical evidence of the relationship between inflation, unemployment, and growth in South Africa. Most changes have occurred independently of each other, although there has been a positive relationship between inflation and growth. The lack of effect on unemployment may be because unemployment in South Africa is structural, not the result of deficient aggregate demand. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

410 Huchzermeyer, Marie

Housing rights in South Africa : invasions, evictions, the media, and the courts in the cases of Grootboom, Alexandra, and Bredell / Marie Huchzermeyer. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 80-107.

Low-income residents in urban South Africa have made use of the courts to fight for what they perceive as their democratic right to a home in the city. Over the past two years, three eviction-related cases that involved court applications by illegal occupiers for short periods dominated the news in South Africa. These cases, which are discussed in this paper, raise the question as to the role of courts in a democratic, yet unequally developed South Africa. Due to the high level of inequality, about half the population of the country requires the protection of their socioeconomic rights through the Constitution. However, when called upon by the poor, the judiciary is seemingly reluctant to interfere in the affairs of the executive arm of government. In his reply to Marie Huchzermeyer, entitled: Democracy, government policy, and law in South Africa, p. 108-118, Kevin G. Hopkins comments on two themes addressed by Huchzermeyer, which he restates as follows: how interventionist should the courts be in matters concerning government policy, and, if government policy is unreasonable to the extent that it is unconstitutional, then do the courts have the power to redraft the offending policy so as to 'bring it into line' with the Constitution. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

411 Intergovernmental

Intergovernmental relations in South Africa : the challenges of co-operative government / ed. by Norman Levy and Chris Tapscott. - Cape Town : IDASA/School of Government, UWC, 2001. - VIII, 340 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr. - Met bijl., index, noten.
ISBN 1-919798-29-3 pbk

The transition to a democratic South Africa brought a significant change in the configuration of the State. Under the principle of 'cooperative government', the powers and functions of the three levels of government - national, provincial, local - were redefined as was the interrelationship between them. This reader describes and analyses the ensuing system of intergovernmental relations (IGR), which has proven to be a complex and evolving one. The volume encompasses a study of intergovernmental fiscal relations, a commentary on the making of the Constitution, an in-depth treatment of the current instruments of IGR in South Africa, as well as a comparative study of IGR in multisphere systems. The book includes chapters on the significance of social dialogue between government and

civil society in the management of IGR and on the settlement of intergovernmental disputes. Contributions by: Tania Ajam, Balveer Arora, Richard Calland, Philip Dexter, Odd-Helge Fjeldstad, Nicholas Haysom, Norman Levy, Christina Murray, Lia Nijzink, Derek Powell, Nico Steytler, Chris Tapscott, Ronald Watts, ohn Williams. [ASC Leiden abstract]

412 Jacobs, Davina

Alternative definitions of the budget deficit and its impact on the sustainability of fiscal policy in South Africa / Davina Jacobs, N.J. Schoeman and J.H. van Heerden. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 3, p. 543-559 : fig., tab.

Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, fiscal deficits were a major weapon in macroeconomic adjustment policies in developing and industrial countries, not always with resounding success. Unless interpreted with caution, the conventionally defined budget deficit might cause misleading conclusions about fiscal-policy stance and possible policy prescriptions. During the last few years, policy makers in South Africa have placed increasing emphasis on limiting the role of government in the economy and lowering the budget deficit as policy goals of the Growth, Employment and Redistribution strategy (GEAR). In 1997, the development of a Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) in South Africa once more raised questions about the efficacy of the conventional budget deficit. In this study various alternatives to (and variations of) the budget deficit are identified on the basis of Jacobs' 2001 study. Cogently, not researched were a comprehensive balance sheet for government and concepts like the net worth of government. There were also certain problems with the availability of data on the evaluation of (non-financial) government assets and the verification of certain government liabilities. These will only be removed if comprehensive reforms in fiscal accounting are carried out in South Africa. Certain alternative budget balance norms, the so-called domestic and external budget balances, were also not fully developed. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

413 Kershoff, G.J.

Conducting inflation expectation surveys in South Africa / G.J. Kershoff and B.W. Smit. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 3, p. 444-460 : tab.

The authors, who are both staff members of the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, conducted research into expectations regarding inflation at the behest of the Reserve Bank of South Africa. Trial runs were

carried out during the first part of 2000 and the first set of final results was calculated in the third quarter of 2000. This paper is largely concerned with the method applied. Initial findings show that that inflation expectations exceeded the Reserve Bank's limits, but this is no different from the experiences in other countries, where there has only been a decline towards their central bank's targets over a period of time. Bibliogr., notes [ASC Leiden abstract]

414 Kohnert, Dirk

Witchcraft and transnational social spaces : witchcraft violence, reconciliation and development in South Africa's transition process / Dirk Kohnert. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 217-245.

The strange collusion between occult belief systems and different transnational social networks, embedded in specific transformations of local and global modes of production, results in unique but reinforcing modifications of witchcraft belief, its underlying structures and its impact on the process of democratization. The amazing range of possible results has been indicated by the analysis of two outstanding examples of witchcraft violence in South Africa in times of transition: in the former homelands of Venda and Lebowa (Limpopo Province), seemingly 'traditional' elements of witchcraft accusations, mediated by a misguided struggle for liberation, stimulated the sympathetic attention of stakeholders beyond the local setting. On the other hand, the occult base of violence in the Transkei became so blurred by involvement of 'modern' elements of globalized markets of violence that it was hardly visible any more, although under cover its repressive effects were still very much alive. These different roots of witchcraft violence had serious repercussions on conflict resolution and genuine reconciliation, the base for any sustainable democratization and development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

415 Lötter, J.C.

Urban economic empowerment in the greater Pretoria area : the continuation of history? / J.C. Lötter. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 2, p. 347-368 : tab.

One aim of urban management is to increase access to economic opportunities, but what is the position in South Africa where there are still apartheid cities, designed to benefit the white population? In this paper the author looks at a number of such urban areas: Pretoria, Centurion, Akasia, and Midrand, in an effort to describe micro-fragmentation, the upshot of such management, with reference to the geographical division between areas of manufacturing

employment and residential areas. His conclusion is that the lack of access to economic opportunities which once prevailed in apartheid cities still continues into the post-democratic period. His thesis is that intra-urban land use patterns can only be changed over a very long period, and this lags even further behind because of the historic trends in the behaviour of certain role players. Elements of the exogenous institutional framework suggest that urban areas can be even more accessible in the future, but for this to be so, the endogenous institutional framework has to change. The work of new urban managers is hampered by having to be based on institutions of the pre-1991 period. Bibliogr., notes [ASC Leiden abstract]

416 Landman, Karina

Urban fortresses: gated communities as a reaction to crime / Karina Landman & Martin Schönteich. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 4, p. 71-85 : graf., tab.

One of the consequences of the State's inability to protect the life and property of all its citizens - especially in developing countries is the formation of private alternatives to crime prevention and control. Gated communities, or enclosed neighbourhoods, are one such popular alternative. This article compares the phenomenon of gated communities in two developing countries: South Africa and Brazil. Both countries are plagued by violent crime and share key human development indicators. The article also explores key issues that have been raised around gated communities in both countries. Gated communities can contribute to spatial fragmentation in urban areas, and reflect increased polarization, fragmentation and diminished solidarity within society. By excluding other urban residents and people from surrounding neighbourhoods, gated communities can contribute to social exclusion, inhibiting the construction of social networks that form the basis of social and economic activities. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

417 Loots, Elsabe

Globalisation, emerging markets and the South African economy / Elsabe Loots. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 2, p. 263-286 : graf., tab.

Over the past three decades, globalization has had a profound impact on economies around the world. In this paper the author looks at its affects on the South African economy as a representative of an emerging market economy. She asks two basic questions. The first, more general query is to what extent do

emerging market economies participate in the process at all? The second is to ask specifically how does South Africa participate? To do this globalization has to be quantified and the data thus obtained tested on GDP. Her answer is that South Africa appears to be performing moderately, mainly driven by trade. It does derive some benefit from globalization, from which only a very small number of countries profit to any great extent. In South Africa the relationship between globalization and GDP is 10:1. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

418 Matlanyane, Adelaide

Revenue implications of trade liberalization in South Africa / Adelaide Matlanyane and C. Harmse. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 2, p. 334-346 : tab.

By conducting an econometric analysis of the determinants of trade tax revenue, this paper sets out to discover the effect of trade reform on government revenue. The analysis leads to the conclusion that trade liberalization in South Africa has not led to a significant reduction in trade tax revenue, at least not in the short run. Given the significant negative effect of import-GDP ratio on customs revenue, the government must take steps to couple liberalization policies with other macroeconomic policies. If this were done with something like exchange rate liberalization, this would help to mitigate budgetary pressures. Therefore, a sound macroeconomic policy environment can considerably help to foster successful trade liberalization. Taking advantage of the depreciation of the rand by increasing export earnings could ensure enough earnings from exports to offset the loss of revenue from trade taxes because of lower rates. Bibliogr. [AFC Leiden abstract]

419 Meintjes-Van der Walt, Lirieka

The proof of the pudding: the presentation and proof of expert evidence in South Africa / Lirieka Meintjes-Van der Walt. - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2003), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 88-106.

As complex technical and scientific evidence continue to increase and evolve, courts and judicial decisionmakers will increasingly be challenged to use such potentially powerful evidence in the conviction of the guilty and the exoneration of the innocent. In this challenge lie the paradoxes and dilemmas encountered as science meets law in the courtroom. Expert evidence is usually sought because the expert by definition possesses knowledge, skill or expertise that the trier of fact lacks. The function of the expert is not to decide the matter in issue, but to assist the tribunal in considering issues that are beyond the knowledge of the

tribunal. At the same time, precisely because the expert's knowledge is beyond the knowledge of the tribunal, it (the tribunal) is in a weak position to evaluate whether the expert evidence is genuine, valid or helpful. Conventional methods of evaluating evidence may fail to meet the challenges posed by expert evidence. This article investigates how South Africa's legal system, which is Anglo-American in tradition, deals with the problems of adversarial presentation and the evaluation of expert evidence in criminal justice matters. The article not only discusses the paradoxes and problems of expert evidence, but also gives consideration to guidelines which could assist in decisionmaking based on expert evidence. Notes, ref., sum. (p. II) [Journal abstract]

420 Mills, Greg

South Africa and Japan : between domestic reform and global reach / Greg Mills. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2001), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 105-110 : tab.

The Japanese economy is in desperate need of reform. Three factors need to be addressed before this can be accomplished: monetary deregulation, wide-ranging economic reforms, and a macro-economic vision to restore confidence. At the moment Japan is not particularly interested in Africa, with the exception of South Africa. Even then trade with South Africa amounts to only 1 percent of its total overseas trade. Nevertheless, this trade still amounts to R 22 billion. Despite economic heavy weather, Japan is in a unique position with its technological prowess to assist Africa. The problem is that investors are suspicious and tend to steer clear. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

421 Mohamed, A.L.

Excise taxation and tobacco consumption in South Africa : a note / A.L. Mohamed. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 3, p. 579-587.

Tobacco consumption is associated with high social costs and taxation has emerged as a potent policy measure by which the South African government tries to control tobacco sales. Various restrictions have been introduced since the early 1990s. The author of this paper argues that increases in excise duties on cigarettes and tobacco may not be either the most equitable nor the most efficient way to reduce tobacco consumption. Although such tax increases may discourage people from adopting the habit, what about the addicts? In a developing country with well-established tobacco farming, substitutes are not difficult to find. More research needs to be done in South Africa and these should

focus specifically on trends in consumption of cigarette substitutes and on smuggling, as well as looking into the impact of tax increases on the disposable income of addicts, who are usually from the poorer income groups. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

422 Mubangizi, Betty Claire

Drawing on social capital for community economic development : insights from a South African rural community / Betty Claire Mubangizi. - In: *Community Development Journal*: (2003), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 140-150.

This article examines, within a livelihoods framework, what social capital does for communities living in rural areas and the potential it holds for improving rural living conditions. It looks at the situation in Maluti District, a rural community in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa, where livelihoods are quite fragile. In a production group or project group (as social capital is widely referred to in rural South Africa), people come together and agree to work as a team in an effort to produce either for home consumption, for the local market or for both. Over 25 such groups operate in Maluti District alone. The article examines production activities as well as problems experienced by the various production groups in terms of services and infrastructure, marketing, organizational issues and technical problems. It concludes that initiatives that draw on social capital can only realize their full potential if there is commitment from the State, the business sector and civil society to support them to harness the existing social capital into mobilizing the other forms of capital. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

423 Naidu, Sanusha

Globalisation and democratisation : the case for NGOs / Sanusha Naidu. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2001), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 95-103.

Globalization has created a new political space, especially in South Africa, for civic organizations (NGOs) to play a prominent role in shaping, developing, and strengthening the process of democratization. In fact, the simultaneous pressure of globalization and democratization on countries has transformed the role of NGOs which now find themselves sharing the political stage with States. They are in fact assuming the proportions of shadow States. Poor communities are becoming increasingly reliant on this sector to meet their socioeconomic needs. This development holds an inherent danger that the independence and efficiency of NGOs will be compromised. One huge problem is that NGOs are dependent on the generosity of foreign donors, which raises the spectre of how much

influence the latter may come to exert in a country. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

424 Newham, Gareth

Promoting police integrity at station level : the case of the Hillbrow police station / Gareth Newham. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2002), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 20-52 : tab.

One of the key problems confronting the effectiveness and therefore legitimacy of the South African Police Force (SAPS) is the phenomenon of police corruption. This paper examines the case of Hillbrow police station in innercity Johannesburg, South Africa, where research was conducted in 2000 and 2001. Accepting the principle that police corruption is a management problem, a basic conceptual framework was developed that could be used to provide guidance to station managers in tackling the corruption problem. The framework required that police managers enhanced internal accountability through focusing on two key issues: making use of the formal disciplinary system to set commonly accepted standards for police conduct; and challenging the tolerance of police corruption as reflected by the 'code of silence'. The policy lesson learned from the study highlights that, given the complex nature of the phenomenon, a 'reactive' or 'zero tolerance' approach is inadequate in itself to effectively combat police corruption. Rather, a proactive approach is required that provides guidance and support to station managers to both strengthen internal accountability and promote positive organizational values and an intolerance of corruption. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

425 Nigrini, M.

Empowering poor rural villages in South Africa : a preliminary investigation into financial service cooperatives / M. Nigrini. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 2, p. 369-390 : tab.

One great problem facing rural people is access to financial services. High cost and low returns make them uninteresting to commercial banks. The theme of this paper is the Village Banks founded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development in 1994. Although these are found in many parts of Africa, this paper concentrates on those in South Africa, supplemented by comparative material from Kenya and Uganda. In South Africa such institutions are known as Financial Service Cooperatives (FSCs), whereas in the rest of Africa they are known as Financial Services Associations (FSAs). The author feels that the experiment in South Africa has been a great success, certainly more successful in reaching client markets than it has been in Kenya. This success is determined

by outreach and sustainability indicators. In South Africa they are also fortunate in that they have been supported by the government and the South African Reserve Bank (SARB). Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

426 O'Donnell, C.J.

Regional comparisons of banking performance in South Africa / C.J. O'Donnell and G. van der Westhuizen. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 3, p. 485-518: graf., tab.

In their attempt to measure the efficiency of performance of ten branches of a major South African bank, the authors chose to use the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) because they felt it lent itself more readily to the analysis of multiple-output firms. It can also be used to answer questions such as which branches are best studied to improve efficiency levels and how the branch can be run more cost effectively. The paper deals with the measurement of four types of efficiency: scale, technical, allocative, and cost efficiency. This is followed by a detailed description of the DEA approach to measuring all these sorts of efficiency. The authors then justify their choice of the intermediation approach for measuring bank inputs and outputs, and for providing details for the construction of their data set. Then comes a presentation and discussion of the DEA results, plus the results of regression analyses designed to explain variations in relative efficiency levels as functions of time and regional effects. The paper is rounded off with a conclusion. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

427 Pfister, Roger

Gateway to international victory : the diplomacy of the African National Congress in Africa, 1960-1994 / Roger Pfister. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 51-73 : tab.

The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa extended the struggle against apartheid into the international arena when it was banned in 1960. This aspect of its policy became crucial and remained paramount until South Africa's first democratic elections were held in 1994. This paper focuses on the ANC's attempts to secure the support of the community of African States, and singles out three themes that were dominant in the period under review, namely acceptance by the African States; the modus operandi of their assistance; and their role in the negotiation process. The findings are based partly on new archival documentation, drawing two main conclusions. First, the ANC only won exclusive backing from African States after a lengthy struggle. Second, their diplomatic support proved to be a pivotal factor during the negotiations in South

Africa after 1990, significantly contributing to the ANC's eventual victory in 1994.
Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

428 Politics

The politics of publishing in South Africa / ed. by Nicholas Evans & Monica Seeber. - London : Holger Ehling ; Scottsville : University of Natal Press, cop. 2001. - VIII, 300 p. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-9537262-1-5 (London)

This collective volume is the first analysis of the publishing industry in South Africa that provides a social and historical context and discusses the strategic importance of the publishing industry for the further development of society. Providing insights from top industry professionals, this volume examines fields as diverse as copyright, the development of an indigenous book publishing industry, policies of literacy and development of African languages, electronic publishing and pressing concerns to practitioners in publishing and the media. Contributors: Guy Berger, Dick Cloete, Nicholas Combrinck, Laura Czerniewicz, Maggie Davey, Nicholas Evans, Eve Gray, Steve Kromberg, Nhlanhla Maake, Phaswane Mpe, Andries Oliphant, Monica Seeber. [ASC Leiden abstract]

429 Rangan, Haripriya

Gender, traditional authority, and the politics of rural reform in South Africa / Haripriya Rangan and Mary Gilmartin. - In: *Development and Change*: (2002), vol. 33, no. 4, p. 633-658 : krt.

The new South African Constitution, together with later policies and legislation, affirm a commitment to gender rights that is incompatible with the formal recognition afforded to unelected traditional authorities. This contradiction is particularly evident in the case of land reform in many rural areas. This paper illustrates the ways in which these constitutional contradictions play out with particular intensity in the 'former homelands' through the example of a 1999 conflict over land use in Buffelspruit, Mpumalanga province. There, a number of women who had been granted informal access to communal land for the purposes of subsistence cultivation had their rights denied through the practice of customary law. Despite desperate protests, they continue to be marginalized in terms of access to land, while their male counterparts appropriate communal land for commercial farming and cattle grazing. Drawing on this protest, the authors argue that current practice in relation to the pressing issue of gender equity in land reform in South Africa represents a politics of accommodation and evasion that tends to reinforce gender biases in rural development and that undermines

the prospects for genuinely radical transformation of the instituted geographies and institutionalized practices bequeathed by the apartheid regime. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

430 Reid, Graeme

Understanding systemic violence: homophobic attacks in Johannesburg and its surrounds / Graeme Reid and Teresa Dirsuweit. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2002), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 99-126 : tab.

South Africa stands alone in Africa in terms of its constitution, which expressly protects the rights of lesbian and gay citizens. Johannesburg offers well-developed social networks and a number of gay public spaces. And yet there is an undercurrent of extreme violence in the city. The South African government does not keep specific statistics on homophobic crime. This has the effect of increasing the invisibility of gay men and lesbians. This paper provides an overview of existing work on homophobic violence and also includes experiences of those who have not been acknowledged in research efforts in the past. It is based, amongst others, on interviews with staff from the Johannesburg Lesbian and Gay Equality Project, cases reported to the Equality Project, survey questionnaires completed by the Equality Project for the years 2001 and 2002, and newspaper reports. It appears that in Johannesburg rape is more frequent in homophobic hate crime than elsewhere. The reason for this may be that rape is the reinforcement of masculine dominance in the context of poverty and structural inequality, where lesbians are seen as a threat to masculine power. Men who are effeminate in dress and speech are viewed as women and are thereby relegated to an inferior position. Police responses in many of the cases of bashings, rape and attempted rape, and gang violence are unsympathetic and are best described as secondary victimization. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

431 Rogerson, Christian M.

Towards pro-poor local economic development : the case for sectoral targeting in South Africa / Christian M. Rogerson. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 53-79.

This paper represents an initial exercise in conceptualizing an alternative approach towards the making of a pro-poor approach towards local economic development (LED) in the developing world, using South Africa as an example. The analysis takes as its starting point the validity of selective sectoral targeting, which was a foundation for Johannesburg's 30-year economic development plan issued in 2001. It is argued that the methodology used to define target sectors

based on indicators of relative attractiveness in terms of growth and of competitiveness can be modified suitably to identify a set of target sectors in terms of indicators of poverty alleviation. The examples of urban agriculture, the inner-city clothing economy, and urban tourism are used to highlight potential sectors in which selective LED support interventions could attain a maximal impact for poverty reduction, particularly for some of the most vulnerable groups in Johannesburg. Accordingly, the key argument proposed in this analysis is that the approach of sectoral targeting can be deployed usefully to support the crystallization of pro-poor urban LED interventions. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

432 Smith, Laïla

Citizen vs. customer: different approaches to public participation in service delivery in Cape Town / Laïla Smith and Ahmedi Vawda. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 26-52 : fig.

In line with a growing literature on the importance of public participation in service delivery, the authors demonstrate through empirical evidence how public participation is critical to building citizenship. They do this by examining how effectively local authorities in the city of Cape Town (South Africa) have engaged the public in service delivery over the period 1996-2000. They review the institutional limitations to implementing public participation mechanisms that were part of the goals of Developmental Local Government (DLG), such as the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) and Integrated Development Plans (IDP) fora. They then illustrate two competing visions of development within local governments and how these visions shaped the practice of service delivery in the city. The Municipal Services Department (MSD) prioritized efficiency in service delivery and in doing so shaped the subject as a customer. Alternatively, the Community Development Directorate (Comdev) prioritized equity and in doing so shaped the subject as a citizen. These different approaches to service delivery shape the development trajectory of low-income communities. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

433 Van Donk, Mirjam

Planning for a 'positive' future : HIV/AIDS as an integral component of urban development in South Africa / Mirjam Van Donk. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 3-25 : tab.

This paper demonstrates that HIV/AIDS has the potential to undermine development interventions aimed at improving the quality of life of urban

residents in South Africa. Furthermore, it underscores that HIV/AIDS is closely associated with poverty and impoverishment, disparities and widening inequality, power and vulnerability, stigma and discrimination. This is contrary to social justice. The paper also explores the core determinants in the spread of HIV/AIDS and its disproportionate manifestation among specific social groups. It distinguishes between factors prior to 1990 (apartheid urban planning, patriarchal values and political inability) and post-1990 factors (inherited underdevelopment and changes in the urban political economy). Postapartheid policy frameworks on urban development are conspicuously silent on HIV/AIDS. The paper concludes with some examples of what could be done to overcome the shortcomings identified, as pointers on the way to 'positive planning'. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

434 Van Nieuwkerk, Anthoni

Subregional collaborative security : lessons from the OAU and SADC / Anthoni Van Nieuwkerk. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2001), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 81-94 : fig.

The basic question asked by the author of this article is to what extent should South Africa, given the number of domestic crises it is confronting, take part in international peacekeeping operations and in peacemaking initiatives? It is a member of both the OAU and of SADC, but what potential do these offer and how does their situation compare with other regional organizations in Africa such as ECOWAS for West Africa and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in East Africa? The author feels that it should confine its efforts to sub-equatorial Africa and that it should concentrate on trying to rectify structural weaknesses in such bodies as SADC. To desert the OAU and the SADC would be tantamount to admitting that outsiders should run Africa's affairs. An overly activist foreign policy is not a good thing given the conditions in South Africa, but to have a stable and developing sub-region in sub-equatorial Africa would only be to its advantage. Nevertheless, diplomacy should come first in all events (it is also a good way to hone South African diplomatic skills). Whatever happens~, sending in the troops should always be a very last resort. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

435 Van Walbeek, C.P.

The distributional impact of tobacco excise increases / C.P. van Walbeek. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 3, p. 560-578 : tab.

The purpose of this paper was to examine the distributional impact of excise taxes on consumers of cigarettes in South Africa. Generally speaking, of all the controls available to reduce the consumption of tobacco, rapidly increasing excise taxes are the most effective. The price elasticity for cigarette demand in South Africa lies between -0.4 and -0.8, bringing it into the category of developing countries. Between 1990 and 2000 there was a 30 percent reduction in tobacco consumption because there was a 225 percent rise in excise duties, in other words prices were doubled in real terms. The price for a packet of cigarettes rose from R1.65 to R8.00, that is a price increase of 17 percent per year. The data for this paper were based on 1990 and 1995 Income and Expenditure Surveys. Although a reduction in tobacco consumption can be considered beneficial, it could be said to have a disproportionately detrimental impact on the poor. This would mean that cigarette taxes were regressive, which is undesirable from the point of view of social equity. The paper found that the price elasticity of cigarettes was inversely correlated with income, that is that poorer people adjust their cigarette consumption by a greater percentage reaction to price change than richer people do. Bibliogr., notes [ASC Leiden abstract]

436 Williams, Rocky

Integration or absorption? : the creation of the South African National Defence Force, 1993 to 1999 / Rocky Williams. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 17-25.

The creation of a new defence force was an essential step in South Africa's negotiated settlement. The integration of previously antagonistic forces was made more difficult by the differences in training, resources and political affiliations. The planning for the changes ended in April 1994 when a common institutional culture and camaraderie within the organization had been created and a manageable and goal-oriented planning framework agreed upon. A second, absorption phase, then commenced, which saw Umkhonto We Sizwe (MK), the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army (APLA) and the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei) defence forces being absorbed into structures which, though new, were mainly those of the SADF (South African Defence Force). The real shift occurred in March 1998 when a report submitted by the Chief of the National Defence Force brought about his own resignation. Power then shifted away from the conservative axis to more constitutionally inclined officers who supported the democratic transition and the military restructuring. Sum. [Journal abstract]

SWAZILAND

437 Rose, Laurel L.

Women's strategies for customary land access in Swaziland and Malawi : a comparative study / Laurel L. Rose. - In: *Africa Today*: (2002), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 123-149.

In most African countries, the land-access and use rights of rural populations have been undergoing considerable changes in recent years, primarily due to informal developments in customary land law at the village level and formal legislative changes in land law at the national level. This paper compares the informal developmentss, as concerns women's land access, that are occurring in one village of the patrilineal Swazi of Swaziland, with those occurring in one village of the matrilineal Chewa of Malawi. In particular, it focuses on two case studies in which a Swazi woman and a Chewa woman resorted to strategies of manipulation, challenge, or change in order to acquire land. It argues that Swazi and Chewa women are similarly confronting evolving systems of customary land access, although individual women in each society are creatively responding to the rules of land access, according to personal and contextual factors. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ISLANDS

GENERAL

438 Goredema, Charles

Towards effective control of money laundering in southern Africa: some practical dilemmas / Charles Goredema and Fazila Montsi. - In: *African Security Review*: (2002), vol.11, no. 1, p. 5-15 : tab.

Money laundering, as both a manifestation and a facilitator of organized crime, has attracted increasing interest since the late 1980s. The resolve to control it has yielded a number of initiatives in many parts of the world. The formation of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering in 1989 is a prominent example. In its wake, countries in eastern and southern Africa founded the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) in 1999. Members of the group have pledged to adopt and implement measures against money laundering. This article explores the practical implications of implementing such measures in southern Africa against the background of certain challenges and realities. It is based on a survey of the southern African members of the

ESAAMLG - Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, the Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

439 Océan

L'océan Indien dans les littératures francophones : pays réels, pays rêvés, pays révélés / sous la dir. de Kumari R. Issur et Vinesh Y. Hookoomsing. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2001. - 706 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Lettres du sud) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

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Ce volume rassemble des textes de communications qui ont été présentées à un colloque organisé par l'Université de l'île Maurice en juillet 1997, pour traiter des littératures en langue française sur et dans l'océan Indien. Les communications font la part belle aux littératures des îles : Maurice, Réunion, Madagascar. Elles ont été regroupées par thèmes: Voyages et rencontres (Margaret Sankey, Hans-Jürgen Lüsebrink, Danielle Nivo Galibert, Gérard Fanchin, Lilian Berthelot, Yannick Resch); Mer Indienne: créolité et indianocéanisme (Michel Beniamino, Jean-Georges Prosper, Jean-Louis Joubert, Christine Dupuit, Lise Gauvin, Bernard Terramorsi, Kumari R. Issur); Madagascar: littérature, culture et anthropologie (Liliane Ramarosa, Suzanne Chazan-Gillig, Michèle R. Ratovonony-Ratsirahonana, Adriano Marchetti); Multilinguisme et interculturalité (Vinesh, T. Hoodkoomsing, François-Xavier Neve, A. Murugaiy); L'île Maurice plurielle (Vijayen Valaydon, Aslakha Callikan-Proag, John Maury, Cécile Leung, Vicram Ramharai, Nalimi Thampi, Jeanne Gerval-Arouff); Réalité et utopie - cette section traitant en particulier de l'homme de lettres d'origine mauricienne J-M.G. Le Clézio - (Carpanin Marimoutou, Melvin Zimmerman, Peter Hawkins, Bénédicte Mauguère, Jacqueline Dutton, Alessandra Ferraro, Jacques La Mothe, Lætitia van den Heuvel); Visages et images de l'Inde; Afrique, Caraïbe et Mascareignes: convergences et divergences (Philippe Met, Hervé Lassemillante, Maya Goburdhuni-Jani, Sylvestre Rémy Bouelet, Janina Wozniak, Joyce Leung).

440 Oraison, André

La Commission de l'océan Indien revisitée (À l'issue du deuxième sommet des chefs d'État ou de gouvernement des pays membres réunis à Saint-Denis de la Réunion le 3 décembre 1999, un nouvel élan de la coopération inter-îles dans la zone Sud-Ouest de l'océan Indien?) / André Oraison. - In: *Annuaire des pays de l'océan Indien*: (1999/2000), vol. 16, p. 275-324.

La Commission de l'océan Indien (COI), organisation intergouvernementale à vocation économique, sociale et culturelle, est née le 10 janvier 1984. Elle comprend en 2000, à côté de ses trois membres originaires, Madagascar, Maurice, Seychelles, uniquement deux membres admis: les Comores et la France. L'analyse critique de cette institution montre d'une part qu'elle poursuit des objectifs plutôt ponctuels avec des moyens financiers certes non négligeables mais encore peu diversifiés, et aurait besoin d'une impulsion politique au plus haut niveau; d'autre part, que sa structuration interne, progressive, n'est pas complètement achevée. Souffrant d'une organisation interne plutôt bureaucratique et d'un élargissement insuffisant, elle n'est pas parvenue à créer un espace économique. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

441 Oraison, André

Réflexions générales sur la protection de l'environnement terrestre et marin des petites îles françaises de la zone Sud-Ouest de l'océan Indien et du canal de Mozambique (le cas des îles Éparses: Tromelin, Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa et Bassas da India, à la lumière de la législation française, du droit communautaire et du droit international public) / André Oraison. - In: *Annuaire des pays de l'océan Indien*: (1999/2000), vol. 16, p. 203-253.

Éparpillés dans la zone Sud-Ouest de l'océan Indien et du canal de Mozambique, des récifs ou de petites îles, consistent en des territoires résiduels de la République française, dont certains îlots sont revendiqués par Madagascar et l'île Maurice. S'ils ne renferment aucune richesses particulières, ils sont d'un grand intérêt sur le plan météorologique. Cet article aborde tout d'abord la question de la protection globale de l'environnement mise en œuvre sur le territoire terrestre des îles Éparses par les diverses autorités responsables, puis la politique spécifique de protection de l'environnement marin qui entoure le récif de Tromelin, l'archipel des Glorieuses ainsi que les îlots Juan de Nova, Europa et Bassa da India. En conclusion, l'auteur prescrit l'inscription de ces îles et de leur environnement marin au "Patrimoine mondial naturel" de l'UNESCO. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

442 Oraison, André

Réflexions générales sur la présence française dans la zone Sud-Ouest de l'océan Indien et le canal de Mozambique (Les décolonisations contraires au droit international de la décolonisation: le cas des îles Éparses et de Mayotte) / André Oraison. - In: *Annuaire des pays de l'océan Indien*: (1999/2000), vol. 16, p. 385-399.

Cet article examine les contradictions entre le droit public français d'une part et international de l'autre, en relation avec le processus de décolonisation entrepris par la France dans le canal de Mozambique et la zone Sud-Ouest de l'océan Indien. Selon l'auteur, contre le principe de l'unité des entités coloniales, l'archipel des Comores est une première fois démembré à la suite de la loi française du 31 décembre 1975 déclarant que les îles d'Anjouan, de la Grande Comore et de Mohéli cessent de faire partie de la République française, alors que Mayotte se prononce pour le statut quo en avril 1976. La 'balkanisation' de l'archipel continue lorsque l'île d'Anjouan déclare unilatéralement sa sécession de la République fédérale islamique des Comores le 3 août 1997. L'article considère ensuite le cas spécifique des îles Éparses du canal de Mozambique et de la zone Sud-Ouest de l'océan Indien, en examinant le contentieux dont elles font l'objet en rapport avec la décolonisation de Madagascar, que l'auteur qualifie de discutable. Le premier différent franco-malgache sur les cinq îles Éparses remonte au premier avril 1960, et le conflit franco-mauricien sur le récif de Tromelin a officiellement éclaté le deux avril 1976. Le contentieux, qui a été mis sous le boisseau depuis le début de la décennie 1990, pourrait, comme le suggère l'auteur, être soumis à l'arbitrage de la Cour internationale de justice de La Haye. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

COMOROS

443 Ahmed, A. Chanfi

Rites de mort aux Comores et chez les Swahili: entre islam savant et culture locale / A. Chanfi Ahmed. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2002), t. 72, fasc. 2, p. 187-201.

Les rites de mort chez les Comoriens et les Swahili en général constituent une "institution sociale" à travers laquelle se manifeste toute une série d'aspects de leur culture. Or, ils sont aujourd'hui contestés par les 'wāhhābiya' de la région sous le prétexte qu'ils sont contraires à l'islam des origines. Cet article entend, entre autres, montrer que la prétention des 'wāhhābiya' à une orthodoxie des pratiques islamiques est une illusion car le 'fiqh' (droit islamique classique) a intégré dès son apparition, une grande partie de ce qu'il a nommé 'urf' (litt. "ce qui est connu de tous"), c'est-à-dire un ensemble de règles coutumières propres aux Arabes avant l'islam. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

444 Beringer, Hugues

La collectivité départementale de Mayotte: principaux aspects de la loi statutaire no. 2001-616 du 11 juillet 2001 / par Hugues Beringer. - In: *Revue juridique et politique*: (2002), année 56, no. 3, p. 382-391.

Depuis que l'île de Mayotte a choisi (consultations de 1974 et 1976) de demeurer au sein de la République française et non de la République des Comores, le débat institutionnel y a toujours été d'une grande intensité. Cette étude traite du problème de pouvoir concilier le souhait des Mahorais de continuer à faire partie de la République française par la départementalisation de leur île et un statut personnel qui est à Mayotte un statut de droit musulman, contraire à certains principes fondamentaux reconnus par les lois de la République et à divers engagements internationaux de la France. Le maintien du statut actuel n'est pas estimé souhaitable. Cette étude envisage les réformes statutaires possibles en tenant compte du fait que le développement économique, auquel la loi statutaire consacre un volet, doit être assuré. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

445 Maurice, Pierre

La position de la France et de la communauté internationale à l'égard des îles Comores / Pierre Maurice. - In: *Annuaire des pays de l'océan Indien*: (1999/2000), vol. 16, p. 401-457.

Cet article considère la position adoptée, à l'égard de la situation politique dans les îles Comores, par la France et les différents acteurs internationaux. Il revient sur les différentes étapes qui ont conduit depuis 1946 à la situation actuelle, de façon à clarifier à chaque étape ce qu'a été la conception défendue par les différents acteurs et partenaires de ces îles. Il comporte trois parties: 1) La décolonisation de l'archipel des Comores et le maintien de son intégrité; 2) Le référendum d'autodétermination de 1975 et l'éclatement de l'archipel. Dans cette partie, l'auteur, en vertu du droit des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes, met en doute les résolutions de l'ONU qui reprochent à la France de ne pas respecter l'intégrité territoriale des Comores ; 3) L'éclatement de la République fédérale islamique des Comores depuis 1997 et l'irréductibilité de la Grande Comore sur les trois autres îles de l'archipel. La vie politique des Comores est devenue très agitée quelques années avant l'accession à l'indépendance et n'aura cessé de l'être depuis lors. Elle est ponctuée de révoltes, d'émeutes et de coups d'État. En particulier, les îles d'Anjouan et de Moroni déclarent leur sécession en juillet 1997. Dans sa conclusion, l'auteur revient sur les erreurs d'appréciation faites par la communauté internationale, y compris par la France,

dans sa perception de la situation des Comores, et revient sur le droit des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MADAGASCAR

446 Paillard, Yvan G.

Les Rova de Tananarive et Ambohimanga : représentations et manipulations coloniales (fin XIXe siècle-1939) / Yvan G. Paillard. - In: *Annuaire des pays de l'océan Indien*: (1999/2000), vol. 16, p. 325-356.

Le terme malgache de rova, enceinte entourant la résidence royale et se situant toujours sur une hauteur, est aussi traduit par celui de "colline sacrée". Cet article pose la question de savoir si les Français, à partir de la fin du XIXe siècle, coloniaux ou métropolitains, étaient conscients de la signification de ces rova pour leurs nouveaux sujets les Malgaches, l'importance de cette image transparaissant ou non dans les expositions universelles (Paris 1889, Marseille 1906 et 1922, Vincennes 1931) et les récits de voyage. Sous le gouverneur général Albert Picquié, le site d'Ambohimanga, dans les environs de Tananarive, redevient un haut lieu historique reconnu. C'est une manifestation de la "politique d'association" que le gouverneur général veut mettre en place à Madagascar, visant à se rapprocher des autochtones et à les ouvrir aux techniques modernes tout en les préservant de tout déracinement culturel. Le rapatriement des cendres de l'ex-reine Ranaivalona III en 1938 favorise un regain de fidélité à la famille royale. Mais les diverses célébrations coloniales aux rova de l'après-guerre n'empêcheront pas l'avènement de l'indépendance. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MAURITIUS

447 Bräutigam, Deborah

Close encounters: Chinese business networks as industrial catalysts in sub-Saharan Africa / Deborah Bräutigam. - In: *African Affairs*: (2003), vol. 102, no. 408, p. 447-467.

Chinese business networks form an important (and well-studied) component of transnational industrial capitalism in East and South-east Asia. Yet almost no attention has been paid to the dynamics of the growing role of Chinese networks as catalysts for industrial development in sub-Saharan Africa. This article explores two contrasting cases, in Mauritius and in Nigeria. In a hostile or indifferent policy environment such as that of Nigeria, and in a locale where there

were no resident overseas Chinese, the Asia-Africa linkages remained limited to information, input supply, consulting services, and technical assistance. In contrast, in the encouraging policy environment of Mauritius, which also had a sizeable overseas Chinese population, transnational Asian capitalists created strong connections with local capital (Asian and other), invested in joint ventures, and formed part of a successful export-oriented industrialization. These cases suggest that, as Asian business networks expand their global reach to sub-Saharan Africa, they can provide an important catalyst for local industrialization. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

448 Allen, Richard B.

Maroonage and its legacy in Mauritius and in the colonial plantation world / Richard B. Allen. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 336/337, p. 131-152.

Studies of fugitive slaves have frequently failed to ask important questions about maroonage, and especially about the extent to which and why maroon activity changed through time. Similar problems characterize much of the work on the "new system of slavery" that developed during the nineteenth century as indentured labourers from India and Asia replaced slaves as field hands in much of the colonial plantation world. The Mauritian case study makes it possible to look beyond the scholarly preoccupation with the legal and quasi-legal dimensions of labour control and resistance in colonial plantation systems and examine the nature and dynamics of illegal absence, desertion, and vagrancy in a more comprehensive framework. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

449 Tourreau, Sylvie

Les courses de chevaux: patrimoine et fête nationale pour l'île Maurice / Sylvie Tourreau. - In: *Annuaire des pays de l'océan Indien*: (1999/2000), vol. 16, p. 169-180.

Le calendrier festif de l'île Maurice souffre d'une absence de fête nationale faisant l'objet de réjouissances publiques. Cet article traite de la perception et du vécu, pour la société plurielle de l'île Maurice, de la célébration annuelle de la fête hipique du Maiden, instaurée en 1836. Cette date marque celle de l'accès de toutes les communautés et de toutes les classes sociales à un divertissement public et gratuit, qui prit une dimension nationale. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

RÉUNION

450 Eve, Prosper

Le prêtre à Bourbon au XVIIIe siècle / Prosper Eve. - In: *Annuaire des pays de l'océan Indien*: (1999/2000), vol. 16, p. 75-117 : tab.

Les prêtres qui desservait l'île Bourbon (de nos jours île de la Réunion), après sa colonisation effective (1665) devaient poursuivre les mêmes objectifs, fixés par le Concile de Trente pour combattre la Réforme et promouvoir la foi catholique, que ceux qui œuvraient dans n'importe quelle paroisse en France. Or, ces prêtres se trouvaient dans les conditions particulières d'une société coloniale et qui connaissait l'esclavage. Fondé sur des documents d'archives départementales et de congrégations, cet article examine l'origine, la valeur, l'image de ces prêtres, ainsi que le rôle de bâtisseur, d'éducateur, de convertisseur qu'ils étaient censés remplir, et les problèmes auxquels ils étaient confrontés. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

451 Gerbeau, Hubert

L'océan Indien n'est pas l'Atlantique : la traite illégale à Bourbon au XIXe siècle / Hubert Gerbeau. - In: *Outre-mers*: (2002), no. 336/337, p. 79-108.

La traite des esclaves dans l'océan Indien est un fait plus que millénaire, facteur de fracture mais élément du "continuum culturel". Bourbon, l'actuelle île de la Réunion, déserte au XVIIe siècle, en reçoit l'essentiel de son peuplement avant que le relais ne soit pris par l'engagisme. Environ 80 000 esclaves, originaires pour la plupart d'Afrique et de Madagascar, arrivent dans l'île avant 1817, année d'interdiction de la traite. Celle-ci se poursuit de façon clandestine: quelque 50 000 captifs débarquent entre 1817 et 1835 et, peut-être, quelques milliers de plus jusqu'en 1848. La traite dans l'océan Indien ruine-t-elle ceux qui s'y livrent? Est-elle dangereuse pour les acheteurs? Impose-t-elle des souffrances intolérables à ses victimes? Les énigmes restent nombreuses en raison des ruses des négriers et des destructions involontaires et volontaires d'archives. Sujet longtemps tabou, la traite illégale relève d'une "histoire du silence" en cours d'édification. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]