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# AFRICAN STUDIES ABSTRACTS ONLINE

Number 23, 2008

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



## EDITORIAL POLICY

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

### Coverage

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

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

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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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

### Contents and arrangement

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

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

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

### **Indexes and list of sources**

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

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

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

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### GENERAL

#### 1 From

*From Mogadishu to Dixon : the Somali diaspora in a global context* / ed. by Abdi M. Kusow and Stephanie R. Bjork. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Red Sea Press, 2007. - VIII, 335 p. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.  
ISBN 1-569-02286-0 pbk

From 1988 to 1997, Dixon, Canada, was the Somali refugee dream city. Today Somali communities are found in nearly every corner of the world. Using case studies from Somali communities in Africa, Europe and North America, the contributors to this volume construct a global comparative framework for studying the Somali diaspora. The central guiding questions are: how do the different cultural, economic, political, social and racial contexts inform identity formations and opportunity structures that diasporic Somalis face? How do the making and remaking of diasporic identities affect their respective host communities as well as the homeland communities they left behind? The answers are pursued by constructing an empirically grounded framework that holds the source country, Somalia, constant, and compares the effects of the different processes, conditions and spaces under which the Somali diaspora is constituted. In Part 1, Omar A. Eno and Mohamed A. Eno, Gudrun-Katharina Kroner, and Mulki Al-Sharmani examine slavery, migration dreams and pitfalls, and diasporic identity among Somalis in Africa, specifically Egypt and Tanzania. In Part 2, Francesca Decimo, Petri Hautaniemi, Stephanie R. Bjork, Nauja Kleist, Anu Isotalo, and Marja Tiilikainen focus on migration policies, transnational networks, clan, gender, and religious identities among Somalis in Europe, specifically Italy, Denmark and Finland. In Part 3, Rima Berns-McGown, Franklin Goza, Cindy Horst, and Jessica Schaid and Zoltán Grossman examine cultural and gender identity formation, socioeconomic assimilation and transnational linkages among Somalis in Toronto, Canada, and Minneapolis and Barron, Wisconsin, in the United States. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 2 Oceanic

*Oceanic worlds/bordered worlds* / ed. by Meg Samuelson and Shaun Viljoen. - Rondebosch : University of Cape Town, Centre for African Studies, 2007. - 255 p. : foto's. ; 21 cm. - (Social dynamics, ISSN 0253-3952 ; vol. 33, no. 2 (December 2007)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue emerges out of a conference on Forging the Local and the Global, hosted by the English Department of Stellenbosch University in July 2006. Contents: Editorial, by Meg Samuelson & Shaun Viljoen. Articles: The Black Atlantic meets the Indian Ocean: forging new paradigms of transnationalism for the global South: literary and cultural perspectives, by Isabel Hofmeyr; 'Fornicatie' and 'hoerendom' or the long shadow of the Portuguese: connected histories, languages and gender in the Indian Ocean and beyond, by Fernando Rosa Ribeiro; Re-imagining South Africa via a Passage to India: M.K. Jeffreys's archive of the Indian Ocean world, by Meg Samuelson; Biography of a trade unionist and the resurrection of the 'Indian question' in twenty-first century Kenya, by Tom Odhiambo; Proclamations and silences: 'race', self-fashioning and sexuality in the trans-Atlantic correspondence between Langston Hughes and Richard Rive, by Shaun Viljoen; 'Ways of remembering': transatlantic connections and African diaspora's homecoming in the Republic of Benin, by Jung Ran Forte; Race-making/race-mixing: St. Helena and the South Atlantic world, by Daniel A. Yon; Forms of a-dress: performances of the foreign and s-other-n flows of transnational identity, by Christopher Larkosh; Imperial misnomers: Herman Melville's subversion of narratives of exploration, by Dawid W. de Villiers. Photo essays: A way through: understanding modern Palestinian narratives, by Sama Alshaibi & Marvin Gladney; Playing fields: the rules of the game, by Rozalinda Borcila. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 3 Raisons

*Les raisons de la géographie : itinéraires au Sud avec Jean-Pierre Raison* / sous la dir. de Frédéric Landy, Emmanuel Lezy et Sophie Moreau. - Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 328 p., [8] p.foto's. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Bibliogr. de Jean-Pierre Raison: p. [311]-325. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten. ISBN 978-2-8458-6850-2

Mélanges en l'honneur d'un géographe spécialisé dans le développement rural, ce livre permet de comprendre l'évolution de la géographie en tant que discipline, et plus généralement du champ des études portant sur "le Sud". Il répond par exemple aux questions: Comment fait-on de la géographie? Comment choisit-on le terrain de recherche? Comment chacun élabore-t-il ses propres méthodes? La 1ère partie réunit des auteurs dont leur l'expérience personnelle de J.P. Raison joue comme un révélateur de leurs propres itinéraires (Robert Agneau et l'édition), de leurs terrains d'étude, de leurs méthodes. Les pays africains plus particulièrement concernés sont la Guinée (Adrienne Rodriguez-Cruz) et Madagascar (Benoît Antheaume, Catherine Fournet-Guérin, Hervé Rakoto Ramiarantsoa, Michel Sivignon, Michèle Courbon). En 2ème

partie, l'œuvre de J.P. Raison est convoquée pour en faire un champ d'investigation de la réalité géographique: les auteurs proposent une réflexion autour d'une de ses idées, comme la crise urbaine en Afrique (Bernard Calas), l'"informel" et l'efficacité en Afrique (Jean-Fabien Steck), l'ethnie et les identités africaines (Paul Pélissier), la territorialité des tombes et des villes (Philippe Gervais-Lambony), la peste bovine de 1890 chez les sociétés pastorales en Afrique (Jean Boutrais), la géographie tropicale et la géographie du développement (Jean-Louis Chaléard). La dernière partie du livre est orientée vers des réflexions épistémologiques, sur la géographie mais aussi sur l'agronomie et l'agriculture comparée (Sophie Moreau, Frédéric Landy, Alain Dubresson). [Résumé AS Leiden]

## AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 4 Adeniji, Abolade

Morality, ideology and the disbursement of foreign aid / Abolade Adeniji - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2004), vol. 4, p. 41-50.

Especially since the end of the Second World War in 1945, the issue of the disbursement of foreign aid has become a major ingredient of the relationship between the rich nations of the North and the poor countries of the South. This paper examines the position of various scholars and various schools of thought on the issue and concludes that the rich countries of the world must be willing to share with the poor nations their wealth, not just because religion prescribes it, but because it is the right thing to do. The paper also exhorts poor nations to internalize the attributes of self-reliance. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

#### 5 African

African perspectives on US policy toward the continent / James H. Mittelman... [et al.] - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 114, p. 709-717.

The authors present some of their remarks on US policy toward Africa which they made at a plenary session on 19 October 2007 in New York City at the 50th meeting of the African Studies Association. Following the introductory section by the moderator, James H. Mittelman, Akwe Amosu shows that, in the competition for access to petroleum, and in the context of the 'war on terror', US policy puts its goals of, amongst others, good governance and fair elections on the back seat. Mvuselelo Ngcoya looks at the dangers

of the intensified militarization of US-Africa relations. Abdi Ismail Samatar uses the cases of Ethiopia and Somalia to illustrate America's strategic policy towards Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **6 Appiagyei-Atua, Kwadwo**

Bumps on the road : a critique of how Africa got to NEPAD / Kwadwo Appiagyei-Atua - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 524-548.

This article explores the notion of "political independence without economic independence" in the context of the decision made by African States to embrace the market-based neoliberal economic path to development. The paper analyses, in a rights-based context, the ideological battle that has been waged between Western powers and African States (through the now defunct OAU and the United Nations) in terms of defining and controlling the agenda for the economic development of Africa. It examines the economic policies developed by African and other developing States, such as the New International Economic Order (NIEO), the right to development, the revised framework for NIEO, the Lagos Plan of Action, the structural adjustment programme (SAP), Africa's Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 (APPER, later converted into the UN Programme of Action for Africa's Economic Recovery and Development, UN-PAAERD), the African Charter for Popular Participation and finally, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The decision by African leaders to design and adopt NEPAD as the framework for economic development is a further confirmation of the entrenched economic dependence of African States. It reveals the extent to which Western States continue to dictate, control and overrule attempts by African States to set their own economic agenda. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

## **7 Austin, Gareth**

Reciprocal comparison and African history: tackling conceptual Eurocentrism in the study of Africa's economic past / Gareth Austin - In: *African Studies Review*: (2007), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 1-28.

This article argues for constructive responses to the dominance, in the analysis of African economic history, of concepts derived from Western experience. It reviews the existing responses of this kind, highlighting the fact that some of the most influential ideas applied to African economies, past and present, have been coined in the context not of Europe or North America but rather of other relatively poor regions formerly under European colonial rule. These "Third World" contributions have been enriching for African studies, though they have been duly criticized in African contexts, in accordance

with the usual scholarly pattern. It is argued here that the main requirement for overcoming conceptual Eurocentrism in African history, in the interests of a more genuinely "general" social science and "global" history, is reciprocal comparison of Africa and other continents or, more precisely, of specific areas within Africa with counterparts elsewhere. Pioneering examples of such comparisons are reviewed and, to illustrate the possibilities, a set of propositions is put forward from African history that may be useful for specialists on other parts of the world. The article concludes with suggestions for ways in which Africanists can best pursue the project of reciprocal comparison, and with a plea for them to be more intellectually ambitious. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **8 Baker, Deane-Peter**

Agency theory : a new model of civil-military relations for Africa? / Deane-Peter Baker - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 113-135.

A new approach to civil-military relations is developed by Peter Feaver in 'Armed Servants: Agency, Oversight, and Civil-Military Relations' (2003). Feaver's 'agency theory' offers important advances against the standard 'professionalism' approaches to the topic exemplified by Samuel P. Huntington (1957) and Morris Janowitz (1960). But how applicable is the theory in the African context? Feaver himself is pessimistic about the value of his theory in a context where there is not an established culture of submission to civilian rule among military forces, and where coups are a real danger. The present author argues, however, that even under these conditions 'agency theory' remains extremely valuable as an analytic tool. Moreover, Feaver has not recognized the potential benefits that regional organizations offer to civilian principals in their goal of ensuring military obedience, even where a tradition of military professionalism does not exist. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **9 Bazonzi, José Mvuzolo**

Systèmes de transport pour un développement intégré de l'Afrique: vers un réseau routier et ferroviaire panafricain / José Mvuzolo Bazonzi - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 9, no. 1/2, p. 107-132 : krt.

L'Afrique est un continent immense dont plusieurs contrées sont encore enclavées à ce jour. De ce fait, elle nécessite des systèmes de transport adéquats, efficaces et fort variés, susceptibles d'accélérer son développement. En effet, le manque de communication adéquate entre les zones de production et celles de forte densité et consommation est à l'origine d'un déséquilibre profond entre l'offre et la demande

globale des biens et services à travers l'espace continental. À côté du transport aérien fort onéreux, il s'avère opportun d'investir dans le transport routier et ferroviaire, plus accessible à la majorité de la population. Ainsi, cet article jète les bases d'une esquisse théorique du réseau routier et ferroviaire 'panafricain', dont le but serait de relier les grandes aires économiques et démographiques du continent. La route panafricaine aurait la forme d'un triangle isocèle renversé, dont les trois angles seraient Le cap en Afrique du sud, Le Caire en Égypte et Dakar au Sénégal. La structure générale du réseau ferroviaire panafricain comprendrait un grand axe central allant du Caire au Cap, avec une variante Alger-Le Cap, une transversale Dakar-Mombassa, une boucle périphérique unissant toutes les zones côtières au cœur du continent, et plusieurs autres axes reliant entre elles les différentes régions. L'implantation de ces structures devrait se faire selon une nouvelle conception de l'intégration régionale ayant pour fondement le commerce et l'investissement, l'exploitation concertée des ressources naturelles, l'implication du secteur privé, l'industrialisation axée sur les exportations ainsi que le développement des infrastructures efficaces et rentables, capables de briser le cercle de la pauvreté. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## 10 Beyond

*Beyond humanitarianism : what you need to know about Africa and why it matters* / ed. by Princeton N. Lyman and Patricia Dorff. - New York, NY : Council on Foreign Relations, 2007. - [XV, 252] p. : krt. ; 23 cm - Met index, noten. ISBN 0-87609-371-3

Africa has risen steadily in importance to the United States in recent years. The US-based Council on Foreign Relations has had a strong programme on Africa for several years. Drawing upon a variety of Council content - articles from its periodical 'Foreign Affairs', Independent Task Force reports, Council Special Reports, the Council's website, etc. -, this collective volume addresses underlying trends on the African continent. It pays attention to US interest in democracy and human rights promotion in Africa; China's rising activity on the continent; US-Angola relations; challenges in Nigeria; South Africa in retrospect; Africa's restless youth; troublespots in Zimbabwe, Darfur (Sudan), Somalia and the Horn; the rebuilding of Africa; strengthening African leadership; the challenge of global health; and the possible role of the US in all this. Contributors: Stephen Ellis, Lee Feinstein, Laurie Garrett, Michelle D. Gavin, Eben Kaplan, Princeton N. Lyman, Terrence Lyons, John Prendergast, Robert I. Rotberg, and Colin Thomas-Jensen. [ASC Leidan abstract]

**11 Chukwuemerie, Andrew I.**

Arbitration and human rights in Africa / Andrew I. Chukwuemerie - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 103-141.

Most African countries have elaborate constitutional provisions for the protection of human rights. These include those rights that concern the proper administration of justice: the rights of citizens or residents to have unfettered access to the courts and to a fair hearing within a reasonable time, as well as the right to a public hearing and delivery of judgment. Most African countries are also now embracing commercial arbitration for the resolution of disputes. Arbitration is fundamentally a private and confidential process and a recourse to arbitration is a waiver of the right of access to court for the dispute in question. Thus whether or not arbitration breaches citizens' human rights is becoming an important issue. This article examines the question and finds that, unlike the situation in some other parts of the world, in Africa arbitration and human rights are not in any form of conflict. Arbitration does not breach human rights in Africa. In fact, African countries have worked out a synergy between the two streams of law and in doing so, have shown a worthy example to the world. In customary law the situation is the same. The author also examines whether or not human rights disputes ought to be arbitrable in Africa and argues that as of now, arbitration is the best, if not the only way to secure real independence of adjudicators and speedy justice against most African governments and their agencies in human rights matters. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**12 Conflict**

*Conflict resolution, identity crisis and development in Africa* / ed. by Celestine Oyom Basse & Oshita O. Oshita. - Lagos [etc.] : Malthouse Press, 2007. - XXXII, 275 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 978-02-3219-2

This volume is composed of chapters written by prominent Nigerian scholars in which they offer their thoughts on the themes of conflict manifestations and development crises in Africa. It examines the ontological link between the prevalent crisis of underdevelopment and political instability in the continent. This inevitably generates mass poverty, stagflation, uneven development, alienation, mounting external debts, and periodic outbreaks of violence and military coups d'état. The focus is predominantly on Nigeria. The Introduction: the nexus of conflict and development crisis in Africa was written by Celestine O. Basse. Part 1: Conflict resolution: thematic overview contains the following papers: Concepts and methods in peace and conflict studies (Isaac O. Albert); Methodological issues in peace and conflict studies (J.M. Amoda); Humanitarian

intervention and protracted social conflict (Joseph P. Ochogwu); Language and communication in peace and conflict resolution (Edde M. Iji); and The structure of communication in peace and conflict resolution (J.E. Gyong). Part 2 deals with Identity crisis and consists of six papers: Theories and concepts of ethnicity ((Okwudiba Nnoli); Power sharing, political stability and ethnicity in Africa (Samuel Egwu); Conflict, equity and resource capture in Africa: the Nigerian experience (Bob Osaze and Oshita O. Oshita); Culture and conflict (Judith Burdin Asuni); Ethnicity, gender and peace (D.A. Goubadi); and Epidemiology of conflict and violence in Nigeria (Celestine O. Bassey). The final section, Conflict resolution and development in Africa, contains five papers: Violence as a feature of inter-ethnic competition: implication for stability and development (Mark Anikpo); Federalism and the management of ethnicity in Nigeria: the 1999 Constitution in focus (Eghosa E. Osaghae); Ethnicity, political stability and economic development in Africa (Ayo Dumoye); The place of ethnicity in the struggle for self-determination of the South-South Zone of Nigeria (Peter Okoh); and Resources and conflict: a case analysis of Niger Delta (Oshita Oshita). The conclusion is by Oshita O. Oshita, Victor Okwunwa, and Bakut T. Bakut. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 13 Cotton, Deborah Helen

The magnificent seven : Africa's response to US article 98 / Deborah Helen Cotton, Godfrey Odhiambo Odongo - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 1-34 : tab.

What are the motivating factors that enable certain States to withstand pressure from other States? To ensure that the International Criminal Court does not gain jurisdiction over its nationals, the United States is currently seeking to sign Bilateral Immunity Agreements (BIAs) with all countries under the rubric of the American Service Members' Protection Act. The present article examines the debates over BIAs and analyses responses to the BIAs of seven countries within the African region which have refused to sign a BIA, viz. Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Namibia, Niger, South Africa and Tanzania. The authors specifically examine the ways in which States are able to withstand the pressure to sign a BIA by taking advantage of internal and external institutional structures and mechanisms. Important explanations of the ability of these States to refuse to give in to signing a BIA are the constraints imposed by regional organizations; pressure from NGOs, civil society, and the media; a perceived legal obligation to the ICC, as State parties to the Rome Statute and the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties; and State sovereignty. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### 14 Dolby, Nadine

Popular culture and public space in Africa : the possibilities of cultural citizenship / Nadine Dolby - In: *African Studies Review*: (2006), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 31-47.

Popular culture in Africa is increasingly intertwined with the public space of nations. Drawing on contemporary scholarship on popular culture, citizenship, and identity in transnational and global contexts, this article analyses the phenomenal success of the television show 'Big Brother Africa' in 2003 and argues that people's everyday engagement with popular culture, including television, must be a central component of understanding emergent public spaces and citizenship practices in Africa's present and future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

#### 15 Enhancing

*Enhancing resource allocation to urban development in Africa : report of African Regional Seminar on Enhancing Resource Allocation to cities to strengthen their role as engines of economic growth and development I* [prep. under overall guidance of Don Okpala... et a.l.]. - [Nairobi] : UN-HABITAT, 2006. - IV, 82 p. : tab. ; 30 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

This volume is the report from the African Regional Seminar on Enhancing Resource Allocation to Cities to Strengthen Their Role as Engines of Economic Growth and Development held in Nairobi, Kenya, 2-3 November 2005. It draws on the main papers, discussions and recommendations of the seminar to shed light on the required measures to enhance resource allocation for accelerating urban development in Africa. The first part consists of the proceedings of the meeting and contains an introduction followed by a summary of the four presentations and the seminar's recommendations. Part Two is composed of the opening and keynote addresses, respectively by Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka and Musikari Kombo, and the background papers: Cities and the wealth of nations by Michael A. Cohen, which Ananda Weliwita drew on for his presentation; Mobilizing public finance for city development and management in African countries by Alosyus Moshia; Financing of infrastructure in African cities by the private sector by Wafula Nabutola; and Incentives and support to the development of the informal sector in African cities by Paul Okunlola. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 16 Focus

*Focus: Twenty years after the entry into force of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights I* [contrib. by Bahame Tom Nyanduga... et al.]. - Lansdowne : Juta,

2006. - P. iii-vi, 255-492. ; 24 cm. - (African human rights law journal, ISSN 1609-073X ; vol. 6, no. 2) - Met noten en samenvattingen.

On 21 October 1986, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights entered into force. This issue of the 'African Human Rights Law Journal', appearing as the 20th anniversary of the Charter is celebrated, is an extended commemoration of the Charter's life. Some of the contributions provide a general overview of the African human rights system (Bahame Tom Nyanduga; Jean Didier Boukongou), others discuss developments with regard to particular rights and also procedural aspects: the right to a fair trial (Nsongurua J. Udombana), the right not to be subjected to torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment (Jamil Ddamulira Mujuzi), and the broad standing requirement (Morten Peschardt Pedersen). Two features have often been described as uniquely "African" characteristics of the African Charter: the inclusion of socioeconomic rights as binding guarantees alongside civil and political rights in one treaty (article by Christopher Mbazira), and the provision in the Charter for the rights of indigenous peoples, "peoples' rights" (articles by Solomon A. Dersso; Kealeboga N. Bojosi and George Mukundi Wachira). However, without mechanisms for the effective implementation of normative standards and remedies for their violation, protected rights have little meaning. Although the findings of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights are formally only recommendatory in nature, arguments have been advanced that they have a binding effect. George Mukundi Wachira and Abiola Ayinla assess these propositions, while Godfrey M. Musila examines the effectiveness of remedies provided under the African Charter. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 17 Fracturing

*Fracturing binarisms : gender and colonialisms in Africa* / Odile Goerg, Marie Rodet, Natalya Vince (eds.). - Wien : ECCO, 2007. - 142 p. ; 21 cm. - (Stichproben Wiener Zeitschrift für kritische Afrikastudien ; Jg. 7, Nr. 12) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

Aware of the multiplicity and complexity of the colonial situations experienced by the African continent, the ambition of this special issue of 'Stichproben' is to explore the multiple intersections between gender and colonialisms by underlining the limits of dualist approaches to such questions. Its main objective is to explore the double sense of 'subject': the active construction of subjectivity as well as being subjected to processes of domination, in order to investigate how the African subjects fluctuate(d) between these positions. Contributions: Introduction: shifting gendered and colonial spaces in Africa (Natalya Vince, Marie Rodet, Odile Goerg); Deadlier than the male? :

women and the death penalty in colonial Kenya and Nyasaland, c. 1920-57 (Stacey Hynd); On colonial laws and the treatment of young female delinquents in Senegal: the case of Léonie Guèye (Dior Konate); A miscarriage of revolution: Cameroonian women and nationalism (Meredith Terretta); The colonial 'emancipation' of Algerian women: the marriage law of 1959 and the failure of legislation on women's rights in the post-independence era (Neil MacMaster); Fracturing binarisms to create a space of 'jouissance': Marie Cardinal's 'Au pays de mes racines' (Laura Dennis-Bay). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **18 Gemandze, Bobuin John**

Transcending the impasse: rethinking the 'State' and 'development' in Africa / Bobuin John Gemandze - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 9, no. 1/2, p. 75-90.

This paper contributes to the ongoing debate on alternative development strategies in Africa by considering some of the alternative theories of 'development' that have been advanced in response to the developmental impasse faced by African States. It argues that a serious re-evaluation of what 'development' entails is required that should involve a clear theoretical break with mainstream development theory. After a brief overview of the main alternative theories of development that have been proposed, the paper argues that the way to transcend the development impasse in Africa is through the concept of the 'developmental State'. It then discusses the major concepts of the developmental State before considering the feasibility of the developmental State in Africa and the key issues of State strength, State autonomy, authoritarianism and the role of the bourgeoisie. The paper argues for the centrality of democratic rural development for the feasibility of developmental States in Africa and concludes with a call to rethink the concept of development and the developmental State from the point of view of democracy and the collective. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### **19 Gender**

*Gender and sexuality in African literature and film* / ed. and introd. by Ada Uzoamaka Azodo and Maureen Ngozi Eke. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2006. - XVIII, 333 p. : foto's. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21468-1

Focus of this collective volume is homoeroticism as an integral part of gender studies in African literature and film. Part 1, Social and Historical Transformations of Gender and Sexuality, explores gender and sex in the political economy of postcolonial discourse, as

manifest in novels on misogyny, maleness, femaleness, femininity, masculinity and homosexuality, specifically Ibrahim Tahir's 'The Last Imam' (1984), Ayi Kwei Armah's 'Fragments' (1974), novels by Promise Okekwe (2001-2002), and Assia Djebar's 'L'amour, la fantasia' (1985). Part 2, Rumbles of Race in Gender and Sexuality Matters, explores race and racism, and social and racial injustices, in the African diaspora, specifically the multicultural space of Montreal in Canada (the fictional autobiography by the Haitian Dany Laferrière), the African immigrant community of Belleville in Paris ('Amours sauvages' (1999) by Calixthe Beyala) and the Caribbean ('I, Tituba, Black Witch of Salem' (1992) by Maryse Condé). Part 3, Contestations, Protestations, and Representations, explores performance, corporeal practices and individual lifestyles, in chapters on woman-woman marriage in Igboland, excision in the Ivorian novel ('Les Soleils des indépendances' (1968) by Ahmadou Kourouma and 'Rebelle' (1998) by Fatou Kéita), and incest in father-daughter relationships (Buchi Emecheta's 'The Family' (1990) and 'Sous la cendre le feu' (1990) by Evelyne Mpoudi Ngolle). Part 4, Social Constructions of Homosexual, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transvestite Identities, treats gay males and female bodies and the politics of gender and sexual identity and representation, with studies of Amma Darko's 'Beyond the Horizon' (1995), Ama Ata Aidoo's 'Our Sister Killjoy' (1977), and the film 'Woubi chéri' (1998). Part 5, Social Constructions of Masculine and Feminine Identities, has four articles on film: the image of Sidney Poitier and black masculinities in contemporary American cinema, the Tunisian woman filmmaker Moufida Ttali's 'The Season of Men' (1999), the sex appeal of Idrissa Ouedraogo's films, and representations of gender in 'Finzan' (1989), 'Touki Bouki' (1973) and 'Hyenas' (1992). Contributors: Ada Uzoamaka Azodo, Jill Eaglin, Maureen Ngozi Eke, Stacy E. Fifer, Miriam C. Gyimah, Keith M. Harris, Erica Hoagland, M. Catherine Jonet, Bernadette Kassi, Amy Lee, Christiane P. Makward, Pinkie Mekgwe, Chukwuma Okoye, Victoria Pasley, Najat Rahman, Egodi N. Uchendu, Anastasia Valassopoulos. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 20 Gueli, Richard

Integrated development planning in South Africa : lessons for international peacebuilding? / Richard Gueli, Sybert Liebenberg and Elsona Van Huyssteen - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 89-112.

South Africa is a post-conflict society unlike many others: its transition from conflict to peace during the 1990s was marked by unrivalled levels of political and social reconciliation; and, during this critical time, government institutions were quickly transformed to promote 'true' development and democracy. Unfortunately, the same

picture cannot be painted of other African States emerging from conflict. Indeed, several post-conflict countries in Africa (and elsewhere) have slid back into violent conflict. One key challenge often cited by policymakers and academics alike is the lack of coordination between the world's major peacebuilding actors. The United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, unveiled in 2005, was specifically established to address this problem. In essence, the Commission's key organizational function will be to reduce the inherent complexity of the UN peacebuilding architecture and move towards a single, more 'integrated' post-conflict development planning process. But despite its laudable aims, the founding resolutions establishing the Peacebuilding Commission are imprecise as to exactly how the body will function and what it will be able to deliver. This uncertainty is based, in part, on the fact that the United Nations still lacks an integrated system of planning for peacebuilding. Among several encouraging methodologies, this paper proposes that South Africa's self-styled 'integrated development planning' approach, implemented after 1994 to overcome apartheid's violent history, deserves closer scrutiny by international peacebuilding experts. This is because South Africa's approach to development - although not perfect - is centred on integrated governance and has, to some extent, played an important role in accelerating service delivery in previously disadvantaged and conflicting communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

## **21 Hagg, Gerard**

Identity and peace: reconfiguring conflict resolution in Africa / Gerard Hagg and Peter Kagwanja - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 9-35.

The emergence in Africa of intra-State wars based on (ethnic) identity requires a reconfiguring of existing conflict resolution mechanisms. The article recognizes the limitations of liberal peace models originally configured to deal with inter-State conflicts, but increasingly applied to inter-ethnic conflicts with limited success and often disastrous effects. The article argues for the reconceptualization of identities as building blocks of sustainable peace, justice and reconciliation. The article also calls for the recognition of the role of regional peace and security mechanisms in conflict resolution, as far as possible the use of traditional justice mechanisms, especially in the context of increasing State failure on the continent. The article cautions against enthusiastic embrace of international justice mechanisms that may sometimes create stumbling blocks to peace and reconciliation. Rather the article suggests nuanced interventions in identity-based conflicts that reconcile democracy and justice, guaranteeing the rights of both majority and minority groups. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

## 22 Howard-Hassmann, Rhoda E.

Framing reparations claims: differences between the African and Jewish social movements for reparations / Rhoda E. Howard-Hassmann and Anthony P. Lombardo - In: *African Studies Review*: (2007), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 27-48.

Africans interested in reparations from the West frequently ask why the Jewish movement for reparations for the Holocaust was successful, whereas Africans have been unable to obtain reparations for the slave trade, colonialism, and postcolonial relations with the West. This article addresses this question using social movement theory and argues that success depends to a large extent on how the claim for reparations is framed. Past treatment of Africans by the West violated key contemporary norms of bodily integrity, equality, and private property. Yet the victims are no longer living, the perpetrators are diffuse, some of the harms were legal when they were committed, and the causal chain of harm is long and complex. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. (Comments by Victor T. Le Vine, Henry Wambui, and Martin A. Klein, p. 49-55, with a reply by Rhoda E. Howard-Hassmann on p. 56-58.) [Journal abstract]

## 23 Indigenous

*Indigenous language media in Africa* / ed. by Abiodun Salawu. - Lagos : Centre for Black and African Arts and Civilization, cop. 2006. - XII, 398 p. : ill., fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Concept Publications) - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 978-03-9024-3

The theme of this book is communicating in African indigenous languages in an era of globalization. It contains eighteen studies of group efforts to uphold African values in both broadcasting and the print media. The book also pays some attention to the problems of publishing in indigenous languages and advocates a reawakening in an attempt to salvage African pride. It begins with a survey by Abiodun Salawu about the paradoxes aroused by communicating in African languages in the modern era. Pascal Kishindo discusses the development of the indigenous language press in Malawi, paying attention to the role of the missions in recording languages. Chigozie Nnabuihe and Iwu Ikwubuzo examine Igbo publications. Farooq Kperogi analyses the fate of 'Kparo', a Baatonum/Bariba language newspaper in Nigeria. Taiwon Olunlade investigates Yoruba newspapers. Wilson Ugangu addresses the development and mobilization of the indigenous language press in Kenya. The Hausa 'Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo' newspaper published in Northern Nigeria is the theme of Gausu Ahmad and 'Al-Mizan', the Hausa-language Islamist paper based in Zaria city, Nigeria, is analysed by Suleiman Salau. Ayo Olukotun talks about the indigenous language press and democratic mobilization in

Nigeria. Abiodun Salawu dissects sex in Yoruba newspapers, while Lai Oso investigates the political economy of the indigenous language press in Nigeria. Alao Adedayo recounts the story of the Yoruba newspaper 'Alaroye'. Enoch Tanjong and H. Mulu investigate the barriers to the establishment of an indigenous language press in Cameroon. The print media among the Igala of Nigeria are the theme of Ogu Enemaku. Monica Chibita tackles the problem of the relationship between indigenous language, local content and democracy in Uganda. The mixed response to Radio Zimbabwe's bilingual service (Shona and Ndebele) is analysed by Winston Mano. The deleterious effects of modern media on Yoruba forms of traditional greeting are tackled by Olayinka Alawode. I.S. Popoola gives an appraisal of 'Koko Inu Iwe Iroyin', a Yoruba newspaper review radio programme in Lagos. Finally, Honoré Vinck talks about 'Het belang van de periodieke koloniale pers in Afrikaanse talen' (Congo Kinshasa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 24 Intégration

*Intégration régionale, démocratie et panafricanisme : paradigmes anciens, nouveaux défis* / sous la dir. de Alexis B.A. Adandé. - Dakar : Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique, 2007. - VIII, 160 p. ; 23 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-86978-179-2

Cet ouvrage réunit huit des nombreuses communications de la grande conférence commémorative, tenue à Dakar du 10 au 12 décembre 2003, à l'occasion du 30<sup>e</sup> anniversaire du CODESRIA. Chacun des auteurs a exploré des questions relatives au thème central: intellectuels, nationalisme et idéal panafricain. Les contributions sont regroupées en trois parties. La première regroupe des textes qui auscultent les bases potentielles de la solidarité et de l'intégration africaines sans qu'il ne soit fait l'impasse sur les contradictions existantes dans les relations entre Africains ou avec les descendants des diasporas (Fouad Soufi sur les débats parlementaires en 1947 sur le statut de l'Algérie, Zahra Tamouh sur les relations du Maroc avec le Soudan, Kangbai Konaté sur la pluralité de la communauté noire des États-Unis). La deuxième partie réunit trois textes qui examinent le panafricanisme à l'épreuve de la démocratisation et de la mondialisation (Etanislav Ngodi sur le rôle des intellectuels, Kalilou Sylla sur l'échec de la politique d'intégration, Bernard Founou-Tchuigoua sur le panafricanisme dans un monde multipolaire). La troisième partie présente deux textes qui proposent un regard critique sur les contraintes endogènes et les défis à la construction de l'Afrique du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle (Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan sur la nature de l'Etat telle que subie par la grande masse des peuples africains, Alexis B.A. Adandé sur la nécessité d'une autocritique de l'intelligentsia africaine). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**25 Jane**

*Jane Guyer's 'Marginal gains : monetary transactions in Atlantic Africa' / Peter Geschiere... [et al.]. - New Brunswick, NJ : African Studies Association, 2007. - p. 37-202. ; 23 cm. - (African studies review, ISSN 0002-0206 ; vol. 50, no. 2) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.*

This special issue is the condensation of an author-meets-critics double panel on Jane Guyer's book 'Marginal gains: monetary transactions in Atlantic Africa' (2004), organized for the African Studies Association meeting in Washington, D.C., in November 2005. The first three contributions elaborate upon various historical trends in relation to Guyer's interpretations. Sara Berry develops the central idea from 'Marginal gains' that economic values are situational, not only in Africa but elsewhere as well. James Ferguson analyses official plans for instituting a 'Basic Income Grant' in South Africa. Peter Geschiere discusses variations within West Africa that make any binary contrast of economics in 'Africa' versus 'the West' highly problematic. The next two contributions, by Akanmu G. Adebayo and Karin Barber, focus on developments in southern Nigeria, the locus of several examples central to Guyer's argumentation. Adebayo offers a comparison between the development of rank and currency devaluation among the Yoruba and the Akan (Ghana), Barber elaborates on Guyer's idea of 'the productivity of the interface'. The last four texts concern more general aspects of Guyer's approach: Bill Maurer focuses on off-shore financing and notably the Grey Money Amnesty in South Africa; Christopher Udry and Hyungi Woo deal with households and the social organization of consumption in southern Ghana; Janet Roitman elaborates upon Guyer's 'polysemic' notion of gain; and Helen Verran approaches Guyer's work in terms of recent efforts by philosophers of science to arrive at more differentiated theories of values than those of market economics. The issue closes with a response by Jane Guyer. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**26 Kazah-Toure, Toure**

Central challenges confronting the African State: rethinking its role in development / Toure Kazah-Toure - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 9, no. 1/2, p. 41-59.

This paper focuses on the central challenges confronting the African State in the context of the neoliberal offensive to render the continent more vulnerable. Historically the African State was a creation of the colonizers to serve their interests. In the postcolonial condition it has principally served the interests of tiny, powerful circles and their foreign backers, rather than those of the generality of the African people. Prolonged

authoritarianism on the continent has been maintained principally through the State. Only through popular democratic transformation of the State will the continent march towards development. Historically development in all spheres has never been attained anywhere independent of the central role of the State. In the post-Cold War period America is on course to drag African governments, political leaders and the continent's economic resources into another phase of imperialist domination. The terms, terrain, politics and direction of the so-called war on terror are determined without consultations with the African people. This paper addresses central issues of regional and continental integration, conflicts, citizenship, control and mobilization resources, true democracy, managing pluralism, constitutionalism, participation, accountability and security. These require urgent tackling to ensure more forged unity and protection of the continent. The paper also makes suggestions for ending the quagmire of the African State. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### **27 Kociemba, Valérie**

Hollywood mondialise-t-il le regard? : lorsque le cinéma américain nous donne à lire l'espace Monde / Valérie Kociemba - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 238, p. 257-269.

Le cinéma hollywoodien dont il est question dans cet article propose une lecture du continent africain et de la situation géopolitique de plusieurs pays dans le contexte de la mondialisation. L'image de la mondialisation et de ses effets - maîtrise de l'espace, des relations de domination - est mise en lumière à travers la représentation de la géographie du continent. Le portrait de l'Afrique se fait de manière discursive tout au long des films, permettant au spectateur de saisir les disparités socio-spatiales de cet espace à travers une approche multiscalaire. Les films qui présentent plus particulièrement une vision d'une logique spatiale hiérarchisée sont "The Lord of War" (2005), sur le trafic d'armes à partir des pays de l'ex-bloc communiste dans les zones de conflit en Afrique; "The Constant Gardener" (2005), adaptation cinématographique d'un roman éponyme de John Le Carré (2000) dont l'action se situe au Kenya et qui traite du lobby pharmaceutique en Afrique; "Blood Diamond" (2006), sur l'exploitation et le trafic du diamant sur fond de guerre civile en Sierra Leone. Cette logique apparaît moins dans le film "Babel" (2005), dont un des lieux du scénario se trouve sur le versant oriental de l'Atlas marocain, mais où l'organisation hiérarchisée entre centre et périphérie est moins cinématographiquement établie. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**28 Large, Daniel**

Beyond 'dragon in the bush': the study of China-Africa relations / Daniel Large - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 426, p. 45-61.

In the wake of China's Year of Africa in 2006, China-Africa relations are currently the subject of unprecedented attention. However, although those relations are widely covered they are also under-researched. This article offers an introductory guide to the literature on China-Africa relations, covering background to the history and politics of Chinese involvement in the continent and identifying areas of further research. It shows that attention to China-Africa relations fluctuated in the postcolonial period amidst the Cold War and China's episodic involvement. It concludes by calling for the study of China-Africa relations to develop a culture of serious research beyond current 'dragon in the bush' preoccupations and so engage a complex subject that is about to become a mainstream issue in African politics. Rather differently to the notion of a 'dragon' conspicuously operating on 'unfamiliar terrain', as it was described by George Yu in 1968, the latest wave of Chinese relations with African States looks set to become an established part of the African continent. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**29 Linguistic**

*A linguistic geography of Africa* / ed. by Bernd Heine and Derek Nurse. - Cambridge [etc.] : Cambridge University Press, 2008. - XVIII, 371 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Cambridge approaches to language contact) - Bibliogr.: p. 323-353. - Met index, noten. ISBN 0-521-87611-7 hbk

Since Joseph Greenberg (1963) demonstrated that African languages can be divided into four distinct groups, most research has concentrated on reconstructing and understanding similarities across these language families. The purpose of the present volume is to probe whether structural similarities and dissimilarities are the result of contact between languages and to present a more general perspective of areal relationship in Africa (Introduction by Bernd Heine and Derek Nurse). In Chapter 2 Bernd Heine and Zelealem Leyew discuss: Is Africa a linguistic area?, for which they find sufficient evidence to suggest the assertion is true. The third chapter: Africa as a phonological area, by G.N. Clements and Annie Rialland, explores the division of Africa into six phonological zones: North, Sudanic, East, Rift, Centre and South. Denis Creissels, Gerrit J. Dimmendaal, Zygmunt Frajzyngier and Christa König examine the twenty features which they assert make it possible to claim that Africa is a morphosyntactic area in Chapter 4. In the fifth chapter Tom Güldemann discusses: The macro-Sudan belt: towards identifying a linguistic area in northern sub-Saharan Africa.

The region covered by his study stretches from the Atlantic Ocean and the Congo Basin in the south and the Sahara and Sahel in the north and from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the escarpments of the Ethiopian Plateau in the east. The Tanzanian Rift Valley area is the subject analysed by Roland Kiessling, Maarten Mous and Derek Nurse in Chapter 6. The central and northern parts of this area are unique in that representatives of all four language families are found here. In the seventh chapter Joachim Crass and Ronny Meyer examine Ethiopia, tackling the thorny problem of what precisely constitutes the Ethiopian Linguistic Area (ELA). Christa König explores the marked-nominative languages of eastern Africa. Grammaticalized case systems are rare in Africa and Eastern Africa (the border region of Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan) is an area which displays a high concentration of them. In the ninth and final chapter Gerrit J. Dimmendaal analyses Africa's verb-final languages. This construction is virtually confined to the Niger-Congo and the Central Khoisan groups. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **30 Lumumba-Kasongo, Tukumbi**

The welfare State within the context of liberal globalisation in Africa: is the concept still relevant in social policy alternatives for Africa? / Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 9, no. 1/2, p. 1-40 : tab.

Africans are struggling to reclaim their rights to wealth, liberty, and democracy as mechanisms of articulating social progress. Is the concept of the welfare State still relevant within the existing dominant paradigms of liberal globalization? In this study, using a historical-structuralist framework, the author examines the nature of the arguments about the welfare State. He categorizes three types of regimes, namely, social welfare State, liberal welfare State, and transitional democracy and compares their performances in selected sectors. His main objective is to search for correlative explanations between the ideological foundation of each regime and its social programme policy. Based on the data used, he demonstrates that global liberal democratization has not yet created any conditions for greater social development and equity in Africa. In all sectors, transitional democracies have performed poorly as compared to other democracies. Liberal democracies have performed lower than social democracies. And social democracies have been systematically ranked higher in the selected social indices. The author concludes that the concept of welfare is still relevant, and thus should provide the epistemological and social basis for rethinking African democracies. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### 31 Mama, Amina

Is it ethical to study Africa? : preliminary thoughts on scholarship and freedom / Amina Mama - In: *African Studies Review*: (2007), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 1-26.

This article explores the manner in which ethical concerns have been addressed within Africa's progressive intellectual tradition through the eras of anticolonial, pan-African, and nationalist struggles for freedom, and into the era of globalization. Africa is characterized as the region bearing the most negative consequences of globalization, a reality that offers a critical vantage point well-attuned to the challenge of demystifying the global policy dictates currently dominating the global landscape. Ethical considerations are conceptualized as being framed by considerations of identity, epistemology, and methodology. It is suggested that Africa's radical intellectuals have effectively pursued anti-imperialist ethics, and developed regional and national intellectual communities of scholars who have worked for freedom, often challenging and subverting the constraints of dominant and received disciplinary approaches and paradigms. However, it is suggested that the liberatory promise of the anticolonial nationalist eras has not been fulfilled. While the fortunes of higher education and research in Africa have declined, scholars have established independent research networks in and beyond the campuses to keep African intellectual life alive. However, it is argued that Africa's intellectuals need to engage more proactively with the methodological implications of their own liberatory intellectual ethics. To do so requires that they address the intellectual challenges of Africa's complicated and contradictory location in the world and ensure that their unique vantage points inform methodological and pedagogical strategies that pursue freedom. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 32 Mbarga Nyatte, Daniel

Les droits décisifs à l'aide au développement à l'épreuve des faits en Afrique / par Daniel Mbarga Nyatte - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2006), no. 67, p. 19-42.

Cet article se penche sur la question du lien qui a été jugé nécessaire par les pays du Nord, Union européenne et pays du Commonwealth, entre le respect des droits de l'homme de la part des gouvernements qui reçoivent de l'aide internationale et la capacité à obtenir cette aide. Or, en Afrique, les conditions attachées à cette aide ne sont souvent pas remplies. L'article montre par des exemples tirés de différents pays que les règles de la démocratie et des processus électoraux sont souvent bafouées. Les défaillances peuvent provenir de la puissance publique et de la majorité au pouvoir, mais aussi de l'opposition qui peut avoir recours à la violence ou au boycott des élections. On constate aussi une détérioration de la situation des droits fondamentaux

de l'homme, par l'arbitraire ou les abus de pouvoir, dans plus d'un pays d'Afrique subsaharienne, mais aussi en Tunisie ou en Égypte. L'aide occidentale est ainsi accordée, de façon opportuniste, non sur la base du respect du droit, mais aux gouvernements "utiles". Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **33 McFate, Sean**

Briefing: US Africa Command: next step or next stumble? / Sean McFate - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 426, p. 111-120.

Frustration has been a leitmotif in the post-Cold War security landscape, especially regarding multinational peacebuilding. The latest development in this landscape is the United States of America's newly established 'Africa Command' (Africom), a military command responsible for all US military activity in Africa. Although Africom represents a shift in US strategy towards peacebuilding, whether Africom is good for Africa remains to be seen. Recognizing that Africom is still at an embryonic stage, this briefing broadly examines its origins, the US interests informing its mission, the key peacebuilding lessons learned it aspires to institutionalize, and finally some early challenges that will confront this nascent command. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **34 Mezmur, Benyam D.**

The African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child : an update / Benyam D. Mezmur - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 549-571.

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child is the first comprehensive regional children's rights treaty specifically dedicated to the protection of children in Africa. The implementation and monitoring of the Children's Charter is supervised by the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The present article is an update on recent developments and activities of the Children's Committee. Focus is on the work it has undertaken from the time of its 5th meeting in Nairobi, Kenya (8 to 12 November 2004) up to its 7th meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (19-21 December 2005). It covers new committee members, the establishment of a secretariat, the role played by the Children's Committee in the monitoring and implementation of the provisions of the African Children's Charter (State reporting, consideration of communications, fact-finding mission to Northern Uganda), promotional activities, and the link between the Children's Committee and partners, donors and civil society. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**35 Mezmur, Benyam D.**

Still an infant or now a toddler? : the work of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and its 8th ordinary session / Benyam D. Mezmur - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 258-275.

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child provides that its implementation and monitoring are supervised by the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The 11-member African Children's Committee was inaugurated in May 2002 and by the end of 2006, it had held eight ordinary sessions. This article focuses on the 8th ordinary meeting, initially planned for May 2006 but eventually held from 27 November to 1 December 2006 in Addis Ababa. Among the topics on the agenda were the draft guidelines for the consideration of communications, for the conducting of investigations and the criteria for granting observer status with the Committee. These were presented and adopted at the end of the meeting. State parties' reports were received from Egypt, Mauritius, Nigeria and Rwanda. A number of NGOs made presentations, and the Committee's interaction with the media also came up for discussion. The author concludes that while the Committee's weak start, the lack of adequate resources for its effective functioning, and a lack of interest on the part of member-States of the African Union in meeting their obligations, particularly with regard to State reporting, still continue to prevent the African Children's Committee from maximizing its potential, there are nevertheless abundant signs of improvement. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**36 Miller, Joseph C.**

Life begins at fifty: African Studies enters its age of awareness / Joseph C. Miller - In: *African Studies Review*: (2007), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 1-35.

The impending fiftieth anniversary of the (US) African Studies Association offers the occasion for a historian to reflect on the maturation of the field as a historical process. The essay employs metaphors from human development to highlight the inevitably incremental, always partial, steps by which people - including professional Africanists - accomplish significant change. For African Studies these steps have moved from an initial social-science orientation and reliance on the abstractions of the high modernity of the mid-20th century to more experiential ways of understanding that have opened the door to new epistemologically African sensibilities. Africanists based in the United States are already moving beyond the limits of the external and objectifying tendencies inherent in 'studying' anything and instead are listening to and learning from their full partners and collaborators in and from Africa. (A version of this article was delivered as the

Presidential Address at the 49th Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association, San Francisco, November 16, 2006.) Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 37 Ndi Zambo, Benoît

Les défis de la gestion des ressources humaines dans la fonction publique en Afrique : les axes de modernisation / par Benoît Ndi Zambo - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2006), no. 66, p. 1-15 : tab.

Après avoir identifié les problèmes qui affectent la gestion des ressources humaines dans la fonction publique en Afrique, l'auteur remarque que, dans la pratique, cette fonction se limite presque exclusivement à l'administration du personnel, alors que le domaine de la planification constitue le point critique, et que la dimension culturelle et éthique, par exemple, est très peu prise en compte. Pour la moderniser, il recommande de professionnaliser la fonction de gestion des ressources humaines dans la fonction publique en Afrique. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 38 Oceanic

*Oceanic worlds/bordered worlds* / ed. by Meg Samuelson and Shaun Viljoen. - Rondebosch : University of Cape Town, Centre for African Studies, 2007. - 255 p. : foto's. ; 21 cm. - (Social dynamics, ISSN 0253-3952 ; vol. 33, no. 2 (December 2007)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue emerges out of a conference on Forging the Local and the Global, hosted by the English Department of Stellenbosch University in July 2006. Contents: Editorial, by Meg Samuelson & Shaun Viljoen. Articles: The Black Atlantic meets the Indian Ocean: forging new paradigms of transnationalism for the global South: literary and cultural perspectives, by Isabel Hofmeyr; 'Fornicatie' and 'hoerendom' or the long shadow of the Portuguese: connected histories, languages and gender in the Indian Ocean and beyond, by Fernando Rosa Ribeiro; Re-imagining South Africa via a Passage to India: M.K. Jeffreys's archive of the Indian Ocean world, by Meg Samuelson; Biography of a trade unionist and the resurrection of the 'Indian question' in twenty-first century Kenya, by Tom Odhiambo; Proclamations and silences: 'race', self-fashioning and sexuality in the trans-Atlantic correspondence between Langston Hughes and Richard Rive, by Shaun Viljoen; 'Ways of remembering': transatlantic connections and African diaspora's homecoming in the Republic of Benin, by Jung Ran Forte; Race-making/race-mixing: St. Helena and the South Atlantic world, by Daniel A. Yon; Forms of a-dress: performances of the foreign and s-other-n flows of transnational identity, by Christopher Larkosh; Imperial misnomers: Herman Melville's subversion of narratives of

exploration, by Dawid W. de Villiers. Photo essays: A way through: understanding modern Palestinian narratives, by Sama Alshaibi & Marvin Gladney; Playing fields: the rules of the game, by Rozalinda Borcila. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**39 Okoroma, N.S.**

Application of TQM to university education in Africa: prospects and problems / by N.S. Okoroma - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2006), no. 67, p. 43-59 : fig.

Total Quality Management (TQM) is a management concept developed by Edwards Deming which has become popular since his 1993 publication. The main objective of TQM is to improve the overall quality of products and services in business and industry. The present paper explores the applicability of TQM to university education in Africa. It argues that although TQM has successfully been applied to some universities in the United States, its application to universities in Africa may not meet with similar success. A number of management problems identified at African universities form a constraint to the successful implementation of TQM. These problems include inadequacy of resources, large student populations, excessive government regulatory measures, and leadership ineffectiveness. The paper concludes that a reorientation of African society, including the university system, will be necessary in order to create a healthy environment for the application of TQM. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**40 Olaitan, Wale Are**

Towards a functional African State: bridging the gap between the State and the people / Wale Are Olaitan - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 9, no. 1/2, p. 61-74.

This paper analyses the contribution of the African State to the problems of development in Africa. The author argues that the nature of the modern African State, inherited from the colonial State, is inherently oppressive and dysfunctional and that a fundamental change in the nature of the State is required in order to reposition the continent developmentally and liberate the energies of the African people. The existing nature of the African State disposes it toward a negative relationship with the people, leading to a gap in the relationship between the people and the State. This gap has to be bridged in order for the State to contribute positively to the developmental process in the interests of the people. The author argues in particular that relying on structural adjustment, electoral democracy and other forms of reform to bridge this gap is misplaced because these reforms do not seek to change the nature of the African State. The people cannot liberate themselves from State oppression or make the State accountable through

elections conducted and presided over by the existing negative structures of the State. Only a fundamental change in the nature of the State can accomplish this. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

#### 41 Ordering

*Ordering Africa : anthropology, European imperialism and the politics of knowledge* / Helen Tilley with Robert J. Gordon (eds.). - Manchester [etc.] : Manchester University Press [etc.], cop. 2007. - [XIV], 390 p. ; 24 cm. - (Studies in imperialism) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 978-0-7190-6239-1

This collective volume explores the dialectical relationship between empire and colony. It derives from a conference at the University of Oxford in March 2000 and explicitly sets out to compare developments across five of the imperial powers active in Africa between roughly 1880 and 1960, viz. France, Germany, Italy, Britain and Switzerland (not an imperial power itself but deeply influenced by its contemporary resonances). It shows how African research played a major role in transforming anthropology in the 20th century and how ethnographic studies exerted significant effects on the way imperial powers in Africa approached subject people. It pays particular attention to the way in which Africans played an active role in the production of knowledge. Contents: Introduction: Africa, imperialism, and anthropology by Helen Tilley; I. Metropolitan agendas and institutions (The elusive bureau of colonial ethnography in France, 1907-1925 by Emmanuelle Sibeud; The advancement of African studies in Berlin by the 'Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft', 1920-1945 by Holger Stoecker; Internationalization and 'scientific nationalism': the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures between the wars by Benoît de L'Estoile) - II. African ethnographers, self-expression, and modernity (Of conjunctions, comportment, and clothing: the place of African teaching assistants in Berlin and Hamburg, 1889-1919 by Sara Pugach; Voices of their own? African participation in the production of colonial knowledge in French West Africa, 1910-1950 by Jean-Hervé Jezequel; Custom, modernity, and the search for 'Kihooto': Kenyatta, Malinowski and the making of 'Facing Mount Kenya' by Bruce Berman and John Lonsdale) - III. Salvage anthropology, primordial imagination, and 'dying races' (From the Alps to Africa: Swiss missionaries and anthropology by Patrick Harries; Colonial anthropologies and the primordial imagination in equatorial Africa by John M. Cinnamon; Colonial medical anthropology and the making of the central African infertility belt by Nancy Rose Hunt) - IV. Colonial States, applied ethnography, and policy (The scripts of Alberto Pollera, an Italian officer in colonial Eritrea: administration, ethnography, and gender by Barbara Sòrgoni; Political intelligence, colonial

ethnography, and analytical anthropology in the Sudan by Douglas H. Johnson; Colonial ethnology and political rationality in French West Africa by Gary Wilder). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**42 Ossom-Batsa, George**

African interpretation of the Bible in communicative perspective / George Ossom-Batsa - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2007), n.s., vol. 2, p. 91-104.

Until the 1960s, biblical interpretation in Africa was done mainly from the Western cultural point of view. A shift occurred when many African interpreters began developing models of interpretation, with the objective of inculturating the Bible in a dynamic dialogue with the multiplicity of cultures that characterize the African continent. These different readings came to be denoted as 'African biblical hermeneutics'. This paper offers a panoramic view of the various approaches in African biblical hermeneutics, discusses their basic presuppositions, and indicates some of their contributions to the spread of Christianity in Africa. Finally, it proposes a reading in communicative perspective: adherence to the biblical text and the context of the interpreter. This approach will restore the Word of God to its primary position and give a new dimension to African biblical interpretation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**43 Owusu, Francis Y.**

Post-9/11 U.S. foreign aid, the Millennium Challenge Account, and Africa : how many birds can one stone kill? / Francis Y. Owusu - In: *Africa Today*: (2007/08), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 3-26 : tab.

In 2002 President George Bush presented one of his major post-9/11 foreign-aid initiatives, the Millennium Challenge Account, as a tool for counteracting global poverty and international terrorism. The policy is based on the view that poverty and terrorism are linked, and therefore alleviating poverty will help combat terrorism. The design and the implementation of the programme, however, suggest that the US government may have other intentions for the MCA, including overhauling the foreign-aid regime. This paper discusses the MCA's effectiveness in addressing poverty and terrorism by highlighting the relationships between them. It discusses the other roles of the MCA and explores the implications of the policy for alleviating poverty in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**44 Palmié, Stephan**

Introduction: Out of Africa? : 2 / Stephan Palmié - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2007), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 325-335.

This essay probes the epistemological conditions of possibility of African-Americanist anthropology. In particular, it highlights the problematic of definitions of units of analysis in the comparative logic on which this particular field of inquiry has long been based. Given the conceptual instability of the categories 'Africa' and 'America' discussed in the previous number of this special double issue, attention is given to how scholars variously became implicated in the creation of 'African horizons', and to potential ways in which past approaches might not only be opened up to 'symmetrical analyses', but in fact transcended. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**45 Salawu, Abiodun**

The intrinsic value of oramedia for development / Abiodun Salawu - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2004), vol. 4, p. 18-30.

The 'ethical paradigm of development' starts with the premise that there has been little or no progress in African society because of widespread corruption and fraud, both in financial and in behavioural terms. This paradigm is advocating 'civilization', which is the cultivation of mind for the higher ideals of society. Contending that it is when we develop the mind and the man that we can talk of development in every sphere of the society, the paradigm believes civilization is the foundation for meaningful development in Africa, and indeed, in the entire world. This paper highlights the intrinsic values of African folklores (which, in this instance, are also referred to as 'oramedia') for this ethical paradigm of development. The oramedia or oral arts come in various forms: myths, folktales, proverbs, music, songs, Ifa corpus etc. These oral arts, which intrinsically, are oral ethics, are invaluable in mobilizing people towards the 'ethical revolution'. The oral arts, however, may not just speak ethics; they can as well be used to popularize messages bordering on social development. Texts of poems in the Yoruba and the Igbo language (Nigeria) with English translations serve as an illustration. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**46 Sautman, Barry**

Friends and interests: China's distinctive links with Africa / Barry Sautman and Yan Hairong - In: *African Studies Review*: (2007), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 75-114 : tab.

China's expanded links to Africa have created a discourse of how to characterize those ties. Western political forces and media have criticized every aspect of China's activities

in Africa, while Chinese, with significant support from Africans, have mounted a spirited defense. This article examines several factors that make China's links with Africa distinctive, including China's aid and migration policies, the distinctive "Chinese model" of foreign investment and infrastructure loans, and the development model known as the "Beijing Consensus". These distinctive links stem from China's status as a developing country, its socialist legacies, and its own semicolonial history, as well as from its late entry into Africa in the midst of a decades-long decline in African fortunes associated with Washington Consensus liberalization, deregulation and austerity policies. The article argues that particular aspects of China's links with Africa make the People's Republic of China (PRC) seem a lesser evil than the West in terms of support for Africa's development and respect for African nations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### 47 Selected

*Selected papers from the ADB/AERC International conference on accelerating Africa's development: five years into the twenty-first century* / Paul Collier... [et al.]. - Oxford : Blackwell Publishing, 2007. - 255 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 25 cm. - (African development review, ISSN 1017-6772 ; vol. 19, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

In order to assess what has happened in Africa, five years into the twenty-first century, and what the prospects in the years ahead are, and, specifically, to address issues relating to accelerating Africa's economic growth, the African Development Bank in collaboration with the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), organized an international conference, dubbed the African Economic Conference, in Tunis, on 22-24 November 2006. Eight papers drawn from the plenary and concurrent thematic sessions are reproduced here. A common observation is that Africa's economic growth has improved markedly since the mid-1990s, but has been uneven and too low to make rapid progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. In the first paper, Paul Collier focuses on opportunities and constraints to growth and explains why Africa has grown more slowly than other developing regions. Patrick Guillaumont draws attention to the fact that economic vulnerability remains a challenge for African development; exogenous sources of instability, such as trade and climatic shocks, still underpin Africa's slow growth (paper in French). Alan Gelb, Vijaya Ramachandran and Ginger Turner examine the performance of different groups of countries, with a special focus on better-performing low-income countries. Ji Hong Kim draws lessons for Africa from the experience of Korea's economic development. T. Ademola Oyejide examines the role of export development strategies in promoting growth. Abdoulaye Diagne reviews the case

for investing in human capital and evaluates the different performances realized in education and health, particularly in African countries, during the years 1999-2000 and analyses the policy reforms that led to those performances (paper in French). O.A. Bamiro articulates the key role of science and technology and the ways in which it can be developed to achieve the goals of development in Africa. Sylvain E. Dessy and Désiré Vencatachellum highlight the importance of debt relief for Africa's growth, suggesting that the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative proposed by the G8 in June 2005 has the potential of freeing more resources than any past debt relief programme. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **48 Sermet, Laurent**

The absence of a derogation clause from the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights : a critical discussion / Laurent Sermet - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 142-161 : tab.

Unlike other regional instruments of a general nature protecting human rights (the European Convention and the American Convention) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights contains no clause on the derogation of human rights. This absence must be contrasted with the fact that most African constitutions contain such a clause and that African States frequently declare states of emergency. This deviation from the norm raises several questions. Should the limitation clause be considered to offer equivalent, or even a superior, protection to the derogation clause? What is then the specific scope of application of the derogation clause? Must the absence of a derogation clause be interpreted as being more or less favourable for the protection of human rights? What is the position of the African Commission? How does one reconcile international agreements that contain a derogation clause and the African Charter? Two arguments are presented: one which favours a derogation clause and one which does not. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **49 Shaping**

*Shaping a new Africa* / Abdullah A. Mohamoud (ed.). - Amsterdam : KIT Publishers, cop. 2007. - 208 p. ; 22 cm - Met lit.opg.  
ISBN 90-6832-583-3 pbk

This collective volume aims to contribute to the ongoing debate on shaping a new Africa, which was initiated in the Netherlands in 2002 for the purpose of gaining more profound and realistic knowledge of the dynamics at work in contemporary Africa. This involves highlighting an 'other' Africa, rich in natural resources, which is striving to find African

solutions to African problems. The book's central aim is to stimulate the exchange of knowledge, experiences and ideas as a two-way process. An additional aim is to widen the development cooperation debate on Africa. Chapters: Brief theoretical background and charting alternative perspectives (Abdullah A. Mohamoud); African solutions for African conflicts: conflict transformation and peacebuilding in Africa (Vasu Gounden, Venashri Pillay and Karanja Mbugua); Democratisation and governance in Africa (Bolade M. Eyinla); Education and human capital development in Africa (Mohamed Chérif Diarra); Critical voices from the African diaspora in the Netherlands (Abdullah A. Mohamoud); Diaspora and development in Africa (Abdullah A. Mohamoud). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**50 Singh, Divya**

When a child is not a child : the scourge of child soldiering in Africa / Divya Singh - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 206-224.

Human rights instruments and covenants all espouse the protection of the child with concomitant rights and State obligations. Yet, despite this, in several countries in Africa, one finds children being abused through the wholly unconscionable practice of child soldiering. Whilst this scourge is not only an African problem it is recognized that the dilemma is critical in Africa. This article examines the reasons why any country and/or military group/person would introduce children to armed conflict and the effect of such engagement on the child victim: physical danger, psychological trauma and educational stultification. The use of child soldiers has been expressly prohibited by various international treaties under international human rights law, humanitarian law, criminal law and even labour law. The consequences of child soldiering for Africa must impact, directly, on the growth, development and regeneration programmes earmarked for the upliftment of the continent, on the ability of Africa to take its place as a player in the global arena, and on the promotion of the human rights ethos underpinning the African renaissance. A priori, all States have a fundamental responsibility to end the use of child soldiers in Africa. To this end, the author makes recommendations for the elimination of the practice, at both national and international levels. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**51 Sonderegger, Arno**

On writing African history: schools of thought and their (mis)representation / Arno Sonderegger - In: *Stichproben*: (2007), Jg. 7, Nr. 13, S. 49-78.

There are many different opinions on how to write African history properly. One US-American historian, J.E. Philips, recently opined his views quite dogmatically. In an article published in 2005 he compared the writing of African history in three countries - Japan, France, and the US. His comparison follows three premises: Firstly, US historiography of Africa is the most progressive. Secondly, Japanese history writing on Africa, in contrast, is characterized by ignorance, falsity, and bad faith. Thirdly, Philips holds responsible for this allegedly bad state of the discipline in Japan the influence of the - allegedly anti-historical - French social anthropologists Georges Balandier and Claude Lévi-Strauss. Obviously, Philips' treatment of the distinct national schools of thought is polemical in style. What is worse, however, is the lack of expertise on the very topics he deals with. Ignorance is displayed by Philips throughout his article. The present contribution sets out to substantiate these points, for there is more to say in favour of French and Japanese ways of writing African history than the impertinent allegations of Philips forebode. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

## 52 Strydom, Hennie

From mandates to economic partnerships : the return to proper statehood in Africa / Hennie Strydom - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 68-102.

The concern over State strength has, since the end of the Cold War, under the intellectual dominance of economists, identified political institutional capacity as the most critical variable in development. This concern, also known under a variety of other names, such as 'governance' or 'State and institutional capacity', has in the meantime become the subject matter of a number of international and regional efforts. These efforts are aimed at promoting the idea of the primacy of the State in sustaining peace and security, the flourishing of civil society and the private sector, and at creating an enabling environment for sustainable growth and development, thereby ensuring a more equitable society. This article examines the potential role of regional mechanisms, such as the African Peer Review Mechanism and the mechanisms created by the Cotonou Agreement, in the return to good governance and proper statehood in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## 53 Study

*The study of Africa* / Paul Tiyambe Zeleza. - Dakar : CODESRIA, Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, cop. 2006. - X, 483 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 2-86978-197-0

This first volume of a two-volume study on the development of African Studies focuses on disciplinary and interdisciplinary encounters: Introduction: the disciplining of Africa (Paul Tiyambe Zeleza); I. The disciplines and African Studies: Anthropology and the race of/for Africa (Jemima Pierre); Africana sociology: a critical journey from pluralism to postcolonialism (Zine Magubane); Ethnography on an awkward scale: postcolonial anthropology and the violence of abstraction (Jean and John Comaroff); Third generation African literatures and contemporary theorising (Pius Adesanmi); An argument for ethno-language studies in Africa (Sinfree Makoni and Ulrike Meinhof); African historiography and the crisis of institutions (Esperanza Brizuel-Garcia); Writing and teaching national history in Africa in an era of global history (Toyin Falola); Rethinking Africanist political science (Abdul Raufu Mustapha); Economics and African Studies (Emmanuel Nnadozie); Trajectories of modern African geography (Ezekiel Kalipeni, Joseph R. Oppong, and Benjamin Ofori-Amoah); Psychology for a contemporary Africa (Kopano Ratele); II. Interdisciplinary studies and African Studies: Feminist studies in the African contexts: the challenge of transformative teaching in African universities (Amina Mama); Conceptualising gender in African Studies (Oyeronke Oyewumi); Contemporary African art and Western exclusionary politics (Nkiru Nzegwu); The study of African religions: a sketch of the past and prospects for the future (Elias K. Bongmba); Framing an African-centred discourse on global health: centralising identity and culture in theorising health behaviour (Collins O. Airhihenbuwa); Re-thinking communication research and development in Africa (Francis B. Nyamnjoh); African cultural studies and contemporary African philosophy (Lewis R. Gordon); Useless provocation or meaningful challenge? : the 'posts' versus African Studies (Kwaku Larbi Korang). [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 54 Taylor, Ian

Sino-African relations and the problem of human rights / Ian Taylor - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 426, p. 63-87.

China's political and economic activities in Africa are increasing at an exponential rate. Equally, they are attracting criticism, chiefly over Beijing's no-strings-attached stance on human rights and governance. It is clear that many African States that enjoy Chinese support not only trample on civil and political rights (as per Western ideas of human rights), but also subvert their citizens' economic and social rights (as per China's discourse on human rights). If whilst adhering to the principle of non-interference, Chinese activities actually make things worse for some in Africa, then Beijing's argument that basic socioeconomic rights are more important for the poor than abstract political

rights is potentially problematic. This is because there is a danger that Beijing's engagement in Africa might be exploited by autocrats on the continent for their own, well-understood, reasons. Doing no harm, rather than a studied disinterest, needs to be part of China's overall African policy, something that Beijing is bound to recognize. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## **55 Towards**

*Towards Africa's renewal* / ed. by Jeggan C. Senghor and Nana K. Poku. - Aldershot [etc.] : Ashgate, cop. 2007. - XI, 339 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 978-0-7546-4670-9

The dividends claimed to be obtained from globalization have so far eluded Africa, which is still struggling with poverty and underdevelopment, problems which have dogged it since at least the 1960s. At the moment it is a collection of failed states, rogue states and even stateless states This collective volume gathers together a number of essays which explore policy and identify policy options which may lead to renewal. A tenet of the book is that it is necessary to recognize the social forces and economic constraints surrounding any political regime, but that the quality of institutions, the design of public policy and the autonomous role of leaders must also be taken into account for an understanding of the developmental outcomes. Contents: Introduction: Africa: amid renewal, deepening crisis (Nana K. Poku); The African State (I. William Zartman); The post-colonial African State: issues of citizenship and subjectivity (Lawrence Flint); Liberalization, democratization and political leadership in Africa (Edward Kannyo); Africa's industrialization: an alternative approach (Daniel B. Ndlela); Revisiting the African development trajectory: from LPA to NEPAD (Mbaya J. Kankwenda); Institutional architecture for managing integration in the ECOWAS region: an empirical investigation (Jeggan C. Senghor); Vassal states, development options and African development (Anthony V. Obeng); Instabilities and development in Africa (Augustin Kwasi Fosu); Trade regimes, liberalization and macroeconomic instability in Africa (Chantal Dupasquier and Patrick N. Osakwe); Civil society organizations: the search for empowerment (Amy S. Patterson); Gender and development (Christine Obbo); Migrants' remittances and the Nigerian economy: theoretical and impact issues (Siyانبola Tomori and Michael A. Adebisi); The Nigerian federation at the crossroads: the way forward (Ladipo Adamolekun). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**56 Ugwuanyi, Ogbo**

Europe versus Africa: hegemony versus dependence / Ogbo Ugwuanyi - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2004), vol. 4, p. 61-70.

This paper reviews the cultural relationship between Europe and Africa as it has evolved from the times of slavery through imperialism to colonialism and neocolonialism. It establishes the unproductive nature of this relationship and argues that this is arising from the culture of greed and exploitation on the one hand and dependence and weakness on the other hand. It articulates the intellectual foundation of this unproductive relationship as emanating from the wrong European concept of the universal, on the one hand, and Africa's lack of self-confidence on the other. It argues that Africa's lack of self-confidence, necessary for self-evaluation, has contributed to poor development in Africa, the result of which has been the cultural conquest of Africa. The paper proposes an alternative basis of self-worth on the part of Africa and authentic humanism on the part of Europe and argues that these are the necessary bases for a more productive relationship between Europe and Africa and the basis for promoting a genuine cultural dialogue between these two world cultures. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**57 Understanding**

*Understanding and reducing persistent poverty in Africa* / ed. by Christopher B. Barrett, Michael R. Carter and Peter D. Little. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2008. - V, 210 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.  
ISBN 0-415-41138-6 : £70.00

This collective volume - which was previously published as a special issue of the *Journal of Development Studies* - aims at shedding light on how and why some African households have managed to escape or avoid persistent poverty, while others have not. Contributions: Understanding and reducing persistent poverty in Africa: introduction to a special issue, by Christopher B. Barrett, Michael R. Carter & Peter D. Little; The economics of poverty traps and persistent poverty: an asset-based approach, by Michael R. Carter & Christopher B. Barrett; 'Moving in place': drought and poverty dynamics in South Wollo, Ethiopia, by Peter D. Little, M. Priscilla Stone, Tewodaj Mogues, A. Peter Castro & Workneh Negatu; Exploring poverty traps and social exclusion in South Africa using qualitative and quantitative data, by Michelle Adato, Michael R. Carter & Julian May; Welfare dynamics in rural Kenya and Madagascar, by Christopher B. Barrett, Paswel Phiri Marenja, John McPeak, Bart Minten, Festus Murithi, Willis Oluoch-Kosura, Frank Place, Jean Claude Randrianarisoa, Jhon Rasambainarivo & Justine Wangila; Persistent poverty in north east Ghana, by Ann Whitehead; Shocks and their

consequences across and within households in rural Zimbabwe, by John Hoddinott; Rural income and poverty in a time of radical change in Malawi, by Pauline E. Peters; Escaping poverty and becoming poor in 36 villages of central and western Uganda, by Anirudh Krishna, Daniel Lumonya, Milissa Markiewicz, Firminus Mugumya, Agatha Kafuko & Jonah Wegoye. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 58 Volman, Daniel

US to create new regional military command for Africa : Africom / Daniel Volman - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 114, p. 737-744.

In February 2007, President Bush announced that the US would create a new military command for Africa, to be known as Africa Command or Africom. Africom will not look like traditional unified commands, in that there is no intention to assign the new command control over large military units. Furthermore, it will be charged with overseeing both traditional military activities and programmes that are funded through the State Department budget. This paper argues that the creation of Africom is linked to the Bush administration's considerations on the acquisition of funds as well as its concern about the growing efforts of China to expand its access to energy supplies and other resources from Africa. When Africom becomes fully operational, it will take over the implementation of a host of military, security cooperation and security assistance programmes, which are funded through either the State Department or the Defense Department. The second half of the paper provides information on these programmes. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 59 Words

*Words and worlds : African writing, theatre, and society : a commemorative publication in honour of Eckhard Breitinger* / ed. by Susan Arndt and Katrin Berndt. - Trenton, NJ [etc] : Africa World Press, 2006. - XI, 402 p. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [355]-374. - Met index, noten. ISBN 1-592-21496-7

This collection of essays by African writers, dramatists and theatre practitioners, as well as German literary critics, reflects on social, political, and cultural processes in Africa from historical and contemporary perspectives. Following a Prologue, by Susan Arndt and Katrin Berndt, and introductory reflections on the development of African studies in Germany, by Susan Arndt, Part 1: Historical perspectives on literature, theatre and the university in Africa, contains chapters by Femi Osofisan (Nigerian perspective on theatre in Africa), Lewis Nkosi (the African university), Sélom Komlan Gbanou (anglophone African theatre), Temple Hauptfleisch and Zakes Mda (both on South African theatre)

and Said A.M. Khamis (the Swahili novel). Part 2 explores the roots, aesthetic claims, and social function of theatre for development (Bole Butake, Cameroon; David Kerr; Emman Frank Idoko, role-play and prison reformation strategies; Frowin Paul Nyoni, in combat against HIV/AIDS among secondary school girls in Tanzania). Part 3, Challenging society in writing and film, contains contributions by African authors who describe the challenges that writers face in African societies: on promoting a cultural militancy, examples from Cameroon and Germany (Ambroise Kom); FEMRITE and the woman writer's position in Uganda (Susan Kiguli); the joys and challenges of being an African woman writer (Goretti Kyomuhendo) (Uganda); the social semiotics of Àrélù (Omofolabo Ajayi-Soyinka) (Yoruba/Nigeria); writing literature, writing environment and writing suicide (Ezenwa-Ohaeto) (Nigeria); Armah's teacher in 'The Beautiful Ones' revisited (Babila Mutia) (Ghana). In Part 4, Literary and political encounters between Africa and Europe, four Africans who live in different countries around the globe and five Germans reflect on transnational and transatlantic relations, particularly cultural conflicts between Africa and the West (Nuruddin Farah, Patrice Nganang, János Riesz, Peter Ripken, Leo Kreutzer, Joachim Fiebach, Hermann Schulz, Sénouvo Agbota Zinsou, Obioma Nnaemeka). [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **60 Yeshanew, Sisay Alemahu**

Utilising the promotional mandate of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to promote human rights education in Africa / Sisay Alemahu Yeshanew - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 191-205.

Human rights education plays an important role in the promotion of human rights. This article provides suggestions on how national strategies for human rights education should be devised. The author further argues that the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights has not lived up to its promise with regard to active involvement in efforts to improve human rights education across the continent. Suggestions are given as to how the Commission could play a more active role with regard to human rights education through partnership and cooperation with States and non-State actors. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **61 Yumba, Dickson**

Nurturing information and communications technologies in Africa / Dickson Yumba - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2004), vol. 4, p. 11-17.

In the wake of the development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Africa finds herself on the other side of what has come to be termed the Digital Divide.

The continent lags behind the industrial societies in the acquisition and application of ICTs and subsequently the benefits thereof for various reasons. This paper asserts that a conducive environment to promote and sustain the growth and development of ICTs must be created if Africa is to benefit fully from ICTs. The paper suggests steps that can be taken to nurture ICTs: creating a permanent official coordinating agency that would be responsible for all aspects that relate to ICTs and that would formulate a national policy as a means of strengthening national ICT capabilities. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

## **NORTHEAST AFRICA**

### **GENERAL**

#### **62 African**

African perspectives on US policy toward the continent / James H. Mittelman... [et al.] - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 114, p. 709-717.

The authors present some of their remarks on US policy toward Africa which they made at a plenary session on 19 October 2007 in New York City at the 50th meeting of the African Studies Association. Following the introductory section by the moderator, James H. Mittelman, Akwe Amosu shows that, in the competition for access to petroleum, and in the context of the 'war on terror', US policy puts its goals of, amongst others, good governance and fair elections on the back seat. Mvuselelo Ngcoya looks at the dangers of the intensified militarization of US-Africa relations. Abdi Ismail Samatar uses the cases of Ethiopia and Somalia to illustrate America's strategic policy towards Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **63 Road**

*The road less traveled : reflections on the literatures of the Horn of Africa* / ed. by Ali Jimale Ahmed. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Red Sea Press, cop. 2008. - XII, 464 p. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-569-02206-2

Oral and written narratives in the Horn of Africa more often than not problematize what is committed to the nation's official memory. They take cognizance of how "events" are formulated, or "made to happen", and make sense of what is or is not in the social imaginary. The literatures of the Horn of Africa shed light on the aspirations, hopes, consternations, and fears of the storytellers and, by extension, the people whose lives

shape and give meaning to the stories. The essays in this volume, too, tell a story, with the nations in the Horn of Africa forming the crucible site. They are grouped according to nation - Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan -, although essays that traverse borders, and/or transgress generic delineations and delimitations, are also included. The 21 chapters include studies on the Somali Christian poet, William J.F. Syad; 'Against All Odds: African Languages and Literatures into the 21st Century', a literary conference held in Asmara in January 2000; the poetry of Reesom Haile; the Eritrean novel 'Is He Mad?' (1965); the development of written Oromo literature; Somali and Orma tales of strong women; Bereket Habte Selassie's 'Riding the Whirlwind' (1993); the poetic tradition of the Geledi and the Bantu Jareer in southern Somalia; the novel 'Waddadii Walbahaarka' (The Road of Grief, 1994) by Xusseen Sheekh Biixi and how it reflects the recent Somali situation; the work of Nuruddin Farah; the making of Sudanese literature; Francis Deng's novels; 'The Carrier'(1998), a migrant novel written by the Sudanese/British novelist Jamal Mahjoub; Taban Lo Liyong's 'Words That Melt a Mountain'; African language programmes in the United States. Contributors: Tadesse Adera, Yonas Admassu, Abdelwahab El-Affendi, Ali Jimale Ahmed, Rima Berns-McGown, Charles Cantalupo, Guillaume Cingal, Gilbert Doho, Mohamed A. Eno, Garane Garane, Beyene Haile, Mohammed Hassen, W. Stephen Howard, Ali Moussa Iye, Hilarie Kelly, Suzanne Lilius, Richard A. Lobban, Jr., Virginia Luling, Felix Mnthali, Eiman El-Nour, Jopi Nyman, Martin Orwin. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## ERITREA

### **64 Bereketeab, Redie**

When success becomes a liability: challenges of State building in Eritrea (1991-2005) / Redie Bereketeab - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 4, p. 395-430.

The article aims to discuss and analyse the post-liberation State building challenges in Eritrea. It interrogates how and why the promising start was transformed into a nightmare. It traces two sets of explanatory factors. The first is the political culture that was developed during the liberation struggle. A political culture characterized by centralization, hierarchy, collectivism, strong loyalty and discipline became an obstacle to State building and transition from a guerrilla to civilian governance. The second set of factors pertains to the second war with Ethiopia. The second war not only erased all the post-liberation achievements, but also plunged the nation into social, economic, and political structural and systemic crisis. To exit from this predicament would require emancipation from the political culture of the liberation struggle and smooth transition to

a civilian democratic and constitutional governance system. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## ETHIOPIA

### **65 Cockburn, John**

Child work and schooling : the role of household asset profiles and poverty in rural Ethiopia / John Cockburn and Benoit Dostie - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 4, p. 519-563 : graf., tab.

Child labour is commonly associated with poverty. However, the empirical evidence for this link is weak. The authors extend the theoretical and empirical framework to better address demand determinants for child labour. Using rural Ethiopia as a case study, they argue that this demand is household-specific given that in Ethiopia child labour is overwhelmingly performed for the child's own household in the absence of a smoothly functioning child labour market. A simple agricultural household model with a missing labour market shows that household asset portfolios and household composition are the principal determinants of child labour demand. Multinomial logit, mixed logit and simultaneous equation models are used to analyse child time use decisions in the context of rural Ethiopia while addressing issues of income endogeneity and the failure of the independence of irrelevant alternatives hypothesis. The results suggest that the demand for child labour plays a major role in child time-use decisions and that this demand varies between households according to their asset profiles and household composition. In addition, by adequately addressing the demand side, the authors actually find support for a poverty-child labour link. These results imply that in pursuing asset accumulation-based poverty alleviation policies, attention should be paid to the possibility that this will encourage households to withdraw their children from school in order to take advantage of the increased returns. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **66 Gebremedhin, Tesfaye Alemayehu**

Prices and poverty in urban Ethiopia / Tesfaye Alemayehu Gebremedhin and Stephen Whelan - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 1-33 : tab.

One of the most important ingredients in the measurement of poverty is price. This paper derives a set of price indexes for urban Ethiopia, using data from four household surveys conducted between 1994 and 2000. It provides estimates of the rate of inflation over this period for seven urban centres and compares price levels across cities for this period.

The price indexes developed are then used to calculate measures of poverty for the various cities. Further, the implications of using alternative consumer price indexes on the magnitude and profile of poverty are examined. The findings of the study show that the cities of Mekelle, in the north, and Dire Dawa, in the east, are the two most expensive cities in urban Ethiopia. The poverty estimates obtained, after accounting for price differences across time and between cities, show that poverty in urban Ethiopia is high. The poverty head count ranges between 49 percent in 1995 and 40 percent in 2000. The key contribution of the study is the finding that poverty estimates and profile obtained using price differences implicit in the poverty lines are similar to those obtained using preferred price indexes such as Fisher's price indexes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **67 Getnet, Kindie**

Spatial equilibrium of wheat markets in Ethiopia / Kindie Getnet - In: *African Development Review*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 281-303 : tab.

Knowledge about the extent to which spatial markets are integrated is useful to assess the impact of liberalization policies on the performance of agricultural markets in the developing countries. In turn, this would help to guide subsequent interventions aimed at improving the performance of markets. Cointegration techniques provide an analytical framework to know whether markets are integrated, by making it possible to investigate the existence and magnitude of price transmission between spatial markets. This study tries to analyse the spatial equilibrium of wheat markets in Ethiopia by employing an autoregressive distributed-lag modelling approach to cointegration analysis on wheat prices observed during the post-liberalization period (1996-2000) for the central wholesale market (Addis Ababa) and for a local market (Ambo). The major finding of a stable equilibrium relationship between the price series considered provides evidence of market integration. Since intervention in local markets is generally costly and less effective, the result suggests the possibility of targeting intervention at the central wholesale market level with the objective of influencing price dynamics in the local markets. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **68 Mengisteab, Kidane**

Identity politics, democratisation and State building in Ethiopia's federal arrangement / Kidane Mengisteab - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 63-92 : tab.

Relations between identity politics, democratization, and State-building are complex, especially in the cases of relatively young postcolonial countries, such as those in Sub-Saharan Africa. The complexity emanates, in part, from the multiplicity of the intervening variables. This paper proposes that the factors that impinge on the relationships include: the nature of the historical State-identity and inter-identity relations, the nature of the State, including the quality of its leadership and its effectiveness in promoting the well-being of its citizens equitably, the State's approach to State-building, the organization of political parties, and the structure of electoral systems. Developing a general theory on the relations between identity politics, democratization, and State-building is beyond the scope of this paper. Instead, the paper aims to contribute to an understanding of the nature of the relationships by exploring how they have unfolded in Ethiopia's fifteen-year-old federal arrangement, which has been instituted with the stated objectives of enhancing State-building and democratic governance by granting identity groups the right of self-governance. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**69 Planel, Sabine**

Du centralisme à l'ethno-fédéralisme : la décentralisation conservatrice de l'Éthiopie / Sabine Planel - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 221, p. 87-105 : krt.

Le propos de l'article est de présenter l'ambiguïté du mouvement de décentralisation engagé par l'Éthiopie à partir de 1991, sans sous-estimer la portée du changement promis par la réforme fédérale. Il s'agit de comprendre pourquoi les encadrements centralisateurs se maintiennent et comment ils se réadaptent à une nouvelle configuration ethno-fédérale. On observe selon quels procédés, et avec quelle ingéniosité, les encadrements sociaux et/ou territoriaux peuvent évoluer sans heurts et servir les intérêts de politiques changeantes, notamment du fait d'une déconcentration de la fonction publique. À travers les questions de l'évolution des politiques publiques, du fonctionnement de la régionalisation et de la difficile émergence de pouvoirs locaux, on observe combien l'espace éthiopien demeure aujourd'hui encore très centralisé. Bibliogr. notes, rés. en français (p. 10) et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**70 Wale, Edilegnaw**

Farmers' variety attribute preferences: implications for breeding priority setting and agricultural extension policy in Ethiopia / Edilegnaw Wale and Asmare Yalew - In: *African Development Review*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 379-396 : tab.

Technological progress in Ethiopian agriculture is the slowest by any standard, with rather very poor capacity to address the nation's problems of low agricultural

productivity, poverty, and resource degradation. This paper attributes the low level of technology adoption and impact to the discrepancy between the farmers' needs and the attributes of the technologies generated. The empirical evidence has been generated on the basis of analyses of coffee farmers' variety attribute preferences, taking coffee seedlings as production technologies. Attribute preferences of smallholder farmers are governed by their contextual household characteristics, institutional, and socioeconomic factors. According to the results, risk vulnerable farmers prefer seeds adaptable to their local conditions and varieties with stable yield attribute. On the contrary, farmers in more accessible areas and/or those who are less concerned with securing subsistence income levels opt for income maximizing attributes, namely, yield and marketability. The study results also show the mechanisms of how farmers' attribute preferences change with development-oriented interventions. The paper demonstrates why and how policymakers should formulate context specific technology development and agricultural extension strategies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## SOMALIA

### 71 Osman, Abdulahi A.

Cultural diversity and the Somali conflict: myth or reality? / Abdulahi A. Osman - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 93-133 : graf.

The current conflict in Somalia has proven to be long and devastating to its people with thousands killed, raped, robbed and made refugees or internally displaced. Despite its deadly impact, the conflict has defied all expectations both theoretical and practical. However, there are several studies that attempt to explain the conflict and its causes. These causes include the role of cultural diversity in both bringing and maintaining the conflict in Somalia and Africa in general. This article argues that despite the existence of many studies that emphasize this relationship, they remain empirically inconclusive. The Somali society consists of many communities that differ linguistically and socioeconomically. Despite their differences, the conflict in Somalia and sub-Saharan Africa in general stems primarily from inequality worsened by economic decline plus the easy availability of weapons that resulted from the massive sale of arms by members of the armed forces. The article concludes with several suggestions for bringing about a resolution to the prolonged conflict in Somalia. One of the main suggestions would be an attempt to attract the vast wealth and brain power of the diaspora communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SUDAN

**72 Albert, Isaac Olawale**

The African Union and conflict management / Isaac Olawale Albert - In: *Africa Development: (2007)*, vol. 32, no. 1, p. 41-68 : tab.

This paper reflects on the ability of the African Union (AU) to implement its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (MCPMR). The response of the AU to the 'military coup' in Togo and its mission in Sudan are used as case studies. The emerging picture is that African leaders are now alive to their responsibilities for making, building and keeping peace in Africa. African leaders know that the days of non-interference and expecting the rest of the world to resolve conflict situations created by them are over. The AU would, however, achieve better results if the member States are more committed to removing the problems faced by the organization. The most salient include the poor commitment of some African leaders to positive peace, the underfunding of the AU, and the problem of weak national armies in some member States which compromises the efficiency of peace support operations. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**73 Babikir, Osman Mohammed**

The determinants of labour supply and demand in irrigated agriculture : a case study of the Gezira Scheme in Sudan / Osman Mohammed Babikir and Babiker Idris Babiker - In: *African Development Review: (2007)*, vol. 19, no. 2, p. 335-349 : tab.

The objective of this study was to estimate the determinants of labour supply and demand in irrigated agriculture with reference to the Gezira Scheme in Sudan. Two samples, one comprising the tenant farmers and the other the agricultural workers, were randomly selected through a field survey during the 2003/2004 season. A log-linear model of multiple regressions was fitted to the data. The results indicated that labour demand depends on variables related to household characteristics (household size, education and number of prime persons), wage levels, to changes in output market conditions and technical change as proxied by capital expenses. Total labour supply is primarily determined by social and demographic constraints (education and number of prime persons), wage levels, cultivated area, distance from town (proxy for off-farm jobs), sharecropping effect and ethnicity. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**74 Battahani, Atta El-**

Tunnel vision or kaleidoscope: competing concepts on Sudan identity and national integration / Atta El- Battahani - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 37-61.

Characterized as a bridge between the Arab-Muslim world and Black Africa, and as a melting pot where diverse ethnic, religious and language groups were related together, Sudan continues to baffle observers and analysts by protracted conflicts and crises inflicted on its population. Amid all these, major parties to the conflict accuse each other of sowing the seeds of disintegration and disunity, and on the other hand each claims to be the only one genuinely working for unity. This article discusses conceptual foundations behind these claims and positions of major parties to the conflict. Taking the ethnic-cultural make-up of Sudan, the article compares and contrasts a dominant concept of "unity in conformity", endorsed since independence by Northern ruling groups, to "unity in diversity", propagated by marginalized ethnic nationalities and underprivileged classes. After setting the context of the debate between the two different concepts, and delineating traits of both, the article argues that in view of the diversity and complexity of the social formation of Sudan, and more important, the failure of "unity in conformity" to deliver on its promises, the alternative concept of "unity in diversity" is more adequate in laying down foundations for credible unity and viable identity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**75 Genocide**

*Genocide in Darfur : investigating the atrocities in the Sudan* / ed. by Samuel Totten and Eric Markusen. - New York, NY [etc.] : Routledge, cop. 2006. - XLII, 284 p., [2] p. foto's. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., chronol., index, noten.

ISBN 0-415-95328-6

In July and August 2004, a multinational team of investigators, the Darfur Atrocities Documentation Team (ADT), travelled to various points along the Chad/Sudanese border to interview some of the two hundred thousand refugees from the Darfur region of Sudan. Its purpose was to collect data that would enable the US State Department to determine whether the mass violence directed by government of Sudan troops and Arab militia against black African tribes constituted genocide. This collective volume is comprised of essays that present an overview and analysis of the Darfur Atrocities Documentation Project, paying attention to its genesis, implementation, significance and key findings. Its contributors include US government and NGO officials involved in the genesis of the project as well as the analysis of the data; those who were involved in

designing the project; investigators who served on the ADT; and several scholars. Contributors: Kelly Dawn Askin, Nina Bang-Jensen, Gerald Caplan, Robert O. Collins, Jerry Fowler, Stefanie Frease, Jonathan P. Howard, Stephen A. Kostas, Eric Markusen, Andrew S. Natsios, Helge Niska, Taylor B. Seybolt, Gregory H. Stanton, Scott Straus, and Samuel Totten. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**76 Johnson, Douglas H.**

Why Abyei matters : the breaking point of Sudan's Comprehensive Peace Agreement? / Douglas H. Johnson - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 426, p. 1-19 : krt.

The Abyei Area, straddling the North-South border of Sudan, was the subject of a separate protocol in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed between the Sudan government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) in January 2005. One provision of that protocol was the establishment of a boundaries commission to define the territory to be included in the special administration of the area. The commission's decision was to be implemented 'with immediate effect' on the submission of its report in July 2005, but implementation has been blocked by the National Congress Party, which still controls the central government in Sudan. The conduct of war in Abyei established many precedents for the conduct of war in Darfur in the use of tribal militias and the forcible displacement of non-Arab peoples. The failure to implement the Abyei Protocol has implications not only for determining the North-South border (as stipulated by the CPA), but for the implementation of any Darfur peace agreement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**77 Law**

*Law reform in Sudan : collection of workshop papers* / ed. by Akolda M. Tier, Balghis Badri. - [Omdurman] : Ahfad University for Women, 2008. - 254 p. : fig. ; 20 cm - Met bijl., noten.

The papers of this collective volume were presented at a workshop on Law Reform in the Sudan, held in Khartoum on 19-21 September 2006. The workshop was organized jointly by the Ahfad University for Women, the United Nations Mission in Sudan and the United States Institute of Peace, and was designed to make recommendations on how to bring the national legislation into compliance with Sudan's Interim National Constitution 2005 (INC) and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement 2005 (CPA). Contributions: Introduction: summary, by Faiza Hussein; Law reform in the Sudan: a brief history, by Ali Suliman Fadlalla; Sudan legal system and problems of law reform, by Mohamed Ibrahim Khalil; The legal system of Southern Sudan in transition, by Akolda M.

Tier; Public participation in law reform: the Uganda Law Reform Commission's experience, by Joseph M.N. Kakooza; Social-legal research and participatory methods adopted by the Uganda Law Reform Commission in Uganda, by Nkonge Alexandra; The participatory law reform making: the Tanzania experience, by Stephen Ihema; Sudanese National Security Forces Act 1999 and problems of criminal justice during the transitional period in Sudan (with emphasis on the crime of torture), by Kamal El Gizouli; Why the criminal law needs to be reformed, by Taha Ibrahim; Towards a democratic election law, by Sadig Sid Ahmed Al-Shami; Reform of the political parties, by El Tayeb Zain El Abdeen; Reflections on trade unions law reform in Sudan, by Omer El Farouq H. Shumena; Towards a democratic Media Act, by Mahjoub Mohamed Salih; Needed reforms in family Muslim laws and customary laws in Sudan, by Zeinab Abbas Badawi; Conclusion, by Balghis Badri. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **78 Leonardi, Cherry**

Violence, sacrifice and chiefship in Central Equatoria, southern Sudan / Cherry Leonardi - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 4, p. 535-558.

This article explores specific oral histories and chiefship debates in the aftermath of the SPLA (Sudan People's Liberation Army) war in two Southern Sudanese chiefdoms. It argues that these local histories reveal much about the historical relationship between State and society - and in particular the mediation with external violence - which is central to understanding the legitimacy of local authority. Rather than being the strong arm of the State, chiefs have ideally mediated and deflected State (and rebel) violence. Unlike other African examples, they have been marginal both in landowning and patrilian structures, so that chiefship has offered a more inclusive and pragmatic definition of community than have patrilineal discourses. As elsewhere in Southern Sudan, the early chiefs were often proxy mediators with marginal or outside origins and their access to government force has been balanced by the continuing authority of rain chiefs, elders, senior lineages and 'maternal uncles'. Current governance interventions which treat chiefs as sole custodians of community land and customs may not be compatible with local understandings of the role of the chief. Oral histories of chiefship origins reflect a symbolic bargain made with government and with chiefs, whereby the latter use their 'good speech' to mediate violence, and if necessary sacrifice themselves to 'bail' people from external/government force. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

## 79 Peace

*Peace in the balance : the crisis in Sudan* / ed. by Brian Raftopoulos and Karin Alexander. - Cape Town : Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, cop. 2006. - 170 p. : foto;s, krt. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 162-169 - Met bijl., chronol.  
ISBN 0-9585002-9-0

Current attempts to end half a century of war, instability and State repression in Sudan have led to a fragile peace. This collective volume traces the origins of the problems, the ongoing conflicts and the huge challenges confronting the efforts to bring peace and reconciliation to Sudan. Contributions: Sudanese civil wars: multiple causes, multiple parties: one 'comprehensive' agreement? by Sara Basha; The Comprehensive Peace Agreement: a synopsis, by Sara Basha; The internal post-conflict dynamics, by Yasmine Sherif and Noha Ibrahim; The battle for the South, by Sarah Crawford-Browne; The regional and international dimensions of the crisis in Darfur, by Ayesha Kajee; Talking peace, making war in Darfur, by Fanie du Toit; Darfur: understanding a complicated tragedy, by Susan E. Cook and Charles K. Mironko; Obstacles to transitional justice in Sudan, by Sarah Crawford-Browne, Sara Basha and Karin Alexander. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 80 Sharkey, Heather J.

Arab identity and ideology in Sudan: the politics of language, ethnicity, and race / Heather J. Sharkey - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 426, p. 21-43.

In what is now Sudan there occurred over the centuries a process of "ta'rib", or Arabization, entailing the gradual spread of both Arab identity and the Arabic language among northern peoples. After the Anglo-Egyptian conquest of 1898, British colonial policies favoured a narrow elite from within these 'Arab' communities. Members of this elite went on to develop a conception of a self-consciously Sudanese Arabic national identity, in the process adapting the term 'Sudanese' ("sudani"), which derived from an Arabic word for blackness and previously had servile connotations. At decolonization in the 1950s, these nationalists turned "ta'rib" into an official policy that sought to propagate Arabic quickly throughout a territory where scores of languages were spoken. This article considers the historical diffusion of Sudanese Arabic-language culture and Arab identity, contrasts this with the postcolonial policy of Arabization, and analyses the relevance of the latter for civil conflicts in Southern Sudan, the Nuba Mountains, and, more recently, Darfur. Far from spreading Arabness, Arabization policy sharpened non-Arab and, in some cases, self-consciously "African" (implying culturally pluralist) identities. Arabization policy also accompanied, in some quarters, the growth of an ideology of

Arab cultural and racial supremacy that is now most evident in Darfur. Notes, ref., sum.  
[Journal abstract]

**81 Willemse, Karin**

"In my father's house": gender, Islam and the construction of a gendered public sphere in Darfur, Sudan / Karin Willemse - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2007), vol. 27, p. 73-115.

One of the main goals of the Islamist government of Sudan that came to power in 1989 was to construct an Islamic public sphere. In this project women were cast predominantly as mothers and wives outside the public space. At the same time the emphasis on gender segregation in public places necessitated the involvement of women, like female teachers, to act on behalf of the government in creating gendered Islamic public spaces. The article focuses on single female teachers in Kebkabiya, a small town in Darfur, to examine how they negotiated the Islamist moral discourse in order to construct alternative female subject positions in the public sphere. Formal education was considered a precondition for being a good (female) Muslim. However, single female teachers clearly defied the ideal of the married Muslim woman, as projected by the dominant Islamist discourse. It is argued that the veil, the mode of address, and the boarding house constituted important conditions of this negotiation. The enactment of the identity of the educated professional by these single female teachers exposed the shifting and permeable nature of the boundaries of the public sphere, which problematizes notions such as the 'private' and the 'public'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA**

GENERAL

**82 African**

*African coffee economy at the crossroads : the cases from Tanzania, Ethiopia & Rwanda* / ed. by Jun Ikeno. - Kyoto : Center for African Area Studies, Kyoto University, 2007. - 139 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (African study monographs Supplementary issue, ISSN 0286-9667 ; no. 35) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvatting.

African coffee production areas have been affected by adverse economic, environmental and political conditions. As a result, African coffee production has decreased since the early 1990s. Strategies for coping with the adverse coffee economy are not limited to

within the coffee subsector. As producing coffee is part of a multiple livelihood strategy, it is possible that producers have increased the ratio of alternative strategies at the expense of coffee production. This supplementary issue of African Study Monographs examines the response of coffee producers to adverse conditions in Tanzania, Ethiopia and Rwanda. A section on the northern highlands of Tanzania contains papers on the declining coffee economy and low population growth in Mwanza District (Jun Ikeno); economic liberalization and areal differentiation of livelihood strategies in the smallholder coffee production area of Arumeru District (Gen Ueda); changes in crop patterns in the Kilimanjaro region, viz. the decline of coffee and the rise of maize and rice (Sam Maghimbi). Yuka Kodama examines coffee farmers cooperatives in Ethiopia, and Shinichi Takeuchi and Jean Marara look at regional differences regarding land tenancy in rural Rwanda, particularly sharecropping in a coffee production area. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **83 Boone, Catherine**

Property and constitutional order : land tenure reform and the future of the African State / Catherine Boone - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 425, p. 557-586 : tab.

The debate over land law reform in Africa has been framed as a referendum on the market - that is, as a debate pitting advocates of the growth-promoting individualization of property rights against those who call for protecting the livelihoods and subsistence rights of small farmers. This article argues that the prospect of land law reform also raises a complex bundle of constitutional issues. In many African countries, debates over land law reform are turning into referenda on the nature of citizenship, political authority, and the future of the liberal nation-State itself. The article describes alternative land reform scenarios that are currently under debate, and identifies the constitutional implications of each. The practical salience of the issues is illustrated through reference to land reform politics in Côte d'Ivoire, Uganda, South Africa, and Tanzania. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **84 Conflicts**

*Conflicts over land & water in Africa* / ed. by Bill Derman, Rie Odgaard & Espen Sjaastad. - Oxford : James Currey ; Scottsville : University of KwaZulu-Natal Press ; East Lansing, MI : Michigan State University Press, 2007. - XI, 244 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Op de omslag: Cameroon, Ghana, Burkina Faso, West Africa, Sudan, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Tanzania. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.  
ISBN 0-85255-887-2 (Oxford) : £50.00

Most of the chapters in this collective volume were presented as papers at a seminar held on 28-29 November 2002 in Denmark and organized by the Custom and Conflict in Land and Water Management in Africa research network directed by Rie Odgaard, Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS). The seminar's central theme was how conflicts over land and water interact and inform conflicts over identity, citizenship and status in Africa, and how these issues in turn overlay conflicts over resources. Contents: Introduction, by Bill Derman, Rie Odgaard & Espen Sjaastad - I Conflict & custom: Conflicts & the reinterpretation of customary tenure in Ghana, by Kojo Sebastian Amanor; Land tenure & land conflicts among the Kwanja in Adamawa, northern Cameroon: 'our land is not for sale', by Quentin Gausset; Adaptability, identity & conflict mediation among the Hawawir in northern Sudan, by Kjersti Larsen - II Land reform, policy & conflict: Negotiating access to land in West Africa: who is losing out? by Camilla Toulmin; Land tenure reform in a Namaqualand communal area, South Africa: contesting Komaggas, by Poul Wisborg; Land reform & the rekindling of land conflicts in South Africa: rural women's access to land, by Nancy Andrew - III Land, identity & violence: Land, identity & violence in Zimbabwe, by Bill Derman & Anne Hellum; The authority & violence of a hunters' association in Burkina Faso: 'each bird is sitting in its own tree', by Sten Hagberg; Contested identities & resource conflicts in Morogoro region, Tanzania: who is indigenous?, by Faustin Maganga, Rie Odgaard & Espen Sjaastad; The use & management of water sources in Kenya's drylands: is there a link between scarcity & violent conflicts? by Karen Witsenburg & Adano Wario Roba. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 85 Dossier

Dossier "ressources naturelles" / Christophe Du Castel... [et al.] - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 222, p. 19-166 : fig., graf., tab.

Ce dossier est consacré à la gestion des ressources naturelles et de la biodiversité dans les pays en développement. Des six articles, quatre traitent plus spécifiquement de l'Afrique subsaharienne: Processus et résultats des politiques appliquées par les programmes de gestion des ressources naturelles en Afrique australe (Elias Madzudzo et Gillian Chomutare); Les linéaments de la politique forestière dans les normes de régulation institutionnelle de la filière du bois énergie au Sénégal (Laurence Boutinot et Coumba Nolwenn Diouf); L'écotourisme est-il un mode durable de valorisation des ressources naturelles? : une comparaison Namibie-Madagascar (Renaud Lapeyre... et al.); La gestion communautaire de la faune sauvage comme facteur de reconsidération de la privatisation et de la marchandisation des ressources naturelles? : le cas du tourisme cynégétique en Afrique sub-saharienne (Pierre-Armand Roulet). L'angle

d'approche retenu est celui du jeu des différentes catégories d'acteurs concernées, principalement l'État et ses administrations, les communautés locales géographiquement positionnées sur les bassins de ressources considérées et les intérêts privés et, partant, de leurs interactions ainsi que des "lois" qui régulent ces dernières. Plus généralement, la question posée est celle de la construction d'une cohérence, si faire se peut, entre la logique du marché et les finalités de protection de la biodiversité et de développement durable. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 7-10) et en anglais (p. 13-16). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **86 Fancello, Sandra**

'Gagner les nations à Jésus': entreprises missionnaires et guerre spirituelle en Afrique / Sandra Fancello - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2007), vol. 20, p. 82-98.

Depuis les indépendances africaines des années 1960, et le régime d'alliance entre des Églises "officielles" et les partis uniques, jusqu'au nouveau régime de libéralisation religieuse des années 1990 initié par les Conférences nationales, les entreprises missionnaires, issues de l'époque coloniale, mais aussi les nouvelles Missions internationales, ont à négocier leur rapport avec le pouvoir politique. Du panafricanisme de Kwame Nkrumah, qui renaît entre autre dans le milieu des Églises évangéliques ghanéennes, à la politique d'ivoirisation des cultes dans les Églises de Côte d'Ivoire, les enjeux de la gestion de ces entreprises religieuses et de leur irruption dans l'espace public interpellent tous les gouvernements. Cette contribution interroge l'évolution contemporaine de la notion "d'Église missionnaire" dans ses rapports complexes avec certaines formes de nationalisme religieux, et l'extension dans ce contexte du sens même de la "mission" comme régénération morale de la nation en Afrique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

### **87 Gender**

*Gender, time use, and poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa* / ed. by C. Mark Blackden and Quentin Wodon. - Washington, DC : The World Bank, cop. 2006. - XIII, 152 p. : graf., tab. ; 25 cm. - (World Bank working paper, ISSN 1726-5878 ; 73) - Contents: Gender, time use, and poverty: introduction -- Gender and time poverty in sub-Saharan Africa -- Gender and time poverty in sub-Saharan Africa: a review of empirical evidence from UN-sponsored surveys -- Measuring time poverty and analyzing its determinants: concepts and application to Guinea -- Labor shortages despite underemployment? seasonality in time use in Malawi -- Poverty reduction from full employment: a time use approach -- Assessing the welfare of orphans in Rwanda: poverty, work, schooling, and health. - Met Bibliogr., noten, samenvatting.

ISBN 0-8213-6561-4

The papers in this collective volume examine the links between gender, time use and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. They contribute to a broader definition of poverty to include 'time poverty', and to a broader definition of work to include household work. The papers present a conceptual framework linking both market and household work; review some of the available literature and surveys on time use in Africa; and use tools and approaches drawn from analysis of consumption-based poverty to develop the concept of a time poverty line and to examine linkages between time poverty, consumption poverty and other dimensions of development in Africa such as education and child labour. The volume includes case studies on Guinea, Malawi and Rwanda. Contributors: Elena Bardasi, Kathleen Beegle, C. Mark Blackden, Jacques Charmes, Aslihan Kes, Corinne Siaens, K. Subbarao, Hema Swaminathan, and Quentin Wodon. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**88 Hulterström, Karolina**

*Political opposition in African countries : the cases of Kenya, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe* / Karolina Hulterström, Amin Y. Kamete, Henning Melber ; comp. by Henning Melber. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2007. - 85 p. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Discussion paper - Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, ISSN 1104-8417 ; 37) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 978-91-7106-587-2

This book is one result of the project 'Liberation and Democracy in Southern Africa' (LiDeSA) run at the Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, Uppsala, Sweden, between 2001 and 2006. The papers, which have been revised, were originally presented at a Session of the Research Committee 'Comparative Sociology' at the Sixteenth World Congress of Sociology held in Durban in July 2006. The theme explored is the role of opposition parties under different aspects in several East and Southern African countries and the way in which they differ in response to the sociopolitical determinants. The three papers are: The logic of ethnic politics: elite perceptions about the role of ethnicity in Kenyan and Zambian party politics by Karolina Hulterström; Of jinxes and blessings: the opposition in Zimbabwe's urban local governance by Amin Y. Kamete; and "SWAPO is the Nation, and the Nation is SWAPO": government and opposition in a dominant party State : the case of Namibia by Henning Melber. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**89 Human**

*Human rights, plural legalities and gendered realities : paths are made by walking* / Anne Hellum... [et al.]. - Harare : Southern and Eastern African Regional Centre for Women's

Law (SEARCWL), cop. 2007. - XLIV, 472 p. : foto's. ; 22 cm. - (Women's law series) -  
Met bibliogr., index, noten.  
ISBN 978-1-7792-2062-2

This compilation of micro-level studies addresses a current dilemma in the operationalization of human rights norms, namely the apparent failure to deliver the projected human rights benefits and protections to individuals on the ground, bringing perspectives from southern and eastern Africa, Europe and South Asia to bear on the key question: What else is needed to make rights materialize and deliver for women? Chapters dealing with Africa: Working with custom: promoting children's rights to livelihood by making de facto guardians responsible (p. 59-77) by Henrietta Wolayo Ssemmanda (Uganda); Women's burden: women, HIV/AIDS and home-based care in Zimbabwe (p. 78-101) by Ellen Sithole; Human rights encountering gendered land and water uses: family gardens and the right to water in Mhondoro communal land (p. 105-138) by Anne Hellum (Zimbabwe); Making gender visible in law: Kwena women's access to power and resources (p. 139-163) by Anne Griffiths (Botswana); Following God's constitution: the gender dimensions in the Ogiek claim to Mau forest complex (p. 164-201) by Patricia Kameri-Mbote and Jacinta Anyango Oduor (Kenya); Rural women's access to landed property: unearthing the realities within an East African setting (p. 202-235) by Rie Odgaard and Agnete Weis Bentzon (largely southwestern Tanzania); Engendering the human rights protection of property rights: women's local land use in Tanzania (p. 262-288) by Ingunn Ikdahl; I can't go to school today (p.291-315) by Julie Stewart (Zimbabwe); From human development to human rights: a southern African perspective on women and teenage girls' right to reproductive choice (p. 334-361) by Anne Hellum and Anne Lene Staib Knudsen; New fellow citizens: challenges and possibilities ; implementing human rights among (Somali) immigrants, the case of female circumcision in Norway (p. 362-377) by Gro Hillestad Thune; The widow's and female child's portion: the twisted path to partial equality for widows and daughters under customary law in Zimbabwe (p. 407-436) by Julie Stewart and Amy Tsanga; and Reconceptualizing the role of legal information dissemination in the context of legal pluralism in African settings (p. 437-460) by Amy S. Tsanga. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**90 Kyereboah-Coleman, Anthony**

Corporate governance and shareholder value maximization : an African perspective / Anthony Kyereboah-Coleman - In: *African Development Review*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 350-367 : tab.

This study looks at corporate governance and its impact on shareholder value maximization in Africa. Data from South Africa, Ghana, Kenya and Nigeria covering the period 1997-2001 were used and analysis done within the panel data framework. Results show that, though highly dispersed, both within and between firms, corporate boards in the selected countries are relatively not independent. The regression result shows that large board sizes enhance corporate performance and shareholder value maximization. The study also shows that both sector and country-specific effects have an impact on shareholder value maximization. While the mining sector is dominant in maximizing shareholder value, it also suffers from higher taxes and interest payments. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 91 Land

*Land and sustainable development in Africa/ ed. by Kojo Sebastian Amanor and Sam Moyo.* - London [etc.] : ZED, 2008. - 226 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [198]-216. - Met index.

ISBN 978-1-8427-7912-5

This collective volume, which has grown out of papers presented at a workshop hosted by the Landless People's Movement (LPM) at Shareworlds, South Africa, links contemporary debates on land reform with wider discourses on sustainable development within Africa. Featuring studies on Botswana (by Mpho G. Molomo), Kenya (by Karuti Kanyinga, Odenda Lumumba and Kojo Sebastian Amanor) Malawi (by Fidelis Edge Kanyongolo), South Africa (by Wellington Didibhuku Thwala and Misabeni Khosa), West Africa (by Kojo Sebastian Amanor) and Zimbabwe (by Sam Moyo and Prosper B. Matondi), it traces the development of ideas about sustainable development and addresses a new agenda based on social justice. The eight contributions examine contemporary neoliberal reforms and the role of the legacy of colonialism in the land question. They argue that debates on sustainable development should be placed in the context of structural interests, access and equity, rather than technical management of land and resources. Additionally, they show that these structural factors cannot be transformed by institutional reform based on notions of elective democracy, community participation and market reform, but require a more radical programme to redress the injustices of the colonial system that continue today. The volume advocates a commitment to building sustainable livelihoods for farmers, calling for a redistribution of land and natural resources to challenge existing economic relations and frameworks for development. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 92 Management

*Management and economic development in sub-Saharan Africa : theoretical and applied perspectives* / ed. by John O. Okpara. - London : Adonis & Abbey, 2007. - xiii, 256 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (African journal of business and economic research Book series ; 1) - Met bibliogr., gloss., index, noten.

This book, the first in a book series published by the 'African Journal of Business and Economic Research', strives to fill a gap in published research on one of the main challenges facing Sub-Saharan African organizations at present: how can they manage their resources more effectively? Chapter One is a discussion of Business in Sub-Saharan Africa: bridging the gap between research and practice, by John O. Okpara; in Chapter Two John Kuada examines Cultural impacts on employee goals and behaviour in Africa; Chapter Three is a discussion of Public-sector management and job satisfaction in Nigeria by John O. Okpara; in Chapter Four Dan Ofori investigates Social responsibility and ethics in Ghana: stakeholders expectations and challenges; in Chapter Five Charles K.D. Adjasi talks about Productivity of exporting firms in Ghana; Constantine Imafidon Tongo goes into the Organizational commitment among Nigerian academics: evidence from a private university in Chapter Six; Chapter Seven is formed by a disquisition on Small business management and labour relations in Kenya, by Dorothy McCormick and Charles W. Muguku; the theme of Chapter Eight is Macroeconomics and institutional determinants of stock market development in Africa, by Charles Amo Yartey; in Chapter Nine Sunil K. Bundoo dissects Financial markets in Mauritius: an assessment of their strengths and weaknesses; in Chapter Ten John O. Okpara discusses Cultural influences on work attitudes: a theoretical perspective; and finally, in Chapter Eleven, John Kuada examines Social network and trust: perspectives on Africa's economic integration. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 93 Moudud, Jamee

Challenging the orthodoxy : African development in the age of openness / Jamee Moudud and Karl Botchway - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 4, p. 457-493 : graf., tab.

Does trade openness necessarily lead to income convergence between countries in the North and South and hence facilitate social development? This paper challenges this claim with regards to African development in the age of neoliberalism. The paper argues that a one-sided reading of the history of an early phase of globalization by advocates of neoliberalism seems to have turned trade openness into a mantra for African development. Furthermore the paper challenges the rhetoric of competitiveness that

underpins the rationale for neoliberalism by critiquing the neoclassical model of competition. The neoliberal policy position, as the paper suggests, is problematic at an empirical level also. In a test for convergence for eleven sub-Saharan African countries described as good adjusters by advocates of trade openness, the paper shows that a straightforward openness per se guarantees nothing as far as their growth rates are concerned. Rather, the role of the "developmental State" needs to be brought back in order to facilitate the international competitiveness of African countries. Such a role for the developmental State rests on a very different conceptualization of the nature of capitalist competition and growth. In the final instance, then, the authors suggest the need for building a theory of the developmental State that rests on non-neoclassical macro- and micro-foundations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **94 Nielsen, Morten**

Filling in the blanks : the potency of fragmented imageries of the State / Morten Nielsen - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 114, p. 695-708.

Recent neopatrimonial approaches to the State see the sub-Saharan State as a façade that serves - with different degrees of effectiveness - to disguise the play of clientelistic relations and the interests of kin and kith. Drawing on an analysis of how ideas are reproduced in periurban areas of Maputo, Mozambique, this article argues that no pre-given causality exists between encounters with a dysfunctional State apparatus and subjectively held understandings of ordinary people. It is impossible to determine a priori that incoherent and partial State practices necessarily lead individuals to perceive the State as devoid of legitimate moral value. On the contrary, locally situated individuals use ideas associated with the State to define entitlements and create standards for evaluating State-defined programmes or international donor-driven initiatives. Ideas of the State can thus be a basis for social action; even when the reality of State dysfunction is widely accepted, 'ordinary people' continue to invest themselves in these ideas. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **95 Nouvelles**

*Nouvelles approches des problématiques de communication sur l'Afrique subsaharienne : représentations, idéologie et instrumentalisation* / sous la coord. de Franck François Biyelé ; préf. de Michael Palmer. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 172 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 169-170 - Met noten. ISBN 978-2-296-03165-4

Les médias ont pour fonction essentielle de favoriser le débat public et de contribuer à la cohésion sociale. Mais, comme le montre cet ouvrage collectif sur les médias en Afrique, il arrive que cette fonction soit pervertie pour des raisons qui tiennent à l'idéologie, à la politique, à la géopolitique, à l'économie ou à des représentations, des a priori, des préjugés. Après l'introduction, intitulée L'Afrique subsaharienne dans la mondialisation de la communication: entre domination, interaction et résistance (F. François Biyelé et Laurent Béru), suivent trois parties qui reprennent ces thèmes: 1) Représentations, 2) Idéologie, 3) Instrumentalisation. Contributions: 1) Atterrissage forcé à la Baule: la réalité plus forte que la théorie (Rivain Mfoutou-Malanda montre comment les événements qui se sont déroulés en Afrique au cours de 1990, l'année du sommet franco-africain de la Baule, ont été rapportés par la presse en France) - Le regard des journalistes occidentaux sur la guerre en Sierra Leone: lecture critique du travail de 3 journalistes français (Ibrahim Seaga Shaw). 2) Occident-Afrique, une médiation partagée? L'institutionnalisation d'une hiérarchie au sein de la globalisation (Laurent Béru) - Mc Luhan, le village planétaire et l'Afrique (Jean Félix Makosso Kibaya) - Rapports de force et jeux de pouvoir autour de la télévision en Afrique noire francophone (Tidiane Dioh). 3) Presse panafricaine: le regard de l'Afrique sur l'Afrique? (F. François Biyelé) - Dérision et subversion dans la presse camerounaise et gabonaise (Thomas Atenga) - Libéralisation de la communication dans une société en crise et émergence de la société civile: réflexions sur la recomposition du champ social au Cameroun (Georges Madiba Oloko). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**96 Odhiambo, Nicholas M.**

Supply-leading versus demand-following hypothesis : empirical evidence from three SSA countries / Nicholas M. Odhiambo - In: *African Development Review*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 257-280 : tab.

This study investigates empirically the direction of causality between financial development and economic growth in three sub-Saharan African countries, Kenya, South Africa and Tanzania. The study seeks to answer one critical question: Does financial development in sub-Saharan African countries exhibit a supply-leading or demand-following response? The study uses three proxies of financial development, namely the ratio of currency to narrow definition of money, the ratio of bank claims on the private sector to GDP, and the ratio of broad money to GDP, against real GDP per capita (a proxy for economic growth). It finds that the direction of causality between financial development and economic growth is sensitive to the choice of measurement for financial development. In addition, the strength and clarity of the causality evidence is found to vary from country to country and over time. On balance, a demand-following

response is found to be stronger in Kenya and South Africa, whilst in Tanzania a supply-leading response is found to be dominant. The study therefore recommends that for Kenya and South Africa the real sector of the economy should be developed further in order to sustain the development of the financial sector. However, for Tanzania, there is need for further development of the financial sector in order to make the economy more monetized. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**97 Olalude, Francis Oluwole**

Utilisation of Internet sources for research by information professionals in sub-Saharan Africa / Francis Oluwole Olalude - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 53-58 : tab.

This study investigates the extent to which librarians and other information professionals in sub-Saharan African countries utilize Internet facilities as research tools in their scholarly publications. It used 'African Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science' (AJLAIS) as a case study. All the references cited by contributors to AJLAIS vols. 10, no. 1/2 (2000) to vol. 15, no. 1/2 (2005) were screened. The numbers and percentages of the cited references accessed from the Internet were calculated on yearly and regional bases using simple percentile method. The findings reveal that year 2005 records the highest citations of Internet references of 49 (20.25 percent) while year 2001 has the least citations of 4 (3.54 percent). On regional basis South Africa has the highest Internet reference citations of 98(68.53 percent), while West Africa has the least citations of 17 (11.88 percent). Some measures to enhance the degree of utilization of Internet facilities among African information professionals are highlighted. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**98 Orru, Jean-François**

Le diamant dans la géopolitique africaine / Jean-François Orru, Rémi Pelon, Philippe Gentilhomme - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 221, p. 173-203 : foto, graf., krt.

L'expression "diamants du sang" renvoie au rôle majeur qui est attribué au diamant dans les guerres qui ont meurtri l'Angola, le Liberia, la Sierra Leone et la République démocratique du Congo (RDC), principalement dans les années 1990-2000. Y a-t-il donc en Afrique une "malédiction" des diamants? Y a-t-il un déterminisme naturel qui pourrait faire croire que les diamants conduisent "fatalement" à des conflits? L'analyse géographique doit être complétée par une analyse géopolitique. Après avoir une exposition des faits concernant le rôle des conflits dans les trois principaux conflits mentionnés (Angola, RDC, Liberia-Sierra Leone), l'article étudie les éléments

contextuels et conjoncturels qui expliquent le lien entre diamants et conflits. S'il y a bien des raisons structurelles (naturelles et culturelles) qui font du diamant une "ressource conflictuelle", dans tous les cas, il existe des moyens d'agir ou de réagir face aux risques ou aux situations de crise. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## **99 Peuples**

*Peuples autochtones d'Afrique et objectifs de développement du millénaire* / GITPA. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 129 p. : foto's, krt. ; 24 cm. - (Collection questions autochtones) - Titel op titelpagina anders dan op voor- en rugkant.. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-296-03254-5

Les politiques de développement sont fortement affectées désormais par la décision de l'organisation des Nations unies de mettre en œuvre des Objectifs de développement du millénaire (ODM) qui visent, en priorité, à éradiquer la pauvreté et la faim et à assurer un enseignement primaire universel. Mais, dans leur conception et leur application, les ODM ne tiennent aucun compte des situations particulières et très spécifiques des peuples autochtones en Afrique. La pauvreté ne se limite pas aux privations économiques, et il faut prendre en considération la privation de droits sociaux et culturels. Le développement doit être considéré du point de vue des groupes sociaux et dans une perspective culturelle, qui peut comporter une logique du développement différente de la logique purement quantitative de l'approche imposée par les institutions occidentales. Contributions : Les Objectifs de Développement du Millénaire (ODM) et les peuples autochtones d'Afrique (Nigel Crawhall) - La législation sur l'élevage nuit-elle aux pasteurs nomades du Sahel? (Ced Hesse et Brigitte Thébaud) - Une cause de célébration ou la célébration d'une cause: le pastoralisme et les stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté en Afrique de l'Est (Michael Ochieng Odhiambo) - Dans l'ombre des Objectifs de Développement du Millénaire (ODM): femmes et enfants de pasteurs nomades en Tanzanie (Ndinini Kimesera Sikar et Dorothy L. Hodgson) - La situation sanitaire des femmes et des enfants chez les Pygmées d'Afrique centrale (Dorothy Jackson) - Droit des peuples autochtones en Afrique centrale: le Gabon vu de plus près (Judith Knight) - La langue maternelle: vieux débats et nouvelles initiatives dans l'enseignement donné aux San (Maitseo Bolaane et Sidsel Saugestad). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 100 Preservation

*The preservation and survival of African oral literature* / Isidore Okpewho, guest ed. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2007. - 230 p. ; 23 cm. - (Research in African literatures, ISSN 0034-5210 ; vol. 38, no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

In recognition and support of UNESCO's agenda for the protection of the oral traditions of the world, the International Society for Oral Literature in Africa (ISOLA) chose 'the preservation and survival of African oral literature' as the topic of its July 15-17, 2004, meeting in Banjul, Gambia. The papers in this volume represent a selection of the presentations. They reveal a spectrum of interests, including a more or less ethnographic view of the oral tradition as a model for some contemporary modes of (self-)representation (Yoruba hunters' chants, the "vanishing hitchhiker" tale type); an examination of the ways in which the tradition adjusts itself, on the one hand to more recent social and political imperatives (Herero praise poetry, testimonies given by women to South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, a Maninka praise song, Maryse Condé's use of African oral tradition) and, on the other, to the new audiovisual technology (Yoruba video films, Radio Parana in Mali); and recommendations of ways to preserve and codify the oral text (the recording of 'jasare', genealogists and historians among the Soninke of Zarma, Niger), as well as find a berth for it in the new hypermedia. A final paper questions the validity of the union between tradition and the new technology. Contributors: Leif Lorentzon, Adetayo Alabi, John William Johnson, John D. Galuska, Anette Hoffmann, Annalisa Oboe, Tal Tamari, Chiji Akoma, Akintunde Akinyemi, Cécile Leguy, Sandra Bornand, Jean Derive, Anne-Marie Dauphin-Tinturier, Oyekan Owomoyela. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 101 Social

*Social policy in Sub-Saharan African context : in search of inclusive development* / ed. by Jimí O. Adésínà. - Basingstoke [etc.] : Palgrave Macmillan [etc.], 2007. - XX, 257 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Social policy in a development context) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-230-52083-9 : £60.00

Through the expedient of focusing on health care, education, the labour market and social welfare, this book examines Sub-Saharan Africa's past experiences of social policy. It demonstrates that postcolonial nationalist leaders understood the positive links between social policy, economic development and nation building. The failure of democracy was the most significant failing of the period. This weakness is blamed on the way in which structural adjustment programmes undermined economic and social policy

and simultaneously reduced governance to a set of instrumental objectives. The book consists of eight essays: In search of inclusive development: introduction by Jimí O. Adésínà; Ruling ideas and social development in Sub-Saharan Africa: an assessment of nationalist, Keynesian and neoliberal paradigms by Abdul-Ganiyu Garba; Social policy and development in East Africa: the case of education and labour market policies by Chachage Seithy L. Chachage; Education, employment and development in Southern Africa: the role of social policy in Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe by Fred T. Hendricks; Social policy and the challenge of development in Nigeria and Ghana: the cases of education and labour market policies by Bola Udegbe; The role of social policy in development: health, water and sanitation in East Africa by Rosemary Atieno and Alfred Ouma Shem; The sociopolitical structure of accumulation and social policy in Southern Africa by Patrick Bond; and Social policy in the development context: water, health and sanitation in Ghana and Nigeria by Oka Obono. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **102 Urban**

Urban and rural differences in HIV/AIDS stigma in five African countries / Joanne R. Naidoo... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 17-23 : tab.

Stigma and discrimination have been widely researched, especially within the context of health. In the context of HIV/AIDS, studies have shown that stigma variously impacts on prevention, on accessing treatment, and on care programmes. Decreasing stigma is therefore an important goal in HIV/AIDS programmes. This paper explores whether urban and rural differences exist in reported incidents of HIV stigma from five African countries, viz. Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland and Tanzania. A descriptive, qualitative research design was used to explore the experience of HIV stigma of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and nurses. Focus group discussions were held with respondents to capture an emic and etic view of stigma and discrimination. The frequency of reported incidents shows that although comparable numbers of nurses and PLHIV were sampled, the PLHIV from both the urban and rural settings in all five countries conveyed more incidents of received stigma than did the nurses. The results suggest that treatment programmes and support structures need to be designed appropriately for the different settings. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

## WEST AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 103 État

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

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

#### 104 Alvergne, Christel

Quelles politiques territoriales pour inscrire l'Afrique dans la mondialisation? : l'aménagement du territoire en Afrique subsaharienne / Christel Alvergne - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 238, p. 203-216.

Des initiatives entre autres du NEPAD (Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique) et de l'Union européenne cherchent à promouvoir la construction d'infrastructures en Afrique, celles-ci étant à nouveau reconnues comme un élément fondamental du développement. Le présent article envisage les articulations possibles

entre cette tendance et la mise en œuvre de politiques d'aménagement du territoire qui permette d'orienter les choix d'infrastructures vers des stratégies de développement. Il montre pourquoi l'Afrique a besoin de politiques d'aménagement du territoire qui aillent au-delà des équipements et permettent de faire du territoire un vecteur du développement. Avec l'exemple d'une action-pilote engagée au Bénin, il prend appui sur une expérience menée en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre par le Partenariat pour le Développement Municipal, qui tente de renouveler les échelles, de promouvoir l'intégration régionale, les espaces transfrontaliers et la décentralisation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**105 Banjo, Adewale**

The ECOWAS court and the politics of access to justice in West Africa / Adewale Banjo - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 69-87.

Although the creation of the ECOWAS Court of Justice (ECJ) was approved in 1991 pursuant to the provisions of Articles 6 and 15 of the 1993 Revised Treaty of the ECOWAS, it was only set up a decade later in 2001. By utilizing a content-analysis method, in addition to extensive personal interviews with the President of the Court, this study describes the emergence, composition, vision, competence and jurisdiction of the ECJ. The paper probes the various challenges currently faced by the ECJ which include, amongst others, logistics, limited public awareness among ECOWAS citizens, and non use by member States. The inability of ECOWAS citizens to access justice is given prominent emphasis with reference to the case of Afolabi Olajide vs. Federal Republic of Nigeria, the first case brought before the Court in 2003. The case typifies the extent to which the ECJ's establishment fulfilled or failed to meet the expectations of ECOWAS citizens' quest for justice. The study's conclusion examines current efforts at broadening access to the court for citizens of the community. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**106 Kahl, Werner**

Prosperity-preaching in West-Africa : an evaluation of a contemporary ideology from a New Testament perspective / Werner Kahl - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2007), n.s., vol. 2, p. 21-42.

Prosperity preaching is a powerful trend in Pentecostalism and it is also an issue in West Africa. By prosperity preaching the present author means an understanding of Christianity which takes success in business, resulting in material wealth, as a major objective for Christian existence. Concentrating on a New Testament passage which

serves as a key witness for prosperity teaching (3John 2), he critically examines the way prosperity preachers interpret the New Testament and exposes prosperity preaching - as defined above - as the religious counterpart of an unchecked capitalist ideology. In conclusion, the author suggests alternative lifestyles which are informed by New Testament ethics. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 107 Language

*Language in Africa I* Andrey Zhukov... [et al.]. - [S.l. : s.n.], 2004 (Bergen : Trykk). - 186 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (Sudanic Africa, ISSN 0803-0685 ; vol. 15) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue of *Sudanic Africa* consists of two sections. The first section (African languages and the colonial State) contains papers from a panel 'Islam, language and the colonial State' held at the conference 'African Muslim responses to the State', organized by the Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought in Africa (ISITA) at Northwestern University (Evanston, Ill., USA), 15-19 May 2002. This section includes contributions on old Swahili-Arabic script and the development of Swahili literary language (Andrey Zhukov); Swahili poetic text and African historiography (K. Inyani Simala); the cooperation between German teachers of Swahili and East African Muslim intellectuals at the Seminar für Orientalische Sprachen in Berlin (Katrin Bromber); 20th-century language policies with respect to Hausa (John Edward Philips); the colonial reinterpretation of Hausa Ajami literature and script (Nikolai Dobronravine) including a response by John Edward Philips; colonial rule and Fulfulde literature in Futa Jallon, Guinea (Bernard Salvaing). The second section (Arabic language in Africa) includes two papers: West Africa and the Arabic language (John O. Hunwick) and The use of Arabic as a written language in Central Africa: the case of the Uele basin (northern Congo) in the late 19th century (Xavier Luffin). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 108 Language

*Language planning and policy in Africa I* Richard B. Baldauf. - Clevedon [etc.] : Multilingual Matters, 2007. - V, 308 p. : ill. ; 26 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-1-8476-9011-1 - Vol. 2: Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Tunisia.

Second volume of two on language planning and policy in Africa, which form part of a wider series on language planning around the world. This volume deals with the language planning and policy situation in Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Tunisia, explaining the linguistic diversity, the historical and political contexts and the current language situation, including language-in-education planning, the role of the media, the

role of religion, and the roles of non-indigenous languages. The authors are indigenous and/or have been participants in the language planning context. Contributors: Robert B. Kaplan and Richard B. Baldauf Jr (common issues), Mohamed Benrabah (Algeria), Paulin Djité and Jean-François Y.K. Kpli (Côte d'Ivoire), Efurosibina Adegbija (Nigeria), Mohamed Daoud (Tunisia). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 109 Nubukpo, Kako

Dépenses publiques et croissance des pays de l'Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine (UEMOA) / Kako Nubukpo - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 222, p. 223-250 : tab.

Dans le contexte actuel d'assainissement des finances publiques dans les États de l'Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine (UEMOA) et dans le prolongement des réflexions relatives aux facteurs de la croissance au sein des économies en développement, il convient de s'interroger sur le rôle des dépenses publiques dans la réalisation de la croissance des économies de l'UEMOA. L'objet de la présente étude est ainsi d'évaluer l'impact du niveau et de la composition des dépenses publiques sur la croissance des économies de l'UEMOA, sur la période 1965-2000. Il ressort des estimations effectuées, qu'à court terme, les dépenses publiques totales n'ont pas d'impact significatif sur la croissance dans la majorité des économies de l'Union. À long terme, la hausse des dépenses publiques a un impact sur la croissance nettement différencié par pays. La prise en compte de la composition des dépenses publiques conduit à mettre en évidence l'effet négatif des dépenses de consommation publique sur la croissance à court et à long terme dans l'Union. S'agissant des dépenses publiques d'investissement, leur impact est positif, essentiellement à long terme, sur la croissance des économies de l'UEMOA. Ann., bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p. 17-18). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 110 Political

*Political Islam in West Africa : State-society relations transformed* / ed. by William F.S. Miles. - Boulder [etc.] : Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2007. - XI, 221 p. : krt. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 195-212. - Met index, noten. ISBN 1-588-26527-7

Contributors to this collective volume were asked to address a shared set of questions related to the rise of Islamism in West Africa. Initially, these dealt specifically with local perceptions of Al-Qaida and reactions to the group's attack on the United States (September 11, 2001). Later it was decided to include the greater politicization of Islam

in West Africa and the resulting implications for the dynamics between governments and societies. Country studies are included on Niger (Robert B. Charlick), Nigeria (Roman Loimeier), Mali (Victor Le Vine), Mauritania (Cédric Jourde), the Gambia (Momodou N. Darboe), and Senegal (Leonardo A. Villalón). These are preceded by an introduction by William F.S. Miles, who also concludes the book with a chapter on the new mosque-State relationship in West Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**111 Vandeweerd, Luc**

Le développement de la microassurance: un projet de recherche appliquée en Afrique de l'Ouest / Luc Vandeweerd - In: *Autrepart*: (2007), no. 44, p. 213-225 : tab.

L'objet de cet article est de décrire un projet de recherche appliquée initié en 2003 ayant pour finalité le développement de l'activité microassurance en Afrique de l'Ouest à travers les réseaux partenaires du CIF (Centre d'Innovation financière). L'action, conçue dès le départ sous forme de recherche-développement, a permis la configuration d'un premier produit de microassurance: le Régime de Prévoyance Crédit-RPC. Il s'agit d'un produit d'assurance de groupe obligatoire pour tous les emprunteurs individuels avec un prélèvement automatique de la prime lors de l'octroi du prêt. Le produit est aujourd'hui configuré, tarifé et a été testé avec succès au Togo et au Burkina Faso. Son déploiement à grande échelle dans cinq pays est en cours pour se terminer selon le projet fin 2007 avec l'appui de la coopération luxembourgeoise. L'objectif ultime du projet est de faire émerger un pool d'expertise en microassurance dans la région et une sécurisation de l'industrie de l'assurance couplée à la microfinance. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 244) et en anglais (p. 250). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**BENIN**

**112 Martinez, Olivier**

Microfinance et territoires dans le Sud-est béninois: approche en termes de risque au travers d'une vision discriminante de l'espace / Olivier Martinez - In: *Autrepart*: (2007), no. 44, p. 77-90 : fig., krt.

Dans un contexte particulier - la région urbaine de Porto-Novo (Sud-est du Bénin) - la démarche générale de cet article consiste à mettre en évidence le fait que les recours à la microfinance sont spécifiques et différenciateurs selon les types d'espaces concernés; l'espace pouvant ainsi être envisagé comme un facteur discriminant sous l'éclairage de la notion d'"espace financier". Plus spécifiquement, l'objectif est ici de présenter l'articulation des différents recours à la microfinance (parallèlement aux modes de

financement informels), au sein d'un système global présentant aussi bien des aspects complémentaires que concurrentiels. Dès lors, le recours accru à la microfinance en milieu urbain et périurbain, ainsi que sa pénétration progressive en milieu rural, peuvent être appréhendés sous l'angle du risque, en termes d'augmentation de la vulnérabilité économique (du fait du surendettement, par exemple) des populations concernées. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 242) et en anglais (p. 248). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## BURKINA FASO

### 113 Burkina

*Burkina Faso: ontluikende letterkunde en artistieke skepping = Burkina Faso: emerging literature and artistic creation = Burkina Faso: littérature émergente et création artistique* / [ed. by Amadou Bissiri, Salaka Sanou and Hein Willemse]. - Pretoria : Tydskrif vir Letterkunde Assosiasie, Universiteit van Pretoria, 2007. - 358 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Tydskrif vir letterkunde, ISSN 0041-476X ; jg. 44, nr. 1) - Omslagtitel. - Tekst in het Engels en Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

Emerging artistic expressions in Burkina Faso include oral and written literature and cultural manifestations. In this special issue (in English and French), Pascal K. Somé and Alain Joseph Sissao both look at novel writing as a process and analyse aspects borrowed from oral literature, which is a source of authenticity for the Burkinabè novel. Amadou Bissiri looks at Jean-Pierre Guingané's dramatic production and his use of the war veteran in social action and intellectual drama. André Kaboré and Georges Sawadogo both examine the well-known Burkinabè poet, Frédéric Titinga Pacéré, creator of the concept of 'bendrologie' ("drumology"). Salaka Sanou examines the operation of literature and the mask. Lalbila Yoda considers the issue of literary translation in a multilingual context, based on the case of Fidèle Pawindbé Rouamba's novel 'Le carnaval de la mort'. Two papers are devoted to oral literature: Sié Alain Kam proposes a new approach to the classification of the different literary genres usually studied under oral literature, and Albert Ouédraogo discusses the renewed interest in folk tales based on the experience of the Burkinabè national television, which has launched a new series of programmes dedicated to oral storytelling. Contributions on the arts are by Boulou Ebanda de B'Béri (a semiological study of the female body in two films by Burkinabè filmmaker Gaston Jean-Marie Kaboré), Jean Célestin Ky (the place of the visual arts in the Semaine Nationale de la Culture) and Rémy Rousseau (other frames of expression for plastic artists outside artistic competitions). The issue ends with

a contribution by Louis Millogo on the language of Burkinabè masks, which he considers esoteric. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**114 Fancello, Sandra**

Les défis du pentecôtisme en pays musulman (Burkina Faso, Mali) / Sandra Fancello - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2007), t. 77, fasc. 1, p. 29-53.

La progression quasi simultanée de l'islam et du christianisme en Afrique de l'Ouest a bientôt fait de la religion musulmane le nouveau défi des pasteurs pentecôtistes qui multiplient les attaques frontales et les appels à la conversion des musulmans, notamment dans des pays à majorité musulmane comme le Burkina Faso, le Niger et le Mali. À partir de deux enquêtes menées dans la ville de Ouahigouya, au nord du Burkina Faso, et dans la ville de Mopti, au nord du Mali, on peut voir en quoi l'implantation récente de deux églises pentecôtistes permet d'illustrer la violence de la conversion pentecôtiste en pays musulman et comment pasteurs et fidèles tentent d'établir des relations de bonne entente et de tolérance réciproque, notamment en misant sur l'engouement collectif pour le football comme facteur de réconciliation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**115 Lewandowski, Sophie**

Les compromis d'une ONG burkinabè entre politiques de "bonne gouvernance" et pouvoirs locaux / Sophie Lewandowski - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 221, p. 131-152.

Dans un pays d'Afrique subsaharienne (le Burkina Faso) régi par des politiques de "bonne gouvernance" et au cœur d'une province rurale enclavée aux fortes solidarités lignagères, une ONG tente d'orienter son intervention et développe un discours ambigu. Si, à l'origine, ce discours évoquait pour elle un effort de démocratisation et non un processus de libéralisation, force est de constater que ses projets s'inscrivent dans des politiques qui favorisent davantage les logiques économiques libérales qu'un processus démocratique local. Ceci est renforcé par le fait que les acteurs locaux dominants se réapproprient, notamment grâce à la sorcellerie et à son utilisation idéologique, les projets et même le fonctionnement interne de l'association. Celle-ci, en devenant un terrain de lutte pour le pouvoir et la rente, s'éloigne de la transparence démocratique. L'exemple développé permet de poser la question de la marge de liberté possible des ONG entre politiques répondant à l'image de la "bonne gouvernance" et stratégies de survie locales, communautaires ou plus individuelles. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 17). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**116 Traoré, Bakary**

Toponymie et histoire dans l'Ouest du Burkina Faso / Bakary Traoré - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2007), t. 77, fasc. 1, p. 75-111 : tab.

Dans l'Ouest du Burkina Faso, au moins une vingtaine d'ethnies s'interpénètrent à tel point que certaines localités présentent deux ou trois groupes de populations appartenant à des ethnies différentes. Aujourd'hui, avec l'arrivée de nouveaux immigrants, attirés par la culture du coton et un climat moins rude que chez eux, ce chevauchement atteint jusqu'à dix ethnies différentes dans les gros villages des zones cotonnières. Pourtant, cet arc-en-ciel ethnique contraste avec une certaine homogénéité "julaïsante" de la toponymie. L'auteur tente d'expliquer cette toponymie dans la langue véhiculaire jula à la lumière de l'histoire et de montrer les enjeux qu'elle présente aujourd'hui. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

THE GAMBIA

**117 Janson, Marloes**

Pleasing God and pleasing the patrons : a portrait of a female 'finoo' in The Gambia / Marloes Janson - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2007), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 38-65.

A striking feature of Gambian society is its tripartite social structure composed of nobles, artisans and descendants of former slaves. Among the artisans, the role of the 'finoo', or Islamic bard, is the least understood. While there is hardly any documentation on 'finoos', indications are that they have specialized in the Islamic traditions. This article records the life story of Mariama Fatty, a successful Gambian female 'finoo'. In addition to sketching a portrait of her profession, it provides an account of a Muslim woman's involvement in Islamic practices, her engagement in the propagation of Islam, and her understanding of proper Muslim womanhood. By focusing on the female 'finoo's' manoeuvring between her cultural obligations and her religious tenets, it emerges that she exercises her profession in what is not so much a contradiction as a dialectic between submission and religious empowerment. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

## GHANA

**118 Amankwaa, Adansi A.**

The effects of polygyny and domicility on offspring sex ratio in Ghana / Adansi A. Amankwaa - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 4, p. 431-456 : graf., tab.

This article explores how family structure and domicility influences offspring sex ratio bias, specifically living arrangements of husband in polygynous unions. Data from three Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys (1993, 1998 and 2003) were used to examine the relationship between family structure and offspring sex ratio at birth, something that previous studies have not been able to do. This study estimates models of sex ratio offspring if wives live together with husband present and if wives live in separate dwellings and are visited by the husband in turn. The results suggest that within polygynous marriages there are more male births, especially when husbands reside in the same dwelling as wives, than when husbands reside in separate dwellings from their wives. The analyses show that offspring sex ratio is related to the structure of living arrangement of husbands in polygynous unions. Indeed, the findings suggest that living arrangements and family structure among humans are important factors in predicting offspring sex ratio bias. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**119 Ammah, Rabiatu**

Islam and poverty reduction strategies : attempts at dealing with poverty in the Ghanaian Muslim community / Rabiatu Ammah - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2007), n.s., vol. 2, p. 3-20.

The author examines poverty in Ghana's Muslim community against the backdrop of Islam's position on development and poverty. First, he provides background information on the problem of hunger and poverty in Africa within the global economic system. Next, he discusses Islam's understanding of development and the ethical bases for it, and highlights its position on work, wealth acquisition and redistribution with emphasis on the social responsibility of the Muslim individual and Muslim bodies or civil societies to implement humane welfare policies. He shows the importance of the institutions of 'zakat' and 'sadaqa' and others in the fight against poverty in Ghana, paying particular attention to the NGO Islamic Council for Development and Humanitarian Services (ICODEHS). He concludes that the reasons for poverty in Ghana's Muslim community are multifaceted and structural, but also self-inflicted through the lifestyle and attitude of the general Muslim community. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**120 Asamoah-Gyadu, J. Kwabena**

'Broken calabashes and covenants of fruitfulness' : cursing barrenness in contemporary African Christianity / J. Kwabena Asamoah-Gyadu - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2007), vol. 37, no. 4, p. 437-460 : ill.

Childlessness is an issue of deep religious concern in Africa. Men, women and couples with problems of sexuality and childlessness make use not only of the resources of traditional African religions but also of the many Pentecostal/charismatic churches and movements that have burgeoned throughout sub-Saharan Africa in the last three decades. Initially this was the domain of the older African Independent Churches, as far as the Christian response to childlessness is concerned; the new Pentecostals have taken on the challenge too. Based on the same biblical and traditional world views that events have causes, these churches have mounted ritual contexts that wrestle with the issues of sexuality and childlessness. In pursuing this salvific endeavour, however, the needs of those who may never have children seem to have been neglected by the churches considered here and represented by the Pure Fire Miracle Ministries, a Ghana/Nigeria charismatic church located in Ghana. This partial approach to 'healing' childlessness has led to one-sided interpretations of what it means to be fruitful and prosperous and deepened the troubles of the childless. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**121 Atiemo, Abamfo O.**

The evangelical Christian fellowships and the Charismatization of Ghanaian Christianity / Abamfo O. Atiemo - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2007), n.s., vol. 2, p. 43-65.

The author examines the evangelical fellowships, which formed the main link in the transition from the dominance of old orthodox/mainline Christianity to the current dominance of Pentecostal/Charismatic Christianity in Ghana. These non-denominational evangelical Christian fellowships sprang up in the country in the 1970s and could be classified as town and neighbourhood fellowships; workplace fellowships; evangelistic associations; and fellowships with international connections. The author pays attention to the teachings of the fellowships, their relationship to the churches, and their role in the spread of the Pentecostal/Charismatic culture. The late 1980s saw the beginning of the gradual fading away of the evangelical fellowships. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**122 Ekem, John D. Kwamena**

Jacobus Capitein's translation of 'The Lord's Prayer' into Mfantse : an example of creative mother tongue hermeneutics / John D. Kwamena Ekem - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2007), n.s., vol. 2, p. 66-79.

Jacobus Elisa Johannes Capitein (1717-1747) was the first African Protestant chaplain at the Elmina Castle, Gold Coast (now Ghana). He is credited with the translation of the popular Judeo-Christian prayer, usually referred to as 'The Lord's Prayer', into the Mfantse language, using a Dutch orthography. This paper focuses mainly on the hermeneutical principles underlying Capitein's translation. It argues that Capitein has produced a stimulating translation that reflects a creative adaptation of various renditions of this popular prayer to the liturgical and catechetical needs of his time. He has also attempted an appreciable transposition of Judeo-Christian thought into the local Edina (Elmina) setting, his limited knowledge notwithstanding. His accomplishment can therefore be described as a noble pioneering effort in the discipline of biblical hermeneutics using relevant mother tongue thought categories. The argument is illustrated with text fragments in Mfantse with an English translation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**123 Handley, Antoinette**

Business, government, and the privatisation of the Ashanti Goldfields Company in Ghana / Antoinette Handley - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2007), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 1-37.

The privatization of Ashanti Goldfields Company (AGC) was an important part of Ghana's neo-liberal reforms. Privatization is explicitly intended to alter the balance of power between the public and private sector, and the process revealed much about the relationship between the State and the country's business community. A close examination of the process confirms widely-held perceptions of Jerry Rawlings' PNDC (Provisional National Defence Council) government and its reform process as highly State-driven and subject to the personal idiosyncrasies of the country's president. By contrast, John Kufuor's New Patriotic Party (NPP) demonstrated a less equivocal commitment to boosting the role of the private sector in the economy and employed a more routinely institutionalized set of interactions. While the outcome of these processes was sometimes counterintuitive, overall the privatization of AGC is likely to have shifted power out of the hands of the State and into the hands of an international set of shareholders. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**124 Jacquemot, Pierre**

Chefferies et décentralisation au Ghana / Pierre Jacquemot - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 221, p. 55-74 : fig., krt., tab.

Il serait erroné de réduire la représentation des chefferies du Ghana à l'image folklorique qui en est parfois donnée. Certes, leur rôle est encore dicté par la tradition et par des rites dont la fonction essentielle est d'assurer l'unité du groupe et la perpétuation du pouvoir coutumier. Mais beaucoup de chefs sont aujourd'hui des médiateurs efficaces dans la solution des conflits à l'échelle locale, en particulier les litiges fonciers, et de plus en plus nombreux sont ceux qui, devenus les représentants reconnus de leur communauté, s'engagent dans des actions de développement. Selon les cas, le réseau des chefferies qui occupent pratiquement tout le territoire entre en concurrence ou se place en position de complémentarité avec les institutions décentralisées installées dans les années 1990. Cette situation fait de l'expérience de la décentralisation au Ghana un cas singulier en Afrique de l'Ouest. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 9) et en anglais (p. 15). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**125 MacCaskie, T.C.**

'Akwantemfi': 'in mid-journey': an Asante shrine today and its clients / T.C. McCaskie - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2008), vol. 38, no. 1, p. 57-80.

This paper examines the activities today of the Medoma shrine in Kumasi, capital of the historic Asante kingdom in the Republic of Ghana. It contextualizes this shrine in relation to historic and current Asante indigenous belief. It also looks at it in relation to the rise of charismatic or Pentecostalist Christian churches, and to the ever growing presence of the African-American diaspora in Asante. It supplies a profile of the life and beliefs of Nana Abass (Kwaku Abebrese), founder and 'priest' ('okomfo') of the Medoma shrine. It explores his commitment to societal development and some of the initiatives and projects that have arisen from this involvement. It discusses the motives of the shrine's Asante, other Ghanaian and African American clients. Finally, it advances an interpretation of the nature of Asante indigenous belief in the past and in the present age of globalization and charismatic Christianity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**126 Population**

*Population, health and development in Ghana : attaining the millenium development goals* / ed. by Chuks J. Mba and Stephen O. Kwankye. - Legon : Sub-Saharan Publishers, 2007. - XVI, 190 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-9988-64761-2

The Population Association of Ghana (PAG) organized a two-day seminar in Accra in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service and the National Population Council Secretariat on 26-27 October 2005 on the theme 'Population, health and development in relation to the Millennium Development Goals' (in Ghana). The present collective volume contains seven papers read at this seminar. The topics covered include fertility trends and implications for public policy, infant and child health, adolescent sexuality and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and survival challenges, women's empowerment and health, and population growth, water, sanitation and health. Contributors: Esther Yaa Apewokin, S.K. Gaisie, P.G. Gyau-Boakye, Stephen O. Kwankye, Chuks J. Mba, Frank Nyonator, and Emmanuel O. Tawiah. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**127 Wombeogo, Michael**

Gendered poverty in northern Ghana : multiple problems, few solutions / Michael Wombeogo - In: *Africanus*: (2007), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 36-53 : tab.

Northern Ghana is the poorest part of Ghana. This study explores the nature of gender disparities in terms of livelihoods and ownership in northern Ghana. A qualitative and quantitative analysis was undertaken by means of questionnaires, surveys, interviews, focus group discussions and primary and secondary documented material in one community in each of the three regions of Namoaligo, Jawani and Brifor-Cha. The study shows that, despite the efforts that women in northern Ghana are making to earn a living, some of their endeavours are met with difficulties. Hurdles include limited freedom to market their services as a result of the social and cultural world view regarding women and their relationships with their husbands; poor access to land for farming purposes because of women's limited rights to land inheritance; inequality in opportunities for education, job placements, health and adequate nutrition, and personal security as compared to men. The study concludes with recommendations for improvement of this situation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**128 Yilma, Tsegaye**

The agricultural technology-market linkage under liberalisation in Ghana : evidence from micro data / Tsegaye Yilma, 3001 and Thomas Berger - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 62-84 : graf., tab.

Combinations of factors, including inappropriate economic policies, have contributed to the poor economic performance of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The impacts of some corrective policy measures, both on the macro economy and on the rural economy, are not very clear because they have led to unintended consequences, such as increasing

poverty and inequality. This paper examines the effect of the removal of subsidized agricultural credit for irrigation farmers in Ghana, a country of pioneering reforms in SSA. A theoretical model of this scenario is constructed, in which it is shown that under multiple-market imperfections farmers resort to alternative income sources to finance irrigation. Particularly in the presence of off-farm alternatives, multiple-market imperfections can induce both on and off-farm income-generating activities during the same season. This model is subsequently tested and validated with household data collected from northern Ghana. The empirical analysis shows that there is a strong complementarity between irrigation farming and off-farm employment, two activities that depend heavily on labour endowment. The observed complementarity suggests that in weak credit markets irrigation farmers generate liquidity from off-farm activities, which could lead to a demand for larger family size in the long run. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

## GUINEA

### 129 Bah, Ahmadou Koré

Approvisionnement en eau des ménages de Conakry / Ahmadou Koré Bah, Amadou Diallo et Richard Morin - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 221, p. 225-245 : tab.

Le gouvernement de la Guinée, à l'instar d'autres pays de la région comme la Côte d'Ivoire et aidé par la Banque mondiale, a eu recours à la privatisation de la production et de la distribution de l'eau pour faire face aux besoins croissants de Conakry, première ville et capitale du pays. L'opération a-t-elle réussi? Les ménages sont-ils adéquatement approvisionnés en eau? La présente étude montre que non seulement l'approvisionnement est insuffisant, mais que la pénurie frappe surtout les plus démunis. Cela conduit les ménages à recourir à des modes d'approvisionnement (branchement, bornes fontaines, redistribution, eaux de surface), fonction de l'usage de l'eau (boisson ou autres usages) et fonction de diverses caractéristiques du ménage: revenu, situation professionnelle, quartier de résidence et type d'habitat. L'étude met en évidence l'importance de chaque caractéristique du ménage sur son mode d'approvisionnement en eau. Bibliogr., rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 19). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

IVORY COAST

**130 Bisanswa, Justin K.**

The adventures of the epic and novel in Ahmadou Kourouma's writings / Justin K. Bisanswa - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 81-94.

Study demonstrates that be it the search for the Absolute or the quest of the total self, Ahmadou Kourouma's narrative is always in and by itself a trip, as textuality and as existential drama of a consciousness of lack. By its composition, the narrative is circular, going from the narrator's I and coming back to it, in a perpetual movement of writing on itself. The autobiographical pact of Kourouma (Côte d'Ivoire) is a thematic one and therefore illustrative of life in Africa. The phantasmagoric pact creates a distance between the writer and the subject of his text to allow the symbols to convey more than the momentary dream's drama. The textual reality is better suited to the desire to construct this what-I-am. Past and present form but one body to evoke a unique presence. The lived is at the service of the self Image. The epic, metonymy of the tradition, in which the writer is immersed, anonym among anonyms: tradition, metonymy of the past only possible cover in this undifferentiated plural, and this tearing of time and space, of uproar and number. The novel, metonymy of present; the present, metonymy of disruptions linked to colonization. The oxymoron is the trait par excellence of these wranglings and ambivalences. It comes from a contradictory perception of the world, undermining the principles of ordinary logic that sustain it. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**131 Boone, Catherine**

Africa's new territorial politics: regionalism and the open economy in Côte d'Ivoire / Catherine Boone - In: *African Studies Review*: (2007), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 59-81.

This paper considers implications of the political and economic liberalizations of the late 1980s and 1990s for forms of national integration that were achieved during the era of State-led development in Africa. These national integration strategies (1960s-1980s) helped define and manage regional competition within the juridical boundaries of the territorial State. In today's "open economy" settings, old strategies of national integration are difficult to sustain. What has emerged is a new territorial politics, which revolves around attempts to consolidate power within subunits of the State and reorder relations among them, to enforce political control within communities, and to reorder rural property rights. Côte d'Ivoire provides a case in point. When regime cohesion and national integration appeared advanced in Côte d'Ivoire, few anglophone political scientists

noticed the role of Statist economic policies in producing these effects. Economic liberalization from the late 1980s onwards eroded these centralized political controls over key resources and resource flows. Weakening of the centre in Côte d'Ivoire gave rise to a new territorial politics driven by interregional competition, land conflict, and intraregional struggles over markets and political power. These strains set the stage for the outbreak of civil war in 2002. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**132 Coates, Carrol F.**

A fictive history of Côte d'Ivoire: Kourouma and "Fouphouai" / Carrol F. Coates - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 124-139.

Ahmadou Kourouma's final (posthumous) novel, 'Quand on refuse, on dit non', clearly presents the late President Houphouët-Boigny as the villain from the modern history of independent Côte d'Ivoire. The goal of the present study is to trace the presence of Houphouët in Kourouma's five published novels, from the allusions to a dictatorial president who indulges in arbitrary arrests, torture, and execution ('Les soleils des indépendances'), over a rapid history of Côte d'Ivoire from colonization to the 1980s ('Monnè, outrages et defies'), to the lightly disguised portrait of Houphouët as Tiékoroni ('En attendant le vote des bêtes sauvages'), to his presumed negotiation with the rebel leader Foday Sankoh of Sierra Leone ('Allah n'est pas obligé'). In the final, uncompleted novel, 'Quand on refuse, on dit non', the scene is the civil war that broke out in Côte d'Ivoire in September 1992, under the presidency of Laurent Gbagbo. Kourouma clearly states that "the history of Côte d'Ivoire is confounded with the personal history of Houphouët-Boigny". Kourouma is not above the use of unconfirmed legend, blended with historical fact, in composing a broad canvas of Houphouët's "corruption and unscrupulousness". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**133 Dagou, Denis Koménan**

Le conte comme technique thérapeutique de prise en charge de l'agressivité chez un enfant dysharmonique : Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) / Denis Koménan Dagou - In: *Psychopathologie africaine*: (2005/06), vol.33, no. 3, p. 347-366 : ill.

Le présent article rend compte d'une action thérapeutique engagée auprès d'enfants (d'origine africaine et européenne) chez qui on a constaté une hétéro-agressivité dans un centre médico-psychopédagogique à Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire). L'agressivité, qui est une réalité incontournable dans le développement de l'enfant, a besoin d'être transformée dans sa forme brute par un objet contenant en matériel psychique plus équilibré. C'est dans cette logique que l'auteur/thérapeute a utilisé le conte comme outil

thérapeutique pour transformer les fantasmes destructeurs d'un enfant dysharmonique en fantaisies agressives. Ce dispositif de soins a permis au sujet de dominer progressivement ses angoisses destructrices et d'amorcer l'intégration de l'ambivalence affective pour mieux construire sa subjectivité. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

#### **134 Faithfulness**

Faithfulness to partners: a means to prevent HIV infection, a source of HIV infection risks, or both? : a qualitative study of women's experiences in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire / Thomas M. Painter... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 25-31 : tab.

This paper examines a programme to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT) at a public antenatal clinic in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. It presents information from women concerning their reactions to HIV test results received through the programme, their experiences with faithfulness to partners as a means of primary HIV prevention for themselves and their infants, their relationships with partners, their own and their partners' experiences with HIV testing, and their knowledge of their partners' HIV serostatus. Relationship characteristics of some HIV-positive women may have increased their vulnerability to HIV infection. Although being faithful to partners can be effective for the primary prevention of HIV infection, the manner in which it was practiced by many of the women may have further increased their risk of infection. Organizations that choose to fund HIV prevention programmes that promote faithfulness to partners, and the programmes that stress faithfulness, must ensure that women are informed about the conditions that can influence the effectiveness of faithfulness as a protective action. Also, prevention programmes must promote and elicit cooperation from women's sexual partners to support women's efforts to be tested for HIV, to be tested for HIV themselves, to disclose their test results, to reciprocate women's faithfulness and, if HIV serodiscordant or unwilling to be faithful, to use condoms. These steps may increase the likelihood that women will be able to protect themselves and their infants from HIV infection by being faithful to their partners. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

#### **135 Guichaoua, Yvan**

Solidarité professionnelle et partage des risques parmi les travailleurs informels : une étude de cas à Abidjan / Yvan Guichaoua - In: *Autrepart*: (2007), no. 43, p. 191-205 : tab.

La protection contre les risques dans les pays en développement est devenue, pour les organismes internationaux, l'un des axes majeurs des politiques publiques de lutte contre la pauvreté. Il existe dans les pays en développement de nombreux mécanismes informels de protection contre les risques. Ceux-ci constituent-ils des filets de sécurité efficaces pour les plus pauvres? Le présent article étudie certains de ces mécanismes tels qu'ils ont été observés parmi des travailleurs de la construction journaliers à Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) sur vingt-cinq chantiers de toutes sortes en 1998. En s'appuyant sur la littérature économique existante, il montre que l'assurance informelle ne peut que difficilement se construire sur la seule adhésion rationnelle des individus. Famille et réseaux de pairs (caisse de solidarité, association villageoise, tontine) semblent figurer comme deux espaces sociaux qui fournissent des soutiens alternatifs mais non cumulables: on est soit l'obligé d'un parent ou d'un patron dans une relation de dépendance consentie, soit l'égal des partenaires du jeu solidaire. En pratique, pour être aidé par des pairs, il faudrait donc non seulement être solvable mais également être émancipé de toute tutelle. Les bénéfices éventuels du comportement le plus conforme aux prédictions de l'économie ne seraient finalement atteignables qu'une fois le sujet libéré des relations de dépendance personnelle. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 214) et en anglais (p. 218). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

### 136 Koné, Amadou

Discourse in Kourouma's novels: writing two languages to translate two realities / Amadou Koné - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 109-123.

Ahmadou Kourouma's emergence as a writer in Côte d'Ivoire in the late 1960s meant that his first novel would be read in the context of the dominant literary prism of the time with most of the criticism devoted to aspects of literary sociology and engagement of text and writer. Beginning with his initial novel, the use of language became a rallying point for most studies on Kourouma's works. This article offers a critical overview of the issue of language(s) in Kourouma's writings and proposes fresh perspectives for reading the internal dynamics of textual discourse and also scholarly reception. A recurrent element of form throughout Kourouma's novels, the problematic of language and its treatment remains variable from one novel to the next. The study centres on two distinctive creative stages in Kourouma's writing where he managed to describe society, the African multicultural context, thanks to a type of multilingual process that changes with each situation, each period, each theoretical demand. This brings to focus the writer's very relationship with the French language and his native Malinke in context. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**137 Miran, Marie**

"La lumière de l'Islam vient de Côte d'Ivoire" : le dynamisme de l'Islam ivoirien sur la scène ouest-africaine et internationale / Marie Miran - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2007), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 95-128.

La Côte d'Ivoire a longtemps fait figure de pays marginal et d'importance secondaire sur la scène islamique ouest-africaine, du fait notamment du statut minoritaire de l'Islam - une réalité qui se situe désormais moins au plan démographique qu'au plan politique - et de la discrétion des ordres soufis. De manière contrastée, depuis les années 1990, la société musulmane ivoirienne et sa culture religieuse 'réformiste', portée par une élite 'moderne' centrée sur Abidjan, gagnent progressivement en influence dans la sous-région et au-delà. Cet article explore les processus socioéconomiques, politiques et culturels à l'œuvre dans cette transformation, ainsi que l'interface entre le local et le global dans l'Islam ivoirien. Les migrations internationales vers la Côte d'Ivoire sont l'objet d'une attention particulière, dans la mesure où les nombreux immigrants ouest-africains, pour la plupart musulmans, ont pu jouer à l'étranger un rôle de traducteurs culturels dans la transmission des idées et du *modus operandi* propres aux réformistes ivoiriens. L'émigration de musulmans ivoiriens aux États-Unis est aussi prise en compte. L'article se demande en outre pourquoi l'élite réformiste ivoirienne s'est efforcée de nouer des contacts avec des organismes islamiques internationaux basés hors du monde arabe et de l'Iran et comment les échanges avec les musulmans d'Occident ont marqué son développement de manière décisive. Ces mouvements d'hommes et d'idées ont contribué au dynamisme local de l'Islam ivoirien et à son rayonnement transnational en Afrique de l'Ouest francophone et dans les milieux de la diaspora africaine musulmane aux États-Unis. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**138 Ndiaye, Christiane**

Kourouma, the myth: the rhetoric of the commonplace in Kourouma criticism / Christiane Ndiaye ; [transl. Jean Ouédraogo] - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 95-108.

In winning so many prestigious literary prizes on the international scene, Ahmadou Kourouma (Côte d'Ivoire) achieved in his lifetime what most African writers can only dream of: notoriety, superstardom, impressive book sales, a mythical stature. This study examines the underpinnings of Kourouma's status by analyzing the scholarly and journalistic reception of his works as inventoried through Otto Klapp's bibliography (*Bibliographie d'histoire littéraire française*) since 2000. It offers an important background

for better understanding the rhetoric that sustains the myth while raising very interesting guiding questions. For if Kourouma is elevated to the rank of 'Great Innovator of literature', is he read as such, and does this 'revolution' in African letters that he embodies also extend to critical discourse? When the novelist writes 'differently', is the reader (general or scholarly) inclined and obliged to read differently? What has been the consequence on Kourouma's writings of the spectacular reversal from a Eurocentric view of African literature to an Afrocentric perspective? Have Kourouma's works not suffered paradoxically from the laudatory scholarly reception because of its overemphasis on realism and truthfulness? Is the truth discourse, which feeds such reception, not contributing to minimizing the literariness of Kourouma's writings? Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**139 Newell, Sasha**

Pentecostal witchcraft: neoliberal possession and demonic discourse in Ivoirian Pentecostal churches / Sasha Newell - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2007), vol. 37, no. 4, p. 461-490 : ill.

While Pentecostal churches derive their growing popularity in large part from their ability to combat witchcraft in society, the author argues that Pentecostalism is itself an alternative form of witchcraft discourse. As such, it falls prey to the same ambivalent relationship between power, success and social obligation that witchdoctors and politicians must face. The author discusses Pentecostalism and witchcraft in terms of their relationship to neoliberal understandings of individual agency and economy in contrast to the moral economy of social obligations. At the same time he draws parallels between the ritual techniques of Pentecostalism and witchcraft cosmology, demonstrating that, despite Pentecostal churches' efforts to transcend the power of witchcraft, they in many cases become encompassed by witchcraft discourse, often taking on the appearance of witchcraft itself. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

LIBERIA

**140 Guannu, Joseph Saye**

Recurring patterns in Liberian politics during the First Republic / Joseph Saye Guannu - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 103-120.

Taking a panoramic view of Liberian politics during the First Republic, this paper shows that party politics became punctuated by various patterns. Beginning in 1848, a pattern emerged where the government of the victorious party absorbed the top leadership of

the defeated party. This pattern is referred to as the pattern of cooption. In 1871, a second pattern originated: election rigging or ballot fixing. In 1885, a third pattern became manifest, identified as violence, occasionally attended by harassment and intimidation. Finally, in the 1955 election, banning of the opposition appeared as the fourth pattern in Liberian party politics. This paper examines the motives and impact of these negative patterns on political systems generally and on the Liberian political system in particular. It argues that these patterns contributed to the political underdevelopment of the First Liberian Republic and slowed the process of nationbuilding. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**141 Holsoe, Svend E.**

Matilda Newport: the power of a Liberian invented tradition / Svend E. Holsoe - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 84-93.

In November 1822, American black settlers, newly arrived in Liberia, were attacked by the local people around Cape Mesurado. The settlers were able to repulse the local warriors. In 1854, a visitor to Liberia presents the first published description of Matilda Newport and what she was alleged to have done during this attack. It was believed she fired upon the natives and killed quite a number of them. This action gave rise to the institution of Matilda Newport Day, a national holiday on the first of December. This article traces publications on Matilda Newport - who actually did exist and lived from 1895 to 1837 - and her actions. It also shows how, with time, the celebration as well as the symbol, Matilda Newport herself, became dysfunctional and was ultimately abolished by President Tolbert. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**142 Kieh, George Klay**

The Economic Community of West African States, peacemaking and the second Liberian civil war / George Klay Kieh, Jr - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 67-83.

Liberia's second civil war began in September 1999 when a militia referred to as the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) launched an insurgency from neighbouring Guinea. The Taylor regime responded with military counterforce. About two and a half years later, a second warlordist militia, Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL), emerged, thus making the conflict a three-sided affair. On June 4, 2003, ECOWAS launched the Akosombo-Accra Peace Process, which ended on August 18, 2003, with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement or the Accra Peace Accord. This paper examines the peacemaking models employed by ECOWAS; the

major causes of the civil war; the peacemaking process; successes and shortcomings of the peacemaking efforts; and lessons to be learned from these efforts. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**143 Nmaju, Mba Chidi**

The case against Taylor's asylum : a review of Nigeria's domestic and international legal obligations / Mba Chidi Nmaju - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 11-41.

Nigeria's decision in July 2003 to grant asylum to the Liberian president, Charles Taylor, despite his indictment by the Special Court for Sierra Leone, prompted a plethora of criticism both within Nigeria and internationally. In November 2005 a domestic court in Nigeria held in a preliminary ruling that it had the jurisdiction to review the grant of asylum to the former Liberian President. In March 2006 Nigeria eventually handed Mr. Taylor over to Liberia, which immediately transferred him to the Special Court. The present study considers the international and domestic legal issues that arose as a result of the decision to house Taylor and shield him from justice from 2003 to 2006. It addresses the question of Nigeria's obligations towards both the international community and its citizens. It argues that though Nigeria's asylum offer to Mr. Taylor was a breach of its international legal obligations (under international humanitarian law), the effect of the breach (if any) is assuaged by such factors as the country's obligations to maintain international peace and to ensure stability in Liberia (these being part of the core purposes of the United Nations). The decision to give refuge to Mr. Taylor was not to sustain impunity, as there is no time bar for the prosecution of those accused of international crimes, but to make certain the subregion is stabilised first before Mr. Taylor could be prosecuted. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

MALI

**144 Boccanfuso, Dorothée**

Poverty and inequality impact analysis regarding cotton subsidies : a Mali-based CGE micro-accounting approach / Dorothée Boccanfuso and Luc Savard - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 4, p. 629-659 : fig., tab.

The authors construct for Mali the first country-specific CGE (computable general equilibrium) model including a micro simulation component so as to analyse how removing cotton subsidies in developed countries would impact poverty and inequality. To that effect, they used the micro-accounting approach proposed by S. Chen and M.

Ravallion (2004). The issue has attracted significant attention, as it has played no small part in stalling the broader trade agenda. So far, research has been mainly carried out with a partial equilibrium analysis, whereas the present authors use the first CGE micro-simulation model. A 17-sector CGE model comprising almost 5,000 households is used to demonstrate that removing cotton subsidies would contribute towards a significant decrease in poverty in Mali. Moreover, the results show that removing cotton subsidies while keeping other agricultural subsidies does not lessen the positive effects observed. It also appears that removing subsidies would marginally contribute towards easing inequality in Mali. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**145 Diarra, Joseph Tanden**

Sources 'non classiques' de l'histoire: les Bwa du Mali / Joseph Tanden Diarra - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2007), t. 77, fasc. 1, p. 55-74 : tab.

Les Bwa vivent dans une zone qui s'étend du sud-ouest du Burkina Faso au sud-est du Mali. Ils seraient pour un tiers au Mali et deux tiers au Burkina Faso. L'auteur pense que les résultats obtenus lors de ses enquêtes peuvent se vérifier de part et d'autre de la frontière. L'histoire du peuplement des formations dites segmentaires ou sans État comme les Bwa est bien difficile, parce que se pose la question des sources. La singularité de ces peuples est la pauvreté des sources classiques en histoire (récits structurés, objets symboliques, dynasties ou listes de rois, etc.). Il faut donc s'appuyer sur un certain nombre de sources dites "non classiques" telles que pour les Bwa: les noms-devises, noms de clan, le banranmarobe "complexe modulé et crié", les totems et les mythes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**146 Fancello, Sandra**

Les défis du pentecôtisme en pays musulman (Burkina Faso, Mali) / Sandra Fancello - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2007), t. 77, fasc. 1, p. 29-53.

La progression quasi simultanée de l'islam et du christianisme en Afrique de l'Ouest a bientôt fait de la religion musulmane le nouveau défi des pasteurs pentecôtistes qui multiplient les attaques frontales et les appels à la conversion des musulmans, notamment dans des pays à majorité musulmane comme le Burkina Faso, le Niger et le Mali. À partir de deux enquêtes menées dans la ville de Ouahigouya, au nord du Burkina Faso, et dans la ville de Mopti, au nord du Mali, on peut voir en quoi l'implantation récente de deux églises pentecôtistes permet d'illustrer la violence de la conversion pentecôtiste en pays musulman et comment pasteurs et fidèles tentent d'établir des

relations de bonne entente et de tolérance réciproque, notamment en misant sur l'engouement collectif pour le football comme facteur de réconciliation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**147 Schulz, Dorothea E.**

Evoking moral community, fragmenting Muslim discourse: sermon audio-recordings and the reconfiguration of public debate in Mali / Dorothea E. Schulz - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2007), vol. 27, p. 39-72.

The article explores the processes that have allowed Islam to gain great appeal as a community-building idiom in Mali since the introduction of multiparty democracy in 1991. Drawing on the mediatic performances of the charismatic preacher Sharif Haidara, the article analyses how new media technologies facilitate and play into Islam's new prominence and how they influence the particular ways in which Islam is presented in the public sphere. It examines the particular ways audio recording technologies intervene in and complicate the terms of interaction between political regimes and their critics, and thus change the place of religion in postcolonial State politics. Rather than interpret this process as a "resurgence" and threat of religion to secular nation-State politics, the article emphasizes the paradoxical effects "small", decentralized media have on the constitution of moral community. Audio recordings enable the move to public prominence of a variety of interpreters of Islam who seek to articulate an Islamic normativity as the basis of the common good. Paradoxically, the same processes that enhance the possibilities of Muslims of various backgrounds and pedigree to participate in public debate simultaneously undermine their appeal to Islamic scholarly consensus. While these processes strengthen these Muslims' possibilities to speak in public, they weaken their capacities to speak as the public, a claim that is pivotal to their quest for collective moral renewal. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NIGER

**148 Sounaye, Abdoulaye**

Instrumentalizing the Qur'an in Niger's public life / Abdoulaye Sounaye - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2007), vol. 27, p. 211-239.

Recent developments in Niger have shown a growing presence of Islamic symbols in the public space in civil society organizations, and within government and political circles. The case under consideration here is the reform in 2004 that required magistrates presiding over electoral commissions to take an oath according to their religious

conviction. For most of these civil servants the law meant being sworn in on the Koran, but the initiative resulted in a controversy between different factions: civil society organizations seeking to preserve the secular nature of State institutions; and State officials and political parties who argued that the law would contribute to free and fair electoral processes. Putting this controversy in a broader context, the author suggests looking at the genealogy of the instrumentalization of the Koran in Niger's sociopolitical history, and also the identity politics to which State officials are increasingly compelled to respond. He also argues that the provision for religious symbolism in a State system which, until now, has claimed its secularity, is dictated by a political utilitarianism focusing on the need for new compulsory rituals, and translates into an accommodationism that plays with the religious identity of the administration. In emphasizing the new functionality, meanings and symbolic value of Islam in general, and the Koran in particular, the paper highlights the complexity of the management of the line of demarcation between the religious and the secular in the light of recent constitutional and legal changes in Niger. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## NIGERIA

### **149 Abidogun, Jamaine**

Western education's impact on Northern Igbo gender roles in Nsukka, Nigeria / Jamaine Abidogun - In: *Africa Today*: (2007/08), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 29-51.

This article analyses gender perspectives at two secondary schools in Nsukka, Nigeria. It analyses gender-role changes or perceptions of change based on students' reported interactions in formal education settings. It summarizes gender issues under students' perceptions of gender roles, norms, and practices in relation to themselves, their peer group, and their perceptions of generational change compared with those of their parents and grandparents. These perceptions demonstrate a pattern of gender roles shaped by Western Judeo-Christian doctrine within the formal education curriculum, minimal inclusion of local history or cultural content, and loss of indigenous knowledge and practices. Gender-role change is one aspect of a general Westernizing effect of formal models of Western education on indigenous cultures. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **150 Adejumo, Arinpe**

Satire as a form of social control : its manifestations in Yorùbá ritual and festival songs / Arinpe Adejumo - In: *Orita*: (2007), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 27-40.

Yoruba society (Nigeria) is a 'moral order'. There are a set of normative requirements which are presented to the individual consciousness. The requirements come as norms and values of society and individuals are expected to adhere strictly to the norms. A state of conflict in norms brings about the issue of aberration or nonconformism. In traditional Yoruba society, satire, as a form of literary art, is one of the most powerful tools to sanction nonconformists. Using a sociological approach to literary valuation, this paper examines the various ways in which satire has been used in ritual and festival songs in Yoruba society. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**151 Adesina, Oluwakemi A.**

Between culture and poverty : the Queen Mother phenomenon and the Edo international sex trade / Oluwakemi A. Adesina - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2005), vol. 5, p. 28-46.

Prostitution has become a tolerated if not a consciously promoted phenomenon in Edo State, Nigeria, in the light of prevailing socioeconomic realities. International prostitution is regarded as a way of poverty alleviation. The international sex trade, which began in the mid-1980s, involves the trafficking of young girls across international borders to serve as foreign exchange-earning prostitutes in various countries. Prostitution is not an accepted norm among the Edo, but some of the people's cultural practices tolerated prostitution in the past and this has been reinforced for economic reasons. The Idia Renaissance project - Idia being a 16th-century Benin Queen Mother who was known for all that was dignifying to womanhood - was set up for the eradication of prostitution through the rehabilitation of deported women and the training of young school leavers in handicraft to discourage the rising trend in prostitution. The present author contends, however, that this project is not enough to put an end to prostitution. The crisis of prostitution is a socioeconomic one which needs to be solved at its roots: poverty. Bibliogr., online sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**152 Adigwe, Hypolite A.**

When God says yes - who can say no? : religion as a factor in political discourse in Nigeria since the 1960s / Hypolite A. Adigwe, Ingeborg Grau - In: *Stichproben*: (2007), Jg. 7, Nr. 13, S. 79-110 : krt.

This article analyses postcolonial developments in Nigeria and their contribution to the awakening political awareness of Christians, which led to the increased involvement of the Christian laity in politics. It begins with a short overview of the history of what is today known as Nigeria and the colonial encounter with the British, which led to a substantial

loss of authenticity in leadership, especially in the South of the country. While in the North the incorporation of the political-religious Muslim leaders of the Northern oligarchy and the precolonial Emirate system into the colonial administration laid the ground for the supply of authenticity to their political leaders by Islam, the effect of the British administrative system of Indirect Rule in the South was quite different. There, in contrast to the North, two types of political leaders can be distinguished - colonial chiefs and new political leaders, most of them educated in mission schools. Due to the religious plurality existing in the South - Islam, Christianity and African traditional religions - political leaders in the South distanced their political programmes from their religious background. The article draws on public discourses referring to the sharia debate and on examples from the Nigerian press to illustrate the increasing interplay of religion and politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

**153 Agbaje, James B.**

Cultural production as a strategy for social sanction in Yoruba society : Akiba festival as a case study / James B. Agbaje - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2003), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 73-82.

The Akiba festival is a yearly event in the Ekiti Yoruba community of Nigeria. This paper describes its content and the satirical songs sung at the festival. The festival lasts only one day. The songs performed at the festival are satirical songs, used to condemn social ills within the community. The paper pays attention to themes of the songs, their composition and performance, and the significance of the festival. At present, Akiba festival songs are almost completely weaned from formal purification rituals and are moving towards a pure theatrical presentation. Fragments of song texts in the original language with a translation in English serve as an illustration of the argument. Bibliogr., online sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**154 Ajayi, S. Ademola**

The Ijaye War of 1860-62 : a political cankerworm of early Baptist missionary enterprise in Yorubaland, Nigeria / S. Ademola Ajayi - In: *Orita*: (2007), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 1-12.

The Baptist Mission was among the first set of Christian denominations to arrive in Yorubaland, Nigeria. The Mission's activities commenced there in 1850 under the auspices of the Southern Baptist Convention of the United States of America and the basis upon which the future growth of the Mission was to rest had been fairly solidly laid when, in 1860, the civil wars in Yorubaland shook the very foundation of Baptist enterprise. The genesis of these political upheavals can be traced to the demise of the

Old Oyo Empire and the attempts of the successor States, particularly Ijaye and Ibadan, to fill the power vacuum. Based on primary sources such as newspapers, diaries, letters and journals by missionaries, supplemented by secondary sources, this paper sketches the ways in which the 1860-1862 Ijaye War and its aftermath affected Baptist missionary activities in Yorubaland. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**155 Ajibefun, Igbekele A.**

Technical efficiency analysis of micro-enterprises : theoretical and methodological approach of the stochastic frontier production functions applied to Nigerian data / Igbekele A. Ajibefun - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 161-206 : graf., tab.

This paper analyses the technical efficiency of micro enterprises in the Nigerian economy, using cross-sectional data collected on micro enterprises selected from block-making, metal-fabricating and sawmilling enterprises in north, southwest and southeast Nigeria. The ability of the Nigerian economy to experience accelerated economic growth both in the short and in the long run depends on the exploitation of the potential within the micro enterprises sector of the economy. It then becomes important to study the current level of technical efficiency within the micro enterprises subsector. The paper uses the stochastic frontier production functions for its analysis. The results show that the enterprises have a varying level of technical efficiency across enterprises, across scales of operation and across regions. Of the three geographical regions, both the least and the highest technical efficiencies come from micro enterprises located in the southeastern regions of Nigeria. The results indicate that while the level of education, level of investment and number of employees positively and significantly affect the level of technical efficiency, age of enterprise, as well as age of enterprise operator/decision-maker, negatively influences the level of technical efficiency. The results of tests of hypotheses show that there is no significant difference in technical efficiency across the scale of operation, but the hypothesis of no significant difference in technical efficiency across geographical zones is rejected. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**156 Akpabio, Eno**

Special projects and the dilemma of the Nigerian print media / Eno Akpabio - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2003), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 28-35.

Any newspaper or magazine that relies on sales would remain in the red because the price on the cover does not reflect the effort that goes into its production. On the media scene in Nigeria, one of the ways to increase income is the creation of special projects.

Special projects entail a kind of writing that generates funds. The ideas of special projects' staff may range from spotlights on leading companies in a particular sector to anniversary celebrations of public figures and organizations. However, the glorification of these persons and organizations is not inspired by a thorough investigation to find out if they are really praiseworthy, but merely by commercial interests. Bibliogr., online sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**157 Akpan, Wilson**

Ethnic diversity and conflict in Nigeria: lessons from the Niger Delta crisis / Wilson Akpan - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 161-191.

This article assesses the viability of ethnicity as an explanation for the worsening orgy of conflict and militarization in Nigeria's oil producing region. This is against the background that the Niger Delta crisis, despite being widely portrayed as turning on an ethnic pivot, reveals attributes that should compel a rethink of its assumed social character. Drawing on primary ethnographic data, and on relevant secondary sources, the article highlights methodological and epistemic flaws in the argument that petroleum-related struggles in Nigeria's oil region are rooted in "ethnic competition". The article draws vital lessons from the Niger Delta crisis, for peace building and societal re-engineering in Nigeria and other African societies saddled with similar diversity and resource-related challenges. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**158 Anyanwu, John C.**

Demand for health care institutions' services : evidence from malaria fever treatment in Nigeria / John C. Anyanwu - In: *African Development Review*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 304-334 : tab.

This paper presents the descriptive and empirical results of a study of the demand for the health care institutions' services for malaria fever treatment in Nigeria. The empirical analysis showed that: (a) Generally, money prices are negatively related to demand for health care during episodes of malaria fever; (b) As income rises, the demand for public health care services falls while the demand for private services (except pharmacies' services) increases; (c) Except for private hospitals and pharmacies' services, higher travel times have no significant effect on the other health care services; (d) Generally, the longer the service time the lower the demand for health care institutions' services (except for public hospitals); and (e) Waiting time has a significant effect on the demand for the services of private clinics (negative) and private hospitals (positive). The policy implications of these results are discussed. App., bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

**159 Brigaglia, Andrea**

The Radio Kaduna 'tafsir' (1978-1992) and the construction of public images of Muslim scholars in the Nigerian media / Andrea Brigaglia - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2007), vol. 27, p. 173-210.

This paper looks at a public contest over Koranic interpretation ('tafsir') that accompanied the emergence of Islamic reformist activism in Nigeria in the late 1970s. This contest was staged on national radio at regular intervals during the months of Ramadan over several years. The events allowed a public negotiation of the issues involved by the then polarizing fracture between 'Sufi' and 'anti-Sufi' Nigerian Muslims. In addition to the demands of the familiar doctrinal polemic register, the religious scholars who participated in these programmes were thrown into a new, challenging arena. The paper focuses separately on the three major protagonists involved at different stages as 'Radio Kaduna exegetes' (Shaykh Abu Bakr Gumi, Shaykh 'Umar Sanda, Shaykh Tahir Bauchi), outlines their scholarly careers, their doctrinal inclination and their favoured themes. It concludes by highlighting how the success of the Radio Kaduna 'tafsir' contest rested on the degree to which it staged critical cultural negotiations that engaged the society in a variety of ways. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**160 Conflict**

*Conflict resolution, identity crisis and development in Africa* / ed. by Celestine Oyom Basse & Oshita O. Oshita. - Lagos [etc.] : Malthouse Press, 2007. - XXXII, 275 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

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This volume is composed of chapters written by prominent Nigerian scholars in which they offer their thoughts on the themes of conflict manifestations and development crises in Africa. It examines the ontological link between the prevalent crisis of underdevelopment and political instability in the continent. This inevitably generates mass poverty, stagflation, uneven development, alienation, mounting external debts, and periodic outbreaks of violence and military coups d'état. The focus is predominantly on Nigeria. The Introduction: the nexus of conflict and development crisis in Africa was written by Celestine O. Basse. Part 1: Conflict resolution: thematic overview contains the following papers: Concepts and methods in peace and conflict studies (Isaac O. Albert); Methodological issues in peace and conflict studies (J.M. Amoda); Humanitarian intervention and protracted social conflict (Joseph P. Ochogwu); Language and communication in peace and conflict resolution (Edde M. Iji); and The structure of communication in peace and conflict resolution (J.E. Gyong). Part 2 deals with Identity

crisis and consists of six papers: Theories and concepts of ethnicity ((Okwudiba Nnoli); Power sharing, political stability and ethnicity in Africa (Samuel Egwu); Conflict, equity and resource capture in Africa: the Nigerian experience (Bob Osaze and Oshita O. Oshita); Culture and conflict (Judith Burdin Asuni); Ethnicity, gender and peace (D.A. Goubadi); and Epidemiology of conflict and violence in Nigeria (Celestine O. Bassey). The final section, Conflict resolution and development in Africa, contains five papers: Violence as a feature of inter-ethnic competition: implication for stability and development (Mark Anikpo); Federalism and the management of ethnicity in Nigeria: the 1999 Constitution in focus (Eghosa E. Osaghae); Ethnicity, political stability and economic development in Africa (Ayo Dumoye); The place of ethnicity in the struggle for self-determination of the South-South Zone of Nigeria (Peter Okoh); and Resources and conflict: a case analysis of Niger Delta (Oshita Oshita). The conclusion is by Oshita O. Oshita, Victor Okwunwa, and Bakut T. Bakut. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**161 Cooper, Brenda**

Banished from Oedipus?: Buchi Emecheta's and Assia Djébar's gendered language of resistance / Brenda Cooper - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 143-160.

The author derives her title from Gayatri Spivak, who declares that postcolonial writers and intellectuals, like Buchi Emecheta and Assia Djébar, are banished from Oedipus. Thus they are also outside the patriarchal law of the symbolic and the dominant Western metaphors to which it is bonded. The author examines the transformative potential of the metonymic language of material culture and the everyday. She shows how the writers transform commonplace objects, like a pram or a lettuce, into metonyms of daily life in order to wrest language away from the Oedipal, Western, male symbolic and to find their voices, as writers, as women, and as Africans. The paper emphasizes, however, that language is always, in fact, blended. What is being contested is the hierarchy between polarized dimensions, such as the figurative over the literal, the symbolic over the imaginary, English over indigenous languages, and Europe over Africa. What we see is how the protagonists of Emecheta and Djébar are constituted as subjects within multiple dimensions, knowledges, cultures, and traditions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**162 Counihan, Clare**

Reading the figure of woman in African literature : psychoanalysis, difference, and desire / Clare Counihan - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 161-180.

This article examines two interconnected discourses of racial identity in colonial and postcolonial writing to challenge the narratives of difference as they now exist in postcolonial theory. In 'Black skin, white masks' (1967), Frantz Fanon translates psychoanalysis from a discourse of sexual difference into a discourse of racial difference while explaining the colonial condition. Homi Bhabha subsequently adopts this specific Fanon to create his own psychoanalytic narrative, centred around desire. Rewriting sexual into racial difference, however, introduces a ghost into postcolonial theory: the figure of woman. Marking the site at which translation becomes visible and haunting, she reveals both what is at stake in the act of translation and what is being occluded - the disposition of desire. Rereading Chinua Achebe's 'Things fall apart' and Tsitsi Dangarembga's 'Nervous conditions', the essay argues that attending to the figure of woman enables revised understandings of African literature and postcolonial subjectivity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**163 Dada, Adekunle O.**

Theological education in the Old Testament and contemporary state of theological education in Nigeria / Adekunle O. Dada - In: *Orita*: (2007), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 41-55.

The Old Testament attests to different forms of theological education among the ancient Israelites. The holistic character of Israelite education has positively impacted on the quality and depth of their self-understanding. This article explores the value of theological education available in ancient Israel and how it enhanced and sustained Israelite social, religious and political heritage. As a corollary the article assesses the current state of theological education in Nigeria and highlights ways it can be repositioned to positively affect the sociopolitical and religious space. The article argues that Nigerian theological education must be Christo-centric and biblio-centric in character. Furthermore, it must be prophetic and holistic. Lastly, it must be contextual in order to meet local and global challenges. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**164 Fatoki, Olayinka C.**

Digitisation of library materials in Nigeria : issues and considerations for information professionals / Olayinka C. Fatoki - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 15-21 : tab.

This article describes the potential role of digitization in the development of Africa. It describes the efforts at the digital conversion of local information and resources held in some university libraries and national institutions in Nigeria. Data were gathered between June 2004 and May 2006 from a questionnaire completed by 28 institutions,

interviews and site visits. Theses and dissertations are the most commonly digitized, while others are newspapers, past question papers, manuscripts and special collections. The article also explores issues for the successful conversion of library materials to digital format and skills development opportunities and challenges in Africa. It submits that the willingness to share experiences gathered on digitization programmes would broaden the knowledge base and contribute to the development of digitized African local content. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**165 Hellermann, Pauline von**

Things fall apart? : management, environment and Taungya farming in Edo State, southern Nigeria / Pauline von Hellermann - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 3, p. 371-392 : krt.

Environmental degradation in Africa is often linked to management failure and political decline. One example of this is the dominant understanding of the unfolding of Taungya farming in southern Nigeria in recent decades. An agroforestry method of afforestation introduced by the colonial Forest Department in the 1920s and widespread by the 1960s, it is now perceived as a means of destroying the forest. Indeed, whilst reserve land continues to be allocated for Taungya farming, today, due to the Forest Department's political and economic difficulties, no more trees are planted. But this does not necessarily constitute a political and environmental crisis. Through an ethnographic and historical study of Taungya farming in the Okomu Reserve in Edo State, this article shows not only that there were always problems with Taungya as a method of afforestation, but also that its recent transformation may be seen as quite successful, both socially and environmentally. In this way, the article challenges both the 'crisis' perception of Taungya farming today and conventional ideas about what constitutes proper management and mismanagement. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**166 Ibe, Stanley**

Beyond justiciability : realising the promise of socio-economic rights in Nigeria / Stanley Ibe - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 225-248.

While Nigeria's 1999 Constitution recognizes socioeconomic rights in chapter II, a strict interpretation of section 6(6)(c) of the same Constitution makes these directive principles of State policy unenforceable in the courts. The author challenges the Nigerian judiciary to adopt the Indian model of integrative jurisprudence, whereby violations of socioeconomic rights can be remedied by reference to their relationship with civil and

political rights. The success of socioeconomic rights litigation in India is further attributable to the liberal attitude to public interest litigation. This is also uncommon in Nigeria, where litigants almost always have to establish locus standi to access the courts. In addition, the author posits that the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights provides a useful reference tool for domestic enforcement of socioeconomic rights. Besides justiciability, however, there are other factors which militate against the realization of the promise of socioeconomic rights in Nigeria. These include corruption and inept leadership, poverty and ignorance, and the absence of a human rights culture. Even if socioeconomic rights were to become immediately justiciable in Nigeria their effective implementation would still not be guaranteed, as enforcement of decisions could then become a major issue. In the final analysis, only a multisectoral and multidimensional approach involving all arms of government and civil society can guarantee the promise of socioeconomic rights. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**167 Izugbara, Chimaroke O.**

Constituting the unsafe: Nigerian sex workers' notions of unsafe sexual conduct / Chimaroke O. Izugbara - In: *African Studies Review*: (2007), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 29-49.

This article reports findings of a qualitative inquiry on representations of unsafe sexual conduct among female sex workers in Aba, Nigeria. Participating sex workers viewed their work as a form of business, a survival imperative in the face of poverty, and they generally considered it both risky and disgraceful. However, they frequently framed unsafe sexual behaviour in terms of poorly remunerated unprotected sex with clients. Sex workers in the study were not only generally willing to grant, but also confirmed regularly granting, unprotected sex to clients offering to pay a premium for it. Receiving "good money" for unprotected sex made higher degrees of risk acceptable to these women and was considered an effective way to avoid clients assumed to be carriers of infections. In their struggle for sexual health, sex workers in Nigeria are hindered by poverty, powerlessness, and marginality. Future programmes must aim, inter alia, at supporting sex workers' willingness to insist on condoms no matter what clients offer them to do otherwise. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**168 Musa, Ahmadu**

Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Nigerian police / by Ahmadu Musa - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2006), no. 67, p. 111-118 : tab.

The number of police officers and the resources available for policing are the two traditional measures of police efficiency. However, in Nigeria, these measures may be

said to have been distorted during the period of military rule as a result of the cumulative effect of the neglect of the police force. Furthermore, the police in Nigeria does not seem to be getting a favourable response from the population which they are supposed to protect. This has been attributed not only to extortion, but also to poor performance. The 1980s witnessed an unprecedented increase in crime rates which could not be matched by the law enforcement capabilities of the police. From 1999 onwards, the federal government has taken various measures to redress the situation, including the implementation of a police reform programme. The police force has been restructured to enhance the degree of operational efficiency and ensure an effective grass-roots monitoring and supervision. The main debate is whether a centralized or a decentralized police force will achieve greater efficiency. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**169 Njoku, Onwuka**

Youths and governance in Igboland / Onwuka Njoku - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2003), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 15-27.

This paper examines the place of youths in Igbo systems of governance, traditional as well as modern. It argues that Igbo political philosophy and practice have always demonstrated profound wisdom and pragmatism in that they recognize that young and aged people are organic and therefore inextricable elements in the good governance of Igboland (Nigeria). Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**170 Nmaju, Mba Chidi**

The case against Taylor's asylum : a review of Nigeria's domestic and international legal obligations / Mba Chidi Nmaju - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 11-41.

Nigeria's decision in July 2003 to grant asylum to the Liberian president, Charles Taylor, despite his indictment by the Special Court for Sierra Leone, prompted a plethora of criticism both within Nigeria and internationally. In November 2005 a domestic court in Nigeria held in a preliminary ruling that it had the jurisdiction to review the grant of asylum to the former Liberian President. In March 2006 Nigeria eventually handed Mr. Taylor over to Liberia, which immediately transferred him to the Special Court. The present study considers the international and domestic legal issues that arose as a result of the decision to house Taylor and shield him from justice from 2003 to 2006. It addresses the question of Nigeria's obligations towards both the international community and its citizens. It argues that though Nigeria's asylum offer to Mr. Taylor was a breach of its international legal obligations (under international humanitarian law), the effect of

the breach (if any) is assuaged by such factors as the country's obligations to maintain international peace and to ensure stability in Liberia (these being part of the core purposes of the United Nations). The decision to give refuge to Mr. Taylor was not to sustain impunity, as there is no time bar for the prosecution of those accused of international crimes, but to make certain the subregion is stabilised first before Mr. Taylor could be prosecuted. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**171 Nwagwu, Williams E.**

A comparative study of the productivity of HIV/AIDS literature on Nigeria and South Africa in Medline and Science Citation Index / Williams E. Nwagwu - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 1-13 : graf., tab.

Bibliographic data on HIV/AIDS literature on Nigeria and South Africa were drawn from Medline and Science Citation Index (SCI) respectively, covering the period 2000-2004, to study the productivity of literature produced by 'all authors', 'first authors', 'non-collaborative authors' and 'co-authors' using Lotka's Law. The first authors in Medline did not yield usable results for Nigeria, but the characteristic exponents for the other categories of authors are higher for Nigeria (a ranging between 2 and 4) than South Africa (a ranging between 2 and 3). Based on SCI, the model yielded only useful results for the Nigerian co-authors, whereas all other categories of authors yielded exponents that ranged between 1 and 3 for South Africa. Medline thus appears to accommodate HIV/AIDS literature emanating from Nigeria more than that coming from South Africa, while the opposite is the case with SCI. Finally, scientific productivity in Nigeria is more significant when assessed on the basis of Medline than SCI. The reverse is the case for South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**172 Ogunleye, Foluke**

Female stereotypes in the Nigerian video film : a case for re-socialization / Foluke Ogunleye - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2003), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 1-14.

Traditionally, in Nigeria, the role of women is seen as subordinate to that of men. This limits women to a narrow place within society. This is reflected in the film media through a portrayal and projection of negative female stereotypes, which helps in furthering the wrong socialization of women in society. Negative stereotypes in Nigerian films are reflected in some of the thematic concerns pursued in the films. Such themes include prostitution, adultery, jealousy, crime and others. Film has become one of the most powerful agents of change within society. This article advocates that film producers should not merely reflect negative things going on within society, but that they should

create positive models that would restore societal confidence in women and encourage women to take up positive behaviour. In this way, video film producers would become agents of change. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**173 Okpeh, Okpeh O.**

Perspectives on gender relations in a traditional society : a study of the Idoma of Central Nigeria / Okpeh O. Okpeh (Jr.) - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2005), vol. 5, p. 53-61.

The author analyses perspectives on cross-gender relations in precolonial Idoma society (central Nigeria), the implications of this for Idoma women and the overall development process. Relying on oral history, he identifies three perspectives, viz. that of those who view women in Idoma society as marginalized and disempowered; that of those who contend that women were never marginalized and oppressed; and that of those who attempt to bridge the hiatus between the first two extreme standpoints. It appears that traditional Idoma had definite perceptions on the female gender in terms of her significance, what she can do and cannot and/or should not do. The author also demonstrates the fact that whereas the significance of women was never in doubt, the patriarchal context within which they performed their roles induced stereotypes that made possible their subordination and consequent marginalization by their male counterparts. It was from this prism that the real implications of sociocultural attitudes towards women became critical issues in the type of gender relations which emerged. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**174 Omotola, J. Shola**

From the OMPADEC to the NDDC : an assessment of State responses to environmental insecurity in the Niger Delta, Nigeria / J. Shola Omotola - In: *Africa Today*: (2007/08), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 73-89 : tab.

This article evaluates State responses to environmental insecurity in the Niger Delta. It analyses the performance of the Oil Mineral Producing Area Development Commission (OMPADEC) and the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) as the most outstanding institutional responses to a deepening crisis and contradictions of the delta by the federal government of Nigeria. Its central finding is that, though these responses have moderated the crisis, they remain inadequate and ineffective, epitomized by increasing environmental degradation, excruciating poverty, rising tension and ethnic militias, and general underdevelopment. The inadequacy of these responses may not be unconnected with political influences, corruption, unrepresentativeness, and other underlying structural problems that render them cosmetic. A developmental Nigerian

State that is autonomous and productive, rather than rent-seeking, coupled with good governance at all levels, is required to engage the problems of the delta adequately. All institutional responses should be closely linked with grassroots organizations, particularly community-development associations and related rural-empowerment nongovernmental organizations, with adequate frameworks for monitoring and evaluation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**175 Onuoha, Austin**

The dilemma of restorative justice when "all are guilty" : a case study of the conflicts in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria / Austin Onuoha - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 63-88.

Conflicts in the oil-rich Niger Delta of Nigeria have received considerable attention from academics, policymakers and practitioners. The upsurge in conflicts (especially compensation claims) has called into question the effectiveness of the present legal system. The plethora of laws regulating the oil industry has opened a floodgate of litigation and has proved ineffective in addressing the conflicts arising from oil exploration activities. Against this background there have been calls for a rethink of the modes and models of conflict resolution in the Niger Delta. In this article the possible application of restorative justice principles to the conflicts in the oil-producing regions of Nigeria is examined. After a survey of the background to the conflicts in the area and how the parties have responded, especially within the criminal justice framework, possible applications of restorative justice principles are analysed, and the various assumptions and considerations that may underlie and inform this application are outlined. In conclusion a step-by-step approach is suggested: how restorative justice principles may be applied, how the challenges therein may be considered, and how the challenges may be overcome. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**176 Osiruemu, Edith**

The feminisation of poverty and its alleviation in Nigeria : an appraisal of some government programmes / Edith Osiruemu - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2003), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 58-72.

The problem of poverty remains one of the major challenges which have continued to confront the developed, and developing countries, even at the dawn of the 21st century. Although the severity and characteristics of poverty vary across countries, even with this diversity, gender remains a dividing line, a key determinant of women's vulnerability to poverty almost everywhere. Consequently, this paper, within the context of gender,

examines the feminization of poverty in developing countries, with particular emphasis on Nigeria, appraising some of Nigeria's government programmes. It attributes the sustenance and accentuation of feminized poverty to structures and processes created by culture, colonialism, capitalism and microeconomic strategies of the State. The paper therefore advocates an institutional framework, which will enhance the bargaining power of women. Bibliogr., online sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**177 Owolabi, Olayiwola**

Oil and security in Nigeria: the Niger Delta crisis / Olayiwola Owolabi & Iwebunor Okwechime - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 1-40 : tab.

This paper examines oil and security in Nigeria, with special reference to the crisis-ravaged Niger Delta. Its focus on the Niger Delta and its festering crisis stems from that region's critical importance to Nigeria. As the nation's treasure base, the Niger Delta provides over 80 percent of government revenues, 95 percent of export receipts, and 90 percent of foreign exchange earnings. Also, the bulk of Nigeria's biodiversity and some of its best human resources are derived from the Niger Delta. This paper posits that beyond the well-known threats to the security of the Nigerian State, the lingering crisis in the country's oil-producing areas is a grave threat to human security in that region. Since poverty, environment and food security are key to national security, the ruthless exploitation and destruction of the natural environment upon which the inhabitants of the Niger Delta depend for their livelihood pose a major threat to human security in the region and, by implication, to the Nigerian State. The paper suggests that to resolve the crisis, government policy on petroleum should be more inclusive, taking into consideration the peculiar problems and needs of the oil-producing areas, as well as those of the Nigerian State and the oil industry itself. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**178 Oyewo, Segun O.**

An appraisal of Nigeria's cultural diplomacy / Segun O. Oyewo - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2004), vol. 4, p. 31-40.

An appraisal of cultural diplomacy through analysis and evaluation of cultural agreements and theatre programmes is an important aspect of the cycle of decisionmaking and the planning process in cultural diplomacy. This appraisal of Nigeria's cultural diplomacy focuses on administration and management on the one hand, and, on the other, evaluates the artistic input. It lays bare the organizational defects and problems of cultural policy implementation within the domestic and external

environment. The appraisal is significant to the artistic director and critic in the latter instance. It presents a challenge to the theatre practitioner about the choice and content of artistic productions in international cultural relations. The paper adopts the performance evaluation method in the assessment of cultural agreements and theatre productions used in Nigeria's cultural diplomacy. Specifically, the paper focuses on the appraisal of basic cultural agreements made by Nigeria with other countries, programmes of cultural exchange, as well as samples of theatre productions. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**179 Popoola, S.O.**

Workplace, biographical and motivation factors affecting organisational commitment of records officers in Nigerian federal universities / S.O. Popoola - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 33-44 : tab.

This paper presents the findings of a survey on how workplace, biographical and motivational factors affect the organizational commitment of records officers in federal universities in Nigeria. Single stage random sampling, with equal allocation method, was used to administer a questionnaire to 300 sampled participants from 15 of the 25 federal universities in Nigeria. The response rate achieved was 100 percent. The study found that there were significant differences in organizational commitment of the respondents based on their marital status, work motivation and job tenure but not on their place of work (open versus confidential records offices) or religious beliefs. It is recommended that the records officers should be adequately motivated and qualified manpower (records managers and archivists) be recruited to serve in the records offices of the Nigerian federal universities, in order to enhance their organizational commitment and work productivity. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**180 Salawu, Abiodun**

The intrinsic value of oramedia for development / Abiodun Salawu - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2004), vol. 4, p. 18-30.

The 'ethical paradigm of development' starts with the premise that there has been little or no progress in African society because of widespread corruption and fraud, both in financial and in behavioural terms. This paradigm is advocating 'civilization', which is the cultivation of mind for the higher ideals of society. Contending that it is when we develop the mind and the man that we can talk of development in every sphere of the society, the paradigm believes civilization is the foundation for meaningful development in Africa, and indeed, in the entire world. This paper highlights the intrinsic values of African

folklores (which, in this instance, are also referred to as 'oramedia') for this ethical paradigm of development. The oramedia or oral arts come in various forms: myths, folktales, proverbs, music, songs, Ifa corpus etc. These oral arts, which intrinsically, are oral ethics, are invaluable in mobilizing people towards the 'ethical revolution'. The oral arts, however, may not just speak ethics; they can as well be used to popularize messages bordering on social development. Texts of poems in the Yoruba and the Igbo language (Nigeria) with English translations serve as an illustration. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**181 Shobo, Yetunde**

Youth's perceptions of HIV infection risk : a sex-specific test of two risk models / Yetunde Shobo - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 1-8 : graf., tab.

This study examines the associations between the cumulative and additive risk models and Nigerian youth's likelihood of perceiving vulnerability to HIV infection. Both models of risk seem to provide unique contributions to such understanding. The analysis is based on data from the 2003 Demographic and Health Survey in Nigeria. For males, the model of cumulative risk revealed a consistent and positive association between the number of risk factors experienced and perceived vulnerability to HIV infection. For females, the same model revealed that those who had experienced two risk factors perceived more vulnerability to HIV infection than those who had experienced three risk factors. The model of additive risk revealed that having had a sexually transmitted disease was associated with males' perceptions of vulnerability to HIV infection, whereas past sexual activity and having had multiple sexual partners were linked to females' perceptions of vulnerability. These sex-specific findings are highly relevant for HIV prevention and intervention programmes for youth in sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**182 Ten Kortenaar, Neil**

Oedipus, Ogbanje, and the sons of independence / Neil Ten Kortenaar - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 181-205.

The protagonists of many African novels at the time of independence are young men eager to inherit the 'commandement', or power, of the colonizers by investing it in the State of which they would be the citizens. They want the kind of revolution that in Europe replaced monarchy with bourgeois republics. However, in Europe revolution involved sons replacing and inheriting from fathers. Inheritance is less straightforward in the colony, where fathers have a power that must be overthrown but not a power that can be

inherited. Real power lies with the colonizers, from whom Africans cannot inherit. This psychic bind is at work in the pre-independence novels of Mongo Beti and Chinua Achebe, where filicide is more common than parricide and where sons and fathers compete not for access to the mother but for the equivalent of a sister. The novels suggest the need for a succession that acknowledges the predicament of the daughters as well as of the sons of independence and that seeks lateral affiliation across generations instead of vertical hierarchy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **183 Uchendu, Egodu**

Recollections of childhood experiences during the Nigerian civil war / Egodu Uchendu - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 3, p. 393-418 : krt.

During the three decades following the end of the Nigerian civil war (1967-1970) little attention has been given to the children who lived through the hostilities. This article on the recollections of present-day adults who experienced the crisis in their childhood, gathered by means of a qualitative research methodology, tells the story of the Nigerian civil war as the narrators perceived it in their childhoods. It probes their feelings and responses to the conflict, their lives under hostilities and some of the effects of the war on child survivors. The focus is on those in the Igbo section of Biafra, then Eastern Region, the major theatre of the war. Oral data were collected between December 2004 and February 2005 from informants between the ages of forty-two and fifty-five, persons who from 1967 to 1970 were between the ages of five and eighteen. Attention is paid to such subjects as the sensitization campaign in Eastern Region, reactions to the war outside Igboland, the recruitment of soldiers, child soldiers, military experiences, child spies, living under military hostility and the impact of the war. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **184 Ukiwo, Ukoha**

From "pirates" to "militants": a historical perspective on anti-State and anti-oil company mobilization among the Ijaw of Warri, western Niger Delta / Ukoha Ukiwo - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 425, p. 587-610.

Against the background of recent attempts to explain insurgency in the Niger Delta, Nigeria, in the context of the "greed" of militant groups, this article argues that insurgency can best be explained by examining the social origins of militant groups. Focusing on the case of the Ijaw of Warri, from among whom the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) emerged in late 2005, the article seeks to demonstrate that insurgency is the consequence of long-standing experiences of

political and social-cultural marginalization. Militant groups emerged as a result of the failure of the State and oil companies to respond to peaceful protests in previous decades. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **185 Using**

Using a contingent valuation approach for improved solid waste management facility : evidence from Enugu State, Nigeria / William M. Fonta... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 277-304 : tab.

For most public projects, especially environmental projects that are partly funded by multilateral donor agencies, cost-benefit analysis has become a routine procedure for the approval of project funds. These agencies are very keen to know whether the target community or country possesses the aggregate willingness to pay for the project. The two most commonly applied techniques for such analysis are stated preference and behavioural techniques. The authors employ the contingent valuation method (CVM), the most widely applicable of the stated preference methods, to establish empirical grounds for pricing the services of a new solid waste management (SWM) improvement facility in Enugu City, Enugu State, Nigeria, initiated by the UK Department for International Development, the State's Environmental Protection Agency, and State and Local Government Programme. They find that CVM can be fruitfully used to support the design and implementation of new SWM facilities and that analysis of the valuation function can give qualitative information that is difficult to identify using baseline surveys or most conventional economic valuation techniques. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **186 Watts, Michael**

Petro-insurgency or criminal syndicate? : conflict & violence in the Niger Delta / Michael Watts - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 114, p. 637-660 : foto, graf., krt.

This essay examines the deepening conflicts over the oil fields of the Niger Delta in Nigeria. The situation across the oil fields is now as fraught as at any time since the onset of civil war in 1967. The essay looks at the question of how this instability arose and whether it reflects, as some have suggested, an oil insurgency draped in the garb of organized crime. It argues that the profusion of militant groups and militias across the Delta is inextricably wrapped up with the intersection of generational politics, a corrupt and violent petro-State, irresponsible and short-sighted oil company practice, and the existence of a vast oil bunkering network. Viewed from the micro level these sorts of

insurgencies resemble 'welters of complex struggles' in which the notion that the rebels are criminals who operate against law-abiding States fails to capture the dynamics at work. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 187 Yorùbá

*Yorùbá identity and power politics* / ed. by Toyin Falola and Ann Genova. - Rochester, NY : University of Rochester Press, 2006. - X, 370 p. : ill., foto's, krt. ; 23 cm. - (Rochester studies in African history and the diaspora, ISSN 1092-5228) - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-580-46219-7 : £55.00

The essays in this volume represent a wide range of disciplines that discuss Yorùbá history and politics within Nigeria and the Americas. The volume is organized into discussions of written sources, traditional chiefs, and identity in modern politics. Contributions: Introduction (Toyin Falola and Ann Genova); The Yorùbá nation (Toyin Falola); Oral tradition and the reconstruction of Yorùbá dress (Tunde M. Akinwumi); Diaries as cultural and intellectual histories (Olufunká<sup>o1</sup> A. Adeboye); Historiography of Western Yorùbá borderlands (R.T. Akinyele); The history of the Okun Yorùbá: research directions (Ann O'Hear); Ìlá kingdom revisited: recent archaeological research at Ìlá-Yàrà (Aribidesi Usman); Early Íjá<sup>o1</sup>bù history: an analysis on demographic evolution and State formation (Tunde Oduwá»□bi); Power, status, and influence of Yorùbá chiefs in historical perspective (Toyin Falola); Chieftaincy structures, communal identity, and decolonization in Yorùbáland (Olufá<sup>o1</sup>mi Vaughan); Odogbolu chieftaincy dispute in historical perspective (Abá»□lade Adeniji); Yorùbá nationalism and the reshaping of á»Œbanship (Jean-Luc Martineau); Approaching the study of the Yorùbá diaspora in Northern Nigeria (Rasheed Olaniyi); Yorùbá-Nigerians in Toronto: transnational practices and experiences (Charles Temítá»□pá<sup>o1</sup> Adeyanju); Yorùbá factor in Nigerian politics (Julius O. Adekunle); Politics, ethnicity, and the struggle for autonomy and democracy (Funá'Éá»□ Afá»□layan); Petroleum and ethno-politics (Ann Genova); Chief M.K.O. Abíá»□la's presidential ambitions and Yorùbá democratic rights (á»Œelayiwá»□la Abegunrin). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 188 Yoruba

*The Yoruba in transition : history, values, and modernity* / ed. by Toyin Falola and Ann Genova. - Durham, NC : Carolina Academic Press, 2006. - XXXVII, 498 p. : foto, graf., tab.. ; 24 cm - Papers originally presented at an international conference Perspectives on Yoruba History and Culture, held at the University of Texas at Austin, March 26-28, 2004. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-594-60134-8

Nigeria reinvented itself as a democratic state in 1999. This event ushered in a period of immense change and readjustment. This book deals with how people have coped with dealing with the issue of moving the country ahead through examining the specific experiences of the Yoruba people. In Part A, Histories reconstructed, Táíwò Olúnláde, ashimuneze heanacho, Hakeem Ibikunle Tijani and Lateef M. Adetona examine such topics as Yorùbá newspapers 1859-2002; Chief Obafemi Awolowo's reconstruction of Yoruba identity and nationalism; politics in an urban frontier (Mushin); and the metamorphosis of the Bamidele Movement. Part B, entitled Identity at the crossroads, is composed of essays by Ademola Babalola, Mojeed Olujinmi A. Alabi, Oluyemisi Bamgbose, Anne Webb, Taiwo Makinde, Jacob A. Adetunji, Jacob Oni, Ibigbolade Simon Aderibigbe, Elaine Neil Orr, Jare Ajayi, and John Babatunde Bamidele Ojo on such topics as Yoruba ethnicity and the pursuit of a Western education; law making in precolonial Yorubaland; dispute settlement in Yoruba culture; cybercrime; motherhood as a source of empowerment; age stratification and marital relations; the use of Yoruba proverbs to illuminate demographic and health events; abortion; on being white and Yoruba; the Yoruba at a crossroads; and an advocacy agenda and programme for the future. Part C examines the future of modernity among the Yoruba and contains essays by Bamidele Abiona Badejo, Oluwatosin Ige Alo, Adewole Akinyemi Atere, Akeem Ayofe Akinwale, B.O. Akintunde, T.Y. Tunde-Akintunde, Adebayo A. Lawal, Julius Adekunle, Tunji Azeez, Jacob A. Adetunji, Kefa M. Otiso, Mary E. Modupe Kolawole, Asiyanbola R. Abidemi, and Jamaine Abidogun. They touch upon such matters as road traffic accidents; AIDS; the Oodua People's Congress and crime control in Lagos; storage of grain; culture, technology and gari processing; agriculture; Yoruba associations; crisis and the restoration of older values; dual (urban-rural) residence patterns in a Yoruba community; women in Yoruba culture; gender, sex roles in the household, and work in the contemporary Yoruba family; and the Yoruba cultural influence on the junior and senior secondary curriculum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## SENEGAL

### 189 Deuil

Deuil périnatal ou le vécu psychologique de la perte d'enfant au cours de la grossesse : à propos de huit observations au Centre hospitalier Abass Ndao (Dakar) / Papa Lamine Faye, Mamadou Habib Thiam, Momar Gueye - In: *Psychopathologie africaine*: (2005/06), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 309-330.

Une étude qualitative a été menée sur huit femmes au Centre hospitalier Abass Ndao de Dakar (Sénégal) pour évaluer l'impact psychologique de la perte d'une grossesse. Cette étude montre que l'orientation du deuil après la perte de l'enfant est inhérente à l'histoire personnelle du sujet. Les facteurs socio-familiaux et culturels sont déterminants dans le processus du deuil. Les réactions à la perte demeurent fondamentalement différentes selon que la grossesse était désirée ou non. Le processus de deuil périnatal présente plusieurs particularités susceptibles de modifier son évolution: le parent doit achever le travail de reconnaissance de l'objet perdu dans le même temps qu'il doit reconnaître sa perte. Il doit faire face à une perte qui n'est pas seulement perte d'objet mais représente aussi une atteinte narcissique majeure. Dans le contexte africain, la maternité est en effet considérée comme un facteur primordial de valorisation de la condition féminine. Bibliogr., note, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **190 Du**

Du rien au terrible: ressources des intervenants en santé mentale lors du naufrage du Joola au Sénégal / Ari Gounongbé, Aida Sylla, Momar Guèye - In: *Psychopathologie africaine*: (2005/06), vol. 33, no. 3 p. 331-346.

Un an après le naufrage au large de la Gambie du ferry qui assurait la liaison entre Dakar et Ziguinchor (septembre 2002), les auteurs de l'article se sont entretenus avec des intervenants en santé mentale dans la prise en charge des rescapés, des familles des victimes et des secouristes. Ces intervenants sont psychiatres, psychologues, thérapeutes familiaux, travailleurs sociaux. Ils livrent les différents sentiments qu'ils ont éprouvés dès le moment où ils ont été informés de la tragédie jusqu'au jour de cet entretien. Ils racontent leur cheminement de leur statut de simple citoyen à celui de clinicien. L'analyse de ces différentes réactions permet de saisir les réaménagements individuels et collectifs mis en place pour permettre un travail d'aide psychologique dans un contexte de chaos. Bibliogr., note, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

#### **191 Halim, Asma Mohamed Abdel**

From Bagdadji to Abu Hashim : new approaches to combat female circumcision / Asma Mohamed Abdel Halim - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 114, p. 719-725.

Although female circumcision is a form of violence against women and girls, an understanding of certain premises and approaches is indispensable for activists and scholars advocating women's rights. Remaining sensitive to the views of the

communities in which female circumcision is practised is imperative for the success of any intervention. The involvement of grassroots is one way to destabilize inherited beliefs and expose them as human-made rules rather than fixed immutable norms. This paper presents two experiences that managed to have the local community directly participate in the campaigns against female circumcision. It concerns programmes whose mission includes empowering African communities: Tostan, an international organization situated in Senegal, and the Positive Deviance Approach (PDA) or Positive Deviance Inquiry (PDI) in Egypt. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## SIERRA LEONE

### **192 Hoffman, Danny**

The meaning of a militia: understanding the Civil Defence Forces of Sierra Leone / Danny Hoffman - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 425, p. 639-662.

This article is an adapted, narrative version of an expert witness report the author wrote for the Defence of one of the accused before the Special Court for Sierra Leone in 2006. The case against the Civil Defence Forces (CDF) militia was predicated in part on the argument that the CDF was a military organization with military-style command and control. Based on a close reading of the Prosecution's military expert witness report and the author's ethnographic research with the militia, the article outlines a case for understanding the CDF as the militarization of a social network rather than as a military organization. This framing has implications not only for postconflict adjudication, but for how we think about and intervene in violent contexts throughout contemporary West Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **193 Johnston, Patrick**

International norms, commerce, and the political economy of insecurity in Sierra Leone / Patrick Johnston - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2007), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 66-94 : tab.

In certain circumstances, international intervention - whether economic, military, or political - accomplishes the opposite of its stabilizing goal. This article shows how officials in Sierra Leone who presided over feeble State institutions at the outset incorporated into their own domestic political strategies the norms that guide international intervention. Although these international norms, which emphasize market-oriented reform, democratization and State-building, undergird order in many States in the international system, they can also reinforce corruption and disorder in other

contexts where political entrepreneurs are able to channel external resources for consolidation of extant or new local political structures based on alternative forms of control. The article focuses on the role played by externally-prescribed economic reform, the politicization of multinational corporations, and the emergence of non-State security alternatives in providing new opportunities for State and local actors. These opportunities allow actors to avert common Statebuilding strategies, and minimize the voice of ordinary Sierra Leoneans in local and national politics. The article concludes by considering alternative ways to foster the creation of political order. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**194 Richli, Helen**

Création du tribunal spécial pour la Sierra Leone / par Helen Richli - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2006), no. 67, p. 85-110.

Dans une lettre du 9 août 2000, le président sierra léonais sollicite l'aide des Nations unies en vue de l'établissement d'un tribunal spécial pour répondre aux objectifs de justice et du rétablissement d'une paix durable. Cet article étudie le tribunal spécial de Sierra Leone dans un contexte de multiplication des juridictions internationales. Il s'agit d'une juridiction unique et hybride, qui n'a été créée sur la base d'aucun modèle prédéterminé. Son mode de création, sa compétence et son fonctionnement sont novateurs. Le présent article consiste en trois parties: 1) Le contexte historique sierra-léonais (c'est à dire la guerre civile, qui débute le 23 mars 1991) qui a joué dans la création de cette juridiction nouvelle; 2) les caractéristiques particulières du tribunal spécial; 3) les relations qu'entretient le tribunal avec les autres instances. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

TOGO

**195 Albert, Isaac Olawale**

The African Union and conflict management / Isaac Olawale Albert - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 41-68 : tab.

This paper reflects on the ability of the African Union (AU) to implement its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (MCPMR). The response of the AU to the 'military coup' in Togo and its mission in Sudan are used as case studies. The emerging picture is that African leaders are now alive to their responsibilities for making, building and keeping peace in Africa. African leaders know that the days of non-interference and expecting the rest of the world to resolve conflict situations created by

them are over. The AU would, however, achieve better results if the member States are more committed to removing the problems faced by the organization. The most salient include the poor commitment of some African leaders to positive peace, the underfunding of the AU, and the problem of weak national armies in some member States which compromises the efficiency of peace support operations. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### 196 Ateliers

*Ateliers d'écriture : journée d'étude de Lomé (Togo) novembre 2005* / sous la dir. de Jean Foucault. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 136 p. : foto's. ; 22 cm. - (Lignes d'écritures) - Met noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-04174-5

Ce livre est le résultat d'une rencontre qui a eu lieu en novembre 2005 à Lomé (Togo) autour de la problématique des ateliers d'écriture créative. Elle était organisée par le réseau "Littératures d'enfance" de l'Agence universitaire de la francophonie, dont un groupe de recherche est engagé sur la question de l'écriture des jeunes, et avec le soutien de l'association "Lignes d'écritures". La rencontre avait pour but d'apporter quelques outils de réflexion et d'échanges entre plusieurs chercheurs spécialistes du domaine, en France, au Maroc et au Togo, et des responsables d'ateliers ou enseignants togolais. La rencontre a porté aussi sur les démarches créatives d'artistes professionnels, à savoir Kangni Alem, écrivain, et Sokey Edorh, plasticien (Troisième partie de l'ouvrage). Les thématiques suivantes ont été abordées dans la première partie par Jean Foucault, Christine Barré-de Miniac et Marie-Claude Penloup: la place de l'oralité dans l'écriture; le temps et l'écriture; l'observation des pratiques. Dans la seconde partie, l'intervention de Abdallah Mdarhri Alaoui présente et analyse une action réalisée au Maroc durant l'été 2004, pour permettre à des jeunes travaillant en ateliers de réaliser par l'écrit et l'oral des productions libres qui feront l'objet d'un spectacle public ainsi que d'un certain nombre de productions. Alilou Sam-Dja Cissé traite dans cette même partie des pratiques d'enseignement du texte poétique à l'école primaire au Togo. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 197 Alvergne, Christel

Quelles politiques territoriales pour inscrire l'Afrique dans la mondialisation? : l'aménagement du territoire en Afrique subsaharienne / Christel Alvergne - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 238, p. 203-216.

Des initiatives entre autres du NEPAD (Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique) et de l'Union européenne cherchent à promouvoir la construction d'infrastructures en Afrique, celles-ci étant à nouveau reconnues comme un élément fondamental du développement. Le présent article envisage les articulations possibles entre cette tendance et la mise en œuvre de politiques d'aménagement du territoire qui permette d'orienter les choix d'infrastructures vers des stratégies de développement. Il montre pourquoi l'Afrique a besoin de politiques d'aménagement du territoire qui aillent au-delà des équipements et permettent de faire du territoire un vecteur du développement. Avec l'exemple d'une action-pilote engagée au Bénin, il prend appui sur une expérience menée en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre par le Partenariat pour le Développement Municipal, qui tente de renouveler les échelles, de promouvoir l'intégration régionale, les espaces transfrontaliers et la décentralisation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

#### 198 Avom, Désiré

Intégration régionale dans la CEMAC: des problèmes institutionnels récurrents / Désiré Avom - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 222, p. 199-221.

Cet article s'appuie sur la nouvelle économie institutionnelle qui accorde une place importante à la coopération institutionnelle comme condition nécessaire à un meilleur fonctionnement des mécanismes de marché, pour analyser la situation des pays de la zone CEMAC en Afrique centrale. Sur cette base, il montre d'une part, que l'ancienne coopération, malgré les avantages que procuraient l'existence de la monnaie unique, n'a pas conduit aux résultats espérés et d'autre part, que la nouvelle coopération permet d'espérer des résultats positifs. Ces résultats restent cependant très fragiles, en raison de la persistance des irrédentismes nationaux, de la permanence des conflits, des difficultés à trouver les financements nécessaires, etc. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 17). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

ANGOLA

**199 Angola**

*Angola : the weight of history* / Patrick Chabal and Nuno Vidal (ed.). - London : Hurst & Company, 2007. - X, 246 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 22 cm - Met index, noten.  
ISBN 978-1-85065-880-1

Since the end of the war against UNITA in 2002, there has been hope that Angola will be able to evolve a more democratic political situation, paving the way to development and greater well-being. The topics examined in these essays is the nature and impact of Angola's transition to multiparty politics. Some chapters discuss the details of the current political situation within the dynamics of a troubled history. Other contributions discuss the potential for political change. The volume consists of six essays: *E pluribus unum: transitions in Angola* by Patrick Chabal; *Angola in historical context* by Malyn Newitt; *The mutation of hegemonic domination: multiparty politics without democracy* by Christine Messiant; *The Angolan regime and the move to multiparty politics* by Nuno Vidal; *The economic foundations of the patrimonial State* by Tony Hodges; and *Social neglect and the emergence of civil society in Angola* by Nuno Vidal. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**200 Comerford, Michael**

*The Angolan churches from the Bicesse to the Luena Peace Agreements (1991-2002) : the building of a peace agenda and the road to ecumenical dialogue* / Michael Comerford - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2007), vol. 37, no. 4, p. 491-522.

This article examines how the major Angolan churches engaged with the search for peace from 1991 to 2002, the crucial period from the Bicesse Accords to the Luena Memorandum following the death of Jonas Savimbi, which ended the years of cyclical military conflict and broken peace agreements. It sets out how the churches analysed the causes of the conflict between the MPLA-led government and the UNITA rebel movement, as well as what they believed was required to bring about peace. This analysis is unique in Angola as no other national civic voice consistently engaged with the peace agenda over this period. The article also examines ecumenical initiatives to restore peace through the formation of COIEPA, the inter-ecclesial peace committee, following the return to war in 1998, initiatives that were strongly resisted by the government as it pursued its military strategy of bringing peace to Angola by fighting a final and decisive war. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**201 Rodrigues, Cristina Udelsmann**

Survival and social reproduction strategies in Angolan cities / Cristina Udelsmann Rodrigues - In: *Africa Today*: (2007/08), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 91-105.

To survive and ensure social reproduction, families in urban Angola have developed strategies to meet the demands of daily life. The fundamental principles of these strategies are to concentrate and share resources among family members and their solidarity networks and, simultaneously, to disperse the sources and methods of generating and/or collecting these resources. Urban Angolans have proven that their efforts produce results beyond simple subsistence. The analysis of empirical data collected in Angolan cities, including Benguela and Lobito in 2005, Luanda in 1999, 2001, 2003 and 2004, and Ondjiva in 2004 and 2005, has allowed a characterization of family strategies and an understanding of the wider motivations behind individuals' and families' efforts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

CAMEROON

**202 Abé, Claude**

Espace public et recompositions de la pratique politique au Cameroun / Claude Abé - In: *Polis*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 29-55.

Le présent article examine la transition politique camerounaise à partir de l'étude de l'émergence de l'espace public pour révéler les dynamiques politiques en cours. La crise politique initiée par le mouvement revendicatif de l'État de droit au Cameroun a débouché sur la formation progressive d'un espace public. L'hypothèse est que, en coïncidant avec la crise de l'ordre autoritaire, l'émergence de l'espace public contemporain a créé une dynamique qui voit se recomposer le paradigme du jeu et de la pratique politiques au Cameroun. L'article fait un examen de la mise en place de cette dynamique et s'interroge sur son impact et la mutation dont elle est porteuse. L'émergence de cet espace symbolique d'interpellation du politique s'accompagne du passage à un autre paradigme, celui de la démonopolisation et de la communication, notamment dans le champ médiatique, et de la civilisation des mœurs politiques au Cameroun. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. (p. 5). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**203 Alaka Alaka, Pierre**

Systèmes fiscaux : l'expérience camerounaise des réformes / par Pierre Alaka Alaka - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2006), no. 66, p. 73-91 : tab.

La nécessité d'équilibrer le tableau des opérations financières de l'État camerounais, sous ajustement structurel, a conduit les autorités fiscales de ce pays à entreprendre une série de petites réformes destinées à compenser la baisse des cours des matières premières du milieu des années 1980, et d'appuyer les efforts de l'État, des entreprises et des ménages. Les grands axes de la réforme ont été mis en place à travers la rationalisation structurelle de l'administration fiscale (1ère partie) et avec comme objectif majeur de cette restructuration l'efficacité du rendement (2ème partie). Notes, réf. [Un texte identique à celui de cet article est paru antérieurement dans: IDARA, vol. 13, no. 2 (2003), p. 75-107.] [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **204 Essomba, Armand Leka**

Civilité publique et identités sexuelles dans les rues de Yaoundé / Armand Leka Essomba - In: *Polis*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 103-117.

La présente étude de sociologie urbaine se propose de traiter des modes d'apparaître publics et des modes d'interaction dans le contexte urbain camerounais, en particulier la rue à Yaoundé. Elle cherche à rendre compte, en observant le croisement des corps dans cet espace circulaire, des régimes de civilités, des modes vestimentaires, d'une pratique de la socialité qui fonde l'identité des individus, en insistant sur les critères sexués. Bibliogr., rés. (p. 6-7). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **205 Fendjongue, Houli**

La construction et la politisation de l'ethnicité "kirdi" au Nord du Cameroun / Fendjongue Houli - In: *Polis*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 81-102.

Le processus de démocratisation a contribué à révéler au grand jour la question des populations dites kirdi au Nord du Cameroun. Ce terme recouvre une pluralité de groupes sociaux dont le dénominateur commun originel reste la non appartenance confessionnelle à la religion musulmane, à laquelle s'ajoutent la domination culturelle et la dépendance économique. L'article pose la question de savoir comment un concept d'origine colonial de construction de l'identité attribué à des groupes épars est parvenu à polariser l'attention des acteurs politiques et à mobiliser ceux qui sont désignés comme tels. Au regard de l'importance de la "capitalisation du suffrage" retrouvé grâce au processus démocratique, en quoi ce dispositif est-il susceptible d'être instrumentalisé par les différents "entrepreneurs ethno-politiques" pour se positionner sur l'échiquier politique au Cameroun, et de constituer un nœud de rivalités politiques? Le positionnement politique du phénomène kirdi, avec sa thématique mobilisatrice, devient

facteur de légitimation d'une identité. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. (p. 6). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**206 Guillerrou, Yves**

Organisations de producteurs et dynamiques paysannes dans l'Ouest-Cameroun / Yves Guillerrou - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 222, p. 251-271 : krt.

Les organisations paysannes semblent jouer un rôle sans cesse croissant en Afrique. Dans les campagnes de l'Ouest-Cameroun, frappées par la crise du modèle agro-exportateur, ce mouvement s'appuie essentiellement sur des petits groupes de producteurs qui expérimentent de nouvelles formes techniques et sociales de production, et recherchent des réponses communes à leurs problèmes de base. L'approche de cet article se fonde essentiellement sur les questions suivantes: en quoi l'appartenance à telle ou telle forme d'organisation contribue-t-elle à renforcer la position socio-économique ou les capacités d'initiative autonome des producteurs concernés? Ce processus présente-t-il un caractère relativement homogène ou inégal? Et dans ce dernier cas, quels sont les principaux facteurs de différenciation? Malgré le dynamisme de certains groupes, les résultats sont jusqu'à présent inégaux. D'autre part, certaines incohérences au niveau des instances intermédiaires et des structures d'appui tendent à limiter la portée globale du mouvement. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**207 Ndamè, Joseph Pierre**

L'aménagement difficile des zones protégées au Nord Cameroun / Joseph Pierre Ndamè - In: *Autrepart*: (2007), no. 42, p. 145-161 : foto's, krt.

Dans la gestion des zones protégées de la province du Nord Cameroun, les rapports existant entre les populations riveraines et les ressources naturelles ont souvent été ignorés, voire détruits par les initiatives de développement et de conservation. Même bien intentionnée, la gestion des ressources est trop brutale. Elle intègre mal des populations démunies. Or, ces dernières entretiennent avec leur environnement immédiat des relations étroites et anciennes, tirant souvent des aires protégées des moyens de subsistance indispensables à leur survie. La remise en cause de ces relations menace le fondement de ces sociétés et leurs activités essentielles. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 205) et en anglais (p. 209). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**208 Nkot, Fabien**

Usages politiques du droit de la presse au Cameroun : notes de sociologie politique du droit / Fabien Nkot - In: *Polis*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 13-27.

Le présent article se penche sur l'usage politique du droit au Cameroun, c'est à dire de la façon dont les dépositaires du pouvoir emploient un ensemble de techniques de ruses ou de tricheries politiques pour atteindre des objectifs politiques qu'ils se sont préalablement fixés. Pour l'auteur, il s'agit en l'occurrence de contenir une liberté de la presse que les acteurs centraux ont, au préalable, formellement consacrée. Celui-ci identifie une variante de la technique de l'abstention normative (la technique de l'abstention administrative), de la technique de la création d'objets juridiques difficilement identifiables, et de la technique du détournement sémantique. Bibliogr., notes, rés. (p. 5). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**209 Nkwi, Walter Gam**

The dilemma of civil society in Cameroon since 1990: which way forward? / Walter Gam Nkwi - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 9, no. 1/2, p. 91-106.

The role of civil society in societal transformation and nationbuilding in Cameroon has been compromised by political and social structures created during three decades of autocratic rule that still underline the practical and moral workings of the State today. Civil society remains mired in societal cleavages that find expression in parochial tendencies ranging from ethnicism to regionalism. As a result civil society's ability to mobilize all and sundry towards a meaningful democratic culture is limited. In this context the quest for good governance has remained, for the vast majority of Cameroonians, a platitudinous utopia. This paper argues that only a civil society that transcends narrow social and political boundaries and identifies with the daily and legitimate struggles of ordinary citizens can serve as a signpost pointing towards meaningful quantitative and qualitative development in Cameroon. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**210 Page, Ben**

Slow going: the mortuary, modernity and the hometown association in Bali-Nyonga, Cameroon / Ben Page - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 3, p. 419-441.

The article describes a new mortuary in Cameroon, which has been constructed in a government hospital by the Bali-Nyonga Development and Cultural Association (BANDECA). The history and character of this hometown association is analysed and the article then argues that the mortuary has changed the temporality of death celebrations, and that this change is largely driven by the needs of national and international migrants. It claims that the association and the traditional authorities are

attempting to steer recent changes within a longer historical process of 'modernizing' burial. The construction of the mortuary reveals some of the tensions within the community and the challenges these present to the association's leadership. In particular it illustrates the potential conflicts of interest between the hometown association and the national government that result from this form of self-help development project. Finally, the article shows that, despite the increased mobility of the Bali-Nyonga population, it is becoming more important, not less, to be buried at 'home', and that the mortuary and remittances are contributing to this process. Since the mortuary enables burials to take place at home, BANDECA is unwittingly reinscribing ethnic territoriality and thereby contributing to a political process of deepening the sense of ethnic belonging in Cameroon. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**211 Saïbou, Issa**

La prise d'otages aux confins du Cameroun, de la Centrafrique et du Tchad: une nouvelle modalité du banditisme transfrontalier / Issa Saïbou - In: *Polis*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 119-145 : krt.

Une nouvelle race de bandits écume la campagne aux confins du Cameroun, du Tchad et de la Centrafrique pour perpétrer des prises d'otages, d'enfants d'éleveurs en particulier, en contrepartie de fortes rançons, sous peine de voir les enfants exécutés. Les pasteurs peuls mbororo, principales victimes de ces enlèvements, sont des marginaux quasi-apatrides qui subissent depuis des décennies les affres de la sécheresse et les pressions diverses de ceux qui en veulent à leur bétail. La perte de leur bétail amène certains Mbororo à se transformer en preneurs d'otages, tandis que des milliers d'autres fuient le nord-ouest de la Centrafrique pour se réfugier au Cameroun et au Tchad. "Libérateurs" et bandits mbororo utiliseraient leur butin pour financer de nouvelles rébellions d'une part, et d'autre part reconstituer leur bétail ou se recaser dans une autre activité. La régionalisation de l'insécurité contraint le Cameroun, la Centrafrique et le Tchad à renforcer la coopération bilatérale en matière de sécurité. Mais les bandits tentent de trouver des moyens de contournement. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. (p. 7). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**212 Sama, Molem C.**

Cultural diversity in conflict and peace making in Africa / Molem C. Sama - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 193-218 : krt.

Contrary to common belief that Cameroon is a haven of peace in a turbulent Central African subregion, this paper demonstrates that the absence of war in the country does

not imply that it is peaceful. Given the linguistic and cultural diversity of the country with its more than 289 ethnic groups and a colonial legacy of French and English cultures and languages, plus remnants of a German sub-stratum, it should be clear that there are many potential ingredients for conflicts in Cameroon. The politicians seem to have nurtured these cultural and/or linguistic diversities in ways that fuel conflict and can even spark civil war. The tension that results from these ethnic and/or linguistic and religious splinters is not overt, however, due to the repressive nature of the regime in place. However, this tension continues to grow, to the detriment of the country's socioeconomic development. There is therefore an acute need for measures to defuse such cultural conflicts which have the potential of sparking future civil strife in the country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **213 Tchouassi, Gérard**

Genre et commerce équitable au Cameroun / Gérard Tchouassi - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 145-160.

L'objet de cet article est d'analyser la littérature existante sur le "genre" pour montrer comment les principes de base du commerce équitable peuvent favoriser la révision de la place des femmes dans les transactions internationales ou leur accès au commerce mondial. À partir de l'hypothèse selon laquelle les femmes sont en majorité créatrices d'entreprises de commerce équitable, le présent article présente les données sur le Cameroun en utilisant une approche socioéconomique - dans ce pays des contrats de partenariat dans le domaine du commerce équitable ont été signés dans la filière de transformation du bois. La première partie traite de l'évolution des différentes approches sur le genre, et la seconde, des fondements et des principes du commerce équitable en mettant en exergue la façon dont les femmes doivent accéder à l'échange international. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

### **214 Tchoupie, André**

L'institutionnalisation de la lutte contre la corruption et la criminalité financière au Cameroun / André Tchoupie - In: *Polis*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 1/2, p. 57-80.

Partant de la diversité et de la complexité du phénomène de la corruption tant dans son acception théorique que dans ses opérations empiriques, le présent article analyse les stratégies mobilisées par le Cameroun pour lutter contre ce fléau. Il s'efforce d'évaluer dans quelle mesure la lutte contre la corruption et les détournements de biens publics acquiert une dimension objective, influençant les actions et les transactions des entrepreneurs sociopolitiques ainsi que la légitimité interne et internationale de l'État.

Dans quelle mesure la lutte contre la corruption au Cameroun peut-elle être envisagée comme une institution? À partir de quel moment la lutte contre la corruption au Cameroun devient-elle une institution? L'insertion de la lutte contre la corruption dans l'agenda politique est l'œuvre d'une constellation d'acteurs disséminés dans le champ sociopolitique national et international, mais également cette lutte structure constamment les discours et les pratiques des dirigeants du pays. Au-delà de cette institutionnalisation, la lutte contre la corruption au Cameroun doit devenir une pratique réellement inscrite dans les mœurs sociopolitiques. Bibliogr., rés. (p. 6). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**215 Ten Kortenaar, Neil**

Oedipus, Ogbanje, and the sons of independence / Neil Ten Kortenaar - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 181-205.

The protagonists of many African novels at the time of independence are young men eager to inherit the 'commandement', or power, of the colonizers by investing it in the State of which they would be the citizens. They want the kind of revolution that in Europe replaced monarchy with bourgeois republics. However, in Europe revolution involved sons replacing and inheriting from fathers. Inheritance is less straightforward in the colony, where fathers have a power that must be overthrown but not a power that can be inherited. Real power lies with the colonizers, from whom Africans cannot inherit. This psychic bind is at work in the pre-independence novels of Mongo Beti and Chinua Achebe, where filicide is more common than parricide and where sons and fathers compete not for access to the mother but for the equivalent of a sister. The novels suggest the need for a succession that acknowledges the predicament of the daughters as well as of the sons of independence and that seeks lateral affiliation across generations instead of vertical hierarchy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**216 Ze, Martin Paul**

L'emploi dans l'administration publique camerounaise: entre précarité et pérennité / par Martin Paul Ze - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2006), no. 67, p. 1-18.

La crise économique qui frappe le Cameroun affecte le secteur public de l'emploi, conduisant à la précarité. L'administration camerounaise se trouve confrontée au dilemme de la garantie de l'emploi et des effectifs jugés excessifs. Le présent article s'efforce de rechercher les moyens de stabiliser le système. Le problème pratique qui se pose en matière d'emploi dans la fonction publique est celui de la recherche et la consolidation des mécanismes juridiques susceptibles d'assurer la situation de l'agent

public dans ce secteur et l'harmonisation des régimes. L'emploi est organisé autour de la notion de poste de travail depuis le nouveau statut général de 1994. Cette notion fait l'objet d'une instrumentalisation (première partie), tempérée par la persistance des mécanismes du système de fonction publique de carrière (deuxième partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

### **217 Autopsie**

*Autopsie de la violence au Congo-Brazzaville* / ouvrage coord. par Edouard Etsio. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 144 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-296-04174-5

Cet ouvrage présente une restitution des mécanismes fondateurs et amplificateurs de phénomènes de violence au Congo-Brazzaville qui se sont produits en particulier au cours des périodes 1958-1959 et 1993-1997, analysés sous l'angle politique, sociologique, économique et culturel. Titres des contributions: Le Congo-Brazzaville: de la violence biophile à la violence nécrophile (Édouard Etsio) - Violence politique et régression urbaine: l'exemple de Brazzaville (Hopiel Ebiatsa) - La maîtrise de l'espace: un moyen de lutte contre la culture de la violence (Armand Goulou) - Espace et pouvoir au Congo: essai sur une géographie de la violence (Michel Nkaya) - Viol des femmes dans les conflits armés : la place des thérapies familiales (Sidonie Mianzenza) - Les sapeurs: victimes expiatoires de l'autorité politique (Lassane Ntsiba-Madzou) - Violences et folies dans les romans de Sony Labou Tansi (Daniel Matokot). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **218 Ndinga, Mathias Marie A.**

Commerce et système d'information: le cas des vendeurs de pagnes à Brazzaville (Congo) / Mathias Marie A. Ndinga - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 161-187.

Le présent article a pour objet l'analyse de la place et de l'incidence des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (TIC) dans le commerce des pagnes de Brazzaville (Congo). L'investigation est effectuée suivant trois axes: l'accès, les modalités d'utilisation et l'analyse d'impact. Il ressort des différentes analyses que le niveau d'accès aux TICs est bas lorsque l'on considère l'ensemble des vendeurs ou seulement les hommes ou les femmes. Les TICs sont très peu utilisées surtout dans les relations entre les consommateurs et les vendeurs (grossistes et détaillants). L'utilisation des TICs pour faire circuler l'information entre les différents intervenants sur ce marché

a montré des différences importantes entre les hommes disposant d'un téléphone mobile, d'une part, et entre les hommes et les femmes, d'autre part. En ce qui concerne l'incidence des TICs sur le commerce des pagens, l'on a relevé que les proportions des vendeurs de pagens qui perçoivent les gains dûs aux TICs sont faibles. C'est toujours dans le groupe des hommes que les résultats sont importants par rapport à celui des femmes. L'analyse économétrique a révélé que c'est l'utilisation des TICs dans les relations avec les fournisseurs qui a un impact significatif sur les recettes journalières. Enfin, les orientations de politique ont été formulées pour permettre une large diffusion des TICs et leur maîtrise par les populations en général et les vendeurs de pagens en particulier. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## CONGO (KINSHASA)

### 219 Afrique

*L'Afrique des Grands Lacs : annuaire 2006-2007* / sous la dir. de S. Marysse, F. Reyntjens et S. Vandeginste. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2007. - II, 305 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (L'Afrique des Grands Lacs) - Met bijl., chronologie, noten.  
ISBN 2-296-04156-6

Cet annuaire offre des clés de lecture de l'évolution de la région des grands lacs en Afrique en 2006 et au premier trimestre de 2007. Il propose une analyse des thèmes d'actualité dans les domaines politique, social et économique. Suit en annexe un ensemble de données factuelles: organigrammes des institutions et données macro-économiques. Titres des contributions: Chronique politique du Rwanda, 2005-2007 (Filip Reyntjens) - Genocide, memory and ethnic reconciliation in Rwanda (René Lemarchand) - L'enquête du juge Bruguière dans l'espace public (Claudine Vidal) - À la recherche de la vérité dans les juridictions 'Gacaca' au Rwanda (Bert Ingelaere) - La politique de réforme agraire rwandaise et la nouvelle loi foncière vue sous l'angle du genre (An Ansoms et Nathalie Holvoet) - Quelle est l'efficacité du PRSP rwandais? Évolutions récentes de la croissance, de la pauvreté et de l'inégalité (An Ansoms) - Mécanismes de justice et de réconciliation en perspective au Burundi (Méthode Ndikumamasabo et Stef Vandeginste) - De la fin des "composantes" à l'hégémonie par les élections en RDC (Noël Obotela Rashidi et Jean Omasombo Tshonda) - Médias et élections en République démocratique du Congo (Marie-Soleil Frère) - La justice transitionnelle pendant la période de la transition politique en RDC (Martien Schotsmans) - Aide extérieure, conditionnalité et renforcement des capacités: quel degré d'appropriation et de coordination en RDC? (François Kabuya Kalala et Tshiunza Mbiye) - Les élections de

2006 et l'ordre post-transition au Kivu: changements et continuités (Bucyalimwe Mararo Stanislas). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 220 Bibliothèques

*Les bibliothèques congolaises : état des lieux I* sous la dir. de Jacques Hellemans et Christophe Cassiau-Haurie. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 309 p. ; 24 cm - 3e conférence nationale des Bibliothèques et Centres de documentation de la RDC (Kinshasa, 24-28 mai 2005). - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-03795-3

L'objet de cet ouvrage, qui constitue les actes d'un colloque tenu à Kinshasa en mai 2005, est de faire le bilan de la situation des bibliothèques en République Démocratique du Congo. Il présente l'état des lieux des bibliothèques de lecture publique et bibliothèques privées, des bibliothèques scolaires, des bibliothèques universitaires et de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Il fait le bilan sur l'environnement des bibliothèques (édition, librairie et technologie de l'information et de la communication), la conservation des fonds ainsi que l'impact des deux précédentes conférences. Il aborde également le statut, la formation et le profil du bibliothécaire congolais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 221 Derolez, Christiaan

Les Lole : une tribu tetela (R.D. Congo) / Christiaan Derolez - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2006), no. 27, p. 219-364 : ill., krt., tab.

La présente étude d'ethnographie s'appuie sur des données recueillies en avril et mai 1960. Elle porte sur la population des savanes de la région méridionale du pays tetela, située dans le quart sud-est du territoire de la République démocratique du Congo, et plus spécialement sur les quatre tribus mondja du nord-ouest du territoire de Lubefu et en particulier la tribu lole. L'étude comprend une première partie plus générale sur l'histoire, la situation démographique, l'environnement, le climat et l'économie; la deuxième partie traite de l'organisation sociale du groupe mondja, et la troisième partie, de la structure généalogique, de la représentation politique et du domaine foncier de la tribu lole. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 222 Expériences

Expériences scolaires au Congo Belge : étude exploratoire / Honoré Vinck... [et al.] - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2006), no. 27, p. 5-101 ; krt.

Sur la base de huit entretiens (réalisés à Kinshasa en septembre 2003) avec des anciens élèves de l'enseignement colonial au Congo belge, cette étude explore les effets que les processus pédagogiques coloniaux ont eu sur les élèves. Dans le contexte hiérarchique de l'époque, il existait un enseignement spécifique destiné aux 'Noirs', mais c'est l'école belge qui a été le modèle, adapté, de l'école coloniale congolaise. Il s'agissait tout d'abord, grâce aux témoignages oraux, de restituer l'expérience scolaire de ceux qui étaient des enfants à l'époque. Tout en étant une représentation subjective du passé, les récits forment une composante essentielle de la tentative de reconstruire le passé de l'enseignement colonial. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **223 Fettweis, Nadine**

Les Belges dans l'Afrique centrale d'Adolphe Burdo et Charles de Martrin-Donos : commerce, propagande et plagiat / Nadine Fettweis et Émile Van Balberghe - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2006), no. 27, p. 127-172 : ill.

À la création de l'État indépendant du Congo, l'éditeur belge Pierre Maes publie en livraisons puis en trois volumes (respectivement en 1886 puis 1890) l'ouvrage "Les Belges dans l'Afrique centrale" rédigé d'abord par Adolphe Burdo, puis (celui-ci ne respectant pas la politique éditoriale de l'entreprise, à savoir la propagande), par Charles de Martrin-Donos. Trois émissions du même ouvrage sortent de presse, la dernière sous un nouveau titre et avec un nouveau nom d'auteur. Pierre Maes publie également d'autres ouvrages sur l'Afrique centrale: des traductions néerlandaises de Stanley et un roman populaire, "Les mystères du Congo". La partie des "Belges dans l'Afrique centrale", écrite par Charles de Martrin-Donos, se révèle être pour une bonne part un plagiat de "Quatre années au Congo" du Français Charles Jeannest. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **224 Kabungulu Ngoy-Kangoy, Hubert**

The political role of the ethnic factor around elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo / Hubert Kabungulu Ngoy-Kangoy - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 219-238 : krt.

This paper analyses the role of the ethnic factor in political choices in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and its impact on democratization and the implementation of the practice of good governance. This is done by focusing on the presidential and legislative elections of 1960 and 2006. The Congolese electorate is known for its ambiguous and paradoxical behaviour. At all times, ethnicity seems to play a determining role in the

choice of leaders and so the politicians, entrusted with leadership, keep on exploiting the same ethnicity for money. Although the East-West rift is a reality which was particularly eminent during the elections of 2006, it is something that should be relativized. This divide is not always linked to the ethnic factor; the analysis is more complex. At the legislative level, the voting pattern has always shown a contrast, particularly with the individual vote, the modification of ethnic allegiance, and the conflict of ethnic fidelity, as well as ethnic clientelism in its various forms. Individual interest often confronts and/or merges with the interest of the group, leading to a rather casual relationship. Finally, political identification can be expressed in political, linguistic, economic or regional ways. The subjective character of the vote has a negative impact on the political choices, and consequently on good governance, which then shows up as incompetence and corruption. The study ends with some recommendations that may eventually contribute to voting for the sake of the advantages of democracy and the exigencies of good governance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**225 Melmoth, Sébastien**

République démocratique du Congo: décentralisation et sortie de conflit / Sébastien Melmoth - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 221, p. 75-85.

En République démocratique du Congo (RDC), la constitution de 2006 instaure un système institutionnel où les régions se voient attribuer un rôle pivot dans l'administration du territoire. Mais cette attribution de compétences par le haut n'est, pour l'heure, qu'une réalité de papier. De nombreux textes complémentaires restent à adopter et des administrations à restaurer pour donner corps à la nouvelle architecture institutionnelle. La tradition congolaise avait vu l'essentiel des pouvoirs concentrés entre les mains des instances nationales lors des première et deuxième Républiques. Mais la RDC a connu une tendance à la balkanisation violente à partir de 1996. Le nouveau texte constitutionnel prend le contre-pied de l'histoire politico-institutionnelle précédente en visant à la stabilisation. Les articles relatifs aux régions et à leur champ de compétence traduisent un régionalisme volontariste. Cependant, la décentralisation, ambiguë, pourrait paradoxalement mener à une recentralisation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 10) et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**226 Ntoubandi, Faustin Z.**

The Congo/Uganda case : a comment on the main legal issues / Faustin Z. Ntoubandi - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 162-190.

The judgment handed down by the International Court of Justice on 19 December 2005 in the Case concerning Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo: Democratic Republic of the Congo v Uganda addresses a number of international law issues. These include the legality of the use of force under the Charter of the United Nations, the issue of belligerent occupation and its corresponding international human rights and humanitarian obligations as contained in a multitude of international law instruments, the issue of the illegal exploitation of natural resources by an occupying power, that of diplomatic protection under the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, and finally, the legal consequences that flow from the violation of international obligations by a particular State. The article reviews the substance of the petition filed by the DRC, the factual and legal bases of the DRC's claims and of Uganda's counterclaims, the legal findings of the ICJ, as well as its reasoning and final decisions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## 227 Slavery

*Slavery in the Great Lakes region of East Africa* / ed. by Henri Médard & Shane Doyle. - Oxford : James Currey Publishers ; Kampala : Fountain Publishers ; Athens, OH [etc.] : Ohio University Press, 2007. - XIV, 273 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 252-267. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 978-1-8470-1602-7 (Oxford)

This collective volume examines slavery in the Great Lakes Region. Ch. 1, by David Schoenbrun, deals with the linguistics of the whole region and with the earliest manifestations of slavery. Ch. 2 (by Jan-Georg Deutsch), 3 (by David Northrup) and 4 (by Mark Leopold) deal with, respectively, the region's southern (Unyamwezi), western (eastern Congo) and northern peripheries (northwestern Uganda), as well as discussing the major long-distance slave trading groups, the Nyamwezi, Swahili, Manyema and Sudanese. Then the focus turns to the best documented area, Buganda. Ch. 5 (by Richard Reid) discusses the relationship between war and slavery; Ch. 6 (by Holly Hanson) examines the integration of the growing number of slaves in Buganda from the 18th century onward; and Ch. 7 (Michael Tuck) concentrates on issues of gender and female slavery. The last three chapters focus on the western kingdoms. Ch. 8 (by Edward Steinhart) gives a general presentation of slavery before and after colonialism in Nkore/Ankole; Ch. 9 (by Jean-Pierre Chrétien) analyses the conflicts between the German authorities and the White Fathers Catholic missionaries about slavery and the slave trade in Burundi and Rwanda, and discusses how this dispute can increase the understanding of slavery; and Ch. 10 (by Shane Doyle) deals with the demographic history of slavery in Bunyoro. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**228 Stanislas Lufungula Lewono**

Les abus de l'exploitation du caoutchouc : le cas des chefs Bonkosi et Boyenge de la chefferie de Lingoy au Congo belge / Stanislas Lufungula Lewono - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2006), no. 27, p. 103-126 : fig., foto's, krt.

Le caoutchouc sylvestre fut l'une des premières ressources de l'État indépendant du Congo. Son exploitation conduisit à des abus de la part des autorités coloniales, qui furent suivis de révoltes sanglantes de la population. Cet article raconte que, pour répondre aux exactions, les Lingoy choisirent, eux, d'envoyer des émissaires auprès des autorités de l'État à Coquilhatville (actuel Mbandaka) en 1908, au lieu de se livrer à des actes de violence. L'auteur de l'initiative et le chef de la délégation, Bonkosi Itsindela, fut récompensé au terme de la mission en héritant de façon non orthodoxe des rênes de la chefferie. À sa mort en 1914, son fils Gustave Boyenge lui succéda à la faveur de la popularité de son père. Il resta en place jusqu'en 1952, lorsqu'il fut contraint d'abandonner définitivement le pouvoir au président du tribunal de Balondo. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**229 Tempels, Placide**

Les tons du langage tambouriné et les tons du langage parlé : texte inédit du Père Placide Tempels, ofm : introduction et traduction par A.J. Smet cp / Placide Tempels et A.J. Smet - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2006), no. 27, p. 467-476.

A.J. Smet présente, en traduction française, un texte inédit de Placide Tempels concernant la relation entre les tons du langage tambouriné et ceux du langage parlé au Congo belge (République Démocratique du Congo actuelle). Ce texte est à l'origine de la correspondance entre Tempels et Hulstaert. Cette correspondance a eu une influence certaine sur la rédaction de la "Philosophie bantoue" de Tempels. Quant aux tons, Tempels pose qu'en tshiluba, les deux systèmes diffèrent notablement; ce qui est combattu par Hulstaert pour les langues lomongo et apparentées. Il en déduit qu'il existe une distinction entre les Bantu du Sud d'une part et les Bantu du Nord et les Soudanais de l'autre. Dans un post-scriptum, A.J. Smet publie quelques extraits d'études linguistiques qui appuient la thèse de Tempels. Ann., réf. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**230 Vinck, Honoré**

Un livre scolaire du Congo belge : 1932 - Deuxième partie - 'Mambi ma botangi ndenge na ndenge : buku ya babale': introduction, commentaire et traduction / Honoré Vinck - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2006), no. 27, p. 173-217 : ill., tab.

Cet article présente la traduction française du deuxième volume du manuel de lecture (qui en comporte trois), qui appartient à une famille de textes inaugurée en 1903 pour les écoles de la Mission des Pères de Scheut établie à Nouvel Anvers au Congo belge. Il est attribué à Mgr. Egide De Boeck et fait partie de sa stratégie de propagation du lingala rebantouisé par les écoles et par l'Église. Comme livre de lecture, de type florilège, il a fonctionné pendant plusieurs dizaines d'années, en tant que complément d'information et d'exercices de lecture de plusieurs branches du programme scolaire. Il a été utilisé en premier lieu dans les écoles des missionnaires scheutistes où le lingala était la langue véhiculaire de l'enseignement (vicariat de Lisala, au nord; d'Inongo, au centre; de Léopoldville, au sud). Ann., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## **EAST AFRICA**

### **GENERAL**

#### **231 Afrique**

*L'Afrique des Grands Lacs : annuaire 2006-2007 I* sous la dir. de S. Marysse, F. Reyntjens et S. Vandeginste. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2007. - II, 305 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (L'Afrique des Grands Lacs) - Met bijl., chronologie, noten.  
ISBN 2-296-04156-6

Cet annuaire offre des clés de lecture de l'évolution de la région des grands lacs en Afrique en 2006 et au premier trimestre de 2007. Il propose une analyse des thèmes d'actualité dans les domaines politique, social et économique. Suit en annexe un ensemble de données factuelles: organigrammes des institutions et données macro-économiques. Titres des contributions: Chronique politique du Rwanda, 2005-2007 (Filip Reyntjens) - Genocide, memory and ethnic reconciliation in Rwanda (René Lemarchand) - L'enquête du juge Bruguière dans l'espace public (Claudine Vidal) - À la recherche de la vérité dans les juridictions 'Gacaca' au Rwanda (Bert Ingelaere) - La politique de réforme agraire rwandaise et la nouvelle loi foncière vue sous l'angle du genre (An Ansoms et Nathalie Holvoet) - Quelle est l'efficacité du PRSP rwandais? Évolutions récentes de la croissance, de la pauvreté et de l'inégalité (An Ansoms) - Mécanismes de justice et de réconciliation en perspective au Burundi (Méthode Ndikumasabo et Stef Vandeginste) - De la fin des "composantes" à l'hégémonie par les élections en RDC (Noël Obotela Rashidi et Jean Omasombo Tshonda) - Médias et élections en République démocratique du Congo (Marie-Soleil Frère) - La justice transitionnelle pendant la période de la transition politique en RDC (Martien Schotsmans) - Aide

extérieure, conditionnalité et renforcement des capacités: quel degré d'appropriation et de coordination en RDC? (François Kabuya Kalala et Tshiunza Mbiye) - Les élections de 2006 et l'ordre post-transition au Kivu: changements et continuités (Bucyalimwe Mararo Stanislas). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**232 Beaujard, Philippe**

East Africa, the Comoros Islands and Madagascar before the sixteenth century : on a neglected part of the world system / Philippe Beaujard - In: *Azania*: (2007), vol. 42, p. 15-35 : graf., krt.

Two opposing explanations for the flowering of the East African coast have been proposed. First, that a foreign culture was brought to the coast and imposed on the local inhabitants by migrants. Alternatively, that a pre-Swahili and then Swahili culture emerged from indigenous developments and owed little to migrants. In order to overcome this opposition, the author views the Swahili culture as an African one which developed via long-distance exchange embedded in the Eurasian and African world system. He shows that a nonholistic world system approach, taking into account all the interactions between global, regional and local levels, constitutes a useful model which makes it possible to recognize and understand: the emergence and the evolution of an international division of labour in the Indian Ocean, over the 'longue durée'; the connections between events in distant regions, and between the regions themselves; the existence of cycles, both economic and political, in the development of East Africa; shifts of power between competing centres, and changing inequalities with both processes of domination and processes of co-evolution set in motion by the system and local expansions. Some regions were able to benefit from the general growth of the system, notably certain parts of the East African littoral. So were some social groups, which constituted an interface between dominant regions of the world system and peripheries situated in the African interior and offshore islands (Comoros and Madagascar). Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**233 Lane, Paul J.**

New international frameworks for the protection of underwater cultural heritage in the western Indian Ocean / Paul J. Lane - In: *Azania*: (2007), vol. 42, p. 115-135 : krt., tab.

In sub-Saharan Africa, except in South Africa, underwater, let alone maritime, archaeology is in its infancy. East Africa and the western Indian Ocean (WIO) are a case in point. The neglect of this region's underwater cultural heritage (UCH) has allowed treasure hunters to have virtual free rein over coastal seas and international waters in

the region. None of the WIO States explicitly mention UCH in their existing national antiquities and archaeological legislation. This article highlights the nature of this problem and summarizes the characteristics - including strengths and weaknesses - of the main international conventions that can potentially be used to provide some measure of protection to UCH in the WIO region. These are the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and the UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (CPUCH). Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **234 Language**

*Language in Africa* / Andrey Zhukov... [et al.]. - [S.l. : s.n.], 2004 (Bergen : Trykk). - 186 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (Sudanic Africa, ISSN 0803-0685 ; vol. 15) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue of *Sudanic Africa* consists of two sections. The first section (African languages and the colonial State) contains papers from a panel 'Islam, language and the colonial State' held at the conference 'African Muslim responses to the State', organized by the Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought in Africa (ISITA) at Northwestern University (Evanston, Ill., USA), 15-19 May 2002. This section includes contributions on old Swahili-Arabic script and the development of Swahili literary language (Andrey Zhukov); Swahili poetic text and African historiography (K. Inyani Simala); the cooperation between German teachers of Swahili and East African Muslim intellectuals at the Seminar für Orientalische Sprachen in Berlin (Katrin Bromber); 20th-century language policies with respect to Hausa (John Edward Philips); the colonial reinterpretation of Hausa Ajami literature and script (Nikolai Dobronravine) including a response by John Edward Philips; colonial rule and Fulfulde literature in Futa Jallon, Guinea (Bernard Salvaing). The second section (Arabic language in Africa) includes two papers: West Africa and the Arabic language (John O. Hunwick) and The use of Arabic as a written language in Central Africa: the case of the Uele basin (northern Congo) in the late 19th century (Xavier Luffin). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **235 Mnjama, N.M.**

A review of ESARBICA resolutions 1969-2005 / N.M. Mnjama - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 23-32 : tab.

This article provides a summary of the major issues addressed during General Conferences of the Eastern and Southern African Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives (ESARBICA) held between 1969 and 2005. It discusses some of the major resolutions passed during the General Conferences, showing the progress that

has been made in implementing them within ESARBICA member States. Areas discussed include the development of archival services, access to archival collections, the placement of archival institutions and the status of national archivists, technological developments, the preservation and conservation of archival collections, the training of archivists and records managers, archival legislation, the restitution of migrated archives, the management of audiovisual materials, archives and records management in the private sector, and the collection of oral sources. The article concludes by suggesting that, as a professional association, ESARBICA has been a major instrument in the development of archives and records management programmes and services in the region. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**236 Peter, Chris Maina**

The magic wand in making constitutions endure in Africa : anything (lessons) to learn from East Africa? / Chris Maina Peter - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 4, p. 511-535.

Most African countries got their flag independence in the 1960s. Soon thereafter, one after the other, the new States began falling into the hands of new military strongmen. Those lucky fell under one-party dictatorships. Democracy and rule of law became alien to the continent. Using the case study of East Africa, this paper asks what should be done to improve the situation on the continent. Many thought that the introduction of a multiparty political system in the 1990s would improve the situation. This did not happen. The same military juntas traded military fatigues for designer suits and got themselves "elected" into the same offices they had obtained by force in the first place. Constitutions in Africa are not worth the paper they are written on. They are amended just like any other inferior law. This paper attempts to propose what could be done to make constitutions in Africa endure over time and become more stable. It suggests that Africa needs to respect the main tenets of constitutionalism. These are rule of law, independence of judiciary and clear separation of powers in the State. These principles should be complemented by the development of a culture of peace, respect for fundamental rights and freedoms, equal access of all citizens to the natural wealth and resources of the country, and limited leadership. As a model for constitutionalism, the East African region has nothing to offer to the continent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**237 Slavery**

*Slavery in the Great Lakes region of East Africa* / ed. by Henri Médard & Shane Doyle. - Oxford : James Currey Publishers ; Kampala : Fountain Publishers ; Athens, OH [etc.] :

Ohio University Press, 2007. - XIV, 273 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 252-267. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 978-1-8470-1602-7 (Oxford)

This collective volume examines slavery in the Great Lakes Region. Ch. 1, by David Schoenbrun, deals with the linguistics of the whole region and with the earliest manifestations of slavery. Ch. 2 (by Jan-Georg Deutsch), 3 (by David Northrup) and 4 (by Mark Leopold) deal with, respectively, the region's southern (Unyamwezi), western (eastern Congo) and northern peripheries (northwestern Uganda), as well as discussing the major long-distance slave trading groups, the Nyamwezi, Swahili, Manyema and Sudanese. Then the focus turns to the best documented area, Buganda. Ch. 5 (by Richard Reid) discusses the relationship between war and slavery; Ch. 6 (by Holly Hanson) examines the integration of the growing number of slaves in Buganda from the 18th century onward; and Ch. 7 (Michael Tuck) concentrates on issues of gender and female slavery. The last three chapters focus on the western kingdoms. Ch. 8 (by Edward Steinhart) gives a general presentation of slavery before and after colonialism in Nkore/Ankole; Ch. 9 (by Jean-Pierre Chrétien) analyses the conflicts between the German authorities and the White Fathers Catholic missionaries about slavery and the slave trade in Burundi and Rwanda, and discusses how this dispute can increase the understanding of slavery; and Ch. 10 (by Shane Doyle) deals with the demographic history of slavery in Bunyoro. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **238 Talle, Aud**

'Serious games': licences and prohibitions in Maasai sexual life / Aud Talle - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 3, p. 351-370.

This article discusses sexual licences and prohibitions among the Maasai of Kenya and Tanzania with particular reference to the institutionalized yet controversial sexual relations between young pre-menarche girls and adolescent unmarried men. These relations are referred to as children's 'play' in the local vernacular, and as such fall within a larger moral order of age and gender hierarchies that privilege male seniority. The article uses the metaphor of 'serious games' adopted from Sherry Ortner as an analytical device in order to capture the dynamic and ambiguous character of Maasai sexual licences and prohibitions. Being at once serious and playful, 'games' lend themselves particularly to players' creativity, initiative and agency. The article aims to demonstrate how the structures of the games open up and create space for women and other 'juniors' to act intentionally and with purpose in their sexual lives. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

BURUNDI

**239 Ntahombaye, Philippe**

Identity and cultural diversity in conflict resolution and democratisation for the African Renaissance: the case of Burundi / Philippe Ntahombaye and Gaspard Nduwayo - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 239-274.

Since its independence in 1962, Burundi has witnessed conflicts and violence. A multitude of factors help explain these tragedies, which include the creation of a negative image of the 'other', the blood feud between the Hutus and the Tutsis; and an illusion of the dominance of a so-called 'ethnic group'. This paper underscores the part which the colonial State played in the creation and instrumentalization of ethnicity, based on racist ideologies. Since independence, the ruling elites have continued to appropriate and radicalize this category. As result, they are not only able to enjoy political gains, but they also perpetuate ethnicity with the help of an institutional framework, while pretending to fight it. The paper argues that because the Burundi issue is complex and multiform, the solution must also be multiform, drawing on many registers - political, institutional, and cultural. It proposes a number of political initiatives to be taken, including advocacy of citizenry, development of a culture of democracy, and depolitization of ethnicity. From a sociocultural perspective, it suggests negotiation at all levels and rehabilitation of social and cultural values which are likely to enhance social cohesion. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

KENYA

**240 Akoten, John E.**

From tailors to mini-manufacturers : the role of traders in the performance of garment enterprises in Kenya / John E. Akoten and Keijiro Otsuka - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 4, p. 564-595 : fig., tab.

Industrial clusters are believed to play a significant role in the promotion and development of small enterprises. One channel through which industrial clusters enhance enterprise performance is by reducing transaction costs in marketing through traders. Using survey data on clustered micro and small garment producers in Nairobi, Kenya, this article demonstrates, through a series of regression analyses that take into account endogeneity problem, that tailors, who are family-based shop operators in three industrial clusters in Nairobi, are less likely to use outside workshops to produce standardized garment products and have a lower employment growth rate than mini-

manufacturers, who operate factory-like workshops outside the cluster. It is also shown that the well-educated and highly socially networked tailors who are capable of producing a certain product quality standard are likely to link up with traders to become mini manufacturers over time. This suggests that transactions with traders enable mini manufacturers to outperform tailors, thereby contributing to the transformation of the mode of industrial production in developing economies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **241 Anti-corruption**

*Anti-corruption and good governance in East Africa : laying foundations for reform I* [ed. by Tom O. Ojienda]. - Nairobi [etc.] : LawAfrica, cop. 2007. - 221 p. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9966-71211-9

This collective volume is born out of the proceedings of the Annual Conference of the Law Society of Kenya (LSK) held between 9 and 12 August 2006 at the Whitesands Hotel in Mombasa, Kenya. It reflects on the various aspects of corruption and the diverse approaches against it, identifying the fact that corruption and governance are intricately intertwined. Contents: Fighting corruption in Kenya: institutional history, legal framework, challenges and expectations, by Jesse Wachanga; 'Why corruption works: Kenyan myth debunked', by Charles Khamala; Money laundering: a glimpse into the future today, by Allen Waiyaki Gichuhi; The gender aspects of corruption, by Judy Thongori; Pitfalls in the fight against corruption in Kenya : corruption or inertia, by T.O. Ojienda; The obstacles in the fight against corruption in Kenya, by Kibe Mungai; Recovering assets secreted abroad, by Tim Daniel; International conventions against corruption, by Kamotho Waiganjo; Anti-corruption and governance in East Africa, by John Eudes Ruhangisa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **242 Eaton, Dave**

The business of peace: raiding and peace work along the Kenya-Uganda border (part I) / Dave Eaton - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 426, p. 89-110.

Peacebuilding NGOs are frequently at work along the Kenya-Uganda border. But in this desolate region, results have been extremely sparse. This article contends that this is due to the inadequacies of contemporary understandings of cattle raiding. Most NGOs and many academics ascribe cattle raids to a familiar array of factors such as resource scarcity, small arms proliferation, and generational conflict. While each issue is obviously of some relevance, such explanations are too cumbersome to really enhance our

knowledge of cattle raiding. This article proposes a new approach to the problem by utilizing popular conceptions of ethnicity and criminal responsibility for raids. Given that most major raids originally stem from seemingly insignificant thefts, the process of retaliation is seen as crucial to understanding why violence escalates in certain situations and defuses in others. The failure of NGOs engaged in peace work to address this important issue in a meaningful way is the reason they have failed to achieve much success along the Kenya-Uganda border. This is in turn responsible for the widespread cynicism and corruption that has crept into their work, and is the subject of the second part of this article (in: *African Affairs*, vol. 107, no. 427, p. 243-259). Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**243 Gifford, Paul**

The nature and effects of mission today : a case study from Kenya / Paul Gifford - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2007), vol. 20, p. 117-147.

This article takes mission in a broad non-theological sense: the involvement of overseas Christianity in and its influence on local Christianity. Moreover, the article is not a contribution to any particular contemporary missiological debate; it is an empirical study of significant novel realities in Kenyan Christianity, and arose from a year's field research in that country, October 2005 to September 2006. Given its pre-eminent position on the continent, Nairobi is home to numerous mission organizations. More groups seem to be continually moving in and their presence is increasingly obvious in areas such as education and health. It is the nature of this presence and its effects that the author examines. He pays attention to the Western resources of missionary Christianity, contemporary African resentment towards the missionary project, the implantation of the Catholic Church, the increase in so-called short-term missionaries on the Protestant side, Western Christianity's use of the media, interreligious harmony in Kenya, new mission countries such as Korea and Nigeria, and the involvement of new American megachurches. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**244 Kenya**

*Kenya : the struggle for democracy* / ed. by Godwin R. Murunga, Shadrack Wanjala Nasong'o. - London [etc.] : Zed Books ; Dakar : CODESRIA, 2007. - XXI, 344 p. ; 22 cm. - (Africa in the new millennium) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 978-1-8427-7832-6 (New York)

This book chronicles the tortuous path Kenya has been taking towards democracy despite the hurdles thrown in its way by the authoritarian Kenyatta, Moi and Kibaki

regimes. It shows how the struggle for democracy has been waged in civil society, through opposition parties, and among such traditionally marginalized groups as women and the young. Among the impediments to full democratization it identifies a powerful police force and damaging structural adjustment policies. The book consists of four parts, the first of which is the Introduction: prospects for democracy in Kenya (Shadrack Wanjala Nasong'o and Godwin R. Murunga). Part Two is entitled: Civil society and the politics of opposition and is composed of three essays: Negotiating new rules of the game: social movements, civil society and the Kenyan transition (Shadrack Wanjala Nasong'o); Religious movements and democratisation in Kenya: between the sacred and the profane (Margaret Gathoni Gecaga); and The contemporary opposition in Kenya: between internal traits and State manipulation (Adams G.R. Oloo). The third part is Major constituencies in the democratisation process and contains four essays: Leaders of tomorrow? The youth and democratisation in Kenya (Mshai S. Mwangola); Women in Kenya's politics of transition and democratisation (Shadrack Wanjala Nasong'o and Theodora O. Ayot); Intellectuals and the democratisation process in Kenya (Maurice N. Amutabi); and The role of the police in Kenya's democratisation process (Edwin A. Gimode). The final part deals with Donors and the politics of structural adjustment. It consists of two essays: Governance and the politics of structural adjustment in Kenya (Godwin R. Murunga) and From demiurge to midwife: changing donor roles in Kenya's democratisation process (Stephen Brown). [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **245 Nasong'o, Shadrack Wanjala**

Political transition without transformation: the dialectic of liberalization without democratization in Kenya and Zambia / Shadrack Wanjala Nasong'o - In: *African Studies Review*: (2007), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 83-107 : tab.

The decade from 1990 to 2000 saw a total of seventy-eight top leadership elections involving forty-three of the forty-eight sub-Saharan African countries. Of these, only twenty-one elections led to power transition from an incumbent to an opposition political party in nineteen countries. Paradoxically, even where there was such transition, authoritarian tendencies persisted. This article focuses on the contradictory scenarios in the cases of Kenya and Zambia. The first multiparty elections in Zambia in 1991 saw the defeat of the incumbent regime of President Kaunda by the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) of Frederick Chiluba. In Kenya, the incumbent KANU regime of Daniel arap Moi won the first multiparty elections in 1992 and went on to win again in 1997. Eventually, KANU was defeated in 2002 by a coalition of opposition parties. Zambia's third multiparty elections of 2001 were a replica of the Kenyan ones of 1992 and 1997. The article argues that the limited number of transitions from an incumbent

regime to an opposition party and the persistence of authoritarianism are a function of political liberalization without democratization of political institutions and rules of the political game. The cases of Kenya and Zambia illustrate the paradox of transition without transformation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**246 Nyambedha, Erick Otieno**

Practices of relatedness and the re-invention of 'duol' as a network of care for orphans and widows in western Kenya / Erick Otieno Nyambedha and Jens Aagaard-Hansen - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 4, p. 517-534.

'Duol' is a term used in reference to traditional Luo life to signify unity and solidarity within a lineage under the authority of the elders. This authority was most prominent in the precolonial period, and continued up to independence. It declined steadily under the impact of modernity during the postindependence period. Consequently, the institution of 'duol' fell into disuse. The emergence of the HIV/AIDS pandemic has renewed the need for unity and solidarity in finding community-based solutions. The original principles of 'duol' are now manifested in a transformed version of 'duol' and similar collaborative community initiatives. This article suggests that efforts to assist communities adversely affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic should base their interventions in the various community-based collaborative initiatives. Traditional institutions, it is argued, may be re-invented in times of turmoil as new forms of relatedness through which human agency is focused to counter serious challenges to rural communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**247 Odwar, Hellen A.**

Ramogi dance and Luo cultural values / Hellen A. Odwar - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2005), vol. 5, p. 47-52.

This paper describes the Ramogi dance of the Luo of Kenya. Specifically, it examines the dance performance with a view to analyse the dance vocabulary so as to provide an interpretation of how the dance movements enact Luo cultural values. The paper is based on interviews with two Ramogi performers and the author's observation of the dance performance during festivals. Communitarity, gendered musical practices, male Luo social obligations of providing security, food and leadership are the main features enacted in the dance. The dance provides cultural identity to the Luo people and is a medium of educating youth about the people's cultural values. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**248 Ogutu, James N.**

The acquisition of textual cohesion in French as a foreign language by secondary school students in Kenya / James N. Ogutu - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2003), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 36-57 : fig., tab.

The acquisition of the skill of writing always takes place in a given language and in a precise context. Learning to write in one's mother tongue is very different from learning to write in a foreign language. The author brings to light the experiences of Kenyan secondary school students who are in their third year (200 hours) of learning French as a foreign language. The studied group already possesses good writing and oral skills in three languages: English, Kiswahili and the mother-tongue (vernacular). In a corpus of narrative texts collected among students of two secondary schools in Nairobi, the author analyses the use of markers of nominal cohesion (anaphors). With due attention to the context of learning he also considers the influence of other languages on this learning process and makes some pedagogical observations/recommendations on the basis of his findings. Bibliogr., online sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**249 Otieno, Alphonse**

Conjunction and disjunction : afforestation and conservationism in Central Nyanza District, Kenya, 1940-1957 / Alphonse Otieno - In: *Africa Today*: (2007/08), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 53-70.

Conservationism has generally been seen as the factor that motivated the implementation of environmental policies in colonial Africa. The claim has been that these policies were implemented to improve climatic conditions, protect water catchments, and stop desertification. This perspective has been used to explain why local people resisted such policies, yet generalizing the motivations behind the policies into conservationism sidelines local factors that contributed to the making of the policies. It also simplifies the process into imposition and resistance. This paper argues that in the Central Nyanza District, Kenya, matters of public health, wood fuel, and infrastructure contributed to afforestation projects implemented between 1940 and 1957. The paper captures the complexity of the policymaking process, including how negotiations among colonial officials and Africans over particular landscapes shaped the projects. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**250 Sifuna, Daniel N.**

The effect of in-service education and training (INSET) programmes in mathematics and science on classroom interaction : a case study of primary and secondary schools in

Kenya / Daniel N. Sifuna, James G. Kaime - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 104-126 : graf., tab.

The purpose of this study was to assess the effectiveness of the Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education (SMASSE) and the School-based Teacher Development (SbTD) programmes on classroom interaction in secondary and primary schools in Kenya. It was a case study which focused on four districts, and included holding interviews with 185 teachers, observing lessons and holding focus group discussions with pupils and students. It was established that, while teachers evaluated the two in-service education and training (INSET) programmes as having been effective in exposing them to a student-centred approach, this was not reflected in their classroom practices, which were largely teacher dominated. This is partly attributed to large classes, the use of English as a second language and pressure to cover the syllabuses in preparation of the national examinations. It is, however, recommended that the Ministry of Education mainstream INSET programmes in its policy for teacher development in the country. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**251 Wamagatta, Evanson N.**

Changes of government policies towards mission education in colonial Kenya and their effects on the missions : the case of the Gospel Missionary Society / Evanson N. Wamagatta - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2008), vol. 38, no. 1, p. 3-26.

Before the First World War, the provision and management of African education was almost entirely in the hands of the missionaries. After the war, the government enacted a series of laws that were designed to improve the quality of education. However, the new policies placed a heavy financial burden on the missions, which found it difficult to function without government grants. This paper analyses the effects of government education policies on the fluctuating fortunes of the Gospel Missionary Society (GMS). It shows that, although the GMS was not opposed to the grants, its small size and faith basis made it impossible to meet the government's conditions for receiving the grants. The government's pressure and the mission's inability to implement the policies eventually forced the GMS to withdraw from the mission field altogether, and that is why there are today no schools or churches associated with it in Kenya. The paper is based on secondary sources and primary materials obtained from the Kenya National Archives (KNA) and the GMS's and other missionary societies' archives. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**252 Yieke, Felicia A.**

Gender and topic management in discourse: the glass ceiling as a reality for women in corporate Kenya / Felicia A. Yieke - In: *Stichproben:* (2007), Jg. 7, Nr. 13, S. 31-47 : graf.

This paper describes the workplace situation in Kenya in relation to gender and discourse. Although there are many reasons why many women never make it beyond middle management level, the paper identifies discursive practices as obstacles and discriminative practices that women have to deal with in their upward mobility in the workplace, which has traditionally been a male dominated domain. Specifically, this paper explores topic organization as an important aspect of conversation management and control. This is looked at within the context of Management Committee meetings within the workplace, which few women actually have the privilege to attend and participate in due to their corporate positioning. The author therefore investigates how topics are selected and changed within institutional discourse in an asymmetrical fashion that is dependent on gender and/or status. This is discussed with 'real' data from fieldwork collected in the Management Committee meetings within three corporate firms visited in Kenya. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is used as an interpretative framework in looking at gender and the discursive practices whereas Conversation Analysis (CA) is also used as both theory and method of data analysis in looking at the turn taking processes involved. Amongst other things, it was found that men raised more topics, changed more topics, women supported men's topics and yet their own topics never went far. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

**253 Media**

*The media and the Rwanda genocide* / ed. by Allan Thompson ; with a statement by Kofi Annan. - London : Pluto Press ; Ottawa : International Development Research Centre ; Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2007. - XVI, 463 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 447-454. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 0-7453-2626-9 (Londen)

The papers in this volume were presented at a one-day symposium held at the School of Journalism and Communication at Carleton University Ottawa on 13 March 2004 entitled: The Media and the Rwanda Genocide. After an introductory section containing three essays by Allan Thompson, Roméo Dallaire and Gerald Caplan which set the scene, the first part, Hate media in Rwanda, explores the role of the local press in inciting the genocide with articles by Alison Des Forges, Jean-Pierre Chrétien, Marcel

Kabanda, Jean-Marie Vianney Higiro, Darryl Li, Mary Kimani, Charles Mironko and Thomas Kamilindi. Part Two, International media coverage of the genocide, examines the criticism that the international press tended to downplay the massacre and shows that this should be more nuanced. It contains articles recounting their personal experiences by Mark Doyle, Anne Chaon, Lindsey Hilsum, Steven Livingston, Linda Melvern, Emmanuel C. Alozie, Nick Hughes, Tom Giles, Edgar Roskis, Mike Dottridge, Richard Dowden, Alan J. Kuperman and Melissa Wall. Part Three, Journalism as genocide: the media trial, contains a transcript of the summary judgement of the guilty verdict delivered in the so-called 'Media Trial' before the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda on 3 December 2003. It also presents explorations of the media trial from four key vantage points: those of Simone Monasebian, Charity Kagwi-Ndungu, Jean-Marie Biju-Duval and Binaifer Nowrojee. Part Four, After the genocide and the way forward, discusses issues which emerged after the genocide. It is composed of articles by Frank Chalk, Philippe Dahinden, Mark Frohardt and Jonathan Temin, Lars Waldorf, Michael Dorland and Allan Thompson. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## TANZANIA

### **254 Bacuez, Pascal**

Djinns et sorcellerie dans la société swahili / Pascal Bacuez - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2007), t. 77, fasc. 1, p. 7-27 : tab.

Cet article est fondé sur des entretiens et des observations menés dans des villages de la région de Kilwa (Tanzanie). Il décrit quelques-unes des modalités de la relation avec l'invisible dans la société swahili. La possession par les djinns, dont sont traitées ici les grands types et leurs manifestations, est abordée en tenant compte des changements récents qui ont affecté la côte swahili. Sur cette côte, une alliance avec le monde invisible est établie lorsque les djinns (ces génies qui permettent de comprendre l'inexplicable: infortune, maladie, échec divers) se rendent chez les hommes. Deux modalités de la relation djinn - homme peuvent être relevées, le contexte permettant de savoir de quel type de djinn il s'agit. Dans le cas des 'shetani', qui obéissent à la loi divine, la communication est établie dans les termes d'une alliance contrainte. Le djinn se présente, l'homme est possédé. Dans celui des 'mizuka', le djinn peut devenir complice des menées destructrices des hommes qui les manipulent à des fins sorcières. Leur action est de l'ordre de la dévoration, du vampirisme. L'auteur constate une évolution dans la forme que prennent ces croyances, du fait de l'exode rural et d'une grande mobilité. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**255 Ballarin, Marie-Pierre**

How spirits travel along the western Indian Ocean rims : the example of the Sakalava 'tromba' from north-western Madagascar (nineteenth-twentieth centuries) / Marie-Pierre Ballarin - In: *Azania*: (2007), vol. 42, p. 53-67 : foto, geneal., krt.

Focusing on royal ancestor cults and spirit possession in northwestern Madagascar and their spread to the East African coast, this paper examines the relationship and related influences between different societies of the western Indian Ocean in the past. Zanzibar is a meeting place for spirits of various origins, as they follow the movements of humans. Within this landscape inhabited by multiple spirits, the 'masheitani ya kibuki' are spirits - deceased monarchs - from the Sakalava kingdom of Madagascar. How did these spirits come to Zanzibar? How can they be related to their original place in northwestern Madagascar during the past? And what is their significance today in modern Zanzibar? This paper first provides information on the Sakalava kingdoms, particularly the Boina. Further, it examines elements of royal symbolism and how these were integrated in the lives of the Sakalava people, and discusses how the associated spirits stemming from the symbolism of the Sakalava kingdoms spread to the Comoros, then to Zanzibar, where they are known as the 'masheitani ya kibuki'. Through a description of part of the ritual, and the identification of 'King's spirits', which are invoked during the performance, the paper analyses what remains today of the original cult and how it has been transformed by its travels and its incorporation into new communities and environments. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**256 Blystad, Astrid**

Seclusion, protection and avoidance: exploring the 'metida' complex among the Datoga of northern Tanzania / Astrid Blystad, Ole Bjørn Rekdal, Herman Malleyeck - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 3, p. 331-350.

This article deals with 'metida' avoidance practices as they emerge in daily and ritual practice among the agropastoral Datoga-speaking peoples of the Mbulu-Hanang districts of northern Tanzania. The elaboration of the avoidance practices varies starkly between and within Datoga segments, but these practices are commonly particularly elaborate in connection with death or death-like events, and with birth or birth-like events. In the study area women may spend years of their lives with severe restrictions on their conduct in terms of movement and socialization. The authors argue that in making sense of such avoidance phenomena the strong influence of Mary Douglas's 'dirt' and 'pollution' concepts has hindered an understanding of the fact that the 'metida' seclusion does not only isolate substances perceived to be dangerously contaminating, but in similar ways

secludes fertile and vulnerable elements in order to protect them. A Strathern-inspired transition to a focus on bodies as open and dynamic systems that mingle with other bodies in intimate flows or exchanges of bodily fluids may be fruitful in this context. The authors indicate, however, that incautious substitution of a 'pollution' concept with the concept of 'flows' may lead to challenges not entirely dissimilar to those that attended the employment of Douglas's concepts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**257 Caplan, Pat**

Between socialism & neo-liberalism : Mafia Island, Tanzania, 1965-2004 / Pat Caplan - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 114, p. 679-694.

This article considers local perceptions of changes which have taken place on Mafia Island, Coast Region, Tanzania, over the period 1965-2004, during which the State has moved from a policy of socialism to one of neoliberalism. It begins by examining the apparent paradox that, while Tanzania has won plaudits from multilateral agencies for its economic policies, many ordinary people on Mafia consider that their well-being has actually worsened. The paper examines people's perceptions of equality, inequality and poverty, with particular emphasis on the comparisons made between previous eras and the present, and between themselves and various others, as well as their views of their entitlements both as citizens and human beings. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**258 Dar**

*Dar es Salaam : histories from an emerging African metropolis* / ed. by James R. Brennan, Andrew Burton and Yusuf Lawi. - Dar es Salaam [etc.] : Mkuki na Nyota Publishers [etc.], cop. 2007. - VII, 279 p. : foto's, krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Met index, noten. ISBN 978-9987-44970-5

From modest beginnings in the 1860s Dar es Salaam has developed into an important African urban centre which exerts an enormous impact on the society of Tanzania. The origins of this book lie in the 2002 conference on 'Dar es Salaam in the Twentieth Century' organized by the British Institute in Eastern Africa and the Department of History, University of Dar es Salaam. The book commences with an introduction by James R. Brennan and Andrew Burton followed by their essay on The emerging metropolis: a history of Dar es Salaam, circa 1862-2000. Part One is entitled: Administering urbanization: regulation and its failures in colonial Dar es Salaam. It contains five essays: Fueling the city: Dar es Salaam and the evolution of colonial

forestry, 1892-1960 (Thaddeus Sunseri); Race, class and housing in Dar es Salaam: the colonial impact on land use structure, 1891-1961 (J.M. Lusugga Kironde); Between segregation and gentrification: Africans, Indians, and the struggle for housing in Dar es Salaam, 1920-1950 (James R. Brennan); 'Brothers by day': policing the urban public in colonial Dar es Salaam, 1919-1961 (Andrew Burton); and Unpretentious bars: municipal monopoly and independent drinking in colonial Dar es Salaam (Justin Willis). Part Two, Competing cultures in colonial and postcolonial Dar es Salaam, contains five essays: The Ngoma impulse: from club to nightclub in Dar es Salaam (Werner Graebner); Simba or Yanga?: football and urbanization in Dar es Salaam (Tadasu Tsuruta); In the 'Age of minis': women, work and masculinity downtown (Andrew M. Ivaska); 'I am a partial person': the urban experience of rural music (Stepehn Hill); and 'Here's a little something local': an early history of hip hop in Dar es Salaam 1984-1997 (Alex Perullo). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **259 Demombynes, Gabriel**

Growth, inequality and simulated poverty paths for Tanzania, 1992-2002 / Gabriel Demombynes and Johannes G. Hoogeveen - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 4, p. 596-628 : fig., tab.

This paper assesses the likely trajectory of poverty rates in Tanzania between 1992 and 2002. To this end, it uses unit-record household survey data from 1992 and 2001 and national accounts growth rates. The projection approach of G. Datt and T. Walker (2002) is applied and an extension presented, which is better suited to taking into account distributional changes observed between the two household surveys. The simulations suggest that following increases in poverty during the economic slowdown of the early 1990s, recent growth in Tanzania has brought a decline in poverty, particularly in urban areas. Growth in urban areas will only make a relatively small dent in poverty, and to achieve the 2015 Millennium Development Goal for poverty, Tanzania will need high and accelerated per capita rural growth rates. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **260 Indigenous**

*Indigenous agriculture in Tanzania and Zambia in the present environmental and socioeconomic milieu* / ed. by Shigeru Araki. - Kyoto : Center for African Area Studies, Kyoto University, 2007. - 135 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (African study monographs Supplementary issue, ISSN 0286-9667 ; no. 34) - Met bibliogr., samenvatting en noten.

This supplementary issue of African Study Monographs presents results from recent agroenvironmental studies on the sustainability of indigenous agriculture in the woodland areas of Zambia and Tanzania. Contributions: Preface and project overview, by Shigeru Araki; Comparative study of farming systems in southwestern Tanzania: agrarian adaptation in a sociohistorical perspective, by Mari Koizumi; Development of the plantain-based culture of the Nyakyusa of Southern Tanzania, by Satoshi Maruo; Characterization of volcanic ash soils in southeaster Tanzania: morphology, physicochemical properties, and classification, by Balthazar Michael Msanya, Hiroo Otsuka, Shigeru Araki and Nobuhide Fujitake; Effects of socioeconomic changes on cultivation systems under customary land tenure in Mbozi District, Southern Tanzania, by Juichi Itania; Ten years of population change and the 'chitemene' slash-and-burn system around the Mpika area, northern Zambia, by Shigeru Araki; Agricultural policy change and indigenous agriculture: experience and reevaluation of a shifting cultivation system in Northern Province, Zambia, by Yuko Sugiyama; Sorghum cultivation and soil fertility preservation under 'bujimi' slash-and-burn cultivation in northwestern Zambia, by Shuichi Oyama and Fumi Kondo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **261 Influence**

The influence of peers and other significant persons on sexuality and condom-use among young adults in northern Tanzania / Bernard Njau... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 33-40 : graf., tab.

Sexual behaviour change remains a primary goal of HIV prevention efforts globally. This paper reports on a study conducted in northern Tanzania in June and July 2004. 526 respondents aged 15-24 years were selected from in-school and out-of-school groups. Of the total, 41.5 percent were sexually active. The paper provides information on self-efficacy in sexual relationships; self-efficacy in the intention to use condoms and the influence of peers and other significant persons on the intention to use condoms. It appears that the age of sexual debut ranged from age 5-20 years for boys, and age 7-24 for girls. The mean age of sexual debut was 16 years old for males and 17 years old for females. As a generalization, the sexually experienced youths in the study population had experienced sex at a relatively early age and often had not used a condom at first sexual intercourse. Average age of sexual debut is important when developing HIV-prevention strategies. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**262 Jennings, Michael**

'Healing of bodies, salvation of souls' : missionary medicine in colonial Tanganyika, 1870s-1939 / Michael Jennings - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2008), vol. 38, no. 1, p. 27-56.

This paper re-examines missionary medicine in Tanganyika, considering its relationship with the colonial State, the impulses that led it to evolve in the way that it did, and the nature of the medical services it offered. The paper suggests that, contrary to traditional depictions, missionary medicine was not entirely curative in focus, small in scale, nor inappropriate to the health needs of the communities in which it was based. Rather, missionary medicine should be considered as a vital aspect of early colonial health services, serving those excluded by the colonial State. Missionary medicine before 1945 was fragmented, small-scale, lacking in resources and overstretched. Its services could not necessarily compete in quality with the best of the State hospitals. But it succeeded, within the local context, in providing a network of health services that stretched into the rural society, and ensured that, where there was a mission hospital, there was an option for the local people to make Western biomedicine a choice for healing. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**263 Law**

*Law and justice in Tanzania : quarter a century of the Court of Appeal* / ed. by Chris Maina Peter and Helen Kijo-Bisimba. - Dar es Salaam : Mkuki na Nyota Publishers, cop. 2007. - XX, 382 p. : foto's. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 317-321. - Met bijl., gloss., noten. ISBN 9987-44943-3

This volume celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Court of Appeal in Tanzania (established 1979), in the wake of the winding up of the East African Court of Appeal. It begins with a retrospective introduction by Chris Maina Peter and Helen Kijo-Bisimba. It contains sixteen essays: Striking a reasonable balance between the freedoms of the individual and the security of the State (Barnabas A. Samatta); The legal system should be more accessible and affordable to more Tanzanians (Benjamin William Mkapa); The courts of law should be impartial and fair institutions (Amani Abeid Karume); Need to promote community participation in improvement of legal services (Harith Bakari Mwapachu); Justice on appeal: a century plus of appeal courts and judges in Tanzania (James S. Read); Twenty five years of the Court of Appeal and the independence of the judiciary (Lameck M.S. Mfalila); The court structure and the need for the establishment of an Appellate Court above the Court of Appeal (Damian Z. Lubuva); Rules of the Court of Appeal in Tanzania (Colman Ngalo); Customary tenure in the Court of Appeal of

Tanzania (G. Mgongo Fimbo); The development of indigenous jurisprudence in Tanzania (Harold R. Nsekela); The Court of Appeal of Tanzania and the development of insolvency law in Tanzania: a historical perspective (Alex T. Nguluma); Comparative practical problems and solutions in applying a judicial code in the national system (William Binchy); Twenty five years of the Court of Appeal of Tanzania and the establishment of the East African Court of Justice (Augustino S.L. Ramadhani); The contribution of the Court of Appeal of Tanzania in the maintenance and safeguarding of the rule of law and human rights (Chris Maina Peter); The Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct (Nihal Jayawickrama); and Standardising the criteria for admission to practice law in East Africa (Angelo M. Mapunda). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**264 Loimeier, Roman**

Sit local, think global: the baraza in Zanzibar / Roman Loimeier - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2007), vol. 27, p. 16-38 : krt.

Although being a major feature of Zanzibar's everyday life, the 'baraza' (pl. 'mabaraza') has so far largely escaped attention of academic discussion. Public or semi-public places where people (usually men) of a house, of a neighbourhood or even a larger social configuration meet to sit and chat, to spend time, drink coffee and discuss politics, religion, football or other quotidian issues are certainly found in many societies. Yet, Zanzibar's 'baraza' are so omnipresent that it is hard to imagine the island without them. At the same time, 'baraza' life is not easy to grasp. Although there are set rules of 'baraza' etiquette, they are not a permanent "institution" but may disappear as quickly as they have come into existence. This contribution discusses some of the major features of 'baraza' life and the spatial organization of the 'baraza', in particular, and to establish thereby something like a 'baraza' "sociology". Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**265 Makombe, Iddi A.M.**

The impact of women's entrepreneurship development programmes on empowerment : findings from Tanzania / Iddi A.M. Makombe - In: *Africanus*: (2007), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 54-65.

This study examines the impact of the Women's Entrepreneurship Development (WED) Programme - implemented by the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) - on the empowerment of women in Tanzania. The WED Programme is a capacitybuilding and entrepreneurship development programme for women in food processing. The study was conducted in three urban areas, namely Dar es Salaam city, Arusha city and Morogoro

municipality. It used the following empowerment variables: contribution to household income; freedom to use own income; ownership of assets; involvement in business associations; participation in trade fairs; freedom of movement; awareness of injustice; and domestic division of labour. It appeared that the WED Programme did empower participating women micro entrepreneurs in most dimensions. Nevertheless, the findings show that women's freedom of movement and control over assets are areas where traditional ideologies are resistant to changes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**266 Minot, Nicholas**

Are poor, remote areas left behind in agricultural development : the case of Tanzania / Nicholas Minot - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 239-276 : graf., krt., tab.

The conventional wisdom in Africa is that economic reforms may have stimulated economic growth, but the benefits of this growth have been uneven, favouring urban households and farmers with good market access. This idea, although quite plausible, has rarely been tested empirically. The author develops a new approach to measuring trends in poverty and inequality and applies it to Tanzania in order to explore the relationship between rural poverty and market access. He finds that, between 1991/1992 and 2003, poverty fell the least in Dar es Salaam and the most in rural areas. Rural poverty is related to remoteness, but the relationship is surprisingly weak and it varies depending on the definition used. There is little evidence that remote rural areas are being "left behind", either in relative or in absolute terms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**267 Mwakalobo, Adam B.S.**

Implications of HIV/AIDS for rural livelihoods in Tanzania: the example of Rungwe district / Adam B.S. Mwakalobo - In: *African Studies Review*: (2007), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 51-73 : graf., krt., tab.

HIV/AIDS is disrupting household livelihood security in Tanzania's rural communities and contributing to rural impoverishment by claiming the lives of the most productive young adults who make up the bulk of the labour force in those areas. This article presents results of a case study based on a survey of 119 households conducted in three villages of Rungwe district in Tanzania. The results reveal that households with HIV/AIDS deaths spend less on food than those without AIDS deaths, and that households with HIV and

AIDS-related deaths are more likely to fall below the poverty line. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**268 Myhre, Knut Christian**

Family resemblances, practical interrelations and material extensions: understanding sexual prohibitions, production and consumption in Kilimanjaro / Knut Christian Myhre - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 3, p. 307-330.

Through the 'procreative paradigm', sexuality and its relationships to other social practices have recently regained importance in the study of sub-Saharan Africa. Despite its apparent novelty, the author argues that this paradigm invokes an anthropological approach that harks back to the discipline's beginnings. In an attempt at a fresh departure, he uses Ludwig Wittgenstein's later philosophy to investigate the meaning of sexual prohibitions among the Chagga-speaking people of Rombo District, Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania. Starting from local language usage, he describes the multiple 'language-games' of the vernacular notion of power, 'horu'. In this manner, he demonstrates how production, reproduction and consumption are conceptually, practically and materially intertwined through the 'family resemblances' of this local concept. 'Horu' is expended through productive practices; it is converted, transferred and exchanged between adults and children; and it is replenished through the consumption of specific 'powerful' foods. By means of different objects, the activities of work, sex and feeding enable 'horu' to flow between persons. The multiple vernacular usages of the notion of 'horu', and its practical and material concomitants, interrelate diverse spheres of social life in such a manner that they constitute an overlapping network that extends laterally. The sexual prohibitions in Rombo regulate and channel these flows and conversions, in order to ensure their beneficial effects for the parties concerned. The author argues, therefore, that the sexual prohibitions are not ex post facto interpretations or justifications that explain or control preceding experiences, but rather that they are constitutive of the local mode of life. An appreciation of lateral relationships between concepts, practices and objects enables an evasion of some of the problems that arise from the procreative paradigm. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**269 Roy, Cécile**

Qui forge et modèle le processus dans une périphérie du monde? : les acteurs de la mondialisation dans une ville en marge du système Monde / Cécile Roy - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 238, p. 235-255 : foto's, krt., tab.

Dar es Salaam (Tanzanie) illustre en apparence les caractéristiques d'une ville en marge des territoires "mondialisés". En fait, en tant que capitale économique du pays, la ville compose avec une multitude d'acteurs (acteurs du politique, économiques ou citoyens aux statuts socio-économiques très différenciés). Ces derniers appréhendent le processus de la mondialisation, qui n'est pas toujours subi, de façons différentes, le modèlent et fabriquent sur place de la mondialité, créatrice de nouveaux espaces et de nouveaux lieux. Cet article se propose d'étudier les dynamiques locales de la mondialisation dans une périphérie du monde. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **270 Selection**

Selection and reporting bias in household surveys of child labor : evidence from Tanzania / Yohanne N. Kidolezi... [et al.] - In: *African Development Review*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 368-378 : tab.

Studies of child labour in developing countries have largely relied on data collected through national household surveys. But government-sponsored household surveys are arguably prone to both sample selection bias and reporting bias. In this paper, the authors compare the demographic and labour market characteristics of children working in the street obtained from the 2000 Tanzanian Integrated Labour Force Survey, a government-sponsored household survey, with the results obtained in a 2004 survey of children who work in the street in the city of Mwanza in northern Tanzania. The study in Mwanza finds that 17.2 percent of working street children do not belong to households and further, that these children are significantly different from those who reside in formal households. Thus the comparisons help illumine the potential biases introduced when child labour studies rely on household samples; specifically, the authors show that children in the non-household based survey work longer hours, have lower educational attainment and suffer worse health outcomes than their counterparts in the government-sponsored household survey. This suggests that studies based on national household surveys may significantly underestimate both the extent and the consequences of child labour. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **271 Walsh, Martin T.**

Island subsistence: hunting, trapping and the translocation of wildlife in the western Indian Ocean / Martin T. Walsh - In: *Azania*: (2007), vol. 42, p. 83-113 : tab.

This paper reviews the cultural and biological evidence for people's interactions with the terrestrial fauna of island archipelagos that lie between East Africa and Madagascar, viz.

Zanzibar (Pemba and Unguja), the Mafia archipelago, and the Comoros. It argues that the significance of hunting, trapping and the translocation of wild animals has been underestimated in previous histories of this region. Following a survey of hunting and the exploitation of island wildlife, the paper explores different historical hypotheses about island settlement and wildlife use, and makes some general and comparative observations about the relationship between island biogeography and human impacts on their sometimes fragile environments. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## UGANDA

### **272 Doyle, Shane**

The Chewi-kubandwa debate: gender, hegemony and pre-colonial religion in Bunyoro, western Uganda / Shane Doyle - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 4, p. 559-581.

The Cwezi-kubandwa cult was the most prominent form of religious belief in the interlacustrine region of East Africa during the precolonial period. It has long been regarded as providing ideological support to monarchical regimes across the region. Recently, though, scholars have contrasted the hegemonic ambitions of the State with evidence that Cwezi-kubandwa also provided opponents of precolonial authority structures with both ideological and organizational resources. In particular historians of the cult have hypothesized that Cwezi-kubandwa offered women a refuge from patriarchal political and domestic institutions, and that Cwezi-kubandwa was dominated by women in terms of its leadership, membership and idioms. This article challenges the new orthodoxy by suggesting that both traditional religion's hegemonic and counter-hegemonic roles may have been over-estimated. A re-examination of the Nyoro sources indicates instead that Cwezi-kubandwa was far from homogeneous and dominant, that kubandwa was not obviously oppositional to other, supposedly male-dominated, religious beliefs, and that Cwezi-kubandwa brought female exploitation as well as empowerment. These findings require either a re-evaluation of the nature of Cwezi-kubandwa across the region, or recognition that the cult was much more geographically diverse than has hitherto been believed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### **273 Eaton, Dave**

The business of peace: raiding and peace work along the Kenya-Uganda border (part I) / Dave Eaton - In: *African Affairs*: (2008), vol. 107, no. 426, p. 89-110.

Peacebuilding NGOs are frequently at work along the Kenya-Uganda border. But in this desolate region, results have been extremely sparse. This article contends that this is due to the inadequacies of contemporary understandings of cattle raiding. Most NGOs and many academics ascribe cattle raids to a familiar array of factors such as resource scarcity, small arms proliferation, and generational conflict. While each issue is obviously of some relevance, such explanations are too cumbersome to really enhance our knowledge of cattle raiding. This article proposes a new approach to the problem by utilizing popular conceptions of ethnicity and criminal responsibility for raids. Given that most major raids originally stem from seemingly insignificant thefts, the process of retaliation is seen as crucial to understanding why violence escalates in certain situations and defuses in others. The failure of NGOs engaged in peace work to address this important issue in a meaningful way is the reason they have failed to achieve much success along the Kenya-Uganda border. This is in turn responsible for the widespread cynicism and corruption that has crept into their work, and is the subject of the second part of this article (in: *African Affairs*, vol. 107, no. 427, p. 243-259). Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**274 Jones, Ben**

The Teso insurgency remembered: churches, burials and property / Ben Jones - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 4, p. 500-516.

From 1986 to 1993 the Teso region of eastern Uganda experienced a violent insurgency. The insurgency was remembered as a time of brutality, when norms of respect and reciprocity were broken down. Younger men targeted and killed older men, and life retreated inwards. In the years since the insurgency a number of institutional developments have reflected on this experience. A growing number of Pentecostal churches have been established in the region, while charismatic forms of worship have been introduced in Anglican and Catholic churches. Burial societies have been set up and in the local courts the presentation of cases has undergone a change of emphasis. In all these different institutions there has been an attempt to draw a line under the violence of the recent past. A growing emphasis on notions of propriety and respectability - whether in church, in court, or at a burial - was a common theme in the life of Teso villages. In emphasizing new forms of sociality and obligation, churches and burial societies promoted a sense of fortunes restored; a belief that the past could be divorced from the present. At the same time, however, the attempt to draw a line under the past made the insurgency, or rather the memory of the insurgency, a powerful catalyst for change. The article examines the continuing influence the insurgency has

over processes of social and political change in Teso. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**275 Kapindu, Redson Edward**

Poverty reduction strategies and the rights to health and housing : the Malawian and Ugandan experiences / Redson Edward Kapindu - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 493-523.

From a human rights perspective, the poverty reduction strategies of Malawi and Uganda, as laid out in the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2002) and the Uganda Poverty Eradication Action Plan (1997), are seriously lacking as they fail to address the rights to health and housing sufficiently. They even fall short of recognizing health and housing as human rights. The two countries' poverty reduction strategies address the issue of poverty reduction as merely programmatic rather than as a human rights issue. They are largely directed by the dictates and overarching economic policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The result is that, notwithstanding some levels of popular participation in their drafting, particularly evident in the case of Uganda, the two countries in question cannot assume full ownership of their strategies. This undermines the basic ethos behind the principle of national sovereignty and the right to self-determination. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**276 Kasaija, Phillip Apuuli**

Taking stock of the first arrest warrants of the International Criminal Court / Phillip Apuuli Kasaija - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 43-62.

For the last twenty years the Government of Uganda and the rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) have battled each other in Northern Uganda. In 2004, President Yoweri Museveni referred the situation in Northern Uganda to the nascent International Criminal Court (ICC). In October 2005, the ICC Prosecutor unsealed the warrants of arrest for the top five leaders of the LRA. This paper assesses the first indictments issued by the ICC. It argues that whereas the indicted LRA leaders have not been arrested yet, the warrants have put pressure on the LRA to talk peace with the government. Moreover, the warrants have brought the ICC and traditional justice into focus. While the ICC is insisting that the indicted LRA leaders must be arrested and punished, the view in Northern Uganda is that they should be dealt with under the traditional justice mechanisms of the Acholi. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**277 Ntoubandi, Faustin Z.**

The Congo/Uganda case : a comment on the main legal issues / Faustin Z. Ntoubandi - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 162-190.

The judgment handed down by the International Court of Justice on 19 December 2005 in the Case concerning Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo: Democratic Republic of the Congo v Uganda addresses a number of international law issues. These include the legality of the use of force under the Charter of the United Nations, the issue of belligerent occupation and its corresponding international human rights and humanitarian obligations as contained in a multitude of international law instruments, the issue of the illegal exploitation of natural resources by an occupying power, that of diplomatic protection under the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, and finally, the legal consequences that flow from the violation of international obligations by a particular State. The article reviews the substance of the petition filed by the DRC, the factual and legal bases of the DRC's claims and of Uganda's counterclaims, the legal findings of the ICJ, as well as its reasoning and final decisions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**278 Ssewanyana, Sarah**

Infant mortality in Uganda : determinants, trends and the millennium development goals / Sarah Ssewanyana and Stephen D. Younger - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 34-61 : graf., tab.

The authors examine infant mortality in Uganda. They use three rounds of the Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys to construct a national time series for infant mortality over the period 1974-1999. They also use these survey data to model the determinants of infant mortality and, on the basis of those results, to examine the likelihood that Uganda will meet the millennium development goal (MDG) of halving infant mortality by 2015. Key results of the paper include: household assets and infant mortality are negatively correlated, but the correlation is small, so even if Uganda's rapid economic growth were to continue for another decade, the impact on infant mortality rate (IMR) will be small up to 2015; after controlling for individual, household and community determinants, there is no discernible time trend (up or down) in infant mortality in Uganda; observed improvements in mothers' primary school graduation rates will have a significant impact on IMRs; plausibly attainable improvements in mothers' secondary graduation rates will have a lesser impact, largely because the improvements in graduation rates are not so great as at the primary level; improvements in vaccinations for childhood diseases and in general health care services can also cause significant

reductions in IMRs; nevertheless, even under optimistic assumptions about improvements in health care and education, Uganda will not achieve the MDG for infant mortality. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**279 Westaway, Elizabeth**

Feckless and reckless or forbearing and resourceful? : looking behind the stereotypes of HIV and AIDS in 'fishing communities' / Elizabeth Westaway, Janet Seeley, and Edward Allison - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 425, p. 663-679.

Over the last decade evidence has emerged suggesting that in many countries fisherfolk, as an occupational group, are at greater risk to HIV and AIDS than the general adult population. This high vulnerability has been explained in terms of the lifestyles associated with fishing and related occupations, such as fish processing and trading. Fishermen have been portrayed as risk takers, their attitudes and behaviour shaped by the physical and economic risks of the fishing lifestyle. Women in fishing communities, often engaged in fish processing and trading and providing food and lodging in fishing settlements, are portrayed as being in subordinate social and economic positions and prey to sexual exploitation by cash-rich fishermen. There is a danger in such lifestyle summaries that fisherfolk are characterized as feckless risk takers with a reckless attitude to the chance of contracting HIV. In this article the authors look at the lives of some men, women, and children living in a lake-side community in Uganda severely affected by HIV and AIDS to illustrate how existing portrayals of fisherfolk, and fishing communities, need to avoid stereotypes in order to better inform appropriate health sector and livelihood support measures. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**GENERAL**

**280 Keck, Alexander**

The impact of economic partnership agreements in countries of the Southern African Development Community / Alexander Keck and Roberta Piermartini - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 85-130 : graf., tab.

In the context of economic partnership agreements (EPAs) currently under negotiation between the European Union (EU) and African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, trade is meant to be progressively liberalized in a reciprocal way as of 2008. EPAs are also intended to foster existing regional integration efforts among the ACP countries.

This paper presents a computable general equilibrium model simulation of the impact of EPAs for countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Different liberalization scenarios are compared. The paper finds that EPAs with the EU are welfare-enhancing for SADC overall, in particular if reductions in unemployment are considered. Results are robust to variations in key model parameters. For most countries, further gains arise from intra-SADC liberalization. The possibility of the EU entering a free trade agreement with other countries, such as Mercosur, reduces estimated gains, but they still remain largely positive. Similarly, estimated gains need to be revised downwards if agriculture liberalization is not as far-reaching as a reduction of import barriers for manufactures. At the sectoral level, the largest expansion in SADC economies takes place in the animal agriculture and processed food sectors, while manufacturing becomes comparatively less attractive following EU-SADC liberalization. Results also show the need for the Southern African Customs Union tariff pooling formula to be adjusted to reflect new import patterns as tariffs are removed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**281 Lafargue, François**

La rivalité entre la Chine et l'Inde en Afrique australe / François Lafargue - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 222, p. 167-179 : tab.

La Chine et l'Inde sont devenues depuis le début du 20e siècle des acteurs économiques de premier plan en Afrique, intéressés par les gisements de matières premières et d'hydrocarbures et soucieux de nouer avec l'Afrique un fructueux partenariat politique, leur assurant ainsi une plus forte influence au sein de la communauté internationale. En dépit des discours d'apaisement et de l'amélioration de leurs relations bilatérales, Pékin et New Delhi se livrent sur le continent noir à une lutte d'influence acharnée. La rivalité sino-indienne est la plus marquée en Afrique australe qui offre les perspectives économiques les plus prometteuses. L'Afrique du Sud, l'Angola, le Mozambique, la Zambie et le Zimbabwe figurent parmi les partenaires privilégiés de la Chine et de l'Inde en Afrique. Ces cinq pays représentent 34,4 pour cent des échanges sino-africains et 38 pour cent des échanges entre l'Inde et l'Afrique. L'Afrique du Sud constitue le premier marché de consommateurs du continent noir, un débouché pour les industriels asiatiques; l'Angola détient des réserves en hydrocarbures significatives; le Mozambique est un point de passage stratégique du commerce régional; enfin, le Zimbabwe et la Zambie possèdent un sous-sol recelant de précieuses matières premières minières. La rivalité sino-indienne ne favorise guère l'évolution démocratique et le développement économique de la région. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 10-11) et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**282 Mnjama, N.M.**

A review of ESARBICA resolutions 1969-2005 / N.M. Mnjama - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 23-32 : tab.

This article provides a summary of the major issues addressed during General Conferences of the Eastern and Southern African Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives (ESARBICA) held between 1969 and 2005. It discusses some of the major resolutions passed during the General Conferences, showing the progress that has been made in implementing them within ESARBICA member States. Areas discussed include the development of archival services, access to archival collections, the placement of archival institutions and the status of national archivists, technological developments, the preservation and conservation of archival collections, the training of archivists and records managers, archival legislation, the restitution of migrated archives, the management of audiovisual materials, archives and records management in the private sector, and the collection of oral sources. The article concludes by suggesting that, as a professional association, ESARBICA has been a major instrument in the development of archives and records management programmes and services in the region. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**283 Research**

*Research partnerships build the service field in Africa : special issue on civic service in the Southern African Development Community* / Leila Patel, Rodreck Mupedziswa (joint eds.). - Harare [etc.] : School of Social Work, 2007. - 100 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (Journal of social development in Africa, ISSN 1012-1080 ; 2007, March) (The social work practitioner-researcher, ISSN 1011-2324 ; 2007, March) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvatting.

The Global Service Institute at the Center for Social Development at Washington University, St Louis, initiated a programme to study civic service across national contexts in order to identify common patterns and differences between countries. This special issue of 'The Social Work Practitioner-Researcher' and the 'Journal of Social Development in Africa' reports on the 'Five-Country Cross-National Study on Civic Service and Volunteering in Southern Africa'. The introductory article by Leila Patel provides an overview of the study. She argues that service and volunteering are both formally and informally organized, and are an emerging phenomenon in the SADC region, where the social development approach is becoming a distinguishing feature of service. Particular services themes and the ways in which different actors in the region are cooperating to address the human development challenges are discussed in five

subsequent articles focussing on Botswana (Morena J. Rankopo, Kwaku Osei-Hwedie and Tirelo Modie Moroka), Malawi (Catherine M. Moleni and Brenda M. Gallagher), South Africa (Helene Perold, Leila Patel, René Carapinha and Salah E. Mohamed), Zambia (Theresa Wilson) and Zimbabwe (Edwin Kaseke and Jotham Dhemba). [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **284 Special**

*Special issue: histories of healing* / ed.: Lyn Schumaker, Diana Jeater and Tracy Luedke. - Abingdon : Carfax Publishing, 2007. - p. [707]-887. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of Southern African studies, ISSN 0305-7070 ; vol. 33 (2007), no. 4 (December)) - Met noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue of the Journal of Southern African Studies is based on a conference on the history of African healing. Following the Introduction by Lyn Schumaker, Diana Jeater and Tracy Luedke, the first two papers focus on the history of interaction between African healing and Christianity: Tracy Luedke examines prophet healing in Mozambique and Markku Hokkanen looks at the negotiations between African Presbyterian church leaders and Scottish missionaries about the acceptability of the practices and medicines of African healers in Malawi. Rebecca Marsland discusses the categories of 'traditional' and 'modern' medicine in Tanzania. Cristiana Bastos describes Indo-Portuguese physicians working in colonial Africa. Chris Low takes on the question of massage as therapy among Khoisan people in southern Africa. Julie Livingston examines sickness in mid-20th-century Botswana. Deryck Murray looks at the court trial of an African doctor in early 19th-century Jamaica. Joanne Thobeka Wreford addresses the question of whether white practitioners of African healing practices in South Africa are appropriating them from local people. Isak Niehaus examines AIDS stigma in the South African lowveld. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA**

#### **MALAWI**

#### **285 Chinsinga, Blessings**

District assemblies in a fix: the perils of self-seeking tendencies in decentralisation policy reforms in Malawi / Blessings Chinsinga - In: *Africa Development*: (2007), vol. 32, no. 1, p. 89-111.

This article appraises the prospects of the District Assembly system inaugurated in Malawi under the auspices of decentralization policy reforms introduced to institutionalize local governance structures and processes that are responsive, democratic, and capable of improving the livelihoods of the poor. While there seems to be reasonable consensus about the desirability of a decentralized planning framework as a vehicle for sustainable governance, development and poverty reduction, most stakeholders are nevertheless primarily motivated by the desire to advance, safeguard and gratify self-interests. Therefore, the major thrust of the argument of the paper is that unless these self-seeking tendencies are effectively tamed, the trinity of good governance, development and poverty reduction in the evolving structures and processes of local government will remain an unattainable ideal. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**286 Englund, Harri**

Pentecostalism beyond belief: trust and democracy in a Malawian township / Harri Englund - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 4, p. 477-499.

The concept of belief, when applied in its strong sense, assumes an inner state that sets believers apart from non-believers. This article suggests that a concept of trust is more appropriate for the study of the religious orientation among Pentecostal Christians in Chinsapo, an impoverished township in Malawi's capital city. Trust is a critical issue because even fellow members of Pentecostal congregations can turn out to have been sent by the Devil. Pastors also have to exercise considerable forbearance in order to encourage spiritual growth among backsliders. The boundaries of Pentecostal congregations are often permeable, with little emphasis on doctrinal differences. Pentecostal Christians also have frequent contact with kin, neighbours, customers and co-workers who do not share their religious orientation. Rather than being a matter of calculating risks, trust emerges in relation to the existential dangers of misfortune, hunger and disease that affect the lives of all township dwellers. Everyday contexts of township life are as important as proselytizing in generating trust between Pentecostals and those who are yet to experience the second birth in the Holy Spirit. In contrast to views that lament Africans' particularized trust relations as an obstacle to democracy, this article suggests that generalized trust can emerge from a particular religious orientation. The article draws attention to the actual sources of civility and trust in contemporary Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**287 Green, Erik**

Modern agricultural history in Malawi: perspectives on policy-choice explanations / Erik Green - In: *African Studies Review*: (2007), vol. 50, no. 3, p. 115-133 : graf., tab.

Development research is often associated with issues of policy. Researchers aim to increase our contextual and theoretical knowledge to enhance the creation of "good" development policies. One way of doing this is to identify and learn from harmful policies of the past. The objective of this article is to examine such policy-choice explanations by looking at the dominant understandings of the modern history of agriculture in Malawi. These perspectives share the view that the high level of rural poverty is, to a great extent, an outcome of the agricultural policies implemented by the colonial and postcolonial governments. Of crucial importance are the mechanisms whereby the State actively tried to transfer resources from the smallholder sector to the State or to the estate sector. This had a negative impact on the production capacity of the smallholder sector. This article notes that the focus on policies alone is not a sufficient approach to understand the dynamics and limitations of the smallholder sector. The article also points to some methodological weaknesses with policy-choice explanations that are relevant for development research in general. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**288 Kapindu, Redson Edward**

Poverty reduction strategies and the rights to health and housing : the Malawian and Ugandan experiences / Redson Edward Kapindu - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 493-523.

From a human rights perspective, the poverty reduction strategies of Malawi and Uganda, as laid out in the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2002) and the Uganda Poverty Eradication Action Plan (1997), are seriously lacking as they fail to address the rights to health and housing sufficiently. They even fall short of recognizing health and housing as human rights. The two countries' poverty reduction strategies address the issue of poverty reduction as merely programmatic rather than as a human rights issue. They are largely directed by the dictates and overarching economic policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The result is that, notwithstanding some levels of popular participation in their drafting, particularly evident in the case of Uganda, the two countries in question cannot assume full ownership of their strategies. This undermines the basic ethos behind the principle of national sovereignty and the right to self-determination. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

**289 Arndt, Channing**

Trade policy reform and the missing revenue / Channing Arndt and Finn Tarp - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 131-160 : tab.

In many African countries, large discrepancies exist between revenues implied by published tariff rates multiplied by estimated import volumes and actual receipts. The authors develop a stylized trade model where average and marginal tariff rates diverge and incorporate insights from this model into a computable general equilibrium model of an African economy (Mozambique) to study the implications of trade policy reform. Model simulations indicate that lowering tariff rates and reducing duty-free importation in a manner that maintains official revenue benefit nearly everyone. The main exception is those who benefited from duty-free imports in the base. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**290 Foreign**

*Foreign aid, governance and institutional development in Mozambique* / ed. by Nicholas Awortwi and Adriano Nuvunga. - Maastricht : Shaker, cop. 2007. - VI, 158 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 978-90-423-0341-6

Is aid and development cooperation effective in Mozambique? The 7 papers in this collective volume address this question. Contributions: Introduction, by Nicholas Awortwi; North-South institutional collaboration: lessons from a Dutch-Mozambican higher education project, by Nicholas Awortwi; Aid dependence and governance in Mozambique, by Adriano Nuvunga; Impact of foreign aid on local governance: a study of Chibuto and Dondo Municipalities, by Adriano Nuvunga; Politics of private aid for democratisation in Mozambique, by José Laimone Adalima; Impact of one-stop shops on public administration: a study of Inhambane and Zambézia Provinces, by Eduardo Chiziane and Vicente Manjate; Community policing in Mozambique: lessons and challenges, by Fernando Dava, Viriato Tamele, Fernando Tsucana and Lisboa Machavane; Land rights in Mozambique: public recognition of customary law and its impact, by Sérgio Baleira. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**291 Morier-Genoud, Eric**

A prospect of secularization? : Muslims and political power in Mozambique today / Eric Morier-Genoud - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2007), vol. 27, p. 240-275 : krt., tab.

This article looks at Islam and politics in Mozambique. Islam has experienced an exemplary turnabout in the country since the late 1980s. It has been transformed from a marginalized, and at times oppressed, religion into a socially and publicly important faith. What have been the consequences of this transformation? How did Muslims make use of their progress? And what was the reaction of those in political power? Did Muslims integrate into the elite in power, and can a reconfiguration of the national hegemonic bloc be identified? The article demonstrates that while Muslims were integrated in various political institutions after 1994, the party in power evicted all militant religious men from its party and from political positions after the year 2000. It only retained secular Muslims in its ranks. The article evaluates the impact of this change and concludes with the hypothesis of a consequent secularization of politics. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**292 Tornimbeni, Corrado**

'Isto foi sempre assim' : the politics of land and human mobility in Chimanimani, Central Mozambique / Corrado Tornimbeni - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 485-500.

Based on recent fieldwork inside the Trans-Frontier Conservation Area (TFCA) of Chimanimani in Sussundenga District, Mozambique, this article tries to make sense of apparently contradictory dynamics in two rural communities of the northern Mozambican side of the TFCA. On the one hand, African traditional authorities are favouring immigration in the territories under their influence, while, on the other, the same authorities are agreeing with their communities to adopt controls on people's identity and movements of the kind reminiscent of colonial passes or Frelimo's 'guias de marcha'. The article interprets this contradiction by placing current social processes in a historical perspective and by examining the impact of recent government reforms, particularly decentralization, a new land law and new approaches to natural resource management. The article argues that in the context of the opportunities and challenges introduced by these policies, particularly traditional authorities' responsibilities for tax collection and notions of territorially bounded rural community, Chimanimani traditional authorities are making use of old and new instruments - community borders and 'guias' - to preserve particular individual and group interests. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZAMBIA

**293 Indigenous**

*Indigenous agriculture in Tanzania and Zambia in the present environmental and socioeconomic milieu* / ed. by Shigeru Araki. - Kyoto : Center for African Area Studies, Kyoto University, 2007. - 135 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (African study monographs Supplementary issue, ISSN 0286-9667 ; no. 34) - Met bibliogr., samenvatting en noten.

This supplementary issue of African Study Monographs presents results from recent agroenvironmental studies on the sustainability of indigenous agriculture in the woodland areas of Zambia and Tanzania. Contributions: Preface and project overview, by Shigeru Araki; Comparative study of farming systems in southwestern Tanzania: agrarian adaptation in a sociohistorical perspective, by Mari Koizumi; Development of the plantain-based culture of the Nyakyusa of Southern Tanzania, by Satoshi Maruo; Characterization of volcanic ash soils in southeaster Tanzania: morphology, physicochemical properties, and classification, by Balthazar Michael Msanya, Hiroo Otsuka, Shigeru Araki and Nobuhide Fujitake; Effects of socioeconomic changes on cultivation systems under customary land tenure in Mbozi District, Southern Tanzania, by Juichi Itania; Ten years of population change and the 'chitemene' slash-and-burn system around the Mpika area, northern Zambia, by Shigeru Araki; Agricultural policy change and indigenous agriculture: experience and reevaluation of a shifting cultivation system in Northern Province, Zambia, by Yuko Sugiyama; Sorghum cultivation and soil fertility preservation under 'bujimi' slash-and-burn cultivation in northwestern Zambia, by Shuichi Oyama and Fumi Kondo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**294 Larmer, Miles**

Of cabbages and King Cobra: populist politics and Zambia's 2006 election / Miles Larmer and Alastair Fraser - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 425, p. 611-637 : graf., tab.

Zambia's 2006 election was won by incumbent President Levy Mwanawasa and his Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD). However, it is argued here that the most important outcome of the campaign was the successful articulation of a new populist politics by Michael Sata's Patriotic Front (PF), which won a significant majority in urban areas. Sata's attacks on foreign investors (particularly from China) for their abuse of the workforce and their supposedly corrupt relationship with the MMD resonated with urban Zambians, already angered by the negative impact of economic liberalization. PF's campaign injected popular social demands into what had become a moribund political

debate. The MMD government is now adopting PF policies in an attempt to restore its own urban support base. The article describes the campaign and its outcomes, contrasting the political discourse of the MMD and PF and analysing the differences in voting behaviour between rural and urban Zambians. It argues that recent relief of 92 percent of Zambia's international debt, along with the renewed profitability of the copper mining industry, have created conditions for the re-emergence of a nationalist-developmental political framework. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**295 Nasong'o, Shadrack Wanjala**

Political transition without transformation: the dialectic of liberalization without democratization in Kenya and Zambia / Shadrack Wanjala Nasong'o - In: *African Studies Review*: (2007), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 83-107 : tab.

The decade from 1990 to 2000 saw a total of seventy-eight top leadership elections involving forty-three of the forty-eight sub-Saharan African countries. Of these, only twenty-one elections led to power transition from an incumbent to an opposition political party in nineteen countries. Paradoxically, even where there was such transition, authoritarian tendencies persisted. This article focuses on the contradictory scenarios in the cases of Kenya and Zambia. The first multiparty elections in Zambia in 1991 saw the defeat of the incumbent regime of President Kaunda by the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) of Frederick Chiluba. In Kenya, the incumbent KANU regime of Daniel arap Moi won the first multiparty elections in 1992 and went on to win again in 1997. Eventually, KANU was defeated in 2002 by a coalition of opposition parties. Zambia's third multiparty elections of 2001 were a replica of the Kenyan ones of 1992 and 1997. The article argues that the limited number of transitions from an incumbent regime to an opposition party and the persistence of authoritarianism are a function of political liberalization without democratization of political institutions and rules of the political game. The cases of Kenya and Zambia illustrate the paradox of transition without transformation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**296 Simatele, Danny Mulala**

Motivation and marginalization in African urban agriculture : the case of Lusaka, Zambia / Danny Mulala Simatele, Tony Binns - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 1-21 : krt., tab.

Urban agriculture in Africa has been identified as an important income generation and survival strategy among poor and not so poor households. However, official attitudes to urban agriculture vary considerably between and within different African countries. Field-

based research undertaken in 2004-2006 in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, reveals that urban agriculture makes a significant contribution to the food basket of many urban households in the city. Despite this contribution, urban agriculture in Lusaka has remained a peripheral issue in urban development strategies and planning policy. Interviews with urban farmers and professionals from various government departments and non-governmental organizations indicate that urban agriculture suffers from a number of factors such as a shortage of land and unsupportive official policy. This paper illuminates the patterns, processes and decisionmaking strategies associated with the production of foodstuffs for sale and/or household consumption. The extent to which urban agriculture is being supported or marginalized in Lusaka is examined in the context of evolving strategies for achieving sustainable urban development, poverty alleviation and food security. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **297 Tonga-speaking**

*The Tonga-speaking peoples of Zambia and Zimbabwe : essays in honor of Elizabeth Colson* / ed. by Chet Lancaster, Kenneth P. Vickery. - Lanham, MD : University Press of America, cop. 2007. - VI, 392 p. : krt., fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-7618-3629-2 pbk

This collection of fourteen essays is a tribute to the sixty years of scholarship which Elizabeth Colson has devoted to the Tonga people in both Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Zimbabwe Tonga-speaking people are the third largest linguistic group and in Zambia they are the largest of five linguistic groupings. Their early history is confused and uncertain but in fairly recent times their homeland in both countries has been the Upper River Gwembe of the Central Zambezi Valley. In their contributions such scholars as Kenneth P. Vickery, Tim Matthews, Chet Lancaster, Daniel and Carolyn O'Brien, Mac R. Dixon-Fyle, Jotham Momba, Bonnie Keller, Pamela Reynolds, Gisela Geisler, Lisa Cliggett, Bennett Siamwiza, Susan Langley, Rhonda M. Gillett-Netting and Thayer Scudder discuss such topics as the precolonial history of the Tonga, the spirits of the land, the Lwiindi festival, economic change among the Plateau Tonga (1890-1940), the African National Congress's struggle in the southern province of Northern Rhodesia, political participation in Zambia, contemporary Tonga urban diviners, adolescents, gender relations, social relations of the elderly, famine and hunger in the Gwembe Valley, Zambia, c. 1850-1958, the lingering effects of the Kariba Dam Project in Zimbabwe, the physical effects of resettlement and the history of development and decline in the Zambian Gwembe Valley between 1901 and 2002. The book ends with a review of Tonga research by Elizabeth Colson. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZIMBABWE

**298 Barnes, Teresa**

'History has to play its role' : constructions of race and reconciliation in secondary school historiography in Zimbabwe, 1980-2002 / Teresa Barnes - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 633-651.

This article examines changes in Zimbabwean secondary school history syllabi and textbooks, specifically their treatment of the issue of race; and relates these developments to larger social forces at work after 1980. A nationalist, Africa-centred and Marxist-inspired history syllabus was introduced in 1991; it was revised in 2000 and replaced in 2002 by one that was narrower, less comparative and with less emphasis on the development of critical reading and interpretive skills. In each instance, history was made to 'play its role'. Drawing on evidence from the syllabi, authors, teachers and schools, this article argues that although the first nationalist syllabi and textbooks were distinct improvements over their Rhodesian-era predecessors, they presented polarizing messages along racial lines to a burgeoning school population. In conjunction with the passive 'live and let live' style of racial reconciliation in wider society, these educational circumstances contributed to a social avoidance of large-scale racial targeting, while racial identity and citizenship simultaneously came to be seen through the lens of political expediency. Although State-sponsored violence and propaganda certainly spread in the period under review, the article also suggests a possible counter trend: that the promulgation of 'patriotic history' in Zimbabwe might find itself tempered to some extent by the country's educational structures, traditions and conditions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**299 Chennells, Anthony**

"Where to touch them?" : representing the Ndebele in Rhodesian fiction / Anthony Chennells - In: *Historia*: (2007), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 69-97.

This paper examines representations of the Ndebele in Rhodesian fiction from the second half of the 19th century up to the 1970s. For nearly 50 years before the British South Africa Company's invasion of Mashonaland (present-day Zimbabwe), the Ndebele served different and even contradictory functions in the British imagination. Early missionaries and travellers represented them as superior to other people in the far interior. Only when they were seen as standing between Britain and Mashonaland, did more hostile representations prevail and then they were reported as simple savages. The most influential fictional representation of an idealized Ndebele were the Kukuana of

H.R. Haggard's 'King Solomon's mines' (1885), who while being savages, showed a capacity for nobility from which whites could learn. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

**300 Chikoko, Vitallis**

The school cluster system as an innovation : perceptions of Zimbabwean teachers and school heads / Vitallis Chikoko - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 42-57.

School clusters, that is, the grouping of schools within the same geographical location, for economic, pedagogic, administrative and political purposes (M. Bray, 1987), have arisen as one possible solution to developing countries' battles to achieve both quantitative and qualitative advances in their education systems within the framework of financial austerity. However, there remain questions regarding how those tasked to implement this innovation perceive it. The present paper reports on a study of perceptions of school heads and teachers in a cluster of five primary schools in Zimbabwe regarding the role of the cluster as an instrument for their capacity building, as envisaged in the Better Schools Programme in Zimbabwe (BSPZ), launched in 1993. The study focused on three of the BSPZ objectives, namely to develop school heads' competences in school management, to establish an organizational structure to sustain continuous staff development, and to extend the role of School Development Committees from that of just providing physical infrastructure to full partners in the school system. Through a multi-site case study using a questionnaire and interviews with teachers and school heads, the findings suggest that both macro and micro problems prevented the cluster from achieving its capacity building goals. Key threats included the nature of the cluster model adopted, the centralization tendency of the education system, the dual ownership of schools (Ministry of Education and Ministry of Local Government), resistance to change and the underutilization of resources. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**301 Counihan, Clare**

Reading the figure of woman in African literature : psychoanalysis, difference, and desire / Clare Counihan - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 161-180.

This article examines two interconnected discourses of racial identity in colonial and postcolonial writing to challenge the narratives of difference as they now exist in postcolonial theory. In 'Black skin, white masks' (1967), Frantz Fanon translates psychoanalysis from a discourse of sexual difference into a discourse of racial difference

while explaining the colonial condition. Homi Bhabha subsequently adopts this specific Fanon to create his own psychoanalytic narrative, centred around desire. Rewriting sexual into racial difference, however, introduces a ghost into postcolonial theory: the figure of woman. Marking the site at which translation becomes visible and haunting, she reveals both what is at stake in the act of translation and what is being occluded - the disposition of desire. Rereading Chinua Achebe's 'Things fall apart' and Tsitsi Dangarembga's 'Nervous conditions', the essay argues that attending to the figure of woman enables revised understandings of African literature and postcolonial subjectivity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**302 Facchini, Manuele**

The 'evil genius': Sir Hugh Beadle and the Rhodesian Crisis, 1965-1972 / Manuele Facchini - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 673-689.

This article assesses the role of the Rhodesian Chief Justice, Sir Hugh Beadle (1905-1977), in the Rhodesian crisis. From 1965 to 1968, as the legal adviser and personal friend of Governor Sir Humphrey Gibbs, Beadle participated in official attempts to settle the dispute. Politically opposed to the Rhodesian Front (RF) when the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) was announced, Beadle moved into Government House to help the governor. After he granted legal recognition to the rebel regime in 1968, however, the chief justice became abhorrent to the British public and was expelled from Government House. When he became embroiled in a confrontation with the British government for refusing to return official documents, the Labour government even considered removing him from the Privy Council. Contrary to Harold Wilson's well-known and generally accepted opinion that Beadle was a 'furtive supporter of UDI', the present author suggests another plausible explanation for the chief justice's ambiguous behaviour. A mediator between London and Salisbury in the first stages of the UDI crisis, Beadle was a moderate who genuinely tried to broker a settlement until he became convinced that Wilson and Smith had neither the will nor the power to settle the dispute. Sharing the values of many of Rhodesia's long-term settlers, he also came to accept UDI when he realised that Britain would not allow the white elite to preserve their racial privileges. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**303 Kamete, Amin Y.**

When livelihoods take a battering... : mapping the 'New Gold Rush' in Zimbabwe's Angwa-Pote Basin / Amin Y. Kamete - In: *Transformation*: (2007), no. 65, p. 36-67 : fig., krt., tab.

This paper analyses the gold panning saga in Zimbabwe's mineral-rich Mashonaland West Province. It focuses on the Angwa-Pote Basin in the wake of the deteriorating economy and the land redistribution programme. Of particular interest are the ramifications of massive job losses in mining, commercial farming and urban areas on alluvial gold panning, which in many instances is the only resort for scores of embattled households. It is argued that traditional methods of checking the negative outcomes of gold panning have been rendered impotent. The discussion examines this fast evolving gold rush by positioning it within the wider national and local contexts. The contributing factors to the rise and persistence of this phenomenon are explained at length. Finally, the conclusion is made that if deeper insights into the new gold rush are to be gained more research is necessary. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**304 Musila, Grace**

Embodying experience and agency in Yvonne Vera's 'Without a name' and 'Butterfly burning' / Grace Musila - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 49-63.

This paper reflects on how the corporeality of women's bodies frames their experiences, options, and choices. Through a reading of Yvonne Vera's 'Without a name' and 'Butterfly burning', the paper suggests that Vera explores interactions between discursive practices and the embodied experience of these discourses for women living on the extreme margins of society (Zimbabwe). This reading suggests that these women's lived experiences as played out by, and on their bodies, are central in shaping the choices they make and their exercise of agency. Further, these women's responses, while appealing to seemingly extravagant and melodramatic tropes, in the contexts of their circumstances articulate a radical reconceptualization of agency and resistance. Most remarkably, Vera's women force us to rethink ideas about nature/sex/body as rigid and immutable, and therefore an unviable site of intervention in gender struggles. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**305 Muzondidya, James**

'Echoing silences': ethnicity in post-colonial Zimbabwe, 1980-2007 / James Muzondidya and Sabelo Ndlovu-Gatsheni - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 275-297.

In spite of its rare entry into both official and public discourses about contemporary Zimbabwe, ethnicity, alongside race, has continued to shape and influence the economic, social, and political life of Zimbabwe since the achievement of independence

in 1980. Zezuru, Manyika, Karanga and Ndebele ethno-regional identities have become the main basis through which power has been contested. This article argues that whilst Zimbabwe has since the days of the Gukurahundi war (1982-1986) not experienced serious ethnic-based conflicts, there is serious ethnic polarization in the country and ethnicity remains one of the challenges to the survival of both the State and the country. This ethnic polarization is to be explained mainly in terms of the failure of the State to develop an effective response to the political economy of ethnicity inherited from the colonial past. The government has largely remained reluctant to engage ethnicity as an issue in politics and the economy, The nationalist government's State-building project, especially its coercive mobilization of the early 1980s, paid little attention to the ethnic configuration of the inherited State, or the structures and institutions which enacted and reproduced ethnicity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**306 Samuelson, Meg**

Yvonne Vera's Bulawayo: modernity, (im)mobility, music, and memory / Meg Samuelson - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 22-35.

This article explores the production and performance of urban modern subjectivity in Vera's Bulawayo, as represented in her two final novels, 'Butterfly burning' and 'The stone virgins'. The modern subject emerges from these fictions as an inherently restless one: railing against colonial containment and articulating its desire for an elsewhere, it finds expression in Vera's privileged tropes of music and trains; both traveling tropes, music and trains in these texts are rendered as figures through which movement across rural/urban and national boundaries is articulated. Honing in on these tropes, as well as those of the photograph and the street corner, Vera cracks upon the ambivalences infusing urban modernity in both colonial and postcolonial Zimbabwe. Grappling with, and seeking not to subdue, the dissonance introduced by such ambivalence, the novels expose the fraudulent promises of colonial and national modernities, highlighting, in particular, their gendered logics. Vera's final novel writes towards a utopian modernity yet to be realized. If modernity has been conceptualized and lived as a flight from the past, that towards which Vera writes draws upon memory to counter the homogenizing drive of the modern colonial or nation-State. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**307 Shutt, Allison K.**

'The natives are getting out of hand' : legislating manners, insolence and contemptuous behaviour in Southern Rhodesia, c. 1910-1963 / Allison K. Shutt - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 653-672.

In Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), as elsewhere in colonial Africa, insolent Africans disrupted the image of natural and just domination that settlers and their government projected. Indeed, Native Commissioners (NCs) argued that they needed judicial power to prosecute insolent Africans, who, if left unpunished, would undermine State and settler authority. The Southern Rhodesia Native Regulations, 1910 (Native Regulations) and the Native Affairs Act, 1927 (NAA) provided NCs with enhanced judicial power precisely because the poor manners of insolent Africans threatened the prestige of government officials. Despite the wide range of acts that constituted 'insolence', such cases reveal a formulaic quality to the evidence base: insolent Africans were men who shouted, threw notes to the ground, made a scene outside government offices, and expressed their anger. In sharp contrast to unruly, provocative and ill-mannered Africans, NCs were routinely portrayed in court records as sober, self-contained and reasonable. Despite this image of the sober law-giver, however, NCs remained committed to the use of coercion in their dealings with Africans. This article also explores how African government workers used the insolence clause of the Native Affairs Act to broadcast their power and protect their honour in their communities. A final section of the article charts middle class critiques of 'insolence' as uniquely African. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **308 Sustainable**

Sustainable income-generating projects for HIV-affected households in Zimbabwe: evidence from two high-density suburbs / Munyaradzi J. Mutenje... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 9-15 : graf., tab.

An estimated 25 percent of the adults in urban areas of Zimbabwe are living as HIV-positive. In HIV-affected households the need for income increases with the demand for medicines, food and funeral costs. One way to mitigate this effect of the epidemic is by expanding microenterprises that can enhance the livelihoods of urban households affected by HIV. To identify viable income-generating projects for such households, five possible projects facilitated by two HIV/AIDS support organizations were selected for assessment. These were: selling second-hand clothing, poultry keeping and nutritional/herbal gardens, freezit making, mobile kitchens, and payphone setups. A case study of 200 households benefiting from one of these projects was done in two high-density suburbs in the town of Bindura, northern Zimbabwe. Information was collected from each household four times per year, over four years (2001-2004). Information on the income generated from the microenterprises was collected monthly during the period. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse household demographic data; income

data was analysed using cost-benefit analysis and analysis of variance. The results show that all five income-generating projects were viable for these households, although some were not feasible for the most vulnerable HIV-affected households. Making more efficient use of microenterprises can be a valuable part of mainstreaming HIV-affected people and households in urban areas, and so allow people living with HIV to have longer and more meaningful lives. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **309 Tonga-speaking**

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This collection of fourteen essays is a tribute to the sixty years of scholarship which Elizabeth Colson has devoted to the Tonga people in both Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Zimbabwe Tonga-speaking people are the third largest linguistic group and in Zambia they are the largest of five linguistic groupings. Their early history is confused and uncertain but in fairly recent times their homeland in both countries has been the Upper River Gwembe of the Central Zambezi Valley. In their contributions such scholars as Kenneth P. Vickery, Tim Matthews, Chet Lancaster, Daniel and Carolyn O'Brien, Mac R. Dixon-Fyle, Jotham Momba, Bonnie Keller, Pamela Reynolds, Gisela Geisler, Lisa Cliggett, Bennett Siamwiza, Susan Langley, Rhonda M. Gillett-Netting and Thayer Scudder discuss such topics as the precolonial history of the Tonga, the spirits of the land, the Lwiindi festival, economic change among the Plateau Tonga (1890-1940), the African National Congress's struggle in the southern province of Northern Rhodesia, political participation in Zambia, contemporary Tonga urban diviners, adolescents, gender relations, social relations of the elderly, famine and hunger in the Gwembe Valley, Zambia, c. 1850-1958, the lingering effects of the Kariba Dam Project in Zimbabwe, the physical effects of resettlement and the history of development and decline in the Zambian Gwembe Valley between 1901 and 2002. The book ends with a review of Tonga research by Elizabeth Colson. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **310 White, Luise**

'Whoever saw a country with four armies?' : the Battle of Bulawayo revisited / Luise White - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 619-631.

Between November 1980 and February 1981, fissures in the new State of Zimbabwe became obvious to all. The lines between guerrilla, former guerrilla, soldier and civilian

had blurred, and each group became heavily armed. In February 1981 there was a mutiny in the newly constructed Zimbabwe National Army that many thought could lead to wholesale civil war. The mutiny was put down in what is called the Battle of Bulawayo. In that battle mutinous troops were defeated by soldiers from the 1st Rhodesian African Rifles, renamed but not reconstituted as the 11-Battalion. These soldiers went into battle against former ZIPRA (Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army) and a few former ZANLA cadres wearing the shoulder flashes and berets of their old Rhodesian uniforms. This article uses the Battle of Bulawayo, and the deployment of uniforms therein, to assess the power and legitimacy of Zimbabwe in its early years. If the new State could not monopolize the use of force, how could it claim to rule legitimately? The article argues that it was not the weakness of the new State that allowed its former enemies to do battle in its defence. Instead, the new State was able to animate relationships within the army that authorized the successful use of force. At the same time, soldiers of the new State were able to articulate their new citizenship with old loyalties - through actions and dress - to quell the mutiny. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**311 Zeleza, Paul**

Colonial fictions: memory and history in Yvonne Vera's imagination / Paul Zeleza - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2007), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 9-21.

This essay is a commemoration and celebration of the work of the late Yvonne Vera, one of Africa's most cosmopolitan and gifted writers. It argues that history was central to Vera: it animated her imagination, framed her stories, her characters, and her literary vision. History looms large in the African intellectual and literary imagination as a source of anxiety, anger, and affirmation for a people whose humanity was once derided and even denied by Europe. Vera's literary oeuvre enables us to examine the close but complicated connections between history and literature. The essay examines Vera's poetic histories, that is, the way her five novels engage and reconstruct Zimbabwe's history. Particular attention is focused on two novels, 'Nehanda' and 'Butterfly burning', that interrogate the colonial encounter long before the outbreak of the war of national liberation that constitutes the backdrop of her other three novels, 'Without a name', 'Under the tongue', and 'The stone virgins'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## **SOUTHERN AFRICA**

### **GENERAL**

#### **312 Devereux, Stephen**

Social pensions in Southern Africa in the twentieth century / Stephen Devereux - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 539-560 : graf., tab.

The social pension was introduced in South Africa in 1928, but eligibility was extended to African South Africans in 1944 and to African Namibians only in 1973. Botswana introduced its own social pension scheme in 1996, and Lesotho followed as recently as 2004. Initially conceived as a welfarist programme to provide social assistance to 'poor whites', South Africa's social pension was later exploited for a complex combination of political objectives, including the control of African urbanization and maintenance of rural labour reserves (Bantustans) in South Africa, and 'winning hearts and minds' during South Africa's occupation of Namibia. Since the accession to power of the ANC and SWAPO governments in the early 1990s, equity concerns and antipoverty objectives have dominated. Racially discriminatory payment levels were declared unconstitutional and have been eradicated in both countries. While concerns have been raised about the fiscal sustainability of the social pension, its future as a social welfare programme in southern Africa and elsewhere depends mainly on political commitment from governments and taxpayers. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **313 Guenther, Mathias**

"Poor Baines has his troubles" : Thomas Baines and James Chapman afoot in the Kalahari, 1861 : deconstructing an imperialist narrative / Mathias Guenther - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2007), vol. 55, p. 85-107 : ill., foto's, krt.

Like so many of their contemporaries, Thomas Baines and James Chapman were lionized in 19th-century travel and popular literature as explorers par excellence, exemplary in their courage, resourcefulness and vision. Casting a deconstructionist - though never deconstructional - eye on the published writings of these two explorers, specifically their much touted 1860-1863 expedition from Walvis Bay to the Victoria Falls, reveals a considerable gap between fact and fiction, between what evidently actually happened and what is reported by the popular press to have happened. Based on the published accounts of the expedition provided by Baines as well as Chapman (in 1864 and 1868, respectively), the present author describes the travellers' countless problems and failures, notably in the Ghanzi Kalahari region, rather than their countable

accomplishments. The case at hand reveals the tropes of colonial travel writing and its imperialist designs and vision. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract, edited]

**314 Indigenous**

*Indigenous knowledge systems and intellectual property in the twenty-first century : perspectives from Southern Africa* / ed. by Isaac N. Mazonde & Pradip Thomas. - Dakar [etc.] : Codesria [etc.], 2007. - VII, 129 p. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 2-86978-194-6

The West exploits Africa by expropriating indigenous knowledge systems and patenting them in the West. This imbalance informed the reason for the workshop held from 22 to 28 November 2003 at the University of Botswana and supported by the London-based international NGO, the World Association for Christian Communication (WACC). This collective volume, containing nine papers from this workshop, discusses a number of issues on the contested nature of intellectual property rights (IPR) and indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) in the context of southern Africa. The issues addressed include the protection of folklore, IKS in a digital era, the valuation and safeguard of heritage sites, the need for appropriate IKS legislation, community-based control of natural resources, and the role played by traditional music in the maintenance of community. The focus is on Southern Africa and developing countries in general, with special attention for Botswana and South Africa. Contributors: John Kiggundu, Mogomme Alpheus Masoga, Isaac N. Mazonde, Kgomotso H. Moahi, Siamisang Morolong, Mogege Mosimege, Otsile Ntsoane, Francis B. Nyamnjoh, Wapula Nelly Raditloaneng, Alinah K. Segobye, and Pradip Thomas. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**BOTSWANA**

**315 Adekanmbi, Arinola Rebecca**

Availability and use of collection development policies in Colleges of Education Libraries, Botswana / Arinola Rebecca Adekanmbi - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 45-52 : tab.

Collection development policies are necessary working tools in the development of library collections as they help in the development of a balanced stock. This paper examines the availability and use of such policies in the Colleges of Education Libraries in Botswana. With the senior librarians in the six colleges forming the target group, nine major questions were posed to them on collection development policies. It was noted

that not all the libraries had policies. Also, a majority of those who had did not involve their users in the formulation of the policies, and the policies did not incorporate some of the essentials of a collection development policy. It was revealed that those who had policies did not use them in their collection development practices. The study concludes that college librarians need to equip themselves in the area of collection development. They also need to be made aware of the importance of the use of policies to develop college collections. Library schools also have a major role to play in equipping librarians with skills in formulating collection development policies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**316 Chebanne, Anderson M.**

The Vision (2016) and the voice(s) : prospects for indigenous languages in Botswana / Anderson M. Chebanne - In: *Humanities Review Journal*: (2005), vol. 5, p. 14-27 : tab.

Botswana's Vision 2016 (1997), 'Towards prosperity for all', is at best an idealistic package that can make the nation have sweet dreams of its future, and a vision of positive developments in language teaching in schools. It utilizes such good statements as 'an educated and informed Nation' and 'respect for linguistic and cultural diversity', but in the current education blueprint - the 1994 Revised National Policy on Education (RNPE) - it is clear that the pace in implementing linguistic and cultural policies to make Vision 2016 realistic in education has met with policy vacillation, hesitance and procrastination. This situation of confused adumbration has already caused some disquiet among minority language groups, whose voices interest UNESCO and local NGOs. This paper examines Vision 2016 and interprets it within the provisions of other policies such as the National Development Plan (NDP) 9 (2003), the Cultural Policy of 2002, and UNESCO ideals in the hope that the discussion will answer the question of whether there are prospects for the teaching of Botswana languages in schools by 2016. Bibliogr., online sum. [Journal abstract]

**317 Elections**

*Elections and democracy in Botswana* / guest ed. David Sebudubudu ; articles by David Sebudubudu... [et al.]. - Johannesburg : EISA, 2006. - 244 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Journal of African elections, ISSN 1609-4700 ; vol. 5, no. 2 (2006)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvatting.

Since its first elections, in 1965, Botswana has maintained a multiparty framework, making it the longest-running democracy in Africa. However, the organizations and structures which are expected to work as checks and balances in a democracy have

remained weak thus far in relation to the executive. This calls for regular assessment of the quality of Botswana's democracy. The papers in this special issue attempt such an assessment. Contributions: Editorial, by David Sebudubudu; From pre-colony to post-colony: continuities and discontinuities in political power relations and governance in Botswana, by Monageng Mogalakwe; Democracy and Botswana's electoral system, by Mpho G. Molomo; Beyond the State: Botswana's democracy and the global perspective, by Patrick Molutsi; Elections and parliamentary oversight in Botswana, by Onkemetse B. Tshosa; The role and status of the Independent Electoral Commission, by Mogopodi H. Lekorwe; Civic participation and voting patterns in Botswana, by Adam Mfundisi; Youth and politics in Botswana, by Tidimane Ntsabane and Chris Ntau; A failure to unite means a failure to win: the leadership challenge for Botswana's opposition, by Kaelo Molefhe and Lewis Dzimbiri; Opposition politics and the challenges of fragmentation in Botswana, by Onalenna Doo Selolwane and Victor Shale; Enhancing intra-party democracy: the case of the Botswana Democratic Party, by Zein Kebonang and Wankie Rodrick Wankie; Gender and elections in Botswana, by Zitha Mokomane; Election observation and monitoring in Botswana, by David Sebudubudu; Building social capital and political thrust: consolidating democracy in Botswana, by Mpho G. Molomo; Trends in State-civil society relations in Botswana, by Monageng Mogalakwe and David Sebudubudu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 318 Writing

*Writing Bessie Head in Botswana : an anthology of remembrance and criticism* / ed. Mary S. Lederer, Seatholo M. Tumedl. - Gaborone : Pentagon Publishers, 2007. - XIV, 185 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 978-99912-4341-2

Bessie Head was born in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, in 1937 but moved to Botswana in 1964. She lived there in Serowe until her death in 1986. This book is a tribute to her packed with reminiscences and observations about her life there and about her writing from Serowe. An Introduction by Mary S. Lederer and Seatholo M. Tumedl is followed by "The Gift" by Tefo Atholang, Promise M. Chuma, Polelo Garebamono, Thato Masala, Lyncan Moagi, Grace Modise, C. Motaosane, Kealeboga Naphtaly, K. Pelowetse and Dudu Segobai, being the student authors' explanation of the painting on the book's cover. The book's first part, Memoirs, consists of more personal writings and reflections about Bessie Head from those who knew her: Barolong Seboni, Leloba Molema (Young), Scobienorhol Lekhutile, Seodi Khama (conversations with Cassim Kikia, Bontsi Kelebileng Lobelo and Bosele Sianana), Ruth Forchhammer, Patrick van Rensburg and

Tom Holzinger. The second part of the book, *Criticism in Botswana*, contains fifteen short contributions, critical analyses from Botswana academics and academics residing in Botswana: Bessie's Head (a necessary rhyme for some reason), a poem by Barolong Seboni; Bessie Head and the dynamics of social relations in Serowe: a historical perspective by Maitseo Bolaane; A historian's view of Bessie Head's 'A bewitched crossroad' by Neil Parsons; Life and prophecy in the African Independent Churches: some background to Bessie Head's 'The collector of treasures' by Obed Kealotswe; Identity and race in Bessie Head's 'Maru' by Mompoloki Bagwasi; The representation of women in Bessie Head's 'When rain clouds gather' by Nono Kgafela; Living under the power of the fathers: Bessie Head's and Lília Momplé's women by Seatholo M. Tumedi; Reinterpreting the past and rearranging the present: Bessie Head's 'A question of power' and Paule Marshall's 'Praisesong for the widow' by Mary S. Lederer; Unravelling the life-force: male-female relationships in Bessie Head's short stories by F.K. Omoregie; Poetics of madness: representation of psychic disturbance in Bessie Head's 'A question of power' by Tiro Sebina; Character, role, madness, God, biography, narrative: dismantling and reassembling Bessie Head's 'A question of power' by David Kerr; Bessie Head and the dialectics of belonging by Felix Mnthali; and Bessie Head (1937-1986), a poem by Albert G.T.K. Malikongwa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## LESOTHO

### **319 Leduka, Resetselemang Clement**

The two facets of Lesotho's urban land law and implications for planning / Resetselemang Clement Leduka, Setšabi Setšabi - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 23-41.

Drawing on lessons from Maseru, Lesotho, this paper advances a critical analysis of the link between urban law, judicial decisions and urban development. The paper suggests that Lesotho's urban land law, the Land Act of 1979 (LA 1979) has two facets. The first facet is that LA 1979 is exclusionary because in terms of access to urban housing land, it discriminates between individuals on the basis of their socioeconomic wealth and access to those who wield State power. The second facet is that LA 1979 is ostensibly empowering, as it has permitted urban residents who have acquired urban housing land through informal delivery processes to challenge State attempts to appropriate their land without compensation. The paper notes that the first facet has remained significantly unchanged since the enactment of LA 1979 in June 1980, while the second facet only emerged in 1993, when constitutional rule was reinstated after nearly 23 years of autocratic regimes. The paper concludes that the reinstatement of constitutional rule in

1993 has permitted the courts to reinterpret the rules-of-the-game in ways that have privileged the rights of ordinary urban residents over those of the State. In the process, the judiciary has established solid foundations for transparent, accountable, and participatory urban planning and governance, a culture that the planning profession in Lesotho is yet to internalize. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

## NAMIBIA

### 320 Fisch, Maria

The Tawana's military campaign into Kavango / Maria Fisch - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2007), vol. 55, p. 109-131 : foto's, krt.

In 1893 the Gciriku chief, Nyangana, obtained the aid of a Tawana force to destroy his enemy, the Shambyu prince, Kanyetu, who resided on the Kwito island of Malyo (Namibia). The Tawana expected an easy victory and a chance to expand their wealth, but since the island was a natural fortress, Kanyetu and his people delivered pertinacious resistance. The attackers suffered heavy losses - the climax of the conflict is called the 'Lishora tragedy' or 'Lishora massacre' - and won little in loot. Subsequently, the embittered Tawana turned against Nyangana, luring him and his warriors into a trap based on a witchcraft ceremony which resulted in the death of most of the Gciriku's able-bodied men. They took Nyangana, along with more than one thousand women and children, into captivity at Lake Ngami. After one year, an English administrator arranged for their release, but the Gciriku were forced to pay heavy tribute to the Tawana until 1910. Based on a 1966 tape recording and interviews held in 1977-1979, this paper describes these events. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

### 321 Fumanti, Mattia

Burying E.S.: educated elites, subjectivity and distinction in Rundu, Namibia / Mattia Fumanti - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 469-483.

Members of the elite of Rundu (Namibia) take pride in their history of distinction. They weave a subjective narrative, representing themselves as an educated intelligentsia who were once the vanguard of the country's liberation struggle. From apartheid to postapartheid times, their history reflects their recognized, though not uncontested, accomplishment in education, church leadership, political activism and sport. Because such elite self-representation is an assertion of moral and political commitments shared with the people, it is also problematic, open to challenge and has to be cultivated

deliberately in a time of radical change. This article illuminates the elite history of distinction and self-representation through the biography of E.S., the acting rector of the Rundy College of Education, and a popular hero and exemplary figure of distinction, from his early career in education and sport to his death. An eye-witness account of his funeral on 9 February 2001 shows the public and intergenerational dialogue around his life. E.S.'s life is seen to be understood as moved by the elite's moral passions, the 'sentimento' in Paretian terms, and to express the elite's political consciousness. The article locates the elite subjective narrative within the historical and structural context of Rundu. By bringing together V. Pareto's ideas and A. Gramsci's theory of intellectuals, the analysis raises broad issues of elite subjectivity and distinction in postapartheid Namibia. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**322 Vogt, Andreas**

A tiny piece of Cape Town : a glimpse at Walvis Bay in the year 1900 from Judge Clemens Gutsche's photo album / Andreas Vogt - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2007), vol. 55, p. 5-36 : foto's.

Following a brief exposé on the origin of Walvis Bay (South West Africa, now Namibia) in the 18th century and its subsequent development, this paper presents 36 pictures and 10 postcards of Walvis Bay from the photo album of Judge Clemens Gutsche, who was the Supreme Judge of the High Court in Windhoek between 1920 and 1930. As a member of the Cape Garrison Artillery, he had visited Walvis Bay briefly in 1900 in the rank of sub-lieutenant. Gutsche's pictures and postcards date from this period and are reproduced and annotated in the paper. Bibliogr., ref., sum. in English and German. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**SOUTH AFRICA**

**323 Abrahams, Diane**

Military base conversion in South Africa : opportunities for local economic development / Diane Abrahams - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 43-60 : krt., tab.

Cutbacks in defence budgets have highlighted the importance of issues around the conversion of former military bases. The international experience shows that the process of closing military bases and converting them to alternative uses can open up possibilities for local economic development (LED). This article examines debates and experience of the reuse of military bases made redundant in South Africa's postapartheid period. Implications for LED are discussed in two case studies, namely the

Zwartkop Air Force Base and the Bourke's Luck Military Base. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**324 Agüero, Jorge**

Poverty and inequality in the first decade of South Africa's democracy : what can be learnt from panel data from KwaZulu-Natal? / Jorge Agüero, Michael R. Carter and Julian May - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 5, p. 782-812 : graf., tab.

Despite striking indicators depicting high per capita Gross Domestic Product together with poor social indicators, changes in the incidence and severity of money-metric poverty in South Africa since 1993 have been a source of debate. Household surveys suggest that poverty appears to have persisted during the 1990s, with perhaps some improvement since 2000. Inequality remains high, and is probably widening, but there has been delivery in terms of social services such as water and electricity. Panel data that track the circumstances of the same people contribute towards a deeper understanding of the complex story of poverty and inequality in South Africa. Data from the KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS) collected between 1993 and 2004 show increasing poverty and inequality in the mid-1990s, with a partial reversal of some of these trends in the post-1998 period. The improved well-being of at least some next-generation households is a hopeful sign in these data. In addition, government transfers do seem to have contributed towards dampening the impact of market-generated inequality, reducing the spread of the expenditure distribution and lifting up the very lowest part of the distribution. In particular, the introduction of the Child Support Grant has dramatically increased the number of recipients of grants. This is reflected in the KIDS data, which show that the amount of transfers per-household has doubled. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**325 Ajam, Tania**

Fiscal renaissance in a democratic South Africa / Tania Ajam and Janine Aron - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 5, p. 745-781 : graf., tab.

South Africa has overcome adverse initial conditions to achieve a remarkable fiscal transformation since the 1994 democratic elections. Constitutionally based, durable and credible fiscal reforms have contained spending and rendered policy at all levels of government more transparent and accountable, and more predictable through multi-year budgeting. Extensive tax reform and more efficient tax collection have expanded revenue, permitting lower tax rates for both individuals and companies, and personal tax

relief. Fiscal consolidation almost eliminated the budget deficit by 2005, and with improved debt management, has created a lower and more sustainable debt burden. While highly centralized revenue-raising powers and greater decentralization of expenditure to subnational governments created a vertical fiscal imbalance, a strict no-bail-out approach helped control provincial spending. The fiscal-monetary policy mix has stabilized the macroeconomy and reduced uncertainty, reflected internationally in narrowed sovereign risk spreads and improved debt ratings. However, microservice delivery in social expenditure has been disappointing, and a long-term decline in infrastructure investment and capital stock is only belatedly receiving attention. The challenge is to increase social and infrastructure expenditure at a sustainable rate and to improve the quality of service delivery, to avoid undermining the gains in macroeconomic stability. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**326 Aron, Janine**

Review of monetary policy in South Africa since 1994 / Janine Aron and John Muellbauer - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 5, p. 705-744 : graf., tab.

This paper reviews the design and performance of monetary policy in South Africa since 1994. Quantitative indexes of transparency reveal a strong rise in the transparency and accountability of monetary policy between 1994 and 2004. Inflation and interest rate expectations data and forward interest rate data are used to demonstrate the increased credibility and reasonable predictability of monetary policy since adopting inflation targeting in 2000. The South African Reserve Bank's view on monetary policy transmission channels is discussed, and its recent forecasting performance is evaluated. The paper finds that monetary policy decisions taken in response to external and domestic shocks under inflation targeting have significantly improved relative to the preceding framework, though data quality has been a constraint. Further, inflation targeting has not disadvantaged potential investment in terms of the level of tax-adjusted real interest rates, while inflation has been in the target range since 2003. Finally, the important role for complementary policies to support monetary policy is motivated. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**327 Barnett, Clive**

The reach of citizenship: locating the politics of industrial air pollution in Durban and beyond / Clive Barnett, Dianne Scott - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 4, p. 289-309.

This paper develops a relational understanding of the geographies of citizenship action, using the example of environmental activism in Durban, South Africa, as an empirical reference point. It argues that citizenship involves an interactive dynamic shaped by different actors' capacities to project authority and influence over distance by enacting different modalities of spatial reach. Postapartheid environmental politics illustrates how the relationship between the subjects of environmental rights and agents of obligation is both de-territorialized and re-territorialized by the activities of environmental activists. The paper examines the politics of attributing responsibility for urban industrial pollution in Durban and identifies two modalities of spatial reach through which environmental rights have been given weight. It concludes by emphasizing that forms of transnational activism, while indicative in some respects of emergent styles of cosmopolitan citizenship, remain oriented by the goals of realizing national citizenship rights. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**328 Bates, Annwen E.**

Wearing the T-shirt: an exploration of the ideological underpinnings of visual representations of the African body with HIV or AIDS / Annwen E. Bates - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 67-78 : foto's.

This article takes a hermeneutic approach to exploring a selection of visual representations of the African body in relation to the issue of HIV and AIDS in Africa. In particular, it argues that the trope of 'deficiency' ('lack'), wherein Africa is constructed as dirty, degenerate, decaying and dying, continues in visual representations aimed at a northern or UK audience. In contrast, examples of public health material aimed at a South African audience present a postcolonial counterdiscourse where the African body is empowered rather than deficient. These two assumptions and their accompanying visuals parallel two differing narratives about HIV and AIDS in Africa. The article explores the ideological underpinnings of those narratives, discussing certain attitudes about Africa and the African body that have come into currency in relation to colonialism; examining the relationship between morality and the mortality of the African body; analysing selected images aimed at a potential donor - UK audience - with reference to the ideologies proposed in the previous sections; and engaging with the proposed counterdiscourse and its visual representations, as evident in a selection of South African public health material. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**329 Bendeman, Hanneli**

Alternative dispute resolution in the workplace : the South African experience / Hanneli Bendeman - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 137-161 : fig., tab.

Alternative dispute resolution (ADR), for instance conciliation and arbitration, is often regarded as a better option than the more conventional mechanisms for the settlement of labour disputes, because of the lower cost and greater speed involved. Because it normally requires the consent, and thus the commitment, of the parties involved, it has the potential of presenting a more successful and sustainable solution to labour disputes. In South Africa, ADR has not only been formalized, but has also been made compulsory as part of the transformation of the South African labour relations system after 1994. The Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA) is one institution that was created with high expectations and is specifically tasked with ADR-type processes. However, the dispute resolution system of the CCMA is currently under strain due to a very legalistic approach, long delays, and declining settlement rates. The study considers whether the compulsory conciliation and arbitration processes - as offered by, for instance, the CCMA - are effective in creating a less adversarial labour relationship, and whether there are more appropriate methods to reconcile employer requirements and worker aspirations. This also presents important lessons for dispute resolution in other countries, especially in an African context, where most countries are searching for inexpensive dispute resolution options. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**330 Botha, R.J.**

School-based management : stakeholder participation and the impact of stakeholder values / R.J. (Nico) Botha - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 28-41 : tab.

One of the current international trends in educational reform is the devolution of decisionmaking powers from central government to school level. This trend is related to a move towards institutional autonomy, the so-called site-based (i.e. school-based) management of institutions, which refers to the issue of self-management of the institution. School-based management is no longer an option but, rather, a reality in South African education. Legislation and policy documents all point South Africa firmly towards a school-based system of education management. The new policy framework for decentralized decisionmaking is also embedded in the South African Schools Act 84 of 1996. This enables each school in South Africa to renew its management in a responsible and effective way. In spite of its widespread implementation, school-based

management has locally received only moderate attention in terms of stakeholder participation and the impact of stakeholder values on the school-based management process. In response to this, this article is an attempt to incorporate a strategy to conceptualize stakeholder participation in school-based management and assess the impact of stakeholder values on the school-based management process. This philosophical review of the literature on school-based management also aims at raising and answering some of the questions about stakeholder participation and stakeholder values in school-based management in South Africa, where educational reform is the norm rather than the exception. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **331 De Swardt, Cobus**

Cape Town African poor : an assessment of poverty manifestations and impact / Cobus De Swardt and Francois Theron - In: *Africanus*: (2007), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 21-35 : graf., tab.

In an attempt to uncover the specific poverty manifestations particular to the South African urban situation, the Chronic Poverty Research Centre in South Africa has conducted a range of case studies. The Cape Town African Urban Poor (CTAUP) study was conducted in Khayelitsha and the Greater Nyanga area. A household livelihood survey (HLS) was undertaken in 2002. This paper presents some of the results that contribute to understanding current urban poverty and its complexities. The case studies are based on varied asset and monetary-based data, emphasizing the view of the poor. The results show that the Cape Town urban poor face severe unemployment with low levels of income; few assets; social isolation and exclusion; exposure to hazardous living conditions, poor nutrition and high levels of HIV/AIDS infection. Without substantial social investment, increased access to assets, and incorporation into the mainstream economy, the majority of the poor are destined to continue living a degrading existence. Bibliogr., note, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **332 Development**

Development and new forms of democracy in eThekweni / Richard Ballard... [et al.] - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 4, p. 265-287 : ill.

Through a case study of development policymaking in the eThekweni metro (Durban, South Africa), this paper explores the emergence of new forms of local democracy in postapartheid South Africa. After a review of the process surrounding the preparation of the Long-term Development Framework (LTDF) and the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in the city from the late 1990s through to 2003, the paper outlines the nature of

community participation in the creation of these plans. The complexities and power relationships internal to participatory or consultative practices are placed alongside the way in which 'participation' competes with other forms of representation. The final section turns to more informal but no less important influences on development policy in the city. The paper concludes that a range of forms of democratic government all played a role in shaping development policy: participatory, electoral, party mechanisms, bureaucratic institutions of government, and informal influence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**333 Diko, Nolutho**

Changes and continuities : implementation of gender equality in a South African high school / Nolutho Diko - In: *Africa Today*: (2007/08), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 107-116.

The 1996 constitution of the Republic of South Africa establishes a range of rights, including the right to gender equity. Careful observation shows that gender equity in South African education is far from being achieved. There is no education policy directed at ending gender inequity, and there seems to be little focus on implementing the recommendations of the country's Gender Equity Task Team Report for eliminating sexism and the sexual harassment of female students and teachers. This research note contends that gender equity in South African education remains elusive. Fewer women than men hold top administrative positions in education, many female administrators fill positions still considered feminine, and women in positions still considered masculine are being pushed out. Patriarchal attitudes in education thrive. Therefore, this paper records and analyses the experiences of women in educational leadership and the messages sent to students. To expose the conflict between the policy intent and reality, it reanalyses data collected on school-governing bodies to determine whether education offers women an opportunity to experience lives unrestricted by gender oppression. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**334 Dirsuweit, Teresa Christine**

Between ontological security and the right difference : road closures, communitarianism and urban ethics in Johannesburg, South Africa / Teresa Christine Dirsuweit - In: *Autrepart*: (2007), no. 42, p. 53-71 : foto's, krt.

In 1992 the first road closure was recommended to a group of residents in Gallo Manor by the South African police as a means to manage crime in the area. Fifteen years later, road closures, the closing off of public roads with gates and guarded entry points, have proliferated and are a heated topic of debate. The question of what the ethics of road

closures are in the broader context of Johannesburg, with its segregationist past and exceptionally high levels of crime, has been asked by urban residents and government officials. Ostensibly, there are two sets of positions in the road closure argument. The first argues that road closures are a response to the failure of the postapartheid State in South Africa to decrease violent crime. Those who oppose road closures argue that they maintain and reinforce Johannesburg's segregated past. The present author examines how road closures relate to Johannesburg's modernist planning origins, and how they serve to construct and reinforce ontological (in)security, by exploring the implications the closures have for the way in which the city and its residents deal with difference. The aim is to provide a philosophical context and situate road closures in a broader discussion about the transformation and democratization of the city of Johannesburg. The spatial focus is the Sandton area, one of the most affluent areas in Johannesburg, with the highest concentration of road closures. The conclusion is that without clear strategies to promote an engaged sense of citizenship for all of Johannesburg's residents, the question of whether road closures should be removed is asked largely out of context. Without a broader sense of Others in policy and practice, there is a powerful logic to the protection of the self as paramount despite the cost to excluded others. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French (p. 204) and English (p. 208). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**335 Du Plessis, Stan**

South Africa's growth revival after 1994 / Stan Du Plessis and Ben Smit - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 5, p. 668-704 : fig., graf., tab.

This paper describes underlying factors and seeks explanations for South Africa's economic recovery since 1994, as evidenced by trends in growth and investment. Compared with an international peer group, the initial conditions for a dramatic growth recovery were inauspicious in 1994. Growth accounting methods are applied to distinguish the relative contributions of capital, labour and total factor productivity (TFP) to the growth revival, employing a broader range of measures for the contribution of labour at the aggregate level than used previously, and data of a more recent vintage. Sectoral developments since 1997 are also analysed using growth accounting. The authors find that TFP growth accounts for 50 percent or more of South Africa's economic recovery, with the result mainly holding at the sectoral level too. Examination of empirical studies suggests that this result is primarily explained by openness to trade and capital flows, lower uncertainty and lower interest rates. Finally the authors consider policy implications. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**336 Electoral**

*Electoral politics in South Africa : assessing the first democratic decade* / ed. by Jessica Piombo and Lia Nijzink. - Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2006. - 297 p. : fig., grag., tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.  
ISBN 1-403-97123-4

The purpose of the authors of this book is to try to pinpoint how democracy is functioning after a decade of the 'new' South Africa. The book is divided into three parts: A Decade of Democracy; The Party Campaigns; and Results and Assessment. The first contains essays by Steven Friedman, Jeremy Seekings, Robert Mattes, Lia Nijzink and Jessica Piombo and Claude Kabemba examining such issues as the fact that only some people now really have a 'voice'; the electoral implications of social and economic change since 1994; voter information, government evaluations and party images a decade later; Parliament and the electoral system; and electoral administration. The second part is composed of contributions by Tom Lodge, Susan Booysen, Laurence Piper, Collette Schulz-Herzenberg, Thabisi Hoeane and Samusha Naidu and Mbogeni Manqele examining the present state of the African National Congress (ANC), the Democratic Alliance (DA), the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), the New National Party (NNP), the struggle to represent the Left by the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo) and the Independent Democrats (ID), as well as a review of the smallest parties - the African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP), United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP), Freedom Front Plus (FF+), Minority Front (MF) and the United Democratic Movement (UDM). The final section consists of two papers: one examining the media coverage of the 2004 election by Gavin Davis and the other a review of the results of that election by Jessica Piombo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**337 Freund, Bill**

South Africa: the end of apartheid & the emergence of the 'BEE elite' / Bill Freund - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 114, p. 661-678.

Recent South African policymaking at the highest level has used the language of the developmental State. It has been used as a means of understanding and defining the purpose of ANC government. This article interrogates that concept, especially using the formation of an elite transcending the public-private sector divide and considering the concept of an 'embedded elite'. In this light, the evolution of black economic empowerment (BEE) policies are drawn out and specific comparisons made between South Africa and Malaysia. While creating an elite may involve enriching a small number of black ANC supporters, it is probably a necessity given the propensities of what

remains of the established 'embedded elites' of the past. It is questionable, however, whether this new elite has the sense of direction in pursuit of an industrializing economic model or a broad social model to carry through envisioned changes. Nor are its instincts necessarily democratic. While under the direction of the ANC the South African social structure is shifting in important ways and different sectors of the black population clearly benefit, the majority are not actively involved in a process of transformation that would offer the possibility of radical improvements. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **338 Gender**

*Gender, law and justice* / ed. by Elsje Bonthuys and Catherine Albertyn. - Cape Town : Juta & Co, 2007. - LXXII, 424 p. : tab. ; 25 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 978-0-7021-7664-7

For a long time criticism of the gendered nature of South African law has been rife among feminist lawyers in South Africa. This collective volume has three main objectives: to identify the different positions of women and examine the disparate impact of the legal system on their lives; to expose the gender bias in legal concepts and in the application of legal rules; and to suggest changes to the law and evaluate the changes which have already occurred. The book begins with an Introduction by Catherine Albertyn and Elsje Bonthuys. This is followed by an overview of feminist theories and concepts by Karin van Marle and Elsje Bonthuys. Chapter Three by Elsje Bonthuys and Wesahl Domingo investigates the constitutional and international law context, providing the framework for the discussion of various aspects of gender equality and human rights in the subsequent chapters. In the fourth chapter Catherine Albertyn dissects the concept of equality. Gender and sexual orientation are discussed by Angelo Pantazis and Elsje Bonthuys in Chapter Five. Culture and religion and their influences are weighed up in Chapter Six by Likhapha Mbatha, Najma Moosa and Elsje Bonthuys. In Chapter Seven Brigitte Clark and Beth Goldblatt analyse the interaction between gender and family law. Elsje Bonthuys looks at the relationship between gender and work in Chapter Eight. Women's freedom and security of the person is the topic addressed by Catherine Albertyn, Lillian Artz, Heléne Combrinck, Shereen Mills and Lorraine Wolhuter in the ninth chapter. Finally, Chapter Ten is an examination of women and the State by Catherine Albertyn and Beth Goldblatt. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **339 Gilmour, Rachael**

'A nice derangement of epitaphs' : missionary language-learning in mid-nineteenth century Natal / Rachael Gilmour - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 521-538.

This article examines responses to the Zulu language among missionaries in Natal in the 1850s and 1860s, addressing their relationship not only to the work of colonization, but also to missionaries' own evangelical self-conception. It argues that for many missionaries the experience of second-language learning came to be definitive of their evangelical identity. In a positive sense, learning to speak Zulu was considered as the indispensable key to the central tasks of mission, whether primary attention was given to preaching, translation, or interpreting 'the minds and modes of thought' of Zulu-speakers. However, attitudes to the Zulu language were driven as much by anxiety as by a sense of confidence, or cultural and religious superiority. The insecurities commonly felt by novice language-learners were sometimes exacerbated as missionaries were exposed to censure or ridicule by the Zulu-speakers they sought to convert, and concerns about the sinful nature of the 'unsaved' Zulu were mapped on to attitudes to language. This article thus demonstrates some of the ways in which missionaries established, reinforced, or reconsidered their own evangelical identities by means of their relationship to the Zulu language, and explores some of the worries and fears that underpinned their conceptions of language-learning. The themes of laughter and contamination symbolize in different ways the dangers which language-learning could pose to missionaries' sense of self, power, or propriety. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**340 Gordon, Robert**

"Tracks which cannot be covered" : P.J. Schoeman and public intellectuals in southern Africa / Robert Gordon - In: *Historia*: (2007), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 98-126.

P.J. Schoeman is largely ignored in the history of South African anthropology and apartheid, yet he played a significant role as a public intellectual. He felt so strongly about the importance of segregation - he argued that territorial segregation was a means of solving the poor white problem and maintaining the racial purity of the Afrikaners, and that blacks, especially women and children, should be isolated as far as possible in reserves so that Western influences could be controlled - that he unsuccessfully ran for Parliament as Cape African Representative. He subsequently attempted to put his theory to practice as Chairman of the Commission for the Preservation of the Bushmen in South-West Africa. The theoretical paradigm he operated in was heavily tinged with Malinowskian functionalism. Schoeman's experiences provide important insights for contemporary South African academics as they ponder their role as 'public' or 'citizen' intellectuals in the new South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

**341 Govender, J.P.**

Adapting to participatory forms of development planning in the eThekweni Municipality / J.P. Govender, S. Khan and S. Moodley - In: *Africanus*: (2007), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 66-78 : fig., tab.

The eThekweni Municipality is among the first in South Africa to experiment with participatory forms of development planning. The Municipality is engaged in an ambitious project to involve the community and community organizations in the Integrated Development Planning process and the local budget. The paper draws on the ideals of the Reconstruction and Development Programme as an instrument to assess the role of community participation in local development planning in general, and the local budget process in particular. The paper first locates community participation within international development practice. This is followed by a descriptive analysis of the eThekweni Municipality's experiment with a unique participatory model. The overall assessment shows that the participatory model requires further adaptation to address the challenges of representivity as well as consolidating the participatory process for the future. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**342 Hicks, Janine**

Crafting new democratic spaces: participatory policy-making in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa / Janine Hicks and Imraan Buccus - In: *Transformation*: (2007), no. 65, p. 94-119 : fig.

This paper looks at the question of whether new democratic spaces can be crafted to enable marginalized groups to engage with policy processes from an empowered position. It explores this question within the context of provincial executive governance in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. This exploration is grounded in the belief that ordinary people have the right to participate in the decisionmaking processes that affect their lives, and that informed policymaking leads to better policy, that is more responsive to community needs. The paper presents an emerging participatory model in KZN, acknowledging some of the inherent challenges and tensions. It considers literature on different forms of democracy, and assesses challenges faced in engaging with citizens and drawing them into processes of governance. It draws on field-based research into existing mechanisms to facilitate public participation in policy processes in KZN, and the experiences of civil society organizations in attempting to engage with these. It examines access to and representation of civil society organizations in participatory initiatives, and the nature and design of participatory spaces themselves,

building on literature in this regard, and issues raised in action-research processes. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**343 Hoogendoorn, Gijsbert**

The evolving South African neighbourhood : the case of Westdene, Bloemfontein / Gijsbert Hoogendoorn, Gustav Visser - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 4, p. 329-349 : krt., tab.

Westdene is a historical neighbourhood in the secondary city of Bloemfontein (South Africa). As a former white neighbourhood it has been shaped by a range of different, yet well-known, urban processes. Its current form is the outcome of the decentralization of services-based business activities, which has led to the development of an entertainment base that has collectively drawn in crime. Despite the fact that commercial land uses have developed significantly in Westdene, the neighbourhood still retains a residential function for a relatively diverse socioeconomic residential base. Although at some levels Westdene is merely a former white neighbourhood, it is certainly not as homogenous as urban commentators on South African cities often imply. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**344 Inheriting**

*Inheriting poverty? : the link between children's wellbeing and unemployment in South Africa* / ed. by Paul Graham. - Cape Town : Idasa Publishing, 2006. - VI, 131 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten. ISBN 1-920118-24-1

In South Africa acknowledgement of such documents as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child remains confined to principle and policy. Poverty, unemployment, violence and abuse, inadequate policy support and services, and especially HIV/AIDS all pose a real threat to their realization. These studies of the interface between unemployment, poverty and children's well-being in South Africa were first presented at a seminar hosted by the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA), the Children's Institute of the University of Cape Town, and Save the Children Sweden in October 2005. There are seven chapters: Unemployment and children's well-being: a statistical exploration by Debbie Budlender; Addressing child rights and child labour: a poverty strategy for South Africa? by Katerina Nicolaou and Monet Durieux; Implications of the impossibility of defining child vulnerability in a theoretically rigorous way by Charles Meth; Child labour and HIV/AIDS in South Africa: a human rights perspective by Christele Diwouta Tiki;

Children's experiences of the link between poverty and unemployment in the context of HIV/AIDS by Deborah Ewing; How do child care and child care relationships operate in the context of unemployment and HIV/AIDS by Rachel Bray and René Brandt; and Realising children's rights through social services: determining the Department of Social Development's initiatives by Mario Claasen. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**345 Jeppie, Shamil**

Identity politics and public disputation: a Baha'i missionary as a Muslim modernist in South Africa / Shamil Jeppie - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2007), vol. 27, p. 150-172.

This paper examines the Arabic Study Circle, which was founded in the early 1950s in Durban, South Africa, by a group of mainly Gujarati-speaking men who believed that learning the Arabic language was the key to independent reading and study of the Koran and other sources of Islamic thought. The article focuses on the role of a charismatic foreign visitor to the country who was employed by the Circle, Joseph Perdu. He gave the group a boost but also created many lasting problems for them. His 'national identity' (Iranian) or country of birth were unknown until after he left South Africa, as was his real or other religious identity (Baha'i). The paper shows how the public life of the organization could not continue to bear the ambiguity of the identity of Perdu. Ultimately, there were attempts to 'expose' the 'real' Perdu and therefore the 'real' Arabic Study Circle. The essay raises the question of public performances of identity and their relations to private pursuits of identity. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**346 Kingdon, Geeta**

Unemployment in South Africa, 1995-2003 : causes, problems and policies / Geeta Kingdon and John Knight - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 5, p. 813-848 : tab.

This paper examines unemployment and its rise in South Africa. It explains the factors behind the sharp rise in unemployment in the postapartheid period, investigates the role of labour legislation and the system of labour market governance, evaluates the impact of the government's active labour market policies, identifies the knowledge gaps about the functioning of the labour market and draws some policy prescriptions. It analyses unemployment using household surveys spanning 1995-2003 and explains the rise in unemployment by the slow growth of the economy, and thus slow growth in the demand for labour relative to the rapidly growing supply, together with labour market inflexibility. The paper argues that if unemployment is to be tackled, it is crucial to pursue a set of policies that promote South Africa's rate of economic growth to promote job creation,

and also that labour market regulations require reconsideration, giving greater weight to the concerns of employers and investors, and to the interests of the unemployed and informally employed poor who are beyond the reach of the labour institutions but can be hurt by them nevertheless. It highlights that lack of appropriate data hinders analysis of important aspects such as entry into, exit from and duration of unemployment. Finally, the paper appeals for investigation of how active labour market policies to address unemployment have performed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **347 Language**

*Language, identity and English education in South Africa* / ed.: Carolyn McKinney and Crain Soudien. - Abingdon : Routledge ; Pretoria : UNISA, 2007. - 169 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (The English Academy review, ISSN 1013-1752 ; vol. 24, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

The speed with which South Africa has had to deal with economic liberalization, political freedom and social development has forced many South Africans into having to rethink their identities. There is a sense in which this identity formation is a fraught experience. This is particularly the case with respect to race and class, and it takes expression in the language practices of individuals and groups. The articles in this special issue show the contradictory nature of this development. Contributions: 'If I speak English, does it make me less black anyway?': 'race' and English in South African desegregated schools, by Carolyn McKinney; 'I don't know... it contradicts': identity construction and the use of English by high school learners in a desegregated school space, by George Makubalo; "Mina 'ngumZulu phaqa": language and identity among multilingual grade 9 learners at a private desegregated high school in South Africa, by Nomakhalipha Nongogo; Language, discourses and identity construction in a multilingual South African primary school, by Pinky Makoe; Reconciliation pedagogy, identity and community funds of knowledge: borderwork in South African classrooms, by Ana Ferreira and Hilary Janks; A space to write: the construction of the writing subject in early schooling, by Kerryn Dixon; Dinner party guests and guys around a fire: co-existing cultural conceptions of/in school writing, by Monica Hendricks; Critical reflections on the role of identity on two respondents' formative assessment practices, by Wilhelm Meyer and Penny Niven. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **348 Low, Murray**

Dilemmas of representation in post-apartheid Durban / Murray Low, Richard Ballard, Brij Maharaj - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 4, p. 247-264 : krt., tab.

This paper provides a sketch of the ways in which 'formal' institutions of democratic representation worked in practice in Durban/eThekweni (South Africa) in the 2000-2004 period. In so doing, it assesses how the representation of eThekweni's citizens functioned at both the ward and metropolitan levels. After outlining the formation of the new metropolitan arena, the paper considers the relationships amongst political parties at metro and ward levels, and, in particular, explores some contextually specific forms of democratic practice which emerged through the interaction of proportional representation and ward representation over time. The election of councillors as such does not resolve a series of dilemmas concerning how to institutionalize democratic representation within a racially diverse, spatially divided, and rapidly changing metropolitan area. Electoral-representative aspects of urban democratization are not a straightforward 'formal' framework alongside which other processes of democratic discussion, mobilization and contestation can be easily situated. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**349 MacCulloch, Jock**

Surviving blue asbestos: mining and occupational disease in South Africa and Australia / Jock McCulloch - In: *Transformation*: (2007), no. 65, p. 68-93.

Australia and South Africa are the only countries to have mined crocidolite or blue asbestos. Crocidolite was mined in the Northern Cape for one hundred years and at Wittenoom in Western Australia from 1944 until 1966. Mining has left a pandemic of asbestos disease in the Northern Cape and although production levels were modest Wittenoom has become the site of Australia's worst occupational health disaster. The labour regimes in South Africa and Australia were very different, yet the rates of asbestos disease among miners and their families were probably similar. The hazards facing miners arose from the nature of the labour process, the technologies of production, the rapacity of employers, and the limitations of State regulation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**350 Makgato, M.**

Factors associated with poor performance of learners in mathematics and physical science in secondary schools in Soshanguve, South Africa / M. Makgato - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 89-103 : tab.

This paper presents a non-experimental, exploratory and descriptive study of learners and educators from seven secondary schools in Soshanguve township, South Africa, in order to learn more about factors that possibly contribute to lack of success in mathematics and physical sciences in the 11th grade. The paper focuses primarily on

the learners' and educators' perceptions of why learners perform badly in Grade 11 and 12 mathematics and physical science. The methodology used includes data collected through unstructured interviews and the use of matric results made available by the Department of Education. The following categories of factors contributing to poor performance of learners in mathematics and physical science were identified: laboratory apparatus and lack of adequate practical experiments; teacher's lack of adequate content knowledge; poor time management; inadequate commitment on the part of parents to children's education; lack of motivation and interest in the subjects; and lack of proper teaching and learning methods in mathematics and physical science. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**351 Mashike, Lephophotho**

'Blacks can win everything, but the army' : the 'transformation' of the South African military between 1994 and 2004 / Lephophotho Mashike - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 601-618.

Analyses of military transformation in South Africa have been preoccupied with the numerical, technological and organizational superiority of the South African Defence Force (SADF) and how all these shaped the outcomes of the process. The critical shortcoming of existing analyses is to locate the process of military transformation in the context of a transition from apartheid to democracy. The transition process involved many explicit and implicit compromises. On the military front, there was an agreement that there would be no purge of security forces to pursue human rights abuses. Furthermore, instead of creating a new defence force, the SADF was used as a base on which to build the South African National Defence Force (SANDF). This meant that the SADF would absorb other armed forces to form a new national defence force. However, the superiority of the SADF is not adequate to explain its absorption of the other armed forces. It is to the compromises that characterized South Africa's transition process that we should look if we are to explain the domination of the SADF. The African National Congress (ANC) made several military compromises in order to attain political power with the assumption that gaining political power would enable it to take control of the military. While necessary for the attainment of political power, these compromises led to tensions in the SANDF and threatened the stability of the new national defence force. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**352 Masitsa, Gilbert M.**

Substance use among township secondary school students : an emergent phenomenon / Gilbert M. Masitsa - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 70-88 : tab.

Despite widespread concern taking the form of condemnation and education about the danger associated with substance use and abuse by students, this threat has not significantly abated. Numerous students still succumb to the allure and destructiveness of inter alia liquor, smoking, sniffing and drugs. This article examines substance use among students by means of a literature study and a questionnaire. The questionnaire was administered to a randomly selected sample of 880 learners in Grades 8 to 11 at secondary schools in four of the five education districts of the Free State Province, South Africa. The questionnaire obtained the views of the township secondary school students regarding the prevalence of substance use, usual times for substance use, the period of initial and later use, factors influencing students to use substances and the relationships between age and gender and substance use. The study found that the family, peers, community, school and media advertisements exert powerful influence on the students, which has resulted in a considerable number of them using substances. The study concludes with recommendations on how to address the problem. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

**353 Modisha, Geoffrey**

A contradictory class location? : the African corporate middle class and the burden of race in South Africa / Geoffrey Modisha - In: *Transformation*: (2007), no. 65, p. 120-145 : tab.

The existing literature on the changing nature of workplaces in South Africa either ignores the role played by the emerging layer of black managers, or views them as essentially conservative or as 'sell-outs'. This article problematizes this perspective in two ways. First, through Eric Olin Wright's (1997) notion of 'a contradictory class location', it shows that a new middle class social status in the workplace is complicated by popular notions of how class and race intersect - both among fellow managers and how they are viewed by the primarily black workforces. Second, the article shows that the class position of the emerging African corporate middle class is closely linked to the communities that they come from and is influenced by decisions they make in relation to this. Considering how these managers experience living in the 'suburbs', makes it possible to better understand their contradictory class location and how this relates to issues of race and class. Based on 21 in-depth interviews with African managers in a range of industries, the article shows that far from just being conservative 'sell-outs', the emerging African corporate middle class has constantly to negotiate and renegotiate its role and identity. The article demonstrates that African managers make different choices which are often informed by their social background. Those who come from a middle-

class background tend to cut ties with their former communities, while those who come from working class and trade union backgrounds tend to maintain links with their communities. Indeed, some of these managers still see themselves as being part of the working class. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**354 Mohlokoane, M.J.S.**

Towards a leadership model for the effective management of Further Education and Training colleges / M.J.S. Mohlokoane, I.A. Coetzer - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 15-27.

This article focuses on the need for a leadership model for the effective management of Further Education and Training (FET) colleges in the Gauteng Province of South Africa. The research was motivated by the call for sound leadership in FET colleges that are grappling with the challenges of merging. A literature study showed that the study of leadership is interdisciplinary, covering a vast terrain, which encompasses the political, corporate, educational and human service domains. In 1994 the South African government inherited a fragmented, segregated and bureaucratic education system providing poor quality education. The necessary reform of the FET sector has placed enormous pressure on FET college leadership. A qualitative approach was used for this study to provide explanations for a need for effective leadership models for FET colleges. A case study of a merger of Soshanguwe, Mamelodi and Pretoria FET colleges was chosen by purposeful sampling, and data collected by means of document analysis, individual interviews and observation. The various aspects of FET college leadership discussed include leadership strategies and approaches; the vision and mission and organizational structures of the college; the opportunities offered by the FET college mergers; and the management of resistance to change. The research concludes with recommendations and a proposed leadership model for effective management of FET colleges. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**355 Mokoena, Malefetsane**

The missing link in cooperative governance and housing delivery : lessons from Mangaung local municipality / Malefetsane Mokoena, Lochner Marais - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 4, p. 311-327 : krt., tab.

This paper examines postapartheid housing delivery in the Mangaung Local Municipality, which includes the urban areas of Bloemfontein, Thaba Nchu and Botshabelo. The paper assesses housing delivery against the background of existing literature on housing delivery, as evaluated from a city perspective and against the

notion of cooperative governance between the national, provincial and local spheres. The paper suggests that various guidelines from policy and practice at the provincial level impact negatively on housing delivery at the local level. Furthermore, it argues that despite some innovative attempts to address aspects of informal settlement upgrading, integrated housing development and participation have not received adequate attention. Finally, the paper also questions the lack of appropriate guidelines in respect of housing delivery in some hidden urbanities of South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **356 Montalti, Morris**

Is a right to affirmative action the solution to the Orwellian postulate that all are equal but... / Morris Montalti and Adrian Bellengère - In: *Transformation:* (2007), no. 65, p. 146-194.

Legislation often prescribes the broad parameters of social development, particularly in the creation of socioeconomic entitlements and rights. In some cases such prescriptions may even be quite detailed. However, it is through the courts that these parameters are defined, narrowed, broadened, given substance and, ultimately, applied. It is thus the courts that create the body of jurisprudence that helps us to understand, and thus to analyse, such legislation. This article adopts as its starting point legislation that has been enacted to address the issues of the pervasive inequalities inherent in South African society, goes on to analyse the approaches adopted to solve similar problems in other jurisdictions, and then analyses the approaches adopted by South African courts in interpreting the legislation and giving content to the will of the legislature; ultimately addressing the question of whether affirmative action can now be described as a right. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **357 Mpumalanga**

*Mpumalanga : history and heritage* / ed. by Peter Delius. - Scottsville : University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2007. - XXI, 522 p. : foto's, tab. ; 27 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 978-1-86914-121-9

Mpumalanga (the place where the sun rises) has only been a political unit of South Africa since 1994, when it was created as a new province embracing large parts of the Eastern Transvaal and Kruger National Park. The whole area embraces a very rich history commencing with some of the oldest rocks known on earth (c. 3.6 to 3 billion years old) in the Makhonjwa Mountains at Barberton. It is also an area in which many battles of the South African (Boer) War were fought. Recognition of its unique status

geologically, historically, and archaeologically led to the convening of a seminar in January 2007 to discuss its geology, archaeology, rock art, traditions of early settlement, frontier conflicts, the South African War, conservation, economic development, political struggles in the twentieth century, and the significance of all this for contemporary debates about heritage. The resultant series of essays is introduced by Peter Delius, who sets the scene. The first essay, A history of deep time, by Maarten de Wit, records the ancient geological record as well as examining some recent geological history. Amanada Esterhuysen and Jeannette Smith talk about Stories in stone, in which they examine the earliest human history of the area and end their account with the Iron Age. Rock art is discussed in The power of ancient art by Benjamin W. Smith and Leslie F. Zubieta, who not only explore the most ancient art but also devote attention to the art of the San, the Khoekhoen, the Iron Age farmers, the Sotho-Tswana speakers and the Nguni speakers. They end with a discussion of conservation. Tlou Makura writes about The early inhabitants - the San, the Kgatla groupings, the Rolong groupings, the Koni groupings, Southern (Transvaal) Ndebele chiefdoms, the Ntwane community, Eastern Sotho societies, Ngomane chiefdoms, 19th-century immigrants, Swazi chiefdoms, and Shangane chiefdoms. The incursion of European settlement from 1845 to 1883 is set out in Hard-fought frontiers by Peter Delius and Richard Cope. The role of blacks in the South African War is investigated by Bernard K. Mbenga. Jane Carruthers surveys Nature conservation and natural resource management from the 1870s to 2000. Enterprise and exploitation in the 20th century are discussed by Stefan Schirmer, while Christopher Mulaudzi and Stefan Schirmer inquire into Land struggles in the 20th century. Paul Holden and Sello Mathabatha explore the Politics of resistance: 1948-1990. Finally Cynthia Kros debates Mpumalanga's heritage. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**358 Murray, Christina**

*Advancing women's rights : the first decade of democracy* / ed. by Christina Murray and Michelle O'Sullivan. - Cape Town : Juta, 2006. - V, 307 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Oorspr. uitg.: 2005. - Met noten.

ISBN 0-7021-7315-0

This volume of essays on the position of women's rights after the first decade of democracy in South Africa was first published as Acta Juridica 2005. The eleven essays explore the progress made and obstacles still waiting to be addressed and overcome. Contents: Brooms sweeping oceans? Women's rights in South Africa's first decade of democracy (Michelle O'Sullivan and Christina Murray); Women, customary law and discrimination: the impact of the Communal Land Rights Act (Aninka Claassens); The advancement of African women's rights in the first decade of democracy in South Africa:

the reform of the customary law of marriage and succession (Chuma Himonga); Domestic partnerships and marital status discrimination (Craig Lind); Expanding equality (Saras Jagwanth); Denial of the means of subsistence as an equality violation (Gwen Brodsky and Shelagh Day); The dark side of the rainbow: violence against women in South Africa after ten years of democracy (Heléne Combrinck); Bridges and barriers: a five year retrospective on the Domestic Violence Act (Lillian Artz and Dee Smythe); Removing the prescription blindfold in cases of childhood sexual abuse (Nikki Naylor); South Africa's National Gender Machinery (Rashida Manjoo); and The Women's Legal Centre during its first five years (Ruth B. Cowan). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**359 Ndletyana, Mcebisi**

Political management of ethnic perceptions: an assessment of the African National Congress / Mcebisi Ndletyana - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2007), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 135-160.

South Africa's political cohesion has been tested in recent years. Allegations of ethnic favouritism threaten to thwart current attempts at nationbuilding. This paper argues that the ANC has historically followed a moderate route - embracing tradition, whilst denouncing tribalism. Yet, this did not insulate the party from accusations of ethnic bias - a perception the leadership largely left unattended. But, entry into the arena of competitive politics has imposed a slight modification on the part of the party towards pandering to ethnic sentiments, albeit not officially acknowledged. The intention is not to cultivate political tribalism in a divisive sense. Rather, it is employed to cultivate among ethnic communities, which otherwise feel marginalized, a sense of identification with the ruling party. The party itself has done well to blunt the perception of ethnic bias to a point where it lacks popular resonance. That the perception itself still exists, reflects the saliency of (politicized) ethnic consciousness among the populace owing to past apartheid machinations in service of political hegemony. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**360 Nhamo, Godwell**

Regulating plastics waste, stakeholder engagement and sustainability challenges in South Africa / Godwell Nhamo - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 83-101 : graf., tab.

In May 2003, the South African government enacted regulations banning the production of thin-film plastic shopping bags. The government advocated that such thin-film plastic shopping bags were indiscriminately discarded because they had no economic and

recycling value. However, in as much as the regulations led to significant reductions in plastic shopping bags in the environment, the law resulted in severe unintended negative consequences, as jobs were lost with some businesses in the plastic shopping bag manufacturing sector closing down. The paper also reveals that key stakeholders, such as industry, business and labour, lobbied against the introduction of the regulations but without success. On average, business went down by about 83 percent with a conservative 25 percent reduction in employment. Drawing insights from the Irish and Australian experiences, this paper critically reviews sustainability debates and responses surrounding environmental regulation and business, with a special focus on the plastic bag regulations in South Africa. Lessons learnt are presented with the intention to provide insights for future waste product or other environmental regulation initiatives in South Africa and elsewhere in the region. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**361 Nwagwu, Williams E.**

A comparative study of the productivity of HIV/AIDS literature on Nigeria and South Africa in Medline and Science Citation Index / Williams E. Nwagwu - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2007), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 1-13 : graf., tab.

Bibliographic data on HIV/AIDS literature on Nigeria and South Africa were drawn from Medline and Science Citation Index (SCI) respectively, covering the period 2000-2004, to study the productivity of literature produced by 'all authors', 'first authors', 'non-collaborative authors' and 'co-authors' using Lotka's Law. The first authors in Medline did not yield usable results for Nigeria, but the characteristic exponents for the other categories of authors are higher for Nigeria (a ranging between 2 and 4) than South Africa (a ranging between 2 and 3). Based on SCI, the model yielded only useful results for the Nigerian co-authors, whereas all other categories of authors yielded exponents that ranged between 1 and 3 for South Africa. Medline thus appears to accommodate HIV/AIDS literature emanating from Nigeria more than that coming from South Africa, while the opposite is the case with SCI. Finally, scientific productivity in Nigeria is more significant when assessed on the basis of Medline than SCI. The reverse is the case for South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**362 Opposing**

*Opposing voices : liberalism and opposition in South Africa today* / introd. and ed. by Milton Shain ; with a tribute to Helen Suzman and contrib. from Colin Eglin... [et al.]. - Johannesburg [etc.] : Jonathan Ball Publishers, 2006. - X, 173 p. ; 22 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-86842-245-3

This book is a tribute to the prominent South African liberal Helen Suzman. After an Introduction by Milton Shain, the first section consists of the speeches given by Colin Eglin and David Welsh at the opening of an exhibition devoted to her life at the Isaac and Jessie Kaplan Centre for Jewish Studies and Research at the University of Cape Town in association with the South African Jewish Museum and a response by Helen Suzman herself. The second part is composed of speeches given at various times in conjunction with the exhibition. After another Introduction by Milton Shain these are: South African liberalism today and its discontents (Tony Leon); Liberalism in South Africa and its enemies (Hermann Giliomee); Liberalism in South Africa: the challenges beyond opposition (Lawrence Schlemmer); Liberalism's blind spots (Helen Zille); Why parliamentary opposition is essential to democracy (Rhoda Kadalie); Liberalism: post-1994 reflections (Sipho Sepe); and Threats and challenges to South Africa becoming a more open society (Frederik van Zyl Slabbert). All the contributions stress the need for vigilance and constructive opposition to be maintained in this, the initial period of South African democracy. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 363 Perceptions

Perceptions of leadership in a multicultural context: a South African case study / P.J. (Kobus) Mentz... [et al.] - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2007), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 1-14.

Many of the historically white schools in South Africa still experience difficulty in becoming fully racially integrated. This article examines the situation in a school in the North-West Province where the problem of racial conflict has been eradicated following the appointment of two new school leaders in 2001. The study describes the approach followed by the new principal and deputy principal in turning the school into an example of racial harmony. Focus is on the dynamics of leadership and leadership perceptions. The study found that the two leaders, one white and one black, differed in terms of their perceptions regarding their respective leadership styles, strategies and achievements. Nonetheless, in a brief period of only three years, they succeeded in transforming the school from a dysfunctional organization beset by violence and ill discipline to a school that is now functioning smoothly and peacefully, and is seen as an example of what can be achieved by effective leadership. It remains difficult to say with absolute certainty what attributed to the success of these two leaders. Some of their success can probably be ascribed to their respective personalities. Their efforts could become even more fruitful if they followed a diversity leadership training programme together. Such a programme, aimed at inculcating team collaboration, relationship development and

image management, should be applied throughout South Africa until the situation at schools has become stable and normalized. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**364 Politics**

*The politics of language in South Africa : selected proceedings of a colloquium held by the University of Pretoria at the Annual Conference of the Linguistics Association of Southern Africa, 6 to 8 July 2005, Dikhololo, South Africa* / Vic Webb, Theodorus du Plessis (eds.). - 3rd impr. - Pretoria : Van Schaik, 2008. - XIX, 163 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (Studies in language policy in South Africa ; 5) - Oorspr. uitg.: 2006. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 0-627-02685-0

The papers in this volume are a selected collection of those presented at a colloquium organized by Vic Webb as part of the combined annual meeting of the Southern African Applied Linguistics Association and the Linguistics Society of Southern Africa, hosted by the University of Pretoria and held at Dikhololo in July 2005. These have been supplemented by a number of papers presented outside the colloquium. Major themes in the politics of language are language planning, language development, language and power and language and identity. Other matters language policy may address are language spread, maintenance, shift, diminution and death. This particular volume is largely concerned with the ways in which languages are embedded in the economic, political, social and cultural domains of societies and the role of languages in educational development. These themes are explored in the South African context. After a Foreword by Vic Webb the ten essays presented are: "A new journey with old symbols": university language policies, internationalism, multilingualism, and the politics of language development in South Africa and the United Kingdom (Robert J. Balfour); Looking back on translation and interpreting in South Africa: a useful tool in the efficient management of linguistic diversity? (Anne-Marie Beukes); Functional multilingualism at the North-West University: sharing my experiences (Susan Coetzee-Van Rooy); Language development in South Africa: past and present (Julia de Kadt); Language, migration and development: towards an interdisciplinary research agenda (Ana Deumert); Multilingualism at the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC): perspectives on the SABC as co-orchestrator of language policy (Theodorus du Plessis); Ruining "die wonder van onsuiwer Afrikaans": a critique of attempts to regulate the spelling of colloquialisms (Mariana Kriel); Language, democracy and governance in South Africa (Eric S. McLaughlin); Towards a language strategy for Afrikaans: the process before, during and after the Afrikaans language Indaba of 2004 in Stellenbosch (Karel Prinsloo); and On a

normative approach to language planning in South Africa (Vic Webb). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**365 Roberts, Simon**

Patterns of industrial performance in South Africa in the first decade of democracy : the continued influence of minerals-based activities / Simon Roberts - In: *Transformation*: (2007), no. 65, p. 4-35 : graf., tab.

Despite major restructuring of industry in South Africa under trade liberalization, a review of sectoral patterns of development reveals strong elements of continuity. This article explores these patterns, and focuses on two main themes. The first is whether and what diversification has occurred within manufacturing industry in the context of trade liberalization. The second is the continued significance of minerals-based activities. Against the record in each of these areas it is argued that industrial policy since 1994 has largely failed to come to terms with the key structural challenges of South African manufacturing industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**366 Rogerson, Christian M.**

Tracking SMME development in South Africa : issues of finance, training and the regulatory environment / Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 61-81.

The significance of issues concerning finance, training and regulation has been a continuous thread in South African policy discussions about the development of the country's small, medium and micro-enterprise (SMME) economy for more than a decade. Better access to finance, skills and leadership training and more flexible regulations are identified as key strategic elements in supporting the three national pillars of promoting entrepreneurship; strengthening the enabling environment for SMMEs; and enhanced competitiveness and capacity at the enterprise level. The monitoring of research on the SMME economy in South Africa is viewed as a critical issue of high policy relevance. Against this backdrop, this article provides a synthesis of existing research in South Africa concerning the three important themes of: finance; training and skills acquisition; and the regulatory environment for SMME development. Several research gaps are identified for further analysis. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**367 Roodt, Monty J.**

Security of tenure and livelihood options in South Africa : a case study of a rural community facing eviction under post-apartheid legislation in the Eastern Cape province / Monty J. Roodt - In: *Africanus*: (2007), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 3-12.

This paper looks at the security of tenure of farm workers in South Africa and the loss of rights traditionally associated with rural livelihood when these workers are evicted and resettled in town. This loss occurs even when the Extension of Security of Tenure Act 62 of 1997 (ESTA) is applied to regulate the eviction. ESTA was passed in the postapartheid period to facilitate the long-term security of land tenure; to regulate the conditions of residence on certain land; to regulate the conditions on and circumstances under which the right of people to reside on land may be terminated; to regulate the conditions and circumstances under which people, whose right of residence has been terminated, may be evicted from land; and to provide for related matters. The paper outlines the relevant provisions of the Act and looks at the main problems associated with the implementation of ESTA as a rights-based Act. Through a case study of Groentein farm in South Africa's Eastern Cape, the paper shows the livelihood opportunities farm dwellers have and the losses they would suffer if relocated to the proposed township alternative. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**368 Rutherford, Blair**

Zimbabwean farm workers in northern South Africa / Blair Rutherford & Lincoln Addison - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 114, p. 619-635 : krt.

The authors analyse the precarious livelihoods of Zimbabweans working on commercial farms in northern South Africa. Based on research carried out on northern Limpopo farms in 2004 and 2005, they examine how these Zimbabweans seek pathways of survival and, for a few, potential accumulation across space, sectors, and international boundaries. The authors analyse how these Zimbabwean farm workers are situated in an ambivalent legal terrain, the neoliberal restructuring of agriculture and the articulation of paternalistic rule into a far more authoritarian logic of rule on the farms, all of which have made the border zone a 'state of exception' for them which conditions their livelihoods. The article highlights that although these processes intensify labour exploitation, they also recalibrate the survival strategies of Zimbabweans and generate varied forms of resistance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**369 Schiavone, Michael**

Social movement unions and political parties (in South Africa and the Philippines): a win-win situation? / Michael Schiavone - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 4, p. 373-393.

Social movement unionism is increasingly being seen as the strategy that US unions should adopt. However, what is often forgotten is that social movement unionism originated in the Third World. As part of the strategy it is argued that unions should form alliances with political parties. However, by analysing the alliances between the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and the African National Congress (ANC), and the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the present author argues that union alliances with political parties have badly damaged social movement unions. In South Africa, in the ANC's first term in office, COSATU achieved many of its demands. These included the ANC ratifying several International Labour Organization conventions, implementing a new Labour Relations Act, and incorporating workers' rights into the Bill of Rights. However, the ANC's move to the right and its embracing of neoliberalism has led to COSATU implicitly agreeing with capitalism. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**370 Schmidl, Erwin A.**

The Anglo-Boer War in a century of peace / Erwin A. Schmidl - In: *Historia*: (2007), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 155-171.

From a South African perspective the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 appears to have been singularly important. Few wars had comparable effects on the population, the economy, or the cultural heritage of the country. Looking at this war from a wider perspective, however, it acquires a different, and perhaps less prominent role. This article discusses some of the military aspects of this war, and then presents an overview of the evolution of the international system in the 19th and early 20th centuries. It examines how this war fits into both the military and political developments of the 'century of peace' between 1815 and 1914. The author is convinced that the Anglo-Boer War was not a singular phenomenon, different from the other wars of its time. Rather, it was one of several 'wars of transition', fought in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, all introducing various elements which together would gain importance in World War I of 1914-1918. Thereby, it foreshadowed developments of the 20th century, including the tragic consequences of 'total war' policies employed during the guerrilla phase of the war, but even in these aspects it was not untypical of its time. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

### **371 Search**

*A search for origins : science, history and South Africa's 'cradle of humankind' /* ed. by Philip Bonner, Amanda Esterhuysen, Trefor Jenkins. - Johannesburg : Wits University Press, 2007. - XVIII, 313 p. : ill., foto's, krt. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 279-293. - Met index. ISBN 978-1-86814-418-1

This book has arisen from the listing of the Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and the Environs (popularly if inaccurately known as the 'Cradle of Humankind') as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. It is the area bordering Gauteng and the North-West Province in South Africa. The volume is divided into a number of sections exploring the geology, palaeontology and palaeoanthropology of the area as well as the manner in which various South African regimes have used the site for their own purposes. The book places the scientific advances that have been made against the intellectual and political background out of which they emerged. It also puts the site firmly in the context of modern genetics. Part 1: Africa is seldom what it seems, contains general essays by Philip Bonner and Saul Dubow examining the chequered political history of the site. Part 2: Fossils and genes: a new anthropology of evolution, is made up of essays on the fossils from the area by Trefor Jenkins, Kevin Kuykendall, Goran Štrkalj, Himla Soodyall and Marion Bamford. The third part deals with The emerging Stone Age and is composed of essays on finds from the various Stone Ages and also on rock engravings by Amanda Esterhuysen, Lyn Wadley and David Pearce. Part Four tackles the vexed question of The myth of the vacant land with essays by Philip Bonner, Thomas N. Huffman, Simon Hall and Jane Carruthers. Part 5, The racial paradox: Sterkfontein, Smuts and segregation, turns to the more modern era and examines the influence of gold, the development of Sterkfontein and the problem of the 'poor whites' in South Africa in papers by Philip Bonner, Phillip V. Tobias, Vincent Carruthers and Tim Clynick. The Epilogue by Philip Bonner, Amanda Esterhuysen and Trefor Jenkins is entitled Voice of politics, voice of science: politics and science after 1945. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **372 Shifting**

*Shifting boundaries of knowledge : a view on social sciences, law and humanities in South Africa /* ed. by Tessa Marcus and Alexandra Hofmaenner. - Scottsville : University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2006. - XIV, 254 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1-86914-106-7

This book is the product of the findings of the foresight exercise launched by the National Research Foundation (NRF) of South Africa in 2003 to identify challenges of

knowledge-making in the social sciences, law, and the humanities. It consists of 14 chapters. The first part is composed of an introduction to the topic and its aims: The 'Shifting boundaries of knowledge' project - setting the scene (Alexandra Hofmaenner); Future directions for research in social sciences, law and humanities: an interpretation (Tessa Marcus); and Commentaries by two international scholars (Peter Weingart and Arie Rip). The second part contains the discussion papers: A research prospectus for the humanities (Laurence Wright); The power of the pink hat: research in arts and culture towards alleviating spiritual poverty (Brenda Cooper); The burden of the past and of the present: 'race', racism, and race thinking (Gerhard Maré); Who owns the jewels? Perspectives on social class in South Africa (Fred Hendricks); Roots and wings: heritage studies in the humanities (Nick Shepherd); Beyond neo-liberalism, beyond the ANC: South African politics as 'progressive governance' (Laurence Piper); Managing South African cities: the everyday lives of urban citizens and the spatial/technical-managerial interface (Vanessa Watson); Societal challenges for law researchers through the lens of research interests in Eastern Cape Province (Rob Midgley); Research methods for community development: indigenous knowledge for unmediated scholarship (Thokozani Xaba); Music performance as social action: a case for music research (Mercédès Pavlicevic); and Taking pictures, taking action: visual arts-based methodologies and research as social change (Claudia Mitchell). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **373 Stanley, Liz**

Cultural entrepreneurs, proto-nationalism and women's testimony writings : from the South African War to 1940 / Liz Stanley and Helen Dampier - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 501-519.

Women cultural entrepreneurs were busy in promoting the development of proto-nationalism in South Africa in the aftermath of the 1899-1902 South African War. The work of some key cultural entrepreneurs who solicited and published women's testimonies about the wartime concentration camps instituted by the British military provides the focus of discussion. Boer testimonies were presented as factual 'I-witness' statements; they also followed a proto-nationalist line and were published and distributed in women's nationalist networks, playing an important part in everyday forms of State formation from 1902 to 1940. During this period, the making of Afrikaner ethnic identity was symbiotic with the making of proto-nationalism and then nationalism with cultural politics mapping closely on to State formation. Within this, women's role as cultural entrepreneurs and political brokers was crucial, with the centrality of the concentration

camp deaths within a mythologized 'history of Afrikanerdom' resulting from their activities rather than being provided by masculine nationalism. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**374 Stevens, Marion**

Needlestick injuries in an era of HIV : technical and personal aspects / Marion Stevens and David Dickinson - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 41-48.

Hospitals are workplaces in which HIV has double significance. Needlestick accidents link patients, healthcare workers and cleaning staff through the risk of occupational exposure to HIV. Additionally, concern over needlestick injuries may embody HIV stigma, discrimination and fear. This paper draws on qualitative research from a one-year (2004) case study at a large, private South African healthcare company that runs a number of hospitals across the country. Issues surrounding needlestick injuries were discussed with hospital managers, union members, infection-control nurses, health and safety representatives, HIV/AIDS counsellors, and general nursing staff. The research shows that cost-management, human rights, health and safety procedures, stigma and discrimination, and the quality of patient care are all relevant to needlestick injuries in an era of HIV. Participants' concerns focused on establishing safety procedures, the cost and efficacy of waste disposal systems, access to post-exposure prophylaxis, legal implications, and baseline HIV tests following needlestick injuries. Healthcare facilities should ensure procedures that minimize occupational exposure to HIV and that minimize infection risk in the event of accidents. The authors propose that hospitals ought to directly encourage staff to learn their HIV status and seek disease management when needed. Likewise, better approaches to dealing with HIV stigma and discrimination are needed, especially to dispel myths of good and bad ways of contracting HIV. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**375 Suttner, Raymond**

African National Congress (ANC) : attainment of power, post liberation phases and current crisis / Raymond Suttner - In: *Historia*: (2007), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 1-46.

For much of 2005 and 2006, the ANC appeared to be tearing itself apart and was rocked by scandals and court cases affecting its Deputy President, Jacob Zuma, whose supporters rose in open defiance of the leadership of President Thabo Mbeki. This article traces the background to the current battle for succession to the presidency of the ANC and South Africa, and the consequent capacity to dispense patronage. It traces the process whereby the ANC transformed itself from an organization engaged in

insurrection to one where it is simultaneously mobilizing and organizing supporters and acting as the government of a conventional State. This dual status as organization and government is seen as one of the key factors giving rise to centralization in the presidency and conflict with the ANC mass membership and its allies, COSATU and SACP (South African Communist Party). There are nevertheless signs that what happens at the centre and the top may not be typical of the whole organization. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

**376 Thompson, P.S.**

The many battles of Isandlwana : a transformation in historiography / P.S. Thompson - In: *Historia*: (2007), vol. 52, no. 1, p. 172-217 : krt.

The Battle of Isandlwana (22 January) was a dramatic turning-point in the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879, and has become an icon of South African heritage because of the crushing defeat inflicted on the invading imperial British army by the indigenous Zulu one. The narration of the battle has changed over 125 years. It began with a painful analysis of the British defeat and has come to an imaginative synthesis of Zulu victory. Initially it was British error that accounted for the result, now it is Zulu genius. Meanwhile the battle has been taken apart and put together again so many times and in so many ways that there is less clarity than before about what happened. Much of the difficulty with reconstructing the battle lies in the fact that only a few of the writers are professional historians. The present author analyses the existing secondary literature on the battle, but, in conclusion, doubts whether an authoritative history of the battle is possible. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**377 Thornton, A.C.**

The significance of urban and peri-urban agriculture in Peddie, in the Eastern Cape province, South Africa / A.C. Thornton and E. Nel - In: *Africanus*: (2007), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 13-20 : krt., tab.

A general theme in the narrative on urban and periurban agriculture (UPA) is its alleged significance as a livelihoods strategy for the majority of urban poor households in the developing world. This paper examines the experiences of people living in Peddie, a small, rural, former 'homeland' town in the Eastern Cape province, South Africa, engaged in urban agricultural activities. Key themes revealed by the Peddie case study include the reality that UPA is not as significant or as widely practised as one would expect, despite the need for development, food security and income supplementation, particularly in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. It appears that limited financial or

business skills at the local level can create barriers to sound planning, production and marketing with community-level development initiatives. Built-in barriers also hinder UPA. However, UPA has a potential role to play in addressing food security, particularly among people facing the effects of the HIV and AIDS pandemic. Bibliogr., note, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**378 Vahed, Goolam**

Islam in the public sphere in post-apartheid South Africa: prospects and challenges / Goolam Vahed - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2007), vol. 27, p. 116-149.

The Islamic presence in South Africa dates over three centuries. Islam has mostly been the private affair of Muslims who lived in harmony with non-Muslims in "Indian" or "Coloured" public spaces, and engaged with them in political struggles against various White minority regimes. Islam has been brought into the national public sphere more manifestly in democratic South Africa. The activities of the vigilante group People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD) in the Western Cape, 9/11 and the "War on Terror", and the heightened salience of Islam as a religious and cultural force in the lives of ordinary Muslims have increased its public visibility to a level disproportionate to population numbers. The veil, beard, dress are all visible denoters of Muslim identity. Boundaries are being (re)constructed around various points of contact: between men and women, Muslims and non-Muslims, Muslims and the State, Islam and secularism, and so on. This drawing of boundaries is not a movement of protest but one aimed at reinforcing religiocultural identity as part of a broader process of religious revival. This paper explores the intense exposure and reaction of the small Muslim community to the public gaze. It also examines divisions among Muslims on a range of issues, calling into question the notion of "Muslim community". Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**379 Van der Berg, Servaas**

Apartheid's enduring legacy: inequalities in education / Servaas Van der Berg - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 5, p. 849-880 : tab.

This paper provides an overview of the economic dimensions of the educational situation in South Africa a decade after the political transition. An important question is whether changes since the transition have substantially ameliorated the role of race in education. Census and survey data show that quantitative educational attainment differentials (years of education) have been substantially reduced, but qualitative differentials remain larger. Despite massive resource shifts to black schools, overall matriculation results did not improve in the postapartheid period. Thus the school system contributes little to

supporting the upward mobility of poor children in the labour market. The persistence of former racial inequalities is reflected in poor pass rates in mainly black schools, with high standard deviations. Regressions of matriculation pass rates from school level data show that racial composition of schools, as proxy for former school department, remains a major explanatory factor besides socioeconomic background and educational inputs. Furthermore, remarkable differentials in performance among black schools cannot be accounted for by socioeconomic background or teaching resources, pointing to the importance of school management. The malfunctioning of large parts of the school system appears largely a problem of x-inefficiency rather than allocative efficiency. This requires urgent attention to the functioning of poorly performing schools, to permit continued upward mobility of the largest part of the workforce as well as to support sustained economic growth. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**380 Van Dyk, Alta C.**

Occupational stress experienced by caregivers working in the HIV/AIDS field in South Africa / Alta C. Van Dyk - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 49-66 : graf., tab.

Occupational stress and burnout merit concern in South Africa as the severity and intensity of the HIV epidemic is often perceived as overwhelming. This study explores and describes the experiences, feelings and perceptions of South African caregivers working in various capacities (healthcare, counselling and teaching) in the HIV/AIDS field. A questionnaire investigating stress factors involved in HIV/AIDS-related care, symptoms of occupational stress, and employer support was completed by 243 caregivers. The results specify in what sense these caregivers find their work extremely stressful. Commonly, they battle with bereavement overload, overidentify with their patients, fear occupational exposure to HIV, and find it difficult to cope with their own and patients' stigmatization and confidentiality issues. The caregivers generally believe that they have not been adequately trained to offer HIV-related counselling; they feel largely unsupported by their employers, family and friends; and they are frequently angry about slow government processes and misleading health messages. Caregivers working in different capacities find HIV-care-related factors equally stressful, while school teachers claim significantly more symptoms of occupational stress than counsellors and healthcare workers. The results clearly indicate that these categories of caregivers work in extremely difficult circumstances and require support from their employers to prevent burnout. Suggestions on how to assist such caregivers in their work environment are made, and support strategies are discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**381 Visions**

*Visions of black economic empowerment* / ed. by Gill Marcus... [et al.]. - Auckland Park : Jacana Media, 2007. - VII, 231 p. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 978-1-7700-9358-4

This collective volume examines the sociological foundations of black economic empowerment (BEE) and contains the views of leading contenders in the debate. It locates the theory and practice of black economic employment within the ethos and real experience of a democratic South Africa. There is a Foreword by Cyril Ramaphosa and twenty essays, including an introduction and conclusion. The Introduction, by Xolela Mangcu, is followed by Section 1: The Big Picture, composed of two following papers: The constitutional principles underpinning black economic empowerment (Albie Sachs); and The moral bases of a stakeholder society (Wendy Luhabe). Section 2: Historical Antecedents, contains four essays: From politics to business (Eric Mafuna); Economic empowerment in the Eastern Cape (Jeff Peires); History and structure of the South African economy (Duncan Innes); and Theoretical perspectives: a review of competing arguments (Sipho Maseko). Section 3: The Policy Environment, has five contributions: Placing black business on the agenda (Lot Ndlovu); Unpacking the different waves of black economic empowerment (Vuyo Jack); The regulatory framework of black economic empowerment (Kevin Lester); Black economic empowerment and funding mechanisms (Wendy Lucas-Bull); and Black economic empowerment and foreign investors (Michael Katz). The fourth section is entitled: Challenges Facing Black Economic Empowerment and is composed of seven essays: An argument for capital concentration and socially responsible investing (Khehla Shubane); Black economic empowerment: de-racialising the economy (Saki Macozoma); The ethos of black economic empowerment (Blade Nzimande); How risk affects performance: case studies (Itumeleng Mahabane); Entrepreneurship and small business: the high road to growth (Nolitha Fakude); Black economic empowerment and black start-up businesses (Sindi Zilwa); and Concepts of transformation and the social structure of South Africa (Moeletsi Mbeki). The findings are summed up in the Conclusion by Gill Marcus, Xolela Mangcu, Khehla Shubane and Adrian Hadland. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**382 Visser, Gustav**

Urban tourism in Bloemfontein : current dynamics, immediate challenges and future prospects / Gustav Visser - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 4, p. 351-370: graf., krt., tab.

This paper examines the urban tourism system of Bloemfontein, a secondary city in South Africa. Drawing on both survey material from 2004 and secondary data sources, it provides an outline of the Bloemfontein tourism economy. Particular attention is given to different tourism types and their spatial distribution. Thereafter, an overview of obstacles to various tourism developments as experienced by product providers is given and potential support mechanisms are detailed. Finally, a tourism development strategy is set out. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **383 Voices**

*Voices of protest : social movements in post-apartheid South Africa* / ed. by Richard Ballard, Adam Habib and Imraan Valodia. - Scottsville : University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2006. - XX, 437 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1-86914-089-3

One of the most striking features of social movements in postapartheid South Africa is that many of them are new. Although they vary in terms of issues, size, institutional form and tactics, the improvement of poor people's lives is at the core of many of South Africa's contemporary social movements. The chapters in this volume address a number of questions in relation to specific case studies: What are the social movements, and who is their support base? How are their activities and actions related to the political opportunity structure? Are we witnessing the emergence of a viable left opposition to the ANC? Are all social movements of the same view? How are South African social movements connected to similar global movements? The cases examined include the Treatment Action Campaign (Steven Friedman and Shauna Mottiar); the Soweto Electricity Crisis Committee (Anthony Egan and Alex Wafer); the Anti-Privatisation Forum of Gauteng (Sakhela Buhlungu); the Concerned Citizens Forum (Peter Dwyer); the Western Cape Anti-Eviction Campaign (Sophie Oldfield and Kristian Stokke); the Landless People's Movement (Stephen Greenberg); the Homeless People's Alliance (Firoz Khan and Edgar Pieterse); SANCO (South African National Civic Organisation) (Elke Zuern); the Environmental Justice Movement (Jacklyn Cock); COSATU (Adam Habib and Imraan Valodia); the Self-Employed Women's Union (Annie Devenish and Caroline Skinner); Jubilee South Africa (Cyrus Rustomjee); the struggle of Congolese refugees (Baruti Amisi and Richard Ballard); the LGBTI (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex) movement (Teresa Dirsuweit); the women's movement (Shireen Hassim); and People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD) (Ashwin Desai). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**384 Waldman, Linda**

When social movements bypass the poor : asbestos pollution, international litigation and Griqua cultural identity / Linda Waldman - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 577-600.

This article examines citizen mobilization and activism in relation to asbestos disease and litigation. Although the litigation of Cape (plc), a British company mining asbestos in South Africa, has been seen as a success story in which local activists worked alongside international lawyers and environmental campaigners to force Cape (plc) to pay compensation to 7,500 former employees with asbestos-related diseases, many claimants experienced this case as a bitter defeat. The article explores these divergent interpretations of the same litigation case, focusing on the experiences of two towns in the Northern Cape, South Africa, namely Prieska and Griquatown and on the claimants' perspectives. The literature on social movements, political mobilization, ethnic identity and millenarian movements is drawn upon in relation to the everyday economic and cultural experiences of people in these Northern Cape towns. In contrasting the relative isolation experienced by Griquatown residents with the networking and mobilization process taking place in Prieska, the article argues that this isolation undermines citizens' ability to frame asbestos disease litigation as an international victory and as a case of justice being done. Instead, claimants interpret their experiences in terms of local factors, including poverty, the history of asbestos payment, religious beliefs and, ultimately, in an idiom that corresponds to their ethnic identity. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**385 Wasserman, Herman**

Is a new worldwide web possible? : an explorative comparison of the use of ICTs by two South African social movements / Herman Wasserman - In: *African Studies Review*: (2007), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 109-131.

In this article the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), especially new media technologies such as e-mail and the Internet, by postapartheid South African social movements is explored. Following a discussion of the use of these technologies by activist groupings in international contexts, a three-tiered typology suggested by H. Rheingold (2003) is used as a framework for comparing two South African social movements: the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) and the Anti-Privatization Forum (APF). Both these organizations use ICTs to provide alternative news to what is produced in mainstream journalism, to create alternative public spheres, and to mobilize for social activism, as Rheingold suggests. However, given the vast inequalities

regarding access to these new media technologies, not only in the country as a whole but also within the movements themselves, ICTs cannot function as the only or primary means of communication across the three key areas. A combination of methods needs to be followed to maximize success. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**386 Williamson, Amanda**

Décentralisation et participation des femmes aux plans de développement intégré (PDI) en Afrique du Sud / Amanda Williamson, Pearl Sithole, Alison Todes - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 221, p. 107-130 : krt.

Les processus de décentralisation promus par les institutions comme la Banque mondiale et les Nations unies ne sont pas toujours suivis des résultats escomptés; l'autonomie dont jouit l'administration locale peut même conduire à des régressions au regard de certaines réalisations positives de l'administration nationale: les élites locales et les systèmes patriarcaux déjà en place tendent en effet à asseoir leur pouvoir et à affaiblir les groupes marginalisés et vulnérables, dont les femmes. Ce document présente les conclusions d'une récente étude concernant l'impact des plans de développement intégré (PDI) sur les femmes dans trois municipalités du KwaZulu-Natal (Afrique du Sud). Chaque municipalité possède un profil spécifique en termes de capacités, de conditions et de politiques municipales. Bibliogr., rés. en français (p. 10-11) et en anglais (p. 16-17). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**387 Barchiesi, Franco**

South African debates on the Basic Income Grant : wage labour and the post-apartheid social policy / Franco Barchiesi - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 561-575.

The 2002 report of the Taylor Committee of Inquiry into a comprehensive social security system for South Africa recommended widespread social policy changes. A key suggestion in the report was the phased introduction of a Basic Income Grant (BIG) on a universal, non-means tested basis. In this way, the report addressed widespread demands by labour and civil society organizations for a form of income to be provided independently from individual employment conditions. The BIG concept recognizes that existing social security programmes are related to stable waged employment and therefore exclude increasing numbers of long-term unemployed and contingent workers. This article argues that current shifts in the country's policy discourse question earlier social policies, which saw social inclusion as primarily depending on labour market participation. At the same time, however, the extremely cautious approach to the BIG

contained in the Taylor report reflects a government approach that continuously praises work ethics and wage labour discipline while stigmatizing welfare 'dependency'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## **ISLANDS**

### **GENERAL**

#### **388 Beaujard, Philippe**

East Africa, the Comoros Islands and Madagascar before the sixteenth century : on a neglected part of the world system / Philippe Beaujard - In: *Azania*: (2007), vol. 42, p. 15-35 : graf., krt.

Two opposing explanations for the flowering of the East African coast have been proposed. First, that a foreign culture was brought to the coast and imposed on the local inhabitants by migrants. Alternatively, that a pre-Swahili and then Swahili culture emerged from indigenous developments and owed little to migrants. In order to overcome this opposition, the author views the Swahili culture as an African one which developed via long-distance exchange embedded in the Eurasian and African world system. He shows that a nonholistic world system approach, taking into account all the interactions between global, regional and local levels, constitutes a useful model which makes it possible to recognize and understand: the emergence and the evolution of an international division of labour in the Indian Ocean, over the 'longue durée'; the connections between events in distant regions, and between the regions themselves; the existence of cycles, both economic and political, in the development of East Africa; shifts of power between competing centres, and changing inequalities with both processes of domination and processes of co-evolution set in motion by the system and local expansions. Some regions were able to benefit from the general growth of the system, notably certain parts of the East African littoral. So were some social groups, which constituted an interface between dominant regions of the world system and peripheries situated in the African interior and offshore islands (Comoros and Madagascar). Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## COMOROS

**389 Burnod, Perrine**

Changement institutionnel et immigration clandestine à Mayotte : quelles conséquences sur les relations de travail dans le secteur agricole? / Perrine Burnod, Jean-Michel Sourisseau - In: *Autrepart*: (2007), no. 43, p. 165-176.

Mayotte, qui a choisi en 1976 de rester la seule île française de l'archipel des Comores dès lors indépendant, connaît deux systèmes de références qui se superposent, fondés respectivement sur des institutions, des systèmes de valeurs et des représentations qui leur sont propres. Le système de références "métropolitain" renvoie à la législation française et envisage l'individu comme autonome par rapport à son environnement social. Le système de références "local" ou "mahorais" renvoie aux règles musulmanes et coutumières d'origine africaine et arabo-musulmane antérieures à la présence française, pour lesquelles l'individu est avant tout un membre d'un groupe au sein duquel s'exercent la réciprocité et la redistribution. Le niveau de vie bien supérieur à Mayotte attire des migrations massives et illégales de ressortissants des autres îles de l'archipel en proie à l'instabilité politique. À travers l'exemple du secteur agricole, l'article montre que loin de se conformer au seul référentiel métropolitain, Mahorais et migrants entretiennent des relations de travail complexes, fondées sur des relations de marché enchâssées dans des rapports de réciprocité; illégales pour la métropole, ces relations sont partiellement légitimées par le référentiel local partagé par les deux communautés. Les innovations produites sur le marché illégal du travail parviennent cependant de plus en plus difficilement à contenir les tensions dues à l'ampleur des flux migratoires. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 213-214) et en anglais (p. 217). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**390 Walker, Iain**

What came first, the nation or the State? : political process in the Comoro Islands / Iain Walker - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 4, p. 582-605.

The widespread failure of the postcolonial State in Africa is often attributed to a lack of social and cultural unity, and hence of national identity, in the territories in question. In Europe the State has historically been conceptualized as coterminous with the nation, an apparently 'natural' cultural unit that allowed for subsequent political cohesion and the avoidance of ethnic conflict. In Africa the concept (and the reality) of the nation is often absent and this is sometimes considered to be a stumbling block on the path to political stability. However, the suggestion that a State whose population exhibits the requisite

cultural homogeneity would construct and maintain a nation and, subsequently, successful and stable statehood is challenged by evidence from the Comoro Islands. Here, despite apparent sociocultural unity, there has been little movement towards the development of a nation; indeed, there is evidence that an explicit denial of sociocultural unity underpins the failure of the State. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**391 Walsh, Martin T.**

Island subsistence: hunting, trapping and the translocation of wildlife in the western Indian Ocean / Martin T. Walsh - In: *Azania*: (2007), vol. 42, p. 83-113 : tab.

This paper reviews the cultural and biological evidence for people's interactions with the terrestrial fauna of island archipelagos that lie between East Africa and Madagascar, viz. Zanzibar (Pemba and Unguja), the Mafia archipelago, and the Comoros. It argues that the significance of hunting, trapping and the translocation of wild animals has been underestimated in previous histories of this region. Following a survey of hunting and the exploitation of island wildlife, the paper explores different historical hypotheses about island settlement and wildlife use, and makes some general and comparative observations about the relationship between island biogeography and human impacts on their sometimes fragile environments. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MADAGASCAR

**392 Ballarin, Marie-Pierre**

How spirits travel along the western Indian Ocean rims : the example of the Sakalava 'tromba' from north-western Madagascar (nineteenth-twentieth centuries) / Marie-Pierre Ballarin - In: *Azania*: (2007), vol. 42, p. 53-67 : foto, geneal., krt.

Focusing on royal ancestor cults and spirit possession in northwestern Madagascar and their spread to the East African coast, this paper examines the relationship and related influences between different societies of the western Indian Ocean in the past. Zanzibar is a meeting place for spirits of various origins, as they follow the movements of humans. Within this landscape inhabited by multiple spirits, the 'masheitani ya kibuki' are spirits - deceased monarchs - from the Sakalava kingdom of Madagascar. How did these spirits come to Zanzibar? How can they be related to their original place in northwestern Madagascar during the past? And what is their significance today in modern Zanzibar? This paper first provides information on the Sakalava kingdoms, particularly the Boina. Further, it examines elements of royal symbolism and how these were integrated in the

lives of the Sakalava people, and discusses how the associated spirits stemming from the symbolism of the Sakalava kingdoms spread to the Comoros, then to Zanzibar, where they are known as the 'masheitani ya kibuki'. Through a description of part of the ritual, and the identification of 'King's spirits', which are invoked during the performance, the paper analyses what remains today of the original cult and how it has been transformed by its travels and its incorporation into new communities and environments. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**393 Blench, Roger**

New palaeozoogeographical evidence for the settlement of Madagascar / Roger Blench - In: *Azania*: (2007), vol. 42, p. 69-82 : tab.

Archaeology in Madagascar has so far uncovered no site earlier than the 5th century AD. It is generally assumed that the early sites represent primary incursions by trans-oceanic populations from insular South East Asia, and that markedly 'African' features of Malagasy culture, such as ruminant keeping, were a consequence of subsequent trade or other contacts with the African mainland. But recent evidence for the palaeozoogeography of Madagascar together with vegetational change and the identification of cutmarks on numerous bones of extinct species all point to the presence of low-density hunter-gatherers from c. 400-300 BC onwards. Anthropogenic rat introductions also suggest outside contact prior to established Austronesian settlement. This paper reviews the evidence from palaeozoogeography and its implications for the early settlement of the island. The argument is that a fresh model of the peopling of Madagascar and early trade and migration on the East African coast must be developed. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**394 Gubert, Flore**

Risk and schooling decisions in rural Madagascar : a panel data-analysis / Flore Gubert and Anne-Sophie Robilliard - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2008), vol. 17, no. 2, p. 207-238 : graf., tab.

Most households in rural Madagascar are engaged in agriculture and derive a large share of their income from the production of food or cash crops and from animal husbandry. However, agricultural yields can be extremely volatile due to weather conditions, pests, insects, rodents and other calamities. As a result, households record large fluctuations in their incomes that must be dealt with. Since the usual consumption-smoothing market mechanisms are quite limited in the Malagasy context, households need to rely on non-market mechanisms or to adopt multi-faceted strategies to cope with

risk. In this paper, the authors examine the possibility that parents obtain informal income insurance by letting their children work. They test this hypothesis by examining the relationship between household income shocks and human capital investment in children. In particular, they investigate whether children's propensity to join school and to drop out of school responds to transient shocks. They also investigate issues such as gender and intrahousehold resource allocation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**395 Mack, John**

The land viewed from the sea / John Mack - In: *Azania*: (2007), vol. 42, p. 1-14 : foto, krt.

The author addresses the question of why Madagascar was occupied only as late as the early/mid first millennium AD. He shows that the oceanographic conditions of the western seas of the Indian Ocean provide one area of explanation. The nature of a trading system reliant on moving goods round, rather than on exploiting terrestrial resources itself, is another. Lastly, boats themselves, and the knowledge which goes with being on the seas, engenders a commonality - that sociability comes from shared bodily experience of the rhythms of the sea. This may in its turn cut across terrestrial forms of identity formation. The answers to the problems of the peopling of Madagascar have more to do with the understanding of the nature of maritime cultures than the characteristics of the island itself. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**396 Sandron, Frédéric**

Stratégies anti-risques et filets de sécurité dans une commune rurale malgache / Frédéric Sandron - In: *Autrepart*: (2007), no. 44, p. 141-156 : graf.

Dans la commune rurale d'Ampitatafika, dans les Hautes terres de Madagascar, la quasi-totalité de la population vit en dessous du seuil de pauvreté. L'économie est encore largement tournée vers l'autoconsommation et le risque majeur auquel est confrontée cette population est celui de ne pas pouvoir assurer la subsistance alimentaire du ménage par sa propre activité agricole. L'objet de cet article est de montrer l'imbrication du dénuement des ménages et de leurs stratégies anti-risques: recours à l'emprunt informel (les emprunts étant davantage contractés dans une logique de dépannage que d'investissement), vente de la force de travail, faible innovation agricole, rotation maximale infra-annuelle des cultures, mobilisation des réseaux sociaux, émigration etc. Rendant toute capitalisation impossible, la dynamique de ces enchaînements perpétue le cercle vicieux de la pauvreté. L'auteur tente d'expliquer les raisons du peu d'enthousiasme des paysans à participer à des projets collectifs

économiques, que ce soit dans le domaine du micro-crédit ou de l'amélioration de la productivité agricole. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 243) et en anglais (p. 249). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**397 Sarrasin, Bruno**

Le projet minier de QIT Madagascar Mineral à Tolagnaro (Fort-Dauphin, Madagascar): quels enjeux de développement? / Bruno Sarrasin - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2007), no. 221, p. 205-223 : krt., tab.

Le présent article propose l'étude d'un cas de développement industriel dans une région du sud-est de Madagascar. Depuis 20 ans, la société QIT Madagascar Minerals S.A.(QMM) étudie la faisabilité d'un projet d'exploitation de sables minéralisés à forte teneur d'ilménite près de Tolagnaro, dans le sud-est de l'île. Des réserves ont été émises quant aux effets économiques, environnementaux et sociaux de l'exploitation minière dans la région. Cependant, sans exploitation minière et sans les programmes d'infrastructure reliés à un tel projet, le potentiel de développement économique de la région est limité. L'article montre les enjeux politiques et économiques auxquels sont confrontés les pays d'Afrique sub-saharienne en général et Madagascar en particulier. L'analyse identifie les mécanismes permettant à un projet d'investissement privé de prendre l'ampleur d'un projet de développement (néolibéral) national et de lutte contre la pauvreté. Mais il s'agit aussi de protéger la biodiversité et d'empêcher la dégradation de l'environnement, tout en tenant compte du rapport à l'espace et à la terre qu'entretient le paysan malgache, qui est le maillon faible du projet. Bibliogr., notes, réf., ré. en français (p. 12-13) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**398 Trajectoires**

Trajectoires de crédit et vulnérabilité des ménages ruraux: le cas des Cecam de Madagascar / Emmanuelle Bouquet... [et al.] - In: *Autrepart*: (2007), no. 44, p. 157-172 : tab.

Par son ancienneté (fondé en 1993), sa portée (plus de 80 000 sociétaires) ainsi que par sa diversité et le caractère innovant des produits financiers proposés, le réseau des Caisses d'épargne et de crédit mutuel de Madagascar (Cecam) est un des pionniers en matière de microfinance rurale et agricole à l'échelle internationale. L'article s'intéresse à la question du lien entre risque et microfinance en milieu rural. Dans quelle mesure la trajectoire de crédit des sociétaires constitue-t-elle un dispositif de gestion du risque et de réduction de la vulnérabilité? Les données suggèrent une relation positive entre la diversité et l'intensité de la trajectoire de crédit d'une part, la perception par les

sociétaires d'une réduction de la vulnérabilité d'autre part, même si, dans certaines situations, le crédit peut s'avérer une source de risque. Les conditions d'accès aux crédits indiquent par ailleurs une relative équité vis-à-vis des sociétaires les plus pauvres. L'expérience innovante des Cecam permet de tirer des enseignements de portée plus générale pour la microfinance rurale. Continuité de l'offre sur le long terme, diversification de la gamme et adéquation des procédures d'accès et de remboursement du crédit apparaissent comme déterminants. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 243) et en anglais (p. 249). [Résumé extrait de la revue]