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Number 22, 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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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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Vol. 45, no. 3 (2007); vol. 45, no. 4 (2007)

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Journal of Southern African studies = ISSN 0305-7070. - Abingdon
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Vol. 18, no. 2 (2007); vol. 18, no. 3 (2007)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 **Baliamoune-Lutz, Mina**

Globalisation and gender inequality : is Africa different? / Mina Baliamoune-Lutz - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 301-348 : tab.

Using cross-sectional data (5-year averages for the periods 1990-1994 and 1995-1999), ordinary least-squares and three-stage least-squares estimations, this paper examines the effects of globalization and growth on gender inequality (particularly inequality in literacy) and investigates whether the effects are homogenous across developing countries. In particular, it explores whether the effects of increased trade openness and growth on gender inequality in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) are different from those in other developing countries. The empirical evidence indicates that globalization and growth seem to have no effect on gender equality in non-SSA developing countries. However, the paper finds overwhelming statistical evidence that higher integration in world markets and growth cause gender inequality in SSA to increase. The paper's findings suggest that it is extremely important that socioeconomic policies that promote the welfare of women (and, in particular, enhance female literacy) accompany trade reforms and growth-promoting policies. App., bibliogr. notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

2 **Brossier, Marie**

La crise de l'autorité dans la famille au Sénégal et en France aujourd'hui : comment penser le décroisement des études sur l'Afrique / Marie Brossier - In: *Autrepart*: (2007), no. 41, p. 99-111.

Cet article cherche à questionner les catégories de "nord" et de "sud" à travers une mise en perspective des débats sur l'autorité dans la famille tels qu'ils se sont développés au Sénégal depuis les débats sur le Code de la famille à partir de 2002, dans un contexte politique marqué par l'alternance, et en France lors des événements dans les banlieues, à l'automne 2005. À partir de processus de mise en question des figures traditionnelles de l'autorité dans la famille et dans le politique, il s'agit de montrer comment la complexité d'une crise au "nord" peut trouver au "sud" des pistes de compréhension et d'exploration. La polémique en France fait de la polygamie une des causes des violences. Au Sénégal, la famille, et à travers elle la question de la polygamie, ne constitue pas (plus) le lieu d'affrontement de représentations qui seraient associées les unes au "nord" et à la "modernité", les autres ancrées au "sud" et attachées aux

traditions. L'exemple de la polygamie est particulièrement révélateur de ces "zones d'interstices" qui peuvent permettre de dépasser le clivage nord/sud. La polygamie met en lumière ces interstices comme intervalles de temps par une prise en compte du temps long (décolonisation, immigration), temps moyen (modifications des pratiques du foyer polygame au Sénégal et en France) et du temps court (événements 2005 et polémique sur la polygamie). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés en français (p. 248-249) et en anglais (p. 254-255). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

3 Chapman, Michael

'World literature': the value of an unstable category / Michael Chapman - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2007), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 3-22.

What is world literature? What distinguishes world literature as object (a list, a syllabus of treasures) from world literature as concept, in which the circulation of texts beyond the original culture is determined not simply by textual immanence, but also by reader reception and reader demand? These questions are addressed in this article. It argues that if no definitive answer is possible, the pursuit of these questions raises subsidiary questions (Whose world? Whose literature?) that suggest both differences and similarities between 'transnational' and 'postcolonial' considerations of literary culture. In conclusion, the author turns the 'world window' to a South African perspective, emphasizing that as a field of study, world literature needs a systematic mapping, a curriculum design, more manageable than offered by arbitrary book lists. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

4 Diagne, Ibrahima

Esthétique poétique et anthropologie interculturelle: Senghor ou les jalons de la communication interculturelle / Ibrahima Diagne - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 1-20.

La démarche empruntée par le présent article est d'explorer la notion d'interculturalité chez Léopold Sédar Senghor, en mettant en corrélation la conception poétique de cet auteur avec son expérience interculturelle, c'est à dire à penser la poétique senghorienne et son œuvre en général dans ses relations avec d'autres cultures, d'autres écritures et courants de pensée. En s'appuyant en partie sur l'œuvre poétique et les méta-discours conceptuels, l'article explore les éléments fondateurs de la production de Senghor et les traces intertextuelles qu'elle recèle, pour saisir en même temps les processus de génération et de résorption des oppositions culturelles, tout comme l'affirmation de la culture africaine. D'autre part, il mentionne les procédés de

construction identitaire et les tentatives de déconstruction des ethnocentrismes de la culture coloniale qui, chez Senghor, débouchent sur une topographie originale, mais très parlante, de sa conception de l'interculturalité. L'universalisme senghorien est une construction sociale, qui ne s'opère pas par l'importation, l'adaptation ou le transfert d'un modèle culturel d'une aire géographique à une autre, mais plutôt l'existence de plusieurs variantes susceptibles de favoriser l'éclosion de signifiants culturels globalisés. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

5 Fouquet, Thomas

Imaginaires migratoires et expériences multiples de l'altérité : une dialectique actuelle du proche et du lointain / Thomas Fouquet - In: *Autrepart*: (2007), no. 41, p. 83-98.

"Nord" et "Sud" apparaissent comme deux notions peu opératoires, sinon à les considérer de manière dialectique et selon un rapport de polarité. À quels types d'approches réfèrent-elles: géographique, politique, climatique, etc.? Cette contribution, en plaçant au centre des réflexions la figure du migrant africain, et plus largement différentes configurations d'exils (imaginaires, géographiques), propose de dépasser les distinctions prévalentes pour qualifier les relations entre l'Afrique et l'Occident. Elle démontre que les attributs catégoriels qui distinguent les populations dites du Sud et du Nord existent avant tout comme expressions de désirs, dans les imaginaires transnationaux de l'Autre et de l'Ailleurs et les expériences multiples de "mise en altérité" qui en découlent. Seules la réflexivité que chacun porte sur son propre parcours, et les expériences faites de l'altérité permettent de constamment négocier sa place, ni vraiment au Sud, ni vraiment au Nord, mais plutôt en un juste milieu, là où le géographique ne fait plus sens. L'argument s'étaye sur la base d'entretiens et de récits d'observations réalisés entre janvier 2003 et décembre 2005 dans le cadre d'une recherche anthropologique traitant du désir de l'Ailleurs des jeunes Dakarois, sur un terrain "multi-situé" et dans une perspective transnationale: Sénégal, Italie, France. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 248) et en anglais (p. 254). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

6 Gueye, Omar

L.S. Senghor; un universel fondamental / Omar Gueye - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 249-257.

Selon l'auteur, Léopold Sédar Senghor semble avoir répondu par anticipation au débat sur les civilisations tel que re-posé par Samuel Huntington à travers son concept de "choc des civilisations". C'est dans ce cadre qu'est examinée la conception de

l'Universel de Senghor, sa philosophie de la vie, sa conception de l'humanisme. L'analyse est faite en fonction de la pensée ou des courants de pensée de son temps, et en termes de perspectives en référence aux défis de l'humanité présents et à venir. Senghor appartient à des groupes sociaux, politiques et religieux minoritaires, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur de son pays, le Sénégal. Très tôt il est confronté à la "différence". Ayant plusieurs identités, il appartenait à plusieurs cultures et savait se fondre dans toutes les communautés humaines dont il maîtrisait les nuances. Mais en même temps il n'appartenait à personne et se voulait homme universel. Si la Négritude apparaît comme le chant de ralliement des Noirs, elle n'est pas pour autant exclusion. Homme de compromis, Senghor se voulait un "métis culturel". Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

AFRICA

GENERAL

7 Adésinà, 'Jimí O.

When is 'techno-talk' a fatal distraction? : ICT in contemporary development discourse on Africa / 'Jimí O. Adésinà - In: *Africa Development*: (2006), vol. 31, no. 3, p. 120-153 : tab.

The discussion on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become a signifier of the alleged solution to Africa's development problems. The author argues, however, that while ICT offers tremendous potentials, it fails to address the multidimensional nature of Africa's development crisis and impediments that have developed in the last 25 years, and is in danger of reproducing elements of perverse growth identified in the first two decades of postcolonial development experience. Fundamental to rethinking Africa's development is connecting the dots: the relationship between development crisis and debt peonage, aid dependency, the retreat from the public (social) policy domain, and the dissonance between the regional development objectives and current trade regimes. Critical to sustainable ICT, specifically, and development broadly, is reinventing the public domain. The author uses the state of higher education on the continent to illustrate this. Sustainable development in the field of technology requires sustained support for higher education and research from public funding. Furthermore, rather than focus on a neomodernization-inspired idea of ICT, what is required is an endogenously-driven framework. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

8 Africa

Africa in China's global strategy / ed. by Marcel Kitissou. - London : Adonis & Abbey, 2007. - IX, 205 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 978-1-905068-54-8

This collective volume examines the role of Africa in China's emerging global foreign policy. In particular, it addresses the question of whether Africa will be a pawn or a player in this emerging geopolitical game. Some of the chapters were initially published in the July/August 2005 issue of 'African Renaissance', devoted to China's policy in Africa. Contributions: Introduction (Marcel Kitissou); Globalization and fragmentation: the new era of Africa-China cooperation (Marcel Kitissou); China's leap into the heart of the twenty first century (Michael Sachs); Talking points on China's foreign policy (Jin Yongjian); China's emerging interests in Africa: opportunities and challenges for Africa and the United States (Drew Thompson); The US response to China's rise in Africa: policy and policy options (Raymond W. Copson); All-weather friends in need and in deed: China-Africa relations seen from the eyes of a Chinese diplomat (Liu Guijin); Chinese investments in Africa: a cross-cultural management perspective (John Kuada); China's trade safari in Africa (Jean-Christophe Servant); Bankrolling the 'going out' strategy: China's financing of African aid and investment, and implications for Africa's debt and development (Michelle Chan-Fishel and Roxanne Lawson); China's corporate engagement in Africa (James Reilly and Wu Na); Growing pains and growing alliances: China, timber and Africa (Tina Butler); Chinese drivers for African development? : the effects of Chinese investments in Zambia (Peter Kragelund); Models of development: finding relevance for Africa in China's experience of development (Stephen Little). [ASC Leiden abstract]

9 African

African brain circulation : beyond the drain-gain debate / ed. by Rubin Patterson. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2007. - VII, 186 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (International studies in sociology and social anthropology, ISSN 0074-8684 ; vol. 105) - Oorspr. verschenen als: Perspectives on global development and technology, ISSN 1569-1500, vol. 5, no. 3 (2006). - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 978-90-04-15885-6

The decades-long heated brain-drain versus brain-gain debate will likely become increasingly irrelevant for two reasons. First, Internet-Age emigration is fundamentally different from the preceding eras of emigration; second, labour from many countries will likely find its mobility facilitated through immigration arrangements. Putting these two

together provides a context for sustained brain circulation. The chapters in this volume are concerned with the African diaspora, the migration of talent from the continent to the West and diverse investments by the diasporans back into Africa. Three chapters analyse issues associated with long-term African diasporas in the US and Colombia; two chapters debate whether the emigration of African talents is a collective burden or a benefit; one chapter emphasizes the need for more effective methodologies; another chapter applies brain circulation to the promotion of eco-industrial growth in Africa; and the final chapter explores the impact on higher education of talent emigrating out of Ethiopia to the US. Contributors: Rubin Patterson, Cynthia Lucas Hewitt, Fondo Sikod, Gérard Tchouassi, John Akokpari, F. Nii-Amoo Dodoo, Baffour K. Takyi, Jesse R. Mann, Jill M. Humphries, Paulo Moreno-Zapata, Solomon A. Getahun. [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 African

African counterterrorism cooperation : assessing regional and subregional initiatives / ed. by Andre Le Sage ; forew. by Carlton W. Fulford Jr. - Dulles [etc.], VA : Potomac Books [etc.], 2007. - X, 229 p. : krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bijl., index, noten.
ISBN 978-1-597-97176-8

This volume provides an overview of terrorist threats in three African economic regions, as well as an examination of terrorism and counterterrorism efforts on the continent as a whole. Drawn largely from papers presented at a recent conference sponsored by the Africa Center for Strategic Studies at the National Defence University in Washington, DC, it comprises chapters on terrorism threats and vulnerabilities in Africa ((Andre Le Sage), the roles of the African Union (Ibrahim J. Wani) and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development ((Monica Juma), counterterrorism measures in East Africa ((Wafula Okumu), terrorism threats and responses in the SADC region (Julius E. Nyang'oro), and counterterrorism initiatives within ECOWAS (Eboe Hutchful). The final chapter offers an overview of US support for African counterterrorism efforts. The appendix contains the texts of the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (1999), the PPlan of Action of the AU for the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (2002), the Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (2004), and the Modalities for the functioning of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (2005). [ASC Leiden abstract]

11 African

African e-markets : information and economic development / Aida Opoku-Mensah & M.A. Mohamed Salih (eds.). - Addis Ababa : Economic Commission for Africa ;

København : Centre of African Studies ; Utrecht : International Books, cop. 2007. - 232 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 22 cm - Ook tekst in het Frans. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-90-5727-059-8

This book is a result of the fourth meeting of the ECA Committee on Development Information (CODI) which was held in 2005 under the theme 'Information as an Economic Resource'. Four subthemes inform the structure of the book: enabling environment, e-economics (including e-commerce), stakeholders, and the role of statistics as a policy instrument. Contributions: Introduction (M.A. Mohamed Salih); Information as an economic resource: an Africa perspective (Aida Opoku-Mensah); Information technology and the challenge of economic development in Africa (T.W. Oshikoya and M. Nureldin Hussain); The geoinformation industry in Africa: prospects and potentials (Craig A. Schwabe); National ICT policies and plans toward poverty reduction: emerging trends and issues (K.M. Baharul Islam); Location-based services: a South African case applicable to Africa (Ray Wilkinson & Errol Sundelowitz); Information statistique et intégration économique et monétaire (Richard Michel); Les femmes et l'économie de l'information (Opportune Santos); Statistical information and the African banking sector (Sheku A.F. Bangura); Library and information services in a knowledge-based economy (Abraham Azubuike); L'information en tant que ressource économique (Moubarack L.O). [ASC Leiden abstract]

12 African

African women, religion, and health : essays in honor of Mercy Amba Ewudziwa Oduyoye / Isabel Apawo Phiri and Sarojini Nadar, eds. - Maryknoll, NY : Orbis Books, cop. 2006. - XXII, 280 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Women from the margins series) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 1-570-75635-X pbk

This collection of essays celebrates the life of Professor Mercy Amba Ewudziwa Oduyoye, from Ghana, a pioneering African woman theologian and founder of the Circle of Concerned African Women Theologians. They describe the key contributions Mercy Oduyoye has made to African theology, and apply her insights to issues of scripture, health and poverty, and women as peacemakers. They especially address those concerns that impact women's health within the broader paradigms of African religion and culture, utilizing, to a large extent, methodologies created and developed by Mercy. The essays are organized in four parts: Celebrating Mercy Amba Ewudziwa Oduyoye - African women, the Bible, and health - Women as traditional healers in Africa (specifically in KwaZulu-Natal, Botswana, Nigeria) - African women's experiences of

health and healing, endurance, and peacemaking (amongst others in Zimbabwe and Democratic Republic of Congo). In Part 5, Ogbu Kalu reflects on possible future areas of conversation between the Circle and African-American women theologians. Contributors: Denise M. Ackermann, (South Africa), Dorcas Olubanke Akintunde (Nigeria), Dorothy B.E.A. Akoto (Ghana), Elizabeth Amoah (Ghana), Sophia Chirongoma (Zimbabwe), Musa W. Dube (Botswana), Ogbu U. Kalu (Nigeria), Musimbi R.A. Kanyoro (Kenya), M. Bernadette Mbuy Beya (Democratic Republic of Congo), Fulata Lusungo Moyo (Malawi), Sarojini Nadar (South Africa), Nyambura J. Njoroge (Kenya), Isabel Apawo Phiri (Malawi), Susan Rakoczy (USA), Letty M. Russell (USA). [ASC Leiden abstract]

13 Anum, Eric

The usage of the Bible in African missionary history : the legacy of New Testament usage in Africa / Eric Anum - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2006), n.s., vol. 1, no. 1, p. 69-82.

An issue that is closely related to the approaches and methodologies adopted with respect to biblical interpretation in Africa is the use of the Bible in missionary history. Through the decades, there have been the introduction, translation, exegesis and use of the Bible by European missionaries who were the carriers of Christianity to Africa. These European missionaries came from diverse missionary organizations and various backgrounds. This article explores the possible ideological baggage that was left behind by Western missionaries who worked in selected parts of Africa. Furthermore, it examines the use of history as a tool in the formulation and interpretation of Christian ideology by European enterprises. It also looks at the effects of such an ideology on missionary work in some parts of Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

14 Bahmani-Oskooee, Mohsen

On the relation between nominal devaluation and real devaluation : evidence from African countries / Mohsen Bahmani-Oskooee and Abera Gelan - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 177-197 : graf., tab.

A country devalues its currency with an expectation that it will gain international competitiveness and increase its exports. However, the inflationary effects of devaluation could curtail its favourable effects unless nominal devaluation leads to real devaluation. The authors consider the experiences of 21 African countries. After constructing the real and nominal effective exchange rates over the 1971-2004 period, they employ the bounds-testing approach to cointegration and show that in almost all countries nominal devaluation leads to real devaluation in the short run. However, the short-run effects last

into the long run only in three countries, viz. Burundi, Kenya and the Seychelles.
Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

15 Bekker, Gina

The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights : safeguarding the interests of African States / Gina Bekker - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2007), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 151-172.

This article examines the extent to which the decision to establish the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights was motivated by the desire of African States to safeguard their own interests at the expense of effectively protecting human rights in Africa. Using an examination of the drafting history of the Banjul Charter and the establishment of the African Commission as a background, this article explores the potential implications for the future of human rights protection on the continent as a result of the creation of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and its proposed merger with the African Court of Justice. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

16 Breathing

Breathing life into the African Union protocol on women's rights in Africa / ed. by Roselynn Musa, Faiza Jama Mohammed, Firoze Manji. - [Nairobi, etc.] : Solidarity for African Women's Rights [etc.], 2006. - X, 113 p. ; 23 cm - Met bijl., noten.
ISBN 1-904855-66-0 pbk. : £14.95

On November 25, 2005, the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Protocol) entered into force, after being ratified by 15 African governments. Two years earlier, in July of 2003, the African Union adopted this landmark treaty to supplement the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. The Protocol provides broad protection for women's human rights, including their sexual and reproductive rights. The purpose of this book is to document the experiences and strategies that could be used to ensure universal ratification and implementation of the Protocol. Contributions: General situation of women in Africa (Karoline Kemp); Instruments on women's rights (Rita Anyumba); African Union Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa: the SOAWR (Solidarity for African Women's Rights) campaign (Faiza Jama Mohamed); Provisions of the Protocol (Roselynn Musa); Domesticating the Protocol (Sarah Mukasa); Institutionalising strategies for the Protocol (Mary Wandia); Financing the Protocol: considerations for influencing budgets from experiences in Tanzania (Mary Rusimbi); Integrating the Protocol and regional instruments: the case of SADC (Loga Virahsawmy and Rotimi Sankore); Harmonising the Protocol with national legal systems (Ibrahima Kane); Strategic litigation: a tool for domesticating the Protocol? (Sibongile Ndashe); The case

for alternative dispute resolution and negotiation as strategies for domestication of international human rights instruments (Anne Atieno Amadi); Applying the Protocol to women in conflict situations (Amie Joof-Cole); HIV/AIDS - a challenge to successful implementation (Elize Delpont). [ASC Leiden abstract]

17 Burns, James

The African bioscope - movie house culture in British colonial Africa / James Burns - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2006), no. 5, p. 65-80.

This article examines the history of the cinema house in British colonial Africa. Cinema houses were novel venues that had not existed in precolonial Africa. They became sites of social contestation, where patronage became a marker of social status, and new forms of urban identities were explored and re-formulated. Their popularity during the 1940s and 1950s alarmed European and African elites, who came to see the cinema houses as dens of vice and social impropriety. The popularity of cinema houses declined after the 1960s, due to economic crises and competition from new media. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

18 Busico, Eleonora

Cina, India e Africa: relazioni economiche, politiche ed energetiche / di Eleonora Busico - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2007), a. 62, n. 3, p. 360-398.

Avec une population qui excède 1 milliard et 300 millions et un taux de croissance annuel du PIB qui se monte à 9 pour cent, la Chine s'apprête à devenir une superpuissance mondiale, surtout du point de vue énergétique. Pour répondre à cette soif énergétique, le gouvernement a mis en œuvre le programme Étage Énergétique National qui va de l'économie énergétique à la réalisation de nouvelles centrales électriques et à l'utilisation des énergies renouvelables. En outre, la Chine a réalisé une coopération à l'avantage réciproque avec quelques pays du monde dans le secteur énergétique. Dans cette vision se placent les relations économiques, politiques et énergétiques avec l'autre colosse asiatique: l'Inde. Mais plus important et en expansion continue et rapide est la relation avec l'Afrique, initiée dans les années 1950 et développée au cours des années jusqu'à aujourd'hui. Les lignes de conduite de cette relation sont: demande pétrolière chinoise et pénétration politique et économique en Afrique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

19 Châtaigner, Jean-Marc

Principes et réalités de la politique africaine de la France / Jean-Marc Châtaigner - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 220, p. 247-261.

Après avoir rappelé les principaux fondements de la politique africaine de la France et les évolutions structurelles qu'elle a connues ces dernières années (depuis l'an 2000 environ), le présent article fait un bilan des interventions françaises dans un certain nombre de crises africaines dans les années récentes et les leçons qui doivent en être tirées. Les événements survenus en Côte d'Ivoire depuis 2002 ont eu pour corollaire la fin d'une relation particulière avec ce pays; la position de la France au Togo montre des ambiguïtés; par contre on constate un véritable retour d'influence de la France dans la région des Grands Lacs malgré les problèmes dans la relation entre la France et le Rwanda. L'article considère encore les convergences et divergences entre la politique africaine de la France et celles de l'Union européenne, du Royaume-Uni et de l'Allemagne. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 20). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

20 China

China in Africa / comp. by Henning Melber ; Margaret C. Lee... [et al.]. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2007. - 46 p. : fig., graf. ; 30 cm. - (Current African issues, ISSN 0280-2171 ; 35) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten. ISBN 978-91-7106-589-6

This volume contains four contributions on China's current role in Africa: The (not so) new kid on the block: China and the scramble for Africa's resources: an introductory review (Henning Melber); Unpacking China's resource diplomacy in Africa (Ian Taylor); Uganda and China: unleashing the power of the dragon (Margaret C. Lee); and China-African relations in the 21st century: a 'win-win' relationship (Sanusha Naidu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

21 Comparative

Comparative African history : prospects and challenges / guest ed.: Anthony I. Asiwaju. - Dakar : Codesria, 2003/04. - IV, 190 p. ; 24 cm. - (Afrika Zamani, ISSN 0850-3079 ; no. 11/12 (2003/04)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

The articles in this special edition of Afrika Zamani originate from the papers presented at the specialized theme one panel on African history in comparative perspective at the twentieth congress of the International Committee of Historical Sciences (Sydney,

Australia, 9 to 13 July 2005). They illustrate the main approaches to historical comparison for Africa in recent centuries. They show how comparisons have clarified narratives and documented historical processes and can advance understanding of "the history of man in Africa". Two articles explore the rules for and results of historical comparison: Michal Tymowski on the use of the term "empire" in historical research on Africa and John Edward Philips on the conceptualization of slavery. Three articles compare cases that overlap and interact with each other: the clash of identities in the Horn of Africa (Bahru Zewde), the national question in West Africa (Pierre Kipré), the survival of Cameroon in contrast to the collapse of the Senegambia confederation (Nicodemus Fru Awasom). Three articles compare discrete cases: the Taiping rebellion (1851-1864) and the Aladura churches in southwestern Nigeria (David Lindenfeld), Pentecostalism in Nigeria and Brazil (Olufunke Adeboye), Nigerian and Japanese maritime policy, especially relating to the development of ports, the mercantile marine and port industries (Ayodeji Olukoju). The issue is introduced by Anthony I. Asiwaju, while Patrick Manning provides a concluding commentary, pointing to the connection with world history and asserting that comparative and global frameworks each have their place and can each be employed as a tactic or strategy in historical analysis. [ASC Leiden abstract]

22 Competing

Competing rights : land and natural resources in Africa = Terra e risorse naturali in Africa / ed. by Corrado Tornimbeni, Mario Zamponi. - San Marino : AIEP Editore, 2007. - 203 p. ; 23 cm. - (Afriche e Orienti, ISSN 1592-6753 ; anno 9 (2007), numero speciale) - Teksten in het Engels en Italiaans. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-88-608-6005-7

In Africa, inherited and acquired rights to land and natural resources represent the major entitlement to rural livelihoods. Addressing these claims and rights represents a major challenge for development policies. In the last two decades, the main effort of land policies has been increasingly dedicated to coupling the recognition of communities' land rights with more secure land titles which would favour a growth in both agricultural productivity and access to investments. Similarly policies on other resources such as forests and wildlife are aiming at protecting rural people's rights as well as at joining conservation targets with development priorities. However, the new policies have produced a number of "unintended" consequences and have often favoured the further commoditization and commercial use of natural resources, while a complex web of rights and claims in competition has developed among many stakeholders. This special issue focuses on the "competing rights" on land use and on natural resources in Africa and

originates from the issues debated during a conference organized by the Department of Politics, Institutions, History of the University of Bologna in May 2006. Two articles present a general and theoretical analysis of the main issues involved: land commoditization and tenure reform (Philip Woodhouse) and the influences of the international ideological trends in development approaches on the policies in respect of natural resources (Deborah Potts). The other contributions are case studies related either to the land question or to natural resources management, or to a combination of the two, in Burkina Faso (Paul Mathieu), Southern Africa (William Wolmer), Zimbabwe (Jocelyn Alexander), Maasailand, East Africa (Katherine Homewood), Mozambique (Corrado Tornimbeni) and Namibia (Christopher Vaughan and Ruth Fuller). All articles are in both Italian and English. [ASC Leiden abstract]

23 Constructions

Constructions identitaires en Afrique : enjeux, stratégies et conséquences / sous la dir. de David Simo. - Yaoundé : Éditions Cle, 2006. - 398 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 995-609045-X

Procéder à la déconstruction ou au recentrage de notions telles que l'identité, la nation et l'ethnie en Afrique qui structurent en général les discours de distinction, de démarcation et de mobilisation, tel est l'objectif que se fixe ce volume. L'ouvrage, dont la majorité des contributions traitent du Cameroun, est divisé en cinq parties: 1) Race, ethnie, peuples: identifications et identités. 2) Nation, État: discours intégrationnistes et pratiques ségrégationnistes. 3) Constructions identitaires: stratégies et enjeux. 4) Ville, mobilité, pluralité, interculturalité et identité. 5) Nationalisation et universalisation de modèles locaux? Pour une approche prospective de nos cultures. Auteurs: Séverin Cécile Abega, Daniel Abwa, Laurent Charles Boyomo Assala, Bole Butake, Marie Djuidjeu, Fabien Eboussi Boulaga, Ousseynou Faye, Tharcisse Gatwa, Moussa Hayaou, Martin Kuete, Germain Loumpet, Mbonji Edjenguèlè, Jean Mfoulou, Valentin Nga Ndongo, Alain Patrice Nganang, Daïrou Pempeme, David Simo, Paul Tchawa, Marcien Towa. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

24 Country

Country case studies / ed. by Ademola Oyejide and Dominique Njinkeu. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press [etc.], 2007. - 432 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Africa and the world trading system ; 2) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21572-6

This is the second volume of a three-volume set that presents the results of a research project initiated by the African Economic Research Consortium and intended to identify analytical and policy issues involved in Africa's links with the rest of the world, particularly in the context of the emerging global trading system. This second volume consists of country cases studies of Cameroon (Dominique Njinkeu and Andre Monkam), Côte d'Ivoire (Kouassy Oussou and Kanvaly Diomandé), Ghana (Abena D. Oduro and Kassim Yahya), Kenya (Francis M. Mwegu and Kefa L. Muga), Mauritius (N. Boodhoo and B. Dabee), Nigeria (E. Olawale Ogunkola and Y.F. Agah), South Africa (Trudi Hartzenberg and Rashad Cassim) and Uganda (Louis Kasekende, Charles Abuka, Patrick K. Asea). The case studies deal with the changes in each country's external market access conditions resulting from the Uruguay Round Agreements; the extent to which the new WTO disciplines constrain the policy autonomy of the countries, and whether their domestic trade and related policies are compatible or in conflict with the new multilateral rules; the consistency or otherwise of the regional and multilateral commitments of the case study countries; and the countries' capacity to fulfil their WTO obligations, defend their rights and effectively participate in the WTO process. [ASC Leiden abstract]

25 Dada, Adekunle

An evangelical reflection on contextual Biblical hermeneutics in Africa / Adekunle Dada - In: *African Journal of Biblical Studies*: (2007), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 3-20.

Contextual Biblical hermeneutics in Africa is Biblical interpretation undertaken from the perspective of the African world view and culture and that makes African social, cultural, political and economic contexts a subject of interpretation. There are various methods of Biblical interpretation in Africa - e.g. the 'African comparative approach', the 'liberational approach', the 'Bible as power approach' - all addressing one specific context. This paper examines factors that are responsible for the emergence of contextual Biblical hermeneutics in Africa and, particularly, looks at its importance for a vibrant evangelical tradition in Africa. In conclusion, the paper makes suggestions for new strategies of interpreting the Bible that should be devised by evangelical Biblical scholars and teachers in Africa in order to make the Bible come alive in African people's religious and social consciousness. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

26 De

De l'Afrique à l'Extrême-Orient / Behnaz A. Mirzai... [et. al]. - Nantes : Les anneaux de la mémoire, 2006. - 367 p. : ill., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers des anneaux de la mémoire, ISSN 1280-4215 ; 9) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Les études composant ce numéro spécial contribuent à la connaissance et la réflexion sur ce que furent les systèmes esclavagistes et la diaspora africaine dans tout le monde de l'océan Indien et dans le temps. Elles sont le fruit d'un colloque tenu à Goa en janvier 2006. Titres: Le commerce des esclaves africains dans l'Iran du XIXe siècle (Behnaz A. Mirzai) - Une migration inachevée? Réflexions sur la communauté africaine de travailleurs migrants en Israël, à la veille de sa disparition (Galia Sabar) - Les réseaux de traite de l'Afrique orientale: côte swahili, Comores et Nord-Ouest de Madagascar (vers 1500-1750) (Thomas Vernet) - Habshis au début du XIXe siècle : l'Afghanistan: une note de recherche (Fitzroy-André Baptiste) - Interpénétrations culturelles et transition d'un système économique : la diaspora de l'Afrique de l'Est et le Gujarat dans une perspective historico-anthropologique (Ivan Van Der Biesen) - Les Habshis-Siddhis: une histoire en pointillés de la présence africaine en Inde (Sonia Bouketo) - Afro-Sri Lankais: liens et racines (Shihan de Silva Jayasuriya) - Aux Indes néerlandaises: des Africains, agents de police, militaires, exilés et un prince (Ineke van Kessel) - La place des Noirs dans les Nanban Byobu: le potentiel des Nanban Byobu comme documentation historique visuelle au Japon (Akiyo Aminaka) - Les Africains de Bombay et la colonie de Freretown (Clifford Pereira) - Le commerce d'esclaves et la question d'une diaspora africaine dans le monde de l'océan Indien (Gwyn Campbell) - Esclavage, traite cachée et mémoire à Mayotte (Jacques Chérel) - Le navire négrier L'Utile et la traite française aux Mascareignes (Max Guérout) - L'esclavagisme dans l'océan Indien et ses conséquences dans la colonie du Cap (Nigel Worden). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

27 Diaw, Aminata

Hountondji: le sens d'un combat / Aminata Diaw - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 293-319.

Le présent article s'efforce de faire ressortir le fil rouge qui conduit l'œuvre du philosophe Paulin Hountondji lorsqu'il s'interroge sur la pensée et la connaissance en Afrique. Celui-ci a fait la critique de la vision de la pensée africaine engendrée par ce qu'il nomme l'"ethnophilosophie", et a procédé à une déconstruction de la vision coloniale de l'Afrique, l'Occident étant, pour lui, toujours donné comme pôle de référence. Houtondji reconnaît dans sa pensée le primat du politique, parce que les enjeux politiques déterminent les conditions de possibilité de la science en terre africaine et, d'autre part, au nom de la modernité africaine à construire. Cependant, continue à se poser la question de l'identité, non par l'affirmation de sa propre singularité (l'"exception africaine"), mais par celle du pluralisme théorique et politique. L'extraversion de l'Afrique aujourd'hui - version contemporaine d'une situation dissymétrique héritée de l'histoire

coloniale - pose un problème difficile à résoudre, du fait de la mondialisation. Dans ce contexte de marché mondial, la question de la validité des savoirs traditionnels ou endogènes se pose aussi, car quelle peut être l'efficacité d'un savoir ou d'un savoir-faire ancrés dans l'oralité qui ne survit pas dans le temps? L'article procède à une reconstruction de l'itinéraire de Hountondji en mettant en exergue la logique qui la sous-tend: primat du politique et déconstruction de la pensée à caractère idéologique. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

28 Diop, Babacar Mbaye

Approche des arts africains / Babacar Mbaye Diop - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 375-401 : foto's.

Le présent article passe en revue les théories sur l'art africain, le beau et le style. Il pose qu'il est impossible de parvenir à une réponse unique à la question de savoir quelle est la nature de l'art africain. Certains auteurs, évoquant l'insuffisance de la théorie esthétique seule, soulignent l'importance des connaissances ethnologiques, de façon à arriver à une méthode ethnoesthétique ou à une sociologie de l'art qui permette une analyse des arts africains. Les œuvres d'art doivent être vues dans leur ensemble en terme de contexte; ni le sens ni la forme ne peuvent être saisis isolément. Mais il n'y a pas, selon l'article, de conditions nécessaires et suffisantes pour constituer des critères de reconnaissance des œuvres d'art africain. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

29 Dossier

Le dossier France-Afrique: sortir du pacte colonial / coord. par Richard Banégas, Roland Marchal et Julien Meimon - In: *Politique africaine*: (2007), no. 105, p. 7-162.

Dans la campagne électorale française de 2007, l'Afrique est ballottée entre une indifférence quasi générale et quelques accès où la compassion humanitaire et l'inquiétude sécuritaire face à l'immigration s'articulent étrangement. La revue 'Politique africaine' entend contribuer à nourrir le débat sur le nécessaire renouveau des relations entre la France et l'Afrique. Pour ce dossier, c'est plutôt du côté des journalistes qu'on a trouvé du répondant, d'où leur présence relativement importante. Le dossier comprend les contributions suivantes: La fin du pacte colonial? : la politique africaine de la France sous J. Chirac et après (Richard Banégas, Roland Marchal et Julien Meimon); Que reste-t-il de la coopération française? (Julien Meimon); La politique économique de la France en Afrique: la fin des rentes coloniales? (Philippe Hugon); Politique monétaire et servitude volontaire: la gestion du franc CFA par la BCEAO (Kako Nubukpo); La crise ivoirienne, une intrigue franco-française (Laurent d'Ersu); Affinités électives et délégation

des compétences: la politique congolaise de Jacques Chirac (Patrice Yengo); La Françafrique fait de la résistance: communicants, journalistes et juristes français à l'heure de la deuxième décolonisation (Vincent Hugué); Documents: pour une autre politique de la France en Afrique (interpellations et engagements de campagne électorale); Témoignage: le militant, la France et l'Afrique (entretien avec Guy Labertit par Roland Marchal). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 273-274). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

30 Edigheji, Omano

Political representation in Africa : towards a conceptual framework / Omano Edigheji - In: *Africa Development*: (2006), vol. 31, no. 3, p. 93-119.

Political representation as a central component of democratic governance is a key challenge in Africa's quest for democratic development. This paper, which is theoretical in nature, has two main objectives, viz. to develop a conceptual framework on political representation, and to derive operational indicators as a basis for future research and implementation. It deals with the origin of the concept and definitions of political representation; new forms of political representation; elections and the nature of electoral systems; the role of the legislature; political parties and party funding; representative deliberation and participatory democracy; unelected officials, especially traditional rulers; the political economy of political representation. Finally, it suggests some areas that require attention from African scholars, civil society, political leaders and policymakers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

31 Ellis, Stephen

Religion and politics: taking African epistemologies seriously / Stephen Ellis and Gerrie ter Haar - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 385-401.

Religious modes of thinking about the world are widespread in Africa, and have a pervasive influence on politics in the broadest sense. The authors have published elsewhere a theoretical model as to how the relationship between politics and religion may be understood, with potential benefits for observers not just of Africa, but also of other parts of the world where new combinations of religion and politics are emerging. All the models in common academic use are based on the assumption of a structural distinction between the visible or material world and the invisible world, whereas such a rigid distinction does not reflect ideas about the nature of reality that are prevalent in Africa. In the present article, the authors revisit their theory in the light of various reviews

and critiques that it has encountered. They suggest that, in order to understand the relation between religion and politics in Africa, it is more fruitful to take Africans' own views of reality as a starting point. These include both material and immaterial realms. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

32 Ewumbue-Monono, Churchill

Independent candidature and the electoral process in Africa / Churchill Ewumbue-Monono - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 74-99 : tab.

Independent candidature has been a universal principle in the democratization process and has been a feature of African elections since the colonial period. This study reviews the participation of independent, non-partisan candidates in Africa. It examines the development of competitive elections on the continent between 1945 and 2005, a period which includes both decolonization and democratic transition elections. It also focuses on the participation of independent candidates in these elections at both legislative and presidential levels. It further analyses the place of independent candidature in the continent's future electoral processes. It suggests that to move the democratic process forward and include independent representation in elected bodies, African legislators and policymakers need to consider harmonizing the various electoral laws, assigning special roles to independent politicians and addressing their special needs, creating candidate-friendly electoral systems and promoting policy coordination within the African Union and regional economic communities in relation to such systems. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

33 Female

Female genital cutting I [ed. Gracia Clark... et al.]. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2007. - XI, 133 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Africa today, ISSN 0001-9887 ; vol. 53, no. 4 (2006/07)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue of 'Africa Today', an outgrowth of a panel at the American Anthropological Association meeting in Washington, D.C., in 2005, highlights how the topic of female genital cutting (FGC) engages anthropologists' peculiar position as sociocultural critics and potential collaborative reformers. The papers explore outsider and insider perspectives on FGC, concentrating on the attitudes of the individuals and groups that practise various forms of it, as well as on the effects and efficacy of indigenous and nonindigenous efforts to alter or stop it. Harriet Lyons offers a reflection of anthropological approaches to and political implications of studying FGC. Miroslava Prazak draws on her fieldwork among Kuria communities in Kenya to discuss recent

attempts by international aid agencies and Christian organizations to introduce alternative rites of passage to Kurian female youths. Ylva Hernlund and Bettina Shell-Duncan report on their large-scale, multisite study of FGC in contiguous communities along the border between The Gambia and Senegal. Jennifer E. Coffman examines the case of Fauziya Kasinga, who was granted political asylum in the US in 1996 on the basis of the understanding that she had a well-founded fear of persecution should she be returned to Togo. Mwenda Ntarangwi discusses challenges inherent in teaching about FGC in Africa in US classrooms of undergraduates. [ASC Leiden abstract]

34 Gbadero, M.O.

Polygamy and monogamy in African Christianity / by M.O. Gbadero - In: *African Journal of Biblical Studies*: (2006), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 73-89.

This paper on polygamy and monogamy in African Christianity first discusses the concepts of polygamy and monogamy in the Bible, showing that, particularly in the Old Testament, polygamy was practice, but was not commanded by God. Furthermore, there is no specific passage that mentions monogamy as the ideal form of marriage, but there are indirect references pointing at monogamy as the preferred form of marriage. Next, the paper examines the African appraisal of marriage. Having many wives and children is part of African cultural heritage and was necessary in an agrarian or pastoral economy where wives and children provide free labour as well as economic status for the husband. Presently, however, polygamy is not advisable economically. African Christianity tolerates polygamy, but advocates monogamy in line with the Bible, and not as inherent in Western culture. Note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

35 Goerg, Odile

Domination coloniale, construction de "la ville" en Afrique et dénomination / Odile Goerg - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2006), no. 5, p. 15-45.

Cet article analyse la terminologie employée durant la colonisation par les Français pour désigner de manière différentielle la ville et ses diverses composantes. Il s'attache à montrer, au-delà des mots, quelle est la conception de l'urbanité. Tout en refusant de considérer les Africains comme des citoyens en les renvoyant aux "villages", le vocabulaire exprimait la dualité des politiques urbaines, à la fois en termes de morphologie (mesures de ségrégation socio-spatiale, contraste net entre le centre et les périphéries) et de gestion (l'opposition entre la municipalité et les chefferies). L'auteure invite cependant à dépasser le dualisme discursif, par trop schématique, pour mettre en évidence la complexité des situations urbaines, en prenant en particulier pour des

exemples à Conakry (Guinée). Ainsi, surtout à partir des années 1950, les termes tout comme les politiques intègrent l'évidence du morcellement nuancé et diversifié de l'espace, reconnaissant par là le divorce entre les discours et les pratiques, entre le projet colonial et son détournement ou son appropriation par les urbains. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

36 Gueye, Omar

L.S. Senghor; un universel fondamental / Omar Gueye - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 249-257.

Selon l'auteur, Léopold Sédar Senghor semble avoir répondu par anticipation au débat sur les civilisations tel que re-posé par Samuel Huntington à travers son concept de "choc des civilisations". C'est dans ce cadre qu'est examinée la conception de l'Universel de Senghor, sa philosophie de la vie, sa conception de l'humanisme. L'analyse est faite en fonction de la pensée ou des courants de pensée de son temps, et en termes de perspectives en référence aux défis de l'humanité présents et à venir. Senghor appartient à des groupes sociaux, politiques et religieux minoritaires, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur de son pays, le Sénégal. Très tôt il est confronté à la "différence". Ayant plusieurs identités, il appartenait à plusieurs cultures et savait se fondre dans toutes les communautés humaines dont il maîtrisait les nuances. Mais en même temps il n'appartenait à personne et se voulait homme universel. Si la Négritude apparaît comme le chant de ralliement des Noirs, elle n'est pas pour autant exclusion. Homme de compromis, Senghor se voulait un "métis culturel". Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

37 Haan, Leo J. de

How to research the changing outlines of African livelihoods / Leo J. de Haan & Annelies Zoomers - In: *Africa Development*: (2006), vol. 31, no. 4, p. 121-150.

This paper examines how to research the changing outlines of African livelihoods in the present era of globalization. After an analysis of the historical and theoretical context in which the modern livelihood approach developed, two trends in modern livelihood studies are discussed, i.e. its increased holistic features and the surmounting of its micro-orientation. Subsequently, the most pressing issues in livelihood research are reviewed: decomposition of households, and the increased diversification and increased multilocality of livelihoods under globalization. The next section focuses on two major theoretical and methodological challenges facing the livelihood approach at present. First, with respect to the problem of access, the paper demonstrates that the livelihood

approach can become more powerful analytically by improving its theoretical depth through incorporating valuable elements of sovereignty and power. Second, there is the access to livelihood opportunities in relation to decisionmaking. In this context, the paper reviews relevant concepts, such as livelihood strategies and styles, in order to operationalize the improved theoretical depth. It then proposes livelihood trajectories as an appropriate methodology for examining pathways of African livelihoods. In doing so, the paper also suggests an agenda for future research on African livelihoods. Bibliogr., ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

38 Heinrich

Heinrich Barth et l'Afrique I sous la dir. de Mamadou Diawara, Paulo Fernando de Moraes Farias et Gerd Splittler. - Köln : Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, 2006. - 286 p. : ill., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Studien zur Kulturkunde) - Bibliogr.: p. [251]-272. - Met index, noten.

L'objectif de cet ouvrage est de réévaluer et faire mieux connaître la contribution à l'étude de l'Afrique de l'explorateur et érudit allemand Heinrich Barth (1821-1865). Il fait suite à un symposium tenu du 28 novembre au 5 décembre 2004 à Bamako et à Tombouctou (Mali), sous l'égide, en particulier, de Point Sud. Contributions, en français et en anglais, sur la vie de Barth chercheur (Richard Kuba) et voyageur savant en Afrique (Gerd Spittler); sur l'édition française de ses récits de voyage (Alain Ricard, Gerd Spittler); éléments de poétique des voyages de découvertes en Afrique au XIXe siècle (Véronique Porra); the painting and the pen (sur l'écriture et les illustrations dans les récits de Barth) (Achim von Oppen); réflexions anthropologiques sur 'Voyages et découvertes dans l' Afrique septentrionale et centrale', 1849-1855 (Maria Grosz-Ngaté); Barth et les gens du cru (Mamadou Diawara); le savoir des Africains sur l' Europe et les européens dans le récit de voyage de Barth (Georg Klute); Heinrich Barth' s construction of nature (Robert Harms); Barth et l'artisanat africain (Bernhard Gardi); Reading Islamic themes in Barth's 'Travels and discoveries' through the lens of Edward Said (Muhammad S. Umar); Barth, fondateur d'une lecture réductrice des chroniques de Tombouctou (Paulo Fernando de Moraes Farias); Tombouctou dans le regard des voyageurs européens au XIXe siècle (Isabelle Surun); Barth and the study of Africa in Germany (Adam Jones). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

39 Identités

Les identités régionales et la dialectique Sud-Sud en question I sous la dir. de Nadir Marouf. - Dakar : Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique, 2007. - VI, 185 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 2-86978-195-4

Cet ouvrage collectif examine, dans un cadre historique, la question du développement et des contacts entre les pays situés au nord et au sud du Sahara sur le continent africain. L'optique privilégiée est celle des processus de régionalisation et de l'intégration africaine. Les contributions analysent en particulier les identités régionales résultant d'un syncrétisme observé entre la culture traditionnelle, la religion islamique et la modernité. Titres: Entre l'Afrique au nord et au sud du Sahara. La ville d'Agadez entre hier et aujourd'hui (Aboubacar Adamou) - Nouveaux modes d'échange, processus de régionalisation et nouvelles territorialités: l'exemple des pays d'Afrique et du Maghreb (Yasmina Arama) - Du commerce avec l'Afrique subsaharienne au commerce avec l'Europe: la transformation de l'échange inégal au détriment du Maroc au XVIIIe siècle (Brahim Mansouri) - Le Maghreb et l'Afrique, une histoire mouvementée. Continuité et conflits de l'interrégional au continental: le Maroc en voisinage (Khalid Chegraoui) - Le Maghreb arabo-berbère et ses pratiques ethnothérapeutiques (Ahmed Moro) - L'Afrique du Nord et le mouvement panafricain: rétrospective et prospective des relations arabo-africaines (Hamidou Magassa) - Les gnaouas du Maroc, itinéraire: Tombouctou-Mogador (Mohamed Gheris) - La Lybie, l'Afrique et l'Europe. L'enjeu africain dans les déterminants de la politique libyenne de l'Europe (Yves Alexandre Chouala) - Entre africanité et arabité: déchirure identitaire et ambiguïtés culturelles en Mauritanie (Abderrahmane N'Gaïde) - Une rétrospective sur les positions de l'Algérie relative au devenir du continent africain à travers les discours de son président (Samia Benabbas-Kaghouché). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

40 Imagining

Imagining evil : witchcraft beliefs and accusations in contemporary Africa / ed. by Gerrie ter Haar. - Trenton NJ : Africa World Press, 2007. - 348 p. ; 22 cm. - (Religion in contemporary Africa series) - Bibliogr.: p. [317]-333. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21484-3

This collective volume on witchcraft beliefs and accusations in contemporary Africa contains the following contributions: Introduction: the evil called witchcraft, by Gerrie ter Haar; Witching-times: a theme in the histories of Africa and Europe, by Stephen Ellis; A phenomenology of witchcraft in Ghana, by Abraham Akrong; Witchcraft in contemporary Ghana, by Elom Dovlo; Ghanaian witchcraft beliefs: a view from the Netherlands, by Gerrie ter Haar; Witchcraft and the Christian Church: ethical implications, by Elias K. Bongmba; Anger as a metaphor of witchcraft: the relation between magic, witchcraft and divination among the Mupun of Nigeria, by Umar Habila Dadem Danfulani; The 'mbambi'

brought the message: 'Shitera', witchcraft of revenge, by Samuel K. Mbambo; Witchcraft as a challenge to Batswana ideas of community and relationships, by Gomang Seratwa Ntloedibe-Kuswani; Witch-hunting in Zambia and international illegal trade, by Hugo F. Hinfelaar; The impact of witchcraft beliefs and practices on the socio-economic development of the Abakwaya in Musoma-Rural District, Tanzania, by Stephen Nyoka Nyaga; Containment of witchcraft accusations in South Africa: a search for a transformational approach to curb the problem, by Selaelo Thias Kgatla; The escalation of witchcraft accusations, by Walter E.A. van Beek. [ASC Leiden abstract]

41 Introduction

Introduction: the contradictions and ironies of elections in Africa / Kwame A. Ninsin. Egyptian parliamentary elections : between democratisation and autocracy / by Hala G. Thabet. Do votes count? : the travails of electoral politics in Nigeria / by Adigun Agbaje and Said Adejumbi. Electoral politics in Zimbabwe : authoritarianism versus the people / John Makumbe. Electoral politics and election outcomes in Kenya / Peter Wanyande. Race, class and voting patterns in South Africa's electoral system : ten years of democracy / Adam Habib and Sanusha Naidu - In: *Africa Development*: (2006), vol. 31, no. 3, p. 1-10, 11-24, 25-44, 45-61, 62-80 : tab.

This special section examines electoral politics in Africa. Contributions: Introduction: the contradictions and ironies of elections in Africa, by Kwame A. Ninsin; Egyptian parliamentary elections: between democratisation and autocracy, by Hala G. Thabet; Do votes count? The travails of electoral politics in Nigeria, by Adigun Agbaje and Said Adejumbi; Electoral politics in Zimbabwe: authoritarianism versus the people, by John Makumbe; Electoral politics and election outcomes in Kenya, by Peter Wanyande; Race, class and voting patterns in South Africa's electoral system: ten years of democracy, by Adam Habib and Sanusha Naidu. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

42 Islam

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

Political liberalization and economic reform, the weakening of the State, and increased global interconnections have all had profound effects on Muslim societies and the practice of Islam in Africa. The contributors to this volume investigate the changes they have brought through detailed case studies of Muslim youth activists, Islamic NGOs,

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

43 Karras, Georgios

Is Africa an optimum currency area? : a comparison of macroeconomic costs and benefits / Georgios Karras - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 234-258 : graf., tab.

This article examines the macroeconomic costs and benefits of adopting a common currency for 37 African countries. Economic theory suggests that the main benefit is enhanced price stability, whereas the main cost is higher business-cycle volatility if the member country's output is not sufficiently correlated with Africa's as a whole. Using data from 1960 to 2000, the article finds that the estimated cost and benefit measures exhibit substantial variability across the countries and are sometimes positively correlated: countries (such as Uganda, Ghana and Guinea) that have a lot to gain from a monetary union, also have a lot to lose from it; whereas other economies (such as Morocco, Cote d'Ivoire and Gabon) that have little to lose by adopting a common African currency, have also little to gain by it. The empirical results can also be used to compare net benefits for individual countries, showing, for example, that Nigeria is a more promising candidate for membership in an African monetary union than Kenya, and that Zambia is an unambiguously better candidate than either Benin or Mauritius. Bibliogr. notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

44 Kernen, Antoine

Les stratégies chinoises en Afrique: du pétrole aux bassines en plastiques / Antoine Kernen - In: *Politique africaine*: (2007), no. 105, p. 163-180.

Cet article aborde la question du renforcement des liens économiques et politiques entre la Chine et l'Afrique. Il prend le contre-pied d'une littérature dominée par des internationalistes, qui posent une approche très classique des relations internationales, centrée exclusivement sur les relations interétatiques. On propose ici d'élargir la perception "des stratégies chinoises en Afrique" en s'intéressant au développement de multiples réseaux commerciaux nourris par la croissance économique chinoise et donnant naissance à d'innombrables activités commerciales de dimensions très diverses. Les acteurs qui y participent bénéficient, pour les plus importants d'entre eux, d'un certain soutien de l'État, mais à l'évidence leurs actions ne s'inscrivent pas dans la stratégie gouvernementale chinoise à l'égard de l'Afrique. L'article passe en revue le Focca (Forum sur la coopération Chine Afrique) et la nouvelle politique africaine de la Chine, les stratégies chinoises des dirigeants africains, les entreprises pétrolières chinoises dans le nouveau 'grand jeu' africain depuis 1996, et les petits commerçants chinois en Afrique. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 274) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

45 Lafargue, François

L'Inde en Afrique: logiques et limites d'une politique / François Lafargue - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 219, p. 137-149 : tab.

Depuis son indépendance en 1947, l'Inde a toujours entretenu des relations étroites avec le continent africain, plus particulièrement avec l'Afrique orientale. Mais depuis le début du XXI^e siècle, ces relations s'amplifient et l'influence indienne s'élargit à l'ensemble du continent, particulièrement à l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Si les deux principaux objectifs de New Delhi en Afrique sont d'élargir son influence commerciale et d'accéder à de nouvelles sources d'approvisionnement en hydrocarbures, l'Inde poursuit également une autre ambition, promouvoir un partenariat étroit avec les pays africains dans l'esprit de Bandung toujours célébré, afin d'accroître son influence internationale. La diplomatie indienne entend promouvoir un véritable partenariat avec les pays africains, favorisant leur développement économique. Mais l'omniprésence de la Chine risque de contrarier les ambitions de New Delhi. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 16) et en français (p. 10). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

46 Landsberg, Chris

Afro-governance : continentalism and Africa's emerging democratic regime / Chris Landsberg - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 1-21.

In the past decade Africa has witnessed the gradual growth of a new progressive continentalism, of what could be dubbed a "new" wave of Pan-Africanism. The continent boasts new norms, principles, values, mechanisms and structures, which are fundamentally different from those which prevailed during the era of liberation and the struggle against white minority domination and apartheid. The new continental initiatives that provide both the form and the substance of the emerging Afro-governance comprise such elements as the 1994 Abuja Treaty for the Establishment of the African Economic Community (AEC), the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA), the decision taken in Lomé in 1999 by the OAU to transform itself into the African Union (AU), the launch of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). These continental initiatives unambiguously place the issue of good governance on the agenda, including accountability, transparency, the rule of law, and the elimination of corruption. The emphasis is on "good" (read: formal) as opposed to "democratic" (read: substantive) governance as the best means of bringing about stability on the continent. In theory Africa's new continentalism espouses progressive (democratic) Afro-governance. The greatest challenge will be in the implementation and internalization of this agenda. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

47 Mann, Gregory

Colonialism now : contemporary anticolonialism and the 'facture coloniale' / Gregory Mann - In: *Politique africaine*: (2007), no. 105, p. 181-200.

This article examines current political discourse on colonialism in Africa and the historiography that enables it. Two closely linked metaphors are central to the analysis: the debt, often characterized as a "blood debt" and the bill (or 'facture'), which is contrasted with the diagnosis of a postcolonial social division (or 'fracture'). Beginning in an area of deceptive clarity - the controversy over the blood debt and pensions paid to African veterans of the French colonial military - the essay looks at the role accorded to colonial history in current political discourse in Côte d'Ivoire and France. It then returns to the practice of history writing, drawing on examples from contemporary Mali. The paper argues that evocations of the colonial past - ranging from reconciliation to "recolonization", and from the 'fracture' to the 'facture' - have become increasingly effective in the postcolonial present because they resonate with profound anxieties

around politics, community, and sovereignty. Notes, ref., sum. in English (p. 274) and in French. [Journal abstract]

48 Martey, Emmanuel

Christological foundations of the New Testament and contemporary African Christology / Emmanuel Martey - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2006), n.s., vol. 1, no. 1, p. 83-94.

According to R.R. Fuller (1965), New Testament Christology evolved in three phases, viz. Palestinian Judaism, Hellenistic Judaism and Hellenistic Gentile, upon which three different Christological paradigms are based. It is the Gentile pattern which provided the Christological foundations of the theology of the New Testament writers. To be able to explicate who Jesus Christ is for African people in contemporary society, African theologians are continuously in dialogue with the New Testament Christological paradigms. Taking as an example the title 'Son of God', the present paper shows how several African societies have traditions of 'Father-Son' relations within God. The African world view has therefore prepared the African Christian for a better understanding of the 'Son of God Christology'. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

49 Mbaku, John Mukum

Institutions and poverty alleviation in Africa / John Mukum Mbaku - In: *African and Asian studies*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 1/2, p. 107-134 : tab.

The most urgent policy issue in Africa today is how to create the wealth that each African country needs to deal effectively with poverty and high levels of material deprivation. Efforts, since the early 1960s, to deal with poverty on the continent, have emphasized government redistributive programmes. The results have been quite disappointing, as Africa remains one of the poorest regions of the world, despite the continent's significantly large endowments of human and natural resources. Since the late 1980s, poverty alleviation efforts on the continent have shifted emphasis from government redistributive programmes to wealth creation. The key is to provide each economy with an institutional environment that enhances entrepreneurship (especially among historically marginalized and deprived groups) and maximizes the creation of the wealth that can be used to deal with poverty. Such an institutional environment should also promote peaceful coexistence of each country's various population groups, effectively accommodate minority interests, and adequately constrain the State. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

50 Mbugua, Karanja

Resolution and transformation of election related conflicts in Africa / Karanja Mbugua - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 22-35.

Elections in many African States are characterized by controversies and disputes which, in most cases, transform into violent conflicts. Election related conflicts stem from many causes, including the structure of the State, the structure of the electoral system, political culture, political intolerance and repression, undemocratic practices by political parties and failure to recognize the legitimacy of the opposition, corruption and election rigging, clash of political ideologies or cultural values, media bias, fear, misinformation and disinformation, and political bigotry. By its very nature an election process is competitive, entailing engagement by political actors for limited political space and positions. The confrontational nature of this competition generates conflicts whose consequences threaten, and at times destroy, the nation-State. The establishment of conflict prevention mechanisms in the context of democratic elections is therefore imperative. Instruments and mechanisms for resolving electoral conflict include the constitution and electoral law, party liaison committees, codes of conduct, conflict management committees, election norms and standards, election petition tribunals and election observer missions. Key stakeholders, particularly political parties and voters, must be involved. Civil society organizations also have a role to play, while impartial and independent media are a prerequisite for the open discussion of conflicts. African States must develop new strategies to overcome electoral problems and integrate new approaches for resolving and transforming electoral conflicts. The rationale is to harness the constructive energy of conflicts inherent in the electoral process and encourage stakeholders and conflicting parties in a particular polity to coexist peacefully despite their different world views, political biases and ideologies. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

51 Mkandawire, Thandika

Global funds: lessons from a not-too-distant past? / Thandika Mkandawire - In: *Africa Development*: (2006), vol. 31, no. 4, p. 1-21 : tab.

This paper examines parallels between earlier attempts to address poverty through integrated rural development and current institutional arrangements for combating HIV/AIDS through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). The paper suggests that there are a number of lessons that can be learned from the integrated rural development (IRD) debacle if the current initiatives are to avoid some of the problems that plagued the IRD. The errors included top-down management, application of a standardized institutional template in different contexts, overburdened

local institutions, internal brain drain and non-sustainability of initiatives. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

52 Mwansa, Lengwe-Katembula

Non-governmental organisations and poverty reduction in Africa : the need for a paradigm shift / Lengwe-Katembula Mwansa - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 53-70.

Africa entered the 21st century as the poorest and least developed continent, with growing numbers of people living in abject poverty. Non-governmental organizations have become significant players in poverty alleviation. However, NGOs have not performed well in terms of poverty reduction in Africa and their efforts so far have not met the expectations of the beneficiaries, governments or development agencies. Moreover, the poor themselves no longer see NGOs as institutions that can bring about meaningful change. A paradigm shift is required. The new paradigm must focus directly on those living in poverty. It must incorporate such features as client-based power (power base to shift from NGOs to the poor), client-driven processes, client-centred benefits, accountability and control of the organization by the poor. There must be no "middle men" organizations involved. A community-based approach is seen as offering an alternative to the poverty reduction strategies that have been employed by the NGOs. Community-based natural resource management projects such as exist in Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe are an example of how community-based organizations can be enabled to become viable institutions that can intervene in poverty reduction. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

53 Namaïwa, Boubé

La théorie de la connaissance chez Senghor / Boubé Namaïwa - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 259-275.

Le présent article s'interroge sur le concept de Négritude et la théorie de la connaissance chez Senghor. Celui-ci a en effet été critiqué lorsqu'il a énoncé que l'émotion était nègre et la raison hellène. L'article s'efforce de replacer ces notions dans leur contexte. Les positions de Senghor ont été fortement influencées par la phénoménologie et les divers courants de pensée qui s'y rattachent. Or, la phénoménologie est un système philosophique né en réaction au positivisme. À l'époque où écrit Senghor, la raison discursive est remise en cause, et l'on peut parler d'une crise de la raison. Ceci peut expliquer que, lorsque Senghor oppose au rationalisme occidental l'attitude de l'Africain envers la nature fondée sur la sympathie et

l'intuition, ce n'est pas pour dévaloriser la pensée négro-africaine, mais pour réhabiliter les valeurs "authentiquement" négro-africaines et une approche globalisante de la nature, en rupture avec le rationalisme technicien de l'Occident et en se démarquant du marxisme. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

54 Ofor, Francis

Globalisation and State collapse in Africa : a critique of the critical theorist perspective / Francis Ofor - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 11-30.

Critical theorists of globalization have tended to blame the various crises plaguing most States in Africa, and indeed the eventual collapse of many of them, on the lopsidedness of the globalization process. However, this position is flawed as it fails to take cognisance of the enduring capacity of the institution of State to shape domestic and international politics, a potential which is yet to be fully realized in Africa due to such factors as lack of good governance resulting from bad leadership. Employing critical and constructive methods from the discipline of philosophy, the author identifies a number of virtues that he contends were promotive of good governance in some traditional African societies. A proper exploration and appropriation of these virtues would produce for African countries the right kind of leaders that would stir African States aright in navigating the global terrain and, like their counterparts in other parts of the world, reap the gains of globalization. This would afford Africans the opportunity to put the resolution of Africa's myriad problems where it really belongs, into the hands of Africans. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

55 Oladimeji, Tunde

The prophecy of Jeremiah in Jeremiah 38:1-13: implications for modern day prophets in a corrupt Nigeria / Tunde Oladimeji - In: *African Journal of Biblical Studies*: (2007), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 39-59.

This paper looks at the prophecy of Jeremiah in Jeremiah 38:1-13, where this prophet denounced the various corruptions in contemporary life, and compares Jeremiah's situation with the situation of preachers in present-day Nigeria, arguing that contemporary preachers, being genuine prophets, can bring about change. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

56 Olanisebe, Samson

The prophetic vocation of Amos in Amos 2:6-16 and its relevance for national development in Nigeria / Samson Olanisebe - In: *African Journal of Biblical Studies*: (2007), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 21-38.

The Prophet Amos was one of the Prophets raised by Yahweh to confront the issue of national sin and the disruption of social norms that had led to the social inequality that prevailed in Israel in those days, a situation that is capable of hampering any development. This paper examines the background of Amos's prophetic vocation, the contents of his message and the man himself. It also looks at the social and religious landscape in present-day Nigeria and shows that this is comparable to the situation in the kingdom of Israel in Amos's day. The message of Amos is very relevant in contemporary Nigeria. Nigerian church leaders should join the government's struggle to find lasting solutions to the problems impeding national development. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

57 Onwuka, Emmanuel Chike

World Bank development policies and poverty alleviation in Africa / Emmanuel Chike Onwuka - In: *Africa Development*: (2006), vol. 31, no. 4, p. 104-120.

This paper looks at how World Bank policies affect the outcomes of efforts at alleviating widespread poverty in Africa. It questions the repercussion of these policies on the stability of African economies by analysing a survey of the literature. From the evidence gathered from Africa and specific countries on the continent, the paper shows that the World Bank-supported adjustment reforms exacerbate rather than reduce poverty as they deal with growth-related problems at the expense of human-centred or development-associated measures; thus reinforcing the concerns that the reforms are an ineffective poverty alleviation instrument. Nevertheless, structural reforms could help push African economies forward on condition that poverty reduction and not accounting records is their point of reference. In that way, human development, which is the key to unlock Africa's potential, would take its deserved place on the continent's agenda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

58 Oyelade, O.S.

A critique of the rights of refugees under the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa / O.S. Oyelade - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 152-182.

Africa has the largest number of refugees, hence there is a need for a regional convention that will adequately provide a cushion for the problems that may arise from this deluge. In this context, the present paper critically examines the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. It argues that the Convention has many positive aspects, but leaves much to be desired in terms of tackling the basic problems encountered by refugees in Africa. The paper looks at the legal framework for the protection of refugees, refugees' legal status and rights, and the causes of refugee flows. An analysis of the OAU Convention shows that it lacks specific mention of the basic rights of refugees; it does not have an effective monitoring mechanism; there is a delay in processing claims by asylum seekers; the Convention does not address the issue of squalor in refugee camps. In conclusion, the paper presents recommendations for improvement of the situation. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

59 Poésie

Poésie, grandes voix du Sud / Tahar Bekri... [et al.]. - Paris : Culturesfrance, 2007. - 189 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Cultures sud, ISSN 0755-3854 ; no. 164) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Ce numéro spécial présente les poètes francophones majeurs d'Afrique, de la Caraïbe et des îles de l'océan Indien et leur œuvres. La partie introductrice comporte un texte de Tahar Bekri, de Daniel Delas sur l'Anthologie de Léopold Sédar Senghor et un entretien de Daniel Maximim. Suivent des articles traitant de poètes originaires d'Afrique : sur Malcolm de Chazal (île Maurice) par Jean-Louis Joubert - sur Mohamed Dib (Algérie) par Naget Khadda - sur Édouard Maunick (île Maurice) par Serge Bourjeu, suivi d'un entretien - sur Jean-Joseph Rabearivelo (Madagascar) par Claire Riffard - sur Jacques Rabemananjara (Madagascar) par Nivoelisoa Galibert, avec un entretien - sur Jean Sénac (Algérie) par Marie Virolle - sur Léopold Sédar Senghor (Sénégal) par Jean-René Bourrel, avec un entretien - sur Chikaya U Tam'si (République démocratique du Congo) par Boniface Mongo-Mboussa), suivi d'une présentation de documents inédits. Les rubriques comprennent des notes de lecture et signalent les nouvelles parutions. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

60 Presbey, Gail M.

Sage philosophy: criteria that distinguish it from ethnophilosophy and make it a unique approach within African philosophy / Gail M. Presbey - In: *Philosophia Africana*: (2007), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 127-160.

The Kenyan philosopher Henry Odera Oruka (1944-1995) articulated a positive role for studies of African traditions of thought, which avoided the shortcomings of ethnophilosophy. He incorporated those studies into 'sage philosophy'. In his studies with sages, Odera Oruka explored his interest in issues of cultures in encounters with each other and in historical transition. The present author, who engaged in sage philosophy research with Odera Oruka, examines and criticizes articles by Frederick Ochieng'-Odhiambo and Kibujjo Kalumba on Odera Oruka's sage philosophy project. Attention is paid to the attributes of sage philosophy that distinguish it from ethnophilosophy; reasons for including folk sagacity in the sage project; and the goals of the sage philosophy project and the question of 'extraverted discourse'. The author particularly refutes Ochieng'-Odhiambo's opinion that Odera Oruka's later work (after 1984) should be abandoned. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

61 Reconstituting

Reconstituting the State in Africa / ed. by Pita Ogaba Agbese and George Klay Kieh, Jr. - Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2007. - XII, 308 p. ; 24 cm - Met index, noten. ISBN 1-403-97313-X : £37.50

The contributions in this collective volume, which were earlier presented at a conference held in Accra, Ghana, investigate the efforts being made by democratizing States in Africa to reconstitute the postcolonial State, so that it can become relevant to the needs and aspirations of the majority of the peoples of Africa. Using seven African States as case studies, the volume specifically investigates the multifaceted crisis of Statebuilding, efforts to democratically reconstitute the postcolonial State, and suggestions for addressing the challenges of State reconstitution. Contents: Part I, Background: Introduction: democratizing States and State reconstitution in Africa (by Pita Ogaba Agbese and George Klay Kieh, Jr). Part II, Case studies: Statecraft in Botswana: renegotiating development, legitimacy, and authority (by Onalenna Doo Selolwane); The State in Cote d'Ivoire: evolution and constraints (by Boubacar N'Diaye); Re-inventing and rebuilding the Ghanaian State: towards a new triumphalism? (by Emmanuel Kwesi-Aning); Reflections on the postcolonial State in Kenya (by Anne Nangulu-Ayuku); Reconfiguring and reinventing State-society relations in Mauritius (by Sheila Bunwaree); The imperative of reconstructing the State in Nigeria: the politics of power, welfare, and imperialism in the new millennium (by Sylvester Alubo); The postapartheid State in South Africa (by Victoria Maloka). Part III, Prospects for the future: State renewal in Africa: the lessons- (by Pita Ogaba Agbese and George Klay Kieh, Jr.). [ASC Leiden abstract]

62 Report

Report from a symposium on the investigation and prosecution of "core international crimes" and the role of the International Criminal Court in Africa / Max Du Plessis and Antoinette Louw [ed.]. - Tshwane (Pretoria) : Institute for Security Studies, 2007. - II, 119 p. ; 22 cm - Zevenwacht, Cape Town, 2-4 August 2006. - Met bijl., noten.

From 2 to 4 August 2006 a group of 47 local, regional and international experts, including leading representatives from the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the African Union (AU), conferred at a closed symposium on the topic of the investigation and prosecution of "core international crimes" and the role of the ICC in Africa. The objectives were to lay the foundation for greater cooperation between the AU and the ICC and to highlight the problems and politics of prosecuting international crimes with a view to enhancing domestic capacity in African States to deal with such prosecutions. The report includes an overview of issues covered, the symposium's key outcomes, and edited versions of the papers presented: The rise of the International Criminal Court, complementarity and domestic prosecution of international crimes (Navi Pillay); The International Criminal Court in Africa: current cases (Fatou Bensouda); The International Criminal Court and Africa: the AU and the ICC (A.M. Kambudzi); Main challenges investigating and prosecuting international crimes in Sierra Leone (Max Marcus); Investigating and prosecuting international crimes at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (Bongani Majola); Best practices and challenges encountered when prosecuting and investigating international crimes in Uganda (Richard Buteera); Best practices and challenges encountered when prosecuting and investigating international crimes: lessons and legacies (Howard Varney); The politics and problems of international criminal justice in Africa: the South African experience (Howard Varney); Amnesties, international crimes and the ICC (Ron Slye). [ASC Leiden abstract]

63 Retours

Retours sur la question coloniale : entre occultations et résurgences / Pierre Boilley... [et al.]. - Paris : Culturesfrance, 2007. - 173 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Cultures sud, ISSN 0755-3854 ; no. 165) - Met noten.

Ce numéro spécial propose une réflexion autour du phénomène de résurgence du passé colonial en France comme dans ses anciennes colonies d'Afrique et des Antilles. Il s'oriente autour de trois points principaux: quelle place accorder aujourd'hui à tout ce patrimoine généré par plus d'un siècle de domination? Quels outils, quelles idéologies et quelles théories les historiens du Nord comme du Sud utilisent-ils pour établir la problématique et comprendre ce pan complexe d'une histoire partagée? Comment

transparaissent ces séquelles du passé au travers des littératures du Sud? Les contributions sont rassemblées en trois parties: 1) Patrimoines controversés; 2) Mémoire, histoire coloniale et postcoloniale; 3) Regards littéraires. Titres: 1) Pour une histoire "équitable". Confrontation et échange des Histoires à travers l'expérience "Regards croisés France-Mali" (Pierre Boiley) - Le difficile processus de mise en patrimoine de l'espace colonial (Alain Sinou) - La colonisation, un passé que la France a du mal à regarder en face (Gilles Manceron) - Histoire coloniale: la nouvelle guerre des mémoires (Pascal Blanchard) - Musée du quai Branly: actualité et devenir. Entretien croisé avec Jean-Pierre Mohen et Dominic Thomas. 2) L'historien, la mémoire et le politique. Autour de la résurgence de la "question coloniale" (Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch) - L'historiographie de l'Afrique des XIXe-XXe siècles: la contribution des historiens africains (Pierre Kipré) - L'oubli et le déni. Histoires et mémoires de l'esclavage dans l'outre-mer français (Françoise Vergès) - Le poids de la guerre d'Algérie dans les représentations mémorielles du temps colonial. Les années 2006 et 2007 (Benjamin Stora) - De la pensée postcoloniale (Achille Mbembe et Nicolas Bancel). 3) La littérature africaine et le fait colonial: quels traitements aujourd'hui? (Bernard Mouralis) - Le tirailleur au cinéma, enjeu de société (Olivier Barlet) - Théâtre, décolonisation et engagement en Afrique subsaharienne (Gilbert Doho) - Entre exil et enracinement. Entretien avec Leïla Sebbar. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

64 Ryan, Pamela

Towards a new feminist practice in Africa: the Women Writing Africa project / Pamela Ryan - In: *Current Writing*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 116-136.

This article looks at the Women Writing Africa project, inaugurated under the auspices of the Feminist Press at the City University of New York, as both a response to prevailing assumptions about the African woman as abject and helpless, and as a positive reinforcement of women's agency in an African context. In the main, it is the insider's view that focuses the reader's attention in the Women Writing Africa project, which proceeds from the local and the quotidian, from the vantage point of the marketplace, the marriage bed and the cooking pot, to construct a picture of the African woman that is diverse, complex and compelling. The article first looks at the aims and methods of production of the texts, and then discusses the two texts that represent the project thus far: 'Women writing Africa: the southern region' (2003) and 'Women writing Africa: West Africa and the Sahel' (2005). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

65 Shivji, Issa G.

The silences in the NGO discourse : the role and future of NGOs in Africa / Issa G. Shivji
- In: *Africa Development*: (2006), vol. 31, no. 4, p. 22-51 : tab.

This paper critically examines the role and future of the NGO in Africa. It argues that the role of NGOs in Africa cannot be understood without a clear characterization of the current historical moment. It depicts Africa at the crossroads of the defeat of the national project and the rehabilitation of the imperial project. In order to demonstrate the antithesis between the national and the imperial projects so as to identify the place and role of NGOs in it, the paper first reiterates the history of Africa's enslavement from the first contacts with the Europeans five centuries ago through the slave trade to colonialism and now globalization. It locates the rise, prominence and privileging of the NGO sector in the womb of the neoliberal offensive whose aim is as much ideological as economic and political. The NGO discourse, or more correctly, the nondiscourse, is predicated on the philosophical and political premises of neoliberalism/globalization paradigm. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

66 Soro, G.A. David Musa

Philosophie et langues négro-africaines / G.A. David Musa Soro - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 341-354.

Il est important pour le continent africain, en vue de l'épanouissement de la pensée philosophique, de s'appropriier les textes fondamentaux de la philosophie dans les langues négro-africaines. D'où la nécessité de la traduction des classiques de la philosophie en langues négro-africaines. L'auteur s'efforce d'évaluer ce qu'une telle entreprise peut apporter au renouvellement de la pensée philosophique en Afrique aujourd'hui. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

67 Sossou, Pierre Kadi

Au-delà la nation: germanité dans Négritude / Pierre Kadi Sossou - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 277-291.

Le présent article répond aux critiques qui ont été adressées à Léopold Sédar Senghor, en particulier au sujet de la notion d'émotivité attribuée à l'homme noir. Il lui a même été reproché d'être raciste. Or, l'auteur de l'article montre que des penseurs allemands tels que Goethe et Frobenius ont eu une influence sur Senghor. Leo Frobenius, surtout, par l'opposition qu'il fait entre le réel et le fait, entre le sens et le signe, et la place qu'il accorde à la faculté d'être ému, a inspiré Senghor pour trouver l'idée de la Négritude. La réappropriation de l'émotivité qu'il n'attribue d'ailleurs pas uniquement à l'homme noir,

participe chez Senghor d'une opération intellectuelle où il oppose l'émotion à la raison qui est tyrannique sans l'apport de la nature, mais pour les réconcilier. C'est pourquoi il conçoit un métissage non seulement culturel, mais aussi biologique, en quoi se réalise la tolérance. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

68 Special

Special issue : African cities : imperial legacies and postcolonial predicaments / guest ed.: Fassil Demissie. - Abingdon : Routledge, 2007. - p. 155-304. : foto's, krt. ; 25 cm. - (African identities, ISSN 1472-5843 ; vol. 5, no. 2 (2007)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue of 'African Identities' forges an encounter between postcolonial African cities and recent scholarly intervention to problematize African cities as spaces where urban inhabitants are reconfiguring and remaking urban worlds, deploying their own forms of urbanity born out of their historical and material circumstances. Alfred Ndi emphasizes the need to theorize about the postcolonial West African city where urban Africans with their 'informal economics' are 're-villagizing' the cities. William Cunningham Bissell explores the continuing hold of colonial categories in the contemporary constructions of African urbanism. Anne S. Lewinson writes about the utility of 'civil space' in the context of contemporary African cities, notably Dar es Salaam (Tanzania). Meg Samuelson explores the works of Sello Duiker, Phaswane Mpe and Yvonne Vera, tracing their urban worlds back to 'Drum' Magazine. Ayo Kehinde examines the ways in which an African city (Lagos, Nigeria) is described in the works of Ben Okri and Chika Unigwe. Susan Baller considers the notion of vacant spaces in the urban landscape of Pikine/Guédiawaye, a suburb of Dakar (Senegal). Caroline Kihato investigates the nature of cross-border migration impacts on local government's ability to administer immigrant areas in the city of Johannesburg (South Africa). Albert Fu and Martin J. Murray examine the cinematic representation of Oliver Schmitz's 'Hijack Stories' (2002) of postapartheid South Africa where the director utilized different genres to represent Johannesburg. In the concluding section, Fassil Demissie examines the changing urban landscape of Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of Congo) through the recent work of Belgian photographer Marie-Françoise Plissart. [ASC Leiden abstract]

69 Sprach-

Sprach- und literaturwissenschaftliche Beiträge zum 16. Afrikanistentag : Leipzig, 25./26.9.2003 / Gerald Heusing (Hrsg.). - Berlin [etc.] : Lit, cop. 2006. - V, 219 p. : geneal., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Hamburger Beiträge zur Afrikanistik ; 15) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 3-8258-7845-7 : EUR 29.90

Die in diesem Band vereinten Beiträge zum 16. Afrikanistentag (Leipzig, 25. und 26. September 2003) untersuchen unterschiedliche Aspekte zu sieben sprachwissenschaftlichen und zwei literaturwissenschaftlichen Themen: Zur Bedeutung des Wortes 'jili': Differenzierung von Clans, ethnischen Gruppen und Dialekten bei den Kanuri im Niger (Ari Awagana); Gedanken zu Ton, Wortklassen und Subjekt-Prädikat-Beziehung im Kelinga-Bozo und anderen Mande-Sprachen (Erwin Ebermann); Let's focus it: Fokus in Gur- und Kwasprachen (Ines Fiedler, Brigitte Reineke und Anne Schwarz); Loanwords in Alur (Western Nilotic) (Gerald Heusing); Aspekt im Beria (Saharanisch) (Angelika Jakobi); Relativkonstruktionen im Gurene (Gur) (Astrid Kiesewetter); Lokale Varietäten des Zay - ein Survey (Ronny Meyer); "Mein Freund, überlege dir gut, wen du heiratest": D.O. Fágúnwàs Transformation einer Volkserzählung der Yorùbá als literarische Auseinandersetzung mit gesellschaftlichen Umbrüchen (Anja Oed); Kooperation und Kontrolle bei der Performanz von Volkserzählungen der Mwera (Tansania) (Uta Reuster-Jahn). [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

70 Ssenyonjo, Manisuli

Culture and the human rights of women in Africa : between light and shadow / Manisuli Ssenyonjo - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2007), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 39-67.

Despite the ratification by African States of several human rights instruments protecting the human rights of women in Africa, and the solemn commitment of the African States to eliminate all forms of discrimination and harmful practices against women, women in Africa still continue to experience human rights violations. Most African women are denied the equal enjoyment of their human rights, in particular by virtue of the lesser status ascribed to them by tradition and custom, or as a result of overt or covert discrimination. Many women in Africa experience distinct forms of discrimination due to the intersection of sex with such factors as race, language, religion, political and other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other factors, such as age, disability, marital, refugee or migrant status, resulting in compounded disadvantage. Therefore, much remains to be done to realize the human rights of women in Africa. This article examines the relationship between culture and women's human rights, and makes some recommendations for the effective realization of these rights. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

71 Tanoh Kouadio, Jean-Gobert

Concept vivant et choix: horizon d'une possibilisation de l'être africain / Jean-Gobert Tanoh Kouadio - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 322-339.

Tout peuple est soumis au cadre du temps et de l'espace, dans lequel il doit faire des choix existentiels. Au sujet de l'homme africain soumis à la tension entre l'existence et le devenir, l'auteur évoque les trois points de la tradition, de la possibilité de faire un choix, et de la réalisation de son être. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

72 Théologiens

Théologiens et théologiennes dans l'Afrique d'aujourd'hui / Maurice Cheza, Gérard van 't Spijker (dir.). - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2007. - 271 p. ; 22 cm. - (Chrétiens en liberté Essais) - Ce livre est publié avec le concours de l'Institut de Missiologie d'Aix-la-Chapelle. - Bibliogr.: p. [261]-267. - Met index, noten.

Dans cet ouvrage collectif, quinze théologiens et théologiennes apportent une contribution à une vision du christianisme en Afrique, maintenant que la position de domination du christianisme de l'Occident est révolue. Les écrits de ces théologiens hommes et femmes, protestants et catholiques, issus de divers pays africains dont l'Égypte et Madagascar, montrent une certaine hétérogénéité. Leur réflexion théologique se caractérise par un enracinement dans les problèmes concrets de leurs sociétés, avec un souci d'inculturation, de contextualisation et d'inventivité. Les trois parties du livre couvrent des questions se rapportant 1) à la présence au monde des Églises dans des sociétés déterminées, dans un contexte marqué par le pluriculturalisme et la mondialisation; 2) aux apports féminins à la vie ecclésiale; 3) à une ecclésiologie pratique insistant sur la fraternité et la réconciliation avec d'autres communautés humaines, comme les musulmans. Auteurs: Maurice Cheza, Pascal Fossouo, Tharcisse Gatwa, Youhanna Golta, Célestin Kiki, Marie-Bernadette Mbuy Beya, Ignace Ndongala Maduku, Josée Ngalula, Alphonse Quenum, Paulin Poucouta, Andrianjatovo Rakotoharintsifa, Léonard Santedi Kinkupu, Gérard van 't Spijker, Mawusée Togboga, Bède Ukwuije, Vuadi Vibila, Hélène Yinda. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

73 Vallée, Olivier

La construction de l'objet corruption en Afrique / Olivier Vallée - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 220, p. 137-162.

D'une conception limitée de la corruption, on est passé, dans les années 1980, à une extension de son champ et à son rattachement à des principes généraux de justice comme les droits de l'homme. dépassant la notion de seul détournement. Dans l'optique de la bonne gouvernance, la corruption est assimilée à un frein à la croissance et à de nouveaux apports de financements extérieurs. La dénonciation de la corruption en Afrique s'accompagne de la contestation de l'organisation et de la gestion des États

africains. Une organisation comme Transparency International dresse un palmarès mondial de la corruption, mais les critères de transparence préconisés pourraient ne pas prendre en compte des réalités ou des tendances moins visibles et fonctionnant selon une autre rationalité que celle des corruptions au niveau des ménages, comme le sont l'extension de l'économie souterraine et la généralisation d'un domaine privatif. L'article prend l'exemple du Cameroun pour montrer la différence entre la petite et la grande corruption au niveau de l'État, ainsi que la différence dans la vision de ces phénomènes. Entre perception de la corruption et réalité de la corruption, le contrôle supranational par des instances étrangères des finances publiques africaines ne peut en fait être réalisé, car les mécanismes permettant les dysfonctions ne sont pas clairs, à cause de la faiblesse de l'infrastructure institutionnelle et de la désorganisation des dépenses publiques. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 10) et en anglais (p. 17-18). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

74 Zeleza, Paul Tiyambe

The pasts and futures of African history: a generational inventory / Paul Tiyambe Zeleza - In: *African Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 1-24.

This article on the development of African historiography is based on a paper compiled for the University of South Africa, Department of History, as part of their Sixtieth Anniversary Commemoration Series, presented in Pretoria on 8 August, 2006. The author begins with autobiographical sketches as a way of taking disciplinary stock, of reflecting on the long journey that the discipline of African history has travelled over the past few decades. He then looks at the institutional dynamics of African historiography - the phases that the field has undergone which reflect the changing fortunes of African universities that are the centres of production, as well as the dissemination and consumption for academic history. This is followed by an examination of the intellectual dimensions, the ideas, theories and analytical paradigms in African history. Finally, the author offers a few thoughts on future directions in the field and concludes with a research agenda for world history. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

GENERAL

75 Experiencing

Experiencing identities: making and remaking African communities / Richard Reid & Uoldelul Chelai Dirar. The Trans-Mereb experience : perceptions of the historical

relationship between Eritrea and Ethiopia / Richard Reid. Colonialism and the construction of national identities : the case of Eritrea / Uoldelul Chelati Dirar. The Somali Youth League, Ethiopian Somalis and the Greater Somalia idea, c. 1946-48 / Cedric Barnes. Coming to Kenya : imagining and perceiving a nation among the Borana of Kenya / Hassan Wario Arero. 'But the coast, of course, is quite different' : academic and local ideas about the East African littoral / Pat Caplan - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 234-237, 238-255, 256-276, 277-291, 292-304, 305-320.

This is the first part of two special sections on the meaning and significance of identity across time and space in eastern Africa. Following an introductory article by Richard Reid and Uoldelul Chelai Dirar, Richard Reid looks at the historical relationship between Eritrea and Ethiopia; Uoldelul Chelai Dirar examines the Italian colonial system in Eritrea and its impact on Eritrean society; Cedric Barnes deals with the the Somali Youth League and its attempt to create a Greater Somalia; Hassan Wario Arero considers the ethnic perception of the Kenyan nation held by the Boran, an ethnic minority group in Kenya; Pat Caplan examines the question of whether or not the Swahili of the East African coast exist as a single people. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

76 Kagwanja, Peter

Calming the waters: the East African Community and conflict over the Nile resources / Peter Kagwanja - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 3, p. 321-337.

Control of the waters of the Nile Basin has long been contested among the ten African riparian states that sit within the wider catchment area. In colonial times, use of the Nile was regulated by treaties promulgated and supported under British rule. These agreements favoured Egyptian and, to a lesser extent, Sudanese primacy in controlling the great river. This situation began to be challenged in the 1960s with the end of colonial rule in the region, and these challenges have now again been renewed in recent years with the revival of the East African Community. The members of the EAC, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, have a common interest in facilitating the economic development of the Lake Victoria Basin, and by extension this gives them an incentive to tackle the long-standing issues over the regulatory devices governing use of the Nile waters. This article reviews the background to the conflict over the Nile waters and describes the activities of the revived EAC to demonstrate the ways in which this regional organization has, since 1999, elaborated new policies and structures to strengthen and sustain the Nile Basin Initiative and the Nile Basin River Commission. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ERITREA

77 Locatelli, Francesca

"Oziosi, vagabondi e pregiudicati" : labor, law and crime in colonial Asmara, 1890-1941 / by Francesca Locatelli - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2007), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 225-250 : tab.

Drawing on new archival sources from the High Court and Municipality of Asmara and interviews undertaken in Eritrea, this paper explores the inherent relationship between labour, law and crime (particularly theft) in colonial Asmara throughout the Italian presence in Eritrea. The Italian colonial administration tried to exercise control over urban areas that it considered dangerous through the criminalization of poverty and the prosecution, as well as creation, of crimes that endangered the colonial social and cultural order. At the same time the Italian colonial government was able to establish its legitimacy through fragmentation of the indigenous social structure. By the end of the Italian presence, the social structure was for the most part divided into a first generation of indigenous Eritreans who contributed to the establishment of the 'colonia primogenita', and subsequent generations of migrants from different Eritrean regions and from 'oltre confine' who came to form the urban underclass. Control over the urban 'oziosi, vagabondi e pregiudicati' was exercised through the creation of a system of justice and punishment that guaranteed the most repressive result in the most efficient way. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

78 Rena, Ravinder

Historical development of money and banking in Eritrea from the Axumite kingdom to the present / Ravinder Rena - In: *African and Asian studies*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 1/2, p. 135-153 : tab.

This paper examines the history of money and banking in Eritrea, covering the periods of the Axumite kingdom, the Italian (1890-1941) and British (1941-1952) colonial administrations, the Ethiopian regime (1952-1991) and the postindependence period (1991 up to the present). In the 3rd century AD coins were minted in the Axumite kingdom, but the exact time of the first coin minting in Axum is unknown. When the Italians colonized Eritrea in 1890 they introduced their own currency, the lire. The first modern banks were established in this period. The British extended banking services to the local people, a milestone in the transfer of banking skills to Eritreans. In 1952, Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia, and the Eritrean banking system was subjected to the regulation of the State Bank of Ethiopia. In 1991 Eritrea became independent from

Ethiopia, and the banks that were formerly acting as branch banks of the Ethiopian Commercial Bank were reorganized to form the Commercial Bank of Eritrea. During the postindependence period the Bank of Eritrea, the Housing and Commerce Bank of Eritrea and the Eritrean Development and Investment Bank were established. The first Eritrean currency, the 'nakfa', replaced the Ethiopian 'birr' in 1997. From that moment on, Eritrea had the authority to formulate and conduct its own monetary and foreign exchange policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ETHIOPIA

79 Abdullahi, Abdi M.

The Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) : the dilemma of its struggle in Ethiopia / Abdi M. Abdullahi - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 113, p. 556-562 : krt.

This paper examines the struggle of the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) in the Somali region of Ethiopia, also known as the 'Ogaden'. Originated in 1984 but inactive until 1991, the ONLF demanded full self-determination for Somalis in the Ogaden in the 1990s. Although the ongoing conflict has a significant impact on the civilian population of the region, the absence of State benefits leaves the local people no option but to support the insurgents. A growing leadership division within the ONLF and the surrender of ONLF militias to the Ethiopian government have damaged the overall unity of the ONLF struggle. The 1999-2000 conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea had some positive effects, while the recent Ethiopian invasion of Somalia had a negative impact upon the ONLF army's struggle. The recent ONLF attack on a Chinese oilfield calls into question the Ethiopian government's claims to pacify the region. Despite diplomatic attempts, the prospects for peace are bleak. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

80 Barnes, Cedric

The rise and fall of Mogadishu's Islamic Courts / Cedric Barnes & Harun Hassan - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 151-160.

This article traces the history of the Islamic courts movement in Mogadishu from its origins in the mid-1990s to the present. The argument challenges many of the generalized comments that have been made by other analysts regarding local support for the courts and their role in Somalia's 'reconstruction'. It is shown that multilateral efforts to support Somalia have been undermined by the strategic concerns of other international actors - notably Ethiopia and the United States. Security in Somalia's

capital, Mogadishu, has severely deteriorated since the US-backed Ethiopian intervention in the country. The Islamic Courts, which were ousted, had strong support in the country but fell victim to the influences of 'extremist elements' within the country and an Ethiopian power eager for the Courts' downfall. The local standing of the Islamic Courts was damaged by their defeat, but the subsequent disorder has served to make their time in control appear as a 'Golden Age'. Support for the Courts has been fairly consistent for over a decade and is therefore unlikely to melt away. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

81 Brothers

Brothers of the Boran once again : on the fading popularity of certain Somali identities in northern Kenya / Günther Schlee. Eating time : capitalist history and pastoralist history among Samburu herders in northern Kenya / Jon Holtzman. Food familiarity and novelty in a condition of socio-economic transformation in north-central Ethiopia / Abbebe Kifleyesus. Globalizing trends or identities through time? : the 'longue durée' in Karamojong ethnography / Ben Knighton. Founded in memory of the 'good old times' : the clan assembly of Hiddii, in eastern Shewa, Ethiopia / Andrea Nicolas - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 3, p. 417-435, 436-448, 449-465, 466-483, 484-497 : tab.

This is the second part of two special sections on the meaning and significance of identity across time and space in eastern Africa. Focusing on ethnic groups in northern Kenya, Günther Schlee examines the revival of ethnic affiliations which have been denied for over a generation between the Ajuran and the Boran Oromo, and between the Boran Oromo and the Degodia Somali; Jon Holtzman looks at food and eating practices as a central domain for understanding the changing politics of everyday life for Samburu pastoralists in northern Kenya; Abbebe Kifleyesus focuses on eating habits in a context of socioeconomic transformation among the Argobba of Ethiopia; Ben Knighton shows how, despite globalizing trends, African agency among the Karamojong does in fact remain robustly active in their traditions; and, focusing on the Oromo clan assembly, Andrea Nicolas examines the relationship between a possible recognition of 'tradition' or continuity on the one hand, and innovation or 'invented tradition' on the other. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

82 Chanie, Paulos

Clientelism and Ethiopia's post-1991 decentralisation / Paulos Chanie - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 355-384 : tab.

This article addresses the question of why Ethiopia's post-1991 decentralization reform is not taking the desired direction of matching diverse needs with available resources and creating accountable, responsive and autonomous regional governments. Given regional governments' relatively diverse socioeconomic positions, the intention of the reform to create autonomous regions with devolved administrative, fiscal and political power is appropriate. Nonetheless, the implementation of the elements of the reform - expenditure assignment, revenue assignment, intergovernmental fiscal transfer and sub-national borrowing - is flawed. Existing studies that question the effectiveness of Ethiopia's devolution focus on political or fiscal aspects, and fail to link the de facto centre-region political power relationship with intergovernmental fiscal relations. This article, based on detailed field research in three regional governments, argues that the flawed intergovernmental fiscal relations reform is best explained by the clientelistic relationship between central and regional political parties. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

83 Ishiyama, John

Nominations and party development in Ethiopia : the opposition and the 2005 parliamentary election / John Ishiyama - In: *African and Asian studies*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 1/2, p. 81-105 : tab.

To what extent do parties in Africa behave in ways similar to parties in new democracies elsewhere in the world? Although a complete answer to this question is far beyond its intended scope, this article examines one important aspect of party behaviour in one sub-Saharan country: the way in which the two major opposition parties in Ethiopia nominated candidates for the 2005 parliamentary elections. It examines the nomination behaviour of the main opposition parties using a binary logistic regression technique. The article finds that the primary Ethiopian opposition parties, the CUD (the Coalition for Unity and Democracy) and UEDF (the United Ethiopian Democratic Forces) were quite different in their nomination behaviour, and that the CUD (more than the UEDF) exhibited nomination patterns similar to party nomination behaviour in other new democracies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

84 Pastoral

Pastoral livestock marketing in Eastern Africa : research and policy challenges / ed. by John G. McPeak and Peter D. Little. - Rugby : Intermediate Technology Publications, 2006. - XXIV, 288 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [265]-279. - Met index, noten. ISBN 1-85339-631-1

This collective volume brings together the results of recent research about livestock marketing in Eastern Africa, particularly northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia. Following the Introduction by Peter D. Little and John G. McPeak, Chapters 2 (by Christopher B. Barrett, Marc F. Bellemare and Sharon M. Osterloh) and 3 (by John G. McPeak) mainly address household/microlevel dimensions of livestock marketing. Chapters 4 (Teresa Adugna), 5 (Alan M. Green, Christopher B. Barrett, Winnie K. Luseno and John G. McPeak) and 6 (Maren Radeny, Patti Kristjanson, Eric Ruto, Riccardo Scarpa and Jacob Wakhungu) examine price formation in livestock markets. Chapters 7 (Solomon Desta, Getachew Gebru, Seyoum Tezera and D. Layne Coppock) and 8 (Hussein A. Mahmoud) address the theme of linking pastoralists to more remunerative markets as a way to increase their revenue. Chapters 9 (Fred Zaal, Morgan Ole Siloma, Rachel Andiema and Albino Kotomei) and 10 (Peter D. Little) are concerned with cross-border trade, and Ch. 11 (Yacob Aklilu) provides an overview of the interaction between policy and livestock marketing in Ethiopia. Ch. 12 (Jerry Stuth, Abdi Jama, Robert Kaitho, Jimmy Wu, Abdirahman Ali, Gatarwa Kariuki and Margaret Kingamkono) describes the development of a livestock market information system. Ch. 13 (John Morton) analyses the use of livestock marketing as a crisis period intervention. The last chapter (by John G. McPeak, Peter D. Little and Montague W. Demment) summarizes the policy implications of the presented studies. [ASC Leiden abstract]

85 Perils

The perils of face : essays on cultural contact, respect and self-esteem in southern Ethiopia / ed. by Ivo Strecker and Jean Lydall. - Münster [etc.] : Lit Verlag, cop. 2006. - X, 417 p. : fig., krt. ; 22 cm. - (Mainzer Beiträge zur Afrika-Forschung ; 10) - Met bibliogr., indices, noten.

ISBN 3-8258-6122-8

How can the transformation from a centralized State into a federal republic be achieved, and how can people overcome the obstacles of the past? These questions are addressed in this collective volume on culture contact and the importance of notions of pride, honour and self-esteem in southern Ethiopia. Part I contains theoretical and comparative explorations: Anthropological approaches to the study of cultural contact: a short overview (Anna-Maria Brandstetter); Personal names and identity formation: a cross-cultural perspective (Baye Yimam); Communication across cultural divides: the example of kinship (Christian Meyer); 'Face' as a metaphor of respect and self-esteem: lessons from Hamar (Ivo Strecker). Part II offers case studies from southern Ethiopia, which are arranged chronologically and move from a macro to a micro scale: Respect and humiliation: two 'first contact' situations in southern Ethiopia (Felix Girke); A history

of pride and confrontation in South Omo (Ivo Strecker); Hor memory of Sidaama conquest (Yukio Miyawaki); The pride of the Guji-Oromo: an essay on cultural contact and self-esteem (Tadesse Berisso); Of snakes and cattle: dialectics of group-esteem between Suri and Dizi in southwest Ethiopia (Jon Abbink); A peace ceremony at Arbore (Alula Pankhurst); Metamorphosis of a Karmet song in Arbore (Echi Christina Gabbert); Having friends everywhere: the case of the Gamo and Hor (Wolde Gossa Tadesse); Imperilled name and pained heart: more about 'Duka's Dilemma' (Jean Lydall); Communicating self-esteem: chances and choices in the life of widows in Bashada (Susanne Epple); Reflections on the lip-plates of Mursi women as a source of stigma and self-esteem (Shauna LaTosky). [ASC Leiden abstract]

86 Phillipson, Laurel

Ancient gold working at Aksum / Laurel Phillipson - In: *Azania*: (2006), vol. 41, p. 27-40 : ill., foto's, krt., tab.

Functional, as opposed to formal and/or typological consideration of two of the more enigmatic types of Aksumite structures (a monolith known as 'Mistah Werki' - translating as a place where gold is washed or spread out - and two sets of rectangular stone vats, which would have served well for recovering gold from placer deposits or from crushed ore), together with a brief consideration of local place names and some topographic features, suggests that the lure of gold may have been a prime causative factor responsible for attracting diverse peoples to Aksum (Ethiopia), and for sustaining the early growth of Aksum's internationally significant civilization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

87 Smith, Lahra

Voting for an ethnic identity: procedural and institutional responses to ethnic conflict in Ethiopia / Lahra Smith - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 565-594.

The literature on democratization in diverse and divided societies suggests that procedural and institutional innovations can help create the conditions for democracy by adjudicating among groups with competing claims for recognition and inclusion. Some of the most critical assumptions about the relationship between ethnic identity and formal political institutions have been tested in Ethiopia since the early 1990s. Ethnic federalism is a unique and controversial attempt to account for the contested nature of ethnic identities in contemporary Ethiopian politics through a variety of mechanisms, including the use of a referendum to determine ethnic identity. In 2001 the Siltie people voted to

separate from the Gurage ethnic group. With this political manoeuvre, the Siltie accessed greater levels of political power and greater resources, but also recognition under the constitutional arrangement as a distinct ethnic group. The Siltie case suggests that formal political institutions have a limited, though important, role in resolving contested citizenship claims. At the same time, it raises vital questions about the challenges of procedural solutions in the context of contested citizenship and democratic transition in sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

88 Special

Special issue: the Oromo in Ethiopian studies : confronting challenges to politically engaged scholarship / guest ed.: Ezekiel Gebissa. - East Lansing, MI : Michigan State University Press, 2002. - 192 p. ; 23 cm. - (Northeast African Studies, ISSN 0740-9133 ; new series, vol. 9, no. 3) - Met noten.

This special issue on the Oromo in Ethiopian studies presents Oromo studies from the Oromo perspective, challenging the authority and authenticity of established - Ethiopianist - notions about the Oromo, tracing the processes by which the distorted image has been elaborated, and deconstructing the official historical discourse. Contributions: Introduction: rendering audible the voices of the powerless, by Ezekiel Gebissa; Conquest, tyranny, and ethnocide against the Oromo: a historical assessment of human rights conditions in Ethiopia, ca. 1880s-2002, by Mohammed Hassen; The rise of coffee and the demise of colonial autonomy: the Oromo kingdom of Jimma and political centralization in Ethiopia, by Guluma Gemedo; The Italian invasion, the Ethiopian empire, and Oromo nationalism: the significance of the Western Oromo Confederation of 1936, by Ezekiel Gebissa; "Bribing the land": an appraisal of the farming systems of the Maccaa Oromo in Wallagga, by Tesema Ta'a; A nation without a city [a blind person without a cane] : the Oromo struggle for Addis Ababa, by Getahun Benti; The place of the Oromo diaspora in the Oromo national movement : lessons from the agency of the 'old' African diaspora in the United States, by Asafa Jalata; At issue: learning not to become Oromo - chasing the ghosts chasing John Sorenson, by Martha Kuwee Kumsa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

89 Tegegne Gebre Egziabher

Impacts of Chinese imports and coping strategies of local producers: the case of small-scale footwear enterprises in Ethiopia / Tegegne Gebre-Egziabher - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 647-679 : fig., graf., tab.

The footwear sector in Ethiopia is dominated by cheap imports from Asia, particularly from China. This has inflicted heavy impacts on the sector, and threatened its competitiveness in the domestic market. This study examines the impact of Chinese imports and coping strategies of firms to withstand the competition. Firm level data were gathered from micro, small and medium footwear enterprises. The findings revealed that Chinese shoes are superior in design, price and quality, with the result that they have taken over the domestic market. The impact of Chinese imports on local producers varied from downsizing, bankruptcy, loss of assets and property, to downgrading activities and informalizing operations. Firms have pursued coping strategies that focused on improving design and quality, as well as lowering prices and profit margins. Coping strategies appear to be differentiated by size of firms, and have some association with the performance of firms. The way forward for local producers should focus on collaborative engagements of stakeholders and government to overcome the competitive disadvantages of firms. Training, technology, quality control, benchmarking and reorganization of production should be designed as a package of intervention. In addition, strengthening local producers to engage in collective actions and promoting exports should also be given proper attention. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOMALIA

90 Barnes, Cedric

The rise and fall of Mogadishu's Islamic Courts / Cedric Barnes & Harun Hassan - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 151-160.

This article traces the history of the Islamic courts movement in Mogadishu from its origins in the mid-1990s to the present. The argument challenges many of the generalized comments that have been made by other analysts regarding local support for the courts and their role in Somalia's 'reconstruction'. It is shown that multilateral efforts to support Somalia have been undermined by the strategic concerns of other international actors - notably Ethiopia and the United States. Security in Somalia's capital, Mogadishu, has severely deteriorated since the US-backed Ethiopian intervention in the country. The Islamic Courts, which were ousted, had strong support in the country but fell victim to the influences of 'extremist elements' within the country and an Ethiopian power eager for the Courts' downfall. The local standing of the Islamic Courts was damaged by their defeat, but the subsequent disorder has served to make their time in control appear as a 'Golden Age'. Support for the Courts has been fairly

consistent for over a decade and is therefore unlikely to melt away. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

91 Feldman, Bob

Somalia: amidst the rubble, a vibrant telecommunications infrastructure / Bob Feldman - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 113, p. 565-572.

The author describes how Somalia, although it has no government and much of its infrastructure has been destroyed, has one of the most vibrant and least expensive telecommunications sectors in the world. After the overthrow of the Siad Barre regime Somalia devolved into anarchy and a large portion of the country was cut off from the outside world. Satellite communication devices with very small aperture terminals (VSAT), installed by private operators, were the first to fill the gap. The lack of regulation following the collapse of the central government meant anyone with a VSAT system could enter the telecommunications market. Furthermore, Somali telecoms do not have to pay taxes. Another significant factor ensuring the thriving of Somalia's telecom sector is the fact that it can serve as a major source of the funds of 'terrorist' organizations - especially through money transfers - because the newer technologies offer the potential for more anonymity. It is unknown what will happen to Somalia's telecom sector should a strong central government be established. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

92 Hansen, Stig Jarle

Somaliland: a new democracy in the Horn of Africa? / Stig Jarle Hansen with Mark Bradbury - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 113, p. 461-476 : krt.

With a constitutionally-based and popularly elected government, the Republic of Somaliland, which broke away from Somalia in 1991, has a democratic system matched by few other countries in Africa and the Middle East. However, Somaliland's independence has not been recognized internationally. Moreover developments in neighbouring countries suggest that people in Somaliland will face serious challenges in entrenching a democratic political system. This article takes as its point of departure Georg Sorensen's (1998) definition of democracy. His definition is employed, together with the history of elections in the region, to explore the challenges people in Somaliland face in establishing a democratic political system. In this sense the article aims to explore the challenges of the future, rather than analyse the processes of the past. These include, among others, the shift from a clan-based form of political representation and competition to one based on political parties as forums for political representation

and competition, the urban-based nature of political discourse in a still predominantly rural society, and the absence of a strong independent media. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

93 Menkhaus, Ken

The crisis in Somalia: tragedy in five acts / Ken Menkhaus - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 424, p. 357-390.

Somalia's catastrophic humanitarian crisis of 2007, in which up to 300,000 Mogadishu residents were displaced in fighting pitting Ethiopian and Transitional Federal Government (TFG) forces against a complex insurgency of clan and Islamist opposition, was the culmination of a series of political miscalculations and misjudgements on the part of Somali and external actors since 2004. They resulted in a cascading sequence of political crises which plunged Somalia into increasingly intractable conflicts. This 'tragedy in five acts' includes the flawed creation of the TFG in late 2004, which emerged as a narrow coalition rather than a government of national unity; the failure of a promising civic movement in Mogadishu in summer of 2005 to challenge the power base of warlords and Islamists in the capital; the disastrous decision by the US government to encourage an alliance between its local counterterrorism partners in Mogadishu, producing a war which led to the victory of the Council of Islamic Courts (CIC) in June 2006; the radicalization of the CIC over the course of 2006, which guaranteed a war with Ethiopia; and the Ethiopian offensive against the CIC in late 2006, leading to its occupation of the capital, a complex insurgency against Ethiopian forces and armed violence which produced what the UN described as a 'humanitarian catastrophe'. In virtually every instance, key actors took decisions that produced unintended outcomes which harmed rather than advanced their interests, and at a cost in human lives and destruction of property that continues to mount. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

94 Somalia

Somalia at the crossroads : challenges and perspectives in reconstituting a failed State / ed. by Abdulahi A. Osman & Issaka K. Souaré. - London : Adonis & Abbey Publishers, 2007. - VI, 242 p. : fig. ; 23 cm. - (African renaissance book series ; 2) - Bibliogr.: p. 220-233. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-905068-59-X

This volume is an outgrowth of a 2006 special issue of the journal 'African Renaissance', which focused on the reconstruction of Somalia after nearly two decades of armed conflict. Contributors to the volume examine various issues that lie behind the current

situation in Somalia: Why did the Somali State fail? What was the role of external actors and internal configurations? Did the various peace and reconciliation conferences achieve anything? What is the way forward? Contributions: Introduction (Abdulahi A. Osman and Issaka K. Souaré); A quantitative depiction of Somalia at the crossroads: assessing national capability and humanitarian development (Brock F. Tessman); Perspectives on the State collapse in Somalia (Abdurahman M. Abdullahi (Baadiyow); Inclusive but unequal: the enigma of the 14th SNRC (Somali National Reconciliation Conference) and the four-point-five (4.5) factor (Mohamed A. Eno); The Somali internal war and the role of inequality, economic decline and access to weapons (Abdulahi A. Osman); Somalia: a failed State governed by a failing government? (Gerrie Swart); Somali reconciliation conferences: the unbeaten track (Mohamed H. Mukhtar); Somalia's recovery and reformation: transcending the rhetoric of clan politics (Omar A. Eno); The United Nations intervention in Somalia: a retrospective look and lessons for future Africa-UN partnership in conflict resolution (Issaka K. Souaré); A contribution to the case for Somaliland's recognition (Franco Henwood); Inimitable population dispersion: the case of the Somalian diaspora (Akinloye Ojo); Conclusions: towards a revived Somali State (Issaka K. Souaré). [ASC Leiden abstract]

SUDAN

95 Allen, Tim

Witchcraft, sexuality and HIV/AIDS among the Azande of Sudan / Tim Allen - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 3, p. 359-396 : foto's, tab.

The Azande of Ezo county, southern Sudan consider HIV/AIDS to be their worst health problem. Although there have been few confirmed cases, there is ongoing migration from neighbouring countries that are thought to have high prevalence. There are also more locally specific reasons for concern. Zande fears about HIV/AIDS relate to understandings of witchcraft. Witches, like HIV positive people, may look like everyone else, but are secretly killing those around them. Some individuals, who know they are HIV positive, demonstrate that they are moral persons by being open about it. They are active in providing information about the epidemic, and associate their activities with the Christian churches. Their efforts, and those of local religious and political leaders, have contributed to awareness about modes of transmission associated with sexual intercourse and contamination with infected blood. However, accepting such messages does not necessarily contradict witchcraft causality. Also, without knowing who are secretly positive, almost anyone is suspect. Advice about stopping sexual intercourse is viewed as untenable or worse, because sexuality and procreation are fundamental to

life. A minority is enthusiastic about the use of condoms; but most people have had no personal experience of them and oppose their introduction. It is unclear why HIV/AIDS controls cannot be like those for other diseases, such as sleeping sickness. Support is expressed for testing facilities, and for clinical treatment. In addition, there are requests for all HIV positive people to be publicly identified and concentrated in one place. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

96 Arnold, Matthew B.

The South Sudan Defence Force: patriots, collaborators or spoilers / Matthew B. Arnold - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 489-516.

Despite stipulations in the Sudan's 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) that all 'other armed groups' be demobilized by January 2006, the South Sudan Defence Force (SSDF), an amalgamation of militias, continued to maintain a significant armed presence in South Sudan. This paper analyses the dynamics of the organization - its origins, operational mode, motivations, financial and commercial interests, identity politics, and relationships with external actors. Focusing on the SSDF units in two states, Upper Nile and Jonglei, during the period from January to August 2006, the paper examines the impact of the ongoing presence of the SSDF on the security situation and reconstruction efforts as well as attempts by the government of South Sudan to counteract the SSDF. It argues that the strategies implemented by the government to counter the SSDF were fairly successful in that there was no major return to conflict. However, it concludes that the SSDF's continued presence, while hindered, has the potential to spark a return to civil war. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

97 Leonardi, Cherry

'Liberation' or capture: youth in between 'hakuma' and 'home' during civil war and its aftermath in Southern Sudan / Cherry Leonardi - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 424, p. 391-412.

Generational tension and youth crisis have been prominent themes in recent analyses of civil conflict in Africa. Field research in Southern Sudan in 2004-2006 suggests that the analysis does not fit the Sudanese war and that the situation here is more complex. This article examines a structural opposition in Southern Sudan between the sphere of military/government (the 'hakuma') and the sphere of 'home'. It argues that to be a 'youth' in Southern Sudan means to inhabit the tensions of the space between these spheres. While attempting to resist capture by either sphere, youth have used their recruitment by the military to invest in their home or family sphere. Their aspiration to

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'responsibility' illustrates not generational rebellion, but the moral continuity in local society, also evident in discussions of marriage. The article first examines the background to the theme of capture of youth by the 'hakuma', and then turns to the central role of family in military recruitment and war. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

98 War

War in Darfur and the search for peace / Alex de Waal, ed. - Harvard [etc.] : Harvard University [etc.], 2007. - XXI, 431 p. : krt. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [414]-422. - Met chronol., gloss., index, noten.

ISBN 0-520-24942-9

The essays in this volume provide different perspectives on the origin and escalation of the war in Darfur (Sudan) and the search for peace. The first part examines the causes of the war, including chapters on how the Sudanese State functions, how disputes over land rights and local government helped spark conflict, the origins and development of the Janjaweed militia and the rebel movements, the role of Islam and Islamism, and how Darfur's war is entangled in the ongoing political crisis in Chad. The second part turns to the international efforts to achieve piece in Darfur. Three chapters, written by participants in the African Union's mediation effort, document and analyse the attempt to mediate between Khartoum and the rebels, analysing the Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks, or Abuja talks, and the Darfur Peace Agreement of May 2006. Other chapters examine how Darfur has been represented in the American press and how it has been the basis for an enormous advocacy campaign. Contributors: Abdul-Jabbar Abdullah Fadul, Adam Azzain Mohammed, Ahmed Kamal El-Din, Ahmed A. Yousuf, Ali Haggar, Alex de Waal, Rebecca Hamilton, Chad Hazlett, Deborah Murphy, Musa Abdel Jalil, Roland Marchal, Julie Flint, Laurie Nathan, Victor Tanner, Dawit Toga, Jérôme Tubiana. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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GENERAL

99 150

Les 150 ans de la Société des Missions Africaines / [dossier réal. par Raymond Harguindéguy et Pierre Trichet]. - Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 198 p., [4] p. foto's. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Histoire & missions chrétiennes ; 2) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-2-8458-6900-4

Ce dossier entend retracer, en se fondant sur du travail d'archives, les itinéraires de missionnaires ayant appartenu à la Société des Missions Africaines aux XIXe et XXe siècles ainsi que leur action en Afrique. Contributions: Formation, esprit et méthodes missionnaires de la Société des Missions Africaines de sa fondation à 1914 (Jean Comby) - Augustin Planque (1826-1907) la ténacité au service des missions africaines (Claude-Marie Échallier) - Francesco Borghero, premier missionnaire du Dahomey de 1861 à 1865 (Renzo Mandirola) - Un missionnaire nantais et la colonisation du Dahomey: Annie Voisin rend justice au père Alexandre Dorgère (1855-1900) (Pierre Saulnier) - Les combats du père Aupiais (1877-1945), missionnaire et ethnographe du Dahomey pour la reconnaissance africaine (Martine Balard) - Une expression du christianisme dans l'art du Nigeria: Kevin Carroll et l'Atelier d'Oye-Ekiti (Nicholas J. Bridger) - L'évolution de la théologie de la mission dans la Société des Missions Africaines de Marion Brésillac à nos jours (Michael McCabe) - Le Musée Africain de Lyon, d'hier à aujourd'hui (Michel Bonemaison) - Bibliographie de la Société des Missions Africaines de 1985 à nos jours (Pierre Trichet). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

100 Écritures

Écritures et mythes - L'Afrique en question : mélanges offerts à Jean Huenumadji Afan / sous la dir. de Sélom K. Gbanou & Sénamin Amedegnato. - Eckersdorf : Eckhard Breiting, 2006. - 521 p. : foto, tab. ; 21 cm. - (Bayreuth African studies series, ISSN 0178-0034) - Met bibliogr. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 3-927510-98-X

Ce volume de mélanges, dédié à Jean Huenumadji Afan à l'issue de trente ans d'enseignement des lettres classiques et modernes à l'université de Lomé (Togo), rassemble des contributions autour des thèmes: L'Afrique en mythes (première partie) et Mythes et littératures (deuxième partie), et dans sa troisième et sa quatrième partie, des textes littéraires (en prose ou en vers) ou bien de réflexions de la main d'Afan lui-même. Il s'agit, pour l'ensemble du volume, de rendre hommage à la pensée d'Afan, d'illustrer le refus de la démission intellectuelle, et de contribuer à réinventer l'Afrique par la démythification, la désaliénation et la responsabilisation, ligne de conduite qu'il s'est lui-même tracée. Contributions sur Huenumadji Afan, Sony Labou Tansi, l'Afrique noire de mythes, la présence anecdotique de l'intelligentsia dans les nations africaines, l'art et le peuple, les dieux africains dans le nouveau monde, mutations techniques et représentations d'ordre mythico-religieux, le statut du français au Bénin, le 'tchitcha-vi' (jeu de marionnette), les langages individualistes dans la littérature africaine en langues étrangères, le mythe du pays natal chez les écrivains africains, l'Orphée noir, le mythe

du héros Abiku, folie et littérature, Tchicaya U Tam'si, le roman 'Pelourinho' de Tierno Monénembo, la mythologie du pouvoir dans le chemin de la mémoire de Maurice Okoumba-Nkoghe, 'Le fils du fétiche' de David Ananou ou le mythe du bon chrétien, mythe de l'étranger et nationalisme dans l'écriture dramatique de Maurice Bandaman, remarques sur l'étiquette 'littérature africaine'. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

101 Adedeji, Olumuyiwa S.

Saving, investment and capital mobility in African countries / Olumuyiwa S. Adedeji and John Thornton - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 3, p. 393-405 : tab.

Recently developed panel cointegration techniques are applied to data for six African countries - Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa and Zimbabwe - to test the Feldstein-Horioka approach to measuring capital mobility. The results suggest three conclusions: savings and investment in panel data are non-stationary series and they are cointegrated; capital was relatively mobile in the African countries during 1970-2000, with estimated savings-retention ratios of 0.73 (fully modified ordinary least squares or FMOLS), 0.45 (dynamic ordinary least squares or DOLS), 0.51 (DOLS with heterogeneity) and 0.39 (DOLS with cross-sectional dependence effects); and there was a marked drop in the savings-retention ratio from 1970-1985 to 1986-2000. The results could be interpreted as indicating that capital mobility in African countries has increased, reflecting the implementation of market-orientated reforms, including the privatization and rationalization of the public sector, and the partial liberalization of their exchange rate regimes and financial systems. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

102 African

The African archaeology network : research in progress / ed. by Jill Kinahan & John Kinahan. - Dar es Salaam : Dar es Salaam University Press Ltd ; Windhoek : Capital Press, 2006. - VIII, 248 p. : ill., foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Studies in the African past ; 5) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-9976-60-473-3

This collective volume contains contributions from the 2005 African Archaeological Network meeting in Windhoek, Namibia, as well as some other papers, on the following subjects: late Holocene archaeology of the southern Namib desert (John and Jill Kinahan); wells as archaeological indicators for livestock herding in the western Kalahari, Namibia (Karl-Johan Lindholm); rock art at Twyfelfontein, northwestern Namibia (John Molin); a gender-based interpretation of a 15th-century stone enclosure in Central

Mozambique (Solange Macamo); the archaeology of St. Augustine's Bay, southwestern Madagascar (Chantal Radimilahy, Barthélémy Manjakahery and L.M.A. Rakotozafy); excavations at Kuumbi Cave on Zanzibar (Paul Sinclair, Abdurahman Juma and Felix Chami); the identity of 'aboriginal' people in Zanzibar (Abdurahman M. Juma); the archaeology of pre-Islamic Kilwa Kisiwani, southern Tanzania (Felix A. Chami); metallurgical materials from Kilwa Kisiwani (Bertram B.B. Mapunda and Felix A. Chami); Kaya Bate, an ancient Mijikenda settlement at the Kenya coast (Herman Kiriama, Mohammed Mchulla, George Ghandi and Phillip Wanyama); excavations at a farming community site in northern Zimbabwe (Seke Katsamudanga and Gilbert Pwiti); an analysis of Kamukombe ceramics (Robert Soper); Old Oyo pottery, Nigeria (C.A. Folorunso, B.J. Tubosun and P.G. Ajekigbe); the archaeology and ethnography of Mutunda, a Nilotic-Lwo/Bantu nexus in northern Uganda (D. Kiyaga-Mulindwa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

103 Afrique

Afrique, terre d'histoire : au cœur de la recherche avec Jean-Pierre Chrétien / sous la dir. de Christine Deslaurier et Dominique Juhé-Beaulaton. - Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 674 p., [16] p.foto's. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Bibliogr. de Jean-Pierre Chrétien: p. [643]-670. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-8458-6913-4

Mélanges en l'honneur de l'historien de l'Afrique Jean-Pierre Chrétien, les contributions (en français, en italien et en anglais) réunies dans cet ouvrage collectif sont réparties sous cinq thèmes principaux: 1) Repenser les hommes et les sociétés dans leur environnement (Auteurs: Raymonde Bonnefille, François Xavier Fauvelle-Aymar, Dominique Juhé-Beaulaton, Henri Médard, Gérard Philippson, John E.G. Sutton); 2) Dialoguer avec les disciplines: anthropologie et démographie historiques (Jean-Luc Coifard, Jean Copans, Danielle De Lame, Agnès Lainé, Christian Thibon); 3) Comprendre les dynamiques de pouvoir au Burundi et au Rwanda (Carlo Carbone, Jean-François Dupaquier, Joseph Gahama, Claude Guillet, Alexandre Hatungimana, Melchior Mukuri, David Newbury, Émile Mworoha, Albert Trouwborst); 4) Témoigner du présent et apprendre du passé: manipulations et violences ethniques dans les Grands Lacs africains (Liliane Daronian, Bogumil Jewsiecki, Marcel Kabanda, Julien Nimubona, Isidore Ndaywel è Nziem, Léonard N'Sanda Buleli, Léon Saur); 5) Analyser les jeux historiques et les enjeux politiques des identités en Afrique (Robert Ageneau, Hélène d'Almeida-Topor, Richard Banégas, Pierre Boilley, Jean Boulègue, Christine Deslaurier, Odile Goerg, Anne Hugon, Nicole Khouri). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

104 Ahmadou

Ahmadou Kourouma ou l'écriture comme mémoire du temps présent / numéro préparé par Josias Semujanga et Alexie Tcheuyap. - Montréal : Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 2006. - 165 p. ; 23 cm. - (Études françaises, ISSN 0014-2085 ; vol. 42, no. 3 (2006)) - Met bijl., noten, samenvatting.
ISBN 978-2-7606-2042-1

Ce dossier rassemble des études consacrées aux romans d'Ahmadou Kourouma. Il propose des analyses sur les rapports complexes qui lient la fiction à l'histoire et à la mémoire du temps présent en Afrique. Une telle interrogation vise à démonter les ressorts des différentes modalités narratives, discursives et rhétoriques de la mise en fiction des événements historiques. Elle repose d'une certaine façon la question des rapports entre la littérature et l'histoire à travers une œuvre complexe, qui s'enracine dans la culture africaine, tout en évoquant les cultures occidentales et arabo-musulmane. Titres des contributions: Des ruses du roman au sens de l'histoire dans l'œuvre de Kourouma (Josias Semujanga) - Mémoire et violence chez Ahmadou Kourouma (Alexie Tcheuyap) - 'En attendant le vote des bêtes sauvages' ou le roman d'un "diseur de vérité" (Sélom Komlan Gbanou) - La mémoire discursive dans 'Allah n'est pas obligé' ou la poétique de l'explication du "blablabla" de Birahima (Christiane Ndiaye) - Le rire cosmique de Kourouma (Xavier Garnier) - Histoires du féminin, discours au féminin dans l'œuvre d'Ahmadou Kourouma (Véronique Bonnet) - Kourouma ou les errements du témoin africain dans l'impasse de l'histoire (Armelle Crescent). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

105 Ahmed, Abdullahi D.

Sources of economic growth and technology transfer in sub-Saharan Africa / Abdullahi D. Ahmed and Sandy Suardi - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 2, p. 159-178 : graf., tab.

This paper provides empirical evidence on the sources of growth in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). An endogenous technology growth model (using annual data from 1971 to 2000) is estimated to measure contributions of diminishing returns and technology transfer to the rate of conditional convergence in SSA. Several conclusions can be drawn from the empirical results. First, there is evidence of conditional convergence among SSA countries. Second, there is evidence that countries with a more open and outward orientation are likely to experience higher growth. Third, it appears that convergence in the growth rates can potentially arise from differences in the technological growth rates. The data rejects the constant technology growth rate assumed by the Solow-Swan

model. When heterogeneity in the pace of technological progress is incorporated in the technology transfer model, there is evidence that the international transfer of technology engenders technological catch-up effects in the SSA region. While the country-specific rates of innovation influence their productivity level in the long run, long-run growth is determined by the growth rate of the technology leader. Fourth, although human capital does not appear to significantly influence economic growth in SSA countries directly, there is evidence to suggest that it operates via technological growth and enhances technological transfer. The results carry important policy implications for improving the standard of living and economic growth rate of African countries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

106 Balamoune-Lutz, Mina

Globalisation and gender inequality : is Africa different? / Mina Balamoune-Lutz - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 301-348 : tab.

Using cross-sectional data (5-year averages for the periods 1990-1994 and 1995-1999), ordinary least-squares and three-stage least-squares estimations, this paper examines the effects of globalization and growth on gender inequality (particularly inequality in literacy) and investigates whether the effects are homogenous across developing countries. In particular, it explores whether the effects of increased trade openness and growth on gender inequality in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) are different from those in other developing countries. The empirical evidence indicates that globalization and growth seem to have no effect on gender equality in non-SSA developing countries. However, the paper finds overwhelming statistical evidence that higher integration in world markets and growth cause gender inequality in SSA to increase. The paper's findings suggest that it is extremely important that socioeconomic policies that promote the welfare of women (and, in particular, enhance female literacy) accompany trade reforms and growth-promoting policies. App., bibliogr. notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

107 Bat, Jean-Pierre

Les "archives Foccart" aux Archives nationales / Jean-Pierre Bat - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2006), no. 5, p. 189-201.

Les archives de Jacques Foccart, qui couvrent la période 1959-1974, offrent une richesse de sources unique pour appréhender la cohérence de la politique française en Afrique noire et pour l'histoire de l'Afrique francophone subsaharienne et de Madagascar. Elles ont été déposées aux Archives nationales françaises, et

comprennent deux fonds distincts, un fonds privé et un fonds public. Bibliogr., notes, réf.
[Résumé ASC Leiden]

108 Bostoën, Koen

Pots, words and the Bantu problem : on lexical reconstruction and early African history / by Koen Bostoën - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 173-199 : krt., tab.

Historical-comparative linguistics has played a key role in the reconstruction of early history in Africa. Regarding the 'Bantu Problem' in particular, linguistic research, particularly language classification, has oriented historical study and been a guiding principle for both historians and archaeologists. Some historians have also embraced the comparison of cultural vocabularies as a core method for reconstructing African history. This paper evaluates the merits and limits of this latter methodology by analysing Bantu pottery vocabulary. Challenging earlier interpretations, it argues that speakers of Proto-Bantu inherited the craft of pot-making from their Benue-Congo-speaking ancestors who introduced this technology into the Grassfields region. This 'Proto-Bantu ceramic tradition' was the result of a long, local development, but spread quite rapidly into Atlantic Central Africa, and possibly as far as Southern Angola and northern Namibia. The people who brought Early Iron Age (EIA) ceramics to southwestern Africa were not the first Bantu-speakers in this area nor did they introduce the technology of pot-making. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

109 Bratton, Michaël

Populations pauvres et citoyenneté démocratique en Afrique / Michaël Bratton - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 220, p. 33-64 : graf., tab.

Les Africains pauvres sont-ils plus ou moins attachés à la démocratie que les gens riches? L'article commence par passer en revue le concept et la mesure de la pauvreté au niveau individuel et plaide en faveur de l'utilité de l'indice de pauvreté de l'"Afrobaromètre". Les résultats ici rapportés proviennent en majorité de l'enquête de 2002-2003. La deuxième partie, sur la démographie, confirme que les Africains pauvres ont tendance à se retrouver dans le monde rural et parmi les personnes âgées. Il passe ensuite en revue les valeurs politiques, les attitudes et les comportements des Africains ordinaires, pour en conclure que les tendances à la démocratie sont étonnamment répandues, même si elles manquent souvent de profondeur. La quatrième section effectue une analyse simple et bivariée des effets de la pauvreté vécue sur différentes dimensions de la citoyenneté démocratique. La cinquième section utilise des modèles

multivariants pour tester la robustesse des résultats. La conclusion fournit une interprétation de ces derniers. La situation est paradoxale: les populations pauvres africaines ne sont manifestement pas satisfaites de la qualité de la gouvernance dont font preuve les dirigeants qu'elles ont élus; mais, restés enfermés dans une relation informelle de clientélisme, il faut encore aux plus pauvres trouver le moyen de faire travailler les institutions de la démocratie en leur faveur. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 8) et en anglais (p. 15-16). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

110 Camara, Sana

Léopold Sédar Senghor ou l'art poétique négro-africain / Sana Camara - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 21-43.

Le présent article cherche à montrer les rapports entre les concepts théoriques sur les valeurs culturelles de l'Afrique noire, la Négritude, et la poésie de Léopold Sédar Senghor. Selon l'introduction à l'article, Senghor et les poètes de la Négritude ont refusé l'assimilation et ont créé une poésie d'affrontement, dénonçant le mécanisme répressif de l'ordre colonial, la politique d'assimilation culturelle et le caractère antithétique de l'Occident dans ses rapports avec le continent africain. Le principe cardinal de la poésie de Senghor repose sur la réintégration de l'homme noir au sein de sa propre communauté. Le corps de l'article évoque l'importance de la thématique négro-africaine avec son expression de la force vitale de la nature et l'esthétique de la poésie négro-africaine caractérisée par le rythme qui est élément de complémentarité de l'image. L'analyse de l'œuvre porte en particulier sur "Chants d'Ombre", dans lesquels l'enfance de Senghor au Sénégal occupe une place importante. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

111 Cannelli, Barbara

Appuntamento con l'universale : l'opera politico-filosofica di Senghor e la ricostruzione dell'Africa / di Barbara Cannelli - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2007), a. 62, n. 2, p. 171-199.

À cent ans de la naissance de Léopold Sédar Senghor (1906-2001), fondateur de la Négritude et initiateur de la proposition d'un 'métissage' culturel grâce auquel l'Afrique doit pouvoir participer au "Rendez-vous de l'Universel du XXIe siècle", il reste encore à recueillir la leçon de l'un des grands protagonistes du XXe siècle euro-africain. Premier Africain membre de l'Académie française, Senghor commence à élaborer les grandes lignes d'une confrontation culturelle complexe entre l'Afrique et l'Europe, en compagnie d'un groupe de jeunes intellectuels dans le Paris des années 1930. En l'espace de

quelques années, le mouvement de la Négritude allait projeter sur le devant de la scène internationale le sursaut de la civilisation négro-africaine, tout en faisant l'objet de débats animés dans le cadre de cette production intellectuelle vigoureuse qu'est la philosophie africaine du XXe siècle. La Négritude représente une étape cruciale dans la construction de l'identité africaine contemporaine. Négritude, socialisme africain, nation et humanisme sont les mots-clé de la pensée politique de Senghor, grâce à qui, à l'issue de négociations difficiles et parfois dramatiques avec la France coloniale, le Sénégal accède à l'indépendance. Senghor abandonnera le pouvoir de son plein gré après un très long gouvernement, laissant un pays non sans problèmes, mais doté d'une vie démocratique. Cinquante ans après le Festival des arts nègres de Dakar en 1966, le rêve de la Négritude semble aujourd'hui enseveli dans la 'nuit' tombée sur l'Afrique du nouveau siècle. En réalité, la leçon politique et philosophique de Senghor se présente comme un héritage toujours fécond à recueillir aujourd'hui. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

112 Does

Does the evidence speak? : looking for impact of capacity development I [introd. Sef Slootweg ; papers by Joachim Boko... et al.]. - [The Hague] : SNV, 2007. - 82 p. : ill. ; 30 cm - Papers of the AEGIS European Conference on African Studies, Panel 74, African Studies Centre, Leiden, July 11-14, 2007. - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvattingen.

The papers in this volume on the effectiveness of capacity development in selected sub-Saharan African countries were earlier presented at the AEGIS European Conference on African Studies in Leiden, the Netherlands, in July 2007. Five of the six papers are written by staff of the Dutch development NGO SNV. The first three papers look at microcredit and support for small entrepreneurs: Credits for craftsmen! : bridging the gap between formal and informal loan systems through local public-private partnership (Joachim Boko, Antoine Hounbédji, on Benin); Access to finance through value chains: lessons from Rwanda (Straton Habyalimana); No community develops without 'exploiting its own resources': local resources valorisation and sustainable development in Africa (Matilde Clementina António, Lourenço Gomes Mendes on Guinea-Bissau). Dirk-Jan Koch and Janno van der Laan examine the agglomeration of development NGOs in Arusha, Tanzania. Beneah Odemba and Sabdiyo B-Dido investigate how the electoral process influences service delivery in North Horr, Kenya. The final paper, by Lara Yocarini, analyses 29 case examples of capacity development by three development organizations, including the SNV. [ASC Leiden abstract]

113 Ferreira, Monica

A minimum data set on ageing and older persons in sub-Saharan Africa: process and outcome / Monica Ferreira, Paul Kowal - In: *African Population Studies*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 19-36 : tab.

Relatively scant knowledge is available on the situations of older persons in sub-Saharan Africa. Reliable and accessible demographic and health statistics are needed to inform policymaking for the older population. This article describes the process and outcome of a project to create a minimum data set (MDS) on ageing and older persons to provide an evidence base to inform policy. The project was initiated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and conducted in Ghana, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. A set of indicators was established to constitute a subregional MDS, populated from data sources in the four countries, and a national MDS was produced for each country. Major gaps and deficiencies were identified in the available data, as well as difficulties experienced in accessing data. Specific gaps and constraints on the production and access of quality data in the subregion are examined. The article evaluates the outcome of the project and discusses the lessons to be drawn. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

114 Hills, Alice

Police commissioners, presidents and the governance of security / Alice Hills - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 403-423.

Africa's police are usually assessed in terms of their adherence to democratic criteria. This results in inaccurate analysis because the police are actually governed according to presidential preference. This article uses the role of Africa's chief police officers to explore the relationship between presidents and their police, and the location of influence within the police. It identifies the significant variables shaping police governance in four countries with comparable institutional structures - Ghana, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe - and confirms the negligible role played by public accountability. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

115 Kesteloot, Lilyan

Les interférences des langues autochtones dans la littérature négro-africaine / L. Kesteloot - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 239-248.

Le présent article se penche sur l'utilisation par des auteurs africains francophones de termes ou de tournures en langues locales qui forme un phénomène d'africanisation du

français. Tout en reconnaissant que les libertés prises dans leurs textes procèdent de la recherche créatrice d'un autre langage se rapprochant des langues et réalités négro-africaines, elle en dénonce certaines dérives, qui aboutissent à des œuvres d'un niveau inférieur, dont les auteurs manquent de compétence linguistique. Les barbarismes et fautes évidentes tolérés, la littérature africaine francophone courrait alors le risque de s'engager dans une impasse, avec des textes incompréhensibles, ou tenant de la "market literature". Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

116 Lavallée, Emmanuelle

Corruption et confiance dans les institutions politiques: test des théories fonctionnalistes dans les démocraties africaines / Emmanuelle Lavallée - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 220, p. 163-190 : graf., tab.

Le présent article étudie, au niveau des individus, et à partir des données des enquêtes "Afrobaromètre" (2003, et 2005 pour Madagascar), le lien entre corruption et confiance dans les institutions politiques dans 16 démocraties d'Afrique subsaharienne (Afrique du Sud, Botswana, Cap-Vert, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Namibie, Mozambique, Nigeria, Ouganda, Sénégal, Tanzanie, Zambie). Plus précisément, il teste, à partir d'un indicateur de corruption perçue et d'un indicateur de corruption vécue, les théories fonctionnalistes avancées par des politologues qui présentent la corruption comme un moyen d'augmenter la confiance dans les institutions politiques en compensant le fonctionnement déficient des administrations. En sciences économiques, la théorie selon laquelle la corruption est un élément exogène est très débattue. Les estimations réalisées à partir de l'échantillon constitué des 16 pays ou au niveau de chacun d'entre eux montrent que la corruption n'a pas d'impact positif significatif sur la confiance institutionnelle et infirment donc sans ambiguïté les théories fonctionnalistes. Les résultats suggèrent également que les effets négatifs de la corruption sur la confiance institutionnelle sont d'autant plus forts que la qualité ressentie des services gouvernementaux est bonne. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

117 Oya, Carlos

Agricultural maladjustment in Africa : what have we learned after two decades of liberalisation? / Carlos Oya - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2007), vol. 25, no. 2, p. 275-297.

The 1980s and 1990s were characterized by the dominance of agrarian neoliberalism and the concomitant agricultural adjustment reforms promoted by donor agencies and

international lending institutions in most of sub-Saharan Africa. The article looks into the rationale for, and the promises and implementation of, agrarian neoliberalism in sub-Saharan Africa, and selectively reviews theory and evidence against the historical and theoretical rationale established in the early 1980s. It further addresses significant gaps in the most influential literature on the subject: the distributional consequences of agricultural reforms, with their differential impact on various rural classes; the suitability of neoliberal agricultural adjustment in contexts of other pervasive macroeconomic reforms; and the need to reassess pre-liberalization policies and State intervention in agriculture in a less dogmatic fashion. It concludes that neoliberal policies could not have worked under conditions in sub-Saharan Africa in the 1980s. The resultant agricultural "maladjustment" has led to a void in current agricultural policymaking which seems to reinforce the low morale among African bureaucrats who have served under various and incoherent policy regimes to support agricultural development in their countries. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

118 Political

The political economy of economic growth in Africa / Benno J. Ndulu. - Cambridge [etc.] : Cambridge University Press, 2008. - XIX, 452 p. : graf., tab. ; 26 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 978-0-521-87848-7 - Vol. 1.

The period from 1960 to 2000 was one of remarkable growth and transformation in the world economy. This first volume of a two-volume assessment of sub-Saharan Africa's economic performance over this period focuses on the impact of resource wealth and geographical remoteness on Africa's growth and develops a new dataset of governance regimes covering all of sub-Saharan Africa. Separate chapters analyse the dominant patterns of governance observed over the period and their impact on growth, the ideological formation of the political elite, the roots of political violence and reform, and the lessons of the 1960-2000 period for contemporary growth strategy. Contributors: Jean-Paul Azam, Robert H. Bates, Paul Collier, Augustin Kwasi Fosu, Jan Willem Gunning, Anke Hoeffler, Benno J. Ndulu, Stephen A. O'Connell, and Chukwuma C. Soludo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

119 Razafindrakoto, Mireille

Gouvernance et démocratie en Afrique: la population a son mot à dire / Mireille Razafindrakoto, François Roubaud et Leonard Wantchekon - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 220, p. 21-31.

La gouvernance et la démocratie sont aujourd'hui mises en avant comme des déterminants fondamentaux de la réussite des politiques économiques, et plus généralement des niveaux de développement des pays africains; elles sont donc censées représenter en elles-mêmes des dimensions constitutives du bien-être des populations. Mais l'accent mis sur ces nouveaux facteurs et éléments du développement dans les stratégies préconisées pour les pays du Sud n'a pas encore changé de manière significative la trajectoire et la dynamique de la majorité d'entre eux. Comment expliquer l'absence de résultats tangibles en Afrique? Parmi les raisons possibles, le décalage entre les discours et la réalité peut résulter des doutes qui subsistent quant à l'importance et au rôle qui doivent être attribués à la gouvernance et à la démocratie, de la part de ceux-là mêmes qui les mettent en avant. De plus, malgré les études empiriques sur ces questions, les connaissances dans ce domaine restent lacunaires et controversées. Certaines des explications proposées mettent en cause la culture, d'autres la pauvreté qui feraient que le concept de démocratie n'aurait pas le même sens en Afrique subsaharienne que dans les démocraties historiques. Les analyses issues des grandes bases de données internationales ne permettent pas de répondre aux interrogations sur les logiques et les comportements individuels. Une approche nouvelle est celle de s'intéresser à la perception et à l'opinion des citoyens grâce à de vastes programmes d'enquêtes auprès des ménages ou des individus sur les questions de gouvernance et de démocratie, fournissant des données "micro" comparables dans le temps et l'espace entre plusieurs pays. Les instruments d'analyse ainsi obtenus permettent de conforter ou de contredire les thèses en vigueur sur la gouvernance et la démocratie en Afrique, ou d'éclairer des phénomènes mal connus, soit dans un pays donné, soit dans une perspective comparative. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 7) et en anglais (p. 15). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

120 Religion

La religion africaine réhabilitée ? : regards changeants sur le fait religieux africain I [dossier réal. par Jean Pirotte]. - Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 199 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Histoire & missions chrétiennes ; 3) - Omslagtitel. - Met noten. ISBN 978-2-8458-6901-1

Le présent dossier est issu d'un symposium international qui a eu lieu le 10 mars 2005 à Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgique), autour du thème des changements de perception sur les religions africaines qu'ont amenés les deux dernières décennies du vingtième siècle. Titres des contributions: Regards changeants dans une continuité d'intérêt: les religions africaines à l'université de Louvain (Philippe Denis, Françoise Rosart et Jean-Marie Yante) - De l'éclipse au retour? Regards historiens sur le flux et le reflux des religions

africaines (Jean Pirotte) - Prêtres africains et traditions ancestrales (René Luneau) - La coutume des ancêtres : regards sur le XIXe siècle malgache : regards d'aujourd'hui (Françoise Raison) - Quand Dieu ne souffle plus: médecines et traditions à l'épreuve de la déshumanisation du monde (Télesphore Nkwirikiye) - Nostalgie et utopie (Fabien Éboussi Boulaga) - Révélation de Dieu dans des traditions luba (François Kabasele Lumbala) - La montée de la religion traditionnelle africaine dans l'Afrique du Sud démocratique (Phlippe Denis). Varia ne faisant pas partie des contributions du symposium de Louvain: Ton conjoint de l'au-delà peut t'envoyer bien des malheurs (Pierre Trichet) - Les archives générales de la congrégation du Saint-Esprit: présentation historique et contenu (Gérard Vieira) - La mission sous presse : journaux et revues des missions protestantes francophones (Jean-François Zorn). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

121 Siebrits, F.K.

The legacy and challenge of fiscal policy in sub-Saharan Africa / F.K. Siebrits and E. Calitz - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 2, p. 221-235 : graf., tab.

Fiscal policy has an important role in developing countries, both with regard to the promotion of sustained economic growth and the reduction of poverty. This role is particularly important in sub-Saharan Africa, where the challenges of raising growth rates and reducing poverty are acute. This paper traces salient aspects of the evolution of fiscal policy in sub-Saharan Africa since 1960 (mainly its contribution to the region's economic problems and the fiscal adjustment process during the 1980s and 1990s) and highlights the need for further reforms to consolidate the fiscal gains of the recent past. The fiscal position of the sub-Saharan African region as a whole has improved markedly during the past ten years, but most countries still face formidable fiscal challenges. To consolidate the progress made during the past decade and to tackle the remaining problems, sub-Saharan African policymakers should remain firmly committed to sound fiscal policies. The paper takes a broad view of the scope of fiscal policy that includes all national government decisions regarding the nature, level and composition of government expenditure, taxation and borrowing. This view encompasses the interdependent macroeconomic and microeconomic dimensions of fiscal policy, where the latter includes efficiency and equity issues. Bibliogr. notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

122 Studies

Studies in witchcraft, magic, war and peace in Africa : nineteenth and twentieth centuries / ed. by Beatrice Nicolini. - Lewiston, NY [etc.]: Edwin Mellen Press, cop. 2006. - XIX, 383 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-7734-5727-5

This collective volume shows how practices of magic and witchcraft were, and still are today, useful instruments within political fights, including 19th and 20th-century fights against colonial rule and postcolonial civil wars and their aftermath. Part 1 deals with the use of magic in the face of French colonialism in Senegal; the status of witchcraft with regard to science; the warlord Kanyemba and the Chapoto chieftaincy in Dande, Zimbabwe; spirits in Swahili coastal society; witches and witchhunting in late 19th-century Vandaland (South Africa); magical practices in Zanzibar and Pemba in colonial times; continuity and change in supernatural beliefs in colonial and postcolonial wars in Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria; attitudes towards death and burial of 'askaris' in post-World War II colonial Kenya; the traditional healer Artur Murimo Mafumo (Mozambique). Part 2 discusses healing among Nigeria's Yoruba; occult conflicts in Pemba, 1964-1968; Mia Couto's novel 'Terra Sonâmbula' on Mozambique's civil war; the use of magic in development initiatives in early postcolonial Kenya; Islamic talisman in West Africa; postwar cleansing rituals in Mozambique; the transformation of theatre in post-Idi Amin Uganda; socio-spiritual worlds among displaced Mozambicans; African religion, witchcraft and the liberation war in Zimbabwe. Contributors: Dafne Accoroni, George Olusola Ajibade, Nathalie Arnold, Godwin Ehi Azenabor, Sophia Beal, Jesse Benjamin, Noah Butler, Fernanda Claudio, Linda Giles, Paulo Granjo, Sam Kasule, Alan Kirkaldy, Stephen C. Lubkemann, Beatrice Nicolini, Meshack Owino, Maxwell Owusu, Terence Ranger, Ana Cristina Roque, and Godfrey N. Uzoigwe [ASC Leiden abstract]

123 Wantchekon, Leonard

Droits politiques ou biens publics? : analyse économétrique des représentations de la démocratie en Afrique / Leonard Wantchekon et Gwendolyn Taylor - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 220, p. 97-117 : tab.

Les démocraties doivent parfois choisir entre l'efficacité dans la prestation des services publics et l'exigence de représentation politique. L'article montre comment ce choix influence l'appréciation que se font les citoyens du fonctionnement de la démocratie selon qu'ils conçoivent cette dernière comme un moyen (vision instrumentale) ou comme une fin en soi (vision intrinsèque). L'analyse repose sur des données provenant de sondages d'opinion effectués dans dix-huit pays africains par le réseau

"Afrobaromètre". Les résultats indiquent que les citoyens qui ont une vision instrumentale de la démocratie sont généralement déçus par son fonctionnement, lorsque le degré de fragmentation politique est élevé. En revanche, une forte fragmentation politique semble engendrer une satisfaction plus grande des citoyens qui ont une vision intrinsèque de la démocratie. On constate aussi que les citoyens qui vivent dans l'extrême pauvreté ont tendance à avoir une vision instrumentale. L'âge, l'éducation et la richesse (au-delà d'un certain seuil) ne semblent avoir aucun pouvoir de prédiction. L'article se propose enfin d'apporter une contribution aux recherches actuelles en politique comparée et en économie du développement, notamment sur l'importance du service public dans les stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté et sur la question de la représentation dans les pays connaissant une fragmentation ethnique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 9) et en anglais (p. 16-17). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

124 États-nations

Les États-nations face à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas du Mali / Bintou Sanankoua (éd.) ; préf. de Boubacar Barry et de Pierre Sané. - Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 234 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) (Les États-nations face à l' intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest ; 2) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 978-2-8458-6835-9

Cet ouvrage collectif est issu du séminaire organisé par Point Sud les 14 et 15 novembre 2005 à Bamako (Mali), qui plaide pour une accélération du processus d'intégration entre la CEDEAO et l'UEMOA en Afrique de l'Ouest. Titres des contributions: L'intégration en Afrique de l'Ouest: évolution des questions institutionnelles et politiques (Ousmane Oumarou Sidibé) - La dynamique des intégrations de la période coloniale à nos jours (Bakari Kamian) - Langues transfrontalières et intégration régionale: cas du Mali (Paul Guindo) - Le processus de l'intégration économique et monétaire en Afrique de l'Ouest (Younoussi Touré) - Ressources naturelles, espace et intégration (Moussa Sissoko) - Femmes, organisations féminines et intégration (Sira Diop) - La gestion des frontières dans le contexte de la décentralisation et de l'intégration des États-Nations en Afrique de l'Ouest (Aguibou

Diarrah) - Mali: entre désenclavement et intégration (Lansina Sidibé). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

125 Bayart, Jean-François

Les chemins de traverse de l'hégémonie coloniale en Afrique de l'Ouest francophone : anciens esclaves, anciens combattants, nouveaux musulmans / Jean-François Bayart - In: *Politique africaine*: (2007), no. 105, p. 201-240.

La reproduction de l'"hégémonie coloniale" est inhérente à l'ontologie de la colonisation, aux yeux des "études postcoloniales". Pour la sociologie historique, elle participe d'un engendrement contingent: la concaténation du colonial au postcolonial procède moins d'une causalité que du hasard des contextes historiques. La gestion conservatoire de l'esclavagisme, l'itinéraire des anciens combattants, le compromis entre l'islam confrérique et l'État colonial en Afrique Occidentale Française (AOF) présentent un tel enchaînement de transactions hégémoniques impériales qui demeurent sous-jacentes à l'État postcolonial. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 274). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

126 Bossuoy, Thomas

Déterminants de l'identification ethnique en Afrique de l'Ouest / Thomas Bossuoy - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 220, p. 119-136 : graf., tab.

L'hétérogénéité ethnique est une donnée connue des structures sociales de pays africains, mais elle n'est susceptible d'avoir des conséquences sur l'organisation économique, politique et sociale que si l'ethnicité est revendiquée par les individus comme une dimension importante de leur identité. L'auteur conduit une étude empirique des facteurs qui déterminent l'importance de l'ethnicité dans la structure identitaire des individus en Afrique sub-saharienne. À partir des données issues d'enquêtes réalisées entre 2001 et 2003 dans sept capitales de pays de l'UEMOA (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Sénégal, Togo), l'auteur montre que l'importance de l'identification ethnique décroît avec le niveau d'éducation et la position sociale, mais croît avec le degré de compétition auquel sont soumis les individus dans leur vie professionnelle et sociale. Ceci conduit à souligner les effets contradictoires de l'urbanisation et de l'éducation sur l'ethnisation des identités, à mettre à jour l'importance du dualisme rural-urbain dans la structure identitaire des sociétés africaines, et à éclairer le débat entre la vision instrumentale et la vision évolutionniste des rapports entre ethnicité et développement. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 9-10) et en anglais (p. 17). [Résumé extrait de la revue].

127 Décentralisation

Décentralisation et pouvoirs en Afrique : en contrepoint, modèles territoriaux français I éd. scientif. Claude Fay, Yaouaga Félix Koné, Catherine Quiminal. - Paris : IRD, 2006. - 514 p. : krt. ; 24 cm. - (Colloques et séminaires) - Ouvrage issu du colloque international Pouvoirs et décentralisations en Afrique et en Europe - ISH, Mali - CEAF (EHESS) Bamako, hôtel Mandé, 11-13 novembre 2002. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in Engels en Frans.

ISBN 2-7099-1607-X

Cet ouvrage collectif est issu d'un colloque tenu à Bamako (Mali) les 11-13 novembre 2002 autour du thème de la décentralisation en Afrique. Il comporte également une comparaison entre les processus de réformes dans cinq pays africains et en France. Les situations en Afrique se révèlent complexes, et parfois paradoxales, car liées non seulement à la géographie, au foncier et à la politique locale actuelle, mais aussi aux représentations culturelles et historiques de la communauté. Les textes sont regroupés en cinq parties: 1) Ancrages historiques pluriels de la décentralisation au Mali; Auteurs: Jean-Loup Amselle, Bréhima Kassibo, Lassana Traoré, Claude Fay. 2) Les logiques d'État face aux hiérarchies, pouvoirs et territoires locaux (Mali); Yaouaga Félix Koné, Seydou Camara, Bah Diakité, Monique Bertrand, Bréhima Bérédogo. 3) Dynamiques imaginaires, recompositions sociales et identitaires: de nouveaux espaces publics? (Mali); Françoise Bourdarias, Catherine Quiminal, Clemens Zobel, Gilles Holder, Anne Doquet. 4) Des décentralisations africaines en miroir; Giorgio Blundo (sur le Sénégal), Pierre-Yves Le Meur (Bénin), Carola Lentz (Ghana), Éric Komlavi Hahonou (Niger), Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan (Niger). 5) De l'Afrique à la France et d'une source à l'autre; Jacques Palard, Daniel Nordman. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

128 Divination

Divination in the Mande world I guest ed. Jan Jansen and Annette Schmidt. - Madison, WI : University of Wisconsin, African Studies Program, 2005. - 174 p., [8] p. foto's. : ill., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Mande studies ; no. 7) - Met bibliogr., noten. - Bijdragen in het Engels of Frans.

This special issue on divination in the Mande world contains the following contributions: Introduction: divination research as a field of Mande studies, by Jan Jansen and Annette Schmidt; La géomancie dans le contexte bamana: signes et objects forts, by Jean-Paul Colleyn; The logic of shells: knowledge and lifeworld-'poiesis' in Senegambian cowrie divination, by Knut Graw; Ambiguous interventions: on the professionalization of divination practices in urban Mali, by Dorothea E. Schulz; Footprints of the future: Dogon

fox divination, by Walter E.A. van Beek; Fortifying futures on blessed foundations: masons, secrets and guarantees in Djenné, by Trevor H.J. Marchand; 'Seul Dieu connaît l'avenir': quelques notes ethnographiques sur la divination en milieu musulman à Djenné (Mali), by Geert Mommersteeg; The paradox of success: marabout women in Dakar, by Amber Gemmeke; Les 'sadobee', intermédiaires entre l'homme et le monde spirituel, by Anja Veirman; Formalized education in sand divination: a report from the Mande mountains [Mali], by Jan Jansen. [ASC Leiden abstract]

129 Dynamiques

Les dynamiques transfrontalières en Afrique de l'Ouest : analyse des potentiels d'intégration de trois "pays-frontières" en Afrique de l'Ouest / Enda Diapol. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc], 2007. - 219 p. : krt., graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-8458-6875-5 (Paris)

L'intégration économique, politique et sociale de l'Afrique de l'Ouest est reconnue comme un enjeu majeur de développement. Elle se trouve désormais au cœur des agendas politiques de la sous-région. Mais le processus d'intégration régionale achoppe sur la déconnexion entre les progrès institutionnels réalisés et la réalité vécue par les populations. Or, il existe de puissantes dynamiques d'intégration "par le bas" qui, de fait, articulent par-delà les frontières les territoires, les hommes et les activités. Spontanément mises en œuvre par des réseaux de solidarité communautaire ou religieuse, ces dynamiques sont le fait de mouvements migratoires, productifs et commerciaux. Elles sont particulièrement manifestes au sein d'espaces partagés entre plusieurs constructions nationales qui constituent de véritables "zones naturelles d'intégration" ou "pays-frontières". Cet ouvrage collectif pose en particulier la question de savoir quel est le potentiel de ces espaces; dans quelle mesure une meilleure prise en compte de ces dynamiques "par le bas" pourrait accélérer le processus d'intégration régionale; le commerce transfrontalier (légal ou illégal) peut-il se transformer en un vecteur d'intégration? Des études de cas ont été réalisées dans des espaces transfrontaliers tels que le triangle tracé par les villes de Sikasso (Mali), Korhogo (Côte d'Ivoire) et Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso) en 2002; en Sénégambie méridionale (Gambie, Guinée-Bissau et Sénégal) en 2003; et Maradi-Katsina-Kano sur l'axe transfrontalier Nigeria-Niger en 2004. Auteurs: Mohamadou Abdoul, Florent Arragain, Karim Dahou, Tarik Dahou, Cheikh Gueye, Éric Hazard, Candice Raymond, Marie Trémolières. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

130 Enjeux

Enjeux et usages des TIC en Afrique : les médias entrent dans le débat / Institut Panos Afrique de l'Ouest. - Dakar : Institut Panos Afrique de l'Ouest, 2007. - 265 p. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-915627-26-6

A l'origine de cette publication se trouve le projet "La presse écrite ouest-africaine: médiatrice des enjeux de la société de l'information". Son objectif est de sensibiliser les acteurs des médias aux enjeux de la société de l'information en Afrique et de renforcer leurs capacités à faire usage des TIC (Techniques de l'information et de la communication) de manière professionnelle et éthique. Titres des contributions: Renforcer les capacités des médias et favoriser la gouvernance efficiente des TIC (Ken Lohento) - Quand les médias s'approprient les enjeux des TIC: une analyse de productions de journalistes ouest-aficains (Éric Bernard) - Section comportant quarante-trois textes d'articles par vingt-trois journalistes de douze pays africains (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, République centrafricaine, République démocratique du Congo, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo) sur des thèmes tels que: régulation et convergence; genre et accès universel; SAT3 (réseau de fibres optiques reliant l'Afrique à l'Europe et à l'Asie); gouvernance démocratique, développement; téléphones portables, télémédecine - Usages et perspectives des blogs en Afrique de l'Ouest: cas du Sénégal (Patrick Djossou) - Éléments d'évaluation sur la problématique "TIC et médias en Afrique": interviews d'acteurs comme Noël Kokou Tadegnon, Mahamadou Talata Maiga, Abdoulaye Diallo, Hippolyte Djiwan, Abdourahmane Ousmane, Roukiattou Ouédraogo, Ibrahima Lissa Faye (Ibrahim Jacques Iyok).

131 Islam

Islam, sociétés et politique en Afrique subsaharienne : les exemples du Sénégal, du Niger, et du Nigeria / Hassane Souley... [et al.] ; prés. de Jean-Louis Triaud. - Paris : Rivages des Xantons/Les Indes savantes, 2007. - 147 p. ; 21 cm. - (Sociétés musulmanes en Afrique) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-2-8465-4140-4

Le présent ouvrage s'efforce de réactualiser les connaissances sur les phénomènes religieux en Afrique subsaharienne. En effet, un Africain subsaharien sur trois est musulman. Trois pays ont été choisis comme témoins privilégiés de l'évolution de la question islamique en Afrique de l'Ouest: le Sénégal, le Niger et le Nigeria, car ils représentent de véritables laboratoires en matière d'islam. Situation qui n'existait pas il y a trente ans, l'Afrique de l'Ouest est devenue le théâtre d'affrontements à grande échelle

entre une mouvance chrétienne, à la fois africaine et fortement occidentalisée et américanisée, et une mouvance islamique dont le caractère anti-occidental, dans les mœurs, la culture et le mode de vie, apparaît aux yeux de ses partisans comme une vertu majeure. Ces conflits se prêtent à de nombreuses mises en scène et à des manœuvres de surenchère et de marchandage. Pour l'essentiel, les forces en mouvement et les enjeux restent proprement africains. On évite donc d'expliquer par des facteurs extérieurs des processus qui trouvent leur logique dans les histoires et les évolutions locales. On met également en parallèle les vagues islamiques (comme le mouvement Izala au Niger qui s'oppose eux confréries) et chrétiennes ou néo-chrétiennes (comme le pentecôtisme); elles procèdent en effet du même moule d'une Afrique en cours de passage à la modernité, et qui cherche, à travers de nombreuses ruses idéologiques (post-marxistes), des langages propres à sa mutation. Auteurs: Xavier Moyet, Abdourahmane Seck, Hassane Souley, Jean-Louis Triaud, Maikoréma Zakari. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

132 Jansen, Jan

Les Archives nationales du Mali en transition / Jan Jansen - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2006), no. 5, p. 185-188.

Ce texte rapporte comment sont classés, dans les Archives nationales du Mali, les documents provenant de différents fonds, et comment y avoir accès. En ce qui concerne l'époque coloniale, il convient de noter que les Archives ont reçu des documents de tous les cercles ayant eu Bamako comme capitale, c'est à dire le Haut-Sénégal, le Soudan français, le Haut-Sénégal et Moyen-Niger, Haut-Sénégal et Niger, et, en 1920, à nouveau, le Soudan français, soit des cercles touchant à huit nations modernes. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

133 Mbaye, Alioune

Le théâtre des centres culturels en A.O.F.: 1948-1958, "du casque colonial au béret tropical" / Alioune Mbaye - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 103-117.

L'histoire du théâtre dans les centres culturels d'AOF entre 1948 et 1958 montre une évolution dans la conception que l'on se faisait de ce genre. On passe de la préférence pour la comédie, du convenu ou du folklorisme facile rappelant celui de "Ponty", l'école normale créée à Saint- Louis du Sénégal en 1903, à une notion de la dramaturgie comportant un message de qualité. Le renouveau du théâtre africain, à partir des années 1950, est dû en particulier aux trois auteurs Abdou Anta Kâ, Amon d'Aby et Lamine Diakhaté. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

134 Razafindrakoto, Mireille

Les déterminants du bien-être individuel en Afrique francophone: le poids des institutions / Mireille Razafindrakoto et François Roubaud - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 220, p. 191-223 : graf., tab.

La littérature empirique sur les déterminants du bien-être subjectif propose des analyses qui s'appliquent en général aux pays développés. Le présent article recherche dans quelle mesure ces analyses sont également valables pour les pays les plus pauvres, et s'attache à mettre en évidence le rôle des institutions (sociales, économiques et politiques) sur le bien-être subjectif. Il mobilise à cet effet un corpus d'enquêtes menées dans 8 pays francophones d'Afrique sub-saharienne: Bénin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Sénégal et Togo. La première partie de l'article expose la problématique tout en proposant une brève revue de la littérature sur ces questions. Après la présentation des données mobilisées (2e partie), suivent les analyses descriptives, éclairées par le contexte économique et institutionnel spécifique des pays concernés (3e partie). Les résultats des différents modèles économétriques sur les facteurs explicatifs du bien-être subjectif font l'objet de la dernière partie. Des pistes de recherche sont proposées en conclusion. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 11-12) et en anglais (p. 18-19). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BURKINA FASO

135 Chabloz, Nadège

Vers une éthique du tourisme? : les tensions à l'œuvre dans l'élaboration et l'appréhension des chartes de bonne conduite par les différents acteurs / Nadège Chabloz - In: *Autrepart*: (2006), no. 40, p. 45-62.

La recherche d'une éthique du tourisme passe notamment par l'élaboration de chartes et de codes de bonne conduite. Cet article analyse - à travers une observation participante de tourisme solidaire dans un village 'TDS' (Tourisme & Développement Solidaires, une association française de tourisme avec statut d'ONG de développement) du Burkina Faso - l'élaboration de règles participant à la contractualisation d'un partenariat censé réguler des conduites lors d'échanges internationaux et les limites de ce partenariat. Le village de Doudou, en pays gourounsi, a été le premier à accueillir des touristes par l'intermédiaire de TDS en 1999. Trois ans après, une 'charte du tourisme en Village d'accueil TDS' est créée. L'article montre comment ces 'règles de bonne conduite' sont appréhendées par les différents signataires de la charte - TDS, villageois, touristes - et comment elles sont appliquées sur le terrain. L'analyse de l'appropriation, du

détournement ou du rejet de ces règles par les différents protagonistes de la rencontre touristique - que ce soient les touristes, les villageois ou l'ONG de développement - permet de mieux comprendre les décalages de représentations qui existent entre les discours et les textes produits sur la 'morale' de la rencontre touristique, et leur appréhension par les différents acteurs. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 190-191) et en français (p. 185-185). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

136 Dossogne, Caroline

Anxiété et choix, les prémisses d'un processus identitaire? / Caroline Dossogne - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2007), vol. 47, cah. 185, p. 145-173.

Cet article décrit le processus d'identification et de subjectivation de jeunes Africains dans une ville émergente du Burkina Faso. Après l'évocation des parcours de vie de quatre jeunes issus de la ville de Ziniaré, il s'agit tout d'abord de cerner les mécanismes d'ambivalence de l'intégration sociale et politique en examinant les difficultés rencontrées dans leur tentative d'émancipation. Ils subissent, en effet, à travers l'image négative que constitue l'étiquette "jeunes de Ziniaré" une forme de violence symbolique. Ainsi, leurs difficultés à accéder au marché de l'emploi, l'ambivalence du mécanisme d'intégration politique et sociale ainsi que la vision très pessimiste de leur cadre de vie concourent à leur faire ressentir l'impuissance de pouvoir changer le cours d'une conjoncture défavorable. Doublé d'insécurité émotionnelle, ce sentiment favorise l'émergence d'une forme d'anxiété. Le rôle de petits groupes, autrement appelés 'grins', permet, d'une part d'atténuer cette angoisse et, d'autre part, de maintenir une présence dans la vie de la cité. Néanmoins, si la production d'une telle situation identitaire collective n'est pas sans rappeler les groupements d'âge chez les Mossi (les 'naams'), l'entente qui lie le groupe reste de type contractuel et sert souvent des fins individuelles. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

137 Konseiga, Adama

Household migration decisions as survival strategy : the case of Burkina Faso / Adama Konseiga - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 198-233 : tab.

This article examines the motivations behind the important seasonal migration from Burkina Faso to Cote d'Ivoire, the economic pole in the West African Economic and Monetary Union. The article uses a household survey data set on migration, natural resource management, risk management and solidarity collected in 2000 and 2002 in northeastern Burkina Faso. In addition to the household survey, two other village and institutional level surveys were conducted. The methodology emphasizes the linkage

between economic theories and empirical evidence, using econometric tools that are robust both to the selection and standard error bias. It enables to study the specificities of the seasonal migration and estimate migration incomes. The structural model of migration decision reveals the importance of migration as a unique survival strategy in the study regions which are confronted with severe scarcity of natural resources. Results support that even under the pessimistic scenario where the direct benefits of the regional integration programme would go exclusively to polar economies such as Côte d'Ivoire, households in the Sahel may still benefit from an increased economic attractiveness of this destination. Bibliogr. notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

138 Roth, Claudia

"Tu ne peux pas rejeter ton enfant!" : contrat entre les générations, sécurité sociale et vieillesse en milieu urbain burkinabè / Claudia Roth ; trad. de l'allemand par Chantal-Nina Kouoh - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2007), vol. 47, cah. 185, p. 93-116 : graf.

Selon la conception des personnes âgées et des jeunes, le contrat entre les générations représente une assurance pour la vieillesse. Dans la pratique, la recherche menée à Bobo-Dioulasso au Burkina Faso, révèle un nouveau rapport de sécurité sociale, "le contrat entre les générations à l'envers". Beaucoup de parents sont devenus l'assurance chômage de leurs enfants et le soutien de leurs petits-enfants orphelins. Néanmoins, l'idée que le contrat entre les générations tend à se disloquer, n'a pas été confirmée par notre étude. Bien au contraire: différencié sous quatre formes, on s'aperçoit qu'il est encore très vivace. Suite à la crise économique, la majorité des personnes de la couche des pauvres vivent dans la précarité ou sont socialement marginalisées. Les femmes et les hommes élaborent des stratégies différentes pour parvenir à vivre en conformité avec le code d'honneur et éviter la marginalisation sociale. Les uns et les autres misent sur leurs enfants - les femmes le font de manière directe, les hommes indirectement, par la médiation de leurs épouses. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CAPE VERDE

139 Keese, Alexander

The role of Cape Verdeans in war mobilization and war prevention in Portugal's African empire, 1955-1965 / by Alexander Keese - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2007), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 497-511.

The number of Cape Verdean settlers in Portugal's African provinces demonstrates that Cape Verdeans had the potential to become an important political force. This paper examines the extent to which Cape Verdeans became intermediaries of revolution when the Portuguese colonial empire entered into the phase of wars of liberation in 1961. Their access to Western education and to the privileges of 'civilizados' when living outside of the islands, made them likely candidates to take prominent roles in efforts to organize serious opposition to colonialism, if they were so inclined. Using archival documents and other sources to analyse the activities of Cape Verdeans in the prewar and war period of the 1950s and 1960s, the paper shows that Cape Verdeans in Guinea-Bissau were pleased to see the Portuguese defeated by armed opposition, but there is no indication they would actually support rebel fighters. During the liberation efforts in Senegal, São Tomé and Angola, Cape Verdean settlers were just bystanders. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

THE GAMBIA

140 Nugent, Paul

Cyclical history in the Gambia/Casamance borderlands : refuge, settlement and Islam from c. 1880 to the present / by Paul Nugent - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 221-243 : krt.

This article begins with a quotation from a local informant highlighting a perception in the Gambia/Casamance borderlands that there is a pattern linking the violence of the later nineteenth century with more recent troubles. It argues that there is some merit in this thesis, which is encapsulated in a concatenation of events: systematic raiding by Fodé Sylla led to the creation of a relatively depopulated colonial border zone which was later filled by Jola immigrants from Buluf to the southeast. In the perception of some, it is these immigrants who attracted the MFDC (Mouvement des forces démocratiques de la Casamance) rebels. Mandinkas and Jolas of Fogny Jabankunda and Narang, and Karoninkas from the islands of Karone have therefore been largely unreceptive to appeals to Casamance nationalism. The article also argues that there are more twisted historical connections. Whereas in the later nineteenth century, the Jolas associated Islam with violent enslavement, they later converted en masse. Their attitude towards Fodé Sylla remained negative, whilst the Mauritanian marabout, Cheikh Mahfoudz, was credited with the introduction of a pacific form of Islam that valorized hard work and legitimated physical migration. This legacy has posed a further barrier to militant nationalism. Islam and violence remain linked, but the signs have been reversed. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

GHANA

141 Akrong, Abraham

Jesus with the face of an ancestor / Abraham Akrong - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2006), n.s., vol. 1, no. 1, p. 20-36.

The author works out a conceptual scheme for the appropriation and understanding of Jesus Christ and His work of salvation from the perspective of the status, roles and functions of ancestors. He contends that Christ does not require Africans to reject their identity and ignore their concerns in order to receive a prefabricated image of Jesus Christ from elsewhere. He opts for a Christology of empowerment from a postcolonial African perspective and argues that interweaving the concerns raised by the Christologies of enculturation and liberation can help Africans to reclaim their identity as God's children who are called into a discipleship that liberates and transforms. The author proposes the methodology of analogical correlation based on the premise that God deals with people in their various cultural contexts in plural forms. He illustrates his argument with examples from Ghana. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

142 Barrington, Leo

Education, literacy, training, and propaganda in a Ghanaian border town / Leo Barrington - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2005), vol. 8, p. 3-38.

Focusing on the period of the 1950s and 1960s, this paper examines education in Kete-Krachi, a sociologically as well as geographically and politically marginal small town in Ghana. In addition to government and mission education, it looks at topics such as the place of Islamic schooling, adult literacy programmes, women's work classes, the goals of education (the dispute over whether the purpose of education should be 'adapted' vs. 'academic'), the language of instruction, training for the handicapped, civic education and propaganda, in the context of internal and external forces which affected the town. The paper demonstrates that education had directly touched the lives of a large part of the population of Kete-Krachi by the 1960s. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

143 Broadening

Broadening the horizon : critical introductions to Amma Darko / ed. by Vincent O. Odamtten. - Banbury : Ayebia Clarke, 2007. - X, 150 p. ; 20 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 142-150. ISBN 0-9547023-8-7 pbk. : £12.99

This collection of literary criticism focuses on the novels of Amma Darko, one of Ghana's most outspoken writers of the present generation. Contributions: Introduction: beyond the comfort zone : relations between African writers and audience (Vincent O. Odamtten); Amma Darko: writing her way, creating a writing life (Louise Allen Zak); Victims and/or victimisers? Women's de(con)structive power in 'The Housemaid' (Monica Bungaro); Licit desires, alien bodies and the economics of invisibility in Amma Darko's 'Beyond the Horizon' and Stephen Frears' 'Dirty Pretty Things' (Sean P. O'Connell and Vincent O. Odamtten); 'Ngambika' and grassroots fiction: Amma Darko's 'The Housemaid' and 'Faceless' (Mary Ellen (Ellie) Higgins); Amma Darko's 'The Housemaid' and the gendering of novel and nation (Carmela Garritano); Exploitation, negligence and violence: gendered interrelationships in Amma Darko's novels (Gervase Angsotinge et al.); Amma Darko's 'Beyond the Horizon': vending the dream and other traumas for the obedient daughter (Vincent O. Odamtten); Sage, muse, crone: the grandmother in Amma Darko's novels (Naana Banyiwa Horne); Rethinking Pan-Africanism: keynote address women caucus luncheon - Saturday 20th, May 2006, African Literature Association 32nd Annual Meeting and Conference, Accra, Ghana (Amma Darko). [ASC Leiden abstract]

144 Dovlo, Elom

Religion and the politics of Fourth Republican elections in Ghana (1992, 1996) / Elom Dovlo - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2006), n.s., vol. 1, no. 1, p. 3-19.

Ghana has gone through presidential and parliamentary elections in 1992 and 1996. The election campaigns revealed the strong influence religion wields in Ghanaian people's political lives and preferences. It also became clear how politicians use and manipulate religion to attain political ends. This paper discusses issues that emerged during these elections, including the involvement and message of religious bodies for the electorate; the prominence given to the religious credentials of the presidential aspirants; the religious constituencies fought for; controversies over utterances relating to religion and religious groups; the use of religious imagery and songs during the campaigns; various ethical issues raised during the campaigns; appeal to traditional, supernatural and cultural avenues to ensure loyalty and victory as well as to resolve conflicts that were the marks of the 1996 elections in particular. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

145 Galaa, Sylvester Z.

Constraints in using traditional birth attendants in modern family planning : lessons from northern Ghana / Sylvester Z. Galaa - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 119-133.

Pioneering activities in family planning in Ghana were hospital/clinic based, aimed at assisting couples to space their children, prevent unwanted pregnancies, manage infertility and improve upon their overall reproductive health. Community-based approaches to family planning services delivery geared towards equipping traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and community-based distributors with non-clinical family planning methods for them to serve as outlets for these methods in peripheral rural communities started in the 1990s in the northern sector of Ghana. Using a case study approach, this study sought to test the efficacy of using traditional health providers, particularly TBAs, as agents of community-based family planning in selected communities in the Upper West, Upper East and Northern Regions of Ghana. The data show that TBAs, especially the herbalist and spiritualist, play an ambivalent role in the provision of modern family planning services. Based on the differential orientation of TBAs to the delivery of modern family planning services, the paper recommends a selective targeting approach to the engagement of TBAs in modern family planning activities in Ghana. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

146 Glotzer, Richard

Teacher trainees in Ghana in the early 1960s : women and the teaching of home science / Richard Glotzer and Lila Engberg - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2005), vol. 8, p. 103-126.

This paper presents information on a household survey undertaken in 1963 by 11 women students in the Housecraft Diploma course of Winneba Teacher Training College (near Accra, Ghana) as well as autobiographies written by these students. For the survey, the students queried the female heads of households on various topics, including the adoption of modern household practices and the occupational aspirations of mothers for their children. The autobiographies reflect, amongst others, the important role of the extended family in the lives of these young women students and also provide details about their school experiences. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

147 Hilson, Gavin

'To move or not to move': reflections on the resettlement of artisanal miners in the Western Region of Ghana / Gavin Hilson, Natalia Yakovleva and Sadia Mohammed Banchirigah - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 424, p. 413-436 : krt., tab.

This article critically reflects upon the shortcomings of the 'Prestea Action Plan', an ambitious initiative undertaken to facilitate the resettlement of artisanal miners ('galamsey') operating in the Western Region of Ghana. The aim of the exercise was to

identify viable areas for the thousands of operators who were working illegally in the town of Prestea, an area under concession to the US-based multinational, Golden Star Resources Ltd. In localities such as Prestea, 'galamsey' have converged to work near-surface deposits that mining companies cannot extract economically. At the time of its launch, the Prestea Action Plan was one of the few support initiatives to target artisanal miners, whose claims to land are generally not recognized by governments. It was a particularly significant exercise in Ghana because it suggested that the authorities, who traditionally have exercised a policy of non-negotiation with such groups, had finally recognized that dialogue was needed if the growing rift between the country's indigenous artisanal miners, foreign mining companies and government bodies was to be bridged. It soon emerged, however, that despite its commendable policy objectives, the Plan was fundamentally flawed. Problems concerned the official announcement itself, logistical issues, the identification of suitable plots, and the failure to engage the principal target community. Community distrust also contributed to the undermining of the Plan. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

148 Kwankye, Stephen O.

Female adolescents and reproductive change in Ghana: evidence from an adolescent survey of two communities / Stephen O. Kwankye - In: *African Population Studies*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 119-151 : graf., tab.

A study on Female Adolescent Reproductive Change was undertaken as part of the ongoing effort at understanding some of the problems that confront adolescents in Ghana. The study used a sample of 1828 female adolescents aged 12-24 years, 1503 of them from Cape Coast, the capital of Central Region, and 325 from Mankrong, a rural settlement in the interior of the region. The objective of the study was to examine possible changes in reproduction among female adolescents within the context of overall fertility decline in Ghana as a way of assessing the progress made in addressing adolescent reproductive health problems following the adoption of a national adolescent reproductive health policy in 1994. Specifically, the study examined age at first sex, age at first marriage, age at first pregnancy, and age at first birth. It also looked at issues pertaining to pregnancy incidence and abortion in relation to school attendance. Throughout, comparisons were made with reports from the Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys and other small-scale studies in Ghana. Overall, the study found that positive changes have occurred among female adolescents with respect to their sexual activity. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

149 Laryea, Emmanuel

Going, going, gone! : implications of the repeal of criminal libel and sedition laws in Ghana / Emmanuel Laryea and Kwamena Kwansah-Aidoo - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2005), vol. 8, p. 127-168.

One of the first laws enacted by the NPP (New Patriotic Party) government of Ghana after assuming office in 2001 was the Criminal Code (Repeal of Criminal Libel and Seditious Laws) (Amendment) Act 2001 (CLSR Act). The CLSR Act repealed the offences of criminal libel and sedition in Ghana, as well as revoking certain executive powers conferred on the President, by the Criminal Code, to prohibit the importation or publication of newspapers. The CLSR Act has been seen as key to freedom of speech and association, and a positive development in Ghana's fledgling democracy. Following a brief history of the former provisions, this paper looks beyond the euphoria to present some critical thoughts on the implications of the repeals for government, the mass media, and Ghanaians in general. There are two main arguments: first, while most of the repealed provisions were out of touch with modern-day realities in Ghana, the repeal of some of the provisions leaves lacunae in the law. Second, the repeal of the libel provisions may be less significant than was thought as the tort of defamation is still extant. App., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

150 Omenyo, Cephas N.

Claiming religious space: the case of neo-prophetism in Ghana / Cephas N. Omenyo & Abamfo O. Atiemo - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2006), n.s., vol. 1, no. 1, p. 55-68.

This essay discusses yet another type of Pentecostal Christianity which has been growing in Ghana since the 1990s, viz. neo-prophetism. It posits that this phenomenon deserves its own category. This movement has ethos, style, and emphases that are supposedly Pentecostal yet depart from mainstream Pentecostal traditions. Using this new phenomenon as a case study, the essay argues that one of the main reasons for the emergence of new religious movements is the quest to find space when newer leaders and movements fail to fit into the sophisticated and elitist structures and style of ministry of already established movements. The essay pays special attention to the prophets Elisha Salifu Amoako, who established the Alive Chapel International, and Emmanuel Kwaku Apraku, founder of the King Jesus Evangelistic Ministry. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

151 Overå, Ragnhild

When men do women's work: structural adjustment, unemployment and changing gender relations in the informal economy of Accra, Ghana / Ragnhild Overå - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 539-563 : tab.

Economic crisis and structural adjustment in Ghana have put large numbers of formal sector employees and civil servants out of work. This informalization process has gendered consequences. Unemployed people, rural-urban migrants and school-leavers of both genders seek employment in the urban informal economy, and increasingly take up 'female' occupations - particularly in retail trade. Overcrowding in women's economic domains thus occurs. This study examines the livelihood strategies of 100 informally employed men (34) and women (66) in Accra on the basis of a survey conducted in 2003. It argues that gender ideologies regarding appropriate occupations for women and men are continuously adapted in response to a changing political economy. Thus, even if female traders face competition, declining returns and a heavier dependency burden, frustration with government policies failing to create decent jobs (for men) is more prevalent than gender antagonism and ridicule of those who find gender-atypical ways of eking out a living. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

152 Sackey, Brigid M.

Charismatic, women, and testimonies : religion and popular culture in Ghana / Brigid M. Sackey - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2005), vol. 8, p. 169-195.

This paper is concerned with the Spiritual Revival and Healing Centre - a unit of the Church of the Pentecost, established in 1958 by Auntie Grace Mensah - in Abura Edumfa near Cape Coast, Ghana, focusing on the dramatization of testimonies. It examines the contents and form of four testimonies collected from the Spiritual Revival and Healing Centre in May 1995 (two by women and two by men) and their effect on women members and participants; gender disparity in the Church of the Pentecost; and remedying witchcraft in African Independent Churches (AICs). Finally, it shows that the testimonies and performance are gendered. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

153 Sakeah, Evelyn B.

Factors associated with males' intention to circumcise their daughters in northern Ghana / Evelyn B. Sakeah, Henry V. Doctor and Abraham V. Hodgson - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 71-88 : graf., tab.

Despite global concern about the harmful effects of female genital mutilation, some still believe that it is a tradition that must be upheld. Male involvement in the practice has

been debated over the years. This paper has two objectives: first, to present the views of men about their intention to circumcise their daughters in the future; and second, to identify factors associated with their intention to do this. To investigate this, the study analysed cross-sectional data on FGM collected in the Kassena-Nankana District of northern Ghana in 1998. The study found that 14 percent of male respondents expressed their interest in circumcising their daughters in the future. Regression analysis showed that the odds of intending to circumcise one's daughter in the future were higher among those practising traditional religion and the less educated than among those professing Christianity and the highly educated. The results call for intensification of efforts to eradicate the practice of FGM, particularly in settings where every critical event in the life cycle of individuals is accompanied by rites involving soothsayer (ancestral) consultation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

154 Sex

Sex and gender in an era of AIDS : Ghana at the turn of the millennium / ed. by Christine Oppong, M. Yaa P.A. Oppong and Irene K. Odotei. - Accra : Sub-Saharan Publishers, 2006. - XIII, 339 p. : krt. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., chronol., noten. ISBN 9988-55055-3

This collective volume provides insight into the changing economic and social contexts of sexual relations and encounters in Ghana and how these might result in increasing sexual transmissions of disease and death. Contributions: Itinerant gold mines? Mobility, sexuality and the spread of gonorrhoea and syphilis in twentieth century Ghana, by Emmanuel Akyeampong & Samuel Agyei-Mensah; A "license to indulge in premature sexual activities"? Dipo and the image of Krobo women, by Marijke Steegstra; Marital morality and sexual vulnerability in Ellembelle Nzema society, by Douglas Frimpong Nnuroh; Fat money, thin body: between vulnerability and survival in the era of HIV/AIDS: the case of migrant fishermen and fish mongers, by Irene Korkor Odotei; Intimate bargains: sex workers and free women negotiate their sexual space, by Akosua Adomako Ampofo; Talking and deciding about sex and contraception in Ashanti towns, by John K. Anarfi; School children learning about sex and love, by Doris Essah; "It is a tiresome work,": love and sex in the life of an elderly Kwahu woman, by Sjaak van der Geest; Mamprusi witchcraft, subversion and changing gender relations, by Susan Drucker-Brown; Fear woman: the image of womanhood in contemporary Ghanaian popular performance arts, by Esi Sutherland Addy; Pawns and players: the women in Amma Darko's novels, by Kari Dako, Helen Yita & Aloysius Denkabe; The vanishing sexual organ phenomenon, by Brigid Sackey; Epilogue: Ghana's attempts at managing

the HIV/AIDS epidemic: a review of efforts, by Phyllis M. Antwi & M. Yaa P.A. Opong.
[ASC Leiden abstract]

155 Yakubu, A.R.

Christian engagement with Muslims in Ghana : a study of the Christian Council of Ghana and Ghana Catholic Bishops' Conference / A.R. Yakubu - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2006), n.s., vol. 1, no. 1, p. 102-117.

Islam and Christianity are both missionary religions, which often makes interaction between the two difficult. However, in Ghana, there has been constructive engagement between these two religions, due to the exceptional religious tolerance in the country. This article shows how the Christian Council of Ghana (CCG), a Protestant institution, which engages with Muslims through the Project for Christian-Muslim relations in Africa (PROCMURA), and the Ghana Catholic Bishops' Conference, which is engaged with Muslims through the work of the Association of Episcopal Conferences of Anglophone West Africa-Inter-Religious Dialogue Commission (AECAWA-IDRC), have been involved in these interfaith relations. Though they both have different purposes and approaches to Muslims, they have both contributed constructively to interfaith relations in Ghana, with the objective of the need for peaceful coexistence between adherents of the two faiths. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

GUINEA-BISSAU

156 Keese, Alexander

The role of Cape Verdeans in war mobilization and war prevention in Portugal's African empire, 1955-1965 / by Alexander Keese - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2007), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 497-511.

The number of Cape Verdean settlers in Portugal's African provinces demonstrates that Cape Verdeans had the potential to become an important political force. This paper examines the extent to which Cape Verdeans became intermediaries of revolution when the Portuguese colonial empire entered into the phase of wars of liberation in 1961. Their access to Western education and to the privileges of 'civilizados' when living outside of the islands, made them likely candidates to take prominent roles in efforts to organize serious opposition to colonialism, if they were so inclined. Using archival documents and other sources to analyse the activities of Cape Verdeans in the prewar and war period of the 1950s and 1960s, the paper shows that Cape Verdeans in Guinea-Bissau were pleased to see the Portuguese defeated by armed opposition, but

there is no indication they would actually support rebel fighters. During the liberation efforts in Senegal, São Tomé and Angola, Cape Verdean settlers were just bystanders. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

IVORY COAST

157 Bahi, Aghi

Les universitaires ivoiriens et Internet / Aghi Bahi - In: *Africa Development*: (2006), vol. 31, no. 3, p. 154-176.

Le développement des TIC en Côte d'Ivoire, activant la formation de 'la société de la connaissance', bouleverse l'université ivoirienne et la met en compétition plus accrue avec les autres systèmes universitaires. Le constat de retard technologique est tel que relever ce défi peut sembler une gageure. Mais les TIC s'insinuent dans le quotidien des acteurs, transformant déjà leur univers et exigeant d'eux qu'ils les utilisent pour produire et diffuser la connaissance. Cette étude sur un échantillon limité d'enseignants-chercheurs à l'université de Cocody s'appuie sur des entretiens individuels. L'analyse porte sur une évaluation des difficultés rencontrées par les universitaires ivoiriens à recourir à Internet et aborde le problème, fondamental pour un chercheur, de l'accès aux textes et de leur production. Elle scrute et veut comprendre les logiques individuelles d'usage des TIC dans le cadre de la production de la connaissance savante. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

158 Konseiga, Adama

Household migration decisions as survival strategy : the case of Burkina Faso / Adama Konseiga - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 198-233 : tab.

This article examines the motivations behind the important seasonal migration from Burkina Faso to Cote d'Ivoire, the economic pole in the West African Economic and Monetary Union. The article uses a household survey data set on migration, natural resource management, risk management and solidarity collected in 2000 and 2002 in northeastern Burkina Faso. In addition to the household survey, two other village and institutional level surveys were conducted. The methodology emphasizes the linkage between economic theories and empirical evidence, using econometric tools that are robust both to the selection and standard error bias. It enables to study the specificities of the seasonal migration and estimate migration incomes. The structural model of migration decision reveals the importance of migration as a unique survival strategy in the study regions which are confronted with severe scarcity of natural resources. Results

support that even under the pessimistic scenario where the direct benefits of the regional integration programme would go exclusively to polar economies such as Côte d'Ivoire, households in the Sahel may still benefit from an increased economic attractiveness of this destination. Bibliogr. notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

159 Settie, Louis E.

La dévaluation du franc CFA et ses effets en Côte d'Ivoire / Louis E. Settie - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2007), a. 62, n. 3, p. 457-465 : tab.

L'objectif essentiel de la dévaluation est de contribuer à la compétitivité de l'économie de l'Etat qui prend la décision. Dans le cas de la dévaluation du franc CFA au janvier 1994, elle devait permettre l'amélioration puis la compétitivité des économies des États membres de la zone franc dont celle de la Côte d'Ivoire. À court puis à moyen terme, elle semble engendrer des difficultés économiques et sociales pour la population, à cause de la hausse des prix qu'elle provoque. Mais avec l'adhésion, aux mesures d'accompagnement prises par les gouvernements, de tous les acteurs économiques, elle permet la reprise de l'économie de leur pays, l'équilibre de leur budget et l'amélioration des finances publiques. Il en a été ainsi pour la Côte d'Ivoire entre 1994 et 1997. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

LIBERIA

160 Adejumobi, Said

Reviving a failed State : the 2005 general elections in Liberia / Said Adejumobi - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 126-151 : tab.

This paper reviews the 2005 general election in Liberia, analysing its background, context, processes, dynamics, contradictions and outcomes. The election was generally acclaimed as the most competitive, free, fair, transparent and credible in the political history of the country and constitutes a significant milestone in the transition from war to peace and the return to political normalcy and democratic rule. However, it evokes a curious paradox: how did a country just emerging from the ashes of a brutal war, and aptly described as the quintessence of a failed State, manage to organize a credible and successful election? Three factors, both domestic and international, coalesced to facilitate the emergence of consociational electoral politics and the conduct of successful elections in 2005 in Liberia. These were: the fact that the Liberian people, exhausted by war and violence, were determined to try the electoral option in addressing the question of political power; the preparedness of the electoral commission, in spite of huge

operational problems, to conduct free and fair elections; and the tremendous support for and commitment of the international community, especially the United Nations, ECOWAS, the African Union and the European Union, to the electoral process in Liberia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

161 Shorr, Lindsay

The post-conflict treatment of child soldiers : the case of Liberia / Lindsay Shorr - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2007), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 1-29.

The phenomenon of child soldiers has historically been addressed by international instruments and institutions with a uniformly preventative stance. Such a universalist approach has mainly defined child soldiers by age and applied an unvarying standard of prevention in response to every occurrence of child soldiering. This article takes issue with this universalism as neither deterring the use of children in conflict nor providing appropriate post-conflict reintegration of child soldiers. The article instead provides a critical pluralist approach to the post-conflict treatment of child soldiers. In particular, the discussion focuses on the potential options for handling former Liberian child combatants who fought in the Liberian civil war. The case of Liberia poses an opportunity to institutionalize the first active juvenile chamber for the prosecution and rehabilitation of former child soldiers. Such a chamber, modelled after the framework set forth by former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan in response to Sierra Leone, would incorporate principles of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) to encourage both domestic political transition and a changed understanding of what is a child soldier and what constitutes their appropriate post-conflict treatment. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MALI

162 États-nations

Les États-nations face à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas du Mali / Bintou Sanankoua (éd.) ; préf. de Boubacar Barry et de Pierre Sané. - Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 234 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) (Les États-nations face à l' intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest ; 2) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 978-2-8458-6835-9

Cet ouvrage collectif est issu du séminaire organisé par Point Sud les 14 et 15 novembre 2005 à Bamako (Mali), qui plaide pour une accélération du processus

d'intégration entre la CEDEAO et l'UEMOA en Afrique de l'Ouest. Titres des contributions: L'intégration en Afrique de l'Ouest: évolution des questions institutionnelles et politiques (Ousmane Oumarou Sidibé) - La dynamique des intégrations de la période coloniale à nos jours (Bakari Kamian) - Langues transfrontalières et intégration régionale: cas du Mali (Paul Guindo) - Le processus de l'intégration économique et monétaire en Afrique de l'Ouest (Younoussi Touré) - Ressources naturelles, espace et intégration (Moussa Sissoko) - Femmes, organisations féminines et intégration (Sira Diop) - La gestion des frontières dans le contexte de la décentralisation et de l'intégration des États-Nations en Afrique de l'Ouest (Aguibou Diarrah) - Mali: entre désenclavement et intégration (Lansina Sidibé). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

163 Beek, Walter E.A. van

Footprints of the future : Dogon fox divination / Walter E.A. van Beek - In: *Mande Studies*: (2005), vol. 7, p. 69-88 : fig., foto's.

This paper presents an ethnographic description of fox divination among the Dogon of Mali. It describes the preparation of the spot where the fox ('*Vulpes pallida*' or desert fox) is meant to leave its traces, the framework of the divination bed, the interpretation of the fox's traces among the signs and symbols on the divination bed, questions asked by the diviner, examples of problems and answers, the relation between the diviner and his clients, the funeral and funeral feast when the fox has died, the introduction of a new diviner to the fox, and the fox's knowledge of the future. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

164 Décentralisation

Décentralisation et pouvoirs en Afrique : en contrepoint, modèles territoriaux français / éd. scientif. Claude Fay, Yaouaga Félix Koné, Catherine Quiminal. - Paris : IRD, 2006. - 514 p. : krt. ; 24 cm. - (Colloques et séminaires) - Ouvrage issu du colloque international Pouvoirs et décentralisations en Afrique et en Europe - ISH, Mali - CEAF (EHESS) Bamako, hôtel Mandé, 11-13 novembre 2002. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in Engels en Frans.

ISBN 2-7099-1607-X

Cet ouvrage collectif est issu d'un colloque tenu à Bamako (Mali) les 11-13 novembre 2002 autour du thème de la décentralisation en Afrique. Il comporte également une comparaison entre les processus de réformes dans cinq pays africains et en France. Les situations en Afrique se révèlent complexes, et parfois paradoxales, car liées non seulement à la géographie, au foncier et à la politique locale actuelle, mais aussi aux

représentations culturelles et historiques de la communauté. Les textes sont regroupés en cinq parties: 1) Ancrages historiques pluriels de la décentralisation au Mali; Auteurs: Jean-Loup Amselle, Bréhima Kassibo, Lassana Traoré, Claude Fay. 2) Les logiques d'État face aux hiérarchies, pouvoirs et territoires locaux (Mali); Yaouaga Félix Koné, Seydou Camara, Bah Diakité, Monique Bertrand, Bréhima Bérédogo. 3) Dynamiques imaginaires, recompositions sociales et identitaires: de nouveaux espaces publics? (Mali); Françoise Bourdarias, Catherine Quiminal, Clemens Zobel, Gilles Holder, Anne Doquet. 4) Des décentralisations africaines en miroir; Giorgio Blundo (sur le Sénégal), Pierre-Yves Le Meur (Bénin), Carola Lentz (Ghana), Éric Komlavi Hahonou (Niger), Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan (Niger). 5) De l'Afrique à la France et d'une source à l'autre; Jacques Palard, Daniel Nordman. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

165 Duhard, Jean-Pierre

À propos de labrets néolithiques en pierre du Sahara malien / Jean-Pierre Duhard - In: *Sahara*: (2007), n. 18, p. 85-94 : foto's.

L'étude d'une série de 42 labrets provenant du Sahara malien est l'occasion d'évoquer l'histoire des parures transfixiantes du corps, avec leurs conséquences médicales et leur signification. Bibliogr., notes, ref., rés. en français, en italien et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

MAURITANIA

166 Boulay, Sébastien

Le tourisme de désert en Adrar mauritanien: réseaux 'translocaux', économie solidaire et changements sociaux / Sébastien Boulay - In: *Autrepart*: (2006), no. 40, p. 63-79.

Cet article traite de la naissance récente d'un tourisme organisé en Adrar, dans le Nord de la Mauritanie, proposant notamment des circuits de randonnée chamelière dans le désert, agrémentés de visites de sites historiques. À partir de 1996, Atar, chef-lieu de l'Adrar, est desservi hebdomadairement par un avion charter en provenance directe de France, ce qui donne une impulsion décisive à l'implantation d'une économie touristique dans la région. Ce type de tourisme, souvent habillé par ses opérateurs d'une idéologie "solidaire", favorise des circulations de personnes et de cultures, de projets et de ressources, et la naissance de liens entre professionnels, visiteurs et visités. L'article examine d'abord le rôle de ces circulations dans la genèse de nouveaux réseaux sociaux, puis interroge la notion d'"économie solidaire", les enjeux et stratégies qu'elle dissimule, et enfin analyse l'assimilation locale de cette nouvelle ressource et les

changements sociaux et identitaires par lesquels cet effort d'adaptation se traduit. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 189) et en français (p. 186). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

167 Lydon, Ghislaine

Islamic legal culture and slave-ownership contests in nineteenth-century Sahara / by Ghislaine Lydon - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2007), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 391-439 : foto's.

In 19th-century Sahara, the Mālikī doctrine of Islamic law contained the most elaborate rules on the rights of slaves. This paper examines 19th-century legal debates over the ownership of enslaved Africans to shed light on the local determinants of Saharan slavery. It is based on three 19th-century documents mined in private family archives that describe transactions in, and the treatment of, slaves in the oasis town of Tīshīt in present-day Mauritania. The first source is a letter of complaint concerning a business deal over a female slave. The second is a legal report documenting the mistreatment of an enslaved caravan worker, the dispute between contending owners, and the subsequent handling of the situation by local authorities. The third source is a 'fatwā' that deliberates on a man's ownership rights over an enslaved woman's offspring. Aside from revealing the litigious world of 19th-century Sahara, these sources illustrate the mentality of Muslim slaveowners and the legal culture in which they operated. Islamic legal practice was a cultural hybrid. Indeed, customary law and common practice were determinants of the law alongside the classic sources of Islamic jurisprudence. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NIGER

168 États-nations

Les États-nations face à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest : le cas du Niger / Maman Waziri Mato (éd.); préf. de Boubacar Barry et Pierre Sané. - Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 249 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) (Les États-nations face à l' intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest ; 4) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 978-2-8458-6927-1

Cet ouvrage collectif constitue les actes du séminaire national du Niger sur les "États-nations face au défi de l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest", qui s'est tenu à Niamey (Niger) les 18 et 19 octobre 2006. La question de l'intégration régionale sur le

continent africain est considérée sous l'angle de la position géographique du Niger, pour le renforcement et l'accélération du développement économique et régional de ce pays (Waziri Mato Maman, Bontianti Abdou). Autres thèmes abordés par les contributions: le cadre de l'espace de circulation au Sahel (Malam Moussa Ahmad Tijani) - compétences de l'État entre intégration régionale et décentralisation territoriale (Malam Kandine Adam) - diversité culturelle et paix (Daouda Diallo Boubacar) - secteur privé nigérien (Chaïbou Laouali) - dynamique urbaine (Motcho Kokou Henri) - insécurité alimentaire et politiques régionales et sous-régionales (Alpha Gado Boureima, Mounkaila Harouna) - Migrations internationales (Mounkaila Harouna) - cas de la Commission Mixte Nigéro-Nigériane de Coopération (Sandi Yacouba) - standardization of regional African languages: the case of Hausa in Niger and Nigeria (Abdou Mijinguini Mahamane L. Abdoulaye). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

169 Grégoire, Emmanuel

Tourisme culturel, engagement politique et actions humanitaires dans la région d'Agadès (Niger) / Emmanuel Grégoire - In: *Autrepart*: (2006), no. 40, p. 95-111.

Berceau du pays touareg au Niger, la région d'Agadès fut jusqu'à la rébellion de 1991-1995 une destination touristique prisée dont l'attrait reposait largement sur l'exploitation du "mythe" touareg. Loin de vouloir gommer les spécificités culturelles, les touristes cherchaient, au contraire, à appréhender la société locale qui a toujours fasciné les Européens. Cet engouement s'est traduit par un soutien inconditionnel à la rébellion: tout un "lobby" français pro-touareg mobilisé par Mano ag Dayak, figure emblématique régionale, prit fait et cause pour elle malgré sa méconnaissance du "problème" touareg, société qu'il ne connaissait qu'à travers ses aspects folkloriques. La rébellion terminée, cet attachement s'est traduit par un engagement humanitaire destiné à venir en aide à une population touchée à la fois par le conflit et des épisodes de sécheresse répétés: plusieurs ONG virent ainsi le jour après un séjour de leurs membres fondateurs dans l'Aïr ou le Ténéré. L'article analyse de quelle manière les Touaregs, avec à leur tête Mano ag Dayak, ont utilisé le "mythe" pour développer le tourisme, mais aussi amener leurs visiteurs à un engagement politique et humanitaire en leur faveur. L'analyse débute avec les années mille neuf cent soixante qui marquent le début du tourisme dans la région; elle s'achève avec les accords de paix de Niamey (24 avril 1995) qui mirent fin à la rébellion, mais pas à l'insécurité "résiduelle" qui a voué à l'échec, depuis lors, toutes les tentatives de relance du tourisme. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais (p. 189) et en français (p. 186). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

170 Issa Daouda, Abdoul Aziz

Quelques représentations songhay de la femme sous la plume de Boubou Hama / Abdoul Aziz Issa Daouda - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 83-101.

À l'aide de divers exemples de personnages féminins tirés de l'œuvre de l'écrivain originaire du Niger Boubou Hama, le présent article montre des aspects de la vision de la femme selon la tradition songhay. Il s'agit souvent d'une représentation négative. La société songhay fonctionne en effet selon un système de valeurs fondé sur le patriarcat, et, de ce fait, accorde au père et à l'homme en général une autorité prépondérante. Mais si l'écriture de Boubou Hama traduit une vision songhay de la femme parfois sexiste, elle sait aussi la chanter. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

171 Lassibille, Mahalia

Les danses woDaaBe entre spectacles touristiques et scènes internationales: les coulisses d'une migration chorégraphique / Mahalia Lassibille - In: *Autrepart*: (2006), no. 40, p. 113-129.

Des WoDaaBe, ce sont principalement leurs danses qui sont connues et diffusées en Europe. Ainsi, les touristes venus au Niger demandent à voir ces manifestations qui les fascinent tout comme les WoDaaBe le leur proposent. Leurs danses s'inscrivent dès lors dans différents cadres de négociations, en brousse mais aussi en ville, lors de festivals à l'étranger. Or, loin de constituer des occasions de danse juxtaposées, elles se développent en interactions et passent par des réseaux transnationaux mettant en relation différents acteurs: des touristes conquis qui démarchent des festivals au nom des WoDaaBe, des festivals qui fonctionnent en réseaux, et des WoDaaBe désormais organisés en de multiples associations et ONG. Et l'enjeu, loin de se limiter à une simple représentation dansée, se révèle être tant économique que social et politique. Cet article considère, par une étude contextualisée mais multisituée, les réseaux mobilisés pour aboutir à la réalisation de ces danses sur les scènes occidentales et les enjeux politiques et identitaires locaux qu'elles engagent. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais (p. 189-190) et en français (p. 186-187). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

172 Lefèbvre, Camille

Archives et centres documentaires au Niger / Camille Lefèbvre - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2006), no. 5, p. 177-183.

Le Niger possède différents centres d'archives et de documentation, qui rassemblent des données très importantes, tant par la quantité que par la qualité. Il est ici question principalement du centre de la direction des Archives nationales, ainsi que des deux

autres centres documentaires localisés à Niamey: la bibliothèque de l'Institut de Recherche en Science Humaine (IRSH) et la bibliothèque de la faculté des lettres Abdou Moumouni. La direction des Archives nationales conserve un fonds documentaire comprenant le fonds des archives coloniales (1897-1960) et le fonds du Niger indépendant (1960 à nos jours). Bibliogr., note, rés. en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

173 Loftsdóttir, Kristín

Bounded and multiple identities : ethnic identifications of WoDaaBe and FulBe / Kristín Loftsdóttir - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2007), vol. 47, cah. 185, p. 65-92 : tab.

Theories of nationalism have debated to what extent nationalism is a recent phenomenon, and have emphasized the role of ethnicity in that regard. This article examines ethnic identity by using colonial texts and ethnographic data in regard to the WoDaaBe and the Fulbe of Niger. The author stresses that colonial classifications of others - often believed to have created new ethnicities - can be incoherent and based on various factors. Following feminist theories of multiple identities, the author claims that ethnic identifications are interwoven with various other sources of identification - gender, age, status, religion. Fulbe and WoDaaBe identities appear to be quite fluid, individuals manipulating and identifying with others in shifting ways. Fulbe have been imagined for a long time in various colonial and postcolonial texts, often characterized in racial and essentialist terms, making their classification especially interesting for this study. The article emphasizes the agency and creativity of those involved, stressing that even though ethnicity constitutes an important part of identity, other kinds of boundaries become relevant and are emphasized in various contexts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

174 Niger

Niger 2005 : une catastrophe si naturelle ! sous la dir. de Xavier Crombé et Jean-Hervé Jézéquel ; postface de Jean-Hervé Bradol. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2007. - 296 p. : fig., krt. ; 22 cm. - (Les terrains du siècle) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-2-8458-6928-8

Au cours de l'été 2005, a eu lieu une controverse entretenue entre autres par les images diffusées par les médias, pour savoir si la crise alimentaire constatée au Niger méritait ou non le vocable de famine, sur les causes de la situation de malnutrition, et sur les réponses à y apporter. Dans cet ouvrage collectif, chercheurs, consultants et praticiens de l'action humanitaire proposent différentes lectures de la crise de 2005 au Niger et de

ses enjeux. Ils appellent à une réflexion renouvelée sur les idées reçues qui conditionnent encore aujourd'hui les relations d'assistance et de secours à l'Afrique. La conclusion de l'organisation Médecins Sans Frontières est que la mort de dizaines de milliers d'enfants chaque année, au même titre que la paupérisation et la marginalisation d'un nombre croissant de Nigériens n'est pas simplement un phénomène naturel, ni une fatalité. Auteurs: Jean-Hervé Bradol, André Briend, Barbara M. Cooper, Xavier Crombé, Isabelle Defourny, Marthe Diarra, Mamoudou Gazibo, Kent Glenzer, Jean-Hervé Jézéquel, Marie Monimart, Benedetta Rossi. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGERIA

175 Ògúnbilé, David O.

Ìjèsà culture and the growth of Christianity in Nigeria since the 20th century / David O. Ògúnbilé - In: *Orita*: (2006), vol. 38, no. 1/2, p. 85-116.

This paper presents an anthropological and phenomenological hermeneutical analysis of Ìjèsà culture and life and its impact on the development of Christianity in Nigeria since the beginning of the 20th century. It examines Ìjèsà social history and political structure as well as aspects of Ìjèsà culture and personality that have encouraged church planting and the expansion of Christianity within their community; the cultural traits in Ìjèsà individuals which advance the development of Christianity in and outside of Ìjèsàland; Ìjèsà economic culture and evangelism techniques; and the activities of some Ìjèsà Nigerian church founders and leaders. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

176 Adesina, Olutayo C.

Nigerian political leadership and Yoruba-Hausa/Fulani relations : a historical synthesis / Olutayo C. Adesina - In: *International Journal of Humanistic Studies*: (2005), vol. 4, p. 17-33.

The study of the orientations and predilections of Nigerian political leaders across geographic and ethnic divides may contribute to the understanding of intergroup relations in twentieth-century Nigeria. This study examines the extent to which the complex Yoruba-Hausa/Fulani relations in contemporary Nigeria were conditioned by pressures from major political actors from these ethnic groupings. The essay highlights the processes and mechanisms adopted to subvert social and political cohesion and integration. It concludes that the retention for a long time of a political consciousness that glorified cultural identity and solidarity precluded the growth of a national consciousness. And since the states created by colonialism and inherited by Africans

were primarily instruments of coercion, control and dispossession, they could not generate the feelings of support and loyalty which could promote national cohesion. However, if the present generation of Nigerians is to be given a chance to normalize their relationship with their compatriots and compete favourably in a more challenging world, they need to get over the paranoia created and sustained by the political class. And both the Yoruba and the Hausa/Fulani political classes need to reinvent themselves and spend less energy on creating enemies out of their compatriots. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

177 Aremu, Fatai Ayinde

Violence as threats to democracy in Nigeria under the Fourth Republic, 1999-2005 / Fatai Ayinde Aremu, J. Shola Omotola - In: *African and Asian studies*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 1/2, p. 53-79.

This article examines what it calls violence against democracy in Nigeria, epitomized by the perversion and gross inefficiency of democratic structures, institutions and processes by those saddled with the responsibility of nurturing them. It identifies the sources of the violence to be both internal and external, the former including the State, the constitution, political parties, civil society, mass media and public bureaucracy; and the latter basically the so-called New World Order and its 'anarchic' globalization. The paper also examines the forms and character of the violence, which are manifest largely in the criminalization and privatization of the State and its apparatus of governance. This may not be unconnected to the weak institutionalization of democratic structures and political culture, which have been further exacerbated by prolonged military dictatorship with its attendant culture of violence. The major recommendation of the paper is for a continuous process of social mobilization and political reengineering at all levels of governance within the context of a reformist and developmental State. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

178 Ayegboyin, Deji

'Dressed in borrowed robes' : the experience of the New Pentecostal movements in Nigeria / Deji Ayegboyin - In: *Ghana Bulletin of Theology*: (2006), n.s., vol. 1, no. 1, p. 37-54.

The leaders of the New Pentecostal Churches (NPC) in Nigeria are known to be critical of the 'old' African Indigenous Churches' beliefs and practices. It is fascinating, however, that the two (NPCs and AICs) have apparent similarities. The author discusses a number of spheres where these similarities are most noticeable, viz. dynamism in pneumatic

emphasis; the fundamental place and contextualization of prayer; centrality of life and healing; trepidation about the enemy and externalization of evil; contextualized worship; contextual forms of leadership; mission and evangelism; the dignified place of women; and annual conventions and communal ethos. The author concludes that the mutual borrowing of 'attractive robes' by the main denominations in Nigeria has ecumenical implications. Now more than ever before, it should be more feasible for all denominations to work together towards new-fangled evangelism, church development and growth. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

179 Bach, Daniel C.

Nigeria: paradoxes de l'abondance et démocratisation en trompe-l'œil / Daniel C. Bach - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 219, p. 119-135 : krt.

Dresser un bilan de la gestion du Nigeria par les équipes civiles au pouvoir depuis 1999 revient d'abord à souligner le contraste entre une volonté de réforme que nul ne conteste et la poursuite d'un cycle de délitement de la cohésion politique et territoriale du pays. Les résultats tangibles dont peuvent se prévaloir le président Obasanjo et son équipe relèvent d'abord de l'évolution de la conjoncture pétrolière internationale et des excellents rapports tissés avec la communauté internationale. À l'intérieur du pays, les ambitions affichées par l'administration Obasanjo peinent à se concrétiser, qu'il s'agisse de la lutte contre la corruption ou de l'amélioration de la vie quotidienne des Nigériens. La situation quasi-insurrectionnelle dans le delta du Niger fait figure de condensé explosif de problèmes face auxquels l'administration fédérale continue à révéler son impuissance. La contestation de plus en plus radicale des fondements du fédéralisme nigérian va désormais de pair avec un délitement du contrôle territorial et une contestation de l'éthique développementale et séculaire de l'État. Derrière les crises à répétition, c'est la transformation du Nigeria en un pays sans État qui se profile. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 15-16), et en français (p. 9-10). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

180 Dasylyva, Ademola Omobewaji

Identity and memory in Omobóyòdé Àrowá's oríkì performance in (Yoruba) Èkítì dialect / Ademola Omobewaji Dasylyva - In: *African and Asian studies*: (2007), vol. 6, no. 1/2, p. 173-200.

Oríkì is a form of panegyric poetry in the Yoruba communities of southwestern Nigeria. Its different subgenres and the specifics of its performance constitute its particular characteristics. This paper examines oríkì performances by Omobóyòdé Àrowá', a

Yoruba woman in her late seventies, whose performance is characterized by an awareness of 'womanism', an African version of feminism which celebrates black roots and black womanhood. The paper explores how she articulates the ethnographic-cum-psychosocial knowledge of her environment, and subsequently exploits this to advantage. It examines the uniqueness of Àrowá's creativeness and imaginativeness in her performance as she articulates a distinctly female perspective, including a critique of patriarchal attitudes in a predominantly male-dominated society. Whereas a performer usually recites, sings or chants a form of oríkì, Àrowá's oríkì performance in Èkítì dialect embraces all varieties of oríkì subtypes, giving her performance a more elaborate quality. The argument is illustrated by text fragments in the original language with an English translation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

181 Edewor, Patrick A.

Changing perceptions of the value of daughters and girls' education among the Isoko of Nigeria / Patrick A. Edewor - In: *African Population Studies*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 55-70.

This paper examines the changes in parents' perceptions of the value of daughters and their education among the Isoko of Nigeria. It utilizes information generated from focus group discussions in two urban and four rural communities in Delta State, southern Nigeria. Eight focus groups were constituted in each of the towns and villages - four for men and four for women. The groups were homogeneous in terms of sex, age and educational level. The findings indicate that parents' perceptions of the value of daughters are changing because adult daughters have been found to be more caring and more supportive of aged parents than adult sons. Consequently, parents now consider the education of daughters as very rewarding since educated daughters are better equipped to provide support to their parents. The changing attitudinal disposition towards girls' education has implications for women's status and fertility. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

182 Enuwosa, J.

Africentric hermeneutics: the divorce option in Matthew 5:32 in Urhobo cultural context / J. Enuwosa - In: *African Journal of Biblical Studies*: (2006), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 49-72 : tab.

This paper examines issues of divorce as they are presented in Matthew 5:32 and contemporary divorce practices among the Urhobo of the western Niger delta, Nigeria. Interviews conducted with Urhobo people in 2004 reveal many reasons for divorce,

including spirit possession (mostly in women), infidelity, and, particularly, abuse of husbands by their wives. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

183 Fatokun, S.A.

The Apostolic Church Nigeria : the 'metamorphosis' of an African Indigenous prophetic-healing movement into a classical Pentecostal denomination / S.A. Fatokun - In: *Orita*: (2006), vol. 38, no. 1/2, p. 49-70.

This paper examines the emergence and development of The Apostolic Church Nigeria. The Apostolic Church emerged as the first classical Pentecostal denomination to be established in the country, but the history of the body which today bears this name predates 1931 - the year in which the denominational name 'The Apostolic Church' was adopted. The church, far from being founded by the European body whose name it bears today, was originally an African indigenous Pentecostal movement, the Precious Stone Society, which emerged from a prayer group and was inaugurated in 1920. In 1923 the Precious Stone Society affiliated with the Faith Tabernacle Congregation - a Holiness movement with headquarters in Philadelphia, USA. In 1931, the Nigerian Faith Tabernacle decided to de-affiliate from the Faith Tabernacle in the USA and seek affiliation with a British Pentecostal mission, the Apostolic Church in Great Britain. The paper is based on data collected through archival research, interviews and bibliographic research. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

184 Fourchard, Laurent

Violences et ordre politique au Nigeria : introduction au thème / par Laurent Fourchard - In: *Politique africaine*: (2007), no. 106, p 5-27.

Cette introduction au thème du numéro thématique de Politique africaine 'Le Nigeria sous Obasanjo: violences et démocratie' resitue la IVe République et les deux mandats du président Obasanjo (1999-2007) dans une séquence chronologique plus étendue: celle d'un long demi-siècle marqué par un système fédéral évolutif, par l'apparition de partis politiques régionaux et nationaux qui ont popularisé des revendications nouvelles (minorités, autochtonie, partage des ressources, lutte contre la corruption) et par une récurrence des violences dont le régime actuel est loin d'avoir le monopole. Il s'avère que le retour de la démocratie n'a pas changé la nature des conflits qui préexistaient à son avènement. Dans certains cas (région du delta, État du Plateau), ceux-ci sont exacerbés. Ils se sont compliqués en raison du rôle joué par les nouveaux élus que sont les gouverneurs et les présidents de conseil des gouvernements locaux. Mais généralement, les violences électorales comme le caractère à la fois cyclique, localisé et

conjuncturel des violences collectives ne sont pas spécifiques à ce régime. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

185 Gray, Rosemary

'Domesticating infinity' in Ben Okri's 'Mental fight' and 'Astonishing the Gods' / Rosemary Gray - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2007), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 85-101.

The argument of this article is predicated upon the notion of temporality as a state of becoming within the stillness of time and connected to the chosen literary texts, where the text is 'a pragmatic assemblage or tool kit of becoming'. The article begins by exploring the pertinence of its title in a reading of Ben Okri's (Nigeria) 'Astonishing the Gods' (1999) inspired by his poetry anthology 'Mental fight' (1999). The notions of 'timelessness' or 'domesticating infinity' are discussed before an exploration of the mode of the novel is undertaken. The main thrust is a critical analysis of the narrative, contingent upon a paradigmatic shift from the tree image of Western knowledge to the root image of rhizome literary theory, coupled with a 'possible worlds' frame, showing how 'Astonishing the Gods' postulates a philosophical-theological new civilization, synchronizing Okri's philosophies of temporal mysticism and a spiritual cosmogony derived from the esoteric Perennial Tradition. Bibliogr., notes, réf., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

186 Guichaoua, Yvan

Les mutations d'une milice ethnique sous le régime civil d'Olusegun Obasanjo : le cas de l'Oodua People's Congress / Yvan Guichaoua - In: *Politique africaine*: (2007), no. 106, p. 92-109 : tab.

Le présent article décrit l'évolution d'une milice ethnique du sud-ouest nigérian, l'Oodua People's Congress (OPC) depuis la naissance de la IV^e République en 1999. Initialement né en réaction face à la répression de la dictature militaire, ce mouvement nationaliste a par la suite redéfini ses activités, se spécialisant dans la lutte contre le crime et le gardiennage. Les enjeux financiers induits par ce changement, renforcés par l'instrumentalisation politique locale du groupe, semblent avoir progressivement transformé l'OPC en une instance de gouvernance informelle de la société yoruba. L'article s'appuie sur des enquêtes menées de 2005 à 2006. Une enquête par questionnaire a été élaborée et soumise à 168 'militants de base' du mouvement, membres actifs du groupe au plus bas niveau de sa hiérarchie. Ces derniers ont été sélectionnés dans les deux principales villes du pays yoruba, Lagos et Ibadan. L'article décrit tout d'abord l'évolution globale de l'OPC, en s'intéressant notamment à son

leadership et ses stratégies d'expansion puis, dans la section suivante, examine les profils de ses militants. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 190) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

187 Higazi, Adam

Violence urbaine et politique à Jos (Nigeria), de la période coloniale aux élections de 2007 / Adam Higazi ; trad. d'Aurélie Roger - In: *Politique africaine*: (2007), no. 106, p. 69-91 : krt.

L'article explore l'histoire sociale et politique de la ville de Jos, située dans l'État du Plateau, au centre du Nigeria, depuis la période coloniale jusqu'aux élections de 2007 en vue d'expliquer les métamorphoses des violences dont la ville a été le cadre de 2001 à 2004. Dans une région aussi hétérogène que l'État du Plateau, les 'indigènes' cohabitent forcément avec des 'étrangers'. Ces derniers sont définis comme tels aussi bien dans le langage courant que sur le plan officiel. L'indigénité est renforcée par son fréquent amalgame avec la religion. La plupart des musulmans sont en effet perçus comme 'étrangers', quand la majeure partie des peuples du Plateau considérés comme 'indigènes' sont chrétiens. La dimension centrale qu'occupent actuellement l'indigénité et la religion est mise en relation avec les mutations de la vie politique du Nord du Nigeria et du Plateau depuis la lère République. La crise qui est survenue à Jos en septembre 2001 est décrite et comparée aux précédents épisodes de violence. Entre 1999 et 2007, la corruption, la prévarication et les divisions factionnelles dans lesquelles se meuvent les élites ont atteint un niveau sans précédent, et ont contribué à aiguïser les clivages ethniques et religieux. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 190) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

188 Ibrahim, Jibrin

Legislation and the electoral process : the third-term agenda and the future of Nigerian democracy / Jibrin Ibrahim - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 36-59.

Three major challenges face the future of both elections and democracy in Nigeria as the country moves towards the 2007 elections. The first is the will and capacity of the National Assembly and the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) to keep to a road map that will lead Nigeria to free and fair elections in 2007. The second is the ambition of President Olusegun Obasanjo to change the Constitution and have a third term in office against the wishes of a majority of Nigerians. And the third is to ensure that the next elections are not as massively rigged as the previous ones were. The logic of

Nigeria's party politics is that powerful and rich political entrepreneurs seek to exclude popular candidates from their parties so that they can win an undeserved nomination for an election that will be won because it is rigged. Electoral fraud has become one of the salient features of Nigerian elections. The outcomes of many elections in Nigeria have been so contested that conditions for the survival of the democratic order have been compromised. Changes in electoral laws and political party regimes, the introduction of the open ballot system, all have failed to come to grips with electoral fraud. The fact that significantly different electoral problems have manifested themselves in the six geopolitical zones of the country suggests that Nigeria's electoral geography may provide a starting point for developing a more democratic and effective electoral system. In this respect there are lessons to be learned from the South West, where a strong civic culture imbued with the determination to protect the electoral mandate of the people has developed which can act as a deterrent to the culture of competitive electoral rigging. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

189 Jegede, Charles Obafemi

From disease etiology to disease treatment : an inquiry into religion and the Yoruba therapeutics / Charles Obafemi Jegede - In: *Orita*: (2006), vol. 38, no. 1/2, p. 167-186.

In the indigenous science of traditional medical practitioners among the Yoruba of Nigeria, science and religion, the physical and the spiritual, the natural and the supernatural are inseparable. This paper examines how religion influences the healing process - etiology, diagnosis and treatment - in Yoruba traditional medical practice. It looks at the role of cosmology; personalistic (such as divinities, spirits and 'good' and 'bad' witches), naturalistic and emotional causes of illness; and the role of religion in disease treatment, paying attention to the use of incantation, and rituals. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

190 Labeodan, Helen Adekunbi

'Ori' and 'Iwa' as embodiment of Yoruba moral values / Helen Adekunbi Labeodan - In: *Orita*: (2006), vol. 38, no. 1/2, p. 117-134.

'Ori', which literally refers to the 'physical head' in Yoruba (Nigeria), stands for several things in the philosophy, religious beliefs and practices of the Yoruba. Before his entry on earth, an individual chooses a type of 'Ori'. 'Ori' is also the symbol of Olodumare, the Creator, and of the essential personality - the soul of each man. 'Ori' is that spiritual essence which wields the greatest influence on man's life from birth to the grave. What this means is that man's life is predetermined by the type of 'Ori' chosen or the one

affixed by Olodumare. This paper examines the question of whether the choice of one's 'Ori' has any effect on one's 'Iwa' (character), and, conversely, whether 'Iwa' has an important role to play in ensuring whether a good or bad 'Ori' comes to fruition. The paper argues that, among the Yoruba, both 'Ori' and 'Iwa' play major roles in moral evaluation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

191 Manus, Ukachukwu Chris

Religion and politics in a multi-ethnic society, Nigeria : reflections of a Christian theologian / Ukachukwu Chris Manus - In: *Orita*: (2006), vol. 38, no. 1/2, p. 1-26.

Nigeria has inhabitants of diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds. This paper explores the nexus between religion and politics in the context of the political manipulation by political demagogues of the three major Nigerian religions, viz. Christianity, Islam and African Traditional Religions. Adopting the phenomenological method, it critically studies these religions in order to show that in a multicultural polity like Nigeria, religion remains a motive force. It argues that Islam and Christianity should be held as equal actors in the quest for justice and the rule of law in Nigeria's fledgling democracy. Politicization of religion in Nigeria must be shunned because of its dysfunctional consequences in an overheated, religiously pluralistic, polity. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

192 Nigeria's

Nigeria's urban history : past and present / ed. by Hakeem Ibikunle Tijani. - Lanham, MD [etc.] : University Press of America, cop. 2006. - XIV, 256 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-7618-3433-8 pbk

The sixteen essays in this collective volume explore the nature of Nigeria's urbanism and the challenges it faces. The following topics are explored in relation to urbanization and the nature of urban life and culture: urban history, human factors in urbanization, gender and socioeconomic development, road transportation, theatre and drama, prostitution, underdevelopment, colonial segregation policy in the Sabongari, colonial and postcolonial architecture, legal aspects of urban development, industries as catalyst of urban development, traditional religion, ethnic conflicts, poverty, and the development of Abuja as the Federal Capital Territory. Contributors: Abolade Adeniji, Saheed Aderinto, Jare Ajayi, Akeem Ayofe Akinwale, Olayemi Akinwunmi, Adewole A. Atere, Patrick Ebewo, Seyi Fabiyi, Mosope Fagbongbe, Danoye Oguntola-Laguda, Rasheed Olaniyi, Dipo O. Olubomehin, Adoyi F. Onoja, Hakeem I. Tijani, and Ibrahim Umaru. [ASC Leiden abstract]

193 Nwabueze, Remigius N.

Dead bodies in Nigerian jurisprudence / Remigius N. Nwabueze - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2007), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 117-150.

Recent events and a few unreported High Court decisions in Nigeria show the need for a serious analytical engagement with the law relating to dead bodies. Topical issues from these cases focus on jurisdiction, the right to control the disposition of remains, and remedies available for the infringement of a burial right. While the meaning and content of sepulchral rights remain the same in Nigeria as in many industrialized nations, their prioritization is markedly different. In contrast to the highly individualized nature of burial rights in many Western legal systems, the control of sepulchral rights under many systems of customary law in eastern Nigeria, including that of the Igbo, is familial in character. In some circumstances, however, recourse may be had to statutory provisions that import English priority rules. While a range of remedies is available for an interference with a burial right, injunctions and declarations are the most sought after by Nigerian litigants. An expedited hearing is preferable to an interlocutory order of injunction. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

194 Nwokocha, Ezeunwa E.

Pregnancy outcomes among the Ibani of Rivers State, Nigeria: findings from case-studies / Ezeunwa E. Nwokocha - In: *African Population Studies*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 93-118 : fig., tab.

High maternal and infant morbidity and mortality among the Ibani of Rivers State, Nigeria, is linked to sociocultural factors that influence perceptions, attitudes and practices with regard to pregnancy. This study investigates the factors affecting pregnancy outcomes among the Ibani by examining 19 cases identified through exit interviews, i.e. interviews held when persons leave a health facility after treatment. The findings indicate that pregnancy outcomes depend on the complex interaction of variables such as male role, socioeconomic status of women, child spacing, and access to and use of maternal health facilities. The findings further show that there are four principal types of pregnancy outcomes among the Ibani: type 1, representing maternal and infant survival; type 2, which is synonymous with maternal survival but infant mortality; type 3, or spontaneous abortion; and type 4, which represents maternal mortality but infant survival. The article concludes that multiple social, cultural and ideological factors condition behaviour among the Ibani and that pregnancy outcomes can only be understood in the context in which they occur. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

195 Obadare, Ebenezer

Lamidi Adedibu ou l'État nigérian entre contraction et sous-traitance / Ebenezer Obadare ; trad. de Vincent Foucher - In: *Politique africaine*: (2007), no. 106, p. 110-127.

Le processus complexe d'atomisation du pouvoir d'État, de son déploiement à usage personnel et de la concentration croissante des ressources publiques entre les mains d'une petite élite sont illustrés dans cet article à travers l'analyse de la carrière d'Alhaji Lamidi Adedibu, archétype de l'entrepreneur politique au Nigeria ces deux dernières décennies. Alors même que Chief Lamidi Ariyibi Adedibu a été un acteur central dans l'émergence d'un nouveau mode de gouvernance au Nigeria, sa carrière politique a été jusqu'à présent peu étudiée. On utilise ici l'analyse de la trajectoire personnelle et politique de Chief Adedibu comme point de départ d'une sociologie plus large de la vie politique dans le Nigeria d'aujourd'hui. En replaçant Adedibu dans le contexte complexe des luttes politiques locales et nationales, ce texte aborde des problèmes analytiques majeurs, de dimension continentale: l'émergence et le succès persistant des 'big men'; les conditions sociales, culturelles et (para)légalles qui autorisent leur survie; et ce que cette survie permet de penser de l'avenir du néopatrimonialisme politique dans les sociétés africaines. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 190-191) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

196 Obadare, Ebenezer

White-collar fundamentalism: interrogating youth religiosity on Nigerian university campuses / Ebenezer Obadare - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 517-537.

Home historically to a politically engaged youth sector, Nigeria has, over the past two decades, witnessed a growing incidence of religious extremism involving educated youth, especially within university campuses. For all its important ramifications, and despite the continued infusion of social and political activity in the country by religious impulse, this phenomenon has yet to receive a systematic or coherent treatment in the relevant literature. This paper aims to locate youthful angst displayed by Nigerian university students within the context of postcolonial anomie and the attendant immiseration of civil society. Youth religious extremism on Nigerian campuses reflects both young people's frustration with national processes, and their perceived alienation from modernity's 'cosmopolitan conversation'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

197 O'Brien, Susan M.

La charia contestée: démocratie, débat et diversité musulmane dans les 'États charia' du Nigeria / Susan M. O'Brien ; trad. d'Étienne Smith - In: *Politique africaine*: (2007), no. 106, p. 46-68.

De nombreux observateurs ont supposé que la réintroduction en 1999-2000 de la charia dans douze états du Nigeria septentrional avait sonné le glas du débat démocratique, d'un espace public viable et de la diversité musulmane dans cette région. Cet article montre au contraire que les projets de charia ont stimulé le débat public et la mobilisation de la société civile et n'ont pas produit une identité et des pratiques islamiques uniformes d'inspiration wahhabite. À l'inverse, les religieux et les pratiques rituelles soufis ont conservé leur pouvoir et leur influence jusque dans l'ambitieuse campagne d'extension et d'approfondissement de la charia dans l'État de Kano par le gouverneur Shekarau. L'auteur s'intéresse plus particulièrement à la question de la possession par les esprits, aux pratiques rituelles soufies impliquant la communication avec les esprits, qui ont joué un rôle important dans les procédures des cours de justice, aux pratiques disciplinaires officielles de l'"hisba" (application de la charia), ainsi qu'aux campagnes de 'purification morale' de certains 'États charia'. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 190) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

198 Okafor, Obiora Chinedu

The precarious place of labour rights and movements in Nigeria's dual economic and political transition, 1999-2005 / Obiora Chinedu Okafor - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2007), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 68-94.

Caught between pressure from dominant global economic actors (such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), and certain States) to implement painful socioeconomic reform measures, and pressure from significant numbers of their own peoples to reject these IMF/WB-style prescriptions, formally democratic "Third World" governments often yield to the demands of the former to push through such reforms, sometimes at great social cost. This article utilizes a case study from Nigeria to illustrate this point. It considers the two key economic reform policies that were implemented by the quasi-democratic Obasanjo regime (sharp fuel price hikes and the down-sizing of the public sector), the nature of the labour-led mass resistance to these economic reform policies, and the character of the intensified State repression that was visited on the labour movement-led coalition that formed the vanguard of the popular resistance to these policies. It shows how the curtailment of labour rights and the weakening of labour movements have formed an important part of the economic strategy

of many such governments. This anti-labour rights/movements strategy is an attempt by governments to deal with the human rights contradictions that are often generated when Third World countries attempt dual political and economic transitions. The article argues that the deployment of an anti-labour strategy is grounded in a new kind of "full belly thesis" that prioritizes a particular IMF/WB-friendly vision of economic development over certain kinds of political (especially labour) rights. The powerful global economic actors, who would otherwise advocate the observance of all human rights, have nevertheless found this thesis more acceptable than its earlier iteration, which was grounded in a far less IMF/WB-friendly economic vision. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

199 Olajubu, Oyeronke

The documentation and propagation of 'Ifa' corpus and the challenge of modern information technology : the Internet as a focus / Oyeronke Olajubu - In: *Orita*: (2006), vol. 38, no. 1/2, p. 153-165.

The Ifa corpus constitutes the storehouse of the philosophy and thought system of the Yoruba of Nigeria. This paper examines the transition of Ifa from its oral form to its documentation and propagation on the Internet. For the purpose of the paper, fifteen websites were considered. These websites provide information on the Ifa corpus. In terms of content, the websites differ as each is geared towards specific agendas. Certain themes emanate from these agendas, viz. economic issues, identity issues, issues of interpretation of sacred texts, testimonies of life experiences, immigration and tourism, as well as current trends such as same-sex marriage and the position of women. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

200 Omobowale, Ayokunle Olumuyiwa

Chief Lamidi Adedibu and patronage politics in Nigeria / Ayokunle Olumuyiwa Omobowale and Akinpelu Olanrewaju Olutayo - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 425-446.

Since the acceptance of multi-party democracy as the most viable alternative to autocracy and military rule in Africa, democratic rule has become the vogue. Nigeria's attempt at democracy was (and is) accompanied by patronage politics, whereby certain personalities exact great influence on the political process. This study spotlights Chief Lamidi Adedibu and his patronage style in Nigerian politics, and shows that Adedibu gained political 'patronic' prominence during Nigeria's Third Republic in the 1990s, through the provision of the survival needs of the poor majority who are, mostly, used as thugs for protection against challenges from opponents and for political leverage. Since

then, he has remained a 'valuable tool' of 'any government in power' and politicians ready to provide the necessary goods for onward transmission to clients. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

201 Onwuka, Emmanuel C.

Another look at the impact of Nigeria's growing population on the country's development / Emmanuel C. Onwuka - In: *African Population Studies: (2006)*, vol. 21, no. 1, p. 1-18 : tab.

This paper is a contribution to the debate about the impact of Nigeria's growing population on the country's development. With a population that already exceeds 130 million people and is growing at a rate of roughly 3 percent annually, a considerable portion of the nation's resources are consumed instead of accumulated for development purposes. The paper empirically tests the association between population growth and economic development in Nigeria between 1980 and 2003. It finds that population growth has outweighed the growth in output and that this has hindered the capacity of successive governments to efficiently provide social services to the people, thereby negatively affecting development. The author argues that curbs on population growth through appropriate policies that would integrate the country's population programmes into the mainstream development efforts are necessary. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

202 Orifowomo, O.A.

Legal perspectives on the casualization of workers under Nigerian labour laws / O.A. Orifowomo - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights: (2007)*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 104-125.

This article discusses the different faces of the phenomenon of casualization of labour in Nigeria and the struggle of workers towards a dignified realization of their labour rights. A comparative review of other jurisdictions is made to give more insight into the problem, and a number of suggestions are made on how workers in Nigeria can be afforded better labour conditions in order to enjoy their labour rights. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

203 Rawlence, Ben

Briefing: Nigeria's 2007 general elections: democracy in retreat / Ben Rawlence and Chris Albin-Lackey - In: *African Affairs: (2007)*, vol. 106, no. 424, p. 497-506.

Nigeria's third general elections since the end of military rule in 1999 took place in April 2007. State polls to elect members of Nigeria's 36 state Houses of Assembly and their Governors were held on 14 April; national elections for the Senate, House of Representatives, and President were held on the following weekend, 21 April. With President Obasanjo stepping down after two terms, the elections were widely anticipated as a milestone, marking the first transfer from one civilian head of State to another since independence. At the time of writing it seemed certain that the next President of Nigeria, Umaru Yar'Adua, of Obasanjo's ruling PDP (People's Democratic Party), would indeed take over on 29 May. The elections were marred by extraordinary displays of rigging and the intimidation of voters in many areas throughout the country. Foreign and domestic observers were unanimous in their condemnation of the polls. The authors, who observed the elections for Human Rights Watch, discuss the election results as well as the conduct of the elections. They also reflect on the prospects for reform under Nigeria's new government. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

204 Sedentarisation

Sedentarisation and livelihoods : the case of Fulani women in Abeokuta North, Ogun State, Nigeria / O.R. Ashimolowo... [et al.] - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 103-118 : tab.

Sedentarization of nomadic pastoralists invariably allows them to engage in other social and economic activities, not possible in a nomadic existence. The present study focused on the effect of the sedentarized lifestyle on the livelihood activities of Fulani women in an area of Ogun State in Nigeria. Multistage sampling procedures were used to select 80 women among Fulani households and information was sought on activities brought about as a result of their sedentarized lifestyle. The results showed that sedentarization made it possible for Fulani women to engage in livestock and crop production as well as related non-farm activities. In addition, the sedentarized lifestyle impacted on the households of the Fulani women socially and economically. The study recommended that policies aimed at enhancing the lives of Fulani households that have opted for sedentarization, and measures that would make life more comfortable for them, should be put in place by the Nigerian government and its development partners. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

205 Smith, Daniel Jordan

Corruption, culture politique et démocratie au Nigeria : réactions populaires à la croisade anti-corruption du président Obasanjo / Daniel Jordan Smith ; trad. d'Étienne Smith - In: *Politique africaine*: (2007), no. 106, p. 28-45.

Élu en 1999, le président Obasanjo du Nigeria a fait de la lutte contre la corruption la priorité de son gouvernement. La campagne très médiatisée qu'il a menée sur cette question lui a permis de se positionner comme un leader international réceptif aux appels à la bonne gouvernance des pays occidentaux et des bailleurs de fonds. Cependant, après ses deux mandats, le phénomène est toujours aussi endémique dans la vie politique et économique du pays. Sur la base d'un travail de terrain de longue durée dans le sud-est du Nigeria, cet article adopte une approche ethnographique pour analyser les initiatives du régime Obasanjo contre la corruption, se focalisant sur les représentations de la corruption dans la population, les réactions de cette dernière face au phénomène et aux mesures gouvernementales censées le combattre. Malgré le scepticisme de nombreux Nigériens quant à la sincérité et l'efficacité de la croisade anti-corruption d'Obasanjo, il s'avère que ces initiatives ont modifié la culture politique du pays. En faisant des accusations de corruption un ingrédient des luttes politiques, Obasanjo a obligé les politiciens en compétition à dévoiler les détails de leur vénalité respective, entretenant ainsi une colère populaire que ses successeurs ne pourront plus ignorer. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 190) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

206 Tar, Usman A.

Nigeria: contested elections & an unstable democracy / Usman A. Tar & Alfred B. Zack-Williams - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 113, p. 540-548 : krt., tab.

Like all previous postindependence elections, Nigeria's 2007 elections were full of controversies and were widely condemned as fraudulent, violent and stage-managed by the outgoing president Olusegun Obasanjo and his ruling Peoples Democratic Party (PDP). The nature of the conduct of the elections has generated widespread anger and fury amongst Nigerians, as well as local and foreign observers. This briefing examines the elections as an indicator of the country's crisis of democracy. It first looks at the question of why democratic consolidation and, therefore, peaceful elections have defied Nigeria. Next, it assesses the conduct and outcome of the elections, public reactions and implications for Nigeria's fledgling democracy. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

207 Tar, Usman A.

Verdicts on Nigerian 2007 general election : motive vs. judgement / Usman A. Tar - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 113, p. 549-555 : tab.

Commentators and observers of Nigeria's 2007 elections have aired diverse opinions, even though, with the exception of the State position, there is a relative consensus that

the events were violent, fraudulent and far from being 'free and fair'. The author examines the substance of such commentaries and explains the motives behind them. He shows that there have been disparities between foreign and local monitors in terms of their access to funding, methodology and information dissemination. While local monitors, deploying 50,000 observers, were largely left to their own devices, their foreign counterparts - some of whom employed a dozen monitors - had a field day driving luxurious jeeps and concentrating in cities (as opposed to remote parts of the country where irregularities were far worse). Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

208 Traditional

Traditional and modern health systems in Nigeria / ed. by Toyin Falola and Matthew M. Heaton. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press (AWP), 2006. - XVI, 468 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 23 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21452-5 hbk

The essays included in this collective volume were originally presented at a conference on African Health and Illness, held at the University of Texas at Austin from March 25 to 27, 2005. They illustrate a move in the direction of recognizing, analysing and utilizing greater cooperation between traditional and modern medical systems in Nigeria. Part A (Research and activism) contains seven chapters illustrating proactive attempts presently and in the past to promote health in alternative ways. Part B (Perceptions and representations) deals mainly with the understanding of illness in Nigeria through discussion of definitions of illness, causes of illness, and how best to combat illness. These seven chapters range from historical analysis of the importance of pandemic events, to literary representations of an ailing Nigeria and the recipes for its cure. Part C (Balancing traditional and modern medical systems) contains nine chapters with the goals of outlining the problems attendant with the State-run modern medical system in Nigeria and illustrating the various ways that traditional medicine and philosophies of health serve a real need amongst a majority of the population. [ASC Leiden abstract]

209 Ukaegbu, Chikwendu Christian

Leadership fatalism and underdevelopment in Nigeria : imaginative policymaking for human development / Chikwendu Christian Ukaegbu - In: *Philosophia Africana*: (2007), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 161-182.

Looking at the development policies of Nigerian governments there is evidence that Nigerian leaders exhibit a fatalistic orientation - they feel hopeless and act helpless when confronted with problems of critical national importance -, have a dependent mentality

and lack a sense of personal or group self-efficacy. They tow the line of least difficulty and least challenge, seek and implement short-term and palliative solutions, and depend on, and outsource complex national problems to, international outsiders without first exploring all domestic possibilities. Consequently, their collective leadership style continues to stall the country's development. The author illustrates his argument with some recent examples and concludes with an examination of how Nigerian policymakers can improve this situation. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

210 Ukiwo, Ukoha

Le delta du Niger face à la démocratie virtuelle du Nigeria / Ukoha Ukiwo ; trad. de Dominique Malaquais, Vincent Foucher et Frédéric Le Marcis - In: *Politique africaine*: (2007), no. 106, p. 128-147.

Cet article tente d'expliquer pourquoi le gouvernement civil au Nigeria, au pouvoir depuis 1999, n'a pas réussi à mettre fin à la crise qui sévit depuis si longtemps dans le delta du Niger. Le clientélisme, enraciné de longue date dans le terroir du delta et du Nigeria dans son ensemble, font que des ressources qui auraient dû être allouées au développement ont, au lieu de cela, été dispersées ici et là afin d'apaiser certains groupes d'intérêts particulièrement aptes à se faire entendre. La rhétorique - radicale - des élites locales, axée sur le contrôle des ressources, s'est avérée incendiaire. À cette rhétorique s'oppose un contre-discours qui met en avant la bonne gouvernance et qui a joué un rôle non négligeable dans la dénonciation des pratiques de corruption au sein de l'élite locale. Ce contre-discours a contribué à une sur-mobilisation et à une radicalisation des peuples du delta. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 191) en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

211 Urhobo

The Urhobo language today / ed. by Tanure Ojaide & Rose Aziza. - Lagos [etc.] : Malthouse Press, 2007. - VIII, 158 p. : fig. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index. ISBN 978-02-3229-X

This collective volume on the Urhobo language of the Niger Delta of Nigeria not only deals with linguistic issues such as tone, sound, lexis, structure, code-mixing and dialects, but also with cultural aspects of the language, including language use, proverbs and axioms, and oratorical and performance traditions. Attention is further paid to the significance of music (gospel, disco) and religion to the Urhobo language. Contributions by Tanure Ojaide, Rose Aziza, Igho J. Onose, Karo Ative, W. Onoriose, G.G. Darah, D.V. Jike, S.O. Ogege, M. Mowarin, and Sunny Awhefeada. [ASC Leiden abstract]

212 Véron, Jean-Bernard

L'Afrique du Sud et le Nigeria: du maintien de la paix à la recherche d'un positionnement stratégique sur le continent africain / Jean-Bernard Véron - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 219, p. 163-172.

Depuis la fin des années 1990, l'Afrique joue un rôle croissant dans le règlement des conflits qui la déchirent. À ce titre, on voit se multiplier les participations africaines à des opérations de maintien de la paix, que ce soit dans leurs volets diplomatiques ou militaires. Deux pays occupent en la matière une position en flèche, le Nigeria et l'Afrique du Sud. Leur collaboration en Côte d'Ivoire peut donner le sentiment que les deux plus puissants pays d'Afrique sub-saharienne ont décidé d'unir leurs moyens pour guérir le continent de son instabilité. Un examen plus attentif montre toutefois que cette alliance du moment peut achopper demain sur des ambitions qui s'affrontent, des divergences stratégiques et des capacités d'intervention qui ne sont pas les mêmes. Pour mieux évaluer ces différences, il convient donc d'élargir quelque peu le champ de la réflexion car, notamment en ce qui concerne l'Afrique du Sud, son implication dans le maintien de la paix ne saurait se concevoir hors d'un projet, plus vaste et aux dimensions multiples, de leadership continental. (Cet article est repris de la revue italienne 'Limes', dans laquelle il est déjà paru en italien le 15 mai 2006.) Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 16-17) et en français (p. 10-11). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

SENEGAL

213 Babou, Cheikh Anta

Urbanizing mystical Islam: making Murid space in the cities of Senegal / by Cheikh Anta Babou - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2007), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 197-223.

The Murid 'tariqa' (a Muslim mystical order, also referred to as Muridiyya), founded by Amadu Bamba Mbakke in rural Senegal in the late 19th century, is experiencing a steady process of urbanization. In order to discover its cultural and political implications, this paper investigates the impact of Murid expansion in urban areas, especially as it relates to the use of public space. It focuses on Saint-Louis and Dakar. The paper argues that Murid awareness of their increasingly dominant position in the demographic make up and economy of Saint-Louis and Dakar is being translated into an enterprise to reshape the historical memory of these two cities. The project is carried out through the organization of religious commemorations, the discovery of new Murid holy sites, the renaming of streets and neighbourhoods, and a variety of other cultural practices.

Through this endeavour, Murid disciples seek to legitimize and naturalize their newly-earned power in urban Senegal. The paper also pays attention to the attempts by locals to contain Murid influence and preserve the identity of what they see as their ancestral land. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

214 Brossier, Marie

La crise de l'autorité dans la famille au Sénégal et en France aujourd'hui : comment penser le décroisement des études sur l'Afrique / Marie Brossier - In: *Autrepart*: (2007), no. 41, p. 99-111.

Cet article cherche à questionner les catégories de "nord" et de "sud" à travers une mise en perspective des débats sur l'autorité dans la famille tels qu'ils se sont développés au Sénégal depuis les débats sur le Code de la famille à partir de 2002, dans un contexte politique marqué par l'alternance, et en France lors des événements dans les banlieues, à l'automne 2005. À partir de processus de mise en question des figures traditionnelles de l'autorité dans la famille et dans le politique, il s'agit de montrer comment la complexité d'une crise au "nord" peut trouver au "sud" des pistes de compréhension et d'exploration. La polémique en France fait de la polygamie une des causes des violences. Au Sénégal, la famille, et à travers elle la question de la polygamie, ne constitue pas (plus) le lieu d'affrontement de représentations qui seraient associées les unes au "nord" et à la "modernité", les autres ancrées au "sud" et attachées aux traditions. L'exemple de la polygamie est particulièrement révélateur de ces "zones d'interstices" qui peuvent permettre de dépasser le clivage nord/sud. La polygamie met en lumière ces interstices comme intervalles de temps par une prise en compte du temps long (décolonisation, immigration), temps moyen (modifications des pratiques du foyer polygame au Sénégal et en France) et du temps court (événements 2005 et polémique sur la polygamie). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés en français (p. 248-249) et en anglais (p. 254-255). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

215 Fouquet, Thomas

Imaginaires migratoires et expériences multiples de l'altérité : une dialectique actuelle du proche et du lointain / Thomas Fouquet - In: *Autrepart*: (2007), no. 41, p. 83-98.

"Nord" et "Sud" apparaissent comme deux notions peu opératoires, sinon à les considérer de manière dialectique et selon un rapport de polarité. À quels types d'approches réfèrent-elles: géographique, politique, climatique, etc.? Cette contribution, en plaçant au centre des réflexions la figure du migrant africain, et plus largement différentes configurations d'exils (imaginaires, géographiques), propose de dépasser les

distinctions prévalentes pour qualifier les relations entre l'Afrique et l'Occident. Elle démontre que les attributs catégoriels qui distinguent les populations dites du Sud et du Nord existent avant tout comme expressions de désirs, dans les imaginaires transnationaux de l'Autre et de l'Ailleurs et les expériences multiples de "mise en altérité" qui en découlent. Seules la réflexivité que chacun porte sur son propre parcours, et les expériences faites de l'altérité permettent de constamment négocier sa place, ni vraiment au Sud, ni vraiment au Nord, mais plutôt en un juste milieu, là où le géographique ne fait plus sens. L'argument s'étaye sur la base d'entretiens et de récits d'observations réalisés entre janvier 2003 et décembre 2005 dans le cadre d'une recherche anthropologique traitant du désir de l'Ailleurs des jeunes Dakarais, sur un terrain "multi-situé" et dans une perspective transnationale: Sénégal, Italie, France. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 248) et en anglais (p. 254). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

216 Matthews, Sally

Responding to poverty in the light of the post-development debate: some insights from the NGO Enda Graf Sahel / Sally Matthews - In: *Africa Development*: (2006), vol. 31, no. 4, p. 52-72.

The author examines ways in which valuable insights of postdevelopment theory can be taken into consideration without leading to inaction or indifference in the face of the misery that many people in the world experience daily. Postdevelopment theory suggests at least two alternative strategies for fighting poverty: supporting the 'local' and popular organizations, and working to erode oppressive and unjust relations. Each of these strategies holds more promise than some critics have allowed, but neither is without flaws. The author uses the case of the NGO Enda Graf Sahel (EGS) in Dakar, Senegal, to illustrate her argument. For thirty years, this NGO has been involved in diverse efforts to improve the lives of disadvantaged people. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

217 Nugent, Paul

Cyclical history in the Gambia/Casamance borderlands : refuge, settlement and Islam from c. 1880 to the present / by Paul Nugent - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 221-243 : krt.

This article begins with a quotation from a local informant highlighting a perception in the Gambia/Casamance borderlands that there is a pattern linking the violence of the later nineteenth century with more recent troubles. It argues that there is some merit in this

thesis, which is encapsulated in a concatenation of events: systematic raiding by Fodé Sylla led to the creation of a relatively depopulated colonial border zone which was later filled by Jola immigrants from Buluf to the southeast. In the perception of some, it is these immigrants who attracted the MFDC (Mouvement des forces démocratiques de la Casamance) rebels. Mandinkas and Jolas of Fogny Jabankunda and Narang, and Karoninkas from the islands of Karone have therefore been largely unreceptive to appeals to Casamance nationalism. The article also argues that there are more twisted historical connections. Whereas in the later nineteenth century, the Jolas associated Islam with violent enslavement, they later converted en masse. Their attitude towards Fodé Sylla remained negative, whilst the Mauritanian marabout, Cheikh Mahfoudz, was credited with the introduction of a pacific form of Islam that valorized hard work and legitimated physical migration. This legacy has posed a further barrier to militant nationalism. Islam and violence remain linked, but the signs have been reversed. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

218 Relations

Relations transnationales et co-développement : associations et entrepreneurs sénégalais entre Italie et lieux d'origine / Sebastiano Ceschi, Andrea Stocchiero (sous la dir. de). - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 271 p. : graf., tab. ; 21 cm - Cet ouvrage a été réalisé avec l'aide financière de l'Union Européenne. - Bibliogr.: p. 255-271. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-02783-1

Cette publication est le résultat d'une recherche menée par le Centre d'études de politique internationale (CeSPI, Rome) dans le cadre du projet "Renforcement du capital social dans le phénomène migratoire sénégalais", co-financé par la Commission européenne et réalisé par l'association de coopération internationale (COOPI, Milan), avec la collaboration de l'Association pour le développement du commerce entre l'Italie, le Sénégal et l'Afrique occidentale (CISAO) et le Centre d'orientation sur les études africaines (COSA, Milan). L'activité de recherche, qui s'articule autour de la notion de "capital social", a permis de dresser dans la première partie la carte des associations et entreprises créées par la diaspora sénégalaise dans quatre provinces italiennes: Turin, Milan, Brescia et Bergame. Auteurs des contributions: respectivement pour ces provinces: Eleonora Castagnone, Petra Mezzetti, Sebastiano Ceschi et Bruno Ricci, ainsi que Sebastiano Ceschi, Alessandra Soprano et Piera Turati pour la présentation de la recherche. La seconde partie traite des effets et problèmes liés aux interventions de la diaspora sénégalaise dans le pays d'origine. Papa Demba Fall, Serigne Mansour

WEST AFRICA - TOGO

Tall, Virginia Tiziana Bruzzone et Cheikh Gueye se penchent sur le capital social et le potentiel d'investissement dans les territoires d'origine des Sénégalais d'Italie; Fatou Cissé, Mamadou Dansokho, Abdoulaye Diagne et Ibrahima Barry, sur l'impact de la migration et le développement de l'entrepreneuriat des migrants sénégalais d'Italie (par exemple à travers la formation professionnelle). En conclusion, Andrea Stocchiero se demande dans quelle mesure le capital social transnational des migrants sénégalais est porteur de co-développement. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

TOGO

219 Brivio, Alessandra

Sulla figura politica di Gnassingbé Eyadéma, presidente della Repubblica del Togo / di Alessandra Brivio - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2007), a. 62, n. 2, p. 200-226.

L'article donne un aperçu de l'histoire politique de Gnassingbé Eyadéma, Président de la République du Togo de 1967 jusqu'à 2005, en explorant les liaisons entre politique et religion. Eyadéma a détenu le pouvoir grâce à un réseau de références religieuses très complexe et variable. Au cours du temps il a utilisé différents moyens pour légitimer et préserver son pouvoir: de l'adhésion aux religions monothéistes à l'étalage des pouvoirs magiques jusqu'à la politique spectaculaire. Eyadéma cherchait à surmonter les clivages ethniques, en adoptant toutes les religions du pays et en intégrant son image dans le riche milieu culturel du sud, où la religion vaudou domine. Grâce à l'analyse de sa relation avec les vaudous et le monde occulte, l'article explore comment il est devenu le "héros" des rumeurs et des légendes populaires, et comment il les a utilisées stratégiquement pour atteindre ses buts politiques. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

ANGOLA

220 Rodrigues, Cristina Udelsmann

From family solidarity to social classes : urban stratification in Angola (Luanda and Ondjiva) / Cristina Udelsmann Rodrigues - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 235-250 : tab.

The analysis of recent social transformations in two Angolan cities - Luanda and Ondjiva - highlights the maintenance and strengthening of groups and social networks based on family ties on the one hand and, on the other, the construction of new solidarities and identities derived from a traditional framework and recreated in the urban context in recent decades. Family solidarity and reciprocity in the postindependence, postwar context in Luanda and Ondjiva are the basis of social strategies, and the new forms of urban extended family have supported individuals during rapid urban growth and socioeconomic uncertainty in multiple ways. In Luanda this organization has generated an atomized social structure, and in Ondjiva the urban social tissue that was completely erased during invasion and war relied for many years on rural solidarity ties. However, with the migration towards the capital city, the return of displaced populations and the arrival of new migrants in Ondjiva, new forms of solidarity and social identity have emerged in recent years. The increasing complexity, along with the decrease in the capacity to sustain reciprocity and dependency networks, tends to lead to the formation of clearer social strata and the preponderance of new criteria. Both in Luanda and in Ondjiva, the urban reference - the integration, adoption and practice of an urban/modern lifestyle - together with the consolidation of a market economy and economic stratification, generates new social differentiation and tends to produce different layers within the urban population. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

221 Soares de Oliveira, Ricardo

Business success, Angola-style: postcolonial politics and the rise and rise of Sonangol / Ricardo Soares de Oliveira - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 595-619 : tab.

This paper investigates a paradoxical case of business success in one of the world's worst-governed States, Angola. Founded in 1976 as the essential tool of the Angolan end of the oil business, Sonangol, the national oil company, was from the very start protected from the dominant (both predatory and centrally planned) logic of Angola's political economy. Throughout its first years, the pragmatic senior management of Sonangol accumulated technical and managerial experience, often in partnership with Western oil and consulting firms. By the time the ruling party dropped Marxism in the early 1990s, Sonangol was the key domestic actor in the economy, an island of competence thriving in tandem with the implosion of most other Angolan State institutions. However, the growing sophistication of Sonangol (now employing thousands of people, active in four continents, and controlling a vast parallel budget of offshore accounts and myriad assets) has not led to the benign developmental outcomes one

would expect from the successful 'capacity building' of the last thirty years. Instead, Sonangol has primarily been at the service of the presidency and its rentier ambitions. Amongst other themes, the paper seeks to highlight the extent to which a nominal 'failed State' can be successful amidst widespread human destitution, provided that basic tools for elite empowerment (in this case, Sonangol and the means of coercion) exist to ensure the viability of incumbents. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

CAMEROON

222 Akoko, Robert Mbe

"You must be born-again" : the Pentecostalisation of the Presbyterian Church in Cameroon / Akoko Robert Mbe - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2007), vol. 25, no. 2, p. 299-315.

A gradual process of Pentecostalization is taking place in the Presbyterian Church in Cameroon, though the degree varies with congregations. In the large, urban Molyko congregation the new style takes the form of dancing and singing of Pentecostal choruses, house-to-house evangelism, the giving of testimonies, and spiritual healing. This development is coming from below and the authorities of the church, who had initially resisted it, are gradually giving in to the wish of the ordinary members. This may be linked to democratization processes. Two earlier attempts were made in the late 1970s and from the late 1980s to the 1990s by some of the leading figures of the church (Zacharias Fomum, Dr Bame Michael) to introduce Pentecostal practices but each met with strong resistance from the authorities. Both cases ended up in the formation of a new Pentecostal church, with the bulk of adherents being PCC converts. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

223 Enonchong, Nelson

The harmonization of business law in Africa : is article 42 of the OHADA Treaty a problem? / Nelson Enonchong - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2007), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 95-116 : ill.

The primary function of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA) is to modernize and harmonize the business laws of member States. The wider objective of OHADA is to attract foreign investment into the OHADA zone and to achieve economic integration in Africa as whole, as other African countries join OHADA. However, article 42 of the treaty establishing OHADA stipulates that French is the working language of the organization. This paper argues that this provision does not

facilitate the goal of economic integration in Africa and that in one member State, Cameroon, article 42 presents serious constitutional and human rights difficulties. The paper suggests that article 42 should be amended in order to make it easier for key OHADA objectives to be attained and in order to remove the serious problems created in Cameroon. App., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

224 Fonchingong, Charles C.

Crossing rural-urban spaces : the 'Takumbeng' and activism in Cameroon's democratic crusade / Charles C. Fonchingong & Pius T. Tanga - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2007), vol. 47, cah. 185, p. 117-143.

The article focuses on the power women wielded within secret societies and other women's 'enclaves' in Cameroon and beyond. It shows how this power is continuously being transformed in the modern political landscape. Women's riots, protests and demonstrations have been recorded in various communities in Cameroon and elsewhere in Africa but this paper looks in particular at the 'Takumbeng' traditional women's society and its politicization in the context of multiparty politics and democratization. The paper examines the transformation of the group against the backdrop of collective agitation and how it impacted on a political environment which was marked by disenchantment with the undemocratic policies of the national government. The paper reveals the symbolism and metaphors, the cultural interplay and *raison d'être* behind the group's activism through the lenses of the actors in an urban environment. It concludes that the group enhanced the continuing struggle for democratization through its legacy of resistance, restoring the flame of social democracy, and raising political consciousness in the Northwest Province of Cameroon, a bastion of the opposition party, the Social Democratic Front. Bibliogr, notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

225 Malaquais, Dominique

Une nouvelle liberté? : art et politique urbaine à Douala (Cameroun) / Dominique Malaquais - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2006), no. 5, p. 111-134 : ill., foto's.

Œuvre de l'artiste Joseph Francis Sumegne (1951-), une statue de 10m de haut, appelée "La nouvelle liberté", et confectionnée à l'aide de déchets divers, a été édiflée en 1996 sur un rond-point de Douala (Cameroun), monument aux ratés du pouvoir camerounais en matière de politique urbaine. La statue doit son existence à une association nommée Doual'Art. Le présent article propose une chronique des réactions suscitées par la sculpture dans les mois qui suivirent son inauguration et un aperçu de ce qu'il est advenu de l'œuvre depuis lors, montrant la complexité des interactions entre

art et ville, pensée critique et espace urbain dans une métropole africaine. Certaines facettes de la réception de l'œuvre et l'impact de celles-ci sur la manière dont la sculpture est perçue par divers publics sont traités. L'auteur analyse l'influence du débat suscité par "La nouvelle liberté" sur la production de l'art public à Douala, sur les conceptions de l'art comme moyen d'exprimer la dissidence en milieu urbain et sur l'espoir que nourrit une nouvelle génération de plasticiens de transformer durablement la ville. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

226 Mbassi, Bernard

Le français entre mimesis et poésis dans le théâtre camerounais: des actes de langage esthétique / Bernard Mbassi - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 217-238.

Le présent article s'interroge sur le choix d'expression fondé sur des critères esthético-pragmatiques que représente la langue française dans le théâtre camerounais. Il s'agit de considérer le français comme langage spectaculaire, "un langage en représentation". L'auteur évoque dans une première partie le discours critique sur le français du théâtre camerounais dans la perspective de la 'mimesis', selon différentes approches: grammaticale, stylistique et énonciative; sociolinguistique, africaniste et anthropologique; sémiologique et idéologique. Dans la seconde partie, la langue française au théâtre camerounais est examinée comme 'poésis', parole créée, fabriquée, pour émouvoir, passer la rampe. Elle est appréhendée comme acte de langage esthétique. L'étude fait appel à des exemples de diverses figures de style tirées de différentes pièces de théâtre camerounaises. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

227 Menang, Thaddeus

Election management in Cameroon : progress, problems and prospects / Thaddeus Menang - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 60-73.

Judged by internationally accepted norms and standards, election management in Cameroon stands out as peculiar in more than one respect. Firstly, election management tasks are performed by a multiplicity of bodies and institutions (joint commissions, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, the courts, the National Elections Observatory), making it difficult to determine who is really responsible at each stage of the process. Secondly, the conduct of elections is governed by a battery of cross-referencing laws which election stakeholders often find hard to interpret and apply. The problems arising from this situation need to be and are, at present, being addressed within the framework of reforms that target, on the one hand, the adoption of a single, updated and enforceable electoral law and, on the other, the

setting up of a viable election management body and the introduction of modern management methods. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

228 Sobze, Martin Sanou

Prevenzione della trasmissione materno-infantile di HIV in zona rurale in Africa: l'esperienza del Programma "Mingha" in Camerun / Martin Sanou Sobze, Gianluca Russo - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2007), a. 62, n. 2, p. 229-249 : graf., tab.

L'objectif du Programme "Mingha" est de réaliser concrètement, au-delà des essais cliniques, un modèle de réseau sanitaire de support pour propager les interventions pour la PTME (Prévention de la transmission mère-enfant) du VIH par un modèle d'intervention intégré. La zone d'action se trouve à l'Ouest du Cameroun et a été choisie pour sa densité de population rurale élevée, un maillage plus ou moins capillaire de centres de santé ruraux, la présence d'un associationnisme local actif et de l'appui des autorités traditionnelles locales. Le Programme a mis en place un réseau opérationnel pour l'identification des femmes enceintes séropositives et leur prise en charge pour la PMTE qui inclut plusieurs centres de santé ruraux et l'hôpital de district de Dschang. L'expérience du Programme "Mingha" démontre la faisabilité d'une action de PTME du VIH, même dans un contexte rural et socio-économique faible. Les problèmes rencontrés sont nombreux et d'ordre pas seulement médical, mais aussi social, culturel et économique. L'approche intégrée n'est pas un choix, mais une obligation si on veut être efficace, car la lutte contre le VIH/SIDA n'est désormais qu'une partie de la lutte contre la pauvreté et pour un développement durable. Réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

229 Tanto, Talla Richard

Sorcery, superstition and rituals in Cameroon modern politics since 1990 / Talla Richard Tanto & Ndeh Martin Sango - In: *Orita*: (2006), vol. 38, no. 1/2, p. 27-47.

The rebirth of multipartism in Cameroon in the early 1990s came with no effective democratic political institutions to accommodate it. This led to resentment among the population. This paper examines the reinstitution of multipartism in Cameroon in the 1990s and shows how opposing forces applied evil and invisible spirits to gain political power. This dependence on supernatural forces is evident in a number of ways: in order to win popular support politicians go to their home towns ('home-coming') where they cement ties with their kinsmen, receive ancestral blessings as well as seek traditional protection not only against being removed from government but also against kinsmen

who might try to kill them; local leaders, sometimes seeing opposition leaders as a challenge to their divine leadership, falsely accuse political rivals of witchcraft and banish them; most politicians, apart from the official, assigned bodyguards, also use men with mystical prowess as part of their security team; the public have recourse to ritual powers in order to get what they need from the government. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

230 Zambo Belinga, Joseph-Marie

La scénographie de la déviance dans les scrutins politiques : la violence comme phénomène électoral d'ici et d'ailleurs / Joseph-Marie Zambo Belinga - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2007), vol. 47, cah. 185, p. 29-63.

Qu'il s'agisse des imaginaires collectifs se construisant autour des scrutins politiques organisés en Afrique en général et au Cameroun en particulier depuis l'avènement de la démocratisation ou de certaines lectures suscitées par une frange des analystes de la scène politique africaine de l'ère de la démocratisation, la permanence du phénomène de la violence en période électorale se conceptualise comme traduction en actes d'une absence de maturité politique de populations jugées encore frustrées, donc produisant des comportements contraires à la citoyenneté démocratique. Pourtant, la déviance électorale dans sa composante violence est loin d'être une création des sociétés politiques africaines. C'est cette non-singularité des sociétés politiques africaines dans la production de la violence en période électorale que ce travail entreprend de visiter. Il se construit autour de deux préoccupations corrélées. La première consiste à mettre en relief, à partir de la prospection d'aires politiques et culturelles différentes, l'effectivité de l'expression et de la manifestation du phénomène de la violence dans les scrutins politiques d'une vieille démocratie (France) en ressortant les similitudes et convergences que les épisodes qui ont marqué les scrutins de cette aire politique affichent en comparaison avec ceux produits actuellement au Cameroun. La seconde initie une autre lecture de la violence électorale dont l'expression en période électorale cesse d'être la résultante d'un archaïsme supposé des populations pour se cerner davantage comme le transfert, dans le champ politique, de la conflictualité sociale ordinaire sous-tendue par la quête quotidienne du bien-être social des groupes sociaux dans un contexte de rareté permanente. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CHAD

231 Gestion

La gestion et le règlement des conflits au Tchad : de la famille aux institutions nationales : actes du colloque de N'Djaména (03 au 06 juillet 2006) / Forum du développement du CEFOD. - N'Djaména : CEFOD, 2006. - 190 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - La publication de ces actes a été possible grâce à l'appui financier de Misereor et Cordaid. - Met noten.

Cet ouvrage constitue les actes d'un colloque qui s'est tenu du 3 au 6 juillet 2006 à N'Djaména (Tchad). Les contributions, après celle de Djimasta Koïbla sur la médiation, portent sur la résolution des conflits: dans les milieux traditionnels (Dangar Yankal Martine); chez les groupes ethniques des Mbaï et des Ngambaï (Gozo Joab); chez les agriculteurs-éleveurs (Madjioudou Laoundam Laoumaï); des conflits intercommunautaires en général au Tchad (Zakaria Fadoul Kitir); par les "chefs de race" (Ali Mahamat Mahamoudi); en milieu scolaire (Oussoumri Djimasra); sur l'arbitrage et la conciliation en droit tchadien (Toussaint Ablaye Roasngar); la résolution des conflits par des mécanismes non juridictionnels comme les cliniques juridiques (Ali Mahamat Mbodou); la résolution des conflits électoraux (Houdeïngar David Ngarimaden); la résolution des rébellions et conflits politico-militaires (Toumar-Nayo Jacob). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

232 Keding, Birgit

Pictures and pots from pastoralists : investigations into the prehistory of the Ennedi Highlands in NE Chad / Birgit Keding, Tilman Lenssen-Erz, Andreas Pastoors - In: Sahara: (2007), n. 18, p. 23-47 : ill., foto's, graf., krt., tab.

Since 2003, members of the ACACIA research programme of the University of Cologne (Germany) have passed three seasons of field research in the Ennedi Highlands, northeastern Chad, mainly in the central and eastern parts of the region. The Ennedi Highlands are particularly suitable for the purpose of tracing a regional form of transition from the Neolithic to the use and production of iron. The large number of new discoveries includes 148 rock art sites that were recorded during the research, among them 132 hitherto unknown sites. Systematic surveying also led to the discovery of 262 new archaeological sites and seven excavations were carried out. This paper gives a rough overview of the discoveries, their character and a first assessment of their potential for new insights into the cultural history of the Ennedi Highlands during the Holocene. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in Italian, English and French. [Journal abstract]

233 Kojucharov, Nikola

Poverty, petroleum & policy intervention : lessons from the Chad-Cameroon pipeline / Nikola Kojucharov - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 113, p. 477-496 : fig., krt., tab.

The 'resource curse' - the tendency of resource wealth to impair natural resource exporting countries on various economic and political dimensions - has shown some of its strongest manifestations in Africa's petroleum exporting States. For this reason, the World Bank's recent attempt to engineer an accountable and transparent oil economy in one of Africa's poorest and most corrupt countries - Chad - deserves close scrutiny and critical analysis. Although the World Bank has conducted the Chad-Cameroon pipeline project with the belief that the 'resource curse' can be mitigated through sound economic and fiscal policies, the results thus far suggest that Chad is doomed to repeat an all too familiar fate of economic turmoil and political strife. This article draws on the disappointing realities since Chad's first oil exports, and examines three major factors underlying Chad's unsuccessful conversion of oil revenues into poverty reduction: institutional capacity constraints, sociopolitical incompatibilities, and subversive interactions with external lenders. Although the majority of critics attribute the project's failures to the World Bank's policy choices and management, this analysis suggests that the project has been hindered more by the external nature of the World Bank's policy intervention than by any particular design flaws. Given the shortcomings of the Bank's intervention, the article considers plausible revisions to the project, and draws policy implications for future development endeavours of this nature. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

234 Lagrange, Marc-André

Darfour: des réfugiés indésirables au Sud comme au Nord? / Marc-André Lagrange - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 219, p. 151-161.

En 2003, le conflit du Darfour (Soudan) a regagné en intensité et en retentissement sur la scène internationale. Ce regain de violence a provoqué l'exode de 200 000 Soudanais, principalement issus des ethnies Massalite et For, dans l'Est du Tchad. Actuellement, ces réfugiés sont accueillis dans 12 camps où ils sont sous la protection des Nations unies. La cohabitation au Tchad entre réfugiés du Darfour, agences humanitaires, population hôte et autorités locales ne se fait pas sans heurts. Cet article montre comment ces dernières s'accommodent de la présence des réfugiés et d'une communauté internationale "invités mais non désirés". Les relations entre les différents acteurs sont abordées à travers le prisme des programmes d'aide humanitaires mis en

place dans les camps de réfugiés proches de la ville frontalière d'Adré, dans le département d'Assongha de la province du Ouaddai. À partir d'entretiens avec les différents acteurs locaux et de l'observation participative des programmes d'aide, l'article montre comment se traduit, sur le terrain, la prise en charge humanitaire et administrative des réfugiés et l'évolution actuelle du droit d'asile dans ce pays. Pour finir, en posant la question du devenir des réfugiés et de la politique du Haut Commissariat aux Réfugiés (HCR), l'auteur analyse les lignes directrices des politiques qui sous-tendent la gestion actuelle des réfugiés au Tchad et ailleurs. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 16) et en français (p. 10). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

235 Levy, Stephanie

Public investment to reverse Dutch disease : the case of Chad / Stephanie Levy - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 3, p. 439-484 : graf., tab.

This paper studies the relevance of agricultural policies for avoiding Dutch disease, which affects many less developed countries experiencing a resource boom. Using a computable general equilibrium model calibrated for Chad, it examines the impact of using this country's annual oil revenue for public investment, particularly in the development of road and irrigation infrastructure. The model takes into account the integration of markets and migration processes. The results show that improving water access would reduce Chad's dependence on food aid and entail a substantial improvement in rural household welfare. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

236 Sony

Sony Labou Tansi à l'œuvre : actes du colloque international organisé par les universités Paris 12 et Paris 13, les 15 et 16 mars 2007 / sous la dir. Papa Samba Diop et Xavier Garnier. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 283 p. ; 24 cm. - (Itinéraires, ISSN 1157-0342 ; vol. 40) - Bibliogr.: p. [7]-8. - Met noten. ISBN 978-2-296-03928-5

Cet ouvrage collectif est issu d'un colloque qui s'est déroulé les 15 et 16 mars 2007 à Paris (Universités Paris 12 et Paris 13) autour de l'auteur de romans et de pièces de théâtre Sony Labou Tansi (Congo). Sony Labou Tansi renouvelle le texte francophone subsaharien, qui devient l'objet d'une création permanente et remet en question l'idée d'une africanité immuable. Par son engagement total dans l'écriture, il apparaît comme le créateur d'une œuvre dont la dynamique propre ébranle de nombreux repères de la

critique littéraire africaniste. Impliqués dans cette œuvre, il y a à la fois une écriture, une pensée, une vision et un type de rapport avec le monde. Les contributions sont regroupées en quatre parties: 1) Quel engagement?; 2) Histoires de corps: l'œuvre théâtrale; 3) Histoires de mots: de la poésie au roman; 4) Par-delà le bien et le mal: position éthique de l'œuvre. Auteurs: Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin; Christiane Albert; Évelyne Argaud; Roxana Bauduin; Michel Bertrand; Delphine Chaume; Rosella Clavari; Daniel Delas; Bi kacou Parfait Diandue; Papa Samba Diop; Jean Pierre Fewou Ngouloure; Yves-Abel Fèze, Romuald Fonkoua, Xavier Garnier, Edwige Gbouablé, Sim Kilosho kabale, Nicolas Martin-Granel, Anatole Mbanga, Martin Mégevand, Aleyevi Novivor, Eugène Nshimiyimana, Dominique Ranaivoson, Josias Semujanga, Phyllis Taoua, Dominique Traoré. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

237 Autesserre, Séverine

D.R. Congo: explaining peace building failures, 2003-2006 / Séverine Autesserre - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 113, p. 423-441 : krt.

As a corrective to the emphasis on national and international reconciliation during peacebuilding processes, the author develops a conceptual analysis of the dynamics of violence during the transition from war to peace and democracy in the Democratic Republic of Congo between 2003 and 2006. She locates the sources, at the local, national, and regional levels, of continued local violence during this transition. Through an analysis of the situation in the provinces of North Kivu and North Katanga, she illustrates how local dynamics interacted with the national and regional dimensions of the conflict. She demonstrates that, after a national and regional settlement was reached, some local conflicts over land and political power increasingly became self-sustaining, autonomous, and disconnected from the national and regional tracks. Thus, peacebuilding action was required not only at the national and regional levels but also locally. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

238 Bostoën, Koen

What comparative Bantu pottery vocabulary may tell us about early human settlement in the Inner Congo Basin / Koen Bostoën - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2006), no. 5, p. 221-263 : krt.

The early human settlement of the Inner Congo Basin is a historical puzzle to which may contribute scholars of different sciences. The present article approaches the problem

from a linguistic point of view. It presents the results of a comparative study of the pottery vocabulary of the local Bantu languages. Being an artefact that unites an archaeological visibility and an ethnographical prominence with a fairly well documented technical vocabulary, pottery forms a privileged domain of interdisciplinary research. With respect to the Inner Congo Basin, both linguistic and archaeological data point towards a long isolated development of languages and communities. From a more general point of view, the study proposes an alternative way of using lexical data for historical reconstruction. Within the realm of African studies, not linguists, but historians were the first to rely on the historical-comparative study of cultural vocabularies and to develop the so-called "Words-and-Things"-method. However, certain inconsistencies in their linguistic method may put in danger the soundness of the historical hypotheses they have worked out. The introduction of the article offers a methodological critique of the way some historians deal with lexical data. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

239 Challenges

Challenges and prospects for peace in the Great Lakes Region of Africa / guest ed.: Wafula Okumu. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, 2007. - 129 p. ; 26 cm. - (African security review, ISSN 1024-6029 ; vol. 16, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue of the African Security Review is a contribution to understanding the challenges faced by the countries of the Great Lakes Region - Angola, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) - in their quest for peace. Following the introductory paper by Wafula Okumu, Laurence Juma's paper traces the cause of regional conflicts to 'shadow economic networks' of individuals or institutions connected to the international systems of trade and finance, while Richard Cornwell traces the source of the DRC's problems to its mineral wealth. The efforts to establish durable peace in the region are addressed by William Church and Marco Jowell, who analyse how regional institutions have been designed to act as circuit breakers to stop future conflicts, Sadiki Koko, who analyses South Africa's efforts to steer the DRC towards a peaceful transition, and Cecilia Ntombizodwa Mzovondiwa, who points out the important role of women in building peace in the region. While applauding the initiatives made in the transition, such as the success of the October 2006 elections in the DRC, David Kampf warns that peace could be elusive if the root causes of the conflict and suffering are not immediately addressed. While Karen Williams and Jan van Eck foreground the challenges that confront the search for peace

in northern Uganda and Burundi respectively, Anne N. Kubai highlights the critical challenges facing Rwanda in the administration of its much-heralded Gacaca process, which has turned out to be a source of fear for perpetrators. Inge Ruigrok offers useful lessons for postconflict reconstruction by pointing out the mistakes that have been made in the Angolan disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. [ASC Leiden abstract]

240 Croissance

Croissance économique et développement humain en Afrique subsaharienne / sous la dir. de Stefaan Marysse et Félicien Lukoki Luyeye. - Kinshasa : Facultés Catholiques de Kinshasa, 2006. - 159 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Afrique et développement ; 24) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Ce volume rassemble les textes de contributions à une table ronde tenue à la Faculté d'économie politique et de développement humain des facultés catholiques de Kinshasa (République démocratique du Congo, janvier 2006) sur le thème "Croissance économique et développement humain en Afrique subsaharienne". Titres: Ouverture économique et croissance pro-pauvre en Afrique subsaharienne (Patrick Kebela Kebela) - Peut-on localiser la pauvreté à Kinshasa? Le poids du présent et du passé (Tom De Herdt, Wim Marivoet et Stefaan Marysse) - Un salaire pour les plus démunis: analyse comparative des populations cibles à Kisenso (Kinshasa, RDC), 2002-2005 (Claudine Tshimanga) - Analyse multidimensionnelle de la pauvreté en République démocratique du Congo (Pépino Yemba Poyo T.) - Intervention de développement, changement institutionnel et processus de réduction de la pauvreté à Kisenso/Kinshasa - R.D.C. (Kamavu Ndungo) - L'inaccessibilité à l'eau et à l'assainissement et maladie des enfants dans la cité dortoir de Kisenso à Kinshasa (Francis Lelo Nzuzi). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

241 Democratic

The Democratic Republic of Congo : from peace rhetoric to sustainable political stability? / [contrib. Henri Boshoff... et al.]. - London : Adonis & Abbey Publishers, 2007. - 120 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (African renaissance ; vol. 4, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-1-905068-96-8

Since 1998, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has suffered from the impacts of the Second Congo War. The contributors to this special issue of African Renaissance discuss the conflicts, efforts at mediation and current talks of post-conflict reconstructions. Henri Boshoff discusses the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration processes in the DRC in the context of the reform of the country's security

sector. Vasu Gounden and Karanja Mbugua discuss the challenges of post-conflict reconstruction. Franco Henwood assesses the tasks that must be undertaken by the post-conflict leaders and the international community if democracy is to emerge. Thierry Vircoulon discusses the key agenda for such reconstruction efforts while Gerrie Swart revisits the key actors in the conflict transformation processes in the country. Kongosi and Ben Mussanzi wa Mussangu believe the humanitarian disaster in the country has only changed its face since the 2006 elections. Sehlare Makgetlaneng examines the role of external and internal actors in the socioeconomic and political configurations of the DRC. René Lemarchand uses the DRC, Rwanda and Burundi to discuss power-sharing arrangements among different contending groups in Africa. Elizabeth Parsons discusses reforms in the natural resources sector in the post-election DRC. [ASC Leiden abstract]

242 Kama

Kama Sywor Kamanda : regards critiques / sous la dir. de Marie-Madeleine Van Ruymbeke-Stey. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 232 p. ; 22 cm. - (Critiques littéraires, ISSN 1242-5974) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-03785-4

Ce volume collectif est un recueil de communications présentées à différents congrès du Conseil international d'études francophones (CIEF). Il traite de l'œuvre poétique et en prose de l'écrivain congolais Kama Sywor Kamanda. Les thèmes pour ce qui est de la poésie concernent le désert, l'ennui (par Isabelle Cata); la femme, les eaux de l'éternité (Barbara Keller); le rôle du poète qui est aussi conteur (Lauren Yoder). Pour ce qui est de la prose, l'initiation dans les 'Contes du griot' (Marie-Madeleine Van Ruymbeke-Stey); le roman 'Lointaines sont les rives du destin' (Oumar Sankhare); enracinement, modernité, universalité dans les contes de Kamanda (Mwamba Cabakulu); la notion jungienne de l'anima dans 'Le pêcheur et la sirène' (Nina Tucci); les symboles et le bonheur dans les contes de Kamanda (Elvire Maurouard). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

243 Ngankoua, Mbama

Tchicaya U Tam Si: la mise en scène du pouvoir en Afrique: théâtre et réalisme / Mbama Ngankoua - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2006), no. 76, p. 119-136.

L'œuvre dramatique du poète congolais (actuelle République démocratique du Congo) Tchikaya U Tam Si a été ignorée par la critique. Inspiré par l'histoire africaine, Tchikaya U Tam Si a été influencé par William Shakespeare. La violence, et spécialement la violence du pouvoir liberticide, en est la thématique commune. A partir des pièces "Le Zulu" et "Le Destin glorieux du Maréchal Nnikon Nniku", le présent article évoque

l'histoire et ses processus qui se reflètent dans ces textes. L'interrogation comporte la question de l'accès du dirigeant africain au pouvoir, la façon dont il l'exerce, l'attitude du peuple à son égard, ceux qui résistent, dont certains personnages féminins. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

244 Paradoxe

La paradoxe politique : une réalité pour la diversité culturelle au Congo-Kinshasa : le cas des ethnies de la province de Bandundu / sous la dir. de Léon Matangila Musadila et de Bruno Lapika. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 248 p. ; 24 cm. - (Espace Kinshasa) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-03099-2

Cet ouvrage comporte deux volets. La seconde partie présente des réflexions sur le paradoxe politique, le rôle de l'État, l'usage de la force, la société civile, pour se rapporter en fin de compte au contexte singulier de la République démocratique du Congo. Elle comporte un moins grand nombre de pages que la première, qui entend montrer la variété culturelle du Congo-Kinshasa en faisant état des ethnies de la province de Bandundu. Selon l'auteur, la réalité des ethnies a en effet toujours dominé la vie politique congolaise et la question des partis politiques. Trente tribus de la région en question, dont on dispose des données ethnographiques, bénéficient d'une description - sous les rubriques "localisation", "historique", "organisation sociale", "organisation politique", "organisation culturelle" - assortie d'un répertoire bibliographique. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

245 Pius

Pius Ngandu Nkashama : trajectoires d'un discours / sous la dir. d'Alexie Tcheuyap. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 350 p. ; 22 cm. - (Critiques littéraires, ISSN 1242-5974) - Bibliogr. de Pius Ngandu Nkashama: p. [339]-344. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-03801-1

Les contributions rassemblées dans cet ouvrage dédié à l'écrivain originaire de République démocratique du Congo Pius Ngandu Nkashama et à son œuvre sont regroupées en quatre parties: 1) 'Théories du social et de l'imaginaire': Une utopie réaliste: la stratégie du miroir (Célestin Monga), Les lieux d'intelligibilité du chaos postcolonial (Kasereka Kavwahirehi), Un critique exorciste (Joseph Mwantuali), Le destin de la littérature écrite en ciluba (José Tshisungu wa Tshisungu), La question de l'entrisme en Afrique (Gilbert Doho); 2) 'Sémiotiques de la transgression': L'écriture de l'université (Joséphine Mulumba), Communication théâtrale et jeux de pouvoir (Alain Cyr

Pangop), "La mort faite homme": inscription de fondements cosmogoniques (Hélène Tissières), Le pouvoir de la parole muette: Vie et mort (Hervé Tchumkam), "Le pacte de sang" et la tradition narrative de la dystopie (Janice Spleth); 3) 'Mémoire, histoire et nation': Des ruines à la République: mémoire et révolution dans "Un jour de grand soleil sur les montagnes de l'Éthiopie" (Étienne-Marie Lassi), La recherche de la terre: une lecture du "Fils de la tribu" (Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin), L'archéologie de la résilience (Moussa Sow), Adolescence et poésie dans "Mariana" (Sylviane Ngandu Kalenga), De l'enfance à la nation: Corps, famille et violence des destinées (Alexie Tcheuyap); 4) Témoignages: "L'œuvre de Pius Ngandu Nkashama", "Engagement" (Sywor Kama Kamanda), "Soleils de toute liberté" (Paul Dakeyo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

246 Université

L'Université dans le devenir de l'Afrique : un demi-siècle de présence au Congo-Zaïre I sous la dir. de Isidore Ndaywel è Nziem ; préf. de E. M'Bokolo. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 406 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Mémoires lieux de savoir Archive congolaise) - Met bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-02552-3

Le cinquantième anniversaire de la création de l'université de Lovanium (aujourd'hui Unikin) a été célébré à Kinshasa (République démocratique du Congo) le 14 janvier 2004. Il a fourni l'occasion de la publication de cet ouvrage collectif sur l'université dans l'histoire du dernier demi-siècle de ce pays, ainsi que sur les perspectives qui s'ouvrent pour l'institution universitaire et sa contribution au développement. La première période dans l'histoire de l'université Lovanium couvre en gros les années 1960; la seconde voit se multiplier les conflits entre le pouvoir et le monde universitaire. Auteurs: Justin Bisanswa; Ngwarsungu Chiwengo; Donatien Dibwe dia Mwembu; Daniel Gambembo Fumu wa Utadi; Bonaventure Ilunga-Tshipama wa-Mbayi; Octave Kamwiziku Wozol'Apangi; Kaumba Lufunda; Ernest Kiangu Sidani; Julien Kilanga Musinde; Kizobo O'Bweng-Okwess; Bernard Lututala Mumpasi; Michel Lwamba Bilonda; Pamphile Mabilia Mantuba-Ngoma; Alphonse Maindo Monga Ngonga; Robert Mala-Makani Khumbi; Elikia M'Bokolo; Gertrude Mianda; Laurent Monnier; Élisabeth Mudimbe-Boyi; Clément Mwabila Malela; Isidore Ndaywel è Nziem; Marcel Ngandu Mutombo; Noël Obotela Rachidi; Nyunda ya Rubango; Jacob Sabakinu Kivilu; Léon de Saint-Moulin. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

247 Challenges

Challenges and prospects for peace in the Great Lakes Region of Africa / guest ed.: Wafula Okumu. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, 2007. - 129 p. ; 26 cm. - (African security review, ISSN 1024-6029 ; vol. 16, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue of the African Security Review is a contribution to understanding the challenges faced by the countries of the Great Lakes Region - Angola, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) - in their quest for peace. Following the introductory paper by Wafula Okumu, Laurence Juma's paper traces the cause of regional conflicts to 'shadow economic networks' of individuals or institutions connected to the international systems of trade and finance, while Richard Cornwell traces the source of the DRC's problems to its mineral wealth. The efforts to establish durable peace in the region are addressed by William Church and Marco Jowell, who analyse how regional institutions have been designed to act as circuit breakers to stop future conflicts, Sadiki Koko, who analyses South Africa's efforts to steer the DRC towards a peaceful transition, and Cecilia Ntombizodwa Mzovondiwa, who points out the important role of women in building peace in the region. While applauding the initiatives made in the transition, such as the success of the October 2006 elections in the DRC, David Kampf warns that peace could be elusive if the root causes of the conflict and suffering are not immediately addressed. While Karen Williams and Jan van Eck foreground the challenges that confront the search for peace in northern Uganda and Burundi respectively, Anne N. Kubai highlights the critical challenges facing Rwanda in the administration of its much-heralded Gacaca process, which has turned out to be a source of fear for perpetrators. Inge Ruigrok offers useful lessons for postconflict reconstruction by pointing out the mistakes that have been made in the Angolan disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. [ASC Leiden abstract]

248 Experiencing

Experiencing identities: making and remaking African communities / Richard Reid & Uoldelul Chelai Dirar. The Trans-Mereb experience : perceptions of the historical relationship between Eritrea and Ethiopia / Richard Reid. Colonialism and the construction of national identities : the case of Eritrea / Uoldelul Chelati Dirar. The

Somali Youth League, Ethiopian Somalis and the Greater Somalia idea, c. 1946-48 / Cedric Barnes. Coming to Kenya : imagining and perceiving a nation among the Borana of Kenya / Hassan Wario Arero. 'But the coast, of course, is quite different' : academic and local ideas about the East African littoral / Pat Caplan - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 234-237, 238-255, 256-276, 277-291, 292-304, 305-320.

This is the first part of two special sections on the meaning and significance of identity across time and space in eastern Africa. Following an introductory article by Richard Reid and Uoldelul Chelai Dirar, Richard Reid looks at the historical relationship between Eritrea and Ethiopia; Uoldelul Chelai Dirar examines the Italian colonial system in Eritrea and its impact on Eritrean society; Cedric Barnes deals with the the Somali Youth League and its attempt to create a Greater Somalia; Hassan Wario Arero considers the ethnic perception of the Kenyan nation held by the Boran, an ethnic minority group in Kenya; Pat Caplan examines the question of whether or not the Swahili of the East African coast exist as a single people. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

249 Kagwanja, Peter

Calming the waters: the East African Community and conflict over the Nile resources / Peter Kagwanja - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 3, p. 321-337.

Control of the waters of the Nile Basin has long been contested among the ten African riparian states that sit within the wider catchment area. In colonial times, use of the Nile was regulated by treaties promulgated and supported under British rule. These agreements favoured Egyptian and, to a lesser extent, Sudanese primacy in controlling the great river. This situation began to be challenged in the 1960s with the end of colonial rule in the region, and these challenges have now again been renewed in recent years with the revival of the East African Community. The members of the EAC, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, have a common interest in facilitating the economic development of the Lake Victoria Basin, and by extension this gives them an incentive to tackle the long-standing issues over the regulatory devices governing use of the Nile waters. This article reviews the background to the conflict over the Nile waters and describes the activities of the revived EAC to demonstrate the ways in which this regional organization has, since 1999, elaborated new policies and structures to strengthen and sustain the Nile Basin Initiative and the Nile Basin River Commission. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

250 Kamanyi, Judy

Political federation in East Africa : progress, challenges and prospects for constitutional development / Judy Kamanyi - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2007), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 126-141.

The Treaty establishing the East African Community (EAC), which was ratified in November 1999 and came into force in July 2000, was a tripartite initiative to revive the cooperation between Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania that had been disbanded in 1977. However, whereas Article 5 of the EAC Treaty clearly provides for the establishment of a political federation, there is no subsequent article that elaborates on the provisions for the establishment of such a federation. Furthermore, until now, there is little evidence of the EAC having taken a formal stand and making pronouncements on the performance or nonperformance of the partner States on constitutionalism, good governance and democratic development. Following an exposé on an East African political federation, this paper presents a review of the three East African partner States in 2005 and part of 2006 highlighting constitutional developments - both progressive and retrogressive, which have implications, some serious, for the advancement and launch of a political federation in 2010. In conclusion, it argues that the political federation has to be people-led with policies designed collectively with civic actors and with the involvement of all segments of society including the marginalized. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

KENYA

251 Atieno, Awinda

Mungiki, 'neo-Mau Mau' & the prospects for democracy in Kenya / Awinda Atieno - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 113, p. 526-531.

This paper deals with the Mungiki, an armed vigilante gang of destitute youths in Kenya, which began as a spiritual movement in the early 1990s in the Rift Valley. In the middle of the 1990s, Mungiki had moved to the Nairobi slums, and had become a dynamic player in the most important market in Nairobi's lawless areas: violence. Mungiki could be the new Mau Mau. The author examines this gang, based on fieldwork carried out amongst youth activists in Nairobi from 2004 to 2007, amongst others presenting fragments of the Sheng hip-hop poetry used by these youths to describe and come up with solutions to their desperate situation as the lowest economic class in Nairobi. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

252 Branch, Daniel

The enemy within: loyalists and the war against Mau Mau in Kenya / Daniel Branch - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 291-315.

Between 1952 and 1960, the British colonial government of Kenya waged a violent counter-insurgency campaign against the Mau Mau rebels. In this effort the regime was assisted by collaborators, known as loyalists, drawn from the same communities as the insurgents. Based primarily on new archival sources, this article sets out the history of loyalism, stresses the ambiguity of allegiances during the conflict and argues that loyalism was a product of the same intellectual debates that had spawned the Mau Mau insurgency. The article concludes by stressing the significance for postcolonial Kenya of this history. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

253 Brothers

Brothers of the Boran once again : on the fading popularity of certain Somali identities in northern Kenya / Günther Schlee. Eating time : capitalist history and pastoralist history among Samburu herders in northern Kenya / Jon Holtzman. Food familiarity and novelty in a condition of socio-economic transformation in north-central Ethiopia / Abbebe Kifleyesus. Globalizing trends or identities through time? : the 'longue durée' in Karamojong ethnography / Ben Knighton. Founded in memory of the 'good old times' : the clan assembly of Hiddii, in eastern Shewa, Ethiopia / Andrea Nicolas - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 3, p. 417-435, 436-448, 449-465, 466-483, 484-497 : tab.

This is the second part of two special sections on the meaning and significance of identity across time and space in eastern Africa. Focusing on ethnic groups in northern Kenya, Günther Schlee examines the revival of ethnic affiliations which have been denied for over a generation between the Ajuran and the Boran Oromo, and between the Boran Oromo and the Degodia Somali; Jon Holtzman looks at food and eating practices as a central domain for understanding the changing politics of everyday life for Samburu pastoralists in northern Kenya; Abbebe Kifleyesus focuses on eating habits in a context of socioeconomic transformation among the Argobba of Ethiopia; Ben Knighton shows how, despite globalizing trends, African agency among the Karamojong does in fact remain robustly active in their traditions; and, focusing on the Oromo clan assembly, Andrea Nicolas examines the relationship between a possible recognition of 'tradition' or continuity on the one hand, and innovation or 'invented tradition' on the other. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

254 Chamberlain, Natasha

Report on the rock art of south west Samburu district, Kenya / Natasha Chamberlain - In: *Azania*: (2006), vol. 41, p. 139-157 : ill., foto's, krt., tab.

In 2005, a research expedition was undertaken to northern Kenya, in order to locate and record rock paintings in the shelters of the Rift Valley, and to investigate any possible connection with traditional Samburu cultural practices. This paper outlines the project's background, research aims and methodologies. It also summarizes the results of the rock art survey in Samburu district, and discusses the impact these findings may have on Kenyan rock art research. The paper presents data from 21 sites located in Samburu district. Over 360 motifs were recorded, including representations of humans, animals, written text, geometric designs and brand marks. All rock paintings were located in shelters used by Samburu Morans (warriors) for meat feasting. According to local informants, the majority of the rock art recorded dates to within the last 50 years. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

255 Migiro, Stephen O.

Influence of demographic profile in use of alternative sources of finance : the case of manufacturing small to medium enterprises (SMEs) in Kenya / Stephen O. Migiro - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 77-101 : tab.

Research into small to medium enterprises (SMEs) suggests that the level of debt is a function of the character of the firm and that of the owner. The main objectives of the present study were to establish the extent to which enterprise profile influenced SME access to external finance, and to identify factors that influenced the choice of financing, and alternative finance used by SMEs in Kenya in three subsectors, metal and engineering works, wood and furniture, and garment and textile. The study also identified financing problems faced by SMEs and proffered possible solutions. Enterprise profile included data on gender and age of owners/managers, educational background of the operators, formal training in business management, age of the enterprise, enterprise size and form of business ownership. Using the survey method of research, the author presents evidence on the influence of SMEs' demographic profile on the use of alternative sources of finance based on empirical data. The results from the empirical survey revealed that enterprise profile influenced SMEs' access to external finance. Personal savings (own capital) was used as the main source of enterprise financing, followed by retained earnings, and friends and relatives. Most of the alternative sources of finance were not known to the SME operators. The findings have implications for the formulation of SMEs' finance policy in particular issues around the

cost of capital, collateral requirement and information provision on existing sources of finance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

256 Migiro, Stephen O.

Information needs and communication technology adoption in Africa : a comparative study of rural women in Kenya and South Africa / Stephen O. Migiro and Alice Kwake - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 109-141 : tab.

Using survey research methodology, the study examined the adoption and use of information and communication techniques by rural women in Kenya and South Africa. The study was informed by a growing notion on the part of many digital divide scholars that limited ICT accessibility and exploitation in rural areas results in increased social exclusion, with African women in particular getting further behind their male counterparts in development terms. Results from the study indicate that radio and television are the most commonly used ICTs for the information needs of rural women in the areas of health, education, social welfare and agriculture. Problems of access to modern technologies such as the Internet and video, and exclusion of women, are still quite significant. This can be explained by a number of factors, including low levels of literacy and inadequate computer skills. The majority of the survey respondents felt that ICTs were too costly or unavailable for their use. In order to bridge the existing digital divide in rural areas, initiatives are needed to introduce modern information and communication technology, particularly in rural areas which lag behind. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

257 Morovich, Barbara

La conversion dans une Église 'akurinu' : le choix d'un réseau non exclusif / Barbara Morovich - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2007), vol. 47, cah. 185, p. 5-27.

Depuis les années 1930, les Églises 'akurinu' du Kenya, des communautés prophétiques kikuyu, recrutent des fidèles en ville et à la campagne. Cet article aborde le sens (ou les sens) de la conversion dans ces communautés religieuses. La conversion dans les Églises 'akurinu' ne représente pas une échappatoire à une réalité trop dure, mais concerne plutôt la réactivation identitaire des nouveaux croyants qui font face, de manière parfois douloureuse, aux enjeux contemporains. Les 'Akurinu' reconstruisent les étapes qui donnent accès à des statuts progressifs et les entourent de nouveaux rituels tout en les intégrant aux lois des communautés kikuyu précoloniales. Une différence existe entre la conversion des leaders et celle des autres fidèles : c'est Dieu qui choisit le leader à travers ses appels répétés. Grâce au "baptême de Dieu", examiné ici de manière diachronique, le leader devient par la suite un fondateur. Cependant, les

Églises 'akurinu', autrefois des "communautés de purs", sont aujourd'hui devenues des groupes plus structurés, puisque les leaders baptisent les autres croyants. L'Église devient le groupe des affinités et des échanges prioritaires: même lorsque certains 'Akurinu' affichent une prise de distance par rapport au groupe du sang, le réseau familial n'est pas totalement écarté et l'affiliation 'akurinu' devient un réseau de plus parmi tous les réseaux possibles en ville. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

258 Obare, Francis

Gender-role attitudes and reproductive health communication among female adolescents in South Nyanza, Kenya / Francis Obare, Alfred Agwanda, Monica Magadi - In: *African Population Studies*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 37-54 : tab.

This paper uses 2002 data from three districts of Nyanza Province in Kenya - Homabay, Migori and Rachuonyo - to examine gender-role attitudes and reproductive health communication among adolescent females aged 12-19 years. The authors test for differences in gender-role attitudes between younger (12-15) and older (16-19) adolescents. They explore the possible association between educational attainment and gender-role attitudes by estimating a random-effects model. They also examine the association between gender-role attitudes and reproductive health communication via an unordered multinomial logit model. The results show that adolescent females in this setting hold conservative views on decisionmaking within the home and, at the same time, portray less conservative views concerning marriage and reproductive behaviour. The results also indicate some differences by age regarding gender-role attitudes and reproductive health communication. Educational attainment is significantly associated with gender-role attitudes, which in turn are significantly associated with reproductive health communication. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

259 Pastoral

Pastoral livestock marketing in Eastern Africa : research and policy challenges / ed. by John G. McPeak and Peter D. Little. - Rugby : Intermediate Technology Publications, 2006. - XXIV, 288 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [265]-279. - Met index, noten. ISBN 1-85339-631-1

This collective volume brings together the results of recent research about livestock marketing in Eastern Africa, particularly northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia. Following the Introduction by Peter D. Little and John G. McPeak, Chapters 2 (by Christopher B. Barrett, Marc F. Bellemare and Sharon M. Osterloh) and 3 (by John G. McPeak) mainly

address household/microlevel dimensions of livestock marketing. Chapters 4 (Teresa Aduana), 5 (Alan M. Green, Christopher B. Barrett, Winnie K. Luseno and John G. McPeak) and 6 (Maren Radeny, Patti Kristjanson, Eric Ruto, Riccardo Scarpa and Jacob Wakhungu) examine price formation in livestock markets. Chapters 7 (Solomon Desta, Getachew Gebru, Seyoum Tezera and D. Layne Coppock) and 8 (Hussein A. Mahmoud) address the theme of linking pastoralists to more remunerative markets as a way to increase their revenue. Chapters 9 (Fred Zaal, Morgan Ole Siloma, Rachel Andiema and Albino Kotomei) and 10 (Peter D. Little) are concerned with cross-border trade, and Ch. 11 (Yacob Aklilu) provides an overview of the interaction between policy and livestock marketing in Ethiopia. Ch. 12 (Jerry Stuth, Abdi Jama, Robert Kaitho, Jimmy Wu, Abdirahman Ali, Gatarwa Kariuki and Margaret Kingamkono) describes the development of a livestock market information system. Ch. 13 (John Morton) analyses the use of livestock marketing as a crisis period intervention. The last chapter (by John G. McPeak, Peter D. Little and Montague W. Demment) summarizes the policy implications of the presented studies. [ASC Leiden abstract]

260 Presbey, Gail M.

Sage philosophy: criteria that distinguish it from ethnophilosophy and make it a unique approach within African philosophy / Gail M. Presbey - In: *Philosophia Africana*: (2007), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 127-160.

The Kenyan philosopher Henry Odera Orika (1944-1995) articulated a positive role for studies of African traditions of thought, which avoided the shortcomings of ethnophilosophy. He incorporated those studies into 'sage philosophy'. In his studies with sages, Odera Orika explored his interest in issues of cultures in encounters with each other and in historical transition. The present author, who engaged in sage philosophy research with Odera Orika, examines and criticizes articles by Frederick Ochieng'-Odhiambo and Kibujjo Kalumba on Odera Orika's sage philosophy project. Attention is paid to the attributes of sage philosophy that distinguish it from ethnophilosophy; reasons for including folk sagacity in the sage project; and the goals of the sage philosophy project and the question of 'extraverted discourse'. The author particularly refutes Ochieng'-Odhiambo's opinion that Odera Orika's later work (after 1984) should be abandoned. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

261 Smith, James

Culturing development : bananas, petri dishes and 'mad science' / James Smith - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 212-233 : graf., tab.

This paper analyses a biotechnology-focused project which aims to promote the development and adoption of tissue culture bananas by small-scale farmers in Kenya. The paper highlights the generation of several important narratives that are used to justify the development and dissemination of this technology. First, a disaster narrative, a series of claims regarding rural livelihoods and banana production in Kenya, is generated. This creates a political and technical space for the creation of a new science that can solve these problems. Finally a series of claims regarding the efficacy of the technology in alleviating poverty are made. The project wields these various constructs to create a particular projection of rural Kenya and banana production, deploying data, statistics, economics and 'facts' in order to continually redefine the project as a success. The project can, through a process of defining its own boundaries and limits, justify a technology-led solution to a complex and nuanced set of problems - the biological subsuming the political. The project thus succeeds as a generator of discourses as much as a generator of technologies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

262 Special

Special issue: continuities in governance in late colonial and early postcolonial East Africa / guest eds.: Andrew Burton and Michael Jennings. - Boston, MA : Boston University, 2007. - IV, 151 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (The international journal of African historical studies, ISSN 0361-7882 ; vol. 40, no. 1 (2007)) - Met noten.

This special issue explores the continuities in governance in the period of political transition in late colonial and early postcolonial Tanzania and Kenya. Contributions: Introduction: The Emperor's new clothes? Continuities in governance in late colonial and early postcolonial East Africa, by Andrew Burton and Michael Jennings; Creating continuity: liberal governance and dissidence in Njombe, Tanzania, 1960-61, by James L. Giblin; The Lanet incident, 2-25 January 1964: military unrest and national amnesia in Kenya, by Timothy Parsons; "A very real war": popular participation in development in Tanzania during the 1950s & 1960s, by Michael Jennings; Useful instruments of participation? Local government and cooperatives in Tanzania, 1940s to 1970s, by Andreas Eckert; The haven of peace purged: tackling the undesirable and unproductive poor in Dar es Salaam, ca. 1950s-1980s, by Andrew Burton. [ASC Leiden abstract]

263 Wa-Mungai, Mbugua

Tusker Project Fame: ethnic States, popular flows / Mbugua Wa-Mungai - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 3, p. 338-358.

Ethnicity has come to be the dominant currency of Kenya's politics over recent years. This article explores the social meaning of ethnicity through an examination of ethnic stereotyping, as this is revealed in a variety of popular discourses. Stereotypes are forged and circulated within popular sites of cultural encounter, and they are one of the principal means through which the objectives of ethnic projects are executed. The predominance of stereotypes within everyday social discourse in Kenya makes ethnic 'othering' normative. The article interrogates the links between popular cultural flows that enable the formulation and dissemination of both ethnic-based and other stereotypes, for instance on masculinity. It is argued that a consideration of (en-)gendering, often entirely missing from discussions of stereotypes, enables a more nuanced reading of such practices. It is asserted that stereotypes have become a dominant mode of discoursing in Kenya today because they constitute a corpus of folklore, originated within 'in-groups' and deployed in various modes against 'out-groups'. In a society where folklore reaches deep into the past few people ever stop to question the validity of folkloric interpretations that are constantly at work in the present. These issues around stereotyping and ethnicity are examined through consideration of bar-room conversations, the lyrics of popular songs, text messaging, internet chat rooms, and newspaper cartoons. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

264 Wanyama, Fredrick O.

Interfacing the State and the voluntary sector for African development : lessons from Kenya / Frederick O. Wanyama - In: *Africa Development*: (2006), vol. 31, no. 4, p. 73-103.

This paper examines the possibility of forging a complementary role between the State and the voluntary sector as an alternative framework for enhancing African development, given that none of these actors have proved effective on their own. Using a study of community-based organizations (CBOs) - as a component part of the voluntary sector - carried out in 2001-2002 in western Kenya, the paper argues that though these organizations have been instrumental in providing services that the State has been unable to provide, their effectiveness has been impeded by some deficiencies. It points out that such deficiencies in CBOs should form the basis for bringing back the State in the development process and have it forge synergies with these organizations rather than coopting them into its machinery, as has been the case in the past. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

265 Cantrell, Phillip A.

The Anglican Church of Rwanda : domestic agendas and international linkages / Phillip A. Cantrell - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 333-354.

This article analyses the relationship between the Anglican Church of Rwanda and evangelical Episcopalians in the United States. In 2000, the archbishop of Rwanda, Emmanuel Kolini, in a move that gained great support for Rwanda's post-genocide recovery, ordained several bishops to preside over congregations of orthodox, evangelical Americans who had severed their relationship with the Episcopalian Church of the United States over issues such as the blessing of same-sex marriages and the ordination of openly gay clergy. The result was the creation of the Anglican Mission in the Americas (AMIA), a missionary province in the United States that acknowledges Kolini as its archbishop. Such actions have made Rwanda the current 'cause célèbre' not only of AMIA but the wider evangelical community. While the relationship offers great support for Rwanda's recovery, the Anglican Church has presented to American evangelicals a misleading narrative of Rwanda's past and present political situation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

266 Verpoorten, Marijke

Economic mobility in rural Rwanda : a study of the effects of war and genocide at the household level / Marijke Verpoorten and Lode Berlage - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 3, p. 349-392 : graf., tab.

This paper examines welfare gains and losses in a sample of 188 rural households in two provinces in Rwanda - Gikongoro and Gitarama - over the time span 1990-2002, a period of extreme and widespread violence. Using an economic mobility analysis, the paper identifies the impact of the shocks of the war, the genocide and their aftermath on long-term household welfare. To measure economic mobility between 1990 and 2002, it uses both net income per adult equivalent and an asset index. The results show that the income level of households experiencing the murder or imprisonment of one of their members moved considerably downwards. However, households affected by other war-related shocks such as the number of months taken refuge and the loss of physical capital were not worse off in 2002 compared with other households. This finding should be qualified in three ways. First, the violent events of the 1990s resulted in the extinction of a substantial number of households. Secondly, the used panel data set covers only

two provinces and two years. Finally, although care was taken to correct for attrition and endogeneity bias, such bias cannot be entirely ruled out. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

TANZANIA

267 Fabian, Steven

Curing the cancer of the colony : Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam, and socioeconomic struggle in German East Africa / by Steven Fabian - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2007), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 441-469.

The author examines attempts by the Sultanate of Zanzibar, the British and, particularly, the Germans to outmaneuver the economically important town of Bagamoyo in favour of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania). Examining these two towns from the 1860s to 1907, the author argues that the German decision to build their colonial capital at Dar es Salaam was not just a move to its superior port, but also a move away from the trading community of Bagamoyo. In Bagamoyo, where the townspeople had firmly established socioeconomic ties with interior traders, the German imperialists were unable and unwilling to coercively wrest trade from this precolonial community. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

268 Laulumaa, Vesa

Estimation of the population of ancient Engaruka - a new approach / Vesa Laulumaa - In: *Azania*: (2006), vol. 41, p. 95-102 : foto's, krt.

The ancient ruins of Iron Age Engaruka are situated in northern Tanzania halfway between Lake Manyara in the south and Lake Natron in the north. The ruins, dated between AD 1400 and 1800, consist of terraced habitation zones at the foot of the Rift Valley escarpment and an extensive system of fields and irrigation furrows on the plain below. Based on fieldwork undertaken in 2002-2004 by the University of Helsinki, Finland, this paper looks at the question of Engaruka's population size during the occupancy of the villages. The extent of the inhabited area and the total number of house platforms were calculated using GPS and a high-resolution satellite image of the Engaruka landscape. It is concluded that the maximum population of Engaruka would have been between 6978 and 11,630, but the factors that have an effect on these numbers are difficult to assess. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

269 Reinwald, Brigitte

"Tonight at the Empire" : cinema and urbanity in Zanzibar, 1920s to 1960s / Brigitte Reinwald - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2006), no. 5, p. 81-109 : ill., foto's.

This article deals with cinema in Zanzibar from its beginnings in the late 1910s and looks at evolving programme patterns and changing audience preference trends during the colonial period and the initial transition years to post-colonial rule. Cinema-going developed during the course of the 20th century to a popular urban resident pastime, all social classes and "ethnic" groups considered. Notwithstanding preponderant market shares of influential North American or British production-cum-distribution companies, the cinematographic landscape in Zanzibar was characterized from the late 1920s by a considerable influx of films from studios in Bombay and Cairo as a result of the translocal film marketing network between Western India and the East African coast, from which Indian expatriates emerged as a driving force. The study shows first how audiences in search of pleasure interfered with or simply bypassed the colonial project of socio-spatial engineering of post-abolitionist Zanzibari society, thus making cinema a social space where members of society could express their own perception of what it meant to be a modern cosmopolitan urbanite. To the dismay of both colonial and later postcolonial State representatives, and despite censorship and the prevention of "African" access to commercial cinema, audiences persevered with their pleasure in moving pictures. The findings presented in this article contribute to a better assessment of the variant reading of Zanzibar's urban landscape by those involved in the distribution and appropriation of cinematographic productions circulating in the Indian Ocean region and beyond its confines. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

270 Rockel, Stephen J.

Forgotten caravan towns in 19th century Tanzania : Mbwamaji and Mpwapwa / Stephen J. Rockel - In: *Azania*: (2006), vol. 41, p. 1-25 : foto's, krt.

This article highlights changes in the pattern of urbanization in 19th and early 20th-century Tanzania, with more detailed discussion of social, economic and cultural dynamics in relation to the caravan system. The focus is on two small but historically important towns: Mbwamaji (a caravan terminus and coastal trading centre) and Mpwapwa (a junction town). The case of Mpwapwa is based on source material that enables an investigation into economic, social and cultural relations between the settlement's inhabitants and the large migratory population of caravan porters. For Mbwamaji, conclusions are drawn concerning the town's position as an economic and cultural mediator between the world of the western Indian Ocean and the caravan routes

of the near and far interior. The transformation of urban networks was related to shifts in long-distance caravan routes, reorientation of wider trading links and, in the case of Mpwapwa, the construction by the German colonial government of the central railway that bypassed the town. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

271 Seitsonen, Oula

Archaeological research in the northern Lake Manyara Basin, Tanzania 2003-2004 / Oula Seitsonen - In: *Azania*: (2006), vol. 41, p. 41-67 : ill., fig., foto's, krt., tab.

This paper describes the archaeological surveys carried out in 2003-2004 in the northern Lake Manyara Basin (Tanzania) by the University of Helsinki's Department of Archaeology, with an emphasis on the test excavations conducted at the multi-period Misfortune Hill. Special attention is paid to the preceramic Late Stone Age (LSA) lithic assemblage collected during the excavation. The lithic raw material use, artefact typology and reduction technology are described and their connection to prehistoric behaviour and site use are discussed. The preceramic lithic reduction sequence at the Misfortune Hill site is characterized by a standardized blade-based microlithic industry. The site may have served as a residentially relatively sedentary base with a subsistence emphasis on fishing. The ancient inhabitants maybe also geared-up at the site with microlithic tools for future logistical expeditions. Currently, there is evidence of pastoral neolithic (PN) presence in the study area, which is close to the southernmost known distribution of the PN traditions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

272 Special

Special issue: continuities in governance in late colonial and early postcolonial East Africa / guest eds.: Andrew Burton and Michael Jennings. - Boston, MA : Boston University, 2007. - IV, 151 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (The international journal of African historical studies, ISSN 0361-7882 ; vol. 40, no. 1 (2007)) - Met noten.

This special issue explores the continuities in governance in the period of political transition in late colonial and early postcolonial Tanzania and Kenya. Contributions: Introduction: The Emperor's new clothes? Continuities in governance in late colonial and early postcolonial East Africa, by Andrew Burton and Michael Jennings; Creating continuity: liberal governance and dissidence in Njombe, Tanzania, 1960-61, by James L. Giblin; The Lanet incident, 2-25 January 1964: military unrest and national amnesia in Kenya, by Timothy Parsons; "A very real war": popular participation in development in Tanzania during the 1950s & 1960s, by Michael Jennings; Useful instruments of participation? Local government and cooperatives in Tanzania, 1940s to 1970s, by

Andreas Eckert; The haven of peace purged: tackling the undesirable and unproductive poor in Dar es Salaam, ca. 1950s-1980s, by Andrew Burton. [ASC Leiden abstract]

273 Stump, Daryl

The development and expansion of the field and irrigation systems at Engaruka, Tanzania / Daryl Stump - In: *Azania*: (2006), vol. 41, p. 69-94 : ill., foto's, krt.

Since the early 1960s the site of Engaruka in northeastern Tanzania has been recognized as the remains of a Late Iron Age, primarily arable, economy, comprising large areas of stone-bounded fields overlooked by a series of terraced settlements. This picture has subsequently been refined by a number of archaeological surveys which have demonstrated that most of the former cultivation area was served by a complex system of irrigation channels which make the site a comparatively rare and early example of an East African irrigated agronomy. Dated by radiocarbon determinations to the early 15th or late 14th century AD, and with abandonment probably dating to the mid to late 18th century, the occupation of the site spanned between 300 and 400 years. Despite the economic importance of the field area, all previous excavations at the site have focussed on the habitation terraces or on the stone enclosures and cairns located within the field system, rather than on the field and irrigation structures themselves. The fieldwork reported upon in the present paper (which was carried out in 2002 and 2003) represents an attempt to rectify this situation, arguing that the site does not yet deserve its reputation as an example of local environmental mismanagement, the alleged reason why Engaruka was abandoned in the late 18th century. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

274 Sunseri, Thaddeus

The political ecology of the copal trade in the Tanzanian coastal hinterland / by Thaddeus Sunseri - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 201-220 : krt.

Between 1830 and 1880 copal was the major trade commodity from mainland Tanzania apart from ivory. Unlike ivory, copal was a product of a distinct environment, the lowland forests of the East African coastal hinterland. This region's copal was the best in the world for making high-value carriage varnish. It therefore found a ready market in the West, especially New England, whose traders brought cotton textiles to trade with East Africans for copal. The monopolization by hinterland polities of the copal-cloth trade nexus enabled them to consolidate politically as a sub-entrepôt of the Zanzibar commercial State. After 1880 a global demand for wild rubber, a product of far more

diverse landscapes, posed a threat to the copal economy, and in part ushered in German colonialism. New colonial tax, labour and conservationist policies spelled the decline of the copal economy and its communities as they lost access to the coastal forests. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

275 Van Campenhout, Bjorn F.H.

Locally adapted poverty indicators derived from participatory wealth rankings : a case of four villages in rural Tanzania / Bjorn F.H. Van Campenhout - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 3, p. 406-438 : tab.

Poverty indicators are generally identified on the basis of household consumption and expenditure data drawn from nationally representative household budget surveys. This study analyses the use of perceived wealth as an alternative for other monetary-based methods in the analysis of micro-economic poverty in traditional, isolated rural societies. More specifically, on the basis of participatory wealth rankings, it identifies covariates that could serve as poverty indicators. Furthermore, it checks the performance of these indicators when using a more conventional indicator of well-being. To do so, participatory wealth rankings were conducted in four villages - Ibatu, Ipilimo, Kilolo and Kisasa, Kasanga division, Mufindi district - in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania. Then, a small questionnaire-based survey was administered to the ranked households to probe for possible poverty indicators that can broadly be classified under four categories, namely household characteristics, human capital, housing and durables, and productive assets. The results show that most of the routinely used poverty indicators remain valid, but for some, there are interesting differences. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

UGANDA

276 Médard, Henri

Marchés, échanges et relations sociales au Buganda à la fin du XIXe siècle / Henri Médard - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2006), no. 5, p. 147-173 : krt.

De nombreuses sources européennes comme africaines décrivent l'ouverture par le roi Muteesa d'Ouganda du premier marché de sa capitale le 2 février 1882. Cela soulève la question de l'usage des marchés dans l'Afrique des Grands Lacs. Pourquoi un royaume qui contient délibérément cette institution aux marges de son territoire l'adopte-t-il soudainement en son cœur? Pour d'autres raisons encore, les marchés se multiplient ensuite durant les premières décennies de la domination coloniale en Ouganda. L'auteur

observe également le rôle joué par les commerçants étrangers, les caravanes, et les missions. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

277 Makara, Sabiti

Uganda's 2006 multiparty elections : consolidating democracy and building peace? / Sabiti Makara - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2007), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 54-80 : tab.

Multiparty elections are generally perceived as a bedrock for democratization and good governance, if conducted in a free, fair and genuine manner. However, in conditions where such elections are shrouded in constitutional manipulation, political opaqueness, greed and consolidation of personal rule, they may instead entrench an authoritarian regime. This article looks at the effects of the recent multiparty elections on the process of democratization and peacebuilding in Uganda. It recognizes that both democratic governance and peace have eluded Uganda for a long time. The article is built on the background that Uganda's perennial sociopolitical crises have been partly a result of the failure of the State to conduct free and fair elections. It concludes that if the 2006 multiparty elections had been better organized, they could have formed a milestone in furthering democracy and restoring peace and order in this turmoil-ridden country, and that since this was not the case, the prospect of mitigating the dangers of political conflicts will remain a maze. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

278 Mubangizi, John C.

The protection of human rights in South Africa and Uganda : a comparative survey of public awareness and perceptions / John C. Mubangizi - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 254-278 : tab.

The differences and similarities between the South African and Ugandan Bill of Rights notwithstanding, it is submitted that providing for human rights is one thing and effectively protecting or implementing them is another. The question therefore is whether such rights are actually implemented in practice and to what extent South Africans and Ugandans actually enjoy and realize the human rights protection accorded to them. The effective enjoyment or enforcement of human rights largely depends on the level of public awareness of such rights and of the mechanisms and institutions through which to enforce them. In order to answer these questions, two separate but similar surveys were conducted in 2003 and 2004, one in South Africa, the other in Uganda. This paper presents the results of these surveys. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

279 Mutua, Makau

Beyond Juba: does Uganda need a national truth and reconciliation process? / Makau Mutua - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2007), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 142-155.

The author focuses on the struggle to reform the Ugandan State through a new compact born of a national truth and reconciliation process. He argues that the crisis of the Ugandan State mainly lies in the inability to create a viable, legitimate and democratic society and examines possible causes for this. He concludes that Uganda should address its past and present crises with the institution of a truth and reconciliation process that is guided by a truth commission, but with a wide mandate to reconstruct the State. This must include addressing the variables of reconstituting political order, rewriting the constitution, and developing a national framework in which civil society and political parties can become the central engines of democratization. President Museveni, who, once hailed as a saviour, now threatens to join the list of his disgraced and departed predecessors, must allow a national process of reconstruction to commence at once, and the Juba talks provide an opening through which this process could be launched. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

280 Tabaire, Bernard

The press and political repression in Uganda : back to the future? / Bernard Tabaire - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 193-211.

Since 'liberating' Uganda in 1986 the government of Yoweri Museveni has professed support for freedom of expression. Print and other media have flourished and grown dramatically in the country over the past twenty years. This article examines press freedom in Museveni's Uganda in greater detail, comparing the experience since 1986 with that under the first regime of Milton Obote in the 1960s. Both these periods are presented as moments of liberal politics in Uganda's troubled past, yet both are periods in which political repression of the press has persisted. The article focuses first upon the Transition affair of 1967-1969, when the Obote regime clamped down upon what was then Africa's leading literary magazine for its criticism of government policy, before turning to the Museveni government's harassment of the print media, especially the Daily Monitor, from 1989 to the present. The concluding section draws parallels between the behaviour of the Obote and Museveni governments toward the press, suggesting that press freedoms need to be vigorously protected at all times, and perhaps especially at moments of liberal and democratic rule. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

281 Twinomugisha, Ben K.

Do the rights of poor women really matter? : globalization and the protection of reproductive health rights in Uganda / Ben K. Twinomugisha - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2007), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 81-103.

In Uganda, there has been some progress in the advancement of women's status through various policy strategies. The policy framework identifies the protection of reproductive health rights as one of the government's priorities. Employing library and desk research, this article critically examines the policy framework within which poor women's reproductive health rights are protected. The article argues that the policy framework is geared more towards protection of the interests of globalization than the reproductive health rights of poor women. Privatization of health care services ignores the fact that because of their poverty, poor women cannot afford such services. Private sector-led growth, whether in health or agriculture, has a deleterious impact on poor women's reproductive health rights. Reproductive health policies that exalt contraception over critical areas such as emergency obstetric care, nutritional and occupational health, are bound to fail. Any policies designed to protect the reproductive health rights of poor women must take into account their interests, realities and experiences. This can be achieved by involving women in the design, implementation and evaluation of policies intended for their benefit. Short of this, poor women will continue to be mere spectators of the so-called benefits of the globalization process. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

282 Chiroro, Bertha

The dilemmas of opposition political parties in southern Africa / Bertha Chiroro - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 100-125 : tab.

Opposition political parties in southern Africa face a dilemma as they grapple with the double roles of democratizing State and society and attempting to capture State power in an environment that has been ideologically hostile to the existence of opposition political parties. The supremacy of the liberation parties in the region makes it very difficult for the opposition political parties to rise to the challenge of offering alternative policy positions. The legitimacy enjoyed by the liberation parties causes ideological dilemmas for the opposition in its competing claims about the shape of economic and political governance. In extreme cases the opposition has to find strategies for

responding to harassment, attacks on their supporters, media bias, misuse of State resources and the constraints of the dominant party system. Drawing on examples in southern Africa, the author highlights the contradictions inherent in the perceptions of opposition parties in governance, their relative electoral weakness and the expectation that they should be the guardians of democracy in a multiparty system. The author contends that the opposition in southern Africa has been neglected in the governance debate. If Barrington Moore's maxim "No opposition no democracy" is used to measure the levels of democratization in southern Africa it needs to be changed to "No viable opposition no democracy". Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

283 Confronting

Confronting the proceeds of crime in southern Africa : an introspection / ed. by Charles Goredema. - Tshwane (Pretoria) : Institute for Security Studies, 2007. - XV, 139 p. ; 21 cm. - (ISS monograph series, ISSN 1026-0412 ; no. 132) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 1-920114-13-0

The last four years have witnessed a dramatic shift in the way southern African countries deal with the proceeds of crime. The present volume analyses the anti-money laundering structures taking shape in the region, including preventive measures, enforcement measures, and international cooperation. Contributions: Money laundering developments in Malawi, 2004 to 2006 (Jai Banda); Political will and the implementation of anti-money laundering measures: the Zambian experience, 2004 to 2006 (Joseph Munyoro); Money laundering in Zimbabwe, 2004 to 2006 (Bothwell Fundira); Confronting money laundering in South Africa: an overview of challenges and milestones (Charles Goredema); Developing a comprehensive prevention and enforcement framework against money laundering and terrorist financing in Namibia, 2004 to 2006 (Ray Goba); Evaluation of anti-money laundering mechanisms in Mozambique, 2004 to 2006 (Benjamin Capito). [ASC Leiden abstract]

284 Dossier

Dossier Chamanisme et art rupestre / coord. par Jean-Loïc Le Quellec - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2006), no. 6, p. 41-160 : ill., foto.

Ce dossier examine la théorie de l'interprétation chamanique des images rupestres qui a été systématiquement appliquée aux images rupestres du monde entier. Il montre que, vingt-cinq ans après son élaboration, les bases ethnographiques et méthodologiques de cette théorie s'avèrent être d'une grande fragilité pour ce qui est du domaine africain. Le modèle des Trois Stades de la Transe (TST) n'est pas applicable aux San d'Afrique du

Sud. Articles: L'extension du domaine du chamanisme à l'art rupestre sud-africain (Jean-Loïc Le Quellec) - Roots and revolutions: a critical overview of early and late San rock art research (Anne Solomon) - Archéologie ou mythologie? Le modèle des "trois stades de la transe" et l'art rupestre d'Afrique du Sud (Patricia A. Helvenston and Paul Bahn) - Comportement animal, magie cynégétique et art rupestre de l'Afrique australe (John Francis Thackeray). Bibliogr., réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

285 Beard, Betty J.

Outcomes of community based orphan care programmes in Malawi / Betty J. Beard - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 35-52.

The numbers of orphaned children have been escalating in sub-Saharan Africa, largely due to the death of young parents from HIV and AIDS. Communities have been organizing themselves to try to help families who are caring for orphans. In Malawi, this paradigm is called community based orphan care. The primary purpose of the present study was to examine how community based orphan care programmes assess the outcomes of their activities. In this exploratory, descriptive field study, 31 programmes were visited in 2003 and in-depth interviews were conducted using open-ended questions. Four major themes emerged: pride (accomplishment), changes in children, attendance at programmes, and responses from community and outsiders. A preponderance of responses about outcomes was related to the changes observed in children as a result of programme activities. These changes included improvements in health status and educational accomplishment. Little or no written documentation is kept by community based orphan care programmes and data are primarily anecdotal. There is a tendency to focus on evaluation of process rather than outcomes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

286 Doran, Marissa C.M.

Reconstructing Mchape '95: AIDS, Billy Chisupe, and the Politics of Persuasion / Marissa C.M. Doran - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 3, p. 397-416 : foto's.

This article re-examines the case of Billy Goodson Chisupe of Malawi, who in 1995 claimed to have discovered a cure for AIDS, and distributed the cure, at no charge, to

nearly a million people. Existing interpretations of these events fail to recognize their significance; the mass movement to Chisupe reflected neither the 'inevitable' expression of a cultural pattern nor a public demand for 'moral purity', as Schoffeleers and Probst have theorized. It is argued here that the Chisupe affair can be explained not as 'mass hysteria' but as the product of rational fears (of AIDS), calculations (of the probability that someone like Chisupe might be 'real') and desires (for a chance to speak openly about inequality, politics, and the threat posed by disease). Chisupe's message - about inequality, and respect for African 'tradition' and science - is the crucial missing link in the existing portraits of the Chisupe affair, and that there are potential political and public health implications to the failure to understand the appeal of that message. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

287 Gloppen, Siri

The role of the judiciary in the 2004 general elections in Malawi / Siri Gloppen & Fidelis Edge Kanyongolo - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 279-317 : tab.

This paper analyses the central role played by the judiciary in Malawi's 2004 presidential and parliamentary elections. The authors argue that the judiciary assumed four crucial functions in the electoral process: it performed an accountability function, serving to 'unblock the democratic channels' and secure the integrity of the electoral process (although not succeeding); it functioned as a safety valve diffusing tension and averting violence; it served as an internal arbiter for political parties; and it provided political leverage for individuals and parties contesting the elections. Particularly in terms of the first two functions, the judiciary contributed positively to the electoral process. Nevertheless, the growing prominence of the courts in the political arena is cause for concern, reflecting a lack of trust in the political institutions. It also makes the courts vulnerable; the more political battles are channelled into the legal arena, the more tempting it becomes for the executive to assert control over the judicial branch. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

288 Mchakulu, Japhet Ezra July

Youth participation in radio listening clubs in Malawi / Japhet Ezra July Mchakulu - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 251-265 : tab.

This article reports on a qualitative research study that used community radio and radio listening clubs to examine the involvement of youth in community debate in Malawi. The study sample was chosen from young members of radio listening clubs in Mangochi

district in Malawi's southern region. Research topics included the radio listening clubs' mode of operation in relation to community radio, the issues dominating discussion in each radio listening club and youths' experiences of constraints placed on debate. Findings suggest that community radio and its associated radio listening clubs have together created an emerging public sphere for the local community, including a space for youths and other disadvantaged groups to discuss solutions to local socioeconomic problems. Intergenerational factors and the divisive nature of the political environment at the national level, however, place some constraints on debate in the clubs. While young club members avoid the more divisive political issues, they, nevertheless, freely discuss those factors that affect socioeconomic development, such as HIV/AIDS, general community health, agriculture/farming and education. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

289 Peters, Pauline E.

Whose security?: deepening social conflict over 'customary' land in the shadow of land tenure reform in Malawi / Pauline E. Peters and Daimon Kambewa - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 447-472.

Malawi, like other countries in Africa, has a new land policy designed to clarify and formalize customary tenure. The country is poor with a high population density, highly dependent on agriculture, and the sites researched - in Zomba district - in this article are matrilineal-matrilocal, and near urban centres. But the Zomba case raises issues relevant to land tenure reform elsewhere: the role of 'traditional authorities' or chiefs vis-à-vis the State and 'community'; variability in types of 'customary' tenure; and deepening inequality within rural populations. Even before it is implemented, the pending land policy in Malawi is intensifying competition over land. The authors discuss this and the increase in rentals and sales; the effects of public debates about the new land policy; a new discourse about 'original settlers' and 'strangers'; and political manoeuvring by chiefs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

290 Pranger, Ingrid

Informality, poverty and survival : evidence from two cities in southern Africa / Ingrid Pranger - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 31-56 : tab.

For various reasons, most notably the lack of formal employment opportunities, increasingly more people conduct various kinds of informal business in the cities of

southern Africa. At the same time the possibilities for making a decent living out of informal activities have decreased, and the percentage of survivalists within the informal economy has continuously grown. Based on a questionnaire survey of 300 informal business people and expert interviews conducted in 2004, this article gives an overview of the socioeconomic situation of informal businesses in Durban, South Africa, and Maputo, Mozambique, and considers the causes as well as the different manifestations of this phenomenon. The responses of the administrative authorities in the two cities to the various challenges posed by this phenomenon varied according to the human and financial resources at their disposal, and their mindset. In general, however, the nature of the policy interventions by the authorities did not seem to correspond with the challenges at hand, let alone help in integrating the informal economy into the mainstream urban socioeconomic spheres of the two countries in general and the two cities in particular. Thus, the informal economy hardly fulfilled economic and social functions for individuals and the society at large and ultimately it failed to make a sustainable contribution to economic and social development. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

ZAMBIA

291 Du Plessis, Sophia

Property rights as an institution in Zambia / by Sophia Du Plessis - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1/2, p. 1-21.

Focusing on Zambia as a case study, the author looks at the question of whether the postcolonial extractive institutions were only due to extractive colonization or were already noticeable in the precolonial setting. She argues that Zambia was subjected to extractive colonial rule where little protection was granted to the rights of the indigenous population. This most likely explains infringement of property rights after independence, witness the nationalization of the copper industry, but the policy patterns after independence could also be traced back to precolonial institutions, since the biggest tribe in Zambia, the Bemba, had no history of gathering and protecting private property. Furthermore, negative features of colonialism included its disruptive nature, which left no room for a gradual transformation from a self-sufficient rural society to a society that participates in modern economic activities. The disruption of colonialism was, however, followed by even more disruptions in the postcolonial era and the centralization of power left little room for experimentation and feedback - prerequisites for economic survival - in an uncertain environment. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

292 Larmer, Miles

The origins, context, and political significance of the Mushala Rebellion against the Zambian one-party State / by Miles Larmer and Giacomo Macola - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2007), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 471-496.

Between the mid-1970s and the early 1980s, Adamson Mushala led the only significant internal armed rebellion against the postcolonial Zambian State. While making no substantial military gains, Mushala succeeded in destabilizing the North-Western Province, the site of his insurgency, and creating an atmosphere of fear and paranoia among local and national leaders of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP). Building on a study by P. Wele (1987) and using untapped archival and oral sources, this paper circumvents the standard depiction of Mushala as a South African-sponsored 'terrorist' and contends that his insurgency must be viewed as the precipitate of the complex interaction between local (the ANC - African National Congress - in Mwinilunga District), national (UNIP's drive towards the one-party State) and regional (the politics of Zambia, Portugal and South Africa) forces and structures. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

293 Soest, Christian von

How does neopatrimonialism affect the African State's revenues? : the case of tax collection in Zambia / Christian von Soest - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 621-645 : tab.

Following the neopatrimonialism paradigm, it can be hypothesized that in African States informal politics of the rulers infringe on the collection of taxes and in turn reduce State revenue. This article tests this proposition for the case of Zambia. Neopatrimonial continuity in the country is evidenced by three factors: the concentration of political power, the award of personal favours, and the misuse of State resources. Despite this continuity, the revenue performance increased considerably with the creation of the semi-autonomous Zambia Revenue Authority. Donor pressure has been the most important intervening variable accounting for this improvement. Yet, strengthening the collection of central State revenue has been consistent with a neopatrimonial rationale, and may even have fed neopatrimonialism overall, by providing increased resources for particularistic expenditure. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

294 Chikowero, Moses

Subalternating currents: electrification and power politics in Bulawayo, colonial Zimbabwe, 1894-1939 / Moses Chikowero - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 287-306 : tab.

Compared to other themes, there is very little written about Africa's electrification history. This neglect has led one scholar to claim that, outside South Africa, electricity only emerged in sub-Saharan Africa towards the end of the first half of the twentieth century. Nothing is further from the truth. This article demonstrates that public electricity supplies became available in Bulawayo, colonial Zimbabwe's second largest city, as early as 1897 and subsequently developed to become the major source of power and lighting for industries and homes by the 1930s. The article has two major thrusts; first, it traces how the Bulawayo Town Council nurtured home electrical mechanization by subsidizing both electricity consumption and the purchase of electrical home appliances. Second, it demonstrates that this electrical modernization was a parochial project that benefited white settler residents of the town almost to the total exclusion of Africans. It concludes that, while electricity was a luxury enjoyed by those who were privileged to use it, the town council also harnessed it to control and police the underprivileged in a way that accentuated racial segregation in the town. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

295 Dhemba, Jotham

Housing Zimbabwe's urban poor : looking beyond "Operations Murambatsvina and Garikai/Hlalani Kuhle" / Jotham Dhemba - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 57-76 : tab.

This paper examines the shortage of housing in Zimbabwe and interventions in place to address this problem, with particular emphasis on the postcolonial period. In spite of the government's laudable intentions and a seemingly strong desire to provide adequate shelter, the housing problem has, over the years, remained intractable and persistent. The unbridled growth of urban areas, shortage of land and inadequate finance for housing have compromised the capacity of both central and local governments to provide adequate housing. Without formal public funding, the urban poor were left with no alternative but to house themselves in informal squatter settlements. Against this background the government launched the controversial cleanup campaign code-named Operation Murambatsvina/Restore Order to rid the country of slums and other illegal structures and related antisocial activities. This was followed by a national reconstruction

exercise code-named Operation Garikai/Hlalani Kuhle designed to re-house those made homeless as a result of Operation Murambatsvina. From the impact and implications of Operations Murambatsvina and Garikai it is evident that the housing problem in Zimbabwe is complex and requires interventions that go beyond these seemingly piecemeal solutions. If the supply of housing in Zimbabwe is to improve, both central and local governments need to be proactive and encourage partnerships with other stakeholders in the delivery of housing. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

296 Gwebu, Thando D.

Intra-rural fertility determinants in Zimbabwe: a path analysis / Thando D. Gwebu - In: *African Population Studies*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 71-91 : fig., tab.

Studies on spatial fertility differentials in sub-Saharan Africa normally treat the rural sector as a single and uniform geographical unity. This approach, unfortunately, tends to mask differences which may exist between components of the rural sector. The present study, which is based on both quantitative analyses and participatory methodologies, stratifies one rural district in southwestern Zimbabwe into communal lands and resettlement schemes in order to investigate the fertility differentials at the intra-rural level. The working hypothesis is that because the respective rural subareas differ in their levels of socioeconomic development, the relative impacts of the determinants of fertility should reflect these differences. Data on fertility patterns and their correlates were extracted from 1542 married mothers, within the age range of 15-49. Of this total, 832 were from the resettlement areas and 710 from communal lands. The results of the study confirmed that fertility in the resettlement areas is higher than that in the communal lands. The study used path analysis, which is considered appropriate for investigating the direct and indirect causes of fertility differentials. It shows that direct and indirect effects of fertility determinants do not always operate uniformly in the two rural subsectors. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

297 Manjengwa, Jeanette Marie

Problems reconciling sustainable development rhetoric with reality in Zimbabwe / Jeanette Marie Manjengwa - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 307-323 : tab.

Many sustainable development initiatives in developing countries are characterized by weak implementation and low impact on the ground. This article focuses on one specific sustainable development initiative, District Environmental Action Planning (DEAP), modelled on Agenda 21 that was initiated in Zimbabwe in 1994. Although externally

inspired and donor-funded sustainable development programmes, such as DEAP, are espoused and implemented as national programmes, they have had little ground level impact. Despite the populist sustainable development rhetoric, DEAP was not based at the local level, environmental concerns were not integrated into development plans, and the projects that were implemented had negligible impact on either environmental or human well-being. DEAP was implemented within a strongly hierarchical framework and failed to bridge the gap between micro and macro levels. Analysis of DEAP's implementation has shown that the programme was essentially top-down, only partially participatory, and depended on the usual technocratic solutions to environmental management. This article provides lessons learnt from the DEAP experience and concludes that sustainable development initiatives need to concentrate on ensuring that action takes place on the ground. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

298 Msindo, Enocent

Ethnicity and nationalism in urban colonial Zimbabwe : Bulawayo, 1950 to 1963 / by Enocent Msindo - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 267-290.

Zimbabwean historians have not yet fully assessed the interaction in Zimbabwe of two problematic identities, ethnicity and nationalism, to determine whether the two can work as partners and successfully co-exist. This essay argues that, in Bulawayo during the period 1950-1963, ethnicity co-existed with and complemented nationalism rather than the two working as polar opposite identities. Ethnic groups provided both the required leaders who became prominent nationalist figures and the precolonial history, personalities and monuments that sparked the nationalist imagination. From the 1950s, ethnic groups expanded their horizons and provided platforms from which emerging African nationalists launched their agenda. Understanding these interrelationships will reshape our understanding of the workings of these two identities in a cosmopolitan town. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

299 Musvoto, Rangarirai

Tensions and conflicts in Zimbabwean society : Nyamubaya reminisces / Rangarirai Musvoto - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2007), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 61-70.

In this article, Freedom Nyamubaya's poetry is analysed as a historical artefact that engages contemporaneous tensions and conflicts in postindependence Zimbabwe. Her poetry revisits the war to reveal its pains and horrors, and to appraise the sacrifice made by the freedom fighters who participated in it. This revisiting also acts as a critique of postindependence reality with its aberrations of neocolonialism, gender imbalances,

unemployment and so on - the betrayal of the newly found independence. Nyamubaya is a veteran of the second Chimurenga, the war which was waged in the then Rhodesia to unseat the colonial government of the time. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

300 Muzondidya, James

Jambanja: ideological ambiguities in the politics of land and resource ownership in Zimbabwe / James Muzondidya - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 325-341.

Zimbabwe's current restructuring of land and resource ownership has not only been violent and coercive, but also disorganized and divisive. In its call for radical land redistribution, the State has increasingly resorted to authoritarian nationalism, invoking identity politics. This has resulted in new conceptions about rights and power - conceptions that basically uphold racial and ethnic politics and the pre-eminence of majority over minority rights. The current processes have also rekindled important questions about citizenship, identity, nationhood, rights and entitlement in postindependence Africa, issues that have been subject of intense debate among various African scholars. Focusing on the experiences of 'invisible minorities', such as Coloureds and descendants of immigrants from Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique, this article discusses both the ambiguities and contradictions in the current exercise, as well as newly emerging notions about race, identity, nation and citizenship neglected by most political and academic commentators. It argues that the resulting policy positions, and particularly the current emphasis on race and nativism, have not only supported contradictory perspectives on justice, rights, citizenship and nationality but have also structured the debate on these issues in very narrow and problematic terms. More important, the historical processes unfolding in Zimbabwe have engendered feelings of exclusion and insecurity, especially among the subject minorities marginalized by the current processes. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

301 Phimister, Ian

Desperate days in Zimbabwe / Ian Phimister & Brian Raftopoulos - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 113, p. 573-580.

Recent events have provided further evidence of Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU-PF's reliance on violence as a form of rule. The public beating of opposition and civic leaders, rank and file Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) members and high-profile lawyers signalled an escalation of repression against the political and civic opposition in the country. Faced with deepening economic crisis, a bitter battle over succession within the

ruling party, the persistent presence of opposition forces and continued international pressure, ZANU-PF has responded with a characteristic mixture of ruthlessness and contempt. This paper examines developments in 2007 concerning the positions of Robert Mugabe, his ZANU-PF government, the opposition forces, SADC, South Africa and the international community. Sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

302 Ranger, Terence O.

City versus State in Zimbabwe : colonial antecedents of the current crisis / Terence O. Ranger - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 161-192.

There is currently a major urban crisis in Zimbabwe. This expresses itself in failures of provision of water, electricity, medicines, transport, housing etc. Descriptions of conditions in the high density townships of Harare and Bulawayo today are strikingly reminiscent of the last great urban crisis - in the late 1940s of colonial Rhodesia. Two other features are common to both crises. One is the problem of governance. The other is the relation between the city and the State. In both periods there was a great debate about what constituted urban 'citizenship', with the great majority of African residents in the cities believing themselves to be unrepresented by illegitimate institutions of local government. In both periods, too, there was deep tension between the city and the State. In the Rhodesian as well as in the Zimbabwean period there was debate between the two over who was responsible for the urban crisis and over who should take what steps to resolve it. To many Zimbabweans the present crisis, and the contemporary clashes between the government and the cities, seem unprecedented. This article explores its colonial antecedents. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

303 Richardson, Craig J.

How much did droughts matter? : linking rainfall and GDP growth in Zimbabwe / Craig J. Richardson - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 424, p. 463-478 : graf., krt., tab.

Since 2000, Zimbabwe's government, as well as other international aid organizations, have repeatedly blamed the country's sharp economic downturn on persistent and severe droughts. Indeed, past research has shown strong links between rainfall and maize yields in sub-Saharan Africa, suggesting that the lack of rainfall is an attractive culprit for the recent collapse of Zimbabwe's agriculture-based economy. This article probes this hypothesis further, by examining primary data from 38 countrywide rainfall stations during the 1960-1961/2002-2003 time-frame, in order to put the recent economic decline in better historical context. The article finds little evidence that Zimbabwe's recent economic difficulties were caused by either low or erratic rainfall. It

shows that Zimbabwe, unlike most of its neighbours, successfully made its economy less dependent on rainfall through its highly sophisticated dam and reservoir system. This system allowed its commercial and communal farming system sectors to weather even severe droughts like the one which occurred in the 1991-1992 growing season. The article further shows that recent droughts have been relatively minor in the context of Zimbabwe's rainfall trends, suggesting that the recent collapse of the economy is far more likely a result of mismanaged government policies such as excessive monetary growth, restrictive pricing policies, and the abandonment of the rule of law and property rights. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

304 Special

Special issue on orphans and other vulnerable children / [ed. consultants: Linda Dube and Tomaida Banda ; contrib.: J. Kirk Felsman... et al.]. - Harare : School of Social Work, 2006. - 155 p. : graf., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Journal of social development in Africa, ISSN 1012-1080 ; vol. 21, no. 1) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

Compiled courtesy of Catholic Relief Services/Zimbabwe's STRIVE project (Support to Replicable, Innovative Village/Community-level Efforts for Vulnerable Children), the papers in this special issue have as their broad theme issues around children's vulnerability in the face of the challenges posed by HIV and AIDS and poverty. The authors are a mix of academics, researchers and practitioners, some local, some based abroad. Mildred T. Mushunje analyses the concept of "child protection", placing it in a broad African context as well as presenting the specific international agreements, laws and government of Zimbabwe policies that frame child protection issues in the country. Nelly Dhlembeu and Nyasha Mayanga trace the development of Zimbabwe's National Plan of Action for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children, adopted in 2004. Tricia M. Johnson investigates what characteristics make NGO interventions effective in their ability to prevent the spread of HIV among orphans and other vulnerable children. Gift Phillip Kajawu and Emmanuel Mwakiwa examine developments in the area of education assistance. Elaine Chase, Kate Wood and Peter Aggleton offer a study of the coping strategies of orphans and other vulnerable children in varied settings across a range of Zimbabwean communities. Rona Martin considers the substantial role that children and adolescents play in providing care for ill parents and relatives at home and within the community. Greg Powell reviews policy and practice within child-care institutions across Zimbabwe in the context of HIV/AIDS, identifying a significant gap between well-established policies to protect the best interests of the child and their implementation. A key message coming through from the papers is that perhaps the most effective intervention strategy where the plight of orphans and other vulnerable children in

Zimbabwe is concerned, is to help strengthen family ties and networks, and to support communities and institutions that cater for children, such as schools. There is in particular a huge need to address the emotional burdens and psychosocial needs of young people who are contending with loss and sorrow at an extreme level, day-in and day-out. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

305 Saul, John S.

The strange death of liberated southern Africa / John S. Saul - In: *Transformation: (2007)*, no. 64, p. 1-26.

Southern Africa's liberation movements - Mozambique's Frelimo, Angola's MPLA, Namibia's SWAPO, Zimbabwe's ZANU and South Africa's ANC -, although still 'in power', have come to preside over the death of the promise that they were once thought to epitomize and their victories are arguably ones from which they may never recover. The author presents evidence for this 'defeat' as well as six possible explanations. Furthermore, he argues that southern Africa, like the rest of the continent in this respect, is unlikely to be liberated in any meaningful and adequately expansive sense under the aegis of capitalist globalization or along neoliberal lines. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

306 Steenekamp, Tjaart J.

Value-added tax in a borderless SA-BLNS region / Tjaart J. Steenekamp - In: *The South African Journal of Economics: (2007)*, vol. 75, no. 2, p. 236-257 : graf., tab.

Market integration and the abolition of border controls increase the mobility of consumers and cross-border shopping. This makes it difficult to maintain a destination-based VAT. Because of differences in the size of countries, governments of different sizes may engage in inefficient tax competition. Such externalities result in a call for tax coordination and a review of VAT regimes most suitable to a globalized world. One of the ultimate objectives of an African Union is a single market. This paper introduces the potential VAT policy implications of further economic integration within Southern Africa as a prelude to an African Economic Community, drawing on the experience of the EU in particular. When the critical factors that may impact on VAT policy are viewed together with SACU's long history of customs cooperation, a form of clearing-house regime

seems appropriate. However, this may not be politically appropriate, thus clearing the way for a more conventional approach, such as the transitional EU-VAT regime. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

BOTSWANA

307 Kalua, Fetson

New perspectives in African literature : the case of Unity Dow and Alexander McCall Smith's Botswana / Fetson Kalua - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2007), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 71-84.

Employing Homi Bhabha's notion of liminality - the idea of 'in-betweenness' - the author shows to which extent Unity Dow's third novel, 'Juggling truths' (2003) and Alexander McCall Smith's 'The No. 1 Ladies' Detective Agency' series (2000-2004) - both set in Botswana - offer new perspectives on African identity by reflecting a cross-cultural consciousness. Avoiding Afrocentric and idyllic notions of cultural purity, both writers provide a refreshing vision of Botswana as an emerging postcolonial nation characterized by 'clashing and mingling of cultures under colonialism and mutations of identity'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

308 Morapedi, Wazha G.

Post-liberation xenophobia in southern Africa : the case of the influx of undocumented Zimbabwean immigrants into Botswana, c. 1995-2004 / Wazha G. Morapedi - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2007), vol. 25, no. 2, p. 229-250.

Xenophobic tendencies are now well rooted in a number of southern African countries, notably Botswana, South Africa and Namibia. Botswana has seen an influx of undocumented Zimbabweans over the past decade largely as a result of the poor economic conditions in Zimbabwe. In some quarters in Botswana, the influx of Zimbabwean immigrants is seen as a "crisis" and this could harden attitudes towards Zimbabweans. Rising xenophobic tendencies, especially towards Zimbabweans, are becoming more apparent. Scapegoating and "the soaring crime thesis" can largely explain the recent spurt of xenophobia. Illegal Zimbabwean immigrants have become scapegoats for the growing economic and social problems bedeviling Botswana. At the same time, the influx of undocumented Zimbabwean immigrants has coincided with a rising crime wave and some politicians, local newspapers, the police and leaders of civic society have associated Zimbabweans with this rise in crime. Labelling Zimbabweans criminals crystallizes the distinction between "us" and "them" and is likely to contribute

towards negative attitudes towards Zimbabweans and the legitimization of xenophobia. The official stand of the government of Botswana has been that the country's laws ought to be observed, cautioning Botswana against taking the law into their own hands, calling for understanding, tolerance and adherence to the rule of law, and seeking humane solutions to the issue of immigration. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

LESOTHO

309 Nyanguru, Andrew C.

Old age pensions and the promotion of the rights of older people in Lesotho / Andrew C. Nyanguru - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 89-108.

The United Nations Principles for Older Persons can be divided into five key areas - independence, care, self-fulfilment, dignity and participation - which constitute the basis of older people's rights and form the basis on which to devise workable models of development. Lesotho is among six African countries which have introduced universal non-contributory pensions for their citizens. This study investigates the impact of Lesotho's newly established old age pension scheme on the realization of the rights of the recipients. A qualitative study conducted among 16 rural and urban pensioners aged 70 years and above revealed that the majority of the respondents were over 75 years of age. Most were widows. Invariably the respondents were unemployed, with little or no education and in poor health. Most reported the economic, health and social benefits brought about by receiving the pensions. Many noted improved food consumption and security, and access to income to pay for health care, education, transport, and other necessities. They reported enhanced self-esteem and participation in community affairs. However, problems of personal security and logistics of delivery of the pension were also mentioned. Suggestions to improve on the quality of delivery of the pension scheme are given. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

NAMIBIA

310 Aitken, Robbie

Looking for 'Die Besten Boeren' : the normalisation of Afrikaner settlement in German South West Africa, 1884-1914 / Robbie Aitken - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 343-360 : tab.

This article explores Afrikaner immigration into German South West Africa (now Namibia) during the period of German colonialism, 1884-1914. It focuses on the

response of the German colonial authorities in Windhoek and in Berlin to the prospect of large-scale Afrikaner immigration as well as the representation of Afrikaners in German colonial discourse. German justifications of colonial rule were psychologically supported by notions of the imagined cultural and racial differences between the colonizers and the colonized. The presence of settlers whose cultural practices and lifestyle did not match with the norms attributed to the desirable settler threatened to undermine the boundaries of difference between the colonizer and colonized. Some elements of the German government as well as the colonial press envisaged Afrikaner immigrants as a potential threat to continued German control over the colony. Others welcomed the immigration of the Afrikaners as colonial pioneers. The categories of black and white were deployed and reconstructed in order to assess the desirability of Afrikaner groups, leading to their assimilation or exclusion from settler society, and underlining the organizing power of the schema. Undesirable Afrikaner immigrants were blackened through the use of racial rhetoric as well as being politically excluded from access to resources and land, and even physically excluded from the colony. In contrast, desirable settlers were welcomed and Germanized. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

311 Kössler, Reinhart

Facing a fragmented past : memory, culture and politics in Namibia / Reinhart Kössler - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 361-382 : foto's.

The creation of public memory, including official readings of history, involves various actors, including civil society. In a postcolonial situation, one that still prevails in Namibia, these actors draw on diverse memory contents and rely on unequal means to promote them. This takes place against the background of a fragmented past, the consequence of a uniquely divided colonial experience, with settler colonialism in the south and centre, and indirect rule in the northern regions. On the one hand, this regional problem is highlighted by the official discourse on the liberation movement, which greatly privileges the military aspect. On the other hand, communal memory practices in the south and centre refer to the pivotal experience of the colonial war and genocide in 1904-1908. Associated claims have gained momentum through the centennial of 2004, but in its aftermath, cleavages, particularly between various Herero groups, have also persisted. At the same time, the official vision of the past is validated by government insistence on unity, also in relation to Herero claims for German reparations for the genocide. This has created an impasse that once again underscores the processual, controversial and manifold nature of the process through which public memory is defined and negotiated. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

312 Rizzo, Lorena

The elephant shooting: colonial law and indirect rule in Kaoko, northwestern Namibia, in the 1920s and 1930s / by Lorena Rizzo - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 245-266.

The law as a means of sociopolitical control in colonial states has gained significance as an issue in the recent historiography of Africa. This article discusses the making of a criminal case in colonial Kaoko, northwestern Namibia in the 1920s and 1930s. It focuses on the problem of African voice and narrative and the ways in which they have been transformed into written evidence in the course of legal investigation. It demonstrates that the archival documents which emerged from this case require careful methodological scrutiny if they are to be used for the reconstruction of the region's past. It goes beyond colonial law as constituting a particular discourse to conceive colonial law as a space for intervention and agency for both colonized and colonizers. The central argument raised in the article is that while the South African administration in northwestern Namibia allegedly aimed at prosecuting culprits and securing evidence for their transgressions, men and women in Kaoko used colonial law as an arena for the negotiation of social and political issues. Concerned with the case's impact on the configuration of gender, the article shows how colonial law became both a site of male representation and power, and a space for female contestation of male claims to sociopolitical mastery. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

313 Transitions

Transitions in Namibia : which changes for whom? / ed. by Henning Melber. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2007. - 262 p. : graf. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

This volume completes the research project 'Liberation and democracy in southern Africa' which was undertaken by the Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala between 2001 and 2006. It addresses topical socioeconomic and gender-related issues in contemporary Namibia and complements the earlier publication 'Re-examining liberation in Namibia: political culture since independence' (2003). Contributions: Transitions in Namibia - Namibia in transition: an introductory overview (Henning Melber); History and the armed struggle: from anti-colonial propaganda to 'patriotic history'? (Christopher Saunders); Commercial land reforms in postcolonial Namibia: what happened to liberation struggle rhetoric? (Phanuel Kaapama); Between politics and the shop floor: which way for Namibia's labour movement? (Herbert Jauch); Liberated economy? : the case of Ramatex Textiles Namibia (Volker Winterfeldt); Old ties or new shackles? : China in Namibia (Gregor Dobler); Poverty, politics, power and privilege: Namibia's black

economic elite formation (Henning Melber); Out of order? : the margins of Namibian ex-combatant 'reintegration' (Lalli Metsola); Imagining post-apartheid society and culture: playfulness, officialdom and civility in a youth elite club in northern Namibia (Mattia Fumanti); Regional development and decentralisation (Graham Hopwood); Caprivi under old and new indirect rule: falling off the map or a 19th century dream come true? (Wolfgang Zeller and Bennett Kangumu Kangumu); Ideas about equality in Namibian family law (Dianne Hubbard); HIV/AIDS in Namibia: gender, class and feminist theory revisited (Lucy Edwards); Decolonising sexuality (Suzanne LaFont). [ASC Leiden abstract]

314 Unravelling

Unravelling taboos : gender and sexuality in Namibia / ed. by Suzanne LaFont and Dianne Hubbard. - Windhoek : Legal Assistance Centre, 2007. - VII, 366 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 345-360. - Met noten.
ISBN 978-99945-6123-0

The essays in this volume unravel the misconceptions, stereotypes and taboos surrounding the concepts of gender equality, sexuality and sexual rights in Namibia. The chapters are grouped into seven parts: 1. History: colonialism, Christianity and tradition (historical perspective by Heike Becker, Philippe Talavera on past and present sexual practices and on the myth of the asexual child, Sayumi Yamakawa on the 'ohango' ritual and youth status among the Owambo); 2. Legal issues: inequality and law reform (Dianne Hubbard on gender equality and the law, and on the law reform landscape); 3. Youth, gender and sexuality (Panduleni Hailonga-van Dijk on adolescent sexuality, Mónica Ruiz-Casares on child-headed households, Rachel Jewkes, Hetty Rose-Junius and Loveday Penn-Kekana on child rape); 4. Reproduction and marriage (Martina Gockel-Frank on women's reproductive decisions, Julia Pauli on marriage and out-of-wedlock births in rural northwest Namibia); 5. HIV/AIDS: gender and survival (Lucy Y. Steinitz and Diane Ashton on women and HIV/AIDS, Lucy Edwards on sociocultural impediments to women's sexual autonomy, Debie LeBeau on sex workers and HIV risk taking); 6. Same-sex sexuality: silence and discrimination (Rob Lorway on HIV risk and male-male sexual practices in Windhoek, Elizabeth Khaxas and Saskia Wieringa on same-sex sexuality among Damara women); 7. Gender, sexuality and power (S.M.H. Rose-Junius on emotional abuse and the dynamics of power within intimate partner relationships, Sheila J. Wise on manhood, power and sexual behaviour among Afrikaner and Owambo men in Windhoek). [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

315 Abrahams, Diane

The military as an economic agent in local economic development : the case of South Africa / Diane Abrahams - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 13-30 : krt., tab.

This paper examines the role of military spending in local economic development (LED) in South Africa. Military bases serve as employers and contribute to the local economy through the procurement of services and goods from suppliers in nearby towns. As an illustration for this argument, the paper analyses the cases of three operational military bases in South Africa, viz. 12 South African Infantry Battalion in Potchefstroom, Airforce Base Louis Trichardt in Louis Trichardt, and Army Gymnasium in Heidelberg. It shows that, in all three cases, many of the opportunities linked to the activities of the military base in their locality were undervalued by local authorities in their LED strategies, despite the base's contributions to the local economy. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

316 Amusa, Hammed

South Africa's intergovernmental fiscal relations : an evolving system / Hammed Amusa and Philemon Mathane - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 2, p. 265-292 : graf., tab.

In the past two decades, a major aspect of economic reforms in developing and transition countries has been the trend towards fiscal decentralization. An intergovernmental fiscal relations (IGFR) system enhances the effectiveness of subnational governments (SNGs) in mobilizing revenues and implementing expenditure programmes. This paper provides an analysis of South Africa's evolving IGFR system. The general conclusion is that, in the South African context, the key elements necessary for an effective IGFR system are in place. Ongoing reforms have improved the capacity of provincial and municipal authorities in carrying out their revenue and expenditure responsibilities. However, the evolving nature of South Africa's IGFR system requires that significant attention be devoted towards enhancing coordination between delivery departments and improving the capacity of many SNGs. These should not only aid the effective functioning of the IGFR system but also ensure that the gains of decentralization are sustainable. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

317 Baines, Gary

The master narrative of South Africa's liberation struggle : remembering and forgetting June 16, 1976 / by Gary Baines - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2007), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 283-302 : foto's.

South Africa has recently marked the 30th anniversary of the student uprising against the apartheid State, which erupted in Soweto on June 16, 1976. This event is commemorated annually as 'Youth Day'. In order to understand how and why South Africans remember June 16, the author offers readings of four exemplars of 'memory texts': the iconic photograph of Hector Pietersen, made by Sam Nzima; the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's (TRC) rehearsal of the events of June 16; the Hector Pietersen Museum; and the commemoration of Youth (formerly Soweto) Day. The living memories of the Soweto uprising have been inscribed in the master narrative of the liberation struggle constructed by the ANC party in postapartheid South Africa. The paper concludes by offering some insights into the role of memory and forgetting in the construction of national identity and asks whether it is possible to aspire to some sort of consensus about the meaning of the past in order to forge a sense of nationhood. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

318 Bank, Leslie

The rhythms of the yards : urbanism, backyards and housing policy in South Africa / Leslie Bank - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2007), vol. 25, no. 2, p. 205-228.

By choosing to retain and upgrade backyard dwellings, as proposed in the Department of Housing's Breaking New Ground policy framework of 2004, urban planners in South Africa are entering new territory. But, in embarking on this new policy direction, do planners know enough about how the backyards work as a unique social niche in South African cities? The history of the yards in Duncan Village, East London, reveals significant changes in the social character of the yards over time. In the 1950s the yards were dominated by male migrants from the rural areas. Yard dwellers hired rooms from the landlord. In 2005, fully 59 percent of the yard population in Duncan Village was female, and yard dwellers erected their own shacks in the backyards. This, together with the political support yard dwellers received from the civic structures, has meant that tenants are now more difficult to move out of the yards than they were in the 1950s. Against this historical backdrop, the article highlights the critical role which the yards play in urban social reproduction. It seeks to get inside the yards and explore their internal social logic and dynamics, "the rhythms of the yards": the everyday relationships of yard

life, the shifts between weekday routines and weekend activities, the gendered nature of yard life and of struggles for survival in the city, the power relations between landlords and tenants, and the role of violence and abuse embedded in everyday yard life. The article is based on fieldwork in the yards of Duncan Village during March and April 2005. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

319 Beyers, Christiaan

Land restitution's 'rights communities': the District Six case / Christiaan Beyers - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 267-285.

With the possibility of moving a large population of low-income people who were forcibly evicted under apartheid back into the city centre on prime real-estate, Cape Town's District Six represents a prize case for the ongoing land restitution programme in South Africa. This article discusses political processes and legal frameworks and discourses in the District Six case with a view to understanding the resulting patterns of group formation and mobilization, as well as of social mobility. The land restitution process is seen as working to expand citizenship by engendering a new 'rights community' consisting of those who qualify and are empowered to claim the rights and entitlements set out in the Restitution Act. The article outlines the contours of this 'community' by examining emergent forms of social differentiation and exclusion in the context of land restitution. It argues that in the shift from mobilizing ex-residents to submit claims to settling claims and planning and implementing development, popular political participation is compromised by legal-bureaucratic procedures and technical planning imperatives. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

320 Booyse, Johan

Opvattings oor onderwysverandering soos weerspieël in die metaforiese uitdrukkings van onderwysers / Johan Booyse, Cassie Swanepoel - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2007), jg. 47, nr. 1, p. 95-111 : tab.

This article analyses the South African data from a comparative study among teachers from six countries, including South Africa. The South African section of the investigation involved 37 teachers, representative of the general population of South African secondary school teachers in terms of ethnicity, age, gender, post level and teaching experience. The transcriptions of the interviews conducted with these respondents were used to identify and analyse the metaphors utilized by teachers with a high, medium and low involvement in change respectively. The frequency of metaphor usage, the differences between English and Afrikaans-speaking respondents as far as metaphorical

expressions are concerned, the various source and target domains which constituted part of the teachers' body of metaphors, and the issues which prompted respondents to use metaphors in their explanations of matters related to change, are discussed. The findings reveal, amongst other things, that approximately two-thirds of the metaphors utilized were characterized by their negative inclination; Afrikaans-speaking respondents' experience of change was significantly different from that of their English-speaking colleagues; negative feelings regarding change often indicated a concern about the influence of change on the teachers' occupational environment and status. The findings seem to indicate that an analysis of metaphors can be regarded as a trustworthy research technique. Bibliogr., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

321 Branson, Nicola

The measurement of employment status in South Africa using cohort analysis, 1994-2004 / Nicola Branson and Martin Wittenberg - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 2, p. 313-326 : graf., tab.

This paper analyses trends in employment, unemployment and labour force participation in South Africa by simple graphical techniques, using all the October Household Surveys and the September Labour Force Surveys for the period 1994-2004. It shows that African male employment in 1995 seems high, when compared to all the other surveys. Furthermore, much of the increase in African female labour force participation is concentrated in the period 1998 to 2000, which suggests that measurement and sampling changes may be partially responsible for the trend. The paper tracks cohorts of individuals over the eleven years for which data are available. It shows that young people are leaving school earlier, while being better educated than their elders. They are not, however, being absorbed into employment at a faster rate. This has led to a spike in youth unemployment. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

322 Chapman, Michael

'World literature': the value of an unstable category / Michael Chapman - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2007), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 3-22.

What is world literature? What distinguishes world literature as object (a list, a syllabus of treasures) from world literature as concept, in which the circulation of texts beyond the original culture is determined not simply by textual immanence, but also by reader reception and reader demand? These questions are addressed in this article. It argues that if no definitive answer is possible, the pursuit of these questions raises subsidiary

questions (Whose world? Whose literature?) that suggest both differences and similarities between 'transnational' and 'postcolonial' considerations of literary culture. In conclusion, the author turns the 'world window' to a South African perspective, emphasizing that as a field of study, world literature needs a systematic mapping, a curriculum design, more manageable than offered by arbitrary book lists. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

323 Cloete, Nettie

Zakes Mda: shifting female identities in 'The heart of redness' / Nettie Cloete, Richard Ndwayamato Madadzhe - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2007), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 37-50.

This article examines the increasingly important roles assigned to female characters in Zakes Mda's postapartheid fiction. This is done against the background of a new trend in South African fiction where previously disadvantaged and silenced groups, especially women, have begun to articulate their problems and to assert themselves. Mda empowers his female characters to reveal themselves and their plight. The article focuses on the role of the present-day female characters in Mda's third novel, 'The heart of redness' (2000). In addition, the article illustrates how Mda's writing probes the myth of a utopian South Africa after the attainment of democracy, by using various artistic and aesthetic devices to reveal a myriad of seemingly insoluble problems facing the young democracy. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

324 Davie, Grace

Strength in numbers: the Durban Student Wages Commission, dockworkers and the poverty datum line, 1971-1973 / Grace Davie - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 401-420 : tab.

In the early 1970s, white university students helped change debate about low wages in South Africa by convincing workers to base their claims for higher pay on the poverty datum line (PDL), an academic measure of the cost of living for average urban households. Founding members of the Student Wages Commission reached out to workers through propaganda, overcame workers' initial suspicions, avoided infiltration by police spies and eventually convinced dockworkers to attend meetings of the Department of Labour's Wage Board. Through a complex process of translation, statistics became a means of speaking back to the State. By winning media support and persuading workers to appropriate the PDL, the Wages Commissions created a less

predictable and more fluid dynamic between employers and employees in the months leading up to the landmark 1973 Durban strikes. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

325 De Beer, F.C.

Exercise in futility or dawn of Afrikaner self-determination : an exploratory ethno-historical investigation of Orania / F.C. De Beer - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2006), vol. 29, no. 3/4, p. 105-114.

Due to their ethnic diversity, nation-States have the arduous task of accommodating various identity-conscious groups within their boundaries. Nationbuilding programmes and strategies are employed mostly to unite the heterogeneous populations of nation-States, as is currently also being done by the ANC government in South Africa. In 1991, three years before the ANC came to power, a group of Afrikaners who wished to maintain their identity and culture purchased a town from the Department of Water Affairs next to the Orange River in the Northern Cape Province with the purpose of establishing self-determination in an own territory and ultimately a 'volkstaat'. In this article, based on fieldwork undertaken in 2006, the antecedents of the Orania Afrikaner settlement, their ethnic identity, management structure, political affiliations, daily life and quality of life, the viability of the settlement as well as views of fellow Afrikaners in South Africa about its establishment, are reflected upon. In the process due consideration is given to the viability and sustainability of the Orania undertaking and whether or not it constitutes the dawn of Afrikaner self-determination that will ultimately fulfil the freedom ideals of identity-conscious Afrikaners. The study is also contextualized within the current theoretical tenants of ethnicity and the methodology of anthropology. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

326 De Jongh, Michael

Exclusivity, hybridity and community : negotiating place, ethnicity and South African realities / Michael De Jongh - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2006), vol. 29, no. 3/4, p. 74-83.

Living on a tract of land in the Soutpansberg allocated to them in 1888 by President Paul Kruger for 'services rendered' to the erstwhile Transvaal Republic (Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek), is the hybrid and largely exclusive Buys community. As descendants of Jean du Bois, a French Huguenot, but more significantly of his great-grandson Coenraad de Buys, who married, or cohabited with, several indigenous women, these people have prevailed for generations and carved a singular niche for themselves in the South African political and sociocultural landscape. This article considers the processes and

influences that have shaped the Buys phenomenon over years, but more pertinently the Buyses strategy of both identity politics and politics of identity are examined. Using the specificity of this case study, ethnicity is 'unpacked' and the particular ways that space and place are articulated receive analytical attention. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

327 Democracy

Democracy and delivery : urban policy in South Africa / ed. by Udesch Pillay, Richard Tomlinson, Jacques du Toit. - Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2006. - X, 334 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-7969-2156-3

This book documents and assesses the formulation, evolution and implementation of urban policy in South Africa since 1994. The essays describe the creation of democratic local government from the time of the 1976 Soweto uprising and the township struggles of the 1980s, the formulation of 'developmental' planning and financial frameworks, and the delivery of housing and services by the new democratic order. Contributions: Introduction (Udesch Pillay, Richard Tomlinson and Jacques du Toit); Urbanisation and the future urban agenda in South Africa (Doreen Atkinson and Lochner Marais); Urban spatial policy (Alison Todes); Local government boundary reorganisation (Robert Cameron); Reflections on the design of a post-apartheid system of (urban) local government (Mirjam van Donk and Edgar Pieterse); Local government in South Africa's larger cities (Alan Mabin); The development of policy on the financing of municipalities (Philip van Ryneveld); Integrated development plans and Third Way politics (Philip Harrison); The evolution of local economic development in South Africa (Etienne Nel and Lynelle John); Tourism policy, local economic development and South African cities (Christian M. Rogerson); Reaching the poor? An analysis of the influences on the evolution of South Africa's housing programme (Sarah Charlton and Caroline Kihato); Free basic services: the evolution and impact of free basic water policy in South Africa (Tim Mosdell); Conclusion (Udesch Pillay and Richard Tomlinson). [ASC Leiden abstract]

328 Du Pisani, Kobus

Ná die Waarheids- en Versoeningskommissie: uitdagings aan die historikus in 'n demokratiese Suid-Afrika / Kobus Du Pisani - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2007), jg. 47, nr. 1, p. 1-12.

The South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was mandated to establish 'the truth' about the causes, nature and extent of gross violations of human rights in the country between 1960 and 1994. This article assesses the significance of

the TRC for historians and the writing of history in South Africa. The first section focuses on the task of assessing the TRC evidence and providing guidelines on how this evidence may be used in the quest for historic truth. The strengths and weaknesses of the TRC evidence are pointed out. A discussion of the role of the TRC in narrowing the gap between academic and public history follows in the second section. The third section deals with the significance of the TRC in the reinterpretation of a period in South African history. Two approaches in the reinterpretation of the past, a conventional 'history of the past' and a genealogical 'history of the present', are compared. Options for Afrikaans historians in dealing with the facts revealed by the TRC, ranging from traditional ethnocentric approaches to more accommodating approaches, are reflected upon in the final section of the article. The conclusion is that despite its shortcomings, the contributions of the TRC towards producing a new archive of previously repressed histories, from which a fuller truth about the past could emerge, cannot be denied. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

329 Duncan, Jane

With us or against us? : South Africa's position in the 'war against terror' / Jane Duncan - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 113, p. 513-520.

South Africa's liberation struggle credentials lean it towards being quietly critical of the US-led 'war against terror', and even propels it to take the occasional but rare openly hostile position. Yet it occupies a structural position in the imperialist chain that makes it extremely susceptible to US pressure. The first indication that South Africa may not be as independently-minded as it would like to claim, came when the government attempted to introduce anti-terrorism legislation that it could pass without mass opposition, and in the process (2000-2003) developed three different Bills. More recently, evidence has surfaced of South Africa having cooperated with the FBI in 'rendering' terror suspects without the necessary extradition processes. A continental anti-imperialist solution is needed. The World Social forum has important work to do in resisting the recolonization of Africa's resources under the guise of the 'war against terror'. The South African and Kenyan experiences suggest that struggles against anti-terrorism measures can achieve results. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

330 Durrheim, Kevin

The colour of success: a qualitative study of affirmative action attitudes of black academics in South Africa / Kevin Durrheim with Merridy Boettiger... [et al.] - In: *Transformation*: (2007), no. 64, p. 112-139.

A number of studies in the US have shown that white people's attitudes towards affirmative action are largely negative and ambivalent. This ambivalent opposition to affirmative action has been explained in terms of a commitment to equality and sympathy for the plight of many poor black people, on the one hand, but lingering racial prejudice, intergroup competition and ideological conservatism on the other hand. This study addresses the paucity of research on black attitudes to affirmative action to determine the nature and range of black attitudes. Since the main explanations of white opposition to affirmative action (anti-black prejudice and intergroup competition) do not apply in the case of blacks, a second aim of the study is to identify factors that could account for opposition to affirmative action among black people. Eight open-ended interviews were conducted with black academics employed at a historically white university in South Africa. Interviewees spoke about affirmative action in general as well as the role that it had played in their own careers. The results reveal high levels of tension and conflict in the talk about affirmative action, which the study characterizes as ambivalent support. The prime reason for opposition to affirmative action is the stigma associated with being a (potential) beneficiary of the policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

331 Ehlers, Anton

Trust companies and boards of executors versus banks : aspects of the battle for corporate trusteeship and trust business in South Africa up to 1940 / by Anton Ehlers - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1/2, p. 22-50.

The development of a tradition of urban and rural trust companies and boards of executors in the Cape Colony since the first half of the 19th century made trust companies an important player in the South African financial sector. In the first decade of the 20th century, leading banks in South Africa, such as the Standard Bank and the National Bank of South Africa, entered the market for trust and estate services. The Standard Bank and the National Bank were formidable opponents in the battle for trust business. This article traces the origin and describes the nature and manifestation of this competition between these two dominant banks and trust companies as corporate trustees, and indicates the manner in which this affected the relationship between trust companies and banks. The controversy occurred in three stages: 1911-1914, 1920 and 1934-1937. The article concludes with an indication of the 'outcome' of this battle and its broad implications for the financial sector and institutions involved. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

332 Engelbrecht, Schalk

Afrikaner-identiteit: 'n psigoanalitiese interpretasie / Schalk Engelbrecht - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2007), jg. 47, nr. 1, p. 28-42.

This paper investigates the ideological construction of group identities, as well as the psychological, social and political interests these identities might serve. More specifically, the focus is on the notion of "the Afrikaner", its supposed threatened status and the attempts in South Africa today to preserve it. Using Slavoj Žižek's analysis of subjectivity and the master-signifier (as opposed to Freud's father or leader figure), the paper argues that "the Afrikaner" can be understood as a master-signifier in the South African political context, but one which is losing its hegemonic power today. Although it still contends for dominance, many so-called "Afrikaners" feel uncomfortable with this signifier, and most experience it as being in a transitional phase. Understood in this way, the attempts at the resuscitation of Afrikaner identity might represent a residue of essentialist thought regarding the notion of Afrikanerness. Alternatively, they are attempts to establish a questionable political platform from which to strategize in the South African context. The paper does not propose to do away with the notion of "the Afrikaner" altogether, but argues that the philosopher should emphasize the artificial and contingent nature of symbolic identities and assess the interests they aim to serve. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

333 Farrell, G.N.

Capital flows, capital control regulations and foreign exchange policies in South Africa / by G.N. Farrell & K.R. Todani - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 1/2, p. 84-123 : graf., tab.

This paper reviews the South African experience regarding capital flows, capital control regulations and exchange rate arrangements. The discussion focuses on capital controls, defined as restrictions which affect capital account transactions (usually portfolio investments), rather than the broader set of transactions (including current account transactions) affected by exchange controls. The paper discusses the evolution of the system of exchange controls prior to 1983; considers the 1985 debt crisis and the reimposition of controls; and discusses developments in the post-1994 period. It concludes by looking at the policy challenges currently facing South African policymakers. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

334 Ferreira, Sanette

Creating an African Riviera : revisiting the impact of the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront development in Cape Town / Sanette Ferreira, Gustav Visser - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 227-246 : krt., tab.

The use of leisure and tourism to re-image and redevelop cities has been interpreted as a mechanism for attracting capital and people. Waterfront developments have become emblematic in this regard. Over the past two decades the redevelopment of the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront (V&AW) in Cape Town (South Africa) has been transformed from 'port' to 'playground' and is internationally acknowledged as one of the most successful of these developments. This redevelopment has, as has been the case with numerous other waterfront developments, not been uncontroversial. New tensions and conflicts have arisen over the use, meaning, and ownership of this space. This paper tracks the development of the V&AW since its inception in the late 1980s and provides insights into why this particular waterfront development should be embraced and why standard critiques concerning these developments are not valid in the case of the V&AW. Bibliogr., ref. [Journal abstract, edited]

335 Ferreira, Sanette

Role of tourism and place identity in the development of small towns in the Western Cape, South Africa / Sanette Ferreira - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 191-209 : graf., krt., tab.

This article interrogates existing debates surrounding the role of tourism in the economic development of small towns by identifying the key dynamics and success factors in the emergence and development of successful tourism localities from international experience, as well as in the local South African context. This comparative examination of South Africa's Western Cape and international experience of tourism's role in local economic development (LED) is organized into five sections. First, tourism's role in local economic development and small town research are surveyed. Second, a growth potential study of small towns in the Western Cape province is summarized. Third, the key factors in the emergence and development of successful tourism spaces in the Western Cape are examined. Fourth, the role of tourism is exemplified in two strongly growing towns with diversified local economies (Stellenbosch and Knysna) as well as in two small 'jewel towns' that are not performing well but possess a unique 'place identity' (Arniston and Greyton). Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

336 Gathiram, Neeta

Economic empowerment of physically disabled people in South Africa : challenges and prospects / Neeta Gathiram - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 143-164 : tab.

South Africa has adopted a developmental approach to disability, based on the social model of disability. To this end, economic empowerment of disabled people is now a priority. Using empirical data, this paper interrogates the progress that has been made, twelve years into the new democratic dispensation, vis-à-vis the integration of physically disabled people into South Africa's economic life. A positive policy framework does exist, and this is supported by legislation and numerous programmes for the integration of disabled people into the economy. Despite the intent of the policy reforms and initiatives in place, numerous challenges are evident in terms of policy implementation. In particular, the consequences and implications of past disadvantage appear to pose obstinate barriers to achieving economic empowerment. The study concludes that synergy between mainstream development, and those programmes that are envisaged for disabled people, is a definite prerequisite for positive outcomes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

337 Gibb, M.

Small town redevelopment: the benefits and costs of local economic development in Alicedale / M. Gibb, E. Nel - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 69-84 : krt.

Small towns, internationally and in South Africa specifically, are generally experiencing a phase of slow economic decline. The process is not inevitable and as this paper illustrates, with reference to the former South African railway town of Alicedale, towns can be given a new lease of life. The key in this town's revival has been the formation of a strong public-private partnership, which has partially drawn in the community sector and focuses on tourism-based development. The paper details the development process, key challenges experienced, and the results attained. It discusses the degree to which the community has actually benefited and speculates about the value of the Alicedale experience as an example for other small towns. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

338 Gidlow, Roger

The exchange control amnesty and the repatriation of foreign capital 2003-2005 / by Roger Gidlow - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 1/2, p. 124-140.

South Africa's national budget, presented by its Finance Minister on 26 February 2003, incorporated some significant moves that accelerated the process of progressively liberalizing the long-standing exchange control regime. The move away from the old financial regime was speeded up by starting to release blocked rand balances held by emigrants from South Africa, and by introducing an exchange control and tax amnesty for residents. This amnesty was the first of its kind to be introduced in South Africa. The amnesty represented an effort to allow capital to be repatriated back to South Africa, which previously had been transferred abroad mainly on an illegal basis in defiance of exchange control regulations. This article explains the amnesty's main features, and addresses issues which arose from it by considering its effectiveness, and its implications for the domestic economy. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

339 Gilbert, Shirli

Singing against apartheid: ANC cultural groups and the international anti-apartheid struggle / Shirli Gilbert - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 421-441 : tab.

This article explores the ways in which music, together with cultural forms such as poetry, theatre and dance, was used to garner international support for the struggle against apartheid. It focuses on two of the African National Congress's most significant projects in this realm: Mayibuye, an agitprop group that achieved considerable success in Europe in the 1970s; and Amandla, which travelled widely as a party ambassador during the 1980s, offering large-scale performances incorporating music, theatre and dance. The article's primary analytical interest is in how black South African popular culture came to play a role in the movement's work in exile, how it was recruited and repackaged in order to appeal to foreign audiences, and the relationship between this and cultural activity that was more internally focused. The distinction between culture's role in external propaganda work as opposed to internally-focused nationbuilding helps to situate the contributions of these two groups within the larger context of culture and the struggle. Further, it helps to explain the difficulties faced by those trying to revive Amandla in postapartheid South Africa, an initiative that ultimately has not come to fruition. In exploring how music was mobilized by the ANC in the international arena, the article seeks to understand the importance and distinctive value of propaganda-focused cultural activity to the movement, as well as its necessary and inevitable limitations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

340 Grobler, Christelle

Health care provider choice / Christelle Grobler and Ian C. Stuart - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 2, p. 327-350 : fig., graf., tab.

In order to achieve an optimal health system, health policies should not only be focused on the supply of health care, but also take cognizance of the demand for health care. Studies of health care demand in South Africa are scarce due to considerable data limitations. The present analysis fills this gap by combining two data sets - the GHS (General Household Survey) 2004 and IES/LFS (Income and Expenditure and Labour Force Surveys) 2000 - in order to be able to utilize the wealth of information regarding health care utilization in the General Household Survey. The aim is to inform and encourage debate on how to incorporate demand side considerations in order to arrive at improved public health care in South Africa. The empirical results show that factors affecting the pattern of health care utilization include income, the number of working household members, age and race of individuals, whether individuals have medical insurance, their relation to the head of the household, education, and the nature of the illness or injury experienced. Also, patterns of health care utilization differ between provinces. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

341 Haycock, E.

Achieving performance excellence by aligning strategies and operations in local government context in South Africa / E. Haycock, H.J. Labuschagne - In: *Politeia*: (2006), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 257-272 : fig., graf., tab.

Local government in South Africa experiences severe problems in delivering services and is frequently criticized for low performance. The country's 284 municipalities are under immense pressure to deliver services and improve the quality of life while they are also tasked with a new developmental mandate, struggle with massive underdevelopment and are faced with the expectations of millions of people. The failure to implement long-term strategic plans reached a critical stage that required the intervention of the national government. To evaluate hypotheses and explore alternative options, a research study was conducted in a local authority in South Africa to analyse the reasons for low performance and to evaluate the relationship between performance, internal culture and people management competencies. The results indicated that a linear relationship exists between the performance, internal culture and people management competencies of the organization. To ensure the alignment of strategies and operations it is essential to establish an achievement culture that is in line with the preferences of those staff who are ultimately responsible for the implementation of

strategic objectives. A strategic action management approach that is directed towards the alignment of managerial and operational functions and the integration of thinking and acting, and based on the principles of spiral interaction and learning from experience, is proposed to support the achievement of objectives through the creation of progressive action cells. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

342 Hemson, David

The burden of care: water, health and gender in the Dolphin Coast concession / David Hemson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 211-225 : graf., krt., tab.

In South Africa, the Dolphin Coast concession - a contract between one of the foremost water multinationals and a local authority - has been one of the most publicized examples of a public private partnership in South Africa. The Dolphin Coast concession was launched in early 1999 with considerable support from the national government. But the shift from municipal water supply to privatized management was historically associated with the outbreak of a cholera epidemic and increased pressures on the poor to achieve cost recovery. Under these conditions, the burden on poor households and particularly on women providing care in communities with high incidence of HIV has increased. Despite a series of concessions in its favour, the water company has faltered on two fronts: it has lagged in implementing the national policy of providing free basic water, and it is failing to respond to the pressure from middle-class residents for disclosure and transparency. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

343 Herselman, Stephné

'Qualified to work': anthropological insights into employee empowerment / Stephné Herselman - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2006), vol. 29, no. 3/4, p. 132-142.

This paper draws on information obtained during research that focused on the unsatisfactory output in terms of persistency rates of a group of black financial consultants of a life insurance company in South Africa. It concerned a group of highly professional and committed people, all 'previously disadvantaged' members of society and it appeared that their relatively poor performance in relation to their white counterparts had more to do with the market in which they operated than with their competence, commitment and performance. The paper considers various qualities, ideas and actions associated with the position of the group as financial consultants in the life insurance industry in terms of the notion of empowerment. Empowerment and its relevance for the qualities and behaviour of the consultants are interpreted in terms of four dimensions: empowerment through significant others, through political systems,

through business, and self-empowerment. The paper is based on research carried out in 2002 and 2003. Bibliogr., notes., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

344 Jacobs, Peter T.

Pro-poor budgeting & South Africa's 'developmental State' : the 2007-08 national budget / Peter T. Jacobs - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 113, p. 505-513.

South African policymakers nowadays phrase their policies in the 'developmental State' discourse. Official statements and documents explaining the importance of the 'developmental State' to combat South Africa's high levels of poverty and unemployment extensively cite the East Asian success stories. However, a closer examination of this embrace of the 'developmental State' reveals an uncritical adoption and ambivalent understanding of a concept that is ostensibly pro-poor. Following a snapshot of the broad trajectory of postapartheid economic development policies, this paper critically appraises the pro-poor elements articulated in the 2007-2008 national budget. It concludes that the postapartheid finance minister falls short of pro-poor budgeting. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

345 Jenkins, Catherine

'They have built a legal system without punishment' : reflections on the use of amnesty in the South African transition / Catherine Jenkins - In: *Transformation*: (2007), no. 64, p. 27-65.

The conditional amnesty process administered by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was an innovative feature of the transition to democracy in South Africa, yet it remains relatively under-analysed in comparison with other aspects of the TRC's work. Moreover, although the South African TRC has inspired a new generation of truth commissions in Africa and around the world, the amnesty process has never been repeated. This paper examines the context of the use of amnesty in South Africa and offers some critical reflections on the South African amnesty process, particularly in the context of the rise of international criminal law and the creation of the International Criminal Court. Noting that the demand for 'amnesties for peace' has not diminished, it argues that, although the South African amnesty process was in some respects flawed both in its conception and implementation, it merits consideration by other countries in transition and offers valuable lessons for the development of international legal policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

346 Jones, Stuart

Datatec: a shooting star in the IT firmament, 1989-2000 / by Stuart Jones - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 1/2, p. 141-170 : tab.

Established in 1985 by Jens Montanana for the distribution of modems and other data communications equipment, Datatec was, for a brief period, one of the stars of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). Its extraordinary experience shows how a small enterprise in sanction-hounded South Africa was able to take advantage of the new political dispensation in 1994 to list on the JSE and move rapidly into the expanding information technology market. This paper examines the economic history of Datatec, including its move overseas out of a region with currency controls and high political risks in 1997, and its subsequent astronomical growth, which came to an end in 2000. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

347 Kaggwa, Martin

Sustaining automotive industry growth in South Africa : a review of the first five years of the Motor Industry Development Programme / by Martin Kaggwa, Anastassios Pouris & Jasper L. Steyn - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1/2, p. 51-73 : tab.

In 1995, the government of South Africa implemented the Motor Industry Development Programme (MIDP), a policy framework to support industry growth under a liberalized trade environment. The MIDP had specific objectives to achieve: international and domestic competitiveness, vehicle affordability, employment, local supplier development and improvement of the industry trade balance. The formulation of the MIDP was a consultative process and all stakeholders agreed that the MIDP provided the required impetus to develop the industry under open market conditions. Despite the progress made in integrating the local industry in the global automotive value chain, taking forward the industry, support has been characterized by tension among stakeholders. This article traces the causes of this tension, highlighting achievements and shortcomings made in the first five years of the MIDP. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

348 Kaplan, David

The constraints and institutional challenges facing industrial policy in South Africa : a way forward / David Kaplan - In: *Transformation*: (2007), no. 64, p. 91-111.

Industrial policy is a central plank of ASGISA (Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa). However, industrial policy in South Africa faces two key constraints:

internally, a macroeconomic framework focused on inflation; and, externally, international agreements that limit the scope of industrial policy generally and of export support in particular. In addition, there are a number of institutional and governance concerns. Currently industrial policy lacks coherence with no clear locus of coordination in government; governmental capacities are very limited; distributional conflicts lead to multiple objectives with poorly specified tradeoffs; a severe shortage of skills and simultaneously limited training restrain productivity increases; and, finally, strategic collaboration between government and business is largely absent. Two conclusions result. First, industrial policy should not be too ambitious. Second, a more prominent role should be accorded to the business sector. Institutional mechanisms need to be established so as to allow business to play the leading role in identifying the constraints and opportunities facing a sector and the policies designed to address these. Government then must support those policies that accord with its social and economic objectives. By way of example, the Western Cape Microeconomic Development Strategy (MEDS) is outlined. The central feature of the MEDS is the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs): an effective institutional form that allows for such a strategic collaboration between government and business. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

349 Khomo, Melvin Muzi

Forecasting recession in South Africa : a comparison of the yield curve and other economic indicators / Melvin Muzi Khomo and Meshach Jesse Aziakpono - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 2, p. 194-212 : graf., tab.

This paper uses the standard probit model proposed by A. Estrella and F. Mishkin (1996), as well as the modified probit model suggested by Dueker (1997), to examine the ability of the yield curve to predict recessions in South Africa, and compares its predictive power with other commonly used variables such as the growth rate of real money supply, changes in stock prices and the index of leading economic indicators. Compared with other indicators, real M3 growth does not provide much information about future recessions, whilst movements in the All-Share index provide information for up to 12 months but do not do better than the yield curve. The index of leading economic indicators outperforms the yield spread in the short run up to 4 months but the yield spread performs better at longer horizons. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

350 Kibambe, Jacques Ngoie

DEA applied to a Gauteng sample of public hospitals / Jacques Ngoie Kibambe and Steven F. Koch - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 2, p. 351-368 : graf., tab.

Data for 2004, collected from an incomplete sample of 14 public hospitals in Gauteng (South Africa), is used for the purpose of generating efficiency scores, using a linear programming technique referred to as data envelopment analysis (DEA). The data was difficult to obtain due to participation reluctance as well as information system inadequacy. The results show that there is a difference between small and large medical centres as well as between centres offering and not offering surgical procedures. The statistical difference between large and small hospitals is consistent with another broad observation, namely that public hospitals in Gauteng more commonly operate under decreasing returns to scale than under increasing returns to scale. Decreasing returns to scale could be due to the emigration of qualified medical professionals, or it could be related to the need to hold excess capacity in case of a large-scale negative health event. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

351 Kros, Cynthia

Considering the legacy of radical/social history in South Africa / Cynthia Kros - In: *African Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 41-58.

There are several different forms of radical history in South Africa, each rooted in separate intellectual traditions. This article assesses the legacy of social history as one of the local products of radical history that went the non-structuralist route. The author examines four strands that she thinks are germane to the social forms of radical history in South Africa, which are all interlinked to some extent. Firstly, with its well-known aphorism of 'history from below', social history retained the hostility of the wider genre of radical history towards capitalism and its agents. It successfully contested the linear form of explanation that had allowed liberal historians to draw such an unwavering connection between events on distant frontiers and 20th-century segregation and apartheid. Secondly, social historians do not waste many paragraphs opening their theoretical gambit, which seems to have caused critics to mistake their enthusiasm for embarking on the historical account for theoretical retardation. Thirdly, many social historians like to focus on 'the ordinary people' (peasants, squatters, labour tenants, etc.), and their resourceful or subversive acts. Finally, the author turns to two novels as a way of isolating the most important distinguishing features of the liberal and radical narratives respectively - Alan Paton's classic 'Cry the beloved country' (1948) and Tim Keegan's 'Waiting for the moon' (2005). She concludes that social history has contributed a sense of ordinary people speaking about the daily struggles of their lives. Oral history has now made its way into the school curriculum, with sophisticated criteria about how it is to be

evaluated, based on the collective experience of social history. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

352 Krueger, Anton

Performing transformations of identity : 'ethnic' nationalisms and syncretic theatre in post-apartheid South Africa / Anton Krueger - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2007), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 51-60.

This article explores some of the ways in which questions of identity are caught up in issues of performance. It describes the emergence of two distinct traditions in this regard - one which considers the enactment of a 'self' in terms of performance as a kind of deception; and another which considers all descriptions of identity to rely on representations of performance. It goes on to examine representations of nationalism and ethnic identity in postapartheid theatre in South Africa, and contrasts these with attempts at a syncretic theatre which avoids concretizing identity in terms of ethnicity. Finally, the article discusses the theatre as an ideal site for investigations into the cultural negotiations required in the delineation and transformation of identities, with reference to a number of recent South African plays. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

353 Land

Land conflicts in informal settlements : Wallacedene in Cape Town, South Africa / M.B. Barry... [et al.] - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 171-189 : krt.

Given the history of South Africa, which has resulted in a skewed pattern of access to scarce resources in favour of a wealthy racial minority, the issue of access to land and shelter is a central and emotive one. It is also a potential arena of conflict and social and political divisions. It is therefore important to understand, monitor, and resolve these conflicts. This paper is the first in a series of case studies, drawn from within greater Cape Town, South Africa, which examine conflicts over land and housing and how these conflicts are being managed. This case is that of Wallacedene, a primarily informal settlement in the north of the city, which has been the subject of an informal settlement upgrading process. It shows that different forms of conflict occur over the life cycle of an informal settlement. Community-based institutions form an essential component of conflict management strategies. However, there have to be checks and balances on how these institutions operate. Moreover, accurate, local level records of transactions in land rights, which are often informal transactions, are an essential part of land and housing delivery. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

354 Levine, S.L.

The 'picaninny wage': an historical overview of the persistence of structural inequality and child labour in South Africa / S.L. Levine - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2006), vol. 29, no. 3/4, p. 122-131.

This paper considers the recruitment of children and youths in colonial and postcolonial South Africa. It explores the early legislation that transformed the nature of childhood in precolonial South Africa, and contributes to emerging scholarship on social constructions of childhood. The paper draws attention to historical shifts and continuities in the nature of child labour, and in relation to economic exploitation, racial oppression and childhood agency. Spanning the eras of precolonial relations of production, child slavery in the 1600s, and children's work under colonial rule in the mining, domestic service, and agricultural industries, the paper considers the differential configurations of the labour demands of children. Working against the tendency to regard child labour as a sentimental human rights issue, the paper provides a critical perspective against which to focus on contemporary debates about the rights of children in postapartheid South Africa, and redress the participation of children in processes of total social reproduction. Bibliogr., notes., sum. [Journal abstract]

355 Lubbe, H.J.

Comparative analysis of the reportage of the Guguletu 7 events in the South African press in 1986 and 1997 / H.J. Lubbe - In: *Critical Arts*: (2007), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 152-165.

On 3 March 1986, a fatal confrontation occurred between the police and the inhabitants of Guguletu, a residential area near Cape Town, South Africa. Seven inhabitants were killed. The incident was not without controversy, and received wide coverage in the press. A decade later, in 1997, the events were recalled when two members of the police who had been involved in the confrontation applied for amnesty before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Once again, the hearing received wide coverage in the press. In this article the author performs a comparative analysis of the reportage in the South African press in respect of the event in 1986 and the 1997 amnesty application within the framework of Critical Linguistics. It is hypothesized in Critical Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis that the public media can convey their ideology in a subtle manner through language use. Because news discourse does not occur in a vacuum, but is the product of the social and political system in which journalists operate, the way in which the different sociopolitical contexts of the two events found expression in media reports is also indicated. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

356 Maserumule, M.H.

Franchising as a public-private sector partnership variation in South Africa / M.H. Maserumule, M.B. Mathole - In: *Politeia*: (2006), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 219-234.

Improving public service delivery has become fundamental in the transformation agenda of the South African government. This, together with creating a suitable climate for equitable citizen participation in the mainstream economy, are two-pronged challenges facing the government. These challenges necessitate cooperation between public administration and private enterprises, not divergence or competition. Such cooperation in South Africa is achieved in ways that include public-private sector partnerships. Simply put, these are about engaging the private sector to carry out public functions conventionally performed by government institutions. They are manifested in various forms, which include outsourcing, contracting out, privatization and franchising. The focus here is on franchising and its appropriateness in realizing the imperatives of a developmental State. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

357 Mayher, Anne

The print media in South Africa : paving the way for 'privatisation' / Anne Mayher & David A. McDonald - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 113, p. 443-460 : fig., graf., tab.

Since the end of apartheid, national and local governments in South Africa have been involved in the commercialization and marketization of a wide range of public services. This article examines the responses of the mainstream media to these neoliberal initiatives, looking specifically at English-language newspapers and their coverage of water, electricity and waste management services. It explores the extent to which the print media can be deemed to be in favour of privatization as well as the more subtle, discursive ways in which it covers these issues. It argues that these corporate media outlets in South Africa generate and perpetuate a neoliberal discourse on privatization, but that this dialogue is neither omnipotent nor monolithic. Nevertheless, it is exactly this façade of objectivity which gives neoliberalism its hegemony. By appearing to give equal space to different points of view there is a perception of balance in the press that obscures the more subtle, opinionmaking discourses that generate neoliberal biases. The article concludes with a brief discussion of what might be done to counter this neoliberal authority. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

358 Mbazira, Christopher

Translating socioeconomic rights from abstract paper rights to fully fledged individual rights : lessons from South Africa / Christopher Mbazira - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 183-231.

The South African Constitutional Court has given effective the economic, social and cultural rights in the South African Constitution by defining the nature of the obligations that they engender. In this respect, both the Constitution and the jurisprudence offer immense lessons to other domestic jurisdictions on the African continent and elsewhere. In spite of this, the approach of the Court still falls behind international jurisprudence in some respects. The most visible shortfall is rejection of the minimum core obligations approach which would obligate the State to provide to everyone a minimum level of goods and services. The Court has instead opted for a reasonableness review approach. However, the failure to give substantive content to the rights has made it impossible to fully interrogate the reasonableness of the means chosen by the State to realize the rights. This article proposes ways through which the minimum core approach could be used without overburdening the State. The provision of a minimum core should be directed towards those who need it. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

359 Meskell, Lynn

Falling walls and mending fences : archaeological ethnography in the Limpopo / Lynn Meskell - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 383-400 : foto's.

The author defines archaeological ethnography as a holistic anthropology that is improvisational, context-dependent and reflective of the desire for postcolonial field strategies to embrace a new politics of decolonized methodologies. It can encompass a mosaic of traditional disciplinary forms including archaeological practice, museum or representational analysis, studies of heritage, as well as long-term involvement, participant observation, interviewing and archival work. In her own work in Kruger National Park (South Africa), the author employed a suite of these techniques. She carried out two field projects - a technically-g geared archaeology project, and an ethnographic scheme - that involve the Iron Age site of Thulamela in the north of Kruger near the Limpopo River. An outline of this research leads into a discussion of the wider impacts of heritage work in terms of local identities and tensions and suggests that recognition and reparations around such contested landscapes continue to be fraught, despite protean political rhetoric and regime change. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

360 Migiros, Stephen O.

Information needs and communication technology adoption in Africa : a comparative study of rural women in Kenya and South Africa / Stephen O. Migiros and Alice Kwake - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 109-141 : tab.

Using survey research methodology, the study examined the adoption and use of information and communication techniques by rural women in Kenya and South Africa. The study was informed by a growing notion on the part of many digital divide scholars that limited ICT accessibility and exploitation in rural areas results in increased social exclusion, with African women in particular getting further behind their male counterparts in development terms. Results from the study indicate that radio and television are the most commonly used ICTs for the information needs of rural women in the areas of health, education, social welfare and agriculture. Problems of access to modern technologies such as the Internet and video, and exclusion of women, are still quite significant. This can be explained by a number of factors, including low levels of literacy and inadequate computer skills. The majority of the survey respondents felt that ICTs were too costly or unavailable for their use. In order to bridge the existing digital divide in rural areas, initiatives are needed to introduce modern information and communication technology, particularly in rural areas which lag behind. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

361 Mkhwanazi, Nolwazi

Partial truths: representations of teenage pregnancy in research / Nolwazi Mkhwanazi - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2006), vol. 29, no. 3/4, p. 96-104.

The author identifies three schools of research - the official, the revisionist, and the feminist school - on teenage pregnancy that were dominant from the 1980s to 2003 in South Africa. By providing a comparison with some of the research in the United States and in England, the author draws attention to the similarity in the representations of teenage pregnancy in South Africa and in the latter countries. The strengths and weaknesses of each research school are discussed. The author then provides an alternative representation of teenage pregnancy substantiated by reference to her own research in the township of Khwezi East, South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

362 Mograbi, Jonathan

Maximising the local pro-poor impacts of dive tourism : Sodwana Bay, South Africa / Jonathan Mograbi, Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 85-104 : fig., krt., tab.

This article examines the local impacts of dive tourism in a South African case study, namely Sodwana Bay in Maputaland, KwaZulu-Natal province. Using primary research interviews with key tourism stakeholders and local product owners, dive tourism at Sodwana Bay is considered an example of niche tourism in small-town South Africa. It is argued that opportunities exist for extending local pro-poor impacts if several challenges are addressed concerning improved skill levels, the institutional environment and extending local small business opportunities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

363 Mouton, F.A.

'History, historians and autobiography': a South African case study / F.A. Mouton - In: *African Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 59-79.

In 2005 Jeremy D. Popkin published 'History, historians and autobiography', a study to determine why some professional historians are prepared to write autobiographies, despite the traditional rejection of the genre by the profession, and to evaluate the influence of these memoirs on historical writing. This article, inspired by Popkin's model, explains why some South African historians have published their memoirs. The influence and reliability of these historian-autobiographies, with emphasis on W.M. Macmillan's 'My South African years' (1975), is also evaluated. In addition the article analyses why, counter to the international trend, so few South African historians have published their life stories. It argues that this is related to their strict Rankean training with its emphasis on the documents that should tell their own story, and second, to the influence of Afrikaner nationalism with its premise that the 'people' are more important than the individual. The article further argues that autobiographies of historians contribute to an understanding of their agendas, their efforts to remedy past historical mistakes, and the possible distortions they had perpetrated. They also add to the understanding of historical events of their own time. Ultimately, historians are made to reflect on their profession and on their own lives when they read another historian's memories. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

364 Mpedi, L. George

The dualist approach to social security in developing countries : perspectives from China and South Africa / L. George Mpedi and Barbara A. Darimont - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2007), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 9-33.

China and South Africa, particularly when viewed from a social security perspective, share certain similarities. Both countries have underdeveloped social security systems. Their social security schemes have a limited scope of coverage and the benefits

provided are often insufficient. Consequently, informal coping mechanisms have emerged in both countries as an essential component of the social security system. Focusing on old age as a social risk, the authors compare the social security systems of China and South Africa, looking at the constitutional context, social assistance and social insurance, and informal social security. In South Africa the South African Social Assistance Act (Act 13 of 2004) provides for a number of tax-financed as well as means-tested grants, including the older persons grant, the war veterans' grant and the grant-in-aid. The old-age grant is the country's largest social assistance programme and, despite the numerous points of criticism which can be levelled against it, it is essential for shielding the older members of the population against social risks such as poverty. South Africa has no national or public retirement fund regime. Financial security in old age is largely secured through private retirement funds. The insurance-based old age schemes, like the non-contributory schemes, have their own shortcomings. Kinship-based coping strategies and informal transfers, common in both China and South Africa, play an important role in shielding older people against a variety of social risks. Informal social security in South Africa is deeply embedded in African traditional values, such as 'ubuntu'. In addressing the question of how to extend social security coverage and how informal social security can contribute to this endeavour, the prime aim is not to formalize informal social security systems but rather to achieve better social protection for all citizens. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

365 Mubangizi, John C.

The protection of human rights in South Africa and Uganda : a comparative survey of public awareness and perceptions / John C. Mubangizi - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 254-278 : tab.

The differences and similarities between the South African and Ugandan Bill of Rights notwithstanding, it is submitted that providing for human rights is one thing and effectively protecting or implementing them is another. The question therefore is whether such rights are actually implemented in practice and to what extent South Africans and Ugandans actually enjoy and realize the human rights protection accorded to them. The effective enjoyment or enforcement of human rights largely depends on the level of public awareness of such rights and of the mechanisms and institutions through which to enforce them. In order to answer these questions, two separate but similar surveys were conducted in 2003 and 2004, one in South Africa, the other in Uganda. This paper presents the results of these surveys. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

366 Ndlela, R.N.

From traditional courts to traditional administration centres : a review of the KwaZulu-Natal experiences / R.N. Ndlela, J.M. Green, P.S. Reddy - In: *Politeia*: (2006), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 235-256 : graf., tab.

The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs has transformed tribal courts into Traditional Administration Centres (TACs) in line with the government's call to bring government services closer to the people. There are sixty-four TACs in the Umgungundlovu, Umzinyathi, Uthukela and Amajuba district municipalities of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. This article reviews the level of functionality of these TACs over a period of six months from July to December 2004 based, amongst others, on the number of days the centre was open, the usage of the centre by the community, government departments and NGOs, and the availability of the 'inkosi' (traditional leader) and/or the secretary. The activities of all TACs were monitored and recorded daily for the duration of the study. Results indicate that the TACs are generally not being used to their full potential. A combination of well-equipped centres coupled with motivated and committed staff is crucial for the effective functioning of TACs. The article concludes that it is difficult, but not impossible, to form functional linkages between traditional leadership and municipalities. It recommends that TACs be linked to the Multipurpose Community Centres, either as extensions or satellites. In terms of ownership, it is recommended that these structures be handed over to the local municipalities in order to ensure proper maintenance and sustainability. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

367 Nel, E.L.

Multi-stakeholder driven local economic development: reflections on the experience of Richards Bay and the uMhlathuze municipality / E.L. Nel, T.R. Hill, C. Goodenough - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 31-47 : krt.

The city of Richards Bay, which is incorporated within the uMhlathuze municipality, and is situated on the north coast of KwaZulu-Natal, is one of South Africa's key industrial centres and transport nodes. Despite the presence of several of the country's key industries in the city, poverty and unemployment in the city and its hinterland are significant. This paper examines the local economic development (LED) initiatives of the local and district municipalities and the private sector, individually and collectively. The relative importance and impact of pro-poor versus pro-growth LED are examined and the role of the private sector in development is outlined and assessed. Overall, despite impressive economic growth levels, not all have benefited. Despite this, the individual and joint actions of the two municipalities and the corporate sectors do yield interesting

insights into the needs and value of both pro-poor and pro-growth LED and of collective action. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

368 Nel, Etienne

Evolving local economic development policy and practice in South Africa with special reference to smaller urban centres / Etienne Nel, Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 1-11.

Local economic development (LED) in South Africa has grown in significance since the 1994 democratic transition. This paper examines the evolution of LED policy from 1995 to 2006 with special reference to the country's smaller urban centres. A 2006 survey into LED in South Africa's smaller centres showed that LED is unevenly developed and operationalized across the South African urban system - South African policy over the last 11 years has tended to favour the big centres, leaving the smaller ones in a precarious position -, and a major divide exists as a group between the largest, most well-resourced and capacitated municipalities and the smaller urban centres in terms of policy development, institutionalization of LED and applied practice. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

369 Obiyo, Robert

One report of the Joint Investigating Team on the Strategic Defence Procurement Packages, too many! / Robert Obiyo - In: *Politikon*: (2006), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 361-385.

For nearly a decade now, the South African government's multibillion Rand expenditure on the Strategic Defence Packages (SDP) - the "Arms Deal" - and its spin-offs continue to make headlines in the media in South Africa and spark intense debate in Parliament. This has ensured that the Arms Deal remains in the public consciousness. This article is an analysis of both the SDP process and the Joint Investigating Team (JIT) Report on it. The article examines the formation of the JIT, paying particular attention to the exclusion of the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) and the interventions of the Speaker of Parliament, the Honourable Frene Ginwala. It identifies in close detail the principal flaws in the SDP process as well as the inconsistencies and gaps in the JIT Report itself. Specifically, the article is concerned with whether the SDP process was transparent and conformed to acceptable protocols and standards of procurement; and whether the probe of the SDP process by JIT has met Parliament's and the South African public's expectation apropos of the serious allegations raised in both the Auditor-General's Special Review and Parliament's Standing Committee on Public Accounts' (SCOPA) Fourteenth Report of the year 2000 on the SDP which the JIT was commissioned to

investigate. Clearly the flaws in the SDP process question the integrity of the Arms Deal. The contradictions and lacunae in the JIT Report itself, together with its acceptance by Parliament and the government, render the JIT Report suspect. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

370 Ocran, Matthew Kofi

The role of commodity prices in macroeconomic policy in South Africa / Matthew Kofi Ocran and Nicholas Biekpe - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 2, p. 213-220 : tab.

This paper examines whether commodity prices can be used as signal for informing macroeconomic policy in South Africa using the new approach for testing Granger causality developed by H.Y. Toda and T. Yamamoto (1995). Evidence of causality from average gold price to interest rate, money, exchange rate and the consumer price index was observed. Again, evidence of causality was observed from metals price index to interest rate, money and exchange rate. The results suggest there is merit in using South Africa's average gold price and the metals price index of the International Monetary Fund as informational variables in setting monetary policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

371 Olivier, Emmanuelle

Archives Khoisan: l'histoire comme champ de la musique / Emmanuelle Olivier - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2006), no. 6, p. 195-224 : foto's.

L'auteur se propose de saisir ce qui se noue à travers la musique dans le processus de l'histoire, ici chez les Khoisan d'Afrique du Sud. À travers un examen des pratiques musicales telles qu'elles apparaissent dans les fonds d'archives khoisan, la musique est considérée comme expérience du social, dans sa capacité à révéler des situations, des conjonctures ou des moments particuliers d'une histoire où est inscrite la société en question. L'analyse, qui s'appuie sur diverses disciplines (musicologie, anthropologie, histoire), porte sur des scènes saisies sur des photographies: un rituel d'initiation masculine 'tshóma' et un orchestre de flûtes "Hottentot". La musique est ici traitée en situation. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

372 Oosthuizen, Lizebelle

Die moeder se vergestaltung van die onderwyserrol in tuisskoolonderrig / Lizebelle Oosthuizen, Cecilia Bouwer - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2007), jg. 47, nr. 1, p. 66-80.

Parents increasingly choose home schooling for various reasons and these reasons have been found to influence their choice of instructional approach and methods. This article is based on a case study of mothers' perceptions of their role as a teacher and the form they give to this role in the home school situation in Pretoria, South Africa. Data collection consisted of unstructured interviews with the mothers, an analysis of the learners' schoolbooks, and the researcher's journaling of her observations. The bio-ecological method of Bronfenbrenner, a multidimensional model of human development, served as the theoretical framework for the interpretation of the findings. The mothers' perceptions of their role in home schooling differed greatly and appeared to be influenced by their own educational experiences and their views on teaching and learning. One group of mothers saw their role as that of a participant or guide, another as that of supervisor, and a third as that of a model. The mothers did not distinguish between their roles as mothers and teachers, but rather implied a synthesis of the two roles. For all of them, education included the total development of their children. Some measure of structure and expertise appears to be crucial for adequate learning to occur in the home school. Bibliogr., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

373 Parhanse, Rashnee

Peripheral small town development : Senqu municipality, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa / Rashnee Parhanse - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 105-115 : krt., tab.

Many small towns in South Africa are experiencing decline and are in search of bases for economic revival. Local economic development (LED) planning is providing an impetus for reversing economic decline in some small towns. This article provides a case study of planning for pro-poor LED in Senqu municipality, Eastern Cape Province, one of South Africa's poorest regions. It presents historical and demographic information on Senqu and examines local development initiatives in the Sterkspruit area and in Lady Grey. In the district economic strategy, agricultural and tourism prospects are rated highest. There is a need for a viable business support system. There is a widespread perception of a 'top-down' LED approach by the municipality, a lack of involvement of traditional authorities, and associated with this, a lack of commitment by communities to what they see as government projects, not their own. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

374 Pirie, Gordon

Reanimating a comatose goddess : reconfiguring central Cape Town / Gordon Pirie - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 125-151 : krt.

Central Cape Town is no longer a tawdry, unsafe provincial enclave of day-time office workers, commuter shoppers and public administrators. After the decline since the 1980s due to suburban flight, a private-public partnership has improved the downtown's state and image. Capitalizing on spectacular heritage and location, property developers have been transforming work, residential and leisure spaces. Massive private investment in new and converted buildings, and in public space, is reconfiguring the old central business district (CBD) into a postmodern space of high-end production, service and consumption that is aestheticized, commoditized and historicized. Investors, young professionals, day visitors and tourists benefit more than the peripheral metropolitan majority. Despite inclusive rhetoric, the Africanization of postapartheid central Cape Town is less evident than its 'glocalization'. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

375 Pons-Vignon, Nicolas

Le paradoxe sud-africain: les conditions de travail depuis la fin de l'apartheid / Nicolas Pons-Vignon et Ward Anseeuw - In: *Politique africaine*: (2007), no. 106, p. 149-164.

On ne peut rester insensible au progrès que représente, dans l'Afrique du Sud post-apartheid, l'adoption d'une Constitution et d'une législation très progressistes, à la pointe de la protection des droits civils, économiques et sociaux. L'analyse de l'évolution des conditions de travail au sein de trois secteurs (mines, foresterie et agriculture) indique cependant une précarisation accrue des statuts et situations des travailleurs. Le droit de travail très protecteur n'a pas empêché l'exploitation de persister, voir de s'étendre, décevant les espoirs des travailleurs quant à l'amélioration des conditions de vie et de travail. Ce désenchantement procède, dans les trois secteurs analysés, de dynamiques spécifiques, qu'il est néanmoins possible de regrouper en deux tendances lourdes qu'on retrouve dans la plupart des domaines de l'économie sud-africaine: la libéralisation économique et le retrait de l'État, d'une part, et la spécificité sud-africaine fondée sur la ségrégation raciale, d'autre part. Ce paradoxe est saisissant au regard des attentes importantes qui avaient accompagné la transition, et reflète la difficile restructuration de la société sud-africaine. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 191) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

376 Ponte, Stefano

The chimera of redistribution in post-apartheid South Africa: 'Black Economic Empowerment' (BEE) in industrial fisheries / Stefano Ponte and Lance Van Sittert - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 424, p. 437-462 : tab.

Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) is an attempt to marry redistributive and neoliberal economic policies. The South African State, however, has differing degrees of power to force redistribution on different sectors of the economy. Fisheries is one of the sectors where State allocation of licenses, exploitation rights and quotas makes the prospects for BEE promising. In this article, the authors examine redistributive processes in the hake trawl industry. They conclude that BEE, despite its redistributive intentions, has been doubly conducive to the interests of large-scale South African capital. To begin with, it has by and large confirmed the historical share of fishing rights to incumbent, largely white-controlled, operators. Second, it has created a layer of 'black captains of industry' to whom incumbents are increasingly outsourcing primary production in a volatile, high-risk and currently loss-leading sector. While fishing operations are being outsourced under the banner of redistribution, the fish trade remains under the effective control of white capital. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

377 Pranger, Ingrid

Informality, poverty and survival : evidence from two cities in southern Africa / Ingrid Pranger - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2006), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 31-56 : tab.

For various reasons, most notably the lack of formal employment opportunities, increasingly more people conduct various kinds of informal business in the cities of southern Africa. At the same time the possibilities for making a decent living out of informal activities have decreased, and the percentage of survivalists within the informal economy has continuously grown. Based on a questionnaire survey of 300 informal business people and expert interviews conducted in 2004, this article gives an overview of the socioeconomic situation of informal businesses in Durban, South Africa, and Maputo, Mozambique, and considers the causes as well as the different manifestations of this phenomenon. The responses of the administrative authorities in the two cities to the various challenges posed by this phenomenon varied according to the human and financial resources at their disposal, and their mindset. In general, however, the nature of the policy interventions by the authorities did not seem to correspond with the challenges at hand, let alone help in integrating the informal economy into the mainstream urban socioeconomic spheres of the two countries in general and the two

cities in particular. Thus, the informal economy hardly fulfilled economic and social functions for individuals and the society at large and ultimately it failed to make a sustainable contribution to economic and social development. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

378 Prinsloo, Jeanne

Making visible constructions of dis/advantage through genealogical investigation : South African schooled literacies / Jeanne Prinsloo - In: *Critical Arts:* (2007), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 190-211 : tab.

Towards the close of the twentieth century in South Africa, powerful discourses were disrupted and political, economic and cultural transformation hailed. Yet, attitudes, subjectivities and patterns of behaviour are not simply automatically erased. In this paper the author assumes the relevance of Foucauldian insights for conducting sociocultural critique and argues for the significance of genealogical work in relation to understanding the present. Thus, the author seeks both to establish what could constitute a genealogical investigation and to illustrate this by describing and discussing a study, undertaken within a genealogical framework, into literacy practices within a specifically South African context. She investigated the differing schooled literacies in KwaZulu-Natal province in South Africa over three decades along the language lines of Afrikaans, English and Zulu. The findings suggest that the differing sets of literacy practices validate different subjects - and that they are implicated in constructing dis/advantage. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

379 Robins, Steven

'Can't forget, can't remember': reflections on the cultural afterlife of the TRC / Steven Robins - In: *Critical Arts:* (2007), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 125-151 : foto's.

This paper focuses on the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission as an ongoing process of collective memory and public culture. Rather than concentrating on the actual TRC hearings themselves, it focuses on artistic and cultural mediations of this process. It explores the ways in which the South African artist Sue Williamson has engaged with the contradictions, ambiguities and silences of the TRC process. Williamson's work on the TRC, which was exhibited in the South African National Gallery in 2004 as part of the Decade of Democracy Exhibition, reflects upon the 'grey zones' and limits of the TRC's nationbuilding efforts. The paper is divided into three sections. The first section locates the TRC, as a State ritual of nationbuilding, within the broader anthropological literature on ritual. The second section situates Sue Williamson's work

within academic debates on the TRC. The final section focuses on Williamson's work in the context of the role of museums and art galleries as spaces of nationbuilding. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

380 Rogerson, Christian M.

Tourism routes as vehicles for local economic development in South Africa : the example of the Magaliesberg Meander / Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 49-68 : krt., tab.

Tourism routes have emerged as a significant element for promotion of tourism, especially in small towns and rural areas. In South Africa, considerable policy attention is currently focused upon the development of new tourism routes. This article examines the local development impacts of the Magaliesberg Meander, a tourism route initiative that traverses across South Africa's Gauteng and North West Provinces. The article argues that whilst this tourism route has extended the tourism growth potential of the locality, its wider impacts upon surrounding communities have been limited because of the weakness of local government to address issues concerning tourism planning. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

381 Salazar, Philippe-Joseph

Rhetoric and anthropology / Philippe-Joseph Salazar - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2006), vol. 29, no. 3/4, p. 67-73.

This essay deals with the relationship between rhetoric and anthropology, along three main lines of argument. The author offers reflections on the relationship between the two fields, highlighting contentious intersections, as in the case of the French anthropological tradition. He proposes to weigh the rhetorical definition of 'figure' or 'trope', and to revisit these rhetorical concepts. In an attempt to show how rhetoric engages with a seemingly non-rhetorical, social practice, he then turns to a case of social performance, drawn from South Africa's reconciliation process. It concerns that of perpetrators of human rights abuses in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

382 Schutte, Gerrit J.

The place of Dutch historians in South African historiography / Gerrit J. Schutte - In: *African Historical Review*: (2007), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 25-40.

This article on the place of Dutch historians in South African historiography argues that Dutch historians originally dominated South African historiography and continued to make a contribution to the discipline until the second half of the 20th century. A particular

contribution of Dutch historians to South African historiography has been their role as teachers and promoters to the first and second generation of Afrikaner academic historians. These contributions came to a virtual standstill in the 1970s when there were conflicting opinions on the South African government's apartheid policy. Since that time, the academic distance between the Netherlands and South Africa has been widening due to developments in both countries. The author describes in particular the role of some of the founding fathers of Afrikaner historiography and their relationship to Dutch intellectual discourse, as well as the Dutch contribution to South African historiography in the 20th century, focusing on the work of the Leiden historians Pieter Geyl, P.J. Van Winter and W.Ph. Coolhaas. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

383 Seekings, Jeremy

Partisan realignment in Cape Town 1994-2004 / Jeremy Seekings - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 176-203 : graf., tab.

The Western Cape is the one part of South Africa that has experienced strong competition in democratic elections and a dramatic shift in power between political parties. Between 1994 and 2004 the initially dominant National Party (NP) lost almost all of its support, while support for the African National Congress (ANC) rose steadily. Because of both the heterogeneity and supposed fluidity of the "coloured vote", neither voting patterns nor shifts in the Western Cape fit neatly within a simple racial explanation of voting behaviour. Firstly, coloured voters have voted for opposing parties. Secondly, it has been asserted widely, there was a swing among coloured voters from the NP to the ANC. This paper explores ward-level election results and survey data on Cape Town to show that coloured voters continue to be heterogeneous in their voting behaviour but that there is little evidence that former NP supporters became ANC supporters between 1994 and 2004. The major cause of shifting partisan power in Cape Town is not voter realignment but rather demographic change, with differential turnout playing a role in specific elections. It is the overall electorate, rather than the individual voter, that has changed. A postscript on the 2006 local elections confirms the general picture of qualified change. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

384 Sex

Sex, gender, becoming : post-apartheid reflections / ed. by Karin van Marle. - Pretoria : Pretoria University Law Press, 2006. - XIV, 203 p. : fig., foto's, tab. ; 25 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 169-190. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 0-9585097-5-1

The chapters in this volume reflect on change and transformation in postapartheid South Africa and how these affect sex and gender politics. The continuance of binaries, objectifications and the maintenance of patriarchy despite these changes are emphasized. Contributions: Introduction: towards a politics of living (Karin van Marle); Technology and transsexuality: secret alliances (Amanda du Preez); Exhibiting the expulsion of transgression (Rory du Plessis); The aspirational aesthetics of 'gentlemen's pornography' (Stella Viljoen); Shopping for gender (Jeanne van Eeden); Agency amidst adversity: poverty and women's reproductive lives (Kammila Naidoo; earlier published in 2002); Engendering mobility: towards improved gender analysis in the transport sector (Christo Venter, Mac Mashiri and Denise Buiten); Domestic violence in South Africa: a restorative justice response (Jean D. Triegaardt and Mike Batley); Tini's testimony: the significance of a meticulously recorded case of sexual abuse on a Transvaal mission station, 1888-1893 (Lize Kriel, earlier published in 2004). [ASC Leiden abstract]

385 South

South Africa 2007 / ed. by Sakhela Buhlungu... [et al.]. - Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2007. - XVIII, 586 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 21 cm. - (State of the nation ; 2007) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-7969-2166-0

This fourth issue of an annual series of original essays dedicated to reviewing developments in South Africa deals with aspects of contemporary politics, economics, society and international relations in 2007. Contributions: Anthony Butler: The state of the African National Congress. Doreen Atkinson: Taking to the streets: has developmental government failed in South Africa? Zwelethu Jolobe: 'Things fall apart, can the centre hold?' The state of coalition politics in the Cape Metropolitan Council. Mcebisi Ndletyana: Municipal elections 2006: protests, independent candidates and cross-border municipalities. Collette Schulz-Herzenberg: A silent revolution: South African voters, 1994-2006. Neva Seidman Makgetla: Local government budgets and development: a tale of two towns. Nicoli Nattrass: Disability and welfare in South Africa's era of unemployment and AIDS. Roger Southall: The ANC, black economic empowerment and State-owned enterprises: a recycling of history? David Fig: Technological choices in South Africa: ecology, democracy and development. Andries Bezuidenhout and Sakhela Buhlungu: Old victories, new struggles: the state of the National Union of Mineworkers. Heather Hughes: Rainbow, renaissance, tribes and townships: tourism and heritage in South Africa since 1994. Helen Schneider, Peter Barron and Sharon Fonn: The promise and the practice of transformation in South Africa's health system. Karl von Holdt and Mike Murphy: Public hospitals in South Africa:

stressed institutions, disempowered management. Lephophotho Mashike: 'Some of us know nothing except military skills': South Africa's former guerrilla combatants. Julia Sloth-Nielsen: The state of South Africa's prisons. Ashwin Desai and Zayn Nabbi: 'Truck and trailer': rugby and transformation in South Africa. Lisa Vetten: Violence against women in South Africa. Anthony Egan: Kingdom deferred? The churches in South Africa, 1994-2006. Anil Kanjee: Improving learner achievement in schools: applications of national assessments in South Africa. John Daniel, Jessica Lutchman and Alex Comninos: South Africa in Africa: trends and forecasts in a changing African political economy. Claude Kabemba: South Africa in the DRC: renaissance or neo-imperialism? Elinor Sisulu, Bhekinkosi Moyo and Nkosinathi Tshuma: The Zimbabwean community in South Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

386 Southall, Roger

Does South Africa have a 'racial bargain?': a comparative perspective / Roger Southall - In: *Transformation*: (2007), no. 64, p. 66-90.

Before the democratization of South Africa in 1994, blacks were overwhelmingly excluded from political and economic rights, while the politics of whites revolved around racial exclusivity. Necessarily, therefore, the democratic settlement was involved with accommodating racial and ethnic differences. The author argues that even though the agreed constitution formally espoused non-racialism, it rested upon an informal but widely understood 'racial bargain'. While the white minority would concede political power, they would retain control over major sectors of the economy. Even so, although the economy would be run on deracialized market principles, it would provide for greater levels of black participation and ownership in order to overcome the racially polarized nature of South African society. However, it was to be the slow pace of social and racial change which resulted from reliance upon the market which led to the State effectively renegotiating the bargain by implementing an increasingly assertive programme of Black Economic Empowerment (BEE). The author argues that South Africa's racial bargain cannot be understood unless it is located in the context of decolonization. This is illustrated by comparative reference to the nature of related decolonizing racial bargains in Zimbabwe, Kenya and Malaysia. These diverse experiences indicate that while racial bargains can be broken (Zimbabwe), albeit at considerable cost, their essence is that they are continuously being renegotiated in accord with changing political dynamics. The author concludes that progress towards substantive racial equality is the rock upon which the democratic right of individuals belonging to racial minorities is founded. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

387 Spocter, Manfred

The 'silent' closure of urban public space in Cape Town : 1975-2004 / Manfred Spocter - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 153-170 : graf., krt., tab.

The author traces the closure of urban public space by residents in Cape Town, South Africa. For this purpose, the study area is delineated on two levels, each of which gives insight into the patterns and processes of the privatization of urban public space between 1975 and 2004. The first level of analysis takes place on a macro municipality-wide level and investigates the pattern of urban public space closures in the 80 suburbs that form the City of Cape Town Region of Cape Town. The second level of analysis is a micro, suburb-specific investigation of two suburbs, namely Camps Bay and Mitchell's Plain within the City of Cape Town Region. These two suburbs were selected in order to identify commonalities and differences in citizen-driven urban public space closures in socioeconomically, culturally and historically different suburbs. In addition, this level of analysis also investigates the processes involved and the techniques utilized in the securing of successful citizen-driven applications for urban public space closure. It appears that the two foremost reasons for closures are construction and security. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

388 Sport

Sport and liberation in South Africa : reflections and suggestions / ed. Cornelius Thomas. - Alice : University of Fort Hare, 2006. - 177 p. ; 23 cm - Rugtitel: Sport & liberation. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 0-620-36166-2

The papers in this volume originate in a conference on sport and liberation held in East London, South Africa, in October 2005. Focusing on the non-racial sports movement, the book analyses what went right and what went wrong in this arena of sociopolitical contestation. Contributions: Sport is a human right : opening of conference address (Makhenkesi Stofile, Minister of Sport and Recreation); Sport and liberation: the unfinished business of the past (André Odendaal); How not to write cricket history (Bruce K. Murray); "Bowl brilliantly, bat badly - and don't stay for tea": Aurora Cricket Club and political activism (Christopher Merrett); Sport, race and liberation before apartheid: a preliminary study of Albert Luthuli, 1920s-1952 (Peter Alegi); From redemption to recidivism: rugby and change in South Africa during the 1995 [Rugby] World Cup and its aftermath (Albert Grundlingh); Sport and new mining communities in the Witbank District (Rudzani Mudau); School sport organisations and education, 1960s-1990s (Hamilton Petersen); The destruction of non-racial sport: a consequence of the negotiated political

settlement (Basil Brown); The invisible factor: women in the non-racial sports movement (Avis Smith); Physical education and sport: 'luxuries' we cannot afford to live without (André L. Travill); Comments on the future of South African sport (Yusuf Ebrahim). [ASC Leiden abstract]

389 Steyn Kotze, J.

Service delivery and voting behaviour : a comparative overview of the 2004 general election and 2006 municipal elections in South Africa / J. Steyn Kotze - In: *Politeia*: (2006), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 207-218.

Although racial rhetoric still features in electioneering, South African voters are more concerned with service delivery and the improvement of their lives. Service delivery has been a theme that the electorate stressed during both the 2004 and the 2006 general and municipal elections respectively. Political parties, however, are still capitalizing on race, thus engaging in what could be termed irresponsible electioneering. In order to consolidate democracy in South Africa, service delivery needs to be the primary focus of all parties involved. Political parties are alienating voters by continuing to focus on race during their campaigns. This is evident in the increasing levels of voter apathy and calls to boycott elections. The electorate is sending the message that service delivery is the issue, and not race. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

390 Sussman, Gary

The referendum as an electoral device in National Party politics, 1917-60 / Gary Sussman - In: *Politikon*: (2006), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 259-275.

This article argues that parties may view a referendum pledge as a resource to broaden their electoral appeal, especially where controversial ethno-national issues are at stake. The proactive referendum pledge allows a political party to pursue an ethno-national ideal that sets it apart from the incumbent, yet seek the support of wider constituencies. As historical evidence from South Africa suggests, repeated use of the referendum pledge for this purpose makes it difficult for the party to abrogate once in power. Thus in 1961, white South African voters narrowly endorsed the country's transition to a republic. This ballot was the result of repeated referendum pledges by the ruling National Party (NP) from 1917 onwards. These promises were made while in opposition and as part of the NP's efforts to consolidate its precarious hold on power after ascendancy in 1948. Such strategic use of the referendum is distinct from other forms of controlled referendum use identified to date. The existing literature suggests that incumbents employ controlled referenda in response to public pressure or deep internal divisions

over controversial issues. The genesis of a referendum may, however, lie in the politics of opposition and incumbency struggles. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

391 Suttner, Raymond

Party dominance "theory": of what value? / Raymond Suttner - In: *Politikon*: (2006), vol. 33, no. 3, p. 277-297.

This paper critiques the alleged value of the notion of "party dominance" or the "dominant party system", mainly propagated in South Africa by Roger Southall, Hermann Giliomee and Charles Simkins, and very much in vogue amongst scholars in the Netherlands, and to some extent in the USA and other places. The electoral dominance and the unlikelihood of defeat of the ANC in South Africa by opposition parties is primarily a preoccupation amongst sections of the academy and hardly appears to be discussed in the "real world of politics". The author traces the overseas lineage of the dominant party system approach and critiques its explanatory powers. Referring mostly to the situation in South Africa, he argues that the approach is flawed democratically in being anti-popular and that it also lacks explanatory value. It is neither a theory nor a system. A focus on a centre is mistaken because there are many places where relationships of power exist. And the focus on electoralism is totally inadequate to uncover power relationships because its focus is so ephemeral. The notion of pluralism must be broadened to extend beyond the electoral arena and incorporate the right and necessity of people to organize themselves around a variety of issues related to the many areas where contestation may occur. The factors of relevance to democracy are multifold and cannot be limited to the dominance of a party or the existence of an opposition organized in whatever way. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

392 Thomas, David P.

Post-apartheid conundrums : contemporary debates and divisions within the South African Communist Party / David P. Thomas - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2007), vol. 25, no. 2, p. 251-273.

The South African Communist Party (SACP), after decades of struggle against apartheid, has developed an extremely complicated and multifaceted relationship with the ruling African National Congress (ANC). The issue of dual membership, working within both the SACP with the goal of building socialism, and with the ANC, a multiclass and capitalist organization, tends to create inexplicable contradictions for many SACP

members. The dual-membership issue leads directly to the problem of a split within the party between those in government and those outside: how should SACP members elected into government on an ANC ticket act? And how can they be accountable to the party, if at all? This points directly to another divisive issue within the party: the idea of independently contesting elections. While the SACP leadership is inextricably connected to the ANC and the dominant SACP loyalty to the ANC remains steadfast, overall, the SACP's postapartheid cooperation with the ANC is deeply divisive, and could eventually prove to be debilitating for the SACP. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

393 Thornton, John

On the cyclicity of South African fiscal policy / John Thornton - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 2, p. 258-264 : tab.

This paper examines the cyclicity of government revenue, spending and the key fiscal balances in South Africa during 1972-2001. The results suggest that while government revenues were largely acyclical, government spending appears to have been predominantly counter-cyclical, in line with the recommendations of neoclassical analysis. In addition, countercyclical government spending appears to have translated into a countercyclical policy stance overall. This finding contrasts markedly with the results from other empirical studies of South Africa and other emerging market and developing economies, which typically indicate procyclical fiscal policy. Bibliogr. notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

394 Véron, Jean-Bernard

L'Afrique du Sud et le Nigeria: du maintien de la paix à la recherche d'un positionnement stratégique sur le continent africain / Jean-Bernard Véron - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 219, p. 163-172.

Depuis la fin des années 1990, l'Afrique joue un rôle croissant dans le règlement des conflits qui la déchirent. À ce titre, on voit se multiplier les participations africaines à des opérations de maintien de la paix, que ce soit dans leurs volets diplomatiques ou militaires. Deux pays occupent en la matière une position en flèche, le Nigeria et l'Afrique du Sud. Leur collaboration en Côte d'Ivoire peut donner le sentiment que les deux plus puissants pays d'Afrique sub-saharienne ont décidé d'unir leurs moyens pour guérir le continent de son instabilité. Un examen plus attentif montre toutefois que cette alliance du moment peut achanter demain sur des ambitions qui s'affrontent, des divergences stratégiques et des capacités d'intervention qui ne sont pas les mêmes. Pour mieux évaluer ces différences, il convient donc d'élargir quelque peu le champ de

la réflexion car, notamment en ce qui concerne l'Afrique du Sud, son implication dans le maintien de la paix ne saurait se concevoir hors d'un projet, plus vaste et aux dimensions multiples, de leadership continental. (Cet article est repris de la revue italienne 'Limes', dans laquelle il est déjà paru en italien le 15 mai 2006.) Notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 16-17) et en français (p. 10-11). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

395 Waldman, Linda

Community, family and intimate relationships : an exploration of domestic violence in Griquatown, South Africa / Linda Waldman - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2006), vol. 29, no. 3/4, p. 84-95.

This paper explores domestic violence in the rural location of Griquatown, South Africa. Although academics have long recognized that structural and cultural factors influence people's experience of domestic violence, not much has been written about the manner in which this happens. The paper explores how personal relationships intersect with broader cultural and structural forces and, in so doing, shape people's experience of domestic violence. The paper focuses on the life of one individual in order to demonstrate the multifaceted context in which domestic violence takes shape. By bringing together individual choices, self-representation, personal relations, ethnic identity and societal demands, the paper illustrates how domestic violence is contingent upon, or mitigated by, broader societal processes that impinge on or moderate the behaviour of individuals and their spouses. It argues that domestic violence is an ongoing process which results at the intersection between men's and women's personal quests to establish autonomy and collective processes that encourage conformity to 'ideal' ethnic categories and gendered social roles. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

396 Wessels, Buks

Perspektief op die onafhanklikheid van die Bank van Engeland, die Reserwebank van Nieu-Seeland en die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank / Buks Wessels - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2007), jg. 47, nr. 1, p. 13-27 : tab.

It is generally acknowledged that central bank independence (CBI) has become an important institutional feature and accepted element of good practice in central banking. Consequently, scores of central banks have amended their charters accordingly. However, CBI on its own may be challenged and vulnerable if not rooted in strong democratic institutions and if not supported by a culture of respect for the judicial system. This paper applies a collection of legal, political and economic CBI criteria to the central

banks of three countries selected on historical grounds, namely the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), and the Bank of England. It shows that all three banks have a relatively high CBI, but are not on par with the benchmark of excellence in this regard. The SARB has a relatively strong CBI, but its charter needs improvement in terms of strengthening its stipulation on the provision of finance to government and the absence of a clear, transparent and democratic ruling on the dismissal of top officials. Bibliogr., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

397 Whelpton, F.P. van R.

The indigenous contract as legal phenomenon / F.P. van R. Whelpton - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2006), vol. 29, no. 3/4, p. 143-147.

Drawing largely on the views of various theorists, this article discusses the indigenous contract as legal phenomenon with specific reference to underlying values and legal principles of indigenous contracts in the Southern African context. It shows that indigenous contracts are not only based on mere agreement, but on agreement plus performance or part performance, and that a contract is more just than a device for establishing the economic and legal implications of a transaction. Although reasonable expectations are fulfilled, contractual justness lies mainly in justifiable justice. Most contractual disputes are resolved outside legal institutions and for this purpose negotiated settlements and mediators are used. Bibliogr., notes., sum. [Journal abstract]

398 Williams, Sope

The use of exclusions for corruption in developing country procurement : the case of South Africa / Sope Williams - In: *Journal of African Law*: (2007), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 1-38.

The South African public procurement system is regulated by a constitutional framework and legislation applicable to all tiers of government. An interesting feature of the system is that suppliers may be excluded from government contracts for breaches of procurement or anti-corruption legislation. This article critically examines corruption-related exclusions. It is suggested that there is likely to be a number of problems with the implementation of these exclusions. First, it is not clear how effective they will be in meeting the government's anti-corruption policy. Secondly, in respect of the exclusions imposed through a non-judicial process, there are no guidelines to ensure procedural safeguards, and furthermore, these exclusions may lead to delays and costs in the procurement process especially when it comes to deciding whether persons or firms related to an excluded firm ought to be excluded. Thirdly, there are issues regarding

proportionality of the measures. Fourthly, it may be difficult to maintain a consistent approach in deciding whether to exclude under the non-judicial exclusions. In view of these, for the regime to be effective, the government of South Africa must be prepared to bear the attendant financial and procedural burden. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

399 Women

Women in South African history : basus'iimbokodo, bawel'imilambo/they remove boulders and cross rivers / ed. by Nomboniso Gasa. - Cape Town : HSRC press, 2007. - XXXVII, 458 p. : ill. ; 25 cm + CD-ROM - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-0-7969-2174-1

The chapters in this volume revisit the task of writing South Africa's history from a feminist perspective. The chapters are arranged chronologically in four parts: 1. Women in the pre-colonial and pre-Union periods; 2. Women in early to mid-twentieth century South Africa; 3. War: armed and mass struggles as gendered experiences; 4. The 1990s and beyond: new identities, new victories, new struggles. Contributions: Chiefly women and women's leadership in pre-colonial southern Africa (Jennifer Weir); 'Like three tongues in one mouth': tracing the elusive lives of slave women in (slavocratic) South Africa (Pumla Dineo Gqola); Not a Nongqawuse story: an anti-heroine in historical perspective (Helen Bradford); Women and gender in the South African War, 1899-1902 (Elizabeth van Heyningen); 'Let them build more gaols' (Nomboniso Gasa); Testimonies and transitions: women negotiating the rural and urban in the mid-20th century (Luli Callinicos); Generations of struggle: trade unions and the roots of feminism, 1930-60 (Iris Berger); Feminisms, motherisms, patriarchies and women's voices in the 1950s (Nomboniso Gasa); Women in the ANC-led underground (Raymond Suttner); 'Another mother for peace': women and peace building in South Africa, 1983-2003 (Jacklyn Cock); 'We were not afraid': the role of women in the 1980s' township uprising in the Eastern Cape (Janet Cherry); Women, labour and resistance: case studies from the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area, 1972-94 (Pat Gibbs); Naked women's protest, July 1990: 'we won't fuck for houses' (Sheila Meintjes); 'Loving in a time of hopelessness': on township women's subjectivities in a time of HIV/AIDS (Nthabiseng Motsemme); Invisible lives, inaudible voices? : the social conditions of migrant women in Johannesburg (Caroline Wanjiku Kihato); Ambiguity is my middle name: a research diary (Yvette Abrahams). [ASC Leiden abstract]

400 Wright, Laurence

The humanities, vocationalism and the public good : exploring 'the 'Hamlet' factor' / Laurence Wright - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2007), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 102-117.

The humanities are increasingly called upon to justify their educational value to sceptical educational authorities and a public predisposed to define tertiary education in reductively vocational terms. The current international emphasis on high calibre mathematics and science education as fundamental to economic success often fails to acknowledge the crucial role of the humanities in creating a society capable of sustaining the scientific enterprise. Science cannot create social conditions to support its own success; only the kind of education offered by the humanities can do this. Some First-World economies, such as Canada, are making radical efforts to correct the misconception. Will South Africa follow? This article briefly sketches the manner in which a humanities education works, why it is valuable, and how it can help to sustain the search for value and meaning in changing social circumstances. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

401 Xuza, Phila

Ten years and ten trends of local economic development practice in South Africa : a practitioner's perspective / Phila Xuza - In: *Urban Forum*: (2007), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 117-123.

This article offers a perspective from a practitioner on the experience of involvement in the first decade of initiatives for promoting local economic development (LED) in South Africa. It identifies ten key trends in the practice of LED, viz. LED teaching and training; developing LED programmes; establishing institutional support for LED implementation; mobilizing financial resources for projects and support organizations; facilitating community projects; facilitating foreign investments; establishing local service centres for small business support; disseminating lessons through publications; influencing policy debates on small town regeneration; and linking academic practice and tertiary institutions with development entities. The paper presents a perspective on the experiments made in each of these trends, observations and a brief analysis of the situation going forward. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

402 Yanou, Mike Akomaye

The 1913 cut-off date for restitution of dispossessed land in South Africa : a critical appraisal / Mike Akomaye Yanou - In: *Africa Development*: (2006), vol. 31, no. 3, p. 177-188.

Land is a vital resource whose ownership and control has been the most contentious issue in South Africa since the arrival of white settlers in the country. South Africa's early history can be summed up as a gigantic struggle for land between the indigenous

peoples and white settlers. The struggle for access to land remains a perennial problem in the country. This paper investigates the land restitution regime set up following the introduction of the postapartheid 1994 and 1996 democratic constitutions. It argues that the constitutional limitation on land restitution only to land dispossessed on or after June 19, 1913, tilted the balance in the struggle over land between South Africans of African descent and those of European origin in the latter's favour. This defeats the indigenous South Africans' expectation that the ANC government will be committed to a new land policy that makes the unencumbered restoration of dispossessed land a human right. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

SWAZILAND

403 Urbanization

Urbanization and development in Swaziland / ed. by Victor N. Muzvidziwa & Agostino M. Zamberia. - Kwaluseni : Jan Publishing Centre, 2006. - XII, 198 p. : tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten.

This collective volume presents an account of the urban experience in Swaziland, covering some of the main social, economic and ecological issues brought about by rapid urbanization and incessant migration of people from rural areas to the country's main urban centres. Contributions: Urbanization and development: an introduction, by Victor N. Muzvidziwa and Agostino M. Zamberia; A historical overview of the process of urbanization in Swaziland, by Agostino M. Zamberia; The urban-rural process in Swaziland: towards an explanation, by John K. Ngwisha; Urbanization and the changing Swazi family structure, by Thandi F. Khumalo; Urban poverty in Swaziland: a research agenda, by Agostino M. Zamberia and Lungile P. Mabundza; Housing and housing policy in Swaziland, by Victor N. Muzvidziwa; Urbanization and the environment in Swaziland, by Mandla Mlipha; Urban planning and development: problems and prospects for the future, by Samuel S. Seyama. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ISLANDS

MADAGASCAR

404 Fafchamps, Marcel

Public service provision, user fees and political turmoil / Marcel Fafchamps and Bart Minten - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 3, p. 485-518 : graf., tab.

In the first half of 2002, Madagascar experienced a major political crisis, which was the outcome of a dispute over the results of a presidential election held in December 2001. Following his electoral defeat, the incumbent president blockaded the central highlands of the country for several months. The blockade, which lasted from January to June 2002, affected the delivery of public services in several ways. This paper examines the short-run effect of this blockade on health and education services in Madagascar's rural areas. It shows that enrolment in rural primary schools was surprisingly resilient to the crisis. In contrast, the blockade led to a large drop in health care services, measured by the number of patient visits to health care centres. Part of this effect can be explained by an increase in poverty. The aftermath of the crisis also introduced changes in public service delivery. As a palliative to the increase in poverty generated by the blockade, the new president ordered in August and September 2002 a temporary elimination of school and health care fees. The paper shows that the suspension of user fees had a significant positive effect on both school enrolment and visits to health centres. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

405 Frémigacci, Jean

Les chemins de fer de Madagascar (1901-1936): une modernisation manquée / Jean Frémigacci - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2006), no. 6, p. 163-191 : ill., foto, graf., krt.

De 1901 à 1936 est constitué un embryon de réseau de chemin de fer d'environ 860 kilomètres à Madagascar, reliant les Hautes Terres à la côte de l'océan Indien. Répondant à une volonté politique fondée sur les projections de colons et de l'administration, cette entreprise révèle, de sa conception à sa réalisation, une profonde indifférence à l'égard des logiques économiques et des impératifs techniques. Cette faillite s'accompagne en outre de profondes répercussions sociales, dues au recours massif, quoique dissimulé, au travail forcé. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

406 Mosca, Liliana

À l'origine de la répression de 1947 à Madagascar: raisons nationales ou logique internationale? / Liliana Mosca - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2007), a. 62, n. 2, p. 257-278.

L'échec de la révolte nationaliste de 1947 à Madagascar imposera au monde politique malgache d'accepter que le pays devienne un État libre au sein de l'Union française et l'obligera à attendre la promulgation de la Loi-Cadre ou Loi Defferre de 1956 pour reprendre la lutte pour l'indépendance. La revendication nationaliste malgache, qui se

manifesta surtout dans le versant oriental de l'île, peuplé d'environ 1600000 malgaches, dont certains trouvèrent la mort au cours de ces événements et plus tard aussi, continue à être examinée principalement en termes d'histoire de Madagascar, comme quand on dit, par exemple, que l'opinion malgache était partagée entre ceux qui réclamaient l'indépendance 'tout court' et ceux qui étaient favorables au status quo, entre progressistes, modérés et conservateurs et enfin selon le rôle qu'ils auraient pu jouer durant les événements. La révolution malgache de 1947 doit au contraire être considérée en étroite liaison avec ce qui se produisait, à la même époque, dans le reste de l'empire colonial français. À travers la relecture de quelques documents et de certains organes de presse de l'époque, cet article tente de situer la révolution malgache dans l'incertain contexte politique français de l'époque et davantage encore dans un contexte international. Ann., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

407 Nativel, Didier

À chacun selon ses moyens : pratiques d'appropriation et construction de modes de vie citadins à Tananarive au XIXe siècle / Didier Nativel - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2006), no. 5, p. 47-64 : tab.

La société de Tananarive (Madagascar) est parvenue au XIXe siècle à inventer les formes d'une citadinité originale, à l'échelle de la Grande Île comme à celle de l'océan Indien occidental. Profondément attachée à ses assises rurales, l'élite de cette capitale (celle d'un royaume en expansion) a réussi à se désenclaver sans s'aliéner, en s'appropriant avec inventivité les éléments de cultures matérielles étrangères (des Mascareignes, d'Occident) au service de stratégies propres. C'est à l'étude des modes de circulation des modèles architecturaux et de l'usage des lieux, reliés par des parcours quotidiens, que l'auteur s'attache pour tenter de penser la nécessaire articulation des espaces sociaux et physiques de la ville. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

408 Quel

Quel développement à Madagascar? / textes réunis et présentés par Sophie Goedefroit et Jean-Pierre Revéret. - Paris : EHESS, 2007. - 284 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Études rurales, ISSN 0014-2182 ; 178) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 978-2-7132-2149-1

Ce numéro spécial traite des projets de développement et de l'utilisation des ressources naturelles à Madagascar sur fond de mondialisation. Deux principes sous-tendent la politique environnementale malgache: privilégier la conservation stricte du patrimoine

biologique; exclure les populations et leurs pratiques des zones ainsi sanctuarisées. Se posent donc les questions essentielles de l'appropriation, de la productivité et de la représentation malgache de l'environnement. L'accent mis sur la biodiversité, très largement forestière, ne peut que susciter une confrontation de visions du monde et de légitimités qui s'opposent de fait. Les auteurs empruntent pour la plupart les perspectives de l'histoire (Jacques Lombard) et de l'anthropologie (Sophie Goedefroit) pour examiner les différents niveaux de la réalité telle qu'éprouvée par les protagonistes des politiques et programmes de développement comme les paysans, les élites traditionnelles, les ONG (Sophie Moreau). Albert Roca observe le "détournement" de certains concepts du développement (par exemple les "stratégies participatives") par les acteurs eux-mêmes dans des jeux de recomposition de pouvoir. Philippe Karpe s'interroge sur la pertinence du droit comme instrument de règlement des conflits environnementaux, Laurent Berger sur les nouvelles légitimités entraînées par l'interaction entre la religion populaire et les nouveaux projets de développement, et Philippe Méral et Vahinala Raharinirina-Douguet, sur les mécanismes institutionnels mis en place pour la gestion durable des zones forestières et les contraintes exogènes qui pèsent sur les populations. Stéphanie Carrière-Buchsenschutz pose la question de l'usage des connaissances scientifiques dans les stratégies de conservation (création du couloir forestier de Fianarantsoa); Christian Chaboud s'intéresse aux nouvelles approches environnementales de la gestion des pêches pour lutter contre la pauvreté; Jean-Pierre Revéret examine l'impact de l'exploitation de l'ilménite dans la région de Tolagnaro. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

409 Razafindrakoto, Mireille

Les déterminants du bien-être individuel en Afrique francophone: le poids des institutions / Mireille Razafindrakoto et François Roubaud - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 220, p. 191-223 : graf., tab.

La littérature empirique sur les déterminants du bien-être subjectif propose des analyses qui s'appliquent en général aux pays développés. Le présent article recherche dans quelle mesure ces analyses sont également valables pour les pays les plus pauvres, et s'attache à mettre en évidence le rôle des institutions (sociales, économiques et politiques) sur le bien-être subjectif. Il mobilise à cet effet un corpus d'enquêtes menées dans 8 pays francophones d'Afrique sub-saharienne: Bénin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Sénégal et Togo. La première partie de l'article expose la problématique tout en proposant une brève revue de la littérature sur ces questions. Après la présentation des données mobilisées (2e partie), suivent les analyses

descriptives, éclairées par le contexte économique et institutionnel spécifique des pays concernés (3e partie). Les résultats des différents modèles économétriques sur les facteurs explicatifs du bien-être subjectif font l'objet de la dernière partie. Des pistes de recherche sont proposées en conclusion. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 11-12) et en anglais (p. 18-19). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

410 Roubaud, François

Les quartiers pauvres contre la démocratie? : le cas d'Antananarivo, Madagascar / François Roubaud, Jean-Michel Wachsberger - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 220, p. 65-96 : tab.

À Madagascar, et tout particulièrement dans la capitale, Antananarivo, les citoyens font preuve d'un soutien marqué à la démocratie: adoption de ses principes, rejet des régimes autoritaires. Les populations pauvres ne se distinguent en rien des autres couches sociales sur ce plan. Néanmoins, résider dans un quartier pauvre conduit à adopter des valeurs et attitudes de défiance vis-à-vis de la démocratie qui ne sont pas susceptibles d'être expliquées par des effets de composition sociologique. Cette étude est fondée sur des enquêtes représentatives de première main, tant au niveau national qu'à celui de la capitale (enquête "Afrobaromètre" de 2005 et module "Gouvernance et démocratie" de 2003). Les effets de quartier, qui apparaissent comme de véritables matrices de socialisation politique, sont mis à jour grâce à une exploitation du plan de sondage de l'enquête, probablement la première étude quantitative faisant état d'un même phénomène en Afrique. Les auteurs proposent un certain nombre d'interprétations à cet état de fait, qui conduisent notamment à reconsidérer le rôle positif habituellement attribué dans la littérature à la participation associative comme facteur de renforcement démocratique. Ces résultats donnent de nouveaux arguments en faveur de politiques urbaines de mixité sociale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., résumé en français (p. 8-9) et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

MAURITIUS

411 Bunwaree, Sheila

Elections, gender and governance in Mauritius / Sheila Bunwaree - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 152-175 : tab.

Politics in Mauritius remains very male dominated, a dominance facilitated by the constraints women face in entering the public sphere. The author explores the reasons for the under-representation of women in the Mauritian legislature and examines the

implications for democratic governance. While the regularity and peacefulness of Mauritian elections are no doubt an asset, State legitimacy can only be strengthened and democratic governance consolidated if diverse interests and concerns are taken into consideration. Women constitute more than half the population and if their voices remain insufficiently heard democracy is malfunctioning. The author makes a strong case for electoral reform based on a gender friendly and gender sensitive proportional representation system. She concludes that more women are needed in the legislature in order to push for the emergence and consolidation of a gender inclusive developmental State. The demand for more women parliamentarians is not a mere numbers issue but a call for transformational politics, that is for equity, social justice and the betterment of the human condition. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

412 Cunniah, Bruno

Creole womanhood in the Indian Ocean : the Mauritian experience / Bruno Cunniah - In: *International Journal of Humanistic Studies*: (2005), vol. 4, p. 1-16.

Since her arrival as a slave on the island of Mauritius, the woman of African origin has had to position her gendered and racialized body in a society totally steeped in patriarchy and in which she was no more than a second class citizen. As the national identity and an emerging literature were being forged, she became known as the Creole woman. This article has two objectives. Firstly, it aims to find out if there is an evolution in terms of the categories and roles of the Creole woman over two periods, the colonial period and the post-independence period, by analysing her representation in works of fiction. Secondly, it investigates if there is a marked difference in the way in which female and male authors depict the Creole woman, relative to her role and function in society. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]