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EDITORIAL POLICY

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

Coverage

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

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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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

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

Contents and arrangement

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

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

Indexes and list of sources

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

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

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

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

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BOOKS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

African savannas : global narratives & local knowledge of environmental change / ed. by Thomas J. Bassett, Donald Crummey. - Oxford : James Currey ; Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann, cop. 2003. - XVII, 270 p. : ill. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 248-263. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-85255-429-X (Oxford)

The causes of war and the consequences of peacekeeping in Africa / ed. by Ricardo René Laremont ; forew. by Ali A. Mazrui. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann, cop. 2002. - XXV, 311 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met lit. opg. en index.
ISBN 0-325-07062-8

Postcolonial subjectivities in Africa / ed. by Richard Werbner. - London [etc.] : Zed Books, 2002. - X, 244 p. : foto's. ; 22 cm. - (Postcolonial encounters) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-85649-954-5

PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg =

ISSN 1430-1938. - Wiesbaden

Vol. 1 (1998); vol. 2 (1999); vol. 3 (2000); vol. 5 (2002)

African archaeological review = ISSN 0263-0338. - New York

Vol. 20, no. 3 (2003)

African development review = ISSN 1017-6772. - Oxford [etc.]

Vol. 15, no. 1 (2003)

African human rights law journal = ISSN 1609-073x. - Lansdowne

Vol. 2, no. 1 (2002)

African journal of international affairs = ISSN 0850-7902. - Dakar

Vol. 2, no. 1/2 (1999)

African studies review = ISSN 0002-0206. - New Brunswick, N.J

Vol. 46, no. 1 (2003)

Afrique contemporaine = ISSN 0002-0478. - Paris

No. 202/203 (2002); no. 204 (2002)

Afrique orientale. - Paris [etc.]

2001

Afrique politique = ISSN 1259-0614. - Paris

2002

Agenda / Feminist Media = ISSN 1013-0950. - Durban

No. 49 (2001); no. 50 (2001); no. 51 (2002); no. 53 (2002); no. 54 (2002)

Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer = ISSN 0001-

4176. - Bruxelles

Année 48, no. 2 (2002)

Cahiers d'études africaines = ISSN 0008-0055. - Paris

Vol. 42, cah. 167 (2002); vol. 42, cah. 168 (2002)

Cahiers d'Outre-Mer = ISSN 0373-5834. - Bordeaux

Année 55, no. 219 (2002); année 55, no. 220 (2002); année 56, no. 221 (2003); année 56, no. 222 (2003)

Congo-Afrique = ISSN 0049-8513. - Kinshasa

Année 42, no. 366 (2002); année 42, no. 368 (2002); année 42, no. 369/370 (2002)

Critical arts = ISSN 0256-0046. - Durban

Vol. 16, no. 1 (2002)

Current writing = ISSN 1013-929x. - Durban

Vol. 14, no. 1 (2002)

Development and change = ISSN 0012-155X. - Oxford, Malden, Mass
Vol. 34, no. 2 (2003); vol. 34, no. 3 (2003)

Exchange = ISSN 0166-2740. - Leiden
Vol. 32, no. 2 (2003); vol. 32, no. 3 (2003)

Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International = ISSN 1632-3033. - Paris
No. 9 (2003)

Ghana studies. - Madison, Wisc
Vol. 4 (2001)

Horn of Africa = ISSN 0161-4703. - Summit, New Jersey
Vol. 19 (2001)

Internationale spectator = ISSN 0020-9317. - Assen
Jrg. 57, nr. 7/8 (2003)

Internationales Afrika-Forum = ISSN 0020-9430. - Köln
Jg. 39, Quart. 1 (2003)

Islam et sociétés au sud du Sahara = ISSN 0984-7685. - Paris
No. 14/15 (2000/01)

Itinerario = ISSN 0165-1153. - Leiden
Vol. 27, no. 1 (2003)

Journal / Namibia Scientific Society = ISSN 1018-7677. - Windhoek
Vol. 49 (2001)

Journal of humanities / University of Zambia = ISSN 1027-7455. - Lusaka
Vol. 3 (2000/01)

Journal of Muslim minority affairs = ISSN 1360-2004. - Abingdon [etc.]
Vol. 23, no.1 (2003)

Journal of religion in Africa = ISSN 0022-4200. - Leiden
Vol. 33, no. 2 (2003)

Lesotho law journal = ISSN 0255-6472. - Roma, Lesotho
Vol. 12, no. 2 (1999)

Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens = ISSN 0025-2859. - Paris
Année 58, no. 3000 (2003)

Nigerian journal of economic and social studies = ISSN 0029-0092. - Ibadan
Vol. 41, no. 1 (1999); vol. 41, no. 2 (1999); vol. 41, no. 3 (1999)

PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

Nigerian journal of international affairs = ISSN 0331-3646. - Lagos
Vol. 26, no. 1 (2000)

Nigerian journal of economic history. - Ibadan
No. 3 (2000)

Nomadic peoples = ISSN 0822-7942. - Oxford
N.s., vol. 6, no. 2 (2002)

Northeast African studies = ISSN 0740-9133 . - East Lansing, Mich
N.s., vol. 6, no. 3 (1999)

Notre librairie = ISSN 0755-3854. - Paris
No. 150 (2003)

Orita = ISSN 0030-5596. - Ibadan
Vol. 33, no. 1/2 (2001)

Penant = ISSN 0336-1551. - Paris
Année 112, no. 841 (2002); année 113, no. 842 (2003); année 113, no. 843 (2003)

Politeia = ISSN 0256-8845. - Pretoria
Vol. 21, no. 3 (2002)

Review of African political economy = ISSN 0305-6244. - Abingdon
Vol. 30, no. 95 (2003)

Revue algérienne des sciences juridiques, politiques et économiques = ISSN
0035-0699. - Alger
Vol. 39, no. 2 (2002)

Revue des mondes musulmans et de la Méditerranée = ISSN 0997-1327. - Aix-
en-Provence
No. 99/100 (2001)

South African journal of economics = ISSN 0038-2280. - Pretoria
Vol. 70, no. 4 (2002)

South African journal of international affairs. - Johannesburg
Vol. 9, no. 1 (2002)

Tanzanian economic trends = ISSN 0856-3373 . - Dar es Salaam
Vol. 11, no. 1/2 (1997/98)

Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe = ISSN 0041-4751. - Arcadia
Jg. 41, nr. 4 (2001); jg. 42, nr. 1 (2002); jg. 42, nr. 2 (2002)

Urban forum = ISSN 1015-3802. - New Brunswick, N.J.
Vol. 13, no. 4 (2002)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 40

40 ans de littératures du Sud / Jean-Baptiste Tati-Loutard... [et al.]. - Paris : Adpf Association, 2003. - 159 p. : ill. ; 25 cm + CD-ROM. - (Notre librairie ; no. 150) - Met bibliogr.

ISBN 2-914043-69-4

La première partie, 'Littératures du Sud et critique 1963-2003', constitue un panorama sur l'objet et le travail de la revue. Articles: Quarante ans de littérature africaine: de William Ponty à Barbès (Jacques Chevrier) - Le regard de la critique (Jean-Louis Joubert) - Les littératures du Sud comme objet d'enseignement et de recherche à l'université de Dakar (Bassiron Dieng) - Les littératures du Sud dans les pays du Nord: état des études et de la recherche (Romuald Fonkoua) - Entretien avec Marie-Clotilde Jacque, ancienne rédactrice en chef de Notre Librairie. La deuxième partie, 'Patrimoine littéraire', concerne des auteurs issus respectivement de l'île Maurice, avec l'article: Malcolm de Chazal, l'insulaire définitif (Jean-Louis Joubert), du Cameroun, avec: Mongo Beti, écrivain atypique (Ambroise Kom), et de l'Algérie, avec: Mohammed Dib: littérature et morale. La dernière partie, 'D'hier et de demain: auteurs à (re)découvrir', présente les articles suivants: Écrire en Algérie - Maïssa Bey, sept années de création (Christiane Chaulet-Achour) - Écrire l'Afrique aujourd'hui: les auteurs gabonais (Papa Samba Diop) - David Jaomanoro, un écrivain malgache francophone original (Dominique Ranaivoson) - Patrice Nganang: des dignités dévaluées à la honte sublime (Xavier Garnier) - L'œuvre méconnue de Fily Dabo Sissoko (Jacques Chevrier). Les deux derniers écrivains sont originaires respectivement du Cameroun et du Mali. Ce numéro comprend encore des textes inédits, index, notes de lecture, et rubrique bibliographique. Un cédérom est inclus en supplément. Il contient l'index général de la revue, des notes de lecture, une présentation de la revue (site internet). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

AFRICA

GENERAL

2 Abarchi, Djibil

Problématique des réformes législatives en Afrique: le mimétisme juridique comme méthode de construction du droit / par Djibil Abarchi. - In: *Penant*: (2003), année 113, no. 842, p. 88-105.

Cet article s'efforce de mettre en relief la logique - et ses faiblesses - à laquelle obéit la méthode législative qui prévaut encore en Afrique, notamment ceux qui ont hérité de la logique coloniale française: du fait du mimétisme, les réformes législatives riment souvent avec importation des produits juridiques occidentaux. L'exemple nigérien du projet de code de la famille est une illustration de ce mimétisme, qui s'est révélé inadapté. L'idée de modernisation du cadre juridique qui sous-tend cette méthode législative permet de s'interroger sur le concept fondamental de la modernité dans la construction juridique africaine. Le législateur doit construire ses lois sur la base des réalités sociales. Le respect des normes de réceptivité du droit fait que le droit doit correspondre à un besoin réel du corps social qu'il faut toujours identifier. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

3 Abogunrin, S. Oyin

Religion and national rebirth : the Nigerian experience : an introductory lecture / S. Oyin Abogunrin. - In: *Orita*: (2001), vol. 33, no. 1/2, p. 1-23.

Since its promising beginnings as an independent nation in 1960, Nigeria has become caught up in a downwards spiral of corruption and poverty, the one feeding the other. Despite its enormous natural wealth, the economy of the country is shattered with 95 per cent of the people living in poverty and politicians thinking only of their own power and enrichment. The political and concomitant social decline is mirrored in social instability indicated by such phenomena as the explosive growth of sects. Thirty years ago there may have been one or two, now there are at least 150. Organized crime is the biggest business, far outstripping the government. In this lecture, which was given as an introduction to the conference 'Religion and National Rebirth: The Nigerian Experience', held at the University of Ibadan in 2001, the author throws the full weight of his support behind the campaign for National Rebirth, launched by the president, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo. Having delineated the problems, he makes some concrete recommendations for improving the situation, including spending 25 per cent of the national budget on education. [ASC Leiden abstract]

4 Africa

Africa and terrorism : joining the global campaign / ed. by Jakkie Cilliers and Kathryn Sturman. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, cop. 2002. - 103 p. ; 21 cm. - (ISS monograph series ; no. 74) - Met noten.
ISBN 1-919913-16-5

The purpose of this publication is to highlight the impact of events subsequent to September 11, 2001 on Africa, the contribution that the continent is making to the global campaign against terrorism, and the challenges faced in the process. In July 1999, African leaders adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (the Algiers Convention) that set out a common African position on combating terrorism. The subsequent ratification and enactment of the Convention has, however, been halting and slow. The more recent Constitutive Act of the African Union (May 2001) declared, among its principles, its demand for respect for the sanctity of human life, condemnation and rejection of impunity and political assassination, acts of terrorism and subversive activities. The contributions in this volume deal with terrorism and human rights in Africa (S. Jagwanth and F. Soltau), reconciling the fight against terrorism and organized crime with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (C.H. Powell and I.A. Goodman), terrorism and its effect on refugee and extradition law (A. Katz), South Africa's operational and legislative responses to terrorism (H. Boshoff and M. Schönteich), and terrorism in Algeria (M. Boudjemaa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

5 Africa's

Africa's young majority / ed. by Barbara Trudell... [et al.]. - Edinburgh : Centre of African Studies, University of Edinburgh, 2002. - IV, 342 p. : fig. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 0-9527917-7-3

The papers in this volume derive from the conference 'Africa's young majority', which was organized in 2001 by the Centre of African Studies, University of Edinburgh. Contents: Introduction: vulnerability and opportunity among Africa's youth (Barbara Trudell) - Marginalisation re-created? : youth in South Africa in 1990-2000 and beyond (David Everatt) - Precarious futures: the new demography of AIDS in Africa (Carolyn Baylies) - The impact of clitoridectomy on female youths of Africa (Grace N. Wamue) - Who put the 'Y' in the BYDA? : youth in Sudan's civil wars (Justin Willis) - The child soldier phenomena: individual, community and societal impacts of armed conflict in northern Uganda (Susan Grant) - Left holding the gun: the marginalisation of the former comrades and exiles in the new South Africa (1993-2000) (Thokozani Xaba) - The religious

mobilization of young Congolese militiamen: victims of politics (Rémy Bazenguissa-Ganga) - A youth religion? : Born-Again Christianity in Zimbabwe and beyond (David Maxwell) - Tomorrow's leaders as leaders for today: youth empowerment and African new religious movements (Afe Adogame) - Woe to thee, o City, when thy king is a (street) child! : essay for a typology of the dynamics of the street children's universe (Yves Marguerat) - Streets versus elites: tensions, trade-offs and treaties in the case of street children in Accra, Ghana (Patrick Shanahan) - Leisure and youth culture in South Africa: football clubs in early Soweto, 1930s-1950s (Peter Alegi) - The role of music and media in Kano youth culture (Safiyya Aliya Abdullah) - Yizo Yizo: reading the swagger in Soweto youth culture (Bhekizizwe Peterson). [ASC Leiden abstract]

6 Afrique

L'Afrique est-elle incapable de s'unir? : lever l'intangibilité des frontières et opter pour un passeport commun / sous la coordination de Ives Ekoué Amaïzo ; avec une préf. de Joseph Ki-Zerbo ; et une contribution de Jonas Rano... [et al.]. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2002. - 664 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten, samenvattingen. ISBN 2-7475-2256-3

L'Union Africaine a été officiellement proclamée le 26 mai 2001, mais le financement en vue de la réalisation de cette initiative reste un problème. Ce livre voudrait stimuler l'émergence de repères collectifs en Afrique, et encourager les dirigeants africains à associer et à faire participer activement la société civile aux grandes décisions concernant l'Afrique, pour contribuer à l'émergence d'une détermination collective nouvelle. Contributions: Créolitude: au verso du mythe du mauvais nègre (Jonas Rano); Afrique: quelle unité? (Mathieu Mounikou); La nouvelle question d'Afrique (Atsuké Kokouvi Agbobli); Le discours afropessimiste, énième avatar de la bonne conscience occidentale et de la banalité du mal (Philippe Lavodrama); Les ingérences étrangères, obstacles à l'unité africaine (Robert Charvin); Interdépendance africaine: les anomalies de l'imprévisibilité de l'union (Yves Ekoué Amaïzo); Reprendre l'initiative en Afrique subsaharienne: une nécessaire révolution copernicienne (Philippe Engelhard); Vers des Assemblées supranationales africaines: subsidiarité et consociativité comme fondements (Pathé Bolé Dieng). Introduction et conclusion par Yves Ekoué Amaïzo. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

7 Andrade, Susan

Gender and 'the public sphere' in Africa : writing women and rioting women / Susan Andrade. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2002), no. 54, p. 45-59.

The author explores some theoretical and methodological issues surrounding the question of women's involvement in and gender figuration under decolonizing nationalism in Africa. She argues that, at a moment when the cultural production and political agitation of African men were easily assimilated to a nationalist paradigm, women's culture and politics were often understood as unrelated to nationalism and, therefore, as not engaged in the larger political process. On the one hand, following a model proposed by Jurgen Habermas, the author examines the emergence of mid-20th-century middle-class African women into the sphere of literary writing, and into that of novel writing in particular. On the other hand, she explores how different plebeian and petty bourgeois African women negotiated the sphere of civil society at around the time of decolonization. Looking at these two different classes of women in relation to each other and ideas of the public civil sphere allows a reconception of the public sphere, civil society and women's engagement with decolonizing nationalism. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

8 Arndt, Susan

Perspectives on African feminism : defining and classifying African-feminist literatures / Susan Arndt. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2002), no. 54, p. 31-44.

The author distinguishes three main currents of African feminist literature: reformist, transformative and radical. In the texts of reformist African feminism, individual, patriarchally-molded attitudes and norms which discriminate against women are censured. Reformist African feminist writers, however, accept the fundamental patriarchal orientation of their society as a given fact. Literary texts which can be classified under transformative and radical African feminism, in contrast, put forth an essential and fundamental critique of patriarchal social structures, and criticize men more sharply than reformist literature. However, while transformative texts start off by assuming men's capability to transform, radical African feminist texts argue that men (as a social group) inevitably and in principle discriminate against and mistreat women. The author substantiates the workability of this classification through an analysis of three works by African women writers, each representing one of the currents in question. Grace Ogot's novel 'The graduate' (Kenya, 1980) is presented as reformist, 'Une si longue lettre' (1980) by the Senegalese writer Mariama Bâ as transformative, and 'Tu t'appelleras Tanga' (1988) by the Cameroonian writer Calixthe Beyala as representing the radical current. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

9 Bennett, Jane

'Enough lip service!': hearing post-colonial experience of gender-based violence / Jane Bennett. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2001), no. 50, p. 88-96.

African-based feminists and gender activists who concentrate their focus on challenges to gender-based violence may well find themselves at an odd angle to discussions on equity, development initiatives, or conflict. They are 'heard', but barely included as voices essential to planning or implementing any project aimed at strengthening resistance to inequity, pain, deprivation, or powerlessness. The author believes that those somewhat 'deaf' to gender-based violence in African contexts include a wide range of ears - 'feminist', 'State', 'men perpretators', 'her own' - and that such 'deafness' proceeds from different locales and survives embedded in different interests. The author offers some thoughts on the implications of hearing the prevalence of gender-based violence in some African contexts. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 Beyond

Beyond boundaries : cyberspace in Africa / ed. by Melinda B. Robins and Robert L. Hilliard. - Portsmouth, NH : Heinemann, cop. 2002. - IX, 188 p. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p.[175]-177. - Met index, noten. ISBN 0-325-00184-7

This book examines how a new and growing use of the Internet as a means of communication is developing across Africa; how the use and potential use of cyberspace have begun to dissolve the sometimes externally - and sometimes internally - imposed boundaries of language, religion, geography, and political alliances; and how cyberspace, as an expansion of cross-border uses of radio and television, is helping to disprove many political, social, economic and cultural stereotypes. The value of using cyberspace is discussed in particular in connection with the following critical areas: access to information; building networks for research; information dissemination; technology transfer; and health, education, and small business development. The book concentrates on key countries that typify the use (and nonuse) of cyberspace in their regions. The bulk of the book consists of chapters describing the status of cyberspace in specified countries: Benin (W. Joseph Campbell), Eritrea (Asgede Hagos), Ethiopia (Robert G. White), Kenya (Okoth F. Mudhai), Namibia (Protasius Ndauendapo and Chris Paterson), Nigeria (Festus Eribo and Kelly Fudge Albada), Senegal (Alain Just Coly), Togo (Victor Louassi and Melinda B. Robins), and Zambia (Francis P. Kasoma). There is also a chapter on African women's access to the Internet (Melinda B. Robins), introductory chapters on the

opportunities of the Internet for Africa and the structure of cyberspace (Robert L. Hilliard), and a concluding chapter on the future of cyberspace in Africa (Melinda B. Robins and Robert L. Hilliard).

11 Biel, Robert

Imperialism & international governance : the case of US policy towards Africa / Robert Biel. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 77-88.

This article argues that capitalism requires a structure of international governance, and that this can fruitfully be interpreted by integrating elements of the imperialism perspective with international relations theory. A key issue is the study of the interface between country-level governance and that of the international system itself. Capitalism needs to adapt from a relatively simple State-centric model of international governance to one which encompasses and tries to exploit an environment peopled by regimes, nongovernmental organizations, 'international civil society', and rapidly developing international law. But it seems that this tendency is incompatible with an underlying imperative of deploying pure force in the selfish interests of the dominant powers, particularly the United States. The case of US policy towards Africa illustrates the argument. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

12 Bracking, Sarah

Regulating capital in accumulation : negotiating the imperial 'frontier' / Sarah Bracking. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 11-32 : fig., tab.

The author describes how the economic and political aspects of accumulation are linked in practice by means of State-sponsored institutions and by the liquidity that these provide in the accumulation process. She first models how the British State institutionally orders the economic relations it has within other societies and then provides a model of what this means on a global scale, presuming that other capital-exporting States have similar institutional arrangements. These 'frontier institutions' illustrate how markets are made and the inclusion of African States in 'globalization' is structured. Next, the author argues that the private/public dichotomy features strongly in work on the African State, in respect of its 'incompleteness', or its undermining by patrimonialism. However, potential government action for socioeconomic redistribution has historically required that 'private' boundaries of social ownership be changed. The theory of patrimonialism has difficulty in distinguishing between the legitimacy of

redistribution and the illegitimacy of corruption, since it assumes that patrimonialism is an essentialist structural failure of the State. Instead, the 'problem' of redistribution would seem to revolve around the legitimacy of method - empowerment, indigenization, or kleptocracy - and the political negotiations within society which contextualize it. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

13 Challenge

The challenge of the New Partnership for Africa's Development : NEPAD / ed. by Holger Bernt Hansen and Maj-Britt Johannsen. - Copenhagen : North/South Priority Research Area, University of Copenhagen, 2003. - 72 p. ; 24 cm - Papers from a panel discussion on New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) at the University of Copenhagen, Alexandersalen, 12 September 2002. - Met bijl. ISBN 87-91040-02-7

Collection of presentations made at a panel discussion on NEPAD, New Partnership for Africa's Development, during a cultural festival - 'Africa Day' - organized on 12 September 2002 by the African Heads of Mission resident in Copenhagen in collaboration with the University of Copenhagen. The booklet includes policy statements from the EU, European Union, and Danida, the Danish International Development Agency, as well as an assessment of the NEPAD document by Adebayo Olukoshi, Executive Secretary of Codesria, Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa.

14 Chanfi Ahmed, Abdallah

Entre da'wa et diplomatie: Al-Azhar et l'Afrique au sud du Sahara d'après la revue Madjallat al-Azhar dans les années 1960 et 1970 / Abdallah Chanfi Ahmed. - In: *Islam et sociétés au sud du Sahara*: (2000/01), no. 14/15, p. 57-80.

La revue Madjallat Al-Azhar, publiée au Caire, est révélatrice des relations qui se nouent, dans les années 1960 et 1970, entre la grande université islamique al-Azhar et l'islam subsaharien. L'auteur prend comme premier exemple l'île de Zanzibar, et considère deux textes la concernant. Il s'agit d'une lettre que l'association des étudiants d'al-Azhar originaires de Zanzibar avaient adressée au recteur de l'université, lettre parue dans Madjallat Al-Azhar en 1960, ainsi que d'un rapport d'un séjour d'inspection à Zanzibar publié dans la revue en novembre 1962. Il replace ces textes dans leur contexte historique, la réforme d'al-Azhar. Le deuxième exemple, celui de la République du Tchad, est illustré par un texte publié dans le numéro d'octobre 1972, et qui a un objectif similaire à celui que vise la lettre des étudiants pour Zanzibar, ré-islamiser, voire ré-arabiser

le Tchad, au moyen surtout de l'enseignement et de la 'da'wa' (prédication). L'article présente ensuite les positions de Muhammad ash-Sharqâwî sur l'avenir de l'islam et de la langue arabe dans les pays africains nouvellement indépendants et celles de Muhammad Djalâl al-'Abbaâs sur l'enseignement islamique en Afrique subsaharienne. Il conclut que les textes et les positions en question ont la même orientation idéologique, et montrent la mission islamique, mais aussi diplomatique, que le nouveau régime nassérien assignait alors en Afrique subsaharienne, à travers l'enseignement islamique, à la vieille université d'al-Azhar. notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

15 Christianity

Christianity and the African imagination : essays in honour of Adrian Hastings / ed. by David Maxwell with Ingrid Lawrie. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2002. - XII, 421 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (Studies of religion in Africa, ISSN 0169-9814 ; 23) - Met bibliogr., index, lit. opg.
ISBN 90-04-11668-0 geb.

During the twentieth century, Christianity shifted its centre of gravity to the southern hemisphere, Africa becoming the most significant area of church growth. This volume in honour of Adrian Hastings (1929-2001), scholar of African religion, explores Christianity's advance across the continent, and its capturing of the African imagination. From the medieval Catholic Kingdom of Kongo to a transnational Pentecostal movement in postcolonial Zimbabwe, the chapters explore how African agents - priests and prophets, martyrs and missionaries, evangelists and catechists - have seized Christianity and made it theirs. Emphasizing popular religion, the book shows how the Christian ideas and texts, practices and symbols, which have been adapted by Africans, help them accept existential passions and empower them through faith to deal with material concerns for health and wealth, and to overcome evil. Contributors: Richard Gray, Samuel Gyanfosu, Ingrid Lawrie, John Lonsdale, Donald Mackay, David Maxwell, J.D.Y. Peel, Terence Ranger, Matthew Schoffeleers, John Waliggo, Andrew Walls, Kevin Ward. [ASC Leiden abstract]

16 Coussy, Jean

La renaissance des institutions non financières / Jean Coussy. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2003), no. 9, p. 169-177.

Pendant plusieurs décennies, les institutions financières internationales (IFI) de Bretton Woods ont exercé leur 'leadership' sur la définition des besoins des économies africaines et sur l'octroi des aides à l'Afrique. Tandis que le FMI et la

Banque mondiale étaient unis par le "consensus de Washington" et voyaient la clé de la croissance dans l'instauration de l'économie de marché, le respect des équilibres macroéconomiques et une gestion rigoureuse des finances publiques, les institutions non financières, notamment les agences des Nations unies (FAO, Onudi, Cnuced, Pnud, Unicef, Unesco, OIT, etc.), définissaient leurs objectifs en termes réels plus qu'en termes financiers. Elles traitaient des besoins absolus de consommation ou d'investissement, plus que des choix sous contrainte de rareté dont les IFI voulaient que l'Afrique fasse l'apprentissage. Les institutions non financières ont dû accepter d'être marginalisées ou de se rallier. De plus, l'autonomie persistante des idées des institutions non financières a permis des publications introduisant des thèmes novateurs, tels les dimensions sociales de l'ajustement, l'indice de développement humain, l'économie informelle, la sécurité alimentaire, dans le champ de vision des IFI. Après avoir passé par une phase de réformes, les institutions non financières connaissent aujourd'hui une renaissance, fondée sur la renonciation à s'opposer à l'économie de marché, mais, simultanément, sur une hausse du niveau de technicité, sur la définition de nouvelles formes d'intervention et sur le pouvoir accru des représentants des pays non occidentaux. Outre l'action de ses agences spécialisées, l'ONU tend à assumer un rôle croissant dans la définition et la mise en œuvre de l'aide à l'Afrique. Ainsi on a assisté à une certaine unification des objectifs de lutte contre la pauvreté dans toutes les institutions internationales. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

17 Demuth, Karin

Leben in der Großfamilie: Aspekte von Kindsein und Erwachsenwerden in Afrika / Karin Demuth, Doris Kirchebner. - In: *Internationales Afrikaforum*: (2003), Jg. 39, Quart. 1, S. 87-92.

Der Artikel erläutert zunächst das Verständnis von Familie in Afrika und skizziert danach die Position des Kindes in der afrikanischen Familie. Anschließend beschreibt der Artikel anhand des SOS-Kinderdorfes in Mbalmayo, Kamerun, wie sich die Dorf- und Familienstruktur, die Art der Erziehung und der Beziehungsgeflechte in der Organisation, Struktur und Gestaltung der SOS-Kinderdörfer in Afrika widerspiegeln. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

18 Dossier

Dossier NEPAD / Vijay S. Makhan... [et al.]. - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2002), no. 204, p. 5-80.

Le NEPAD (Nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique), programme lancé à la fois par des chefs d'États anglophones (Afrique du Sud, Nigeria) et francophones (Algérie, Sénégal), et approuvé par l'organisation politique continentale UA (Union africaine) constitue l'objet de ce dossier. Contributions: L'Union africaine et le NEPAD: un nouveau départ pour l'Afrique? (Vijay S. Makhan) - La politique africaine du Royaume-Uni: un plaidoyer en faveur du nouveau partenariat venant du Nord (Valerie Amos) - L'avenir du NEPAD après Kananaskis: de l'assistance au partenariat (Jean-Pierre Patat) - L'Afrique mobilise le secteur privé pour le développement (Michel Roussin) - Le NEPAD et les investisseurs privés (Anthony Bouthelier) - L'investissement privé étranger en Afrique: atouts et obstacles (Pierre Moussa) - Le NEPAD: nouvelle chance pour l'Afrique? (Philippe Hugon) - Le NEPAD: présentation et résumé du texte de référence (Laurence Porgès) - En marge du NEPAD. Le forum des peuples: une appropriation citoyenne du développement social en Afrique (Arnaud Zacharie).

19 Edition

Edition spéciale N°3000 / réd. Sébastien de Dianous. - Paris : Moreux, 2003. - P. 945-1067. : ill. ; 30 cm. - (Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens ; année 58, no. 3000 (mai 2003)) - Op de omslag: No. 3000 édition spéciale.

Ce numéro spécial se compose de 48 contributions d'experts, journalistes, chercheurs, hommes d'affaires, sur le continent africain. Il s'agit de tenter de répondre à la question "où en est l'Afrique aujourd'hui?" en luttant contre les idées reçues. Les articles sont regroupés en cinq parties: - International (D. Bach, D. Bangoura, C. Clapham, J. Coussy, P. Drouhaud, B. Joubert, G. Labertit, P. Marchesin, D. Rimmer) - Politique (S. Ellis, A. Fénéon, J.B. Gewald, É. Le Roy, A. Loada, K. Mohsen-Finan) - Économie (G. Azoulay, C. de Boissieu, E. Carrère, P. Chalmin, B. Charlely de la Masselière, C. Gore, J.P. Hiey, M. Kassé, T. Lebel, A.O. Ossa, T. Pujolle, M. Raffinot, G. Rist, J.-F. Sempéré, A. Sindzingre) - Affaires (A. Cassuto, S. Ismaïl, C. Khelil, J.-L. Le Corre, N. Maigrot, A. Tronche) - Société (J.-H. Bradol, S. Calabre, J.-M. Cour, J.-L. Dubois, A. Glaser, F.-R. Mahieu, R. Otayek, G. Pison, B. Sall, C. Toulabor, J.Y. Yao).

20 Ellis, Stephen

L'évolution politique de l'Afrique: les formes se renouvellent, les modèles restent à inventer / par Stephen Ellis. - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2003), année 58, no. 3000, p. 970-973.

Cet article s'efforce de souligner des dynamiques en cours en Afrique actuellement et de les replacer sur le long terme, et de remettre en question les mythes (comme le concept européen de "société civile") et explications couramment acceptés sur la causalité de l'histoire récente. Le regain de violence à la fin du vingtième siècle peut être vu comme une conséquence d'un affaiblissement politique. Les années 1970 apparaissent comme la vraie période de rupture, avec les deux crises pétrolières de 1973-74 et 1979, la déconnexion entre le dollar et le prix de l'or, le changement dans les méthodes de production. La crise financière amène beaucoup de gouvernements africains à se présenter à la Banque mondiale et au Fonds monétaire international pour demander des financements. Les institutions de Bretton Woods théorisent l'"ajustement structurel", imposent des réformes libérales des économies, puis demandent des réformes politiques, la "démocratisation". Or, selon l'auteur, ni le libéralisme ni la démocratie n'ont mené les pays africains à plus de prospérité ou de stabilité, du fait d'un décalage entre l'État juridique, qui a perdu sa structure et ne fonctionne plus, et le pouvoir réel. Certaines formes caractéristiques de l'époque pré-coloniale reprennent actuellement de l'importance. On constate un renouveau religieux, la religion devenant un moyen de mobilisation politique et militaire, ou un moyen de s'intégrer à la globalisation. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

21 Essays

Essays in honor of Bernth Lindfors / ed. by Toyin Falola & Barbara Harlow. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2002. - 2 dl. ; 23 cm

These two collective volumes on palavers in African literature present 38 essays in honour of Bernth Lindfors. They demonstrate Lindfors's contributions to debates that underwrite the field of African literature. Volume I contains chapters on Lindfors's roles, institutional aspects, and political, publishing and pedagogical issues and their relationship to African literatures. The chapters in Volume II deal with comparative histories, authorial geographies, and mixed media (written text and its intertextual relations with stage performances and films). [ASC Leiden abstract]

22 Favennec, Jean-Pierre

Les nouveaux enjeux pétroliers en Afrique / Jean-Pierre Favennec et Philippe Copinschi. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 127-148 : tab.

L'Afrique est déjà et deviendra encore davantage à moyen terme un acteur significatif de la scène pétrolière mondiale; Les États-Unis la considèrent d'ores et déjà, de par sa situation géographique, comme une source de pétrole

privilégiée qui peut leur permettre de réduire leur dépendance par rapport au Moyen-Orient. Ils multiplient en particulier les livraisons de pétrole en provenance du golfe de Guinée depuis la mi-2002. L'exploitation du pétrole du continent est relativement récente, mais plusieurs atouts pourraient favoriser son développement, notamment pour la partie sub-saharienne. Le Nigeria et l'Angola émergent déjà en tant que puissances pétrolières. La production est en augmentation au Congo-Brazzaville. Cet article considère les acteurs dans le golfe de Guinée, où ce ne sont pas des compagnies nationales qui ont le monopole, et où les joint-ventures et les consortiums jouent un rôle important. Les grandes compagnies internationales, comme le montre le cas du Nigeria, doivent désormais compter avec les ONG, locales ou internationales, qui militent dans des domaines aussi divers que l'environnement, les problèmes humanitaires, la transparence financière ou les droits de l'homme, et qui ont fait évoluer les rapports de force. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 224). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

23 Fombad, Charles Manga

Peacebuilding in Africa : lessons from truth commissions / Charles Manga Fombad. - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (1999), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 1-29.

This article explores the concept of peacebuilding as a post conflict-settlement mechanism for laying the foundations for sustainable peace in Africa using insights from truth commissions. Truth commissions are one of the numerous policy tools that can be used to transform conflicts constructively to create a basis for sustainable peace, especially in the transitional democracies in Africa. Three examples illustrate the role that truth commissions can play in the peacebuilding process: two from Africa, the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the Nigerian Commission on Inquiry into Human Rights Violations, and one from Latin America, the Chilean Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

24 Fontanel, Jacques

La myopie du FMI / Jacques Fontanel, Antipas Touatam Guendergué. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2003), no. 9, p. 83-99 : tab.

Le bilan des politiques de stabilisation et d'ajustement structurel mises en place en Afrique au cours des années 1980 et 1990 par le FMI et la Banque mondiale est remis en cause par l'ensemble de la communauté internationale. D'abord, le manque de suivi et de contrôle des fonds prêtés est dénoncé. Ensuite, l'aide est généralement insuffisante pour faire face aux grandes crises internationales,

alors même que le coût social considérable des mesures d'ajustement imposées est trop souvent négligé. Enfin, l'aléa moral de l'utilisation de l'argent public conduit les investisseurs privés à considérer que les pouvoirs publics doivent eux aussi assumer le poids des pertes liées à leurs spéculations hasardeuses. Seul un programme africain sur quatre aboutit à des résultats satisfaisants. Dans la majeure partie des cas, les résultats sont désastreux, avec des mouvements de fuite de l'épargne, d'élimination de marchés naissants, de hausse du chômage et de la pauvreté, d'essor de pratiques de financement dangereuses pour le développement. En comparant la situation des pays en développement qui ont mis en œuvre les Programmes d'ajustement structurel (PAS) avec ceux qui ne l'ont pas fait, on constate que la croissance de ces derniers a été plus forte. Pourtant, dès le début des années 1990, le FMI a engagé des actions spécifiques de lutte contre la pauvreté, mais les principes généraux restent les mêmes. Au fond, les institutions internationales ne se préoccupent pas vraiment de l'éradication de la pauvreté. S'il y a aujourd'hui une prise de conscience de l'échec, cela ne veut pas dire que, dans un système économique mondial profondément dépendant des idées libérales, les politiques soutenues seront à la hauteur de l'enjeu que constitue le développement économique de l'Afrique. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

25 Gewald, Jan Bart

Culture de la violence, destruction des normes et déshumanisation en Afrique / par Jan Bart Gewald. - In: *Marchés tropicaux et méditerranéens*: (2003), année 58, no. 3000, p. 977-978.

La violence a été omniprésente dans l'Afrique du XXe siècle, et si son impact politique a été vu sous l'angle de l'État, la portée sociale et culturelle de la violence, elle, a été minimisée. Or la violence telle qu'elle se manifeste actuellement en Afrique australe (Zimbabwe), occidentale (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire), centrale (Congo(s), Centrafrique), orientale (Éthiopie/Érythrée, Somalie, Soudan) et septentrionale (Algérie) doit uniquement être considérée par rapport à l'Histoire. Il s'agit d'un processus de destruction de la cohésion sociale, de déshumanisation, qui est transmissible. L'impact du colonialisme sur la violence africaine ne doit pas être oublié, comme le montre l'exemple de l'absurdité de la répartition des terres en Namibie, au Zimbabwe et en Afrique du Sud. Le génocide rwandais est un concentré des nombreux facteurs de violence qui, en Afrique, peuvent se rejoindre pour exploser. L'élément de l'impunité, comme dans les cas de viol, pratique qui se répand dans les cas de conflits en Afrique, joue un rôle. Un facteur nouveau, comme lors de l'opération "Restore

Hope" en Somalie en 1992, est l'apprentissage de la médiatisation comme arme de guerre. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

26 Gobbi, Maria Sabrina De

Mutual guarantee associations for small and micro-entrepreneurs : lessons learned from Europe and Africa / Maria Sabrina De Gobbi. - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 23-34 : tab.

Mutual guarantee associations (MGAs) can be a viable solution to the problem of access to credit from banks for those small entrepreneurs who cannot offer sufficient collateral, in particular artisans. After providing a general description of an MGA, the most successful model in Europe, both in number and in volume of guarantees, is considered and its factors of success are analysed. Findings from Europe as well as from some developing countries are presented. Some applications of the MGA scheme in a few African countries (Senegal, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Tunisia and Morocco) are briefly described and potential ways to improve the current situation of those MGAs are highlighted. An MGA is an association of entrepreneurs who join together to create an organization which establishes a dialogue with banks. The association plays the role of an intermediary between artisans and banks: small and microenterprises (SMEs) join the association to obtain credit from banks and the association negotiates with banks to secure loans for its members. Successful MGAs strengthen private initiatives and SMEs, which are widely regarded as a key ingredient to development and poverty alleviation in most countries. They may become strong entities which can deal with banks on an equal level, helping SMEs gain access to credit that is normally unavailable. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

27 Gqola, Pumla Dineo

'Ufanele uqavile': Blackwomen, feminisms and postcoloniality in Africa / Pumla Dineo Gqola. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2001), no. 50, p. 11-22.

The author pays attention to the differences within the variety of ways in which Blackwomen participate in and influence feminist spaces and discourses. She addresses the question of how difference is configured and implicated in sites which centre on Blackwoman's experiences in Africa. Her article is, therefore, a discussion on Blackwomen theorizing feminism and postcoloniality. The article is informed by the assumption that these Blackwomen redefine the terrain altogether. The author's departure point is through paradigms, devised by two scholars who write, theorize and analyse Blackwomen's spaces in Africa and the

diaspora, to describe the interconnections between theory and 'the everyday' in Blackwomen-centric work. The first, Molaria Ogundipe-Leslie (1994), characterizes African women as those who metaphorically carry six mountains on their backs. The second, Carole Boyce Davies (1995), characterizes the writings of Blackwomen as moving beyond boundaries, opening up even these confines for examination. The present author investigates how it is that Blackwomen-centric spaces theorize an ability to carry mountains on their backs across boundaries. Her analysis is limited to postcolonial production and activity. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

28 Groos, Maria

AIDS-Waisen in Afrika / Maria Groos. - In: *Internationales Afrikaforum*: (2003), Jg. 39, Quart. 1, S. 59-62.

Insgesamt 11 Millionen AIDS-Waisen gibt es im Afrika südlich der Sahara. Dieser Artikel stellt zum einen dar, wie Kinder die von der Erkrankung der Eltern geprägte Situation wahrnehmen. Zum anderen beschreibt er am Beispiel der ugandischen Aids-Hilfe "Meeting Point" und ihrer Kooperationspartner einige Aspekte und praktische Erfahrungen, die sich in der täglichen Arbeit mit AIDS-Waisen als wesentlich erwiesen haben. Fußnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

29 Habasonda, Lee M.

The pitfalls of gender activism in Africa / Lee M. Habasonda. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2002), no. 54, p. 99-105.

In recent years, gender relations have become an issue of major national and international significance in many countries across Africa. High profile gender campaigns have been launched by governments of various ideological hues. The issue of gender has assumed particular salience in Africa in recent years because of the spread of democratization. In theory, the creation of democratic political institutions offers the potential for realigning gender relations. The author argues, however, that gender campaigns have not effectively changed gender relations. He does so by contrasting the concept of gender in feminist and women's campaigns to the traditional African gender system of defined spheres for men and women; by looking at the effects of democracy, economic liberalization and gender advocacy on African society and the traditional African family; and by discussing the difficulties with legislation for women and the elitist, often hypocritical nature of many leaders of gender campaigns. He concludes that what is required is not the superimposition of a new way that men and

women should relate, or using specialized international law or high sounding academic polemics, but advocacy that aims at uniting the family and not dislocating and antagonizing it. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

30 Herzberger-Fofana, Pierrette

Kinder im Krieg im Kontext der afrikanischen Literatur / Pierrette Herzberger-Fofana. - In: *Internationales Afrikaforum*: (2003), Jg. 39, Quart. 1, S. 77-86.

Die postkoloniale Literatur bietet gegen Ende des letzten Jahrhunderts und zum Beginn des neuen Millenniums Romane, die die Problematik der Kindersoldaten behandeln. Ein Thema, das infolge brisanter kriegesischer Auseinandersetzungen, den afrikanischen Kontinent mit Blut befleckt und an Aufmerksamkeit gewinnt. Bis dahin hatte die postkoloniale Belletristik insbesondere die Welt der korrupten Diktatoren und der Desillusionierung sowie des Exils mit ihren vielfältigen Varianten geschildert. Zwar wurde das Thema des Krieges behandelt aber die Hauptfigur war fast immer ein erwachsener Mensch. Mit Ken Saro-Wira ändert sich die Perspektive, und der Protagonist ist zum ersten Mal ein Kind und zwar ein Soldaten-Kind. Dieser Artikel analysiert drei Romane, die sich mit der Problematik der Kindsoldaten befassen. Es handelt sich um 1) Sozaboy. A novel in rotten English von Ken-Saro Wiwa (Nigeria); 2) Allah n'est pas obligé (Allah muss nicht gerecht sein) von Ahmadou Kourouma (Guinea) und 3) Sie nahmen mir die Mutter und gaben mir ein Gewehr, die Autobiographie von China Keitetsi, einer jungen Frau aus Uganda. Fußnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

31 Hussien, Seifudein Adem

Ali A. Mazrui: a postmodern Ibn Khaldun? / Seifudein Adem Hussien. - In: *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs*: (2003), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 127-145.

The author examines 'Mazruiana', the multifaceted works of Ali A. Mazrui (1933-) in the fields of international relations, comparative politics, political theory, philosophy, sociology, sociolinguistics and literary studies. The focus is on Mazrui's contributions to the study of international relations (IR) and the question of where Mazrui fits within the postmodernist school of thought. Following an examination of the origin and methodology of Mazruiana, the author attempts to answer the question of why the contributions of Mazrui in the field of IR have systematically been ignored, in spite of the fact that he is regarded as one of the leading intellectual figures of our time. Next, he discusses the 'new international relations', a phase which shares a number of characteristic features with Mazruiana, including 'social constructivism'. In the last section, the author

presents answers to the question of why Mazrui writes, organizing his thoughts around the following variables: political purpose, historical impulse, aesthetic enthusiasm, and the desire for recognition. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

32 Ihonvbere, Julius O.

Military disengagement from politics and constitutionalism in Africa : challenges and opportunities / Julius O. Ihonvbere. - In: *The causes of war and the consequences of peacekeeping in Africa* / ed. by Ricardo René Laremont. - Portsmouth, N.H. : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 241-262.

The militarization of African societies and politics results from lack of consensus among political elites, the fragmentation and weakness of civil society, the existence of ineffective governmental bureaucracies, and the failure to control the political and pecuniary aspirations of military officers. The arrogation of political power to military officers has led to a culture where constitutional norms and democratic institutions are trivialized. However, the emerging trends in constitution making and constitutionalism in Africa point at a desire to control and contain the military. In order to rein in the military, civic education must be expanded from the grass roots up so that civil society can be reconstructed to serve as an effective counterweight to the assertion of power by military elites. The masses must be involved in countrywide processes whereby they become active politically and, through widespread consultations and debates, contribute to the creation of a meaningful, living document known as a constitution. Such a people-centred process helps create trust in government and contributes directly to the creation of a more vibrant and plural civil society, which is essential for democracy to endure. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

33 Isaacman, Allen

Legacies of engagement: scholarship informed by political commitment / Allen Isaacman. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2003), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 1-41.

Scholar-activists, by virtue of their critical engagement in the central issues of the day and their role in the production and dissemination of knowledge, have a unique opportunity to challenge the inherited orthodoxies in the academy and in the larger world. Within the field of African studies they have served as powerful critics and have broken new substantive, conceptual, methodological, and epistemological ground. To sustain this thesis, the present essay explores three interrelated issues. First, it assesses the concept of value-free research - a notion which is commonly used to dismiss engaged scholarship as inherently flawed. Second, it documents how a number of African American scholars, passionately

committed to social justice and to an end to racial oppression, produced pioneering work on Africa well before the field of African studies gained academic legitimacy in the post-World War II era. Finally, it highlights some of the important contributions that activist scholars have made to the study of Africa. The intellectual biographies of six prominent Africanists - Claude Aké, Basil Davidson, Francis Deng, Susan Geiger, Joseph Harris and Walter Rodney - illuminate how political commitment can fuel theoretical and methodological innovation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

34 Jones, Branwen Gruffydd

The civilised horrors of over-work : Marxism, imperialism & development of Africa / Branwen Gruffydd Jones. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 33-44.

In the 21st century, a vast number of people in Africa are direct producers, working hard on the land to gain a meagre living - they are the 'rural poor'. The condition of poverty in Africa is widely portrayed in both academic and popular discourse as a result of local factors, whether political, social, cultural or natural. In contrast this article shows, by drawing on Marx, that the impoverished condition of Africa's direct producers is an outcome of world history, an outcome of the global expansion of capital effected through imperial relations. The article begins by foregrounding important aspects of Marx's method of inquiry, then considers Marx's treatment of colonialism and what can be termed the global constitution and expansion of capitalism, and suggests how we can understand the notion of imperialism. The final part considers the condition of and discourse about rural poverty in Africa today through the particular case of Mozambique. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

35 Kashoki, Mubanga E.

Harnessing Africa's cultural heritage for human progress / by Mubanga E. Kashoki. - In: *Journal of Humanities / University of Zambia*: (2000/01), vol. 3, p. 1-11.

The author of this article pleads for respect to be paid to various African cultural values in the race towards globalization and a globalized culture. He is well aware of the fact that it is no good to fall back on fossilized ideas or imagined cultures. It has to be realized that any culture anywhere is in a state of flux and is changing constantly. As examples of what he means, with particular attention being paid to Zambia, he mentions customary law, pointing out how it has always existed alongside the colonial legal system and later in independent countries,

and traditional medicine, once scorned but now increasingly being resorted to. Language is also important and he criticizes the widespread use of (ex-colonial) European languages which are spoken and understood only by a minority. He points out that the use of local languages is more direct and more telling in trying to convey and popularize new ideas. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

36 Kolawole, Mary Modupe

Transcending incongruities: rethinking feminisms and the dynamics of identity in Africa / Mary Modupe Kolawole. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2002), no. 54, p. 92-98.

There is a tension in the attitude to feminism of Black scholars on the continent and also in the diaspora. The author examines some of the reasons for this tension and also looks at womanism as the most favoured of the options in the African cultural context and some of the reasons for this. She argues that the attempt to globalize African women's experience and ignore cultural factors explains the negative attitude to feminism of many African women. Womanism better accommodates African women's reality, identity and dynamics of empowerment. This is an inclusive approach as opposed to an exclusive, polarized one. Womanism emphasizes cultural contextualization, the centrality of the family, the importance of including men and that it is not a 'man-hating' gender ideology. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

37 Laremont, Ricardo René

Lessons for the transition to democracy in Africa : the experience of the military in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Nigeria, and Algeria / Ricardo René Laremont and Habu S. Galadima. - In: *The causes of war and the consequences of peacekeeping in Africa* / ed. by Ricardo René Laremont. - Portsmouth, N.H. : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 263-286 : tab.

After approximately twenty years of meddling in government, military officers in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile and many other States in Latin America finally learned that their continued involvement in politics was not in the interests of the survival and growth of the military. Unfortunately in Algeria, the military has not learned that lesson. Hopefully in Nigeria they have. The chapter examines the roles played by the military in the transition to democracy in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. It then discusses whether aspects of these political processes within Latin America are applicable to transition to democracies in Africa, specifically Nigeria and Algeria. Written as a form of policy memorandum for both African military officers and other advocates of democratic change in Africa, the article

concludes with a number of recommendations for political change. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

38 Lloyd, Amanda

A theoretical analysis of the reality of children's rights in Africa : an introduction to the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child / Amanda Lloyd. - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 11-32.

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child was adopted at the OAU Assembly held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in July 1990, and finally ratified by fifteen member States of the OAU in 1999. The author stresses that it is not institutionally linked to the Africa Charter. It is there specifically for the protection of the child and to ensure that State parties honour the protection of the rights of the child as stipulated in international declarations and conventions. This has produced criticism that the Charter has a very distinct Western bias and that it is culturally far removed from Africa. However, it is strongly emphasized in the Preamble that it has consciously respected African values, although this still does not preclude some cultural clashes, especially about age at marriage. Another urgent problem is the fact that children from the age of fifteen are considered to be eligible for recruitment into armed forces. The author feels that it does not impose a Western conception on Africa but promotes a modernized Africa. Children can no longer be regarded as property. It is a good beginning but there is an urgent need for a better understanding of children's needs and rights. Notes, ref. [AFC Leiden abstract]

39 Loxley, John

Imperialism & economic reform in Africa : what's new about the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)? / John Loxley. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 119-128.

In October 2001, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), a document endorsed by four Heads of State at that time and subsequently supported by the 53 members of the OAU, was released. The NEPAD programme lays out the political and economic preconditions for sustainable development. The present paper outlines NEPAD, examines its strengths and weaknesses and assesses the extent to which it might represent an alternative, autocentred approach to Africa's development and reintegration into the world economy. There is much to commend NEPAD, perhaps foremost the commitment of Africa's leaders to peace, democracy and good governance. A number of areas, however, need rethinking: African critics claim that the

programme is the result of a nondemocratic process; the role of the State is not clear in the programme; NEPAD's position on foreign aid is contradictory; NEPAD uncritically endorses the HIPC process and the conditionality which attaches to it. Furthermore, NEPAD's position on globalization and market access and on global governance needs rethinking. NEPAD does offer the possibility of more genuinely African solutions, but for possibilities to be translated into realities, NEPAD will have to become a more open, consultative process and the programme will need reformulating in some areas. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

40 Mazrui, Ali A.

From Pax Europa to Pax Africana / Ali A. Mazrui and Robert L. Ostergard. - In: *The causes of war and the consequences of peacekeeping in Africa / ed. by Ricardo René Laremont. - Portsmouth, N.H. : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 19-36 : tab.*

Of the four sources of peacekeeping in Africa - the former colonial powers, the United Nations, the United States, and Africans themselves - the first three have had a dramatic influence over both Africa's international relations and its domestic politics. Since decolonization, African foreign relations have been conducted either in the shadow of its former colonizers or in the shadow of the Cold War. The post-Cold War period has placed responsibility for Africa's problems in African hands, almost by default. The increasing involvement of African nations in peacekeeping raises the question of the domestic impact of peacekeeping interventions both on the foreign participants and the host country. The answer depends on what form the peacekeeping takes. Africa's options for dealing with conflict include regional organizations, regional integration, unilateral action (international vigilantism) and rapid reaction forces. Pax Africana can be seen as the continental face of an ongoing process of self-determination, of resuming control over Africa's destiny. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

41 Naldi, Gino J.

Interim measures of protection in the African system for the protection of human and people's rights / Gino J. Naldi. - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 1-10.*

Many human rights organizations make provision for the appropriate convention enforcement organs to indicate interim or provisional measures for protection in cases of emergency in order to safeguard the rights and persons of victims of human rights violations. The principal instrument in Africa for such protection is

the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, under the aegis of the OAU. Recently established, its powers are relatively weak but one of its steps was to establish the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in 1987. Interim measures are provided through Rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure. Its weakness was demonstrated when it tried to intervene in the case of Ken Saro Wiwa in Nigeria in 1994 and 1995. Its powers have purportedly been greatly strengthened by setting up an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, specifically to reinforce the role of the Commission, but its wings have still to be properly tested. Although its foundation was greeted with profound pessimism, the author feels that the time for a reappraisal has arrived since the Commission has been successfully addressing its problems. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

42 NEPAD

Le NEPAD et les enjeux du développement en Afrique I sous la dir. de Hakim Ben Hammouda et Moustapha Kassé ; préf. Abdoulaye Wade, K.Y. Amoako. - Paris : Maisonneuve & Larose, [2002]. - 283 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl.

ISBN 2-7068-1669-4

Cet ouvrage sur le NEPAD (Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique) est divisé en quatre parties. 1): Le NEPAD: enjeux politiques, économiques et sectoriels (auteurs: Lalla Ben Barka, Division de l'information pour le Développement (DISD) de la Commission Économique des Nations-Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA), Moustapha Kassé, Touna Mama, Martin Okouda, Albert Ondo-Ossa) - 2): Le NEPAD et la théorie du développement (Bruno Bekolo-Ebe, Bureau sous-régional pour l'Afrique centrale de la CEA) - 3) Le NEPAD, institutions, gouvernance et financement (Abdoulaye Diagne, Fouda Séraphin Magloire, Alioune Sall, Chérif Salif Sy) - 4) Le NEPAD et la communauté internationale (Patricia de Mowbray, Michel Perrault, Madani M. Tall). En annexe se trouve le document intitulé NOPADA (Abuja, Nigeria, octobre 2001) qui établit les objectifs de cette initiative. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

43 New

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) : African perspectives I Henning Melber... [et al.]. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2002. - 35 p. ; 25 cm. - (Discussion paper ; 16) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 91-7106-492-3

Selection of - slightly revised - contributions to the annual workshop organized by the Hanns Seidel Foundation of Germany in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, from 24

to 26 February 2002. The theme of the workshop was the New Partnership for Africa's Development, NEPAD. Contributions deal with the scope and perspectives of NEPAD (Henning Melber), Kenya and NEPAD (Jephthah Gathaka and Smokin Wanjala), and NEPAD's chances of success (Richard Cornwell).

44 Ntuda Ebodé, Joseph Vincent

De la politique étrangère des États africains: ruptures et continuités d'une diplomatie contestée / Joseph Vincent Ntuda Ebodé. - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (1999), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 61-96.

Si les recherches consacrées à la diplomatie post-guerre froide et post-bipolaire en Afrique mettent majoritairement en relief l'émergence d'une diplomatie africaine offensive, la plupart de celles de la période bipolaire insistent par contre sur son caractère périphérique et instrumental. L'objectif de cet article est de montrer qu'après une période de balbutiement dans les premières années après les indépendances, les États africains ont, même pendant la guerre froide, globalement suivi une politique étrangère réaliste, tenant compte de leurs intérêts et cherchant constamment à les défendre. Selon l'auteur, l'émergence à la fin de la guerre froide d'un bloc offensif aux méthodes diplomatiques plutôt révolutionnaires, loin de constituer une innovation sur le fonds, marque surtout la revanche des progressistes sur les modérés. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

45 Nzongola-Ntalaja, Georges

Ethnicity and State politics in Africa / Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja. - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (1999), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 31-59.

Since the beginning of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and especially the second invasion by Rwanda and Uganda in 1998, there has been a debate on the relationship between ethnicity and the pressures for re-drawing boundaries in Africa. Most contributors to this debate have taken the view that these pressures are driven by deep-seated ethnic conflicts. This perspective is questionable, according to the author, especially in view of the strong official and popular commitment in Africa to the territorial entities inherited from colonial rule. This essay suggests that the secessionist movements and cross-border invasions by neighbours, pursuing their own national interests, have been a greater threat to Africa's existing political map than ethnicity per se. Where ethnicity has featured in the discourses of politicians and military commanders, it has served as little more than an instrument for rationalizing the expansionist

aims of a State towards a neighbour. Notes, ref., sum. in English and in French.
[Journal abstract]

46 Oche, Ogaba

Contemporary conflicts in Africa and the roles of the OAU and sub-regional organisations in conflict management / Ogaba Oche. - In: *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs*: (2000), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 78-98.

The article examines the changing nature of conflicts in the African continent in the post-Cold War era. Major features of contemporary African conflicts include their intra-State character, the extensive use of small arms, and the involvement of child soldiers. It provides a definition of conflicts based on the pursuit of incompatible or irreconcilable goals as they relate to issues of identity, participation, distribution, and legitimacy. A broad review of the historical and the contemporary roles of the OAU and various subregional organizations in African conflict management reveals that their major failings derive from their institutional weaknesses, which are further compounded by the very nature of contemporary African conflicts. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

47 Retour

Retour au foncier / Laboratoire d'anthropologie juridique de Paris. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2003. - 328 p. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers d'anthropologie du droit ; 2002) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6353-5

On peut noter un retour du foncier avec l'apparition en ce début de XXI^e siècle de nouvelles problématiques dans le domaine des politiques publiques qui remettent la question foncière au centre des débats de la société civile et des démarches réformatrices, avec la remise en cause du monopole de l'État en Afrique. De fait, les études foncières sont depuis quarante ans un des axes centraux du développement des travaux de l'anthropologie du droit. Contributions à ce cahier: Foncier et décentralisation. Réconcilier la légalité et la légitimité des pouvoirs domaniaux et fonciers (A. Rochegude) - Actualité des politiques foncières en Afrique australe: le cas du Zimbabwe et de l'Afrique du Sud. Un paysage foncier inégalitaire et ségrégué par le développement séparé (P. Maire-Amiot) - Légitimation, paradoxe et contradictions du caractère "public" du foncier en Afrique: du monopole foncier de l'État à la décentralisation des ressources foncières (M. Diop) - Analyse de la nouvelle loi de 1998 au regard de la crise socio-politique en Côte d'Ivoire (A. Aka) - La mise en œuvre de l'aménagement forestier négocié, ou l'introuvable gouvernance de la biodiversité

à Madagascar (F. Muttенzer) - Actualité des droits dits "coutumiers" dans les pratiques et les politiques foncières en Afrique et dans l'océan Indien à l'orée du XXI^e siècle (É. Le Roy). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

48 Robert

Robert Delavignette, savant et politique (1897-1976) / textes réunis et prés. par Bernard Mouralis et Anne Piriou ; avec la collab. de Romuald Fonkoua. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2003. - 347 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Bibliogr.: p. [333]-335. - Met bijl., biogr., chronologie, noten. ISBN 2-8458-6347-0

Les réflexions présentées dans cet ouvrage sont issues du colloque 'Robert Delavignette (1897-1976), savant et politique', qui s'est tenu les 17-18 mai 2001. D'abord administrateur responsable de cercle au Niger puis en Haute-Volta (actuel Burkina Faso), Delavignette fut très vite appelé à des fonctions politiques, dont ministre de la France d'Outre-mer et directeur de l'École coloniale, puis directeur des Affaires politiques au ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer dans les années 1950. Les contributions étudient les questions de l'administration et du développement des pays, hier colonisés, aujourd'hui indépendants, à partir de l'expérience d'un administrateur des colonies. Elles établissent une continuité entre l'œuvre littéraire coloniale et les œuvres littéraires africaines. Elles invitent à réfléchir aux conséquences de l'occultation d'une mémoire franco-africaine. L'ouvrage est organisé en quatre parties: 1) 'Une réflexion politique et anthropologique', contributions de H. Copin, M. Dacher, V. Dimier, R. Fonkoua, B. Mouralis. 2) 'Une action politique et pédagogique', J. Clauzel, W. B. Cohen, B. Grand, D. Lamarque, P. Vérin. 3) 'L'avenir des territoires d'Outre-mer', P. David, A. Priou, L. Sanmarco. 4) 'L'œuvre littéraire', K. Aggarwal, C. Chaulet-Achour, J.-F. Durand, A. Mangeon, B. Mongo-Mboussa, J. Riesz. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

49 Roubinski, Youri

L'URSS en Afrique (1960-1990): un avant-goût de l'échec / Youri Roubinski. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2003), no. 9, p. 247-263.

La présence de l'Union soviétique en Afrique pendant les trois dernières décennies du régime soviétique illustre mieux que toute autre chose les succès initiaux et l'échec final de la politique de Moscou dans la dernière phase de la guerre froide. Elle démontre d'une façon éclatante le conflit irrémédiable entre un objectif messianique global et les moyens géopolitiques relativement limités qui pouvaient l'étayer. Un conflit qui conduisit en fin de compte à la catastrophe simultanée, aussi bien du système idéologique qui servait de fondement au

régime que de l'empire russe pluriséculaire mis à son service. L'intérêt de l'URSS pour l'Afrique commença au milieu des années 1950, en pleine guerre froide, sous l'effet de deux facteurs différents, concomitants et intimement liés: l'évolution de l'équilibre des forces militaires entre les deux superpuissances de l'époque - États-Unis et URSS - d'une part, la révolution nassérienne en Égypte de l'autre. Le présent article décrit l'évolution de la présence de l'URSS en Afrique ainsi que le développement des études africaines en URSS, notamment la création de l'Institut de l'Afrique. Les monographies publiées sous son label s'inspiraient de la conception générale de la "voie non capitaliste" pour le développement des peuples africains et servaient de base pour la politique africaine de l'URSS. Mais la doctrine marxiste de la lutte des classes se révélait inapplicable aux réalités d'une société africaine rurale et traditionnaliste en pleine mutation. La crise économique et les multiples guerres civiles, où, derrière chaque partie, se profilait l'ombre d'une des superpuissances, se solda par une série d'échecs pour l'URSS, et en 1989, sous Mikhaïl Gorbatchev, l'URSS décida d'arrêter les frais inutiles et ruineux en Afrique, qui constituaient un des principaux obstacles au dialogue avec l'Occident. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

50 Sapra, Sharad

The crisis of southern African countries / Sharad Sapra. - In: *Internationales Afrikaforum*: (2003), Jg. 39, Quart. 1, S. 55-57.

This article first describes the correlation between HIV/AIDS prevalence and the current food crisis in six southern African countries (Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe). It then sketches Unicef's activities to break the vicious downward spiral of HIV/AIDS and poverty in these countries. [ASC Leiden abstract]

51 Schonecke, Wolfgang

Wenn aus Kindern Killer werden / Wolfgang Schonecke. - In: *Internationales Afrikaforum*: (2003), Jg. 39, Quart. 1, S. 69-75.

In Afrika gibt es etwa 120.000 Kindersoldaten. Genaue Zahlen gibt es nicht, denn oft sind die Kinder "unsichtbare Soldaten". Sie sind meist nicht Teil der regulären Armee, sondern Helfer oder Mitläufer ohne offiziellen Status. Sie kämpfen in Milizen und Selbstschutztruppen, deren Existenz kaum dokumentiert ist. Sie operieren in abgelegenen Konfliktzonen, weitab von der Kameraaugen der Medien. Hunderttausende von Kindern werden ihrer Kindheit beraubt und für ihr Leben traumatisiert und sich selber und der Gesellschaft zur Last. Die

Manipulation von Kindern für den Krieg ist ein Skandal. Wie kommt es zu dieser Perversion von Menschlichkeit? Wie kann sie internationale Gemeinschaft diesem Verbrechen Einhalt gebieten? Wie kann den traumatisierten Kindern und Jugendlichen geholfen werden, den Weg in ein normales Leben in ihren Gemeinschaften zurückzufinden? Das sind die Fragen, die der vorliegende Artikel behandelt. Die Ansätze und Schwierigkeiten der Rehabilitationsarbeit werden aufgezeigt an den Beispielen von Uganda, Mosambik, Liberia und Sierra Leone. Bibliogr., Fußnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

52 Tamale, Sylvia

Think globally, act locally : using international treaties for women's empowerment in East Africa / Sylvia Tamale. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2001), no. 50, p. 97-104.

Women activists in Africa need to develop innovative ways to use international treaties and instruments in a way that strengthens domestic guarantees of equality for women in their countries. Of particular importance are international conventions. This paper looks at two treaties, namely, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the African Charter for Human and People's Rights (the Banjul Charter). It first presents an overview of these two instruments and then provides examples of how African women can employ the treaties to advance women's empowerment. The treaties can be used as instruments of political advocacy, and may serve as a human rights framework for gender equity. In the latter context, the author discusses cases from Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania, Nigeria and Zimbabwe to illustrate how domestic legislation and/or public policy can be interpreted by drawing on international human rights norms. The treaties may also serve as tools for networking and as additional legal fora. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

53 Van der Linde, Morné

A review of the African Convention on Nature and Natural Resources / Morné van der Linde. - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 33-59.

The African Convention on Nature and Natural Resources has been operational for slightly more than thirty years (since 1968) under the auspices of the OAU. At first glance it might be accounted a failure, among other reasons because it does not specify in any great detail. A general survey of environmental treaties reveals that they cover some eighteen categories, the African Convention specifies some

five of these: biological diversity; forest resources; marine/coastal resources, and environmental and water resources management. Although environmental degradation and human rights abuses have grown in magnitude in recent years, environmental concerns still have a very high place on African agendas. A process of review was launched in 1983/4 and is still continuing. At the Fifth International Agency Meeting held in Nairobi, Kenya, in January 2002. twenty-eight new articles were added plus two additional annexes. The revised African Convention plays special attention to armed conflict and its potential danger to the environment. The whole process has been strengthened by the setting up of a Conference of Parties (COP), in Article XXVI, and Secretariat, in Article XXVII. When the article was published there was hope that the whole business would be cut and dried by 2004. However, although there is some slow improvement, for things to really happen there must be a speeding up of ratification and financial resources will have to improve. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

54 Vogt, Andreas

Frühzeitliche Handelsfestungen an den Küsten Afrikas heute - die Sicht der Denkmalpflege / Andreas Vogt. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2001), vol. 49, p. 51-90.

Die frühzeitliche europäische Expansion nach Übersee führte unter anderem zur Errichtung einer Reihe von kleinen Handelsniederlassungen an den Küsten Afrikas. Dieser Artikel untersucht, wie aus Sicht der Denkmalpflege heutzutage mit den ehemaligen Handelsfestungen umgegangen wird. Anhand einiger ausgesuchter Beispiele (Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, Christiansborg, Groß-Friedrichsburg, Fort Jesus) erörtert der Artikel, wie diese Handelsfestungen heute genutzt werden, d.h. ob, wie und warum sie heute noch erhalten werden. Ebenfalls analysiert wird, wie diese Denkmäler von der einheimischen Bevölkerung betrachtet werden - sind es lediglich weitere Tourismusattraktionen neben eigenen Kulturdenkmälern, oder betrachten die Nachfolgerstaaten der Kolonien diese Denkmäler als eigene und nationale Denkmäler? Bibliogr., Fußnoten, Zsfg. auf Englisch und Deutsch. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

55 Women

Women / eds. Martin Banham, James Gibbs & Femi Osofisan ; guest ed.: Jane Plastow ; reviews ed. Jane Plastow. - Oxford : James Currey ; Johannesburg : Witwatersrand University Press ; Bloomington, IN [etc.] : Indiana University Press, 2002. - XIII, 178 p. : foto's. ; 22 cm. - (African theatre ; 3) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-85255-591-1 cloth (Oxford)

This volume is testimony to the scope of African women's work as playwrights, musicians and actors from Algeria's diaspora to the new South Africa. Contributions: 'I will not cry': women's theatre in the Algerian diaspora (Laura Chakravarty Box) - Challenging the master : resisting 'male' virtues of the ancient Egyptian goddess Isis in the theatre of Tawfiq al-Hakim & Nawal al-Sa'dawi (Dina Amin) - Of 'suwa' houses & singing contests : early urban women performers in Asmara, Eritrea (Christine Matzke) - Contextualising women's theatre in Kenya : Alakie-Akinyi Mboya's 'Otongolia' & Ari Katini Mwachofi's 'Mama ee' (Mike Kuria) - Portraits of women in contemporary Ugandan theatre (Mercy Mirembe Ntangaare) - Drama in her life : interview with Adeline Ama Buabeng (Esi Sutherland-Addy) - Visibility, eloquence & silence : women & theatre for development in Ghana (Esi Dogbe) - Contemporary Nigerian theatre : the plays of Stella Oyedepo (Chris Dunton) - Who can silence her drums? : an analysis of the plays of Tess Onwueme (Omofolabo Ajayi). The volume also contains a noticeboard section, a playscript by Fatima Dike ('Glass House'), and a book reviews section.

56 Young

Young Africa : realising the rights of children and youth / Alex de Waal and Nicolas Argenti (eds.). - Trenton, NJ : Africa World Press, 2002. - XIV, 284 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 237-273. - Met index.
ISBN 0-86543-841-2

The papers in this volume were earlier presented at the Pan African Forum on the Future of Children in Africa, held in Cairo in May 2001. The purpose of the Forum was to formulate and adopt the 'African Common Position' on the rights of the child in Africa in preparation for the upcoming UN General Assembly Special Session on Children. Contributions: Realising child rights in Africa: children, young people and leadership (Alex de Waal) - Child survival and development in Africa in the 21st century (Anne Bakilana and Alex de Waal) - Africa's children and Africa's development: a duration of development framework (Ali Abdel Gadir Ali) - Providing education for young Africans (Jessica Bridges-Palmer) - Child victims of war in Africa (Alexandra Galperin) - Youth in Africa: a major resource for change (Nicolas Argenti) - Reflections on youth and militarism in contemporary Africa (Okwir Rabwoni) - HIV/AIDS and young Africans (Alex de Waal) - Pentecostal Christianity and young Africans (Charlotte Spinks) - Implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Africa (Kombe Temba and Alex de Waal). [ASC Leiden abstract]

57 Young, Crawford

Pluralism, ethnicity, and militarization / Crawford Young. - In: *The causes of war and the consequences of peacekeeping in Africa* / ed. by Ricardo René Laremont. - Portsmouth, N.H. : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 37-57.

Colonialism and colonial institutions contributed the seeds of conflict in Africa. Ethnic politics, the centralization of State power and the militarization of the State, and post-Cold War resistance to the State subsequently helped shape contemporary conditions of conflict. The intersection and interaction of pluralism, ethnicity and militarization have cumulatively defined a large share of the parameters of the postcolonial political itineraries of the African State. The harmonious accommodation of ethnicity and a gradual retreat from militarization can only take place within a pluralist order, prerequisite for an African future which does not simply reproduce the past. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

58 Register

Register of international scholars in Ethiopian and Eritrean studies / comp. and ed. by Bairu Tafla. - In: *Aethiopica* / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg: (2000), vol. 3, p. 166-187.

This register of academics, researchers and prospective scholars concerns those dealing primarily with the history, archaeology, linguistics, philology, religion and culture of northeast Africa, particularly Ethiopia and Eritrea. It consists of the scholars' names, academic titles, fields of specialization, addresses, enumeration of ongoing research projects together with the prospective dates of completion as well as the names and locations of the institutions of higher learning with which they are affiliated. It comprises 96 scholars and 18 prospective academics from 18 countries stretching over four continents. The entries are arranged in alphabetical order. [ASC Leiden abstract]

59 Taddia, Irma

Modern Ethiopia and colonial Eritrea / Irma Taddia. - In: *Aethiopica* / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg: (2002), vol. 5, p. 125-138.

The author reflects on present-day Eritrea in the light of the colonial past and in the context of modern Ethiopia. Eritrean independence is taking place today in a

specific context in postcolonial Africa. It is not a simple case of delayed decolonization, postponed by 30 years with respect to other former African colonies. The history of Eritrea must be studied within the colonial context: colonialism created a national identity, but Eritrea is a colony that did not become an independent State. The process of State formation in Eritrea raises some problems for historians. The construction of political legitimacy is strictly connected to the birth of a national historiography in the country. The author examines the process of writing history in contemporary Eritrea. Reconstructing the history of the past goes beyond the reconstruction of the history of the Eritrean State today. The entire area - the Horn of Africa - in the precolonial period has to be considered. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

60 Bekele, Shiferaw

Yohannes II (r. May 10, 1769-October 15, 1769) / Shiferaw Bekele. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (2002), vol. 5, p. 89-111 : ill., foto's.

Yohannes II was king of Ethiopia for a very brief period, namely from May 10 to October 15, 1769. In this year the country veered towards a new and irreversible direction in its political history and Yohannes II was one of the protagonists in the drama. This paper briefly sketches the life of Yohannes with a particular focus on his brief reign and poses the question of how he died. Knowledge of the reign of Yohannes II is so far based on a brief account (1813) of a Scottish traveller, James Bruce, who arrived at Massawa in 1769. This account, however, contains errors, e.g. that Yohannes II was poisoned. The present paper brings to light an Ethiopian document - a brief contemporary chronicle written at the time the events took place - on the short reign of Yohannes II. The version available in the British Museum (BL Orient 821) is published here with a translation and annotations. On the basis of this chronicle and other fragmentary information from Henry Salt, an English traveller who came to Ethiopia in 1805, the paper concludes, first, that Yohannes was not poisoned but died a natural death, and second, that the story of the amputation of his hand by his brother Bekfa should at best be treated with caution because there is evidence that throws doubt on its veracity. App., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

61 Crummey, Donald

Ethiopia, Europe and modernity: a preliminary sketch / Donald Crummey. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (2000), vol. 3, p. 7-23.

This paper explores some of the issues of cultural epistemology which underlie the relations between Ethiopia and Europe. It explores the origins of diplomatic contacts, arguing that the appropriation of modernity increasingly became a central concern of Ethiopia's rulers in their relations with Europe. It then raises the question, if Europeanized modernity has increasingly marked Ethiopia in the 20th century, how are we to discern Ethiopia's contribution to this process? To what extent, in its modernization, has Ethiopia's educated elite lost contact with an indigenous point of view? The paper argues that a critical appreciation of modernity in Ethiopia must be made against a background which historicizes the process whereby it came about, which takes fully into account the modes of reasoning embodied in Ge'ez texts, and which privileges the views of those rural Ethiopians so lightly touched by modernity. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

62 Crummey, Donald

Farmer tree-planting in Wällo, Ethiopia / Donald Crummey & Alex Winter-Nelson.
- In: *African savannas : global narratives & local knowledge of environmental change* / ed. by Thomas J. Bassett, Donald Crummey. - Oxford : James Currey: (cop. 2003), p. 91-120 : foto's, krt., tab.

Popular and academic narratives about rural Ethiopia see the combination of 'backward' technology and rising population as the root cause of environmental degradation, manifested in deforestation. In turn, à la Malthus, they cite this population-induced deforestation as a chief contributor to declining agricultural productivity and rising famine. Based on interviews carried out in 1996 and 1997, this chapter presents evidence from a sample of farmers in Wällo, Ethiopia, to show that, on the contrary and despite deep continuity in farming practices, Ethiopian peasants have innovated and responded to changes in the physical and social environment. It first raises doubts about the link between famine and deforestation by comparing changes in tree cover and experiences of famine in two regions, Wällo and Gondär. It then reveals the evidence that farm technologies have not remained static in the face of environmental change, but have been dynamic. It demonstrates that farmers have been incorporating trees into their planting activities for at least 60 years. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

63 Donzel, Emeri van

Ethiopia's Lalibäla and the fall of Jerusalem 1187 / Emeri van Donzel. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (1998), vol. 1, p. 27-49.

It has been a long-standing tradition in Ethiopia that the churches at Lalibäla - formerly Roha, but renamed after the most renowned king of the Zague dynasty, Lalibäla - in the Ethiopian province of Lasta were built in the period of the Zague to create a new Jerusalem after the Holy City had fallen to the Muslims in 1187. The author doubts whether the reason for undertaking this enterprise was indeed the fall of Jerusalem. He examines this question against the background of the political and religious situation in 12th and 13th-century Ethiopia, and its relations with the outer Muslim powers, Saladin in particular. Although there is no conclusive proof that the fall of Jerusalem in 1187 was not the main reason for constructing the churches at Lalibäla, there seem to be enough indications that the incentive for the enterprise is to be looked for in the internal politics of Ethiopia at the turn of the 13th century. It does not seem farfetched, either from a political or a religious point of view, that the churches at Lalibäla were constructed not to replace those of Jerusalem, but to make Roha into a new capital to replace Aksum. Furthermore, Saladin's conquest of Jerusalem did not lead to increased enmity between the champion of Islam and the Oriental Christians, which also corroborates the view that the primary reason for the construction of the Lalibäla churches is to be found inside Ethiopia. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

64 Erlich, Haggai

Ethiopia and Egypt: Ras Tafari in Cairo, 1924 / Haggai Erlich. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (1998), vol. 1, p. 64-84.

The balance of mutual dependency between Ethiopia and Egypt gave rise to a multifaceted history of common relations which saw periods of constructive cooperation as well as periods of acute conflict. The visit of Ras Tafari Makonnen, an ambitious politician, who was to be crowned Emperor Haile Selassie I in 1930, to Cairo in 1924 was the historical peak of friendliness. During the years following 1924 the mutual goodwill continued, and Egypt's special interest towards Ethiopia culminated in 1935, during the year of the 'Abyssinian crisis', when Mussolini threatened to destroy Ethiopia. However, it seems that even the 1924 period of grace in Ethio-Egyptian relations could not wipe out the Ethiopian Christian fear of political Islam, a concept in which Egypt remained a central factor. The year 1924 was also a year of rising liberal expectations, of openness and hope in Egypt. On the basis of this spirit, the new Egyptian State was ready to give Tafari a warm reception. Yet, there was a general ambivalence between fear of Ethiopia and a need for her friendliness. These modern Egyptian

concepts of Ethiopia were related to inherent traditional Islamic concepts of that country. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

65 Eshete, Tibebe

The Sudan Interior Mission (SIM) in Ethiopia (1928-1970) / Tibebe Eshete. - In: *Northeast African Studies*: (1999), n.s., vol. 6, no. 3, p. 27-58.

The Sudan Interior Mission (SIM) was begun by Rowland Victor Bingham as a fundamentalist Christian mission initially and unsuccessfully in Nigeria. Later, in 1907, Dr Thomas Lambie established a branch in the southern area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan among the Nuer and the Shilluck on the border with Ethiopia. It took many years of negotiations before its missionaries were allowed access to Ethiopia itself, the catalysts occurring with the outbreak of Spanish influenza in 1919, when it was allowed in to do medical work. It was only in 1928 that it received official permission to set up mission stations in the area of Wellega. It now has a congregation of some 4 million people. This article traces the history of its establishment in Ethiopia. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

66 Falceto, Francis

Un siècle de musique moderne en Éthiopie (précédé d'une hypothèse 'baroque') / Francis Falceto. - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 168, p. 711-738.

Les premières influences musicales européennes en Éthiopie remontent à l'époque baroque, au début du XVII^e siècle. Malgré des débuts prometteurs, les méthodes d'évangélisation des missions jésuites ne connurent pas de prolongements musicaux durables comme ce fut le cas en Chine ou en Amérique du Sud. Christianisée dès le IV^e siècle, l'Éthiopie rejeta finalement le catholicisme romain, malgré la conversion de l'empereur Susenyos qui dut abdiquer en 1632 sous la pression de la très puissante Église copte orthodoxe. Au lendemain de la victoire d'Adoua contre les Italiens (1896), la musique moderne prit véritablement racine en Éthiopie grâce à l'envoi d'un kit de fanfare offert par le tsar Nicolas II. Durant un demi-siècle, jusqu'à la guerre italo-éthiopienne (1935-1941), la lente appropriation des instruments musicaux s'effectua à travers un répertoire assez strictement européen. Après guerre, grâce à des instructeurs inspirés par les big bands américains, la musique éthiopienne accompagna la fin du régime impérial (1974) avant d'être démantelée sous le derg. L'éthiocentrisme viscéral des Éthiopiens, largement anti-africain, s'accommoda davantage des influences européennes et américaines que du panafricanisme officiel proclamé dans la capitale de l'OUA.

Les impressionnantes sections de cuivres des orchestres institutionnels, intégrant soul et rhythm and blues dans les années 1960, produisirent néanmoins une musique à forte identité éthiopienne, singulière au sein du concert africain. Bibliogr., discogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

67 Gelaye, Getie

Contemporary Amharic oral poetry from Gojjam : classification and a sample analysis / Getie Gelaye. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (1999), vol. 2, p. 124-143.

This paper provides a classification of Amharic oral poems and songs into several themes. It is based on fieldwork conducted in 1997 and 1998 among the peasants of Dej Mariam and Gedeb Giorgis in East Gojjam Administrative Region, northwest Ethiopia. The paper identifies major genres such as work songs, children's songs, war chants, boasting recitals and lamentations. The themes are illustrated with selected texts in Amharic and their English translations. The paper presents a description and analysis of the selected poems and their role, particularly in local politics and administration. In their poems and songs, the peasants of East Gojjam critically express their views, attitudes and feelings, either in the form of support or protest, towards the various State policies and local directives. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

68 Heldman, Marilyn E.

Creating religious art: the status of artisans in highland Christian Ethiopia / Marilyn E. Heldman. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (1998), vol. 1, p. 131-147 : foto's.

In highland Christian Ethiopia, weavers, potters, tanners, carpenters and metalworkers traditionally have been regarded as belonging to a low-status occupational group. Generally non-Christian, these craft workers were disdained by the Christian peasantry. This paper examines the status of artisans, i.e. those painters and metalworkers who produced religious works of art for the Ethiopian Church and for lay patrons, with an emphasis upon the period of the 14th, 15th and early 16th centuries, the early period of the so-called Solomonic dynasty. It appears that although Christian monastic artisans, like craft workers, engaged in manual labour, they were not relegated to the low-status category of craft worker. The argument is based on historical sources, mostly manuscripts written by priests. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

69 Hudson, Grover

Linguistic analysis of the 1994 Ethiopian census / Grover Hudson. - In: *Northeast African Studies*: (1999), n.s., vol. 6, no. 3, p. 89-108 : tab.

According to the 1994 census of Ethiopia the population was 53,132,276. These people, the author of this article claims, spoke between seventy-one and seventy-seven different languages, plus a great variety of dialects. The two greatest groups were those speaking Oromo and Amharic. There were four distinct language families represented: Cushitic (Oromo), Nilo-Saharan (Gumuz), Omotic (Wolayta), and Semitic (Amharic). Of these Cushitic, Omotic, and Semitic are subgroups of the greater language family Afro-Asiatic, often also called Hamito-Semitic. All this seems relatively easy but the language picture in Ethiopia is very complicated. Not only is there the matter of dialects and mutual intelligibility, but not all ethnic groups speak the same mother tongue, for instance Agaw; and some different ethnic groups, for instance Saho and Afar, do speak the same language. As in other places, some groups are very conscious of their identity, for example Kemant and Argobha, even though they may have few speakers. Three ethnic groups, the Falasha, Wayto, and Werji do not have their own language, but speak either Amharic or Oromo. If an endangered language is one of which there are fewer than 10,000 speakers, then there are twenty-two endangered languages in Ethiopia. These range from Fadashi with 8,715 speakers to Mabaan with only twenty-five. Many speakers of a language also speak a second language, like Amharic, or a local "trade" language. Generally speaking, the more populous a language, the less likelihood there is that its speakers will have a second language. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

70 Kaplan, Steven

Notes towards a history of Aṣṣe Dawit I (1382-1413) / Steven Kaplan. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (2002), vol. 5, p. 71-88.

During the more than three decades (1382-1413) during which he reigned, Aṣṣe Dawit I of Ethiopia strengthened the religious and political fabric of the country. By promoting devotion to both the Cross and the Virgin Mary, he provided the Church with two pan-Christian symbols which transcended local rivalries and regional loyalties. These were, moreover, symbols particularly suited to visual representation and hence comparatively easy to propagate among Ethiopia's largely illiterate population. He did not, however, neglect the role of religious texts. His reign is remembered both for the important translations initiated and for original works composed by his associate Giyorgis of Sägla. Dawit also made

great strides in solidifying Church-State relations and although he did not succeed in resolving the Ewostatian controversy, in the last decade of his rule he moved towards a pragmatic accommodation. His military successes can only further cement his reputation as one of the outstanding leaders in Ethiopian history. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

71 Marcus, Harold G.

1960, the year the sky began falling on Haile Sellassie / Harold G. Marcus. - In: *Northeast African Studies*: (1999), n.s., vol. 6, no. 3, p. 11-25.

On 14 December, 1960, the first, somewhat amateurish, step was taken in a process which was to lead to the downfall of the emperor Haile Sellassie of Ethiopia in September 1974. This article describes the sequence of events in which the author argues that the students in Addis Abeba were inexperienced idealists misused by the military to foster its own ends. In fact, thanks to the intervention of the United States, the emperor was put firmly back in the saddle. America had no particular interest in Ethiopia but saw it as an important point of stability in the Horn of Africa. The emperor himself preferred to hasten slowly in the introduction of change as Ethiopia had only a tiny educated minority and many very traditional people still. Even after the disturbances, when he did reorganize the government, he tended to do this along tried and tested lines. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

72 Milkias, Paulos

The great purge and ideological paradox in contemporary Ethiopian politics / Paulos Milkias. - In: *Horn of Africa*: (2001), vol. 19, p. 1-99.

Since the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea ended in May 2000, a Tigrayan ultra-nationalist faction of the Ethiopian regime has opposed Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) every step of the way. However, in 2001 the Prime Minister made a high-level purge, which not only relieved the dissenters of their official functions but also sent some of them to gaol. Seemingly, this ideological difference and policy conflict suddenly erupted on the world stage, but it is not a new phenomenon. It is in the tradition of the TPLF that took over government in Addis Ababa in 1991, and the Maoist and later Enver Hoxaist ideological bent that guided it from its inception. In the conflict, Meles Zenawi has taken the bold step of appearing to follow two lines at the same time - one capitalist, the other Marxist-Leninist. He dons a freewheeling capitalist garb as a palliative for the West as well as for Ethiopia's beleaguered entrepreneurs, but is incorrigibly Marxist-Leninist at heart. By employing several

variables that look at the communist vs. capitalist paradigm, party-owned vs. private enterprise, free press, transparency, democracy and civic groups, the role of the opposition and corruption or 'rotten Bonapartism', which has lately become Meles' 'bête noire', this essay provides an explanation for the Ethiopian Prime Minister's attempt to engage in two diametrically opposed discourses during the most recent scramble for power in Mekele and Addis Ababa. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

73 Molvaer, Reidulf K.

Afewerq Yohannis and Debbeye Seyfu : notes on Ethiopian writers of the late twentieth century / Reidulf K. Molvaer. - In: *Northeast African Studies*: (1999), n.s., vol. 6, no. 3, p. 59-73 : foto's.

The 20th century saw the beginnings of the writing of fiction in Ethiopia. This developed rapidly in the second half of the century. The author, who has written a book about Ethiopian authors called "Black Lions" (1997), chooses two Amharic writers whom he thinks are deserving of wider attention. The first is Shambel (Captain) Afewerq Yohannis (1919-1980), who was a poet, lyricist, playwright, and translator. He pursued a fruitful career as a poet/lyricist and military man until his involvement in the 1960 coup. After a period of disgrace, because of his literary talents, he found work as a journalist. As he was fluent in English, French, and Italian, he also did Ethiopia a great service by translating important books into Amharic. Debbeye Seyfu (1950-2000) came from the southern province of Sidamo and also wrote in Amharic. His main work was poetry, although when he died he was planning to write a novel. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

74 Rahmato, Dessalegn

Littering the landscape: environmental policy in northeast Ethiopia / Dessalegn Rahmato. - In: *African savannas global narratives & local knowledge of environmental change* / ed. by Thomas J. Bassett, Donald Crummey. - Oxford : James Currey: (cop. 2003), p. 205-224 : tab.

The author examines why the gigantic Western donor-funded conservation programme of the Derg, Ethiopia's military government, which collapsed in 1991, achieved so little. He argues that the explanation for the programme's failure should be sought in the nature of the dominant environmental discourse in the country, and the conflict between the 'environmentalism of the State' and the 'environmentalism of the peasant'. The period under consideration is the mid-1960s up to the beginning of the 1990s. Since the 1950s, the writings of, mostly expatriate, environmentalists in Ethiopia have painted a grim environmental

picture. This shaped the environmental thinking of Ethiopian officials who came to believe that urgent measures were needed to avoid an environmental catastrophe. This thinking promoted a 'unilateral' and 'State-centred' policy framework, with a strong tendency to exclude other experiences, particularly those of smallholder farmers. The author argues that lurking beneath this thinking is the view that peasant farmers do not comprehend the forces behind land degradation and have been employing agricultural and land use practices that are responsible for accelerating the degradation process. Over the years, the State's claim to stewardship over forests, pasture and similar resources was contested by the peasants, often through the use of covert actions and 'everyday' forms of resistance. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

75 Scholler, Heinrich

Le développement constitutionnel de l'Éthiopie durant la période révolutionnaire (1974-1991) / Heinrich Scholler. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (2000), vol. 3, p. 24-44.

L'Éthiopie s'est dotée d'une nouvelle constitution en 1987. Le présent exposé en donne la description et indique le déroulement des faits qui y ont conduit. L'auteur évoque les phases et les aspects de droit constitutionnel et de politologie de la révolution éthiopienne; la codification de la Constitution éthiopienne de 1987; ce que contient en général la Constitution éthiopienne de 1987; l'organisation de l'État; la Cour suprême et le Procureur général; la PDRE (People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia) dans la typologie de la doctrine des formes étatiques socialistes. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

76 Six, Veronika

Das Äthiopien in Adolph Knigges Roman : Realität oder Hilfsmittel? / Veronika Six. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (1999), vol. 2, p. 144-158.

Äthiopien oder Abyssinien, wie es dann eher genannt wird, findet nur selten als Hintergrund oder Motiv Verwendung in der europäischen Kunst. Eines der wenigen Beispiele ist ein Roman des Adolph Freiherrn Von Knigge, den er Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts geschrieben hat. Das Werk hat den Titel: 'Benjamin Noldmann's Geschichte der Aufklärung in Abyssinien oder Nachricht von seinem und seines Herrn Vettters Aufenthalte an dem Hofe des grossen Negus, oder Priesters Johannes'. Die erste Ausgabe erschien anonym im Jahre 1791 in Frankfurt und Leipzig. Der Roman ist der Bericht einer Reise nach Nubien und

Abyssinien und enthält einen Verfassungsentwurf für einen demokratischen Staat. Dieser Beitrag ist ein Versuch, Antwort auf folgende Fragen zu finden: 1. Wie weit entspricht die Beschreibung des im Roman geschilderten Abyssinien dem tatsächlichen Äthiopien? 2. Was waren die Quellen, auf die Knigge zurückgegriffen haben könnte? 3. Was hat Knigge bewogen, Äthiopien/Abyssinien auszuwählen? Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf englisch. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

77 Six, Veronika

Water - the Nile - and the 'Tä'amrä Maryam' : miracles of the Virgin Mary in the Ethiopian version / Veronika Six. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (1999), vol. 2, p. 53-68 : fotos.

Starting with the biblical Geyon the river Nile plays an important role in Ethiopian perception. The corpus of the miracles of Mary ('Tä'amrä Maryam'), particularly during the reign of emperor Zär'a Ya'eqob (AD 1434-1468), was enlarged with stories reflecting a local background and Ethiopian history. And suddenly in the 19th century the 'idea of diverting the Nile', which since early times was a challenging topic in the relationship between Egypt and Ethiopia, again turned up in a miracle of the Virgin Mary, referring to the time of the Crusaders and the resulting diplomatic activities. This article evaluates how far the Ethiopians regard themselves as masters of the Nile waters and to what extent they derive their legitimacy from divine sources. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

78 Tafla, Bairu

The impact of Dogali on the international policy of the Central European powers / Bairu Tafla. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (2002), vol. 5, p. 112-124.

The centennial celebration of the victory of Ethiopia over Italy at Dogali in February 1987 revived the history and memory of a battle which had somehow slipped into oblivion as quickly as it was fought. The author asserts that the Ethiopian victory at Dogali in 1887 represents the first successful resistance to European colonialism in northeast Africa and that, as such, its historical significance has been immense. Its impact in history was twofold: on the international level it cracked the Triple Alliance which was signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy in May 1882; on the national or regional level, Dogali initiated a campaign for liberty and sovereignty which was to last for decades. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

79 Tafla, Bairu

Professor Pankhurst and his works : an introductory note / Bairu Tafla. Bibliography of publications written, edited, or annotated by Richard Pankhurst / comp. by Rita Pankhurst. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (2002), vol. 5, p. 10-14, 15-41.

Professor Richard Keir Pethick Pankhurst (1927-) has devoted about 50 years to studies of Ethiopia. He has published on subjects pertaining to education, art, culture, medicine, music, literature, games, architecture and biography. He has also edited, annotated, abridged and/or prefaced many a work of historical value. Examples of each category are provided in Rita Pankhurst's select bibliography. Bairu Tafla's note introduces Richard Pankhurst and his works, and Rita Pankhurst's bibliography. [ASC Leiden abstract]

80 Tareke, Gebru

Operation Lash: a successful response to insurgency / Gebru Tareke. - In: *Horn of Africa*: (2001), vol. 19, p. 100-116.

Insurgents who use guerrilla warfare for their political struggles are not easily suppressible, mainly because of the support they receive from the population. However, there are many instances in contemporary history where incumbent regimes have defeated guerrillas by adapting and applying some of the latter's methods and tactics of popular mobilization and warfare. In 1980, the Ethiopian government adopted a two-edged operational plan called Lash. The dual aim of the plan was, first, to wipe out the rebels in the southeastern provinces, and second, to expel or annihilate the Somali troops occupying a big portion of the Ogaden region. Based on documents of Ethiopia's Ministry of National Defence, this paper shows how the Ethiopian government successfully defeated its armed opponents on the eastern periphery by relocating a significant segment of the rural population into protected villages, by enlisting their support through civic action, intensive indoctrination, and by organizing self-defence squads. It also weakened the rebels by organizing counter-guerrillas in the border areas. The WSLF (Western Somalia Liberation Front) was partly defeated by the contribution of the proxy Somali rebels and the evaporation of the support it received from the Somali State. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

81 Tessema, Asrat

Prospects and challenges for developing securities markets in Ethiopia : an analytical review / Asrat Tessema. - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 50-65 : tab.

This paper is an analytical review of the prospects and challenges of developing securities markets in Ethiopia. With the fall of communism and the emergence of capitalism, many countries around the world are moving toward market-oriented economies and securities markets are springing up on all continents around the globe. Securities markets have come to symbolize to many the essence of capitalistic economic relations. When studying the economies of developing countries, the first thing that becomes apparent is the existence of immense and, to a considerable extent, unemployed human resources as well as an acute shortage of capital. Shortage of capital is a major constraint in the realization of economic development. Recognizing the role that securities markets play in mobilizing capital, more than a dozen African countries have established stock markets. Ethiopia is not one of them. There is little current research which focuses on Africa's securities markets. This study helps to contribute to that effort by focusing on Ethiopia, the second largest country in sub-Saharan Africa, plagued with major economic problems. The paper concludes by recommending the establishment of a stock market and providing suggestions on how to do it. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

82 Voigt, Rainer

Bibliographie zur äthiosemitischen und kuschitischen Sprachwissenschaft I / Rainer Voigt. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (1998), vol. 1, p. 207-216.

Diese annotierte Bibliographie zur äthiosemitischen und kuschitischen Sprachwissenschaft verzeichnet überwiegend Zeitschriftenaufsätze, die in den Jahren 1995, 1996 und 1997 veröffentlicht wurden. Die Bibliographie wird in den folgenden Nummern fortgesetzt. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

83 Wagaw, Teshome G.

Conflict of ethnic identity and the language of education policy in contemporary Ethiopia / Teshome G. Wagaw. - In: *Northeast African Studies*: (1999), n.s., vol. 6, no. 3, p. 75-88 : tab.

Ethiopia has more than ninety language groups. The current language policy has tried to cater for as many of these groups as possible by ensuring that children receive their first six years of education in their native tongue, and only then learn Amharic which, with more than a third of the population as native speakers, is the national language and has been since 1270, when it replaced Ge'ez. Between 40 or 50 percent of the population speak a variant of Oromigna ("gna" is a suffix indicating language). Tigrigna is spoken by about 6.07 percent, and there are

three other languages with more than a million speakers: Somaligna, Guragigna, and Sidamigna. Amharic and Tigrigna are both closely related to Ge'ez, still the language of the Ethiopian Church. Of all the languages only Amharic, Ge'ez, and Tigrigna are written. Despite its numbers, Oromigna does not have its own alphabet and at the moment there is a controversy about whether it should be written in Latin or in Amharic script. Although it is good to teach small children in their mother tongue and praiseworthy to try to cater to all the different language groups, realistically it should be remembered that to succeed in life children will have to master Amharic. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

84 Watson, E.E.

Examining the potential of indigenous institutions for development : a perspective from Borana, Ethiopia / E.E. Watson. - In: *Development and Change*: (2003), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 287-309 : fig.

This article examines an institutional approach to development in which indigenous institutions are viewed as a resource for achieving development. It concentrates on indigenous natural resource management (NRM) institutions which have been seen by some development agencies to be a means to address the needs of people and the environment in a way that is also participatory. Using material from Borana Zone, southern Ethiopia, where fieldwork was carried out in 1999 and 2000, the article describes the indigenous NRM institutions and examines the attempt of a particular development agency (GTZ/BLPDP - German Technical Cooperative Organization/Borana Lowland Pastoral Development Programme) to form partnerships with different indigenous institutions. This experience challenged the idealism of the development agency, and highlighted the difficulties and complexities of working with indigenous institutions: partnerships between development agencies are often fragile and tend to dissolve when they fail to meet the preconceptions of the developers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

HORN OF AFRICA

85 Resource

Resource alienation, militarisation and development : case studies from East African drylands / ed. by Mustafa Babiker. - Addis Ababa : OSSREA, 2002. - VII, 207 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm - Proceedings of the Regional Workshops on East African Drylands (Khartoum and Addis Ababa). - Met bibliogr.

The papers in this collective volume were presented at two workshops on resource alienation in the drylands of East Africa, one held in Khartoum (8-9 December 1998), the other in Addis Ababa (9-11 March 2000). Contributions: Studies of pastoral nomadism in the Sudan: an overview (Idris Salim al-Hassan) - Land alienation in Borana: some land tenure issues in a pastoral context in Ethiopia (Johan Helland) - An overview of root causes of problems that currently affect Borana pastoralists of southern Ethiopia (Getachew Kassa) - Survival under stress: the Rufa'a al-Hoi of the southern Funj in the Sudan (Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed) - Traditional pastoralism along the Nile belt in northern Sudan and prospects for the future (Omer A. Egemi) - Scarcity and conflict in pastoral areas: a look at the other side of the coin (Peter O. Otim) - Replacing the pastoral staff (Frode Storås) - Coping by smuggling in the Horn of Africa: Sudan as a focal point (Mohamed Hashim Awad) - Land-related disputes: the case of Zege peninsula, northern Ethiopia (Rahel Mesfin) - Wisdom and skills: how traditional farmers and pastoralists respond to hazards in the Sahel (Abdel Rahman Abbaker Ibrahim) - Dryland farming in Sudan: low inputs and low sustainability (Siddig El Tayeb Muneer) - De-stigmatizing food-for-work in rural public works: implications for food security and rural development (Mustafa Babiker) - Nomads' education in the Sudan: the mobile school experiment (Suaad Ibrahim Eisa) - "Tumbak" production and marketing in Sudan: a case study of Kafoat, north Darfur (Mohamed El Tayeb Abdalla). [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOMALIA

86 Adam, Hussein

The international humanitarian intervention in Somalia, 1992-1995 / Hussein Adam. - In: *The causes of war and the consequences of peacekeeping in Africa / ed. by Ricardo René Laremont*. - Portsmouth, N.H. : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 171-193 : tab.

A series of civil wars led in 1991-1992 to the collapse of the Somali State. On at least three occasions the international community missed the opportunity to take timely, appropriate actions in response to early warnings of an emerging crisis. The devastating man-made famine in the wake of State collapse resulted in international humanitarian intervention in 1992-1995: the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM I and II) and the UN-sanctioned multinational Unified Task Force (Unitaf) code-named Operation Restore Hope, led by the United States. The author discusses the lessons learned from US and UN involvement in Somalia and recommends a number of enabling conditions upon which sound governance for Somalia could be built. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

87 Khalid, Sunni M.

Conceding reality: moving forward in Somaliland / Sunni M. Khalid. - In: *Horn of Africa*: (2001), vol. 19, p. 117-130.

Far away from the violence and chaos of Mogadishu, still regarded as the capital of an effectively stateless Somalia, another part of what was the Democratic Republic of Somalia has already begun the process of reconstruction and is thriving in relative peace, albeit virtual anonymity. So far, the international community has yet to acknowledge the will of the people of Somaliland, or 10 years of remarkable political stability and economic growth without the benefits of diplomatic recognition. When, in 1960, British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland achieved independence and merged as the internationally recognized country of Somalia, the euphoria of newfound independence could not disguise the fact that this new polity was the product of two very different, and ultimately incompatible, political cultures and colonial experiences. The pervasive pattern of clan discrimination in favour of Southern clans during the regime of Mohamed Siad Barre would also carry the long-term effect of discrediting the idea of pan-Somali rule. Presently, the wounds of the subsequent civil war have not healed, which is a major impediment facing an attempt to reconstitute a unitary Somali State. The sooner the international community recognizes that most Somalis no longer believe in a single unitary State, the sooner it will be able to assist Somaliland and/or Puntland in providing tangible support for genuine political stability and economic growth. [ASC Leiden abstract]

88 Little, Peter D.

Rethinking interdisciplinary paradigms & the political ecology of pastoralism in East Africa / Peter D. Little. - In: *African savannas : global narratives & local knowledge of environmental change* / ed. by Thomas J. Bassett, Donald Crummey. - Oxford : James Currey: (cop. 2003), p. 161-177 : krt., tab.

The author calls for a return to the basic elements of a political ecology approach that highlights resource access and allocation, on the one hand, and ecology, on the other. Access is a political issue, while ecology requires an appreciation of biological processes. Both sides of the equation need to be addressed, and environmental data should be as carefully scrutinized as social and political data. Case studies of pastoral resource use and ecological change in Marsabit, Kenya (where data were collected from 1977 to 1985 in the context of the Integrated Project in Arid Lands, IPAL), and the Lower Jubba region, southern Somalia (where data were collected in 1986-1988 and 1995 and 1996), highlight the importance of understanding what is meant by access and the ways in which

power and wealth determine who can graze 'where' and 'when'. These processes have important ecological impacts, as evident in the Marsabit case where impoverished herders are restricted to degraded grazing zones around settlements, and in the Somalia case where labour-constrained herders have less mobility and opportunity to graze both wet and dry season zones. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

89 Spears, Ian S.

Reflections on Somaliland & Africa's territorial order / Ian S. Spears. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 89-98.

This article examines the arguments for and against reforming the African State system in order to create more viable and peaceful States. It argues that while such a process has the potential to be enormously disruptive, selective recognition of some 'States-within-States', such as Somaliland - which since the early 1990s has essentially been a state-within-a-State' in Somalia - does offer promising approaches to more effective governance and more viable and coherent States. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SUDAN

90 Abou El Naga, Shereen

New politics, old identities : Arab women in (their) English words / Shereen Abou El Naga. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2002), no. 54, p. 60-73.

Women experience the effects of the binaries of West versus Arab most harshly, especially if we consider that they are crushed between two extremities. Between two belligerent epistemologies, Arab women have tried to find their own way, in their own words, and are taking the initiative of finding a 'third way', which takes the dismantling of the binaries as its point of departure. This paper examines two cultural literary narratives written in English by Arab women: 'The translator' (1999), by Leila Abulela, who grew up in Sudan and moved to London, and 'Waiting in the future for the past to come' (1993) by Sabiha Khemir, a Tunisian who completed a PhD at London University. These are narratives that take place in the contact zone between two cultures. In their own words, these women express their own epistemological views. Their discourse emanates from a space definitely governed by their local cultural determinations. Yet, it is a discourse different from the patriarchal discourse that has patronized them, and the Western discourse that has stereotyped them. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

91 Camels

Camels ('camelus dromedarius') under pastoral systems in north Kordofan, Sudan : seasonal and parity effects on milk yield and composition / Faisal M. El-Hag... [et al.]. - In: *Nomadic Peoples*: (2002), n.s., vol. 6, no. 2, p. 22-31 : krt., tab.

This study, which was conducted in 1997-1998 on camel herds belonging to a Kababish tribe in north Kordofan in Sudan, examines seasonal and parity effects on camels' milk yield and chemical composition. The results show that seasonal changes in quality feed availability and parity differences greatly influence a camel's milk production and its composition. Bibliogr., sum. in French and Spanish [ASC Leiden abstract]

92 Casciarri, Barbara

Local trends and perceptions of processes of commoditisation in central Sudan : the responses of the Ahâmda pastoral system to State pressures and capitalist dynamics / Barbara Casciarri. - In: *Nomadic Peoples*: (2002), n.s., vol. 6, no. 2, p. 32-50.

The Ahâmda are a Muslim and Arabic-speaking people. They live on the Butâna plains of Central Sudan and obtain most of their subsistence from extensive herding complemented by the rain-fed cultivation of sorghum. In the last two decades this community has experienced a general crisis, with increasing sedentarization, a shift from nomadism to transhumance, the forced switching to new sources of income, a general proletarianization and continuous marginalization. The extreme rapidity of these changes has had a strong disruptive impact on the entire society. This paper presents examples that illustrate some domains of Ahâmda life in which the influx of consumer goods from the market and industrial production has involved changes, which have gone far beyond a mere transformation of economic activities to touch the core of Ahâmda social relationships. The paper discusses the arrival of modern transportation; the transformation of nutritional patterns; the replacement of handmade objects by industrially produced ones; and the commoditization of marriage. The Ahâmda offer an example of the importance of examining and understanding processes of commoditization from an emic perspective. Fieldwork was carried out between 1989 and 1995. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French and Spanish. [ASC Leiden abstract]

93 Deng, Francis M.

Sudan: an African dilemma / Francis M. Deng. - In: *The causes of war and the consequences of peacekeeping in Africa* / ed. by Ricardo René Laremont. - Portsmouth, N.H. : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 61-89.

The civil war in Sudan is essentially a conflict of identities between the northern and southern parts of the country, rooted in the Arabization and Islamization of the North and Southern resistance to Arab-Islamic domination and assimilation. The North and the South constitute relatively distinct "peoples". While the North was involved in the process that led to self-determination, the South was excluded. The entitlement of the people of the South to self-determination constitutes the core of the peace initiative undertaken by the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) in 1993. However, only a credible and sustained involvement of third parties, representing the international community, can ensure achievement of peace with justice. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

94 Hutchinson, Sharon Elaine

Gendered violence and the militarisation of ethnicity : a case study from South Sudan / Sharon Elaine Hutchinson, Jok Madut Jok. - In: *Postcolonial subjectivities in Africa* / ed. by Richard Werbner. - London [etc.] : Zed Books: (2002), p. 84-107.

More often than not, processes of militarization increase women's vulnerability to violence and rape, at the hands not only of enemy troops but also of their own male 'protectors'. This chapter examines gendered violence in the context of the rapid polarization and militarization of Nuer and Dinka ethnic identities during the 1991-1999 period of Sudan's continuing civil war. The authors identify the specific historical conditions that led to the abrupt, post-1991 abandonment of ethical restraints on gendered violence previously honoured by generations of Nuer and Dinka combatants. In the process, they link the problematic of militarization and gendered violence to a distinctive turn in their postcolonial subjectivities, showing how Nuer men and women, in particular, have begun to reject a 'performative' concept of ethnicity in favour of a more 'primordialist' concept based on procreative metaphors of shared blood. This wartime shift of perspective, the authors argue, has contributed not only to a dramatic escalation in the viciousness of Nuer/Dinka violence but, more uniquely, to a major reformulation of the relationship between gender and ethnicity in their eyes. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

95 Okazaki, Akira

The making and unmaking of consciousness : two strategies for survival in a Sudanese borderland / Akira Okazaki. - In: *Postcolonial subjectivities in Africa / ed. by Richard Werbner. - London [etc.] : Zed Books: (2002), p. 63-83.*

This chapter documents how the Nuba and Gamk of the ill-defined borderland between Northern and Southern Sudan form alternative subjectivities. Both Nuba and Gamk have been oppressed by outsiders, mainly by northern Sudanese but sometimes also by southern Sudanese. Both have borne the brunt of an ill-advised World Bank policy. Yet each people has found a distinctive strategy, using one form of consciousness or another. For the Nuba, cultural consciousness comes in and through armed resistance to domination. By contrast, the Gamk resort to ritual rather than political violence, and what they rely on as a strategic subjectivity for survival is dream consciousness. Gamk dreaming is far from merely personal or subjective experience, but a social and intersubjective activity in which many people participate. In this way, dreams are involved in their historical, economic, political, religious and therapeutic processes. The conclusion from this comparison is that it is the Gamk strategy for survival, not the Nuba one for resistance, that renders them less vulnerable in the face of the unwelcome outside intervention in their lives. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

96 Pérouse de Montclos, Marc-Antoine

Le Soudan: une guerre de religions en trompe-l'œil / Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos. - In: *L'Afrique politique: (2002), p. 33-49.*

Le conflit armé au Soudan est souvent présenté comme une guerre de religions. Mais dans un pays à soixante-dix pour cent musulman, l'enjeu de la lutte entre un régime islamiste et une guérilla nationaliste, la Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) de John Garang, est d'abord politique: il concerne le partage du pouvoir et des ressources afférentes, notamment le pétrole, dont l'exploitation a démarré sur une grande échelle en 1999. La religion, de ce point de vue, ne constitue jamais qu'un mode de mobilisation parmi d'autres. En pratique, les musulmans du Nord et les chrétiens du Sud (où ils sont minoritaires) ne représentent pas des ensembles homogènes et révèlent au contraire de fortes tensions internes sur la base de clivages géographiques, ethniques, sectaires ou urbains et ruraux. En outre, les questions religieuses ont toujours été très manipulées, autrefois par le colonisateur, aujourd'hui par les belligérants et les acteurs de l'aide humanitaire. La guerre fait plutôt appel à des registres tout à la fois religieux, économique, tribal, racial et foncier, sans que l'un soit exclusif de

l'autre. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 9). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ERITREA

97 Kibreab, Gaim

Rethinking household headship among Eritrean refugees and returnees / Gaim Kibreab. - In: *Development and Change*: (2003), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 311-337 : graf., tab.

One of the most common generalizations concerning refugee populations is that they are dominated by female heads of households and children. It is claimed that men are either killed in the wars that prompt displacement or are left behind to fight. This assumption has continued to determine the policies of relief and development agencies, as well as governments in countries of asylum and return. On the basis of empirical data from UNHCR and household data from Eritrea, this paper questions the validity of such a dominant assumption. The paper also problematizes the concept of household headship by showing that it is a cultural construction whose meaning varies from one cultural context to another. There is, thus, no definition of headship that can apply cross-culturally. It also argues that since female heads of households are not socially and economically homogeneous, household headship is not an appropriate method of identifying the poorest of the poor for targeting or provision of emergency relief or for productive inputs in development programmes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

98 Register

Register of international scholars in Ethiopian and Eritrean studies / comp. and ed. by Bairu Tafla. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (2000), vol. 3, p. 166-187.

This register of academics, researchers and prospective scholars concerns those dealing primarily with the history, archaeology, linguistics, philology, religion and culture of northeast Africa, particularly Ethiopia and Eritrea. It consists of the scholars' names, academic titles, fields of specialization, addresses, enumeration of ongoing research projects together with the prospective dates of completion as well as the names and locations of the institutions of higher learning with which they are affiliated. It comprises 96 scholars and 18 prospective academics from 18 countries stretching over four continents. The entries are arranged in alphabetical order. [ASC Leiden abstract]

99 Taddia, Irma

Modern Ethiopia and colonial Eritrea / Irma Taddia. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (2002), vol. 5, p. 125-138.

The author reflects on present-day Eritrea in the light of the colonial past and in the context of modern Ethiopia. Eritrean independence is taking place today in a specific context in postcolonial Africa. It is not a simple case of delayed decolonization, postponed by 30 years with respect to other former African colonies. The history of Eritrea must be studied within the colonial context: colonialism created a national identity, but Eritrea is a colony that did not become an independent State. The process of State formation in Eritrea raises some problems for historians. The construction of political legitimacy is strictly connected to the birth of a national historiography in the country. The author examines the process of writing history in contemporary Eritrea. Reconstructing the history of the past goes beyond the reconstruction of the history of the Eritrean State today. The entire area - the Horn of Africa - in the precolonial period has to be considered. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

100 Tafla, Bairu

Production of historical works in Ethiopia and Eritrea : some notes on the state of recent publications 1991-97 / Bairu Tafla. - In: *Aethiopica / Institut für Afrikanistik und Äthiopistik der Universität Hamburg*: (1998), vol. 1, p. 176-206.

This paper presents a bird's-eye view of historical and related works produced by Ethiopians and Eritreans primarily in their native languages, and assesses the trend, progress and growth of historical writing in Ethiopia and Eritrea. Divided into sections on comprehensive history, epochal studies, the question of Eritrea, biographies, autobiographies/memoirs, church history, ethnohistory and documentary works, it critically discusses journal articles and books published during the period 1991-1997. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

101 Woldemikael, Tekle M.

Language, education, and public policy in Eritrea / Tekle M. Woldemikael. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2003), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 117-136 : tab.

After an Eritrean nationalist movement gained Eritrea's independence from Ethiopia in 1991, the newly formed government introduced a national education policy based on the use of mother languages as the medium of instruction in all public schools. The stated purpose of the policy was to foster national unity, identity, and development while respecting cultural diversity. Nine different

languages are spoken in Eritrea, among a population that consists equally of Christians and Muslims. The government has shown considerable flexibility in applying its language policy, particularly in its response to resistance from some predominantly Muslim segments of the population. Yet the implementation of the educational policy shows that three languages - English, Arabic and Tigrinya - have come to dominate the majority of schools in Eritrea. This article examines how the State carried out its language policy from 1991 to 1997 and explores the problem it confronted in implementing the policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

102 Adjita, Akrawati Shamsidine

L'interprétation de la volonté des parties dans la vente commerciale (OHADA) / par Adjita Akrawati Shamsidine. - In: *Penant*: (2002), année 112, no. 841, p. 473-524.

La théorie du contrat, en tant qu'accord de volonté, reste inspirée par le principe, le dogme, de l'autonomie de la volonté. La détermination des obligations que peut faire naître le contrat peut soulever des difficultés diverses dont l'une est celle de l'interprétation du contrat. L'interprétation de la volonté dans le droit uniforme de l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation de droit des affaires en Afrique; États membres: Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Centrafrique, Comores, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinée Bissau, Guinée équatoriale, Mali, Niger, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo) relève du domaine de l'article 206 de l'Acte uniforme relatif au droit commercial général OHADA. Deux voies d'étude se dessinent après analyse des différentes divisions du texte de cet article: les directives d'interprétation de la volonté en matière commerciale (première partie de la présente étude), et les éléments à prendre en considération pour leur mise en œuvre (deuxième partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

103 AIDS

AIDS and society / ed. by Jeremy Seekings and Donald Skinner. - Rondebosch : University of Cape Town, Centre for African Studies, 2002. - 192 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Social dynamics ; vol. 28, no. 1 (Summer 2002)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue of 'Social Dynamics' on AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa contains articles on the relationship between AIDS and human security, understood both as economic security and as policing/State security (Nicoli Nattrass); the importance of social context and sexual culture in shaping "high-risk" sexual activity among youth in South Africa (Suzanne Leclerc-Madlala); early adolescent sex in South Africa and the challenges for HIV prevention campaigns (Kevin Kelly and Pumla Ntlabati); an evaluation of school-based sexual health and AIDS education programmes (Sylvia F. Kaaya, Wanjirũ Mukoma, Alan J. Flisher and Knut-Inge Klepp); the perception of and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS among young adults in Cape Town (Susanne Levine and Fiona Ross); a comparison of the degree of culpability which South African students attribute to people living with HIV/AIDS and to people suffering from lung cancer induced by smoking, and their own risk-taking behaviours with respect to the two diseases (Gillian Finchilescu); dilemmas of infant (breast)feeding for HIV-infected women (Louise Kuhn, with commentary by Brian Forsyth and Nicoli Nattrass); and the impact of HIV/AIDS on children in South Africa (Frikkie Booysen and Tanja Arntz). [ASC Leiden abstract]

104 Bassett, Thomas J.

Contested images, contested realities : environment & society in African savannas / Thomas J. Bassett & Donald Crummey. - In: *African savannas: global narratives & local knowledge of environmental change* / ed. by Thomas J. Bassett, Donald Crummey. - Oxford : James Currey: (cop. 2003), p. 1-30.

The environment is an increasingly influential framework within which both Africans and outsiders to the African continent interpret developments. Africa has entered the global debate under a number of rubrics which emphasize devastation, degradation and human-ecological decline, reinforcing the negative images of the continent circulated by the mass media. In this introductory chapter, the authors argue that images of chaos and destruction misrepresent the history and geography of the relations between people and the environment in Africa. They discuss recent literature covering areas such as people and the environment in Africa; equilibrium and disequilibrium thinking on savanna environments; master narratives in the understanding of environmental change in Africa; State environmental policy in 20th-century Africa; and the strength of local knowledge in shaping the landscape. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

105 Benkemoun, Laurent

Quelques réflexions sur l'OHADA, 10 ans après le traité de Port-Louis / par Laurent Benkemoun. - In: *Penant*: (2003), année 113, no. 843, p. 133-139.

Dix ans après la signature du traité de Port-Louis (Maurice), le 17 octobre 1993, l'auteur, en tant que praticien du droit, s'interroge sur ses acquis, mais aussi ses lacunes, et sur les questions qui se posent au sujet de cette organisation: question d'un financement pérenne et endogène, réévaluation de la pertinence de certains concepts fondateurs, prix à payer d'une extension de la matière et des lieux. L'architecture judiciaire consacrée par l'OHADA concourt-elle à l'amélioration de l'État de droit? L'adhésion de pays anglophones (le Ghana, par exemple) entraînant l'incorporation de principes proches de la common law dans le droit uniforme de tradition de droit latin est-elle souhaitable? L'auteur propose que la Cour Commune de Justice et d'Arbitrage soit transformée en véritable juridiction arbitrale régionale suprême, qui statuerait définitivement, sans étape devant une juridiction nationale. Il préconise de travailler à la consolidation et à l'évaluation de l'acquis normatif et institutionnel de façon à continuer à construire l'intégration. En outre, il met en garde sur les risques entraînés par l'adhésion de pays à la situation instable ou hors de celle l'État de droit. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

106 Bouquet, Christian

L'artificialité des frontières en Afrique subsaharienne : turbulences et fermentation sur les marges / par Christian Bouquet. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2003), année 56, no. 222, p. 181-198 : krt.

Issu de la Conférence de Berlin (février 1885), le découpage politique de l'Afrique correspond davantage aux ambitions hégémoniques des puissances européennes qu'aux identités et solidarités des populations locales. Le tracé des frontières, avalisé aux indépendances par l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine (OAU), est donc une construction largement artificielle. Il en a résulté des conflits frontaliers qui, s'ils se généralisaient, pourraient rapidement déboucher sur une recomposition territoriale inédite, mais aussi une dynamique économique très florissante autour de la contrebande et de la corruption. Des exemples sont empruntés aux cas du Mali/Burkina Faso, Tchad/Lybie, Bénin/Nigeria. Les périphéries vont-elles devenir des centres? Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

107 Cinémas

Cinémas africains, une oasis dans le désert? / dir. par Samuel Lelièvre. - Condé-sur-Noireau : Éditions Corlet, 2003. - 264 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm. - (CinémAction ; no. 106) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-85480-980-7

Ce numéro sur le cinéma africain est divisé en six parties. En raison de l'important développement cinématographique des pays d'Afrique noire francophone, les deux premières sont consacrées à la réception critique des cinémas africains depuis 1980 (partie intitulée Histoire et identité dans les cinémas d'Afrique noire francophone), et à l'évolution de la politique d'aide cinématographique de la France à ces cinémas. Les autres chapitres abordent les cinémas africains par grandes régions géographiques: 3) Entre réalisme et symbolisme, les cinémas d'Afrique occidentale, en particulier Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali (sur les réalisateurs Souleymane Cissé, Cheick Oumar Sissoko et le costumier Kandiora Coulibaly), Mauritanie (Abderrahmane Sissako), Sénégal (Samba Félix N'Diaye, Moussa Sene Absa), Cap Vert et Guinée-Bissau. 4) De la pellicule à la vidéo: les cas nigérian et ghanéen (avec entre autres un article sur le cinéaste Ola Balogun et sur les femmes dans le film vidéo). 5) Exil et enracinement des cinéastes d'Afrique centrale: Cameroun (Jean-Marie Teno), République démocratique du Congo, Gabon. 6) Oasis et déserts cinématographiques d'Afrique australe: sur le film documentaire à Madagascar, le film en Afrique lusophone, au Zimbabwe, et en Afrique du Sud post-apartheid. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

108 Coutsoudis, Anna

New perspectives on the breastfeeding dilemma for HIV-infected women in sub-Saharan Africa / Anna Coutsoudis. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2002), no. 51, p. 33-42 : ill., foto, graf.

In resource-poor regions like sub-Saharan Africa, where women and children bear the burden of HIV infection, public health policy to reduce mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) must not erode the gains that have been made in child survival over the last decade. Free formula milk may appear to be a panacea, but while potentially decreasing the rate of post-natal transmission, it is likely to increase morbidity and mortality from other infectious diseases, thus decreasing overall child survival. This paper presents a summary of new data on the risk of MTCT through breastfeeding and the hazards and benefits of breastfeeding and formula feeding. It argues that policy decisions on whether to promote and support formula feeding or breastfeeding may be influenced by agendas that do not prioritize the interests of mother and child. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

109 Enguéléguélé, Maurice

L'analyse des politiques publiques dans les pays d'Afrique subsaharienne: les apports de la notion de "référentiel" et du concept de "médiation" / Maurice Enguéléguélé. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 233-253.

L'analyse des politiques publiques en Afrique connaît depuis 1990, à la faveur de l'engagement des "transitions" démocratiques" et de l'actualité corrélatrice de la problématique de la réforme de l'État postcolonial, une entrée lente, complexe et sédimentaire - à travers des emprunts de concepts et paradigmes à de nombreux champs différents - dans la science politique africaniste. Ce mode particulier de la gestion et de la régulation des sociétés, largement éprouvé dans les démocraties occidentales, a été trop rapidement appréhendé sur le terrain africain à partir de processus décisionnels pensés comme étant plus ou moins rationnels et relativement linéaires. Ces perspectives ont été à l'origine d'impasses dans les recherches effectuées. L'objectif de cet article est de poursuivre les tentatives d'inflexion des travaux pionniers sur les politiques publiques en Afrique subsaharienne en proposant, à partir d'un recours à des pistes ouvertes notamment par l'école française des politiques publiques, l'introduction de la dimension cognitive et la prise en compte de la complexité des constructions intellectuelles qui président à l'émergence, l'affirmation puis la mise en œuvre et l'évaluation de ces dernières sur ce terrain. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 14-15). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

110 Esclavage

Esclavage et abolitions dans l'océan Indien (1723-1860) : actes du colloque de Saint-Denis de la Réunion, 4-8 décembre 1998 / textes réunis par Edmond Maestri. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2002. - 456 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Ondertitel op voortitelpag.: systèmes esclavagistes et abolitions dans les colonies de l'océan Indien. - Kop titelpag. : Université de la Réunion. - Avec le concours de la Chaire UNESCO "Relations et apprentissages interculturels". - Met noten. ISBN 2-7475-3017-5

Cet ouvrage en français et en anglais est issu d'un colloque qui s'est tenu à Saint-Denis de la Réunion les 4-8 décembre 1998, en rapport avec le 150e anniversaire de l'abolition de l'esclavage par la France (avril 1848) et avec le 50e anniversaire de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme (décembre 1948). Dans une optique comparatiste, les communications étudient les différentes formes de la traite et de l'esclavage ainsi que les modalités et les suites de l'abolition dans les différentes îles et régions de l'océan Indien, principalement aux XVIIIe et XIXe siècles: île Bourbon, actuelle île de la Réunion,

archipel des Comores, Madagascar, île Maurice (anciennement île de France), Mozambique, Zanzibar et Afrique orientale. Auteurs: S. Ainouddine, I. Asgarally, C. Boudet, A. Bourquin, Y. Combeau, J. Chan-Low, L. A. Covane, P. Delisle, P. Eve, S. Fuma, J.-F. Géraud, H. Gerbeau, R.-C. Grondin, Ho Hai Quang, B. Jullien, R. Lucas, M. M'Trengoueni, J. de Palmas, S. Peerthum, J. Poirier, M. Polényk, C. Prud'homme, C. R. Ratongavao, L. Rabearimanana, L. Sermet, G. Staudacher-Valliamée, J.-P. Tardieu, V. Teelock, C. Wanquet, J. Weber.

111 Forae, Felix O.

Structural adjustment programme and development in the Third World : an appraisal / Felix O. Forae. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (2000), no. 3, p. 97-109 : tab.

Between 1978 and 1990 no less than 31 countries in sub-Saharan Africa agreed to restructure or reform their economies under one or another form of adjustment programme recommended by the World Bank and the IMF. The World Bank consistently argued that the structural adjustment programme (SAP) would bring about stability and provide the catalyst for the economic transformation of underdeveloped countries. The policy prescriptions of the World Bank and the IMF included reliance on market forces, trade and exchange liberalization, and devaluation of domestic currency, among others withdrawal of subsidies. The author examines these prescriptions and their effectiveness in overcoming underdevelopment in sub-Saharan Africa. He challenges the philosophical assumptions underlying SAP and notes that the international capitalist system is partly responsible for the economic crisis in the underdeveloped world. The orthodox SAP of the IMF/World Bank will need to be transcended if the underdeveloped world hopes to overcome dependency and regain the initiative in determining its political and economic future. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

112 Gatwa, Tharcisse

Theological education in Africa : what prospects for sharing knowledge? / Tharcisse Gatwa. - In: *Exchange*: (2003), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 193-213.

Francophone Africa is one of the regions where statistically speaking Christianity is not dominant. In fact Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of Congo) and Yaoundé (Cameroon) are the only places where theological issues that matter for the future of Christianity in Africa have been raised. Furthermore, Catholics, more so than Protestants, have been creative, pioneering 'African theology', inculturation or indigenization. And within the Protestant family, it is the Anglophones who have put African Christianity on the map of universal theology. This article argues

that classic disciplines and methodology in the teaching of theology are no longer relevant vis-à-vis the complexity of today's problems. It discusses the history of Protestant and Catholic theological education in Francophone Africa; the Centre for Evangelical Literature (Editions CLE Publishers); problems facing theological education in Protestant institutions (lack of resources for libraries and research, denominationalism, lack of vision, intellectual ostracism, ostracism in the pastorate, and financial dependency); theological thought in Catholic education (the schools of Kinshasa and Yaoundé); and the problem of discontinuity in Protestant institutions. The article concludes that a lot must be done if Protestants are to catch up with crucial issues that matter in the social sciences and offer a solid training to theologians. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

113 Hamès, Constant

Les manuscrits arabo-africains: des particularités? / Constant Hamès. - In: *Revue des mondes musulmans et de la Méditerranée*: (2001), no. 99/100, p. 169-182 : foto's.

En matière de manuscrits africains écrits en caractères arabes, l'heure en est encore aux inventaires et aux hypothèses. En effet, les orientalistes européens, à partir des XVIIe-XVIIIe siècles, se sont intéressés presque exclusivement à la langue, à l'histoire et à la pensée des pays de la zone centrale arabe, de l'Iran et de la Turquie ottomane, négligeant la vaste zone arabophone et lettrée en Afrique noire représentée aujourd'hui par la Mauritanie et le Sahara occidental. On peut distinguer trois zones de présence d'écrits arabes: Mali actuel, Mauritanie, Sénégal, Guinée, Sierra Leone, Soudan, Nord-Nigeria; bande côtière orientale: Somalie, Tanzanie, puis Ouganda, Rwanda et Burundi où l'islamisation est récente; Madagascar et Comores, où l'islamisation est parfois ancienne (mais ces pays n'ont jamais été intégralement musulmans). Les fonds manuscrits d'Afrique noire sont composés de copies d'ouvrages provenant de l'extérieur (Maghreb et Machrek) ainsi que d'œuvres originales autochtones. La question se pose de l'écart entre les débuts du processus d'islamisation et des premières œuvres arabo-africaines (fin XVIe-début XVIIe siècles). Une autre question est celle des conditions matérielles de l'écriture et de l'histoire du papier et de sa conservation. Pendant longtemps il n'y a pas eu de politique systématique de collecte, de catalogage et de conservation des manuscrits arabes en Afrique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

114 Hugon, Philippe

Le démantèlement de la filière coton / Philippe Hugon. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2003), no. 9, p. 139-147.

Aujourd'hui, le "consensus de Washington" est remis en question. Le cas du coton en Afrique zone franc (notamment Bénin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Tchad, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroun) est révélateur dans ce domaine. Depuis une décennie, un débat parfois violent a opposé la Banque mondiale à la Compagnie française de développement du textile (CFDT) et les sociétés cotonnières d'une part, et l'Agence française de développement et la Coopération française d'autre part. Depuis le début de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, la filière coton dans les pays africains de la zone franc (PAZF) était une filière publique intégrée, conçue dans la logique du système colonial et post-colonial, où l'État jouait un rôle majeur. Cette filière intégrée présentait toutefois des inconvénients: confusion du service public et des fonctions économiques, faible incitation à la diversification, rigidité liée à l'intervention de l'État, monopole de la CFDT. La chute et la volatilité des cours, ainsi que les dysfonctionnements internes de la filière coton, liés notamment aux détournements des fonds de stabilisation, ont provoqué une crise financière, ce qui obligeait à trouver de nouvelles règles. Dans un contexte d'endettement conduisant à des politiques d'ajustement, la conditionnalité de libéralisation et de la privatisation a été imposée par la Banque mondiale dans le secteur du coton. Or, le contexte des pays sahéliens est fort éloigné de ce que supposent les modèles de référence de la Banque mondiale. À la différence de la Banque mondiale, la Coopération française et les États africains considèrent que la question de la gestion est plus importante que la libéralisation. Les réformes selon le 'modèle' français impliquaient la mise en place d'un dispositif contractuel ainsi qu'un système de stabilisation des prix flexible. Les études empiriques menées par l'auteur conduisent à des résultats plus positifs pour les filières intégrées ou contractualisées que pour les filières libéralisées des PAZF. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

115 Keese, Alexander

'Quelques satisfactions d'amour-propre' : African elite integration, the Loi-cadre, and involuntary decolonisation of French tropical Africa / Alexander Keese. - In: *Itinerario*: (2003), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 33-57.

On 21 March 1956, the French Overseas Minister, Gaston Defferre, addressed the Assemblée Nationale, presenting a project with especially far-reaching implications. A loi-cadre was planned in order to enable a greater degree of participation by the indigenous populations in the overseas territories in sub-

Saharan Africa. On the occasion of two ballots, Defferre's bill passed with a comfortable majority. The present paper argues that French overseas officials were astonishingly optimistic - even in 1955 - about the nature of the factors menacing the French presence in black Africa. They did not take seriously the possibility that nationalist movements could challenge their position. From the administrators' point of view, the sub-Saharan African territories harboured a constellation of only two constituents: notorious communist agitators docile to Moscow and educated native évolués greedy for influence who could be lured by communist slogans. So it was rather unintended by most that a surprisingly far-reaching solution was chosen, as a result of a personal configuration in the French Overseas Ministry and the disinterest of large parts of the Assemblée Nationale at the time of the vote. The consequences of the arrangement were completely unexpected from the point of view of the French officials. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

116 Mary, André

Le pentecôtisme brésilien en Terre africaine : l'universel abstrait du Royaume de Dieu / André Mary. - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 167, p. 463-478.

L'expansion du mouvement pentecôtiste en Afrique est généralement liée à ses origines et à ses ressources américaines, même si les formes de son appropriation par les populations africaines sont anciennes et multiples. Cet article fait le point sur les stratégies missionnaires, essentiellement urbaines, de l'Église Universelle du Royaume de Dieu, l'une des Églises néopentecôtistes les plus importantes du Brésil. Cette Église multiplie les paradoxes en conjuguant l'inspiration de la Puissance de l'Esprit et un modèle d'organisation épiscopal plutôt catholique, ou en associant une stratégie de visibilité, un prosélytisme de rue, et une politique du secret et de la discrétion. Sur le marché en pleine effervescence des pratiques de guérison divine et de délivrance, les pasteurs animateurs de l'Universelle ne jouent pas les 'docteurs', et encore moins les 'prophètes', de la Réconciliation nationale, mais ils utilisent pleinement les procédés d'une dramaturgie qui fait parler les diables et se propose de libérer l'Afrique de ses démons. L'universalité aussi abstraite que discrète sur laquelle ouvre le 'Royaume de Dieu' n'offre pas cependant les mêmes possibilités d'identification communautaire et d'investissement prophétique que les Églises pentecôtistes africaines ou la mouvance évangélique internationale. Les données de cet article ont été recueillies lors de trois missions d'enquête en Côte d'Ivoire et au Gabon (décembre 1999, juillet 2001, mars-avril 2002) et complétées par

une mission à Rio de Janeiro. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français
[Résumé extrait de la revue]

117 Paroles

Paroles d'Afrique centrale : briser les silences / [Institut Panos]. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2003. - 165 p. : krt. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6375-6

Dans le cadre du projet Média Résistance, cet ouvrage collectif rassemble vingt articles écrits par des journalistes et représentants de la société civile dans huit pays d'Afrique centrale. 1) Burundi: Radio Bonesha FM à travers les méandres de l'exercice du droit d'informer (J.-M. V. Kavumbagu) - Être journaliste à Bonesha FM, c'est être assimilé aux rebelles (G. Nikundana) - Après le génocide, le journaliste ne peut plus être une simple courroie de transmission (E. Kagabo). 2) Cameroun: Le quotidien d'une femme journaliste au Cameroun (M.-N. Guichi) - 'Le Messenger', vingt ans de résistance (D. Kom) - Les ambivalences d'un journaliste de 'Mutations' (S.A. Godong) - Mutations, le petit poucet devenu pionnier (H. Kamga), 3) Congo: Un journal dans la tempête de la guerre civile (J. Mbanza) - Les médias d'Afrique centrale face aux défis des démocraties balbutiantes (B. Sinibaguy-Mollet). 4) Gabon: Radio Soleil, une libéralisation des ondes très contrôlée (B. Ndinga). 5) Guinée Équatoriale: La presse est au service du narcissisme politique (P. Nolasco Ndong Obama Nkara). 6) République démocratique du Congo (RDC): La presse congolaise fonctionne comme par inertie (J. Kambale) - Maendeleo, une radio dans la guerre (M.N. Kizito) - Au Sud-Kivu, le pouvoir fait des journalistes des griots (C. Biringingwa) - L'affaire RTKM: misères d'une radio-télévision privée (T. Tshivuadi) - Lendemain difficile pour une liberté d'expression fraîchement reconquise (N.K. Kibiswa). 7) Rwanda: Un "flambeau au gré des vents" dans l'après-génocide (I. Mbonigaba) - La nouvelle loi sur les médias vue de Kigali (E. Rutabingwa). 8) Tchad: Chronique des tentatives de bâillonnement d'une radio iconoclaste (G. Maoundonodji) - La presse tchadienne reste figée sur ses étiquettes (A. Sougnabé Misset) - Un observatoire pour une meilleure éthique journalistique (J.-B. Padare). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

118 Platvoet, Jan

Is Africa incurably religious? : confessing and contesting an invention / Jan Platvoet & Henk van Rinsum. - In: *Exchange*: (2003), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 123-153.

In the 1960s and early 1970s, Okot p'Bitek was the first African scholar of religions to challenge the myth that "Africa is incurably religious". Recently, a few

other dissenting voices have begun to be heard. The myth, its explanation, p'Bitek's opposition to it, and recent evidence against it are examined in this paper. The authors locate the source of this myth in the 'religionism' of African Christian liberal theologians who examined the native religions of Africa in Christianizing ways at the time of Africa's transition from colonialism to independence. John Mbiti was the foremost among them, but he was not the first. The authors discuss his 'precursors' and then Mbiti's contribution, and briefly refer to other contributors. Next, the myth is shown to fit the terms of the theory of the 'invention of tradition'. It is a counter-invention set against the numerous European 'inventions of Africa'. This is followed by a review of Okot p'Bitek's polemic against Western-Christian scholarship of African indigenous religions. In the concluding section, the authors summarize recent evidence against the myth that "Africa is incurably religious" along two lines: as found in the indigenous religions themselves - the line pioneered by p'Bitek; and as found in modern Africans - a development exemplified in p'Bitek's biography. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

119 Postkoloniale

Postkoloniale Transformation in Afrika : zur Neubestimmung der Soziologie der Dekolonisation / Anna-Maria Brandstetter, Dieter Neubert (Hrsg.). - Münster [etc.] : Lit, 2002. - 199 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Mainzer Beiträge zur Afrika-Forschung ; 6) - Met bibliogr.
ISBN 3-8258-4479-x

Dieser Band geht die Neuanalyse des Übergangs vom Kolonialismus zu souveränen Nationalstaaten und den damit verbundenen politischen, gesellschaftlichen und ökonomischen Entwicklungen in Afrika in einer ungewöhnlichen Weise an. Ausgangspunkt ist der 1973 von Gerhard Grohs und Bassam Tibi herausgegebene Band "Zur Soziologie der Dekolonisation in Afrika". Fast alle der damals Mitwirkenden sowie weitere neue Autoren und Autorinnen, die sich aktuell mit den seinerzeit untersuchten Ländern befassen, beteiligen sich daran, die Thesen der 1970er Jahre auf Basis des aktuellen Kenntnisstandes neu zu untersuchen. Beiträge: Dieter Neubert: Einleitung: Afrikaforschung im Wandel: Von der Soziologie der Dekolonisation zur postkolonialen Transformation. Carola Lentz: "The time when politics came": Ein ethnologischer Blick auf die Dekolonisation Ghanas. Rainer Tetzlaff: "Ghana - Fehlgeschlagene Versuche der Befreiung"- dreißig Jahre später: Vom Glanz und Elend politikwissenschaftlicher Methodik bei der Analyse gesellschaftlicher Prozesse in der Dritten Welt. Dirk Berg-Schlosser: Uganda - neo-koloniale Abhängigkeit oder endogene Machtpolitik? Ute Luig: Zur Soziologie der Dekolonisation: Ein

subjektiver Rückblick. Achim von Oppen: Jenseits von 'ujamaa': Zur Soziologie der Dekommunalisierung. Gerhard Grohs: Tansania. Anna-Maria Brandstetter: Politische Kultur in Kongo-Brazzaville: Kontinuitäten und Brüche. Ivan Varga: Dekolonisation? Rekolonisation? Selbstkolonisation? Kongo-Brazzaville nach 25 Jahren. Peter Meyns: Dekolonisation in Sambia: Eine akteursorientierte Sicht. Heribert Weiland: Die Gnade der späten Dekolonisation? Einige Gedanken zur Entwicklung im südlichen Afrika.

120 Readings

Readings in African popular fiction / ed. by Stephanie Newell. - Bloomington [etc.] : Indiana University Press [etc.] ; Oxford : James Currey, 2002. - IX, 206 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met lit. opg. en index.
ISBN 0-253-34051-9 (Bloomington)

This reader deals with lesser-known but locally significant writers from sub-Saharan Africa. Extracts from primary texts, translated into English where not composed originally in English, are reproduced, and extensive quotations from comic strips and novels are included in many essays. In addition, the volume brings together a selection of critical perspectives on locally produced fiction. The book is organized according to regions: 1) Perspectives on West African popular fiction (Graham Furniss on Hausa creative writing in the 1930s, Brian Larkin on Indian films and Nigerian lovers, Donatus Nwoga on Onitsha market literature, Don Dodson on the role of the publisher in Onitsha market literature, Misty Bastian on narratives about 'Ogbaanje' (spirit children) in southern Nigerian popular writing, Alain Ricard on Félix Couchoro (Togo), Richard Bjornson on writing and popular culture in Cameroon and Ime Ikiddeh on the character of popular fiction in Ghana); 2) Perspectives on East African popular fiction (Raoul Granqvist on decentring the African oral-popular discourse, Bernth Lindfors on Aubrey Kalitera and Malawi's white-collar reading public, Bodil Folke Frederiksen on 'Joe', a popular magazine in Kenya (1973-1979), Nici Nelson on Kenyan novels of the 1970s and 1980s, and J. Roger Kurtz and Robert M. Kurtz on David Maillu (Kenya); 3) Perspectives on southern African popular fiction (Njabulo Ndebele on the rediscovery of the ordinary, Michael Chapman on African popular fiction, Paul Gready on the Sophiatown writers of the 1950s, Dorothy Driver on 'Drum' magazine (1951-1959), Roger Field on Alex La Guma, Sarah Nuttall on reading in the lives of black South African women, and Lindy Stiebel on popular thrillers by South African black writers in the 1990s).

121 Sadie, Yolanda

Aid and potential conditionalities in Sub-Saharan Africa / Yolanda Sadie. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2002), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 57-68 : tab.

Prior to the late 1970s, few conditionalities were attached to aid allocations. In the early 1980s reforms of economic policy, largely in the shape of structural adjustment programmes, were demanded. In the 1990s, in the wake of the continued lack of economic success in Africa and the end of the Cold War, political conditions, largely in the form of demands for good governance and democracy (definitions of which were left conveniently vague) appeared. The main point of this article is to try to discover to what extent donors are actually consistent in applying their demands. The answer is sought in an analysis of Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows from bilateral and multilateral donors, and in a country-by-country analysis of Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Uganda, Ghana, and Kenya. The straight answer seems to be that there is no consistency when it comes to checking the extent to which conditionalities are observed, leading to support for the assumption of Claude Ake (1995) that political conditionality is little more than another way of exercising power, valued for its own ends. Bilateral aid seems to depend heavily on the economic and strategic interests of the donors. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

122 Sietchoua Djuitchoko, Célestin

Les sources du droit de l'Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires / par Célestin Sietchoua Djuitchoko. - In: *Penant*: (2003), année 113, no. 843, p. 140-179.

Le traité signé le 17 octobre 1993 à Port-Louis (Île Maurice) présente un ensemble de normes juridiques non exclusives mais représentatives concernant l'élaboration et l'adoption des règles communes se rapportant au droit des affaires, aux procédures judiciaires et/ou à l'arbitrage dans les différends commerciaux en Afrique. Pour la réalisation des tâches prévues, le traité a institué l'Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires (OHADA). Cet article s'applique à rechercher une classification des sources formelles du droit OHADA, avec, d'un côté, les sources issues du traité et, de l'autre, les sources résultant des diverses activités législative, diplomatique et contentieuse de l'organisation elle-même. L'ordre juridique OHADA montre un certain éclectisme, et est d'une très grande étendue: il s'agit d'un ordre juridique interne à l'organisation pour partie, et d'autre part apparenté à l'ordre juridique communautaire dans une certaine mesure. Quant à la nature de l'OHADA, sans

être exclusivement une organisation internationale, elle n'est pas encore non plus un espace d'intégration fini. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

123 Simuchimba, Melvin

African identities : some ways in which Christianity has positively and negatively contributed to their formation and development / by Melvin Simuchimba. - In: *Journal of Humanities / University of Zambia*: (2000/01), vol. 3, p. 12-24.

Africa can be divided into two main groups: Arab-Islamic and Bantu. These two groups also indicate the main religious divisions, the bulk of Sub-Saharan Bantu-speaking people now being adherents of Christianity. With the exception of Ethiopia and Egypt, where the Christian church has a very ancient tradition, Christianity in Africa is a recent phenomenon, although it has to be said that even before the coming of the missionaries most, if not all, Africans believed in a Supreme Creator God as well as ancestral spirits. The way African identity has been shaped since precolonial times can be attributed to a number of factors like the slave trade and all the emotional baggage this entailed in the form of inferiority complexes and the like. Another cogent influence was feedback from the African diaspora, prompting intellectual questioning of the situation in which Africans found themselves. Sometimes ideas were even stimulated by non-Africans like the Belgian priest Placide Frans Tempels and his "Bantu Philosophy" (1939). Nevertheless, it was Christianity, and to a lesser extent Islam, which contributed greatly to the growth of a pan-African spirituality and concomitantly to a new African identity. African Christianity is still growing and it is producing a number of its own churches. Indubitably, though, Christianity did not always exercise a positive influence, largely because the missionaries failed to perceive anything good in traditional systems, cutting their converts off from what they knew and leaving them to navigate on half digested notions, which left them feeling bereft and directionless. Bibliogr. notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

124 Smallholder

Smallholder income and land distribution in Africa: implications for poverty reduction strategies / T.S. Jayne... [et al.]. - In: *Food Policy*: (2003), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 253-275 : graf., tab.

This paper provides a micro-level foundation for discussions of land allocation and its relation to income poverty within the smallholder sectors of Eastern and Southern Africa. Results are drawn from nationally-representative household surveys between 1990 and 2000 in five countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Mozambique, and Zambia. The paper shows that farm sizes are declining over

time; that roughly a quarter of the agricultural households in each country are virtually landless, controlling less than 0.10 hectares per capita, including rented land; that non-farm income shares are below 40 percent even for the households in the bottom land quartile; and that because of this, there is a strong relationship between access to land and household income, particularly for farm sizes below 1.0 hectares per capita. Land distribution within these small-farm sectors appears to be becoming more concentrated over time. Lastly, the largest part of the variation in per capita farm sizes within the small-farm sectors is, in every country, predominantly within-village rather than between-village. Realistic discussions of poverty alleviation strategies in Africa need to be grounded in the context of these land distribution patterns and trends. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

125 Tchakoua, Jean-Marie

L'espace dans le système d'arbitrage de la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage de l'OHADA / par Jean-Marie Tchakoua. - In: *Penant*: (2003), année 113, no. 842, p. 59-87.

Le système d'arbitrage de la Cour commune de justice et d'arbitrage (CCJA) de l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires) n'implique que l'arbitrage institutionnel sous l'égide de cette Cour, à l'exclusion des arbitrages ad hoc ou d'autres arbitrages institutionnels qu'on peut trouver dans l'espace OHADA. D'autre part, l'espace apparaît comme une donnée objective à laquelle s'attachent des effets juridiques indépendants de la volonté des parties à l'arbitrage. Le rattachement au territoire devient, en quelque sorte, une condition d'arbitrabilité du litige. L'auteur relève que, si la souveraineté a certainement besoin d'une assise territoriale qui, en l'espèce, est le territoire de l'ensemble des pays membres de l'OHADA, la solution de cantonner le système à ce territoire ne s'imposait cependant pas. Cet article se propose de montrer l'image contrastée de l'espace dans le système d'arbitrage de la CCJA. L'espace est à la fois le miroir dans lequel se montre clairement le caractère libéral du système d'arbitrage de la CCJA (première partie) et le révélateur d'une insidieuse fixation que le législateur fait sur la souveraineté (seconde partie). L'exemple de quelques solutions malencontreuses montre à quel point, mal maîtrisé, le principe de souveraineté peut être perturbateur. Ces inconvénients peuvent être évités si les différents acteurs mettent en avant l'esprit d'ouverture qui est à la base du système d'arbitrage de la CCJA. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

126 Tchakoua, Jean-Marie

Pouvoir normatif, régionalisation et mondialisation en Afrique / Jean-Marie Tchakoua. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 343-358.

Le traité OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique) adopté à Port Louis (île Maurice) le 17 octobre 1993 marque une importante étape dans l'évolution politique, institutionnelle et économique des États membres (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, République centrafricaine, Comores, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinée équatoriale, Guinée-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo). D'un point de vue institutionnel, le traité affecte profondément le pouvoir normatif dans les États. D'une part, il consacre un important transfert de compétences normatives des États membres à l'organisation communautaire. Tout le droit des affaires est en effet passé dans le domaine des autorités communautaires, les autorités nationales ne gardant la compétence que pour les matières ne relevant pas du droit des affaires. D'autre part, les textes communautaires sont adoptés par un mécanisme simplifié qui aboutit à conférer aux représentants du pouvoir exécutif des compétences qui, dans la répartition constitutionnelle des compétences, ressortissent au domaine de la loi. D'un point de vue de la substance des normes, les États africains en question ont tenté de répondre aux défis de la mondialisation en adoptant les normes propres à assurer leur alignement sur les modèles mondialement dominants. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 17-18). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

127 What

What kind of future can we make: education, youth and HIV/AIDS / guest ed. Relebohile Moletsane... [et al.]. - Durban : [s.n.], 2002. - 120 p. : ill., fig. ; 23 cm. - (Agenda ; no. 53 (2002))

This special issue of 'Agenda' looks at some of the issues surrounding HIV prevention strategies for young people, specifically in the school context, and focuses attention on the gendered nature of youth experience. It draws on the work of gender and HIV/AIDS activists who participated in a colloquium held in April 2002 at the University of Natal-Durban, South Africa. Contributors to the issue emphasize that youth are not a homogeneous social grouping, making it imperative that context-specific interventions are developed. Contributions deal, amongst others, with the school setting, youth culture in contemporary urban townships, gendered student identities at the University of Botswana, masculinity in HIV intervention, self-reported risk behaviour in rural KwaZulu Natal high

schools, sexuality education in a girls' school in Eastern Uganda, and the current heterosexual focus of HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns. [ASC Leiden abstract]

128 Williams, Martin

Changing land use & environmental fluctuations in the African savanna / Martin Williams. - In: *African savannas : global narratives & local knowledge of environmental change* / ed. by Thomas J. Bassett, Donald Crummey. - Oxford : James Currey: (cop. 2003), p. 31-52 : foto's, graf., krt., tab.

Interactions between human societies and the environment are complex and hard to unravel. The author uses a series of seven case studies drawn from different parts of the north African savanna in an attempt to answer the following question: How might we identify recent environmental changes caused by human activities from those caused by other factors? Three examples relate to accelerated soil erosion in Ethiopia and Niger, all of which have quite different causes and repercussions. One example deals with the depositional legacy of the Nile in the Sudan, concluding that salinity in cotton fields along the lower White Nile has more to do with the alluvial history of the Nile than with current climate and land use. The remaining examples deal with water use in Somalia, the curious case of a lake in Ethiopia that was rising during the height of the 1964-1967 droughts, and a more general analysis of historic floods and droughts in Ethiopia and the Sudan. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

129 Aning, Emmanuel Kwesi

Regulating illicit trade in natural resources : the role of regional actors in West Africa / Emmanuel Kwesi Aning. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 99-107 : tab.

Since March 2000, Liberia has been the target of a formidable sanctions coalition of individual West African States, individual European Union States and the UN. This coalition has sought to regulate Liberia's illicit trade in natural resources which funds its own war, that of Sierra Leone, and other acts of destabilization in West Africa. This article explores the multiple efforts that have been initiated by regional actors in West Africa, mainly ECOWAS (of which Liberia is a member), to regulate the illicit trade in natural resources in the context of armed conflicts. It then examines the behaviour of 'spoilers' who are able to circumvent the

sanctions regime and governments' domestic regulation. The paper argues that the characteristics and multiple dynamics of the armed conflicts in West Africa have created specific opportunities for economic activities in a thriving parallel economy through the 'illicit' trade in natural resources. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

130 Brigaglia, Andrea

The Fayḍa Tijaniyya of Ibrahim Nyass: genesis and implications of a Sufi doctrine / Andrea Brigaglia. - In: *Islam et sociétés au sud du Sahara*: (2000/01), no. 14/15, p. 41-56.

Ibrahim Nyass was born in Taiba (Sine-Saloum, Senegal) in 1902 in a family of distinguished Tijani scholars. After a period of learning and teaching in the 'zawiya' of his father, al-Hajj 'Abdallah Nyass, he founded a new branch of the Tijaniyya order, the Tijaniyya Inyassiyya or Jamâ'at al-Fayḍa in Kaolaok. Through his revolutionary doctrine of 'fayḍa' (from the Arabic: effusion of Grace), Nyass contributed significantly to the dynamics of Sufism in the area. At the time of his death in 1975, the branch had expanded to one of the most popular religious movements in West Africa. This essay considers the doctrinal foundation of 'fayḍa' discourse and the epistemological premises which govern the process of juxtaposition and interweaving of meanings around the central symbol of 'fayḍa'. It is based on field research conducted in Nigeria from January to April 1999. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

131 Holslag, Jonathan

De ware aard van recent geweld in West-Afrika / Jonathan Holslag. - In: *Internationale Spectator*: (2003), jrg. 57, nr. 7/8, p. 376-381.

Het ontstaan van geweld in West-Afrika wordt door Robert D. Kaplan (2000), en velen met hem, toegeschreven aan het feit dat de desbetreffende landen langzaam zijn afgegleden naar irrationaliteit en anarchie. Volgens de auteur van dit artikel schenkt Kaplan echter nauwelijks aandacht aan externe factoren, terwijl juist de invloed van economische globalisering meer aandacht verdient. Selectieve buitenlandse investeringen, in nagenoeg uitsluitend de primaire sector, hebben de lokale economieën kwetsbaar gemaakt. Recente onderzoeken bevestigen dat burgeroorlogen in Afrika dikwijls uitbreken in perioden van economische neergang. De massa werklozen en de verpauperde stadspopulatie is vatbaar voor manipulatie, en om de schaarse groeisectoren wordt steeds heviger gevochten. Ten tweede is de zogenoemde anarchie allesbehalve irrationeel. Voor de West-Afrikaanse landen betreft zij veeleer een

maatschappelijke zoektocht naar nieuwe kansen en mogelijkheden. De elites aan het hoofd van de staat verliezen hun greep op de samenleving. Anderzijds maken rebellengroepen van de gelegenheid gebruik snel terrein te winnen. Op zoek naar mogelijkheden tot benutting van economische kansen worden etnische en religieuze groepen op sleeptouw genomen, milities gevormd en kartels met bedrijven gesloten. Daarbij vormt geweld het belangrijkste instrument. Noten, samenv. in het Engels (p. 400). [Samenvatting ASC Leiden]

132 Maladies

Les maladies de passage : transmissions, préventions et hygiènes en Afrique de l'Ouest / sous la dir. de Doris Bonnet et Yannick Jaffré. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2003. - 510 p. : fig. ; 22 cm. - (Médecines du monde ; Anthropologie comparée de la maladie) - Ouvrage publié avec le concours d'Amades. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6372-1

Transmissions, prudences et préventions en pays mande (Y. Jaffré) - Maladies héréditaires et maladies du contact en milieu hausa (Niger) (A. Souley) - Les conceptions de la transmission, de la contagion et de la prévention de la maladie en milieu dogon (Mali) (S. Tinta) - Conceptions populaires soso de la transmission des maladies et pratiques de prévention en Guinée maritime (Y. Diallo) - Modes de transmission de la maladie en milieu songhay-zarma (Niger) (A. Moumouni) - Les maladies transmissibles chez les Senufo du Mali (Y. F. Koné) - Connaissances populaires et pratiques de prévention des infections respiratoires aiguës (IRA) infantiles en population bobo (Burkina Faso) (C. Alfieri) - Fluides, transmission et filiation. Les "maladies des femmes" dans une société matrilineaire ivoirienne (V. Duchesne) - La transmission sexuelle des maladies chez les Mossi. Rencontre des catégories nosologiques populaires et biomédicales dans le champ de la santé publique (Burkina Faso) (M. Egrot, B. Taverne) - La transmission de kirikirimasi en milieu bambara au Mali: une variation des savoirs et des pratiques autour de "l'épilepsie" (S. Arborio) - Les conceptions populaires moose de la méningite (Burkina Faso) (A. Soubiga) - La gestion locale des épidémies dans la vallée du fleuve Niger (A. E. Dagobi) - Prévention et contagion des maladies animales en milieu peul (F. Le Marcis) - Anthropologie et hygiène hospitalière (Y. Jaffré) - L'hygiène et les pratiques populaires de propreté. Le cas de la collecte des déchets à Thiès (Sénégal) (F. Enten) - Transmission des maladies et gestion de la saleté en milieu rural senufo (Burkina Faso) (F. Ouattara) - Médicaments et prévention en milieu populaire songhay-zarma (Niger) (L. Chilliot) - La prévention dans la modernité sanitaire dogon (Mali) (S. Tinta) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

133 Meagher, Kate

A back door to globalisation? : structural adjustment, globalisation & transborder trade in West Africa / Kate Meagher. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 57-75.

Neoliberal economic reforms were widely expected to rein in Africa's unofficial transborder trade through liberalization and closer integration into the global economy. Instead of disappearing in the face of structural adjustment and globalization, however, West African transborder trading systems have been restructured and globalized. This paper analyses how the West African experience of economic restructuring has led to an expansion and deepening of unofficial trade, as well as the globalization of its activities. A clear understanding of this process has been blurred by the ideological manipulation of perspectives on informal economic activity by proponents of the neoliberal reforms. By means of a deconstruction of populist analyses and more recent narratives of criminalization, this paper traces the contemporary evolution of transborder trade. The conclusion reached is that, while transborder trading structures represent important institutional resources for economic development, they are structurally incapable of integrating West Africa into the global economy in the absence of an appropriate regulatory framework. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

134 Médecine

Une médecine inhospitalière : les difficiles relations entre soignants et soignés dans cinq capitales d'Afrique de l'Ouest / sous la dir. de Y. Jaffré et J.-P. Olivier de Sardan. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2003. - 462 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Publié avec le concours du Centre national du Livre. - Bibliogr.: p. [449]-457. - Met noten. ISBN 2-8458-6373-X

Ce livre ouvre un débat tant dans les domaines de l'anthropologie du développement et de l'anthropologie de la santé que dans celui de la santé publique en Afrique de l'Ouest. Il constate en effet que, dans la réalité quotidienne des interactions entre les soignants et les populations, les malades y sont souvent mal reçus, mal traités et mal soignés par les personnels de santé. L'ouvrage s'appuie sur des enquêtes socio-anthropologiques menées simultanément pendant huit mois à Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Bamako (Mali), Conakry (Guinée), Dakar (Sénégal), et Niamey (Niger). Il montre l'origine des dysfonctionnements et entend, par ces analyses, aider les personnels de santé à réformer de l'intérieur leurs pratiques. Contributions de Y. Jaffré, J.P. Olivier de

Sardan, C. Konan Bla, A. Souley, Y. Diallo, M. Koné, H. Moussa, M. Campel Camara, A. Boré, Y. Touré. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

135 Soulé, Bio G.

L'impact de la crise ivoirienne sur le commerce régional / Bio G. Soulé. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 102-111 : tab.

La crise qui secoue la Côte d'Ivoire depuis la mort du président Houphouët-Boigny et qui a connu son point culminant le 19 septembre 2002 a de profondes répercussions tant sur l'économie de ce pays que sur le commerce régional. La déstabilisation du pays met en péril l'économie des pays de l'hinterland (Mali, Burkina Faso et Niger) et bouleverse les équilibres régionaux. Mais les réseaux commerçants adaptent leur comportement comme s'ils se projetaient dans un avenir post-Côte d'Ivoire; ils se tournent vers d'autres partenaires côtiers pour écouler leurs marchandises et importer les produits qui transitaient auparavant par Abidjan. Le Ghana, le Togo, mais aussi le Bénin et le Nigeria profitent de cette opportunité pour se repositionner dans l'espace économique ouest-africain. Notes. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté].

136 Taylor, Ian

Conflict in central Africa : clandestine networks & regional/global configurations / Ian Taylor. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 45-55.

Central Africa is currently characterized by conflict and disorder with concomitant social, political and ecological dislocation. The war(s) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and its borderlands are a catastrophe in the heart of Africa. At the formal level, the SADC is ridden by tension and rivalries that profoundly call into question the 'official' region-building project. Yet, at the same time, another type of regional networking has been assiduously crafted. This networking, often clandestine and illegal, has helped forge a regionalization that may not be recognizable at first glance, but is surely as 'real' in the DRC as any formal regionalism. The type of regionalism emerging links well-placed individuals and groups within Africa to outside interests, creating a milieu where a wide variety of shadow networks involving States, mafias, private armies, 'businessmen' and assorted State elites from both within and outside Africa has developed. The role that international capital has played in these developments is discussed in this paper, throwing into relief the involvement of international interests in helping perpetuate Africa's disorder. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BENIN

137 Bierschenk, Thomas

Powers in the village : rural Benin between democratisation and decentralisation / Thomas Bierschenk, Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 145-173.

The Republic of Benin has often been cited as a model democracy in the African context. After years of pressure from bilateral aid donors, particularly France and Germany, municipal elections were held in 2002. This article addresses three related questions. How have free presidential and parliamentary elections affected political dynamics at the local level, especially in the rural areas where most people live? What do rural people think about the change of national regime? How will decentralization affect local government? Based on empirical research in rural Benin, it shows that democratization means more of the same hybrid and composite form of local government. The boundaries between the State and private organizations (including Northern NGOs), and between the national and local levels, remain blurred. Local political arenas are more fragmented than ever, and informal politics flourish. This not only dilutes power at the local level, as different veto powers block one another, it entails constant negotiation between those involved, making political processes less predictable and local political institutions less accountable. Decentralization is only making matters worse. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

138 Fournier, Stéphane

Enjeux et contraintes du développement de la filière huile de palme au Bénin : une approche par les systèmes agro-alimentaires localisés / par Stéphane Fournier. José Muchnik et Denis Requier-Desjardins. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2002), année 55, no. 220, p. 475-493 : tab.

Un secteur artisanal, constitué d'unités familiales de petite taille, assure les 4/5es de la production d'huile de palme qui est séculaire au Bénin. Ce secteur montre une grande capacité d'adaptation, reposant sur un dispositif organisationnel flexible, capable de fournir à ces petites unités main d'œuvre, crédit ou facilités de commercialisation en cas de besoin. Ces organisations, qui demandent une certaine confiance entre leurs membres, se constituent sur la base d'une proximité territoriale. Cette adaptation est également passée par des processus d'innovation. Le développement de la filière ne s'explique qu'en prenant compte ses interactions avec certains territoires, conceptualisées en termes de système

agroalimentaire localisé. Les artisanes, qui ne possèdent pas leur propre plantation, risquent d'être exclues du secteur si les planteurs vendent leur production de fruits aux ateliers semi-mécanisés dans lesquels ils auront investi. Or, l'activité d'extraction de l'huile de palme fournit actuellement une part de leurs revenus à bon nombre de femmes rurales du Sud-Bénin. La revalorisation des ressources spécifiques des systèmes agro-alimentaires localisés (syal), qui se situent au niveau des savoir-faire, passe par un renforcement de l'identité des produits au moyen d'une amélioration des réseaux de commercialisation, et par une baisse des coûts de production du fait de l'introduction d'une mécanisation partielle. Ceci nécessite une structuration des filières artisanales par des organisations socioprofessionnelles. L'émergence de ces dispositifs institutionnels pourrait être soutenue par les pouvoirs publics. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

139 Gutierrez, Marie-Laure

Histoire du parc à 'néré' sur le plateau d'Abomey (Bénin) : de sa conservation pour la production et la commercialisation d'un condiment, l'afitin / par Marie-Laure Gutierrez et Dominique Huhé-Beaulaton. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2002), année 55, no. 220, p. 453-474 : krt., tab.

Sur le plateau d'Abomey, au Bénin, l'expansion du palmier à huile a entraîné le recul du 'néré' ('parkia biglobosa') qui a cependant continué à être préservé au cours des défrichements car c'est une espèce utile: ses fruits sont utilisés dans la confection d'un condiment, l'afitin, et toutes les parties de l'arbre, des feuilles aux racines, sont employées dans la pharmacopée. Ce produit est commercialisé non seulement sur les marchés locaux, mais aussi dans les grands centres urbains et même à l'étranger. Cet article présente l'état actuel du parc à 'néré' en partant de l'analyse de sources historiques et étudie l'organisation de la filière commerciale du condiment préparé à partir du fruit. Il pose la question de la territorialisation d'une production. Enfin, la consommation de la préparation alimentaire obtenue à partir de ces fruits semble représenter pour les Fon du Sud Bénin une forte valeur identitaire. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

140 Nach Mback, Charles

La lente décentralisation de l'État de droit au Bénin: dynamiques politiques et régulation constitutionnelle / Charles Nach Mback. - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2002), no. 204, p. 87-100.

Les élections municipales de décembre 2002 et janvier 2003 marquent le stade avancé du processus de démocratisation engagé au Bénin depuis l'adoption de la Constitution du 11 décembre 1990. La décentralisation de l'administration territoriale et l'émergence d'un pôle local d'exercice du pouvoir politique y sont considérées comme un pilier important de la démocratisation et de la construction de l'État de droit. Cet article fait un retour sur les débats politiques et la dynamique législative qui ont duré plus de douze ans au Bénin. D'une part, la décentralisation apparaît comme le résultat d'un choix politique démocratique; d'autre part, sa traduction institutionnelle s'est faite sous le regard vigilant de la plus haute institution de régulation de l'État de droit, la Cour constitutionnelle. Le temps mis par le Bénin pour aller aux élections municipales illustre les difficultés d'un équilibre entre la nécessité de respecter les procédures de l'État de droit et la liberté du jeu des institutions. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BURKINA FASO

141 Banégas, Richard

Le Burkina Faso dans la crise ivoirienne: effets d'aubaine et incertitudes politiques / Richard Banégas et René Otayek. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 71-87.

Les derniers développements de la crise en Côte d'Ivoire consécutive à l'attaque d'Abidjan le 19 septembre 2002 ont été présentés comme une affaire "ivoiro-ivoirienne"; mais on constate que cette crise est devenue une crise régionale où sont impliqués certains pays limitrophes, qui en subissent de plein fouet les effets retour, tant au plan économique que politique. Le Burkina Faso occupe dans cet écheveau une place centrale. D'une part, le port d'Abidjan représente le "poumon" commercial du Burkina, d'autre part, vivent en Côte d'Ivoire plus de trois millions de Burkinabè dont le labeur a puissamment contribué au "miracle" ivoirien et représente une importante source de revenus indispensable à une bonne partie de la population burkinabè. Cet article vise à éclaircir la responsabilité du régime burkinabè dans cette crise et à évaluer les effets en retour de celle-ci sur la situation politique du "pays des hommes intègres". Il montre que ce conflit procure d'importants effets d'aubaine au président Compaoré. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 223). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

142 Bonnassieux, Alain

Filières coton, émergence des organisations de producteurs et transformations territoriales au Mali et au Burkina Faso / par Alain Bonnassieux. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2002), année 55, no. 220, p. 421-434.

Au Mali et au Burkina Faso, le rôle des organisations paysannes s'est accru dans les aires cotonnières pendant la décennie 1990. Des groupement et associations créés à l'origine sur une base villageoise se sont restructurés pour constituer de puissantes organisations fédératives qui participent à la gestion des filières coton. Cette évolution est liée à la fois à la réduction de la place de l'État dans le développement avec les programmes d'ajustement structurel et aux dynamiques sociales au niveau local: l'affirmation d'un mouvement paysan au Mali et d'une élite paysanne fortement intégrée au marché au Burkina Faso. Beaucoup de paysans souhaitent être associés aux politiques de développement rural. Il faut s'interroger sur la portée du retrait des acteurs institutionnels (État et institutions de la coopération internationale) dans la définition et la mise en œuvre des politiques de développement. L'autonomie des principales organisations fédératives est souvent réduite et leurs bases sont fragiles. L'appui des bailleurs de fonds et l'intérêt que leur porte l'État s'avèrent souvent déterminants pour les consolider. Le processus d'expansion des organisations paysannes s'inscrit dans un contexte d'incertitude marqué par la fluctuation des cours du coton, la baisse de la fertilité des sols et l'indétermination des stratégies d'une bonne partie des producteurs. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

143 Gray, Leslie C.

Investing in soil quality : farmer responses to land scarcity in southwestern Burkina Faso / Leslie C. Gray. - In: *African savannas : global narratives & local knowledge of environmental change* / ed. by Thomas J. Bassett, Donald Crummey. - Oxford : James Currey: (cop. 2003), p. 72-90 : foto's, krt., tab.

Based on a study of land scarcity, changing land rights and the land investment strategies of farmers in three villages - Sara, Dimikuy and Dohoun, all inhabited by both Bwa and Mossi farmers - in the province of Tui, southwestern Burkina Faso, this chapter argues that in a situation where farmers cannot claim individual permanent control over land, they use investments in soil quality to create rights in land. This is a strategy used by both Mossi and Bwa farmers under conditions of increasing uncertainty and competition over land. By improving soil quality, the farmers increase the length of time they can farm a field. The longer a farmer cultivates a field, the harder it is for him to be asked to

leave it, and the easier it becomes for him to put it down to fallow and then reclaim it. Not all farmers, however, are able to make the types of investment necessary to cultivate land indefinitely. There are differences among the three villages, between members of different ethnic groups, and within ethnic groups, depending on access to resources and social standing within the local communities. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

144 Şaul, Mahir

The wild vegetation cover of western Burkina Faso : colonial policy & post-colonial development / Mahir Şaul, Jean-Marie Ouadba & Ouetian Bognounou. - In: *African savannas : global narratives & local knowledge of environmental change* / ed. by Thomas J. Bassett, Donald Crummey. - Oxford : James Currey: (cop. 2003), p. 121-160 : foto's, graf., krt., tab.

The authors present an overview of the evolution of the wild vegetation cover in western Burkina Faso from the early colonial period to the present day, highlighting the effect on vegetation of government policies and of recent agricultural practices. Commercial development since 1960 has had a massive impact on the flora. To provide a reference point for this transformation and explore its sources, the authors start their analysis at the beginning of the colonial era. They then describe a number of projects and larger-scale commercial ventures that have left their mark on the countryside. In Burkina Faso, agricultural change is still strongly connected to smallholder farming. Therefore, the authors investigate the popular appeal of new forms of production such as tree plantations and their effect on wild plants. The survey confirms the contradictory and inconclusive character of human/environment relations, and the unforeseeable twists and turns which mark their development. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GHANA

145 Stary, Bruno

Un 'no man's land' forestier.., de l'artifice à l'artificialité: l'étatisation de la frontière Côte d'Ivoire-Ghana / par Bruno Stary. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2003), année 56, no. 222, p. 199-228 : fig., krt., tab.

Le caractère artificiel des frontières africaines est une thématique récurrente de leur géographie. Elle s'appuie sur le caractère exogène de la création de celles-ci, sur le fait qu'elles se seraient construites sans tenir compte des "faits réels" humains, des "caractères naturels". La création de la frontière ivoiro-ghanéenne

par la France et le Royaume-Uni, puissances coloniales, au tournant des XIX-XXèmes siècles, échappa bien en partie aux destinées des populations et pouvoirs locaux de l'époque. Alors qu'elle devient frontière d'État aux indépendances, les nouveaux pouvoirs cherchent à se l'approprier dans un objectif de consolidation de leur pouvoir et de leur prérogative territoriale en la bornant et en la matérialisant sur 500 km de la lagune à la Volta Noire par un lagon forestier. Mais différentes questions restent en suspens. La frontière artificielle de la colonie est-elle complètement infondée et arbitraire? Le marquage territorial décidé par les deux États africains, renforçant le caractère artificiel de la frontière, aide-t-il à une meilleure gestion territoriale pour les deux pays, entre autres le contrôle des flux de personnes et de marchandises? Il reste que cette frontière n'a pas pour autant créé une totale césure entre les populations frontalières. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

146 Adjaye, Joseph K.

The performativity of Akan libations : an ethnopoetic construction of reality / Joseph K. Adjaye. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2001), vol. 4, p. 107-138.

Among the Akan of Ghana, the most sacred form of worship is the pouring of libations known as "mpaee" (prayer) or more generally as "nsaguo"(pouring a drink). These rituals are an integral part of Akan culture and the officiant invokes the Almighty, a pantheon of various deities and the ancestors (the last two reasons why missionaries fulminated against the practice). In this article the main aim of the author is to examine the accompanying texts (of which he presents two by master performers) and see to what extent they affect the experiential engagement of those participating. He sees this as consisting of two sides: cognitive and evocative. All such performances are approached from a pre-given cultural episteme, namely they recreate cultural understandings about the nature of human relations with the invisible forces of the spiritual world. These are played out, conceptualized and realized. At the same time these performances resonate with another type of experiential engagement, the evocative. This corresponds to emergent meaning, particularizing specific problems or events. So the systems are both closed and open, seemingly static yet dynamic, objective and reflexive, uniform and contradictory. They are intersections of meta-reality and micro-reality. The libator interacts with the audience in a way which is both collective and individual. Although the libations may seem immutable, the individual performers and the performances do change. Libations are rife with polysemic signifiers and potent meaning. They are not mere repetitions of time-worn traditions as hermeneutics would see them. The vitality and dynamics of the

past are preserved while trying to make sense of the present. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

147 Amoah, Michael

Nationalism in Africa: Ghana's presidential elections / Michael Amoah. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 149-156 : tab.

This briefing provides an analysis of the multiparty presidential elections held in Ghana in December 2000. It documents the ethnonational patterns which emerged from the election as the political wisdom of the election dictated that each vice-presidential candidate for the four top parties should be a northerner. The analysis also reveals the main contributory element to the victory of the opposition NPP's (New Patriotic Party) John Agyekum Kufuor during the second round ballot, notably the 'Mahama factor' - Edward Mahama of the PNC (People's National Convention) diverted a significant number of votes from the major candidates. Although the theories of nationalism spell out a mutual conflict between ethnonationalism and political nationalism in multinational States, the present briefing highlights the paradox that the two equate with each other within the realities of the local political rationality in Ghana, and perhaps in many other African countries. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

148 Boni, Stefano

A precolonial political history of the Sefwi Wiawso oman / Stefano Boni. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2001), vol. 4, p. 139-168 : krt.

The Sefwi area of Ghana is located some 200 kilometres from the coast in the northern tip of the Western Region. With the exception of some sporadic gold-mining in the late 19th century, the transcontinental trade routes passed it by. It consists of three traditional areas: Bekwai, Anhwiaso, and Wiawso. The last is the focus of this essay which is an attempt to recreate the pre-colonial political history on the basis of oral history, archival resources in Accra, Kumasi, and Sekondi, the accounts of early European travellers, and the documents of the traditional council of the kingdom (oman; plural aman). Most of the oral traditions were collected by the author between 1993 and 2000. Although the region was extremely sparsely populated and the kingdom did seem to enjoy autonomy, it was nominally under Ashanti control from the 17th to 19th century. As it had participated in the Ashante campaign against the British, it fell under British control from the late 19th century. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

149 Darkwah, Akosua K.

Aid or hindrance? : faith gospel theology and Ghana's incorporation into the global economy / Akosua K. Darkwah. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2001), vol. 4, p. 7-29.

During the last two decades there have been major transitions in the political and religious arenas in Ghana. As Ghana has been more widely exposed to the forces of globalization, there has been an upsurge in religious groups, especially those drawing on faith gospel theology like the Christian Action Faith Ministries (CAFM) and the International Central Gospel Church (ICGC). In this paper the author argues that indubitably membership of such organizations helps Ghanaians cope with the economic realities of life in post-structural adjustment Ghana. Such mental support is fine, but he finds that while such membership does allow Ghanaians to participate in the world economy, this is almost invariably in the role of consumer and not of producer. Ghanaians as a whole do not confront the market as producers as this does not conform to the patterns laid down by their newly accepted theology. The author sees Ghana's economic rescue in such Pentecostal leaders as Mensa Otabil, who propagate a much more economically pro-active policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

150 Dijk, Rijk van

Contesting silence : the ban on drumming and the musical politics of Pentecostalism in Ghana / Rijk van Dijk. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2001), vol. 4, p. 31-64.

During the Fourth Republic in Ghana there has been an unprecedented growth in Pentecostalism. The chief message of Pentecostalism is the contestation of tradition. It encourages members to abandon the past and traditions and to adopt a completely new way of life, unencumbered by the sins of the ancestors. Their rejection of their heritage has erupted into violence in Accra, largely as the result of their transgressing of the ban on drumming and silence during the Homowo Festival. This is an ancient Ga ritual which requires silence and tranquility for more than a month after the ritual planting of the crops. Music, mostly adapted Western music, is essential to Pentecostal services but their pursuit of it during the period of ritual silence led to a violent attack on one of their chapels. On the basis of fieldwork carried out in Accra and among a diaspora community in The Hague, the author draws some conclusions about a number of dialogues which are going on at different levels, more numerous and more complicated than what would appear to have been a fairly simple dispute about the transgressing of ritual silence. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

151 Dovlo, Elom

Reinterpreting the straight path : Ghanaian Muslim converts in mission to Muslims / Elom Dovlo and Alfred Ofori Asante. - In: *Exchange*: (2003), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 214-238.

The early missionaries to West Africa made no deliberate efforts to convert Muslims to Christianity. Since the mid-1980s, however, there has been a sudden upsurge in Christian missions to Muslims in Ghana. Following a brief introduction on Islam in Ghana, the authors examine Christian missions in retrospect and deduce the reasons for lack of missions to Muslims. They then discuss the current phenomenon of Christian missions to Muslims, focusing on the Converted Muslims Christian Ministries (CMCM), a group of converted Muslims in mission to the Muslim community in Ghana. Attention is paid to the CMCM's founder (Ahmed Agyei), CMCM evangelization methodology (open air crusades, person-to-person evangelism and workshops, literature and audiovisual media), the first CMCM congregation (in 1989), named Straightway Chapel, and the mode of worship and membership of this congregation. Attention is also paid to Muslim reactions to CMCM, including the violent clashes between Christians and Muslims which took place in 1995 and 1996 in Kumasi, Tamale and Takoradi. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

152 Kwansah-Aidoo, Kwamena

Interpersonal networks and the dissemination of the mass media's environmental agenda in Ghana / Kwamena Kwansah-Aidoo. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2001), vol. 4, p. 169-197 : tab.

This study shows as have been theoretically postulated by a number of social scientists that educated urban dwellers often act as channels of information for their more backward, less linguistically adroit rural counterparts. As 63 percent of the mass media in Ghana use English as their medium of communication, it is no wonder that rural people often fail to have the message passed on directly and have to depend on the intermediary of more educated townspeople. Most of the research for this paper was carried out between August and December 1997 and the topic concentrated upon was the environment. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

153 La Branche, Stéphane

Les effets de la mondialisation sur les relations de pouvoir à Nkwanta et Kasei / Stéphane La Branche. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 285-299.

Cet article pose la question suivante, en se référant à l'approche de Foucault sur le pouvoir et la domination: et si le développement dit approprié et durable provoquait, au même titre que la mondialisation, des changements dans les valeurs et les identités chez les communautés non occidentales dans lesquelles ces projets sont mis en œuvre? Une recherche de terrain dans deux petites communautés ashanti du Ghana (1999) et une communauté musulmane dagomba dans le nord du Ghana suggère que les projets de développement approprié et durable impliquant des ONG (ici, Vision mondiale internationale, VMI) pourraient avoir un impact direct sur l'identité et les relations de pouvoir entre les individus. Il s'agirait moins d'une domination et davantage d'un processus d'internalisation de valeurs politiques dérivées de la modernité occidentale. En effet, les personnages interviewés prennent une part active à ce processus de changement en intériorisant et en disséminant ces valeurs. De nouveaux rôles et valeurs sont adoptés en particulier par les chefs, les jeunes et les femmes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

154 Levey, Zach

The rise and decline of a special relationship : Israel and Ghana, 1957-1966 / Zach Levey. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2003), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 155-177.

The 'special relationship' between Israel and Ghana that began with the latter's attainment of independence in March 1957 endured only three years. At the January 1961 Casablanca Conference, Ghana joined in a sharp condemnation of Israel, marking the end of Israel's brief but extraordinary influence in Accra. Despite this downturn, Israel continued to fund aid and assistance projects in Ghana and to conduct civilian training programmes. This article reviews the policy origins of Israel's entry into Ghana, demonstrates how both countries exploited a brief 'honeymoon period', analyses their diverging paths and explains why Israel did not use the fall of Nkrumah in 1966 as an opportunity to reestablish the special relationship. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

155 Meyer, Birgit

Money, power and morality: popular Ghanaian cinema in the Fourth Republic / Birgit Meyer. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2001), vol. 4, p. 65-84.

This paper examines the expansive potential of popular culture in Ghana, in particular the ways in which it encroaches upon political discourse and debate in the wake of Ghana's return to a democratic constitution. It shows that popular

culture in Ghana has increasingly become a mass-mediated, public culture and hence one that can no longer be neglected by those in power. The focus is on the film industry, not only because most of its products speak directly to issues of power, money and morality, but also because it is an arena par excellence for a study of struggles between the forces of the State and the (global) market. Through a discussion of the film scene and a number of new films ('Expectations', 'Namisha', 'Dark Sands') seen during her visit to Ghana in September 1999, the author shows how commercialization and the loosening of State control contribute to the emergence of a mass-mediated, public culture. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

156 Nugent, Paul

The things that money can buy : chieftancy, the media and the 1996 elections in Hohoe-North constituency / Paul Nugent. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2001), vol. 4, p. 85-106 : tab.

The central theme of this article is the delineation of the contours of public space during the Fourth Republic in Ghana. Whereas most earlier studies have had an urban setting, this one concerns a rural contest and it examines the election arena. The author concentrates on the 1996 election, but stresses that his study actually has a bearing on the period of three elections: 1992, 1996, and 2000. In 1992 the position of chief was withdrawn from the election arena. The rules of succession are now laid down in the 1992 Constitution and can no longer be used as a bargaining point by politicians. Deprived of this pivotal point by the constitutional insulation of chieftancy, they have now espoused the media which have been undergoing an explosive growth in Ghana. The case study examined took place in Hohoe-North, an electoral constituency in the Central Volta region. The bulk of the population are Ewe-speaking but there are a number of Central Togo minority groups and it was among one of them, the Lipke, the dispute about the chieftancy occurred. The author points out that this case illustrates some of the paradoxes of this new area of contestation: individuals who want to achieve national influence have to immerse themselves in urban politics, but to be elected most of them need to win seats in rural areas. Whereas most people in rural areas do not have the money to mount a campaign, the urbanites who impinge on their territory usually lack the local knowledge, which can lead to spectacular failures as in this case. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

157 Olsen, William C.

"Children for death": money, wealth, and witchcraft suspicion in colonial Asante / William C. Olsen. - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 167, p. 521-550 : tab.

This article on witchcraft and witchfinding in colonial Asante (Ghana) argues that witchcraft in the early decades of British colonialism assumed forms of political and economic realism which reflect the engagement of Asante in expanding global economies. The rise of capitalist enterprises, the introduction of a cash economy, and the consumption of Western commodities brought about increasing tensions within the matrilineage as wealth became unevenly distributed among kinsmen. Money symbolized new kinds of power, associated with the nefarious deeds of witches. As a result, the number of witchfinding cults rose dramatically during the first three decades of the 20th century. Among the earliest witchfinding movements of the colonial period were 'Aberewa' ('The Old Woman'), 'Hwe me so' ('Watch over me'), Kunde, Tongo, Senya Gupo, and Tigare. None of these movements originated in Asante; instead, they appear to have migrated into the area from the northern territories. The article deals in particular with the Kunde shrine and its obligations. It is based on fieldwork undertaken in Kumase in 1994, 1995, and 1997. Annex, bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

158 Witte, Marleen de

Altar media's 'Living Word': televised charismatic Christianity in Ghana / by Marleen de Witte. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 172-202.

In many parts of Africa, charismatic Pentecostal churches are increasingly and effectively making use of mass media and entering the public sphere. This article, which is based on fieldwork carried out in Accra in 2001 and 2002/2003, presents a case study of a popular charismatic church in Ghana and its media ministry. Building on the notion of charisma as intrinsically linking religion and media, the aim is to examine the dynamics between the supposedly fluid nature of charisma and the creation of religious subjects through a fixed format. The process of making, broadcasting and watching 'Living Word' shows how the televisualization of religious practice creates charisma, informs ways of perception, and produces new kinds of religious subjectivity and spiritual experience. Through the mass mediation of religion a new religious format emerges which, although originating from the charismatic Pentecostal churches,

spreads far beyond and is widely appropriated as a style of worship and of being religious. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA

159 Recherches

Recherches sur le français en Guinée / dir. par Gisèle Holtzer. - Paris : Presses Universitaires franc-comtoises, 2002. - 160 p. : krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Annales littéraires de l'Université de Franche-Comté ; no. 735) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-8462-7061-9

Cet ouvrage présente, dans le cadre du programme de recherche CAMPUS associant les universités de Conakry (Guinée) et de Franche-Comté (France), des études linguistiques et sociolinguistiques (1999-2001) sur les langues et l'enseignement en Guinée. Celles-ci portent sur les usages sociaux des langues composant le multilinguisme guinéen (français et langues locales), certaines particularités du français pratiqué (notamment sur le plan morphosyntaxique), les compétences en français des élèves guinéens (évaluation de productions écrites et orales). Dans un pays ayant connu des ruptures fortes, les langues nationales (1968-1984) et le français (depuis 1984) étant successivement promues langues d'enseignement, la question des politiques linguistiques et éducatives occupe une place centrale. Le point de vue est que la réflexion sur l'enseignement du/en français doit s'articuler sur la notion d'individus plurilingues dans un contexte où le français a le statut de seconde langue. Auteurs des études: Jean-Marie Bague, Amadou Baidé, Alpha Ousmane Barry, Alpha Mamadou Diallo, Mamadou Saliou Diallo, Gisèle Holtzer, Masegeta Kashema, Yves Simard. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

GUINEA-BISSAU

160 Gaillard, Gérard

Islam et vie politique en Guinée-Bissau contemporaine / Gérard Gaillard. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 191-209 : tab.

Cet article commence en retraçant l'histoire de l'islam en Guinée-Bissau jusqu'à l'indépendance. Ni l'islam de confrérie tidjane ni le christianisme ne se développent durant la guerre d'indépendance (1959-1974). Après des élections présidentielle et législatives (novembre 1999, janvier 2000), marquées par la prospection d'un électorat tribal et religieux et la victoire de Kumba Yala, Ansumane Mané, ancien chef de la junte militaire, tente un soulèvement qui

échoue en novembre 2000. Son exécution accentue le ressentiment de beaucoup des Qadria-Gabouké. Le président tend alors la main aux dignitaires musulmans en expulsant le mouvement religieux Ahmadiyya, déviation du sunnisme et adversaire principal de la ré-islamisation orthodoxe (août 2001). Cette mesure étant jugée inconstitutionnelle par la Cour Suprême, Yala en démet les juges. Il déclenche ainsi une confrontation avec le pouvoir judiciaire et les médias qui dure toute l'année. 2001 est aussi marquée par des grèves répétées de fonctionnaires réclamant leur salaire, par une baisse considérable des prix d'acquisition de la noix de cajou, par la disparition de 15 millions de dollars provenant de la Banque mondiale, et par la succession des gouvernements de coalition de Ntchama (février 2000-mars 2001) et Imbali (mars 2001-décembre 2002), pour aboutir à celui de Nhassé presque entièrement composé de membres du PRS (Partido de renovação social) de Kumba Yala. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 13-14). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

IVORY COAST

161 Soulé, Bio G.

L'impact de la crise ivoirienne sur le commerce régional / Bio G. Soulé. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 102-111 : tab.

La crise qui secoue la Côte d'Ivoire depuis la mort du président Houphouët-Boigny et qui a connu son point culminant le 19 septembre 2002 a de profondes répercussions tant sur l'économie de ce pays que sur le commerce régional. La déstabilisation du pays met en péril l'économie des pays de l'hinterland (Mali, Burkina Faso et Niger) et bouleverse les équilibres régionaux. Mais les réseaux commerçants adaptent leur comportement comme s'ils se projetaient dans un avenir post-Côte d'Ivoire; ils se tournent vers d'autres partenaires côtiers pour écouler leurs marchandises et importer les produits qui transitaient auparavant par Abidjan. Le Ghana, le Togo, mais aussi le Bénin et le Nigeria profitent de cette opportunité pour se repositionner dans l'espace économique ouest-africain. Notes. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté].

162 Banégas, Richard

Le Burkina Faso dans la crise ivoirienne: effets d'aubaine et incertitudes politiques / Richard Banégas et René Otayek. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 71-87.

Les derniers développements de la crise en Côte d'Ivoire consécutive à l'attaque d'Abidjan le 19 septembre 2002 ont été présentés comme une affaire "ivoiro-

ivoirienne"; mais on constate que cette crise est devenue une crise régionale où sont impliqués certains pays limitrophes, qui en subissent de plein fouet les effets retour, tant au plan économique que politique. Le Burkina Faso occupe dans cet écheveau une place centrale. D'une part, le port d'Abidjan représente le "poumon" commercial du Burkina, d'autre part, vivent en Côte d'Ivoire plus de trois millions de Burkinabè dont le labeur a puissamment contribué au "miracle" ivoirien et représente une importante source de revenus indispensable à une bonne partie de la population burkinabè. Cet article vise à éclaircir la responsabilité du régime burkinabè dans cette crise et à évaluer les effets en retour de celle-ci sur la situation politique du "pays des hommes intègres". Il montre que ce conflit procure d'importants effets d'aubaine au président Compaoré. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 223). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

163 Bassett, Thomas J.

Fire in the savanna : environmental change & land reform in northern Côte d'Ivoire / Thomas J. Bassett, Zueli Koli Bi & Tiona Ouattara. - In: *African savannas : global narratives & local knowledge of environmental change* / ed. by Thomas J. Bassett, Donald Crummey. - Oxford : James Currey: (cop. 2003), p. 53-71 : foto's, graf.

Based on interviews held in 1997-1998 with farmers and herders in Katiali, northern Côte d'Ivoire, and aerial photos, this paper argues that grazing pressure, expanding cropland, and less aggressive fires have produced an increasingly wooded landscape in the northcentral African savannah region, thereby rejecting the West African savannah degradation narrative that paints a picture of tree loss, desiccation and desertification. Furthermore, based on interviews with hunters and commercial game market studies for the years 1981-1982 and 1997, the paper examines the question of whether wildlife in the area is declining as a result of habitat changes, or whether wildlife numbers are influenced by a different set of pressures. Addressing the new land law in the light of its findings, the paper concludes that recent land reform legislation is not the panacea that many believe will cure the environmental ills currently afflicting the Ivorian savannah. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

164 Bouquet, Christian

Côte d'Ivoire: quatre consultations pour une transition (décembre 1999-mars 2001) / Christian Bouquet. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 313-342 : krt., tab.

Cet article sur les turbulences qui ont suivi le putsch inattendu de décembre 1999 résulte d'une analyse effectuée avant les événements de septembre et octobre 2002 en Côte d'Ivoire. Les tendances qui se sont confirmées déterminantes dans le développement de ces événements sont soulignées dans la conclusion de cet article de façon prémonitoire. Appelés à se rendre quatre fois aux urnes, les électeurs n'ont réellement pu exprimer leur volonté qu'à l'occasion des élections municipales de mars 2001. En effet, le référendum de juillet 2000 sur la Constitution n'était qu'un marché de dupes, l'élection présidentielle d'octobre 2000 résultait d'un processus d'éliminations préventives, et les élections législatives de décembre 2000 et janvier 2001 ne concernaient que deux des trois grands partis composant habituellement l'échiquier ivoirien. S'adressant à 60 pour cent du corps électoral, les élections municipales apparaissent comme significatives, même si elles touchent davantage des populations urbanisées. Or le FPI (Front populaire ivoirien), parti du président Gbagbo, y a été largement battu, à la fois par son pire rival le RDR (Rassemblement des républicains), mais aussi par le vieux parti PDCI (Parti démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire) qui a montré, à cette occasion, qu'il serait redevenu majoritaire s'il ne s'était pas déchiré sur le thème de la courtisanerie chronique. S'il n'est pas vraiment illégitime, le nouveau pouvoir est fortement minoritaire dans l'opinion, et comme la nouvelle Constitution ne prévoit pas la dissolution de l'Assemblée nationale, le pays n'est plus en mesure de régler démocratiquement la moindre crise politique. Pourra-t-il tenir ainsi jusqu'en octobre 2005, se demande l'auteur. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 17). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

165 Bouquet, Christian

Être étranger en Côte d'Ivoire: la nébuleuse "Dioula" / Christian Bouquet. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2003), no. 9, p. 27-42 : krt.

La montée du concept d'"ivoirité" est l'une des causes majeures de la crise actuelle en Côte d'Ivoire. Or, depuis que la Côte d'Ivoire existe, 20 à 30 pour cent de ses habitants sont originaires d'ailleurs et n'ont pas été naturalisés. Une 'suspicion' de l'étranger a émergé, facilitant l'amalgame entre, d'une part, les "vrais" étrangers, et d'autre part les Ivoiriens du nord, appartenant aux grands groupes ethniques Gur (ex-Voltaïques) et Mandé récents (Mandingues). Le langage courant s'est cristallisé autour du terme "Dioula" pour désigner les ressortissants rangés, plus ou moins arbitrairement, dans cette entité. L'étranger est un 'Dioula', c'est-à-dire un homme du nord, musulman, prédateur des richesses ivoiriennes et revendiquant une place indue. Le poids des étrangers est à la fois si lourd et le concept si ambigu que les autochtones en sont venus à établir une distinction entre allogènes (migrant ivoiriens) et allochtones (migrants

étrangers). Plusieurs circuits commerciaux sont entre les mains de réseaux étrangers. Alors les conséquences de la loi foncière de 1998, qui va redistribuer les terres sur des critères d'autochtonie, risquent d'être désastreuses puisque, dans les principales régions du café et du cacao, les étrangers sont majoritaires. L'auteur rappelle les étapes de la montée de la xénophobie, sous l'effet combiné de deux facteurs liés à l'avènement du multipartisme: la détermination de l'opposition au PDCI à en finir avec le "vote étranger", et la volonté de la classe politique sudiste d'écarter Alassane Ouattara de la candidature à la présidence de la République. Il sera difficile d'arrêter la haine raciale et d'éviter que le pays soit coupé en deux. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

166 Boyer, Florence

L'enfermement du voyage: construire des frontières pour passer la frontière (exemple des migrations temporaires de la zone de Bankilaré vers Abidjan) / par Florence Boyer. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2003), année 56, no. 222, p. 229-253 : graf., krt., tab.

L'expérience de la route dans la migration internationale renvoie au savoir passer, non seulement les frontières étatiques mais aussi les barrages de police qui s'échelonnent au long du parcours. Les convoyeurs des bus sont ces "passeurs" dont le métier est de faire traverser les obstacles constitués par les "tracasseries" et la corruption. Dans le cadre de la migration de populations touarègues du Niger (zone de Bankilaré) vers Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), ce parcours fait l'objet de constructions socio-spatiales originales et éphémères, telles que des lieux, des limites, des frontières, imaginaires ou non, qui sont autant de réponses face à l'étranger des espaces traversés et à la peur qui leur est associée. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

167 Chauveau, Jean-Pierre

La situation de guerre dans l'arène villageoise : un exemple dans le centre-ouest ivoirien / Jean-Pierre Chauveau et Koffi Samuel Bobo. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 12-32.

Cet article entend montrer quelles sont les répercussions de la situation de guerre sur les enjeux ordinaires de la vie sociale et politique dans les campagnes de Côte d'Ivoire, à partir de l'exemple d'un village et de son environnement immédiat, dans le département d'Oumé (Centre-Ouest forestier ivoirien). Les informations montrent comment le conflit s'ancre dans les dynamiques sociales préexistantes (crise de la ruralité, ethnicisation des tensions foncières et

antagonisme entre générations), et, réciproquement, comment ces dynamiques se nourrissent de la situation actuelle et de la recomposition des marges de manœuvre des principaux groupes d'acteurs. Est suivie plus particulièrement l'évolution, depuis septembre 2002, de trois enjeux qui, bien avant le conflit, contribuaient à structurer l'arène sociopolitique villageoise: les relations entre les autochtones et les différentes catégories de migrants; les relations entre les jeunes générations et les autorités familiales et villageoises; l'enjeu que constitue le fonctionnement des coopératives dans la commercialisation du cacao et du café, principales sources de revenu des agriculteurs de la région et principale ressource pour les équipements collectifs villageois. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 223). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

168 Coulibaly, Alban

Les sept péchés capitaux de la Côte d'Ivoire / Alban Coulibaly. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2003), no. 9, p. 71-82.

La crise socioéconomique qui secoue la Côte d'Ivoire trouve son origine dans les sept péchés capitaux cultivés à dessein par les pouvoirs successifs, depuis le décès du président Houphouët-Boigny en 1993: un processus successoral contestable; un déficit de légitimité; une démocratie en trompe-l'œil; la doctrine de l'ivoirité; l'ethnisation du discours politique; une clanisation de l'armée; enfin le syndrome Ouattara, qui n'est en fait qu'un symbole d'une politique plus générale d'exclusion. L'absence de légitimité du pouvoir en place de Laurent Gbagbo explique que son autorité soit mise à mal par les soldats insurgés. Pour sortir de la crise actuelle, il faut tout d'abord accepter la réintégration de tous ceux qui font l'objet d'une décision d'arrestation ou de démobilisation, et décréter une amnistie générale. Cette mesure doit être suivie d'une réorganisation de l'armée nationale sur la base d'un recrutement purement professionnel. Une telle approche passe par l'élaboration d'une constitution démocratique réaffirmant l'égalité des droits et devoirs de tous les citoyens ivoiriens. Cette procédure doit être précédée d'une nouvelle élection des députés, supervisée par la CEDEAO, pour éviter toute contestation fondée sur la manipulation des résultats. La crédibilité des institutions ivoiriennes est contestée depuis 1993, car celles-ci ne recouvrent pas la réalité des différents courants de pensée, au-delà des querelles ethniques et tribales. Cette crédibilité doit être reconstruite. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

169 Dembele, Ousmane

Côte d'Ivoire: la fracture communautaire / Ousmane Dembele. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 34-48.

Durant les trente premières années de son existence, la Côte d'Ivoire avait produit un véritable melting-pot en accueillant environ 26 pour cent d'étrangers des pays limitrophes, sans que dans ce processus des règles précises concernant la citoyenneté ivoirienne aient été définies et mises en œuvre jusqu'à la décennie 1990. Le Nord en particulier a une société très métissée. Les conflits entre groupes, pour sérieux qu'ils soient, étaient restés limités aux concurrences économiques et foncières entre autochtones et migrants. Or, la guerre qui a éclaté en septembre 2002 a modifié la nature de cet affrontement communautaire. Elle a systématisé une opposition radicale, politique et culturelle entre nordistes et sudistes et placé le pays devant un risque important de fracture communautaire et géographique. Cet article met en lumière les processus de construction de la démocratie et les perceptions des différents groupes ethniques, politiques et militaires qui, depuis 1990, conduisent à une telle situation. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 223). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

170 Ero, Comfort

L'ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire: un conflit libérien? / Comfort Ero et Anne Marshall. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 88-101.

Le 19 septembre 2002, un groupe de soldats tente un coup d'État en Côte d'Ivoire, le Mouvement patriotique de la Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI). Le 28 novembre, deux groupes d'insurgés apparaissent dans l'ouest du pays, le Mouvement pour la justice et la paix (MJP) et le Mouvement patriotique ivoirien du Grand Ouest (MPIGO). Ces groupes sont liés au MPCI et soutenus par des soldats gouvernementaux libériens et d'anciens combattants du Front révolutionnaire uni de Sierra Leone (RUF). Cet article montre le rôle de Charles Taylor, allié à feu le général Gueï, dans la guerre ivoirienne: il a fortement contribué à la création de ces deux groupes, à leur entraînement militaire et à leurs armements, surtout après le 19 septembre. Il a semble-t-il aussi travaillé au renversement de Laurent Gbagbo dès son accession à la présidence ivoirienne. De son côté, Laurent Gbagbo a recruté, armé et financé des groupes armés hostiles à Taylor, les utilisant comme supplétifs pour la guerre dans l'ouest et leur donnant toute latitude pour attaquer les positions de Charles Taylor à proximité de la frontière commune. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 223). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

171 Factors

Factors affecting technical efficiency among coffee farmers in Côte d'Ivoire : evidence from the centre west region / Joachim Nyemeck Binam... [et al.]. - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 66-76 : tab.

This paper presents measures of technical efficiency for a sample of 81 peasant farmers in the low-income centre west region of Côte d'Ivoire. DEA (Data Envelopment Analysis) techniques were used to compute farm-level technical efficiency (TE) measures. The analysis reveals average levels of technical efficiency equal to 36 percent and 47 percent respectively for the CCR (Charnes et al., 1978) and BCC (Banker et al., 1984) models. These results suggest that substantial gains in output and/or decreases in cost can be attained given existing technology. In a second step analysis, two-limit Tobit regression techniques were used to examine the relationship between TE and various farm/farmer characteristics. From a policy point of view, an important conclusion stemming from the analysis of the sample is that family size, membership of a farmers' club or association and the origin of the farmer are the variables found to be most promising for action. The analysis suggests that policymakers should foster the development of the formal farmers' club or association by building the capacity of the farmers in creation and management skills. The analysis also supports the argument for public sector involvement in the provision of information on labour force management to peasant farmers as a means to improve efficiency levels, and thus household incomes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

172 Hauhouot, Célestin

Les problèmes de l'aménagement de l'estuaire du fleuve Comoé à Grand-Bassam (Côte d'Ivoire) / par Célestin Hauhouot. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2002), année 55, no. 219, p. 307-324 : foto's, krt.

Dans le cadre d'une politique de grands travaux visant à doter la Côte d'Ivoire d'infrastructures modernes de transport, un canal navigable de 2,7 km a été percé dans les cordons de Vridi détournant les eaux du Comoé et des lagunes Potou et Aghien, provoquant le confinement de l'estuaire du fleuve à Grand-Bassam. La passe ne peut plus être maintenue qu'artificiellement. En application d'un plan de lutte contre la pollution végétale, l'estuaire est dégorgé par des dragages irréguliers mais répétés (1987-2001). Pour maintenir durablement son ouverture sur la mer, les autorités ont adopté en 1998 un projet d'interventions et d'aménagements lourds. En s'appuyant sur les données du milieu, le présent article analyse l'enjeu et discute de la valeur des choix effectués à la lumière du

code de l'environnement. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

173 Konate, Yacouba

Les enfants de la balle: de la Fesci aux mouvements de patriotes / Yacouba Konate. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 49-70 : tab.

L'explosion de la crise politico-militaire que traverse la Côte d'Ivoire depuis le 19 septembre 2002 a révélé au grand jour le rôle politique de la jeunesse en général et de la jeunesse universitaire en particulier dans le débat et l'action politiques. Figures emblématiques, les anciens condisciples et compagnons de route Guillaume Soro Kigbafori et Charles Blé Goudé s'opposent désormais: ancien séminariste et ex-leader (1995-1998) de la Fédération estudiantine et scolaire de Côte d'Ivoire (Fesci), Guillaume Soro se retrouve dans le rôle du patron de l'aile politique de la rébellion du Mouvement patriotique de Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI) et Charles Blé Goudé, son successeur à la tête du mouvement de 1998 à 2001, se proclame général en chef du mouvement dit "Alliance des jeunes patriotes". Tandis que Soro s'oppose à Laurent Gbagbo, Charles Blé Goudé n'a cessé de s'interposer, devenant l'un des principaux animateurs de la scène politique nationale. Cet article montre sous quels aspects la guerre d'une part, et l'ultranationalisme qui lui répond d'autre part, participent d'une culture de la violence qui, depuis 1990, a investi l'Université. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 223). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

174 Konaté, Yacouba

Génération zouglo / Yacouba Konaté. - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 168, p. 777-796.

Rejeton de la crise universitaire, sociale et politique qui, en 1990, secoue la Côte-d'Ivoire entière, le zouglo est une création musicale des étudiants en révolte contre la société. Le zouglo se chante en français populaire ivoirien et en nouchi, le langage des jeunes de la rue. Plusieurs facteurs contribueront à en élargir l'audience, donnant à la Côte-d'Ivoire la première musique nationale de son histoire: l'élaboration progressive d'un répertoire basé sur des chansons drôles et humoristiques, la résonance sociale des thèmes abordés, l'essor de la cassette audio remplaçant le disque vinyle: le soutien des radio FM nationales et internationales. Bibliogr., discogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

175 Le Pape, Marc

Côte d'Ivoire : l'année terrible 1999-2000 / Marc Le Pape et Claudine Vidal (éds). - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2002. - 354 p. : krt. ; 22 cm. - (Les Afriques) - Met chronol., gloss., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6317-9

En Côte d'Ivoire sont survenus de graves événements au cours de l'année 1999-2000. Jamais de tels antagonismes et affrontements n'avaient jusqu'alors déchiré la société ivoirienne. Ces violences ont laissé des séquelles. Le projet de cet ouvrage est de reconstituer les responsabilités et les enchaînements politiques qui ont rendu possible le passage de la virulence verbale à la brutalité des actes. Contributions: Chronologie politique de la Côte d'Ivoire, du coup d'État aux élections (Marc Le Pape); Le coup d'État de décembre 1999: espoirs et désenchantements (Kouamé N'Guessan); Les discours politiques de décembre 1999 à l'élection présidentielle d'octobre 2000: thèmes, enjeux et confrontations (Pierre Kipré); La construction économique et politique de la catégorie "étranger" en Côte d'Ivoire (Ousmane Dembélé); La Côte d'Ivoire et ses étrangers: un vent de divorce soufflerait-il entre eux? (Nasser Serhan); De la composition et de la solidarité des régions en Côte d'Ivoire (Alphonse Yapi-Diahou); Du conflit politique aux menaces entre voisins: deux témoignages abidjanais (Claudine Vidal); Le destin d'Alassane Dramane Ouattara (Yacouba Konaté); La France dans la crise ivoirienne: ni ingérence, ni indifférence, mais indolence post-coloniale (Stephen Smith); Le forum pour la réconciliation nationale 9 octobre-18 décembre 2001 (Kouamé N'Guessan). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

176 Raulin, Arnaud de

Un revers pour la France / Arnaud de Raulin. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2003), no. 9, p. 43-52.

Pendant longtemps, la Côte d'Ivoire a été reconnue, politique et économique, comme le pivot stratégique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Aujourd'hui, l'ancienne puissance régionale est à l'agonie. Et cette catastrophe en est aussi une pour les positions françaises en Afrique. Dès le départ, la diplomatie ivoirienne s'est inscrite dans une relation privilégiée avec la France et la dimension personnelle, longtemps incarnée par Houphouët-Boigny, dans le partenariat franco-ivoirien. Historiquement, les liens institutionnels et juridiques entre la France et la Côte d'Ivoire sont nombreux et anciens. La Côte d'Ivoire, souvent présentée comme la plus belle vitrine de la francophonie, est devenue un revers diplomatique et politique pour la France. Car la situation actuelle trouve son origine non

seulement dans la difficile succession de Houphouët-Boigny, mais aussi dans l'intérêt tout relatif, voire une certaine indifférence, que la France éprouve désormais à l'égard de l'Afrique. La France n'a plus de politique africaine, en dehors de celle affichée à Bruxelles. Le repli stratégique de la France accélère le recul de la Côte d'Ivoire comme puissance régionale et risque d'entraîner dans sa chute les pays limitrophes. En tant que puissance régionale, les objectifs principaux de la diplomatie ivoirienne furent l'intégration régionale et la consolidation des pays francophones et l'affaiblissement des pays anglophones. Le funeste concept de l'ivoirité, raciste et xénophobe est en parfaite contradiction avec la politique multi-ethnique de Houphouët-Boigny et ramène le pays au rang du Rwanda, du Burundi et d'autres États en proie à des massacres, avec leur cortège de revendications territoriales et de remises en cause de tracés frontaliers hérités des anciennes métropoles. Une nouvelle carte géopolitique est en train de naître. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

177 Smith, Stephen

La politique d'engagement de la France à l'épreuve de la Côte d'Ivoire / Stephen Smith. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 112-126.

Cet article montre quel enjeu la Côte d'Ivoire représente pour la France. La crise de légitimité en Côte d'Ivoire, depuis l'insurrection du 19 septembre 2002, met à l'épreuve la politique d'engagement en Afrique préconisée par le président Chirac depuis son second mandat. Au fil des mois, les "principes" affichés par Paris (dont le non-interventionnisme militaire et la "normalité", aux antipodes des pratiques de l'ancienne politique de la "Françafrique") ont évolué. Cette évolution s'est faite au détriment du pouvoir du président Laurent Gbagbo, accusé d'exactions, et à la faveur des rebelles, activement soutenus par le Burkina Faso, dont l'ingérence n'est pas sanctionnée par la France. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

178 Stary, Bruno

Un 'no man's land' forestier..., de l'artifice à l'artificialité: l'étatisation de la frontière Côte d'Ivoire-Ghana / par Bruno Stary. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2003), année 56, no. 222, p. 199-228 : fig., krt., tab.

Le caractère artificiel des frontières africaines est une thématique récurrente de leur géographie. Elle s'appuie sur le caractère exogène de la création de celles-ci, sur le fait qu'elles se seraient construites sans tenir compte des "faits réels" humains, des "caractères naturels". La création de la frontière ivoiro-ghanéenne par la France et le Royaume-Uni, puissances coloniales, au tournant des XIX-

XXèmes siècles, échappa bien en partie aux destinées des populations et pouvoirs locaux de l'époque. Alors qu'elle devient frontière d'État aux indépendances, les nouveaux pouvoirs cherchent à se l'approprier dans un objectif de consolidation de leur pouvoir et de leur prérogative territoriale en la bornant et en la matérialisant sur 500 km de la lagune à la Volta Noire par un layon forestier. Mais différentes questions restent en suspens. La frontière artificielle de la colonie est-elle complètement infondée et arbitraire? Le marquage territorial décidé par les deux États africains, renforçant le caractère artificiel de la frontière, aide-t-il à une meilleure gestion territoriale pour les deux pays, entre autres le contrôle des flux de personnes et de marchandises? Il reste que cette frontière n'a pas pour autant créé une totale césure entre les populations frontalières. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

179 Ero, Comfort

L'ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire: un conflit libérien? / Comfort Ero et Anne Marshall. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 88-101.

Le 19 septembre 2002, un groupe de soldats tente un coup d'État en Côte d'Ivoire, le Mouvement patriotique de la Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI). Le 28 novembre, deux groupes d'insurgés apparaissent dans l'ouest du pays, le Mouvement pour la justice et la paix (MJP) et le Mouvement patriotique ivoirien du Grand Ouest (MPIGO). Ces groupes sont liés au MPCI et soutenus par des soldats gouvernementaux libériens et d'anciens combattants du Front révolutionnaire uni de Sierra Leone (RUF). Cet article montre le rôle de Charles Taylor, allié à feu le général Gueï, dans la guerre ivoirienne: il a fortement contribué à la création de ces deux groupes, à leur entraînement militaire et à leurs armements, surtout après le 19 septembre. Il a semble-t-il aussi travaillé au renversement de Laurent Gbagbo dès son accession à la présidence ivoirienne. De son côté, Laurent Gbagbo a recruté, armé et financé des groupes armés hostiles à Taylor, les utilisant comme supplétifs pour la guerre dans l'ouest et leur donnant toute latitude pour attaquer les positions de Charles Taylor à proximité de la frontière commune. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 223). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

LIBERIA

180 Ofuatey-Kodjoe, W.

The impact of peacekeeping on target States : lessons from the Liberian experience / W. Ofuatey-Kodjoe. - In: *The causes of war and the consequences*

of peacekeeping in Africa / ed. by Ricardo René Laremont. - Portsmouth, N.H. : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 117-142.

On 25 August 1990, ECOWAS dispatched a three thousand-man military observer group (Ecomog) to Liberia to help resolve an armed conflict which had broken out in the previous year. As a hybrid peace operation, ECOWAS/Ecomog was engaged in peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peace enforcement. The ECOWAS/Ecomog intervention failed, however, because the organization was unaware of the challenges and pitfalls encountered in peace operations, especially in the case of internal wars. Moreover, due to the nature of the war and the participation of Ecomog, the intervention prolonged and spread the war and has had devastating long-term impacts on Liberia's political and economic development. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MALI

181 Bonnassieux, Alain

Filières coton, émergence des organisations de producteurs et transformations territoriales au Mali et au Burkina Faso / par Alain Bonnassieux. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2002), année 55, no. 220, p. 421-434.

Au Mali et au Burkina Faso, le rôle des organisations paysannes s'est accru dans les aires cotonnières pendant la décennie 1990. Des groupement et associations créés à l'origine sur une base villageoise se sont restructurés pour constituer de puissantes organisations fédératives qui participent à la gestion des filières coton. Cette évolution est liée à la fois à la réduction de la place de l'État dans le développement avec les programmes d'ajustement structurel et aux dynamiques sociales au niveau local: l'affirmation d'un mouvement paysan au Mali et d'une élite paysanne fortement intégrée au marché au Burkina Faso. Beaucoup de paysans souhaitent être associés aux politiques de développement rural. Il faut s'interroger sur la portée du retrait des acteurs institutionnels (État et institutions de la coopération internationale) dans la définition et la mise en œuvre des politiques de développement. L'autonomie des principales organisations fédératives est souvent réduite et leurs bases sont fragiles. L'appui des bailleurs de fonds et l'intérêt que leur porte l'État s'avèrent souvent déterminants pour les consolider. Le processus d'expansion des organisations paysannes s'inscrit dans un contexte d'incertitude marqué par la fluctuation des cours du coton, la baisse de la fertilité des sols et l'indétermination des stratégies d'une bonne partie des producteurs. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

182 Beek, Walter E. A. van

African tourist encounters: effects of tourism on two West African societies / Walter E. A. van Beek. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 251-289 : foto's.

This article compares encounters with tourism in two African communities, the Dogon in Mali and the Kapsiki in north Cameroon. The societies are comparable in many respects, but the effects on them of the tourist presence are quite different. The Dogon react to tourism by bolstering their cultural pride and self-esteem, and they develop inventive ways of gearing their cultural performances to tourist demands without compromising the rituals to which the performances belong. For them, the tourist presence signals the importance and intrinsic interest of Dogon culture. The Cameroonian Kapsiki (called Higi in north Nigeria) interpret the attention bestowed upon them and their country as indicating that they are marginal, living at the rim of the habitable world. They translate the tourist quest for 'authenticity' as being 'backward' and left out. The reasons for these different reactions are traced to processes inherent in cultural tourism, to the specific agenda of tourism in either place, and to some characteristics of the host cultures. The overall effect of tourist encounters with local communities seems to be to reinforce existing patterns of identity construction and to restate the images of the relevant 'other' already current in those cultures. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

183 Lecocq, Baz

This country is your country : territory, borders, and decentralisation in Tuareg politics / Baz Lecocq. - In: *Itinerario*: (2003), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 59-78 : krt.

This paper describes how concepts from 'formal' politics have gradually seeped into local settings, where they have been taken up by local political actors. The transformation central to the paper is the movement from a political organization essentially based on lineage, (fictive) kinship ties and a clan system, to a system in which territory, hitherto only important in the economic realm, takes a more central place. The society described is that of the Tuareg in northern Mali, especially those inhabiting or bordering the so-called Tamesna plain. Influences in territorial thinking date back to the colonial conquest of the area, and were developed further during the late colonial period, when a system of indirect rule gradually became more direct. The developments then set in motion were taken over by the postcolonial nation-State of Mali, which, after three decades of central administration, underwent a process of decentralization in the 1990s. Two Tuareg concepts regarding territory are central in the paper: 'ihenzuzagh'

(economic geographical space) and 'akal' (political geographical space). Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

184 Schulz, Dorothea E.

"The world is made by talk": female fans, popular music, and new forms of public sociality in urban Mali / Dorothea E. Schulz. - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 168, p. 797-829.

The article combines an interpretation of female adolescents' fan practices with an exploration of new forms of "coming together" made possible by the creation of local radio stations in urban Mali. To understand girls' admiration for Malian women singers who have become acclaimed stars in national and international arenas, the article explores their fan practices by reference to their current predicaments of "postponed becoming" a full-grown member of the adult world. Girls' fan practices shed light on the historically specific possibilities of mimetic appropriation, such as imagination made possible by new media, but also its limitations in the current era of global capitalism. Their consumption of pop music takes place in new, "intimate" publics that are constituted by listeners' debates and their experiences of "being touched" by the singer's voice. Music and talk programmes on local radio create a realm of public and localized intimacy based on a community of common taste. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

185 Schulz, Dorothea E.

'Charisma and brotherhood' revisited: mass-mediated forms of spirituality in urban Mali / by Dorothea E. Schulz. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 146-171.

The case study of the Muslim movement Ansar Dine and its charismatic leader Sharif Haidara illustrates that the debate on, and public significance of, Islam has been shifting in recent years and how broadcast media played into this process. Haidara's extensive use of (mostly aural) media allows him to combine traditional elements of religious authority with new credentials. His public prominence and success suggests that broadcasting contributes to the rationalization of religious genres in a double sense. The dissemination of religious knowledge on broadcast media works through the standardization of genres and styles of religious argument. It contributes to a process of objectification in the course of which 'religion' becomes the object of individual scrutiny and identity construction. But this does not indicate a shift of religious debate towards a more rational character. Haidara's persuasiveness resides to a major extent in his

capacity to captivate listeners' aesthetic sensibilities. Popular reception of Haidara's teachings evidences the significance of religious debate in secular State politics. It illustrates some ways in which consumption of religious broadcasts contributes to a partial re-sacralization of everyday experience. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MAURITANIA

186 Leservoisier, Olivier

Démocratie, renouveau des chefferies et luttes sociales à Kaédi (Mauritanie) / Olivier Leservoisier. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 167-180.

Cet article se propose d'analyser le jeu complexe de nouvelles combinatoires du politique à partir de l'exemple des dernières élections municipales qui se sont déroulées en 1999 et 2001 à Kaédi, la capitale de la région du Gorgol (Mauritanie). Il illustre quelques enjeux démocratiques en partant de l'étude du renouveau des chefferies (l'argent semble être devenu un critère de la nomination des chefs) et de leurs relations avec les nouveaux pouvoirs de la municipalité, mais aussi de l'examen des luttes politiques des catégories sociales dominées qui sont souvent reléguées au second plan des analyses, sinon oubliées. Or, les revendications de ces groupes subordonnés sont, au fil des consultations électorales, de plus en plus fortes. Une quête de reconnaissance en temps que groupe se manifeste aussi chez les jeunes. L'examen de la résurgence des chefferies et des luttes sociales à Kaédi dans le contexte électoral permet de montrer à la fois le dynamisme des pouvoirs au village et la manière dont les catégories sociales se perpétuent en se renouvelant. Le débat démocratique se situe moins dans les discussions préélectorales sur les programmes des partis politiques que dans les négociations et les changements d'alliances qui agitent la société lors des scrutins. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 224). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

187 Marty, Marianne

Les multiples usages de l'islam dans le champ politique mauritanien / Marianne Marty. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 51-68.

Il est intéressant d'étudier les relations entre islam et politique en Mauritanie. En effet, toutes les communautés ethniques sont musulmanes et l'islam est souvent présenté comme l'identité commune d'une société hétérogène. Mais tenter de comprendre le politique, sans tenter d'appréhender ses liens avec le religieux,

est voué à l'échec, parce que, d'une part, plus qu'une religion, l'islam est la culture commune de communautés très hétérogènes (les arabo-berbères et les négro-africains, Halpulaaren, Soninké et Wolof composent une mosaïque de 2,3 millions d'habitants que rapproche l'islam), et que d'autre part, tous les hommes politiques recherchent une légitimité fondée sur le religieux. En Mauritanie, plusieurs expressions de l'islam cohabitent: l'islam des oulémas proches du pouvoir, l'islam des confréries et l'islamisme. De plus, si les dirigeants mauritaniens instrumentalisent l'islam, de petits mouvements politiques comme les Forces de libération africaines de Mauritanie (FLAM) ont compris que l'islam avait une grande capacité mobilisatrice. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 9). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

188 Monteillet, Sylvain

L'islam, le droit et l'État dans la Constitution mauritanienne / Sylvain Monteillet. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 69-100.

Par ses références à l'islam, religion d'État, la Constitution mauritanienne du 12 juillet 1991 met en relation le droit musulman et le droit étatique. Toutefois, l'État mauritanien est construit sur une structure juridique autonome par rapport au système de droit musulman. Il convient alors de distinguer le problème de la légitimité de celui de la validité: d'un côté, l'appel constitutionnel au respect des principes du droit musulman est nécessaire pour renforcer la reconnaissance sociale de l'État; mais d'un autre côté, l'application du droit musulman dépend désormais des conditions posées par le droit étatique, du moins au regard de l'ordre juridique étatique (une nouvelle loi portant Code du statut personnel, réglementant les domaines du droit de la famille, des incapacités et des successions, jusque là occupés par les seuls traités des juristes musulmans, a été adoptée par le Parlement le 19 juillet 2001). D'où une certaine ambiguïté: en s'appuyant sur l'islam, l'État s'efforce de mieux imposer son propre discours juridique. À ce titre, la Mauritanie est un exemple intéressant d'une problématique qui caractérise la plupart des pays musulmans contemporains. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 9-10). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

189 Ould Ahmed Salem, Zekeria

Prêcher dans le désert: l'univers du Cheikh Sidi Yahya et l'évolution de l'islamisme mauritanien / Zekeria Ould Ahmed Salem. - In: *Islam et sociétés au sud du Sahara*: (2000/01), no. 14/15, p. 5-40.

En République islamique de Mauritanie, l'islam, véritable "civilisation nationale" et religion proclamée de l'État, a un enracinement et une profondeur historique importants. Or, le petit mouvement islamiste mauritanien a été réprimé par le pouvoir en 1994. Six ans plus tard, l'organisation piétiste Jamâ'at at-Tablîgh a pris la place laissée vacante. La sensibilité islamiste s'est redéployée sous des dehors apolitiques dans la 'da'wa' (prédication), autour de l'homme de cette mutation, qui semble constituer une sorte de fil rouge: tout au long de la trajectoire de la mouvance islamiste mauritanienne, Cheikh Mohamed Ould Sidi Yahya, prêcheur le plus célèbre et le plus populaire du pays depuis le milieu des années 1960. Cet article fait une étude des prêches de Cheikh Mohamed Ould Sidi Yahya qui est une sorte de clef de voûte et d'acteur de premier plan du renouveau néofondamentaliste. En se fondant sur des cassettes, l'auteur montre le rôle et la pratique de du prêcheur aussi bien à la lumière de l'évolution de l'environnement politique local qu'au regard de la situation actuelle de l'islamisme mauritanien. Il aborde encore les usages et les formes actuelles de la redécouverte du prêche par les porteurs de discours islamiste en général et par Mohamed Ould Sidi Yahya en particulier. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

190 Sall, Aliou

La double facette de l'intérêt financier / par Aliou Sall. - In: *Penant*: (2002), année 112, no. 841, p. 525-541.

L'interdiction de l'intérêt dans le droit musulman semble aujourd'hui ne viser que le prêt à intérêt. Les établissements financiers en Mauritanie, particulièrement les banques, recourent quotidiennement à l'application de l'intérêt financier. L'intérêt s'implique directement dans la rémunération de plusieurs opérations économiques: en ce sens, il constituerait un repère tarifaire (première partie de la présente étude). Le législateur a voulu, comme d'habitude, marquer la protection de l'ordre public économique en prévoyant, d'une part, des limites de taux d'intérêt interdisant, par voie de conséquence, l'usure. D'autre part, il a laissé aux parties contractantes la possibilité de stipuler des sanctions contractuelles. Ainsi, cette double forme de protection économique et financière n'écarte pas totalement le critère de l'intérêt. Au contraire, l'institution de ces différentes sanctions financières permet de recourir à l'intérêt comme une base dans la quantification de celles-ci (deuxième partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGER

191 Boyer, Florence

L' enfermement du voyage: construire des frontières pour passer la frontière (exemple des migrations temporaires de la zone de Bankilaré vers Abidjan) / par Florence Boyer. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2003), année 56, no. 222, p. 229-253 : graf., krt., tab.

L'expérience de la route dans la migration internationale renvoie au savoir passer, non seulement les frontières étatiques mais aussi les barrages de police qui s'échelonnent au long du parcours. Les convoyeurs des bus sont ces "passeurs" dont le métier est de faire traverser les obstacles constitués par les "tracasseries" et la corruption. Dans le cadre de la migration de populations touarègues du Niger (zone de Bankilaré) vers Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), ce parcours fait l'objet de constructions socio-spatiales originales et éphémères, telles que des lieux, des limites, des frontières, imaginaires ou non, qui sont autant de réponses face à l'étranger des espaces traversés et à la peur qui leur est associée. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

192 Bontianti, Abdou

Mouvement coopératif et organisation du monde rural au Niger: bilan, perspectives et propositions pour l'avenir / par Abdou Bontianti. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2003), année 56, no. 221, p. 103-117 : fig., tab.

Cette étude sur l'histoire du mouvement coopératif nigérien dans l'organisation des paysans et dans la vie socioéconomique du monde rural, du début des années 1960 à 2000, est fondée sur des entretiens avec les agents de la Direction de l'Action coopérative du ministère du Développement rural et avec ceux de l'Union nationale des Coopératives (UNC), qui ont accepté de fournir la documentation de base. Sont considérés le contexte de la naissance de ce mouvement, ses objectifs, son historique, le bilan de ses actions, les obstacles ayant limité son efficacité, ses perspectives. Des propositions sont faites pour rendre son fonctionnement plus efficace sur le plan de l'auto-promotion paysanne et du développement économique du Niger. Bibliogr., note, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

193 Glew, Robert S.

A discourse-centered approach toward understanding Muslim identities in Zinder, Niger / Robert S. Glew. - In: *Islam et sociétés au sud du Sahara*: (2000/01), no. 14/15, p. 99-119 : tab.

In the early 1990s, the newly built women's cooperative in Zinder, Niger, was destroyed by a group of men who accused women of failing to adhere to 'Islamic principles'. During the same period, a number of bars were damaged and subsequently closed. These events were generally viewed as marking the rise of 'Islamic fundamentalism'. However, no one could identify this group that had been labelled 'fundamentalists'. The present article takes a discourse-centred approach to an understanding of how Zinderois define what it means to be a Muslim. To do this, it analyses 'forms of knowledge' that represent different ways of defining Islamic practice and Muslim identity, namely, those of Koranic scholars ('malamai'), leaders of an Islamic reform movement, and traditional healers ('bokaye'). The 'malamai', reformers and 'bokaye' define Islamic practice and Muslim identity in different ways. Historically, it was the 'malamai' who used the label 'non-Muslim' to refer to 'bokaye'. But today, the 'malamai' find themselves being labelled 'non-Muslims' by the reformers. Majority Muslims draw upon these various forms of knowledge in different ways depending on the situation and in so doing display religious creativity and innovation. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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194 Adebayo, Abayomi

Youth unemployment and the national directorate of employment self-employment programmes / Abayomi Adebayo. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 81-104 : tab.

This paper evaluates the effects of the self-employment programme of the Nigerian Directorate of Employment (NDE) on youth employment in Nigeria. In this study youth unemployment is traced to diverse but mutually reinforcing factors operating on both the demand and supply sides of the Nigerian labour market. The paper's review of the NDE programme shows that as much as the employment schemes of the NDE are relevant, there is a limit to which they can be relied upon as a lasting solution to the youth unemployment problem in the country. The study recommends the restructuring of Nigeria's educational system to lay emphasis on self-employment and self-reliance. It equally recommends

that the employment schemes of the NDE be pursued with stronger commitment in terms of finance and physical activities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

195 Adelegan, Olatundun J.

An empirical analysis of the relationship between cash flow and dividend changes in Nigeria / Olatundun J. Adelegan. - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 35-49 : tab.

This study reevaluates the incremental information content of cash flows in explaining dividend changes, given earnings. The author carried out an 882 firm-year study by analysing the dividend changes-cash flow relationship on a sample of 63 quoted firms in Nigeria over a period from 1984 to 1997. Despite the fact that he used a wider testing period and more refined cash flow measures than previous studies, he also introduced dummy variables to capture economic policy changes in the economy. The association of cash flows with dividend changes was tested using the modified Lintner-Brittain model as adopted in Charitou and Vafeas (1998) on pooled cross-sectional/time series data from the full sample of observations from 1984-1997. The models were estimated using the ordinary least squares method and the author found a significant relationship between dividend changes and cash flow, unlike previous studies. The empirical results revealed that the relationship between cash flows and dividend changes depend substantially on the level of growth, the capital structure choice, size of each firm and economic policy changes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

196 Adenikinju, Adeola F.

Trade liberalization, market structure and productivity in Nigeria / Adeola F. Adenikinju and Louis N. Chete. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 385-403 : tab.

The sharply contrasting growth performance between the East African economies that followed the relatively neutral export oriented trade policy, and the Latin American countries that opted for import substitution policies has provoked considerable academic interest about the role of trade liberalization in the growth process. This paper explores quantitative relationships between trade liberalization, market structures, and productivity over the period of trade liberalization in Nigeria (since 1986). Overall, the authors' findings support the current trade liberalization efforts of the government. They found that this policy fosters total factor productivity in the Nigerian manufacturing sector; however, there is a need to slow down the pace of import liberalization as the import growth rate was found to have a negative impact on productivity. While this may

simply be a short-term phenomenon, it could also imply that the pace of import liberalization has proceeded too fast for domestic firms. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

197 Agbodike, C.C.

Population growth, resource consumption and sustainable development in Nigeria / C.C. Agbodike. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (2000), no. 3, p. 47-59 : tab.

This article discusses the phenomenon of rapid population growth in Nigeria in its various ramifications. It examines the causes of population growth, the economic and social implications of rapid population growth and their effects, particularly in relation to resource consumption and sustainable development. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

198 Agboola, C.O.O.

Constraints to development in a newly created State : the Kwara phenomenon, 1967-1979 / C.O.O. Agboola. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (2000), no. 3, p. 60-73 : tab.

The creation in 1967 of Kwara State from the former Northern Region of Nigeria no doubt brought government closer to the people. However, expectations of a reasonable level, spread and pace of socioeconomic development and an amelioration of living conditions have, several decades after the State's inception, not been fulfilled. Internal constraints to development include the very low base of internally generated revenue, the virtual absence of socioeconomic and infrastructural facilities at takeoff, unsound planning strategies and inconsistencies in plan priorities and implementation, and the problem of effecting political integration among the State's diverse ethnic groupings. The major external constraint to development is the State's crippling financial situation, a legacy of the relative poverty of the area and the relatively insignificant share of federal subventions which the State is allocated. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

199 Agbu, Osita

Oil and the national question : the external dimension / Osita Agbu. - In: *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs*: (2000), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 99-117 : tab.

This article examines the external ramifications of the demands of the oil minorities for an equitable share and control of the oil in Nigeria. These demands

threaten the hegemony of the groups which dominate the Nigerian State, the Nigerian monocultural economy, and foreign dominance of the oil industry. The author feels that this is undermining the capacity of the State to mediate in the struggles for the control of oil. There have been protests by ethnic minorities like the Ogoni in the Niger Delta, drawing attention to their marginalization and exploitation by the Nigerian government and by the oil multinationals. These have been repressed which has led to a rise in tension, which has in turn attracted national and international attention. Unless the government, the oil multinationals, and other global actors in the Delta adopt fairer principles, concede equity, and recognize the rights of minority groups, the problem will only be exacerbated. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

200 Akinboye, Julius Olarinde

Education in the campaign for National Rebirth / Julius Olarinde Akinboye. - In: *Orita*: (2001), vol. 33, no. 1/2, p. 48-59.

The author argues that the true purpose of education is to make a rounded person and precisely this aspect is essential to the Campaign for National Rebirth recently launched by the President of Nigeria, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo. He deplores the fact that education in Nigeria is being forced into the Industrial Production Model (predicted by Veblen in 1918), when its antithesis, the Talent Development Model, would contribute far more to the reform of Nigerian society. The development and utilization of multidimensional talent, the affective and behavioural talents above all, is indispensable to a country caught up in the throes of social disturbance like Nigeria. He is convinced that for any such programme to work, the students themselves will have to be involved. He concludes his paper with a practical plan of action. [ASC Leiden abstract]

201 Akinlo, A.E.

A dynamic specification of aggregate demand for money function in Nigeria / A.E. Akinlo and B.A. Folorunso. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 227-248 : graf., tab.

The paper estimates the demands for money functions in Nigeria using the Error Correction Mechanism technique. The results show that there exists a stable, long-run demand for real M1 and M2 balances as a function of real income and other explanatory variables. This implies that the models adequately capture the salient features of the data and are consistent with the implications of economic theory. The results also show that the discrepancy between the actual and desired real money holdings in the previous period is not fully corrected in the

present period. The paper suggests that effective control of money holdings would be better achieved through the adoption of an appropriate incomes policy. Bibliogr. sum. [Journal abstract]

202 Akinrinade, Babafemi

Human rights NGOs in Nigeria : emergence, governmental reactions and the future / Babafemi Akinrinade. - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 110-134.

Human rights were enshrined in the original Nigerian constitution of 1960 and again in the 1979 constitution, but this was no guarantee that the government observed them. In fact, the whole history of modern Nigeria has been coloured by human rights abuses and a singular lack of power to redress them. The situation was especially bad at the end of the second republic in 1983 which was followed by a series of military dictatorships. During this time the usually exuberant Nigerian press was muzzled. Nevertheless, there are now a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which fight to protect the rights of Nigerian citizens. Prior to 1987 there was only the overseas-based Amnesty International. In that year the Civil Liberties Organization was founded. This article recounts the history of the various human rights NGOs in Nigeria and their struggle to protect civil liberties and battle government rhetoric. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

203 Akintola, J.O.

National development planning in Nigeria : sectoral budgetary allocations and implementation, 1946-1997 / J.O. Akintola. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (2000), no. 3, p. 33-46 : tab.

The main problems of economic development in Nigeria are associated not so much with budget planning per se as with the implementation of budget plans. In most cases, there are wide gaps between "planned" and "implemented" budgets and programmes, as a comparison of the planned sectoral allocation of resources with the allocations actually released and implemented in the four National Development Plans and annual budgets in the period 1945-1996 indicates. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

204 Akintunde, Dorcas

National Rebirth and the rights of women : an overview / Dorcas Akintunde. - In: *Orita*: (2001), vol. 33, no. 1/2, p. 60-76.

In Nigeria, as in most other African countries, women are being held back, constrained to certain roles by the philosophies propounded by the dominant religions and traditions. In her discussion of the position of women in Nigeria, the author cites the Yoruba word "alawoku" which literally means one whose tutelage never ends. This despite the fact that women make a huge contribution to the economy. They are heavily engaged in trade and agriculture, in urban areas supplying up to 60 per cent of food and fibres required. Their treatment is improving slightly but the disadvantages they face are still tremendous. In theory, in Nigeria, there is equality of the sexes, but the practice varies widely from the theory. The author feels that women are still very seriously disadvantaged in relation to their reproductive health, being largely impotent in the choice of whether to use birth control and the refusal of conjugal rights. They are still frequently the victims of rape. It is estimated that 81 per cent of married Nigerian women are physically abused. The position of widows is also still incredibly difficult as they are virtually reduced to the status of non-persons. Although she admits efforts are being made to improve the lot of women, many more are needed and in this the church should play an active role. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

205 Akinyeye, Yomi

Nigeria's defence policy : perspectives for a new century / Yomi Akinyeye. - In: *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs*: (2000), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 1-22 : tab.

This article is based on an analysis of Nigeria's defence policy. It takes a retrospective view of Nigeria's defence policy in the 20th century, and projects into the priority issues in the new millenium. It argues Nigeria's defence policy was slanted towards a realist State-centric approach, at the expense of the rights and welfare of Nigerian citizens. It also notes that in spite of the heavy investment in the military, there has been an overestimation of external threat, at the expense of internal political, social, and economic problems. In projecting into the 21st century, the article advocates a people-centred defence policy that incorporates economic and defence ties with Nigeria's immediate neighbours, and democracy, social justice, and environmental protection. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

206 Akpan, Godwin E.

A comparative study of states' fiscal dependency and imbalance in Nigeria / Godwin E. Akpan. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 207-226 : fig., tab.

This paper examines the duality in economic development that exists among Nigerian states, using intergovernmental fiscal relations. There is a serious problem of mutual dependency existing between the federal and state governments. The federal government is the primary dependant in the fiscal relationship since it depends on state resources for its revenue. The dependence of the federal government on the fiscal resources of the states weakens the fiscal base of some states, thus inducing a secondary dependency in those states on federal revenue. The scale of fiscal dependency varies between states and between clusters of states demonstrating the existence of an imbalance. Nevertheless, most of the states across the country depend on federal statutory revenue for their fiscal financing. An uneven distribution of advantageous development factors and the early use of such factors by some states have nurtured this imbalance. The lack of incentive for internal revenue generation within the states, the availability of oil revenue, and the rapid proliferation of states and military command governments are some of the factors which have deepened the levels of dependencies of states and imbalance. The solution lies in minimizing or eliminating factors that have caused this imbalance; the states should promote private investment through the provision of basic infrastructures and other incentives. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

207 Amusan, Lere

The political economy of Nigerian foreign policy : the Abubakar Abdulsalami administration (1998-1999) / Lere Amusan. - In: *Politeia*: (2002), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 39-57.

The most salient characteristic of Abdulsalami's Abubakar foreign policy when he became president of Nigeria was its complete reversal of that of his predecessors in a bid to acquire international legitimacy. This article, which is written from the Dependencia School point of view, is severely critical of his approaches, arguing that his "kowtowing" to the West was really selling what there was left of Nigeria's self-respect down the drain. The mantras of privatization, debt equity conversion, and foreign investment were nothing but a cover for corruption and the selling out of the country to foreign multinationals, largely based in South Africa, a country on which he fawned in his quest for international recognition. He obviously made a good impression initially as sanctions were lifted almost immediately. However, while he was wooing the West he seriously neglected neighbouring countries in the region which should provide the stability essential to a proper building up of the country. At least Abubakar stepped down as he said he would. What the future will be under Obasanjo is uncertain but, given his dependence on the West, the author does not yet see any prospect of a brave

new world for Nigeria in the next few years. Privatization and commercialization will rule out the essential reforms required in the Niger Delta area where pollution from the oil industry is ruining the industrial crops and neglect of equipment is claiming lives. The problems most highly visible there at the moment are likely to spread to the rest of the country as the Nigerian elite panders to multinational companies. Bibliogr., notes., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

208 Ariyo, Ademola

Appropriateness of development financing mix of sub-Saharan African economies : evidence from Nigeria / Ademola Ariyo. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 159-173 : fig., graf., tab.

Given the weak economic bases of sub-Saharan African countries (SSAs), the natural resources of these countries are seldom adequate to meet their development needs. They often procure loans from domestic and international sources to implement their economic development programmes. Contrary to expectations, the use of these loans has, in general, not produced the desired growth effects. The resulting debt overhang has become a major problem for the SSAs. This paper examines the mix of various sources of development financing used by SSA countries, especially Nigeria, with a view to identifying the most appropriate development financing mix (DEFIM) that will ensure the growth inducing effects of financing. It recommends the use of non-debt resources, if the country is to achieve its long-term economic objectives. Bibliogr, notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

209 Aromolaran, A.B.

Analysis of household preferences and determinants of consumption expenditure on meat, fish and eggs / A.B. Aromolaran. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Social and Economic Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 45-58 : tab.

Many low-income urban households in Nigeria suffer from inadequate animal protein intake. There are two major reasons: low levels of household real income and low levels of household expenditure on food. This paper poses two vital questions: (1) which of these variables should receive greater attention from nutrition policy formulators? (2) Do low-income urban households actually expend more on those products, which they subjectively prefer? The study examines these issues using data from Warri, a major urban area in southern Nigeria. First, the results confirmed previous empirical evidence that the total monthly expenditure on food and monthly household income are the major reasons for variations in the level of household expenditure on animal protein

resources by low-income households. Second, income elasticity and elasticity of household expenditure on animal protein sources in the study area showed that household food expenditure is potentially a more powerful policy instrument than household income. Third, the consumer expenditure patterns on animal protein sources was not a perfect reflection of preference. This suggests that relative consumption expenditure levels on animal protein may not be a reliable measure of consumer preference patterns for commodities. A nutrition policy regime for low-income urban households is recommended, not only to boost household per capita income, but also to encourage a substantial increase in the proportion of household income spent on food. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

210 Aromolaran, A.B.

Non-price determinants of farm-gate cocoa supply in Nigeria : an examination of the role of licensed buying agents / A.B. Aromolaran. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 405-419 : tab.

The 1986 trade policy reforms dissolved the Cocoa Marketing Boards and ushered in an era of free market operations under the trade liberalization policy. The immediate rise in producer prices that resulted from this reform has generated a lot of controversy in the literature. Some analysts projected that the price rise would result in both short and long-term increases in the cocoa supplied by farmers, while others argued that price incentives are insufficient to effect a long-term increase in cocoa supply. This study critically examines this issue using data from Ondo State in southwestern Nigeria. The authors' findings support the claim that price incentives are insufficient to stimulate long-term increases in cocoa supply at the farm level. They established that certain non-price related actions of licensed buying agents (LBAs) such as the supply of credit and chemicals to farmers could play a very important role in stimulating substantial increases in short and long-term farm-gate cocoa supply in Nigeria. This study recommends that LBAs should be made the official financial intermediaries between formal financial institutions and the cocoa farmers. This, the author believes, will reduce the cost of credit monitoring by banks, decrease the number of unpaid loans and increase the average yield of loans to cocoa farmers. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

211 Ayantayo, J. Kehinde

The Yoruba traditional economy in ethical perspectives / J. Kehinde Ayantayo. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (2000), no. 3, p. 124-138.

Yoruba religion and Yoruba ethics are one. Traditionally, Yoruba religion provided rules or ethics which had an economic impetus. Economic activities and religious beliefs were to a large extent intertwined. On this account economic activities were subject to moral rules. There was a correlation between religious doctrines and the practical ethics of economic activity. Focus is on moral issues associated with factors of production, the relationship between employer and employee, and market structure in the traditional Yoruba economy of Nigeria. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

212 Ayegboyin, Deji

Corruption, an obstacle to National Rebirth : the religious perspective / Deji Ayegboyin. - In: *Orita*: (2001), vol. 33, no. 1/2, p. 99-122.

Nigeria has the potential to be a very wealthy nation, gifted with a plentitude of natural resources. Unfortunately corruption and dictatorships have squandered much of its natural wealth. For a while it had the dubious distinction of being designated the most corrupt nation in the world. At present it lies second to Cameroon. Since independence, but especially in the last couple of decades, corruption has proliferated at all levels of society. It is now on the verge of strangling the nation. This does not augur well for the president's, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, National Rebirth programme. In this article the author argues that religion should play a far greater role in combatting corruption. Among his suggestions for tackling a multidimensional problem with a myriad of different causes are: instilling democratic values and norms; working with the government to alleviate poverty; leading the fight against the undesirable elements in culture; encouraging the faithful to be the conscience of the State; inculcating moral education; and monitoring the general state of affairs. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

213 Bogunjoko, Julius O.

Poverty and women development strategies : lessons from policy targeting and public transfers in Nigeria / Julius O. Bogunjoko. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 105-123 : tab.

The Nigerian government has tried to implement a number of poverty alleviation and mass literacy programmes to improve life for its disadvantaged citizens, especially women. The Better Life for Rural Women programme, set up under the Babangida administration is one such example. This programme metamorphosed into the Family Support Programme (FSP) under the Abacha regime. The high level of concern for rural women was predicated on the fact that SAP-induced

poverty affected more women than men. Though these programmes were intended to be self financing, they were largely sustained by public transfers in the form of budgetary allocations and price subsidies. This paper shows that the developing of some basic services is beneficial to women. The monopolization of the power structure by men has led to class-based gender oppression. The apparent misappropriation of funds and the fanfare and flamboyance that has characterized these programmes have led to the misdirection of the expected benefits to unintended beneficiaries. To right this requires a strengthening of the framework of the programme. This paper recommends the reorganization of the power structure along democratic lines, and the close monitoring of its impact of the transfers on the equity, efficiency, and empowerment of women. In the long run, the integration of women into the development process through balanced, calculated, and conscious planning is the only viable option. Bibliogr. notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

214 Dike, Enwere

Explaining investment allocation to agriculture in Nigeria : beyond the domestic terms of trade (DTT) hypothesis / Enwere Dike. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Sciences*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 295-313 : graf., tab.

This paper employs evidence from the 1970s to the mid-1990s. It attempts to explain the driving influence in investment allocation to agriculture in Nigeria. Investment allocation refers to the proportion of aggregate investment flows in the economy captured by the agricultural sector. Neoclassical theory stresses the importance of the domestic terms of trade (DTT) factor to explain intersectoral investment allocation, but it discounts structural and institutional influences. This paper disputes the relevance of the DTT hypothesis and adopts the hypothesis that in contexts with pervasive market imperfections, structural and institutional factors constitute the driving force in investment allocation (in agriculture). Developments in agriculture in Nigeria in the 1970s to the mid-1990s validate this hypothesis. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

215 Durotoye, Adeolu

Nigerian-German relations : a critical overview / Adeolu Durotoye. - In: *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs*: (2000), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 23-55 : tab.

This article examines Nigerian-German relations from a historical perspective spanning the precolonial era till the present day. It analyses the political and economic ramifications of the ups and downs in such relations, noting that Germany has usually had the upper hand in economic relations, while showing

little interest at the level of political participation. It focuses on the shifting fortunes of German-Nigerian relations in the 1990s, and how developments in Germany and the crisis in Nigeria adversely affected economic relations. In conclusion, the article observes that Nigeria's return to democracy in 1999 should brighten the prospects of relations, even if this would remain largely economic in the short to medium term. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

216 Folarin, Babatunde

The press and national rebirth / Babatunde Folarin. - In: *Orita*: (2001), vol. 33, no. 1/2, p. 34-47.

In this paper, given at the conference on 'Religion and National Rebirth: the Nigerian Experience', held at the University of Ibadan in 2001, the author extrapolates on the way in which the press (in which he includes all mass media) in Nigeria can make a huge contribution to the "National Rebirth" campaign launched by the president, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo. He argues that a truly free and independent press can act as a midwife for Nigerian democracy. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

217 Garba, P. Kassey

Does government keep its word? : an analysis of the implementation of agricultural policies in Nigeria, 1970-1993 / P. Kassey Garba. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 421-466 : graf., tab.

The paper investigates two questions that derive from private concerns about the implementation of public policies using the case of agricultural policy in Nigeria for the period 1970-1993. First, is the deviation in the implementation of agricultural policy significant? Second, is the claim that government does not keep its word valid with respect to the implementation of agricultural policy? Estimates of implementation deviation show that it was significant, persistent, and volatile. Thus, the estimates do not contradict the claim of private agents that government does not keep its word. Even without a comprehensive evaluation of credibility of agricultural policies, it is hardly likely that a policy would be credible if implementation deviations are as stated above. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited].

218 Garba, P. Kassey

Structural adjustment, budget structure, and women's share of employment in Nigeria's federal civil service / P. Kassey Garba. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 125-158 : diagr., tab.

This paper analyses the impact of adjustment on the employment of women in the federal civil service between 1986-1993, using the federal budget as the linking mechanism. It was discovered that women's share of employment in the federal civil service of Nigeria rose under adjustment, but its sharpest increase occurred when the size of the federal civil service contracted the most and when the share of external debt service on federal revenue exceeded unity. The paper shows that the occurrence was not coincidental. Rather, it reflected the vulnerability of non-debt expenditure, when pre-adjustment of external debt stock is high, refinancing terms are harsh, and maturity is short. Devaluation and interest rate deregulation fuel the claims of debt service, and default is costly. In addition, women's share of federal civil service employment reflects the unsustainability of the policy of wage freeze under the high inflation and high debt service that characterized adjustment. Given the rising debt claims on federal revenue and its corollary, declining access to education, health and other basic social amenities, it is unlikely that the gains will be sustained. Besides, the sharp fall in real wages in the public service does not help the cause of better living standards for women in the public service. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

219 Goshit, Zakariya D.

The evolution and spread of Irish potatoes cultivation in the Jos Plateau area of Nigeria, 1936-1960 / Zakariya D. Goshit. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (2000), no. 3, p. 1-15 : tab.

Irish potatoes were first introduced into the Jos Plateau area of Nigeria in the 1930s and production grew from 90 tons in 1939 to 60,000 tons in 1987. The present article focuses on the origins and development of Irish potatoes in the Jos Plateau area, discussing the factors that made peasant farmers take up production, the methods and technology used in cultivating the crop, and its marketing, distribution and consumption. The author argues that the production of Irish potatoes, like other crops introduced by Europeans, did not so much benefit the mass of the local people as the expatriate population and the local elites. While production was in the hands of peasant farmers, marketing was entirely controlled by expatriate firms and Hausa middlemen. Through the price controls which were adopted, the peasant farmer was placed in a disadvantaged

position. There was little surplus left for him either to reinvest and thus expand his production or transform the basis of his operations. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

220 Hero

The hero in Igbo life and literature / ed. by Donatus Nwoga and Chukwuma Azuonye. - Enugu : Fourth Dimension Publishing, 2002. - XXI, 464 p. ; 23 cm. - (Igbo life and culture series) - Bibliogr.: p.[449]-464. - Met noten. ISBN 978-156-477-6

This book comprises a selection of twenty-seven papers most of which were originally presented at a seminar on Igbo life and culture held at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, on May 15-17, 1986. The papers deal with the problem of identifying and defining the hero in Igbo life and literature, both traditional and modern. The papers are grouped into four parts: 1) Definitions, which contains four chapters which try to define the Igbo concept of heroism; 2) Explorations, which examines the manifestations of the Igbo heroic idea in various genres of Igbo traditional arts, myth and ritual; 3) Projections, which focuses on contemporary social and political realities; and 4) Presentations, which contains texts of Igbo narratives in English translation. Contributors: Catherine Acholonu, Ogonna Agu, Paul Akanazu, Jas Ndukaku Amankulor, Chike Aniakor, Chukwuma Azuonye, Helen Chukwuma, I.T.K. Egonu, Romanus Egudu, Nolue Emenanjo, Michael Ezinando, Edith Ihekweazu, Chidi Ikonne, Nnadozie Inyama, Obi Maduakor, Chidi Maduka, Chimalum Nwankwo, Donatus Nwoga, Loolo Ezi-Nwanyi Patricia Nwoga, Chinyere Okafor, Clement Abaziem Okafor, Felix Emeka Okeke-Ezigbo, J.N. Orij, Isidore Okpewho, Tess Akaeke Onwueme, Obiora Udechukwu, Nnabuenyi Ugonna.

221 Hoffmann, Irene

Spatial distribution of cattle herds as a response to natural and social environments : a case study from the Zamfara Reserve, northwest Nigeria / Irene Hoffmann. - In: *Nomadic Peoples*: (2002), n.s., vol. 6, no. 2, p. 4-21:graf., krt., tab.

Data on livestock numbers are generally hard to obtain in northern Nigeria. Collecting data on herd size by counting or interviews is problematic. This study describes size and composition of the herds counted along transects on natural range in the Zamfara Forest Reserve in northern Zamfara State, North Nigeria, where research was carried out between 1992 and 1998. The method of animal counts along transects has been established mainly in the field of wildlife studies

for the assessment of game populations in inaccessible areas. For the present study, interviews with Fulani herders and Hausa farmers were also conducted. The study presents results on stocking densities on rangeland and cropland; the composition of herds; differences in breed; and herd size. While transect counts of livestock do not allow the identification of individual livestock owners, breed composition and size of herds, together with interviews, do give indications concerning different groups of livestock owners and holding size. The results highlight the importance of the Zamfara Reserve as a grazing area for all groups of cattle owners. Bibliogr., sum. in French and Spanish. [ASC Leiden abstract]

222 Idubar, Richard

A critical appraisal of the Nigerian concept of trade dispute / Richard Idubar. - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (1999), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 175-199.

This article examines the content of a labour dispute in Nigeria against the background of the relevant laws, notably the Trade Disputes Act, Cap. 432 1990 and the Trade Unions Act, Cap. 437 1990. It looks at the legislation defining and regulating trade disputes (parties, purpose, subject matter, manifestations, significance), immunities against prosecution for criminal conspiracy in industrial disputes, and picketing. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

223 Ikpe, Ukana B.

Democratization as public policy : the utility of the incrementalist approach for democracy in Nigeria / Ukana B. Ikpe. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 467-487 : tab.

Public policies formulated and implemented to increase mass political participation, democratic institutionalization/consolidation, and efficient electoral procedures, and to curtail the chances of further military intervention in civil politics, are nothing other than democratization processes. The transition programmes in Nigeria from Muhammed/Obasanjo to Babangida have been largely characterized by radical transformation. In the process, some valuable gains have been swept away with the ousted regimes. This paper argues that while policy changes are necessary for democratization, they should, however, progress gradually and incrementally. The advantages are that achievements of previous regimes could aid in building the new system, while their failures can be studied. Such a step by step progression could help the new government avoid possible mistakes deleterious to the system. Moreover, combining cumulative experiences with gradualism in the democratization process increases the possibilities of consolidation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

224 Inyang, S.I.

Transportation and regional development : a case study of industrial development in Northern Nigeria / S.I. Inyang. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 59-79 : fig., krt., tab.

This paper examines the relationship between the presence of transport facilities (as measured by highway connectivity) and industrial development in Northern Nigeria. The analysis is conducted at two levels - the disaggregate and the aggregate. At the aggregate level, indexes of network connectivity are related to levels of industrial development within states. The analysis at the disaggregate level examines the relationship between industrial development and the indexes of nodal accessibility. The ordinary least squares (OLS) method is used in the analysis. One major finding of the study is that the presence of transport facilities plays a positive role in industrial development at both the aggregate and disaggregate levels. Transport itself does not seem to be too significant in determining industrial development at the aggregate level. At the disaggregate level, the presence of transport facilities (as measured by nodal accessibility) seems to be a significant determinant of industrial development. The conclusion is that road network development should be encouraged since it positively influences industrial development. The construction of roads, however, should take place in an area where there is potential for industrial development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

225 Johnson, Christiana O.

Nigeria: illegal logging & forest women's resistance / Christiana O. Johnson. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 156-162.

This briefing examines the question of whether community forestry in Cross River State (Nigeria) is in part a donor-facilitated 'mask' that conceals 'real' economic interests at work: the political elite's personal and government financial gain through deforestation at the expense of the environment and the forest-dependent livelihoods of the poor rural majority. Is the opposition - largely involving village youth and latterly women with some elite support - the face of a popular cross-class/ethnic group resistance to the destruction by global capital and Nigerian allies of local natural resources, forest-dependent livelihoods and human resources? The author uses her grassroots experience of NGO engagement in community forestry for the conservation of biodiversity and poor people's forest-dependent livelihoods to explore the structural contradiction between 'aid' and commercial arms of the 'global State'. In conclusion, she stresses the importance of a new approach to sustainable forestry - one which

abandons the participatory practice of 'community forestry management' by NGOs in partnership with local literate elites, and which opts rather for a more truly participatory and radical two-pronged strategy of mobilizing village youth and women as well as lobbying and advocacy at the State, Federal and international levels. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

226 Kemedi, Dimieari von

The changing predatory styles of international oil companies in Nigeria / Dimieari von Kemedi. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 134-139.

Since the discovery of oil in Nigeria's delta in the late 1950s, the dream of oil as a commodity that would improve the lives of people in Nigeria has degenerated into a nightmare. Crude oil has become a source of poverty and conflict. Poverty has mainly resulted from the forced seizure of family or communal land by the Federal Government in favour of the oil companies and the pollution of adjoining lands, creeks, rivers and the sea upon which the people depend for their livelihood. The alliance of international oil companies and the Obasanjo administration has perfected a policy to bring a final solution to the problem of the Niger Delta. This policy consists of using the recently established Niger Delta Development Commission and the international oil companies to corrupt, discredit, confuse and/or divide the leadership and peoples of the Niger Delta and to intensify the use of violence. It is a testimony to the peaceful disposition of the Delta people that they have not embarked on armed struggle to press their demand for resource control. However, it is possible that, as a result of their sufferings, the Delta people will look for new strategies. There may emerge an increased popular interest, which would likely clash with cabalistic manipulations, leading to the suppression of the will of the people and then a counter popular movement which may dismantle Nigeria's political order and bring about greater instability. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

227 Lalude, Goke

The consequences of Nigeria's debt burden on a New International Economic Order / Goke Lalude. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (2000), no. 3, p. 74-83.

Had Nigeria adequately followed up the discovery of oil with a further maximization of its natural resources in competitive value, it would more likely than not have been a creditable factor in advancing a New International Economic Order. As it is, Nigeria's enviable position in the international economic

system in the early 1970s gradually but consistently became neutralized by the debt burden. The Nigerian State's monocultural economic system turned the oil boom into a period of doom and rendered insignificant whatever influence the nation could have had in the international economic system. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

228 Larkin, Brian

'Bandiri' music, globalization and urban experience in Nigeria / Brian Larkin. - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 168, p. 739-762.

'Bandiri' is a musical genre performed by Sufi adepts in northern Nigeria who take popular Hindi film songs and change the words to sing praises to the Prophet Mohammed. In doing so they are involved in a complicated process of taking a profane genre and sacralizing it. The author argues that 'bandiri' is the result of the convergence in Kano, northern Nigeria, of three very different sorts of transnational cultural and religious networks: the long presence of Sufi brotherhoods in the north, the recent emergence of an anti-Sufi Islamist movement, and the continuing popularity of Indian films and songs. As an urban centre Kano is made up of overlapping sets of cultural, religious and economic networks that constitute its particular configuration. These networks create structural preconditions that provide the raw material from which urban experience might be fashioned. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

229 Magbagbeola, N. Olalekan

Economic growth and environmental development in Nigeria : impact on climate change / N. Olalekan Magbagbeola. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 275-294 : graf., tab.

This paper examines climatic change, as it relates to economic growth and environmental development in Nigeria. Burning of fossil fuels and changes in land use and land cover increase the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases and other radioactive waste that have a warming effect on the atmosphere. Greenhouse emissions play a significant part in global warming (or climate change) with serious socioeconomic implications. Global warming affects agriculture, water resources, fishing, energy supply, transportation, manufacturing, and construction. Climate change, resulting in a rise in the sea level, could lead to damage and losses due to erosion, inundation, devegetation, and an increase in salinization of surface and ground water. To address these adverse economic effects, some strategies are suggested to reduce the

production of greenhouse gases. In the energy sector, it is suggested that the government should continue to impose a tax on companies for gas flaring. Other strategies include awareness programmes, the establishment of carbon reservoirs, and the encouragement of efficient use of energy in household and industrial equipment. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

230 Moumouni, Seyni

"Actualité du cheikh 'Uthmân dan Fodio (1754-1817): un héritage convoité": essai d'une analyse des discours religieux et historiques relatifs au concept de la bonne gouvernance / Seyni Moumouni. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 111-120.

Depuis les années 1990, le retrait total de l'État dans la gestion des services publics (santé, éducation, formation professionnelle) au Nigeria a eu pour contrepartie l'investissement par des associations islamiques et des oulémas traditionnels d'espaces urbains abandonnés et l'émergence de nouveaux types de fidèles et d'oulémas. Ces derniers s'activent à revivifier l'héritage du cheikh Uthmân dan Fodio (1754-1817) dans l'empire de Sokoto, qu'ils entretiennent en exhibant sa pertinence actuelle. Pour les uns, il s'agit de récupérer cette image, ne serait-ce que de façon symbolique, pour proposer une alternative au système issu du "droit positif"; pour les autres, plus que jamais le moment est venu de retourner à ce qu'ils appelaient "târihinâ" (notre histoire) pour enrichir "hadaratinâ" (notre présent). La présente étude analyse les points forts de ces discours, en mettant l'accent sur la critique historique et politique qu'ils font de la bonne gouvernance et l'approche qu'ils en proposent. Elle compare en outre les textes du cheikh Uthmân dan Fodio et ceux des passages qui sont cités dans ces discours. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 11). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

231 Obaje, Yusufu Ameh

The role of religious leaders in national rebirth / Yusufu Ameh Obaje. - In: *Orita*: (2001), vol. 33, no. 1/2, p. 24-33.

Taking the parlous social, economic, and political state of Nigeria as his point of departure, the author of this article argues that the challenge to improve society should be taken up especially by religious leaders of whatever faith. It is they who must play the leading role in the Campaign for National Rebirth launched by the president, Chief Obusegun Obasanjo. Notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

232 Oil

Oil palm hectareage response to changing product and input prices in the South-South zone of Nigeria : 1975-1996 / I.C. Idiong...[et al.]. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 249-257 : tab.

This study analyses the influence of product and input prices on hybrid oil palm hectareage expansion by smallholder farmers in the South-South zone of Nigeria between 1975 and 1996, using Akwa Ibom State as a case study. A single equation multiple regression, involving the use of the ordinary least squares (OLS) estimating technique was used in the analysis. The findings indicate that agricultural policy instruments aimed at engendering increased cultivation of hybrid oil palm by smallholder farmers should also be geared towards reduction in investment costs which must include subsidy on inputs among others. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

233 Ojo, M.O.

The evolution and appraisal of open market operations as an instrument of monetary policy in Nigeria / M.O. Ojo. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 1-30 : tab.

The aim of this paper is to assess the efficacy of the open market operations of the Central Bank of Nigeria as an instrument of money management. It analyses the movements in open market transaction and changes in the portfolio of treasury bill holdings of the CBN and other financial institutions. The initial application of the instrument was quite successful, resulting in the sale of large volumes of securities and consequent decline in the portfolio of CBN's holdings of government securities. These trends were reversed in the latter part of the review period owing in large part to the changing economic policy environment. The open market operations of the CBN failed to keep the base money (the operating variable) and money supply within its established targets. This failure and the inadequate depth of the financial market resulted in large fiscal deficits of the federal government financed by CBN credit. The implications of the review include the need to maintain a stable macroeconomic environment and for the CBN to have the discretionary power to apply the instrument in a more proactive manner. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

234 Oladele, O.O.

The role of law in financing the Nigerian informal sector / O.O. Oladele. - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (1999), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 129-150.

The informal sector provides the means of livelihood for most Nigerians, and the launch pad for domestic industrial growth and development. Yet most informal sector operators in Nigeria are unable to secure formal sector finance since they cannot provide collateral guarantee. Alternative sources of informal sector finance are mostly community savings and advances schemes that have operated successfully with the means available to them. Others are cooperative schemes with features of community savings schemes. Their relational character, high level and inexpensive information network, peer-monitoring devices, blockage of defaulters from access to further credit and the attendant social stigma of default encourage a high rate of repayment and ensure the schemes' success. Any legal framework must accommodate and promote these goals and aspirations. It must begin with the system designed and operated by the people and improve on it. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

235 Olatubara, C.O.

Latent residential mobility : exhuming the characteristics of residential location change expressed in the mind but not in space / C.O. Olatubara!182344916!. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Sciences*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 315-329 : tab.

Change of residence by households has been of interest to researchers as it has spatial implications, especially in terms of pressure on facilities and housing stock in different parts of the city. This study examines the relevance of households' expression of a desire to move to residential mobility. This is expected to provide a more direct and simple approach to residential mobility prediction. A systematic survey of 1123 households was carried out in a medium-sized urban centre in the southwestern part of Nigeria, Ilesa in Osun State, the focal point of Ijeshaland. The results show that three major factors determined the households' desire to move. These are the size and characteristics of the household, the characteristics of residential areas and the households' activity distribution. The inclusion of socio-psychological intent to change residence will be invaluable in understanding mobility behaviour of urban households. Bibliogr. sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

236 Osagie, Joseph I.

Esan women, agriculture and colonial rule / Joseph I. Osagie. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (2000), no. 3, p. 16-32 : tab.

Esan women (Nigeria) have always been very active in agriculture and other economic activities right from the precolonial period. In the course of colonial

rule, Esan women became the main producers of palm oil, palm kernels, and foodstuffs, notably cassava and rice, which were in high demand. Although the prices paid for these crops by the European buyers were not commensurate with the labour expended, a considerable number of Esan women were nonetheless able to derive significant economic benefits from their participation in the colonial economy. A large number were able to gain some measure of economic independence during this period. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

237 Oshitelu, G.A.

Religion and poverty alleviation in Nigeria / G.A. Oshitelu. - In: *Orita*: (2001), vol. 33, no. 1/2, p. 77-98 : tab.

Poverty is not a problem specific to Nigeria. It is worldwide. Nevertheless it is still endemic in Nigeria and the position of the poor has worsened in recent decades. Nigeria is among the twenty-five poorest nations in the world, despite its enormous natural wealth. The major theme of the author of this article is that the three major religions in Nigeria: African Traditional Religion; Islam; and Christianity should fling their weight behind efforts to alleviate, if not eradicate, poverty. So far all the programmes have failed, largely as the result of the politicization of projects. Although all religions condemn poverty and have some form of poverty relief built into their structures, the time has come for them to stand up and be counted in order to create a new sort of order. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

238 Perceptions

Perceptions of unequal access to primary and secondary education : findings from Nigeria / Cynthia Szymanski Sunal... [et al.]. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2003), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 93-116 : tab.

Eighty Nigerian parents and forty teachers were interviewed with the purpose of understanding how ordinary citizens view the unequal participation in education in Nigeria. The findings are organized by the nine interview topics, viz. interviewees' personal and family data; physical conditions in the schools; quality of teaching; incorporation of indigenous culture into the curriculum; educational costs; effects of schooling; families keeping children out of school; groups whose members could have their access to schooling reduced; and future trends. Several areas of concern were identified in relation to participation in schooling such as its financial cost to families; the perceived limited value of education in adulthood; and the low quality of instruction. The interviewees acknowledged the continuing unequal participation of some groups and gave some reasons for their

exclusion, though they did not seek to justify it. Specific policy suggestions are made for increasing participation in schooling by all children and for improving the quality of schooling. App., bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

239 Ubok-Udom, Enamidem U.

Currency depreciation and domestic output growth in Nigeria, 1971-95 / Enamidem U. Ubok-Udom. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 31-44 : tab.

Currency depreciatiton is normally expected to promote domestic output growth in an economy. This paper analyses the relationship between annual growth rates of GDP, non-oil GDP and oil GDP, respectively, and annual percentage exchange-rate variations (particularly, naira depreciation) in Nigeria for the 1971-1995 period. The results are generally against the theoretical expectations in each case. Bibliogr. notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

240 Ujomu, Philip Ogo

The economy, resource management and the maintenance of national security in Nigeria : a critique of the Shagari, Babangida and Abacha regimes / Philip Ogo Ujomu. - In: *The Nigerian Journal of Economic History*: (2000), no. 3, p. 84-96.

Using the regimes of Shehu Shagari (1979-1983), Ibrahim Babangida (1985-1993) and Sani Abacha (1993-1998) as case studies, the author examines the security implications of mismanagement within the Nigerian polity. Focus is on the economic approach to national security, which gives priority to the management and development of a nation's economic resources and potentials as a way of maintaining its national security. Central to the crisis facing the Nigerian economy is the overwhelming failure of the State. The absence of accountability and transparency and the levels of corruption and resource mismanagement characteristic of these regimes ensured that the Nigerian nation could not adequately meet the critical conditions required for the maintenance of national security. Evidence of this can be seen in the dismal condition of the country's basic infrastructure. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

241 Ukah, Asonzeh F.-K.

Advertising God: Nigerian Christian video-films and the power of consumer culture / by Asonzeh F.-K. Ukah. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 203-231.

Pentecostalism in Nigeria is increasingly altering the way that those who are attracted in large numbers by its practices and resources perceive their relationship with local culture and material goods. One of the practices of Pentecostalism that has captured popular imagination is the production of Christian video-films. This paper discusses how these popular narratives negotiate both the local world view and the cultural marketplace. It argues that the rhetoric of Pentecostalism as portrayed in locally produced videos is implicated in changing consumer tastes and behaviour. Although this type of Pentecostalism speaks the language of traditional world views in terms of the emphasis on occultism, it is harnessed to a project of Westernized commodity consumption. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

242 Umoh, Gabriel S.

An empirical analysis of the poverty status and productivity of rural farmers in Obubra, Cross River State, Nigeria / Gabriel S. Umoh and Sulaiman A. Yusuf. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 259-273 : graf., tab.

This article examines poverty and resource-use efficiency among rural farmers in Obubra, Cross River State, Nigeria. Findings reveal that poverty is more severe in female-headed households than male-headed ones. Productivity estimates show that the moderately poor farmers were more efficient in the use of most resources than the core poor and the non-poor. Generally, however, all groups of farmers were inefficient in the use of every input except labour. The results call for the provision of an enabling environment that would reduce poverty among rural farmers, and promote the productive management of available farm inputs by farmers. This is expected to achieve efficiency and ultimately, sustainable increases in agricultural production. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

243 Uwatt, Uwatt Bassey

Revenue performance and productivity in the Nigerian federal system / Uwatt Bassey Uwatt. - In: *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*: (1999), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 175-205 : tab.

This heavily econometrically slanted paper examines the performance of the major revenues in the Federation of Nigeria and their productivity based on buoyancy measure. It is found that while all the major revenues have increased over the years, their productivity is not very impressive. The productivity of the total federally collected revenues varies between 1.14 and 1.33, while that of total tax revenue varies between 0.63 and 1.14. The total non-oil revenue figures lie

between 0.47 and 1.17 and the corresponding figures for oil revenue are 0.41 and 0.48. The low oil revenue figures may be attributed to the fact that oil production and export prices are determined externally. Consequently, revenue from oil is not likely to respond effectively to the domestic economic performance proxied by GDP. It is also found that the inefficiency in tax administration has not significantly influenced revenue productivity. Equally revealing is the fact that the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) has had more impact on revenue productivity than the oil boom. The productivity of various categories of revenue could, however, be enhanced with appropriate tax reforms, improvement in the revenue base, and the general level of economic activity. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract. edited]

244 Whitsitt, Novian

Islamic-Hausa feminism meets Northern Nigerian romance : the cautious rebellion of Bilkisu Funtuwa / Novian Whitsitt. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2003), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 137-153.

This study of contemporary Hausa literature analyses a Northern Nigerian body of popular fiction currently referred to as Kano market literature and known to Hausa speakers as 'Littattafan Soyayya' (books of love). The popularity of this genre of romance rests upon its subject matter, one that has proven controversial within the conservative Muslim environment of Hausa society. On the surface, the novels are preoccupied with love and marital relationships, depicting the ordeals faced by courting lovers or married couples. However, on a deeper level, the novels have become an explorative territory for the socially, culturally and religiously loaded issues of polygamy, marriages of coercion, 'purdah', and the accessibility of female education. In effect, Kano market literature reflects the rapid social change confronting Hausa society and positions itself as a voice offering a new perspective on gender relations. This article examines the works of arguably the most celebrated woman writer, Bilkisu Ahmed Funtuwa. Acutely aware of her rigid social and religious milieu, Funtuwa offers suggestions to young women who desire a greater level of control over their familial relationships and educational direction. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

245 Yakubu, Uduopegeme M.J.

Literature and international politics : some paradigmatic observations on Nigeria and Africa / Uduopegeme M.J. Yakubu. - In: *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs*: (2000), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 118-141.

The core of this article is literature as a paradigm of international politics from a Nigerian perspective. It demonstrates how literature, as a shaper of perceptions about people and nations, ultimately influences international relations. It examines the way the works of Nigerian playwrights, novelists, poets, and essayists present Nigeria to the world, especially in political terms. The author concludes by postulating that the relationship between the nation and its writers is indispensable to a coordinated paradigm of Nigeria's new foreign policy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

SENEGAL

246 Dahou, Tarik

Entre engagement et allégeance : historicisation du politique au Sénégal / Tarik Dahou. - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 167, p. 499-520 : fig.

À partir du cas particulier du Sénégal, ce texte présente une approche alternative aux visions fonctionnelles appliquées à l'étude des systèmes clientélistes contemporains. La critique des théories rationalistes est effectuée à partir d'une analyse de la généalogie du concept de factionnalisme et d'un examen des résultats de recherches de terrain réalisées dans le delta du Fleuve Sénégal. Au niveau local, les allégeances politiques s'avèrent tributaires d'alliances historiques et affectives qui déterminent davantage les coalitions politiques que l'intérêt. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

247 Hoven, Ed van

Saint mediation in the era of transnationalism : the 'da'ira' of the Jakhanke 'marabouts' / Ed van Hoven. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 290-308 : fig., krt.

The focus of this article is the intersection of the motivations for international migration and innovative new forms of religious organization. An example is provided by the recent introduction of a prayer ritual called 'da'ira' in the Muslim community of the Jakhanke Jabi in eastern Senegal. For centuries, supererogatory prayers mingled with local practices have been at the heart of the religious traditions of the Jakhanke Jabi 'marabouts'. Yet their religious practice underwent considerable change when the young disciples began to migrate to Europe and the United States. Prayers raised during the ritual address the invisible saints capable of serving the needs of transnational migrants. At the

same time the economic base of community agriculture shifted from labour provided by the students to donations increasingly coming from overseas groups of followers. Since then a great number of people - including politicians - seeking success in business, career, health or marriage, have solicited the spiritual help and protection of Jakhanke Jabi 'marabouts'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

248 Kassé, Moustapha

Le Sénégal, laboratoire de l'ajustement / Moustapha Kassé. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2003), no. 9, p. 125-137.

Depuis l'accession à l'indépendance, la stratégie de développement appliquée au Sénégal a conduit à une politique d'investissements qui se sont révélés, par la suite, peu réalistes. Un fossé s'est creusé progressivement entre les structures de production - alimentaires - et les structures de consommation. À partir de 1979, le gouvernement sénégalais est contraint de commencer un processus d'ajustement de son économie de rente qui présentait des faiblesses chroniques, du fait de sa spécialisation régressive dans une mono-production arachidière à faible valeur ajoutée locale. Or, l'analyse de cinq Programmes d'ajustement structurel (PAS) mis en œuvre entre 1979 et 1998 montre que leurs résultats ont été assez médiocres. La persistance des contraintes structurelles et la faible part des exportations non traditionnelles expliquent pourquoi le pays n'a pas tiré un meilleur parti des politiques de libéralisation mises en œuvre. La dette demeure un fardeau pour l'économie, tandis que les PAS ont entraîné des conséquences négatives sur les dépenses sociales en matière de santé, d'éducation et d'habitat et que la pauvreté s'est accrue. Les gouvernements successifs du Sénégal comme les institutions publiques chargées de la mise en œuvre n'ont pas internalisé les PAS. L'auteur esquisse les axes essentiels d'un modèle alternatif de croissance économique, centré sur l'être humain. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

249 Latha, Rizwana Habib

Feminisms in an African context : Mariama Bâ's 'So long a letter' / Rizwana Habib Latha. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2001), no. 50, p. 23-40.

The author looks at the issue of feminisms in an African Muslim postcolonial context, using the semi-autobiographical novella 'So long a letter' by Senegalese writer Mariama Bâ as basis. This novella focuses on the reminiscences of a Muslim, French-educated, middle-aged Senegalese schoolteacher, Ramatoulaye, during her 'iddat', the mourning period prescribed for Muslim

widows. Ramatoulaye looks back on her life with Modou Fall, her husband of 30 years, who contracted a polygynous marriage during the last five years of his life with their daughter's young schoolfriend. Ramatoulaye's subjection to French colonial domination as well as the promise of liberation in the postcolonial context has a complex impact on her identity and self-perception. Although the novella focuses on the construction and reconstruction of Ramatoulaye's identity as an individual, her ruminations also encompass the collective identities of women both inside and outside her sociocultural milieu. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

250 Marut, Jean-Claude

Mondialisation, particularismes et lieux de pouvoir en Casamance / Jean-Claude Marut. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 269-284.

Loin d'être la résurgence de démons du passé, le particularisme casamançais est le révélateur en même temps que le langage d'une crise bien actuelle. Cette crise est celle de modèles économiques et politiques importés au Sénégal. Crise d'une économie extravertie conduisant à l'endettement et à une fuite en avant classique: désengagement de l'État en quête de devises par l'exploitation de nouvelles ressources répondant à la demande mondiale. Mais crise, aussi, d'un modèle politique. Sur fond de pratiques clientélistes, la combinaison de l'idéologie stato-nationale et de la logique du marché a, en effet, débouché sur une compétition inégale: l'accès aux nouvelles ressources, dont la Basse-Casamance est largement pourvue, a surtout profité à des entrepreneurs étrangers à la région, au moment même où les Casamançais voyaient leurs ressources anciennes se tarir. Ce qui est en cause, ce n'est donc pas le refus de la mondialisation, mais la difficulté d'y participer autrement qu'en position marginale, ce qui pose le problème du pouvoir. Ce n'est pas un hasard si, parallèlement à la réponse séparatiste, qui génère de nouvelles ressources et de nouveaux lieux de pouvoir, on assiste localement à des tentatives visant à ancrer le pouvoir officiel dans les pratiques sociales existantes. L'auteur relève encore le phénomène de la résurgence d'aspects traditionnels contribuant à l'affirmation de l'identité, telles la royauté sacrée ou la religion animiste. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 15-16). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

251 Marut, Jean-Claude

Les particularismes au risque de l'islam dans le conflit casamançais / Jean-Claude Marut. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 147-160 : krt.

Contrairement à une image largement répandue, la rébellion séparatiste casamançaise n'oppose pas un Sud animiste et chrétien à un Nord musulman: même s'il l'est un peu moins que dans le reste du Sénégal, l'islam est en effet très largement majoritaire en Casamance (y compris en Basse-Casamance, berceau de la rébellion). Et, à l'image de la région, le MFDC (Mouvement des forces démocratiques de la Casamance) est un mouvement multiconfessionnel. Mais le pourrissement du conflit a favorisé l'éclatement du mouvement rebelle, et le risque existe de voir les affrontements entre groupes de maquisards prendre une tournure confessionnelle. D'autant que, dans le même temps, on assiste en Basse-Casamance à une poussée de phénomènes identitaires apparemment contradictoires: après l'affirmation de particularismes, encouragés par l'Église catholique pour ses propres fins, mais qui ont légitimé la rébellion, l'islam est en train d'acquérir une plus grande visibilité, grâce à d'importants soutiens financiers extérieurs qui pourraient par ailleurs encourager sa radicalisation. Quelle que soit leur instrumentalisation à des fins de pouvoir, ces affirmations identitaires prospèrent sur le même terrain de l'exclusion sociale et de la sous-représentation politique, qui est à l'origine de la rébellion. Le délitement de cette rébellion pourrait ouvrir de nouveaux espaces à l'islam en Casamance. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 12). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

252 Samson, Fabienne

Une nouvelle conception des rapports entre religion et politique au Sénégal: le cas de Moustapha Sy et de son mouvement / Fabienne Samson. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 161-171.

Lors de la campagne pour l'élection présidentielle de février-mars 2000 au Sénégal, le discours religieux fut extrêmement présent. Moustapha Sy, leader du Dahiratoul Moustarchidina wal Moustarchidaty, mouvement islamique d'origine tidjane, fut également candidat avant le premier tour de scrutin. Mais sa participation politique remonte à 1993, date à laquelle il comprit que la politique était un bon moyen pour recruter de nouveaux fidèles et, par conséquent, pour faire face à la rude compétition entre marabouts. Son discours religieux fut également politisé et ses fidèles devinrent les ambassadeurs d'une future société islamique idéale à construire. Cependant, cette élection fut aussi caractérisée par un remarquable rejet des 'ndigal' (terme wolof: ordre que donne un chef religieux à ses fidèles) maraboutiques. La population semble, en effet, avoir acquis une indépendance politique grâce, notamment, au travail de sensibilisation politique des marabouts et à son obligation de prendre en charge les problèmes des quartiers face au désengagement de l'État. Dans l'avenir, les religieux, tel Moustapha Sy, devront trouver une réponse à cette situation

paradoxe: encore obligés de s'investir politiquement pour se singulariser, il leur faudra prendre en compte cette volonté d'indépendance politique de leurs fidèles s'ils veulent rester légitimes. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 12-13). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

253 Sénégal

Le Sénégal à l'heure de l'information : technologies et société / sous la dir. de Momar-Coumba Diop ; préf. de Thandika Mkandawire. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2002. - 388 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Met bibliogr., bijl., gloss., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6376-4

Ce livre propose les réflexions, élaborées dans le cadre institutionnel de l'UNRISD (Institut de recherche des Nations unies pour le développement social), d'une équipe composée d'universitaires, de journalistes et d'experts du secteur privé (Philippe Barry, Abdou Latif Coulibaly, Gaye Daffé, Mamadou Dansokho, Saidou Dia, Hamidou Diop, Momar-Coumba Diop, Cheikh Guèye, Abdoulaye Ndiaye, Abdourahmane Ndiaye, Moussa Paye, Serigne Mbacké Seck, Serigne Mansour Tall). Il entend faire des technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC) un point d'entrée privilégiée pour caractériser le Sénégal contemporain. L'ouvrage étudie les modes selon lesquelles les entreprises, l'administration et la société sénégalaises s'approprient et utilisent des technologies initialement conçues dans d'autres contextes. Il propose des analyses sur les usages de la radio et du téléphone fixe ou mobile, le rôle des TIC et d'Internet dans le système éducatif et les changements intervenus au sein de l'administration sénégalaise, l'utilisation des TIC par certaines communautés, notamment les migrants internationaux, et les recompositions qu'elles suscitent dans la ville de Touba et au sein de la confrérie mouride. Mais la réduction d'une "fracture numérique" n'est pas suffisante pour donner une nouvelle impulsion au développement social du Sénégal. Il faut repenser l'État dans son fonctionnement, revoir ses relations avec la société ainsi que le mode d'organisation des entreprises, et s'interroger sur les valeurs culturelles qui permettront aux Sénégalais de pénétrer avec davantage d'atouts dans un "nouveau temps du monde". [Résumé ASC Leiden]

254 Simone, AbdouMaliq

Reaching the larger world : new forms of social collaboration in Pikine, Senegal / AbdouMaliq Simone. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 226-250.

Actors in fluid African urban environments try to make collaborative social action work, collective responsibility enforceable, and instruments of power effective and legitimate. These efforts give rise to an uneasy tension between the adoption of normative discourses concerning urban management and governance, the ways in which urban residents attempt to adapt to a vast range of new opportunities and crises, and the role of the city as a place of experimentation. Given this tension, what are diverse groups of African urban residents doing to make cities habitable and to use cities as a means of enlarging the spatial parameters in which they operate? Focusing on the site of one of urban Africa's major governance restructuring projects, Pikine, Senegal, the article discusses a particular instance of translocal economic collaboration among three discrete groups of women. Whereas the major intervention, the City Project, sought to promote greater co-ordination among the localities making up Pikine, 'real' co-ordination, as exemplified by these women's collaboration, may be taking place in unanticipated and relatively invisible ways. Through examining some of the intricate difficulties actors often face in operating at translocal levels, 'small leaps' across scale are sometimes significant accomplishments and potentially important precursors to new extended forms of economic collaboration. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

255 Touré, El Hadj Seydou Nourou

Société, pouvoir et régime foncier au Fuuta Tooro (Sénégal) dans la première moitié du XIXe siècle / par El Hadj Seydou Nourou Touré. - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (1984/85), T. 46, no. 1/2, p. 115-136 : fig., krt.

Rés.: L'objet de cette étude est de montrer que la représentation sous forme de 'castes' ne permet pas de saisir les divisions fondamentales de la société toucouleur du Fuuta Tooro (Sénégal) dans la première moitié du 19e siècle. Une fois établies les grandes institutions de la théocratie religieuse à la suite du renversement des Deñankooobe en 1776, les grandes familles proches du pouvoir récupèrent une bonne partie des terres arables dont certaines portions sont mises en location. La propriété établie sur la terre permet alors de fixer les groupes sociaux en propriétaires et non-propriétaires et les rapports sociaux de production qui en dérivent, favorisent l'émergence de classes sociales embryonnaires, n'ayant pas encore atteint leur pleine expression sur le plan économique. Les relations de clientèle qui découlent de ce type de rapport donnent aux propriétaires fonciers la possibilité d'entretenir un vaste réseau de clients, tandis que les divisions secondaires caractéristiques de cette formation sociale relèvent plutôt d'un schéma de représentation idéologique. Il revient alors

aux idéologies sociale et religieuse le rôle de jouer une fonction essentielle dans la reproduction sociale. Bibliogr., rés aussi en anglais.

SIERRA LEONE

256 Bangura, Yusuf

Strategic policy failure and State fragmentation : security, peacekeeping, and democratization in Sierra Leone / Yusuf Bangura. - In: *The causes of war and the consequences of peacekeeping in Africa* / ed. by Ricardo René Laremont. - Portsmouth, N.H. : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 143-169 : tab.

On 6 January 1999, rebels of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and soldiers of the former Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces (RSLMF) invaded Freetown and overthrew the elected government for the second time in less than two years. The government's strategic policy failed for at least three significant reasons: the unsuitability of Sierra Leone's multi-ethnic bipolar polity for mobilizing the population against the rebellion, the government's failure to develop a coherent and effective security policy, and its failure to address the country's huge youth crisis. A salient feature of the policy failure is the fragmentation of the State and its potential to degenerate into social and political disintegration. The government's new twin-track policy - dialogue with the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council/Revolutionary United Front (AFRC/RUF) and intensification of the military offensive - is also beset with problems. Issues that must be addressed include the pitfalls of the country's majoritarian presidential democracy, the need for democratizing access to military security, the need to redefine Ecomog's peacekeeping role, and youth rehabilitation. Notes, ref. (The chapter is an extended version of an article published in: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, vol. 38, no. 4 (2000), p. 551-577.) [ASC Leiden abstract]

257 Jalloh, Mohamed Juldeh

"Talking, singing and dancing democracy": an assessment of electoral participation in the May 2002 general elections in Sierra Leone / Mohamed Juldeh Jalloh. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 255-267 : tab.

The May 2002 general elections have been hailed as a victory for peace and democracy in Sierra Leone after several years of bad governance and conflict. The nature of public as well as civil society involvement in the electoral process marks a decisive step in that direction. This is evident in the nature and level of voter turnout, tolerance, political consciousness, songs, rallies and media programmes that characterize the entire process. However, sustained

participation will largely depend on meeting public expectations in terms of government performance. Whether this will help transform the logic of ethnoregional voting preferences still remains uncertain. It is now apparent that "talking, singing and dancing" democracy only provides a clearer picture of the challenges that lie ahead. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and in French (p. 15). [Journal abstract]

TOGO

258 Koffi-Tessio, Egnonto M.

Impact des politiques de santé et de nutrition sur la production et la sécurité alimentaires au Togo / Egnonto M. Koffi-Tessio, Yao H. Tossou et Kpotogbé A. Homevor... [et al.]. - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 12-22 : tab.

Sur le plan de la santé et de la nutrition, certaines études ont montré qu'un mauvais état sanitaire et nutritionnel avait des répercussions négatives sur la productivité des travailleurs. La présente étude, utilisant un modèle log-linéaire et fondée sur les techniques de la cointégration, tente de cerner l'impact des politiques de santé et de nutrition sur la production et la sécurité alimentaire au Togo. Les résultats révèlent l'existence d'une relation d'équilibre de long terme entre les variables explicatives du modèle et les deux variables que sont la production et la sécurité alimentaire. L'estimation par la méthode des moindres carrés ordinaires des modèles de long terme et de court terme sur la production alimentaire a permis de montrer que, de façon générale, les variables du capital humain et du capital physique ont joué un rôle favorable sur la production alimentaire tel que cela a été suggéré par la théorie. Au niveau de la sécurité alimentaire, les résultats aussi bien à long terme qu'à court terme apparaissent moins satisfaisants qu'au niveau de la production alimentaire. En effet, si les effets du capital physique sont pour la plupart non significatifs, ceux du capital humain se révèlent décevants, avec des impacts significativement négatifs pour l'indicateur d'alphabétisation et non significatifs pour les indicateurs de santé et de nutrition. Au vu des résultats, il convient, d'ores et déjà, d'envisager l'amélioration de la qualité des investissements en matière de santé et de nutrition. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

259 Lawrance, Benjamin N.

'La révolte des femmes' : economic upheaval and the gender of political authority in Lomé, Togo, 1931-33 / Benjamin N. Lawrance. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2003), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 43-67.

In 1932, the governor of French Togoland announced an increase in taxes on Lomé market women because of the economic downturn caused by the Depression. Both the indigenous city council and a clandestine resistance movement opposed this fiscal plan, warning of social unrest. The strain triggered a protest by market women that spread beyond the colonial capital. This article offers a new explanation of the explosive tension by arguing that an organized male political campaign conjoined with a socioeconomic protest led by market women. It explores women's resistance as a performance of voodoo ritual as a vehicle of shame and protest. Ultimately, the violent, culturally marked protests marked the gendered perimeters of political authority for both Ewe women and men and further defined Ewe market women's conception of an Ewe self and the emergence of conflicting and contested notions of 'Eweness' as a prelude to the independence struggles. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

260 Kalieu, Yvette

Le contrôle bancaire dans la zone de l'Union monétaire de l'Afrique centrale / par Yvette Kalieu. - In: *Penant*: (2002), année 112, no. 841, p. 445-472.

Dispositif de surveillance et de contrôle des établissements de crédit de la zone qui est devenue par la suite l'Union monétaire de l'Afrique centrale (UMAC), la Convention portant création de la Commission bancaire de l'Afrique centrale (COBAC) a été signée le 16 octobre 1990. Mais la compétence exclusive de la COBAC n'est pas certaine dans le domaine des banques en difficultés. En effet, dans ce domaine, la compétence "naturelle" des autorités nationales à connaître des difficultés des entreprises entre en conflit avec les attributions de la COBAC. Des conséquences pratiques importantes peuvent en découler. Les textes ne semblent pas avoir résolu de manière claire cette difficulté. Il importe d'envisager le cas des banques en activité où la compétence de la COBAC semble acquise, ce qui serait conforme à l'article 31 de la convention de l'UMAC (première partie), et les cas des banques en difficultés où la prépondérance de la COBAC est plus discutée et où l'on assiste à la compétence concurrente des autorités nationales, ce qui paraît aller à l'encontre des textes, mais reflète bien la réalité du contrôle bancaire dans la zone (deuxième partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

261 Schmidt-Soltau, Kai

Conservation-related resettlement in Central Africa : environmental and social risks / Kai Schmidt-Soltau. - In: *Development and Change*: (2003), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 525-551 : tab.

Since the Rio Conference of 1992, which declared the conservation of biodiversity and the creation of national parks to be priorities, resettlements resulting from conservation projects in Central Africa have been on the increase, as people living inside protected areas are relocated. Hardly any of these resettlements have been successful. There has been resistance to moving in the first place, and even returns to former villages inside the national parks. Resettlement is still the most common way to deal with people who happen to live in African national parks, but the risks which arise from these resettlements have led some scientists to rethink their position. This article focuses on the Congo River Basin. It reviews the only 'official' relocation programme in the region (Korup National Park, Cameroon) and evaluates different approaches of national parks in Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon. The author uses the Impoverishment Risk and Reconstruction model introduced by M.M. Cernea (2000) to evaluate the risks faced by the resettled populations, and to elaborate some social and environmental guidelines to mitigate them. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ANGOLA

262 Turner, J. Michael

The perpetual civil war in Angola : the failure of peacekeeping and democratization / J. Michael Turner. - In: *The causes of war and the consequences of peacekeeping in Africa* / ed. by Ricardo René Laremont. - Portsmouth, N.H. : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 223-238.

The civil war in Angola, ushered in by the country's political independence in 1975, defied easy or rational solution, dooming to failure all good-faith attempts at conflict resolution, whether by Europe, African continental and regional groupings, or the United Nations. Although the international community spent more than a billion dollars through UN operations, the services of national and international NGOs, and multilateral and bilateral assistance packages, it failed to put an end to Angola's war or to establish a lasting peace. The author discusses the origins of modern Angolan nationalism, the gullibility of the international community, the flawed process of disarmament and demobilization for

peacekeeping in Angola, the failure of the 1992 electoral process and the resumption of conflict, war fatigue, military stalemates, and the resumption of negotiations, significant differences between Angola and Mozambique in the process of attempting to keep peace, and the element and effect of a UN "peacekeeping" mentality on the peacekeeping process. Cupidity, greed, and quick, short-term financial gain have become hallmarks of the ongoing conflict in Angola. Increasingly, however, society is beginning to challenge the concept of total impunity for political leaders, and accountability and restitution could also become a demand of the victims of Angola's endless war. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CAMEROON

263 Demuth, Karin

Leben in der Großfamilie: Aspekte von Kindsein und Erwachsenwerden in Afrika / Karin Demuth, Doris Kirchbner. - In: *Internationales Afrikaforum*: (2003), Jg. 39, Quart. 1, S. 87-92.

Der Artikel erläutert zunächst das Verständnis von Familie in Afrika und skizziert danach die Position des Kindes in der afrikanischen Familie. Anschließend beschreibt der Artikel anhand des SOS-Kinderdorfes in Mbalmayo, Kamerun, wie sich die Dorf- und Familienstruktur, die Art der Erziehung und der Beziehungsgeflechte in der Organisation, Struktur und Gestaltung der SOS-Kinderdörfer in Afrika widerspiegeln. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

264 Beek, Walter E. A. van

African tourist encounters: effects of tourism on two West African societies / Walter E. A. van Beek. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 251-289 : foto's.

This article compares encounters with tourism in two African communities, the Dogon in Mali and the Kapsiki in north Cameroon. The societies are comparable in many respects, but the effects on them of the tourist presence are quite different. The Dogon react to tourism by bolstering their cultural pride and self-esteem, and they develop inventive ways of gearing their cultural performances to tourist demands without compromising the rituals to which the performances belong. For them, the tourist presence signals the importance and intrinsic interest of Dogon culture. The Cameroonian Kapsiki (called Higi in north Nigeria) interpret the attention bestowed upon them and their country as indicating that they are marginal, living at the rim of the habitable world. They translate the

tourist quest for 'authenticity' as being 'backward' and left out. The reasons for these different reactions are traced to processes inherent in cultural tourism, to the specific agenda of tourism in either place, and to some characteristics of the host cultures. The overall effect of tourist encounters with local communities seems to be to reinforce existing patterns of identity construction and to restate the images of the relevant 'other' already current in those cultures. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

265 Adama, Hamadou

La 'faada' et l'apprentissage démocratique dans les lamidats du Nord-Cameroun / Hamadou Adama. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 173-190.

Au Nord-Cameroun, la 'faada' est une institution politique peul chargée d'assister le détenteur du pouvoir politique et spirituel, le 'laamiido', dans l'exercice de ses fonctions. Elle a souvent joué dans l'histoire un rôle modérateur face aux tendances autocratiques des souverains. Cette étude examine les différentes phases et transformations de cette institution: période précoloniale, colonisation allemande puis française, période post-coloniale. Depuis 1990, l'ouverture démocratique au Cameroun a paradoxalement revalorisé les institutions traditionnelles. Cependant, c'est surtout l'autorité du 'laamiido' qui a bénéficié de cette situation. En symbolisant, de par sa composition et les règles internes de son fonctionnement, la symbiose et l'harmonie entre les valeurs religieuses islamiques et les traditions coutumières des populations administrées, le 'faada' devrait se renouveler en s'adaptant aux réalités sociopolitiques nouvelles et aux transformations nées de l'ouverture du Cameroun aux idées démocratiques. Pour ce faire, une mutation structurelle s'avère indispensable. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 13). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

266 African

African traditional leafy vegetable and the urban and peri-urban poor / James Gockowski... [et al.]. - In: *Food Policy*: (2003), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 221-235 : graf., tab.

This paper examines the multifaceted ways in which traditional leafy vegetables (TLVs) affect urban and periurban livelihoods, based on case studies of production, marketing and consumption around the urban centre of Yaounde (Cameroon). The importance of TLVs in nutrition and employment both in production and marketing among urban and periurban households was investigated. An expenditure model of demand using results from a 1998 survey

in Yaounde estimated that as a group TLVs were normal goods, which contribute a significant share of essential nutrients for the urban poor. Price analysis revealed a decline in supply during the dry season, which is a food security concern for the very poor. Field and market surveys conducted in 1998 and 1997 estimated that over 32,000 households were engaged in producing and marketing TLVs under readily accessible entry conditions. Three production styles were identified: an intensive system within the urban limits, a semi intensive style in the urban periphery and an extensive style also in the urban periphery. The largest number of producers were women employing an extensive mixed crop system. Successful in situ conservation will require research to improve the productivity of TLV cropping systems and media efforts to promote their use. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

267 Hansen, Ketil Fred

The politics of personal relations: beyond neopatrimonial practices in northern Cameroon / Ketil Fred Hansen. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 202-225.

This article deals with political culture in northern Cameroon. By analysing two happenings - the arrival of a Minister in his home town and his speech to the traditional elites - it shows how neopatrimonial politics is practised in a given locality. Important aspects of neopatrimonialism - such as the personal distribution of public resources and the conflict between different moral obligations which results in illusory appearances - are described and analysed. Yet the complexity of symbols, behaviour and metaphors outlined in these two happenings suggests that we have to go beyond the neopatrimonial model of thinking if we want to gain a better understanding of politics in Cameroon. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

268 Kengné, Fodouop

Associations citadines et modernisation rurale au Cameroun / par Fodouop Kengné. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2003), année 56, no. 221, p. 39-66 : foto's, graf., krt.

Depuis les années 1970, et spécialement 1980, avec l'apparition de la crise économique, des associations citadines regroupant des personnes de même origine géographique ou de même ethnie concourent, par la mise en place d'équipements collectifs de toutes sortes, à la modernisation des campagnes au Cameroun. Par attachement à leur région ou à leur village natal, et par souci de prestige, les citadins regroupés dans ces associations y prennent financièrement

en charge la construction d'infrastructures routières, administratives, socioculturelles, sociosanitaires, sportives, etc. La variété et la densité des équipements collectifs dûs à ces associations sont élevées dans le pays bamiléké et la région des Grassfields, mais modérées dans les provinces du Centre, de l'Extrême-Nord, du Littoral et du Sud-Ouest, et sont encore très réduites dans les autres provinces. S'il faut louer la contribution de ces associations à la modernisation du monde rural, elle ne saurait dispenser les pouvoirs publics d'y assurer l'encadrement technique des paysans et la construction des infrastructures et des équipements collectifs. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

269 Kengné, Fodouop

Développement rural dans la province du centre, au Cameroun / par Fodouop Kengné. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2003), année 56, no. 221, p. 87-101 : krt.

Dans la province du Centre au Cameroun, les Groupements d'initiatives communes (GIC) jouent aujourd'hui un rôle de première importance dans le développement socioéconomique rural. Issues des initiatives paysannes, ces structures formelles de travail en commun aident d'abord leurs membres à mieux produire, à mieux transformer et à mieux vendre les fruits de leurs activités agricoles; en outre, ils leur permettent d'épargner de l'argent dont ils se servent en temps opportun pour satisfaire leurs besoins essentiels de nourriture, de logement, de santé, et financer la scolarité de leurs enfants; enfin, ils contribuent, dans la mesure de leurs moyens, à doter plusieurs villages de la province du Centre d'équipements collectifs comme des marchés, des écoles et des puits. Cependant, ils sont confrontés à un certain nombre de problèmes qui les empêchent de fonctionner avec le maximum d'efficacité. L'article trace en conclusion quel devrait être le rôle de l'État pour suppléer à ces carences. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

270 Kuété, Martin

Développement contre environnement sous les tropiques: l'exemple du littoral de la région de Kribi (Cameroun) / par Martin Kuété et Théophile Assongmo. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2002), année 55, no. 219, p. 279-306 : foto, graf., krt.

Générée par la vague touristique, la ville de Kribi (chef-lieu du département de l'Océan, Cameroun) montre une frénésie de développement peu soucieuse apparemment des prescriptions d'un "développement durable". Ainsi, depuis une vingtaine d'années, l'attrait des citadins pour le front de mer et la propension des autochtones à se considérer comme les légitimes propriétaires de la bande

côtière et à vendre ces terres, pourtant déclarées 'non aedificandi', font que l'espace littoral est entré ici dans un cycle de construction-destruction. Les écosystèmes côtiers se trouvent gravement menacés et bouleversée l'hydrodynamique du littoral. Réfléchissant sur les perspectives de développement d'un littoral en mutation rapide, les auteurs exposent leur vision critique du problème et formulent quelques suggestions pour l'avenir. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

271 Lekane, Tsogbou Dieudonné

Mutuelle communautaire de croissance (MC2) et développement rural à Baham (Cameroun) / par Tsogbou Dieudonné Lekane. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2003), année 56, no. 221, p. 67-86 : fig., foto's, krt., tab.

La création d'institutions de micro-financement des activités rurales dans les pays pauvres y a permis un début de développement rural. Cet article traite du cas du village de Baham et de son arrondissement (environ 4374 hab.) en pays bamiléké, au Cameroun. À Baham (département des Hauts-Plateaux, province de l'Ouest), la Mutuelle communautaire de croissance (MC2) est une micro-banque qui a reçu les appuis technique et financier de partenaires comme l'ONG ADAF (Appropriate Development for Africa Foundation) et l'Afriland First-Bank. Ses missions sont d'associer aux techniques modernes de gestion les valeurs socioculturelles et religieuses de la communauté pour faire bénéficier le maximum de mutualistes de ses services. L'étude traite de la nature, de l'organisation et du fonctionnement de la MC2, de ses moyens d'action et de son financement, de son rôle dans le développement agro-pastoral et dans l'évolution socioéconomique de l'arrondissement et du village. Il faut noter le rôle de l'expansion d'une économie de marché étroitement liée à la croissance rapide des villes et à la demande de vivres qui en résulte. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

272 Mabou, Paul Blaise

Aménagement participatif et amélioration du cadre de vie urbain à Nkolndongo (Yaoundé) / par Paul Blaise Mabou. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2003), année 56, no. 221, p. 9-38 : foto's, graf.

Les associations volontaires civiles d'intérêt collectif s'emploient à améliorer le cadre de vie dans le quartier Nkoldongo à Yaoundé (Cameroun) depuis les années 1990. Certains problèmes communautaires ont pu trouver des solutions grâce à leur action mais de multiples insuffisances limitent encore leurs réalisations sur le terrain. Les principaux acteurs des associations volontaires

civiles opérant dans le quartier sont surtout des jeunes, issus des couches sociales pauvres. Il se forme petit à petit chez les citoyens une nouvelle conscience, prometteuse pour l'aménagement local urbain participatif. Cet article montre les cas de réalisation, et aussi les faiblesses de ces associations et les perspectives d'avenir. Dans le quartier en question, elles devront compter sur le soutien et la participation des populations et d'autres partenaires sociaux comme les pouvoirs publics, les ONG d'appui technique et de financement, les Églises etc. pour assurer la conscientisation et l'implication des populations bénéficiaires dans la maintenance et l'entretien des équipements. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

273 Mukoko, Blaise

Le Cameroun, pays "très performant" / Blaise Mukoko. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2003), no. 9, p. 113-123.

Si, à leur création, les missions du FMI et de la Banque mondiale semblent distinctes, leurs actions sur le terrain, notamment dans les pays en développement, convergent depuis deux décennies. Notamment à partir du milieu des années 1980, les programmes élaborés confirment le rapprochement entre les deux institutions: le FMI se soucie désormais de la rentabilité des investissements privés et du développement des infrastructures, la Banque mondiale apporte des fonds pour résorber l'ampleur des déséquilibres financiers. Surtout, la Banque mondiale tend à conditionner son soutien financier à la signature des accords avec le FMI. Au plan théorique, le bien-fondé des Programmes d'ajustement structurel (PAS) reste discutable, tant au niveau de sa finalité qu'à celui des instruments. L'auteur de cet article évalue la faisabilité et l'efficacité des PAS en s'appuyant sur le cas du Cameroun, qui se trouve dans la catégorie des pays "très performants" du FMI; son expérience est considérée aujourd'hui comme l'une des plus réussies en Afrique subsaharienne, après une période de démarrage difficile. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

274 Nguemegne, Jacques Philibert

Du multipartisme vers le "one party democracy": propos sur le fondement tribal et la perversion du pluripartisme au Cameroun / par Nguemegne Jacques Philibert. - In: *Revue algérienne des sciences juridiques, politiques et économiques*: (2001), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 33-82. - Notes., réf

Le multipartisme instauré au Cameroun par la loi de décembre 1990 présente des traits qui lui sont propres et connaît également des limites. Cette étude en fait l'historique et le compare au multipartisme de l'ère 1948-1966. Celui-ci

semble fondé sur le syndicalisme et le nationalisme, tandis que le premier l'est plutôt sur le rejet du régime du parti unique et l'aspiration au pluralisme. Mais ils sont tous deux marqués dans leur origine par l'aspiration à la liberté et au libéralisme. Du point de vue de l'organisation et du fonctionnement, le multipartisme au Cameroun s'est fondé, selon l'auteur, sur une structure partisane essentiellement caractérisée par son attachement identitaire et pour tout dire, tribal. Un des dangers du multipartisme sans limite qui donne naissance à des centaines de partis au Cameroun actuel est que l'on risque de passer à une situation de partis tellement nombreux qu'ils rendent la démocratie introuvable. En vérité, le RDPC (Rassemblement démocratique du peuple camerounais) reste un parti dominant dans le système multipartiste actuel. En conclusion, il se construit maintenant un pluripartisme dans lequel les partis ont une base ethno-régionale, le système lui-même étant marqué par la présence d'un parti dominant qui risque de conduire à une 'one-party democracy'. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

275 Nnanga, Sylvestre Honoré

Le juge des comptes au Cameroun: institution nouvelle pour une nouvelle mission? / par Nnanga Sylvestre Honoré. - In: *Penant*: (2003), année 113, no. 842, p. 21-45.

La loi du 18 janvier 1996 portant révision de la Constitution camerounaise a institué une "Chambre des comptes" au sein de la Cour suprême. Le problème se pose de savoir comment sera désormais exercée la mission de contrôle de la gestion des biens publics et la sanction des responsabilités comptables entre la Chambre des comptes et les organes qui la devançaient; en effet ces derniers n'ont pas été abrogés et restent donc habilités à connaître des litiges y relatifs. Des indices juridiques divers permettent de soutenir que la Chambre des comptes procède à une réhabilitation déguisée de la Cour fédérale des comptes jamais rendue fonctionnelle. L'on peut craindre l'exacerbation du flou institutionnel dans la mission d'apurement des comptes publics et la sanction des responsabilités comptables. La frontière des compétences est devenue poreuse, et comporte de grands risques de conflits de compétence. Selon l'auteur, une issue favorable à ce foisonnement institutionnel se trouverait dans une solution à trois niveaux: juridique, personnel et administratif ou pratique. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

276 Nyamnjoh, Francis B.

'A child is one person's only in the womb': domestication, agency and subjectivity in the Cameroonian Grassfields / Francis B. Nyamnjoh. - In:

Postcolonial subjectivities in Africa / ed. by Richard Werbner. - London [etc.] : Zed Books: (2002), p. 111-138.

This chapter challenges frequent impressions in literature that agency or subjectivity is an undifferentiated phenomenon in any society, open to some and not to others. It also challenges the parallel impression that imputes agency to the West and celebrates the Westerner and his/her impact on the rest of the world where tradition and custom are portrayed as obstacles to individual progress and achievement. The chapter draws from widely shared but changing notions of personhood in the 'fondom' (chiefdom) of Bum, in the Cameroon Grassfields, and from the Cameroonian author's personal experiences as someone without an identity in the conventional sense of belonging to a bounded unit that is culturally and geographically specific. It shows that agency in the Cameroon Grassfields is both individual and collective, and involves a great deal of negotiation and concession by individuals and the communities to which they belong both at micro and macro levels. It argues that it is important to understand how agency is recognized, fostered and contained in various localities, in order best to comprehend the interaction between globalization and local communities, on the one hand, and, on the other, the creative processes of negotiation and straddling, of the making of interconnectedness, hybridity, intersubjectivities and multiple identities of peripheral societies. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

277 Taguem Fah, Gilbert L.

Le facteur peul, l'islam et le processus politique au Cameroun d'hier à demain / Gilbert L. Taguem Fah. - In: *Islam et sociétés au sud du Sahara*: (2000/01), no. 14/15, p. 81-98.

Au Cameroun, l'élément peul fut dès la conquête au XIXe siècle à l'origine d'une importante recomposition sociopolitique mais surtout d'une révolution spirituelle qui fit dire du Nord-Cameroun qu'il était une région islamisée. Il est désormais difficile de dissocier le facteur peul de l'élément religieux qu'est l'islam. Au niveau national, les Peuls et l'islam ont joué un rôle de premier plan. Le facteur peul a irréversiblement modifié le paysage économique, social, culturel et politique. Mais il faut aussi prendre en compte le fait que la conquête occidentale intervenue autour de 1900 a perturbé l'équilibre qu'avaient généré les éléments peuls. Une redistribution des cartes devait s'opérer et les peuls, dans un univers beaucoup plus complexe, devaient changer la façon d'exercer leur hégémonie. Cette étude examine en particulier l'action des Peuls dans la longue durée, le processus politique postcolonial et le processus de démocratisation ainsi que la

part prise par l'islam sur le plan politique. Elle se termine sur les défis auxquels doivent faire face les Peuls au XXI^e siècle, en particulier la scolarisation, pour reconquérir le pouvoir du savoir qu'ils ont perdu. Ces défis soulignent la fragilisation d'une communauté qui fut longtemps en position dominante. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

278 Gafsi, Mohamed

Les producteurs de coton face à la libéralisation de la filière: le cas de Centrafrique / par Mohamed Gafsi et Emmanuel Mbetid-Bessane. - In: *Cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2002), année 55, no. 220, p. 435-452 : graf., tab.

En Afrique francophone, la culture du coton rencontre un succès inégal. Les filières coton africaines connaissent, sous l'effet conjugué des crises successives du marché mondial et de leurs modèles et pratiques de gestion, des difficultés financières énormes. Aujourd'hui, faisant suite au désengagement de l'État, la libéralisation complète soutenue par la Banque mondiale semble inéluctable, contre la logique de filière intégrée. Cette étude considère le cas de la République de Centrafrique, de façon à apprécier les stratégies des agriculteurs et leurs perspectives d'évolution en cas de privatisation de la filière coton, pour favoriser l'efficacité de l'accompagnement de ces producteurs dans le processus d'adaptation. L'analyse de l'évolution du processus ainsi que des travaux de terrain auprès des producteurs de coton ont permis l'identification des stratégies adoptées par ceux-ci. Dans ce contexte d'incertitude, les agriculteurs cherchent à se protéger des risques du marché, et à permettre de maintenir la stabilisation qui était assurée jusque là par l'État et les mécanismes de filière intégrée. Il s'avère que cette stratégie a un coût social très élevé et nécessite un certain nombre de conditions techniques et socioéconomiques. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

279 Laloupo, Francis

Centrafrique, un destin confisqué / Francis Laloupo. - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2003), no. 9, p. 217-229.

Fin octobre 2002, la République centrafricaine a connu la cinquième tentative en six ans, de renversement par la force du régime d'Ange-Félix Patassé. L'agitation qui sévit depuis la première mutinerie de 1996 s'inscrit dans la tumultueuse histoire de ce pays après l'indépendance. En fait, la Centrafrique

est toujours demeuré un pays sous tutelle française. Depuis 1981, sous le régime militaire du général André Kolingba, on voit l'application systématique d'une politique fondée sur des paramètres ethniques. À l'issue des élections présidentielles de 1993, André Kolingba, manifestement 'lâché' par Paris, doit reconnaître la victoire d'Ange-Félix Patassé, leader du Mouvement du peuple centrafricain (MPLC). Cet 'homme nouveau', Premier ministre de Bokassa en 1977, apparaissait, aux yeux de la jeunesse, comme un opposant à la politique française en Centrafrique. Pourtant, c'est bien avec la bénédiction de Paris que Patassé était revenu dans son pays. La France aide Patassé à plusieurs reprises à mater les mutineries. La misère généralisée, la mauvaise gouvernance et la corruption constituent un terreau favorable de l'action des mutins. Mais par-delà les revendications corporatistes (arriérés de soldes dus à des milliers de soldats), les mutineries successives ont intensifié la division ethnique, entre les Karako, l'ethnie de Patassé, et les Yakoma du Sud. En 1998 la France retire ses troupes de Bangui et Patassé conclut une alliance avec la Libye. Après le coup d'État de mai 2000, la tension entre le Tchad et la Centrafrique grandit. Les chefs d'État de la sous-région élaborent une réconciliation entre les deux pays et mettent en place une force de sécurisation du territoire sous l'égide de la Cemac. Notes, réf.

280 Ngoupandé, Jean-Paul

Le naufrage de l'éducation en République centrafricaine / Jean-Paul Ngoupandé.
- In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2003), no. 9, p. 101-112.

En République centrafricaine, le premier Programme d'ajustement structurel (PAS) a été engagé en 1982, par le gouvernement militaire du général Kolingba. L'auteur, enseignant et chef d'établissement universitaire (Bangui) entre 1982 et 1985, puis ministre de l'Éducation nationale de 1985 à 1987, démontre les effets néfastes des PAS sur l'éducation nationale en évoquant le processus de négociation, de conclusion et de l'exécution des PAS. Cependant, c'est le gaspillage des ressources allouées à l'éducation dans les deux premières décennies de l'indépendance qui a servi de prétexte aux mesures drastiques qui ont été prises. Celles-ci étaient indispensables, mais elles n'ont pas généré le surcroît de ressources attendues pour renforcer quantitativement et qualitativement les efforts en faveur du secteur. Les ressources qui pouvaient être dégagées allaient prioritairement au service de la dette. Les 'projets' initiés par la Banque mondiale étaient loin de répondre aux besoins du pays où la demande éducative, notamment du fait d'une forte poussée démographique, était grande. Les coupes sèches imposées par les PAS privaient de moyens le recrutement de nouveaux enseignants, le développement de la recherche, l'équipement scientifique, l'édition scolaire, les constructions d'écoles, les

fabrications de tables-bancs. L'État suivait sans conviction les directives du FMI, qui profitait de la vacuité de gouvernements sans vision stratégique et sans volonté politique, ainsi que de l'incompétence d'administrations désorganisées et démotivées. Ce phénomène s'est aggravé ces dernières années. Or, le préalable à toute politique de développement est la vision que les intéressés ont de leur propre avenir. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

281 N'Ganga, Bernard Amédée

Essai et commentaires sur le code congolais des investissements étrangers de 1992 / par Bernard Amédée N'Ganga. - In: *Penant*: (2003), année 113, no. 842, p. 5-20.

Dans l'espoir de stimuler le développement en attirant des capitaux étrangers, le Congo-Brazzaville a adopté en 1992 un nouveau code des investissements en faveur des investissements privés. Cet article examine en premier lieu les modifications apportées par le nouveau code qui dépasse celui de 1982: on y remarque une définition précise de l'objet du code, de la réduction et la simplicité des critères d'éligibilité, et une modulation des avantages qui tiennent compte de leur impact sur l'investissement et sur l'économie de l'État d'accueil. L'article montre les modifications à apporter au nouveau code, en faisant remarquer une déficience au niveau du contrôle des avantages que va donner le Code. Il faut envisager la réforme de la CNI (Commission nationale des investissements) et la création des organes de contrôle. Cependant, l'auteur souligne que la solution du développement ne découlera pas du Code mais d'une série de réformes institutionnelles, dans un contexte général de paix et libre de corruption. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

282 Taylor, Ian

Conflict in central Africa : clandestine networks & regional/global configurations / Ian Taylor. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 45-55.

Central Africa is currently characterized by conflict and disorder with concomitant social, political and ecological dislocation. The war(s) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and its borderlands are a catastrophe in the heart of Africa. At the formal level, the SADC is ridden by tension and rivalries that profoundly call

into question the 'official' region-building project. Yet, at the same time, another type of regional networking has been assiduously crafted. This networking, often clandestine and illegal, has helped forge a regionalization that may not be recognizable at first glance, but is surely as 'real' in the DRC as any formal regionalism. The type of regionalism emerging links well-placed individuals and groups within Africa to outside interests, creating a milieu where a wide variety of shadow networks involving States, mafias, private armies, 'businessmen' and assorted State elites from both within and outside Africa has developed. The role that international capital has played in these developments is discussed in this paper, throwing into relief the involvement of international interests in helping perpetuate Africa's disorder. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

283 Akele Adau, Pierre

Réforme de la justice militaire en RDC: le nouveau droit judiciaire et pénal militaire transitoire: un 'soft landing' pour la Cour d'ordre militaire / Pierre Akele Adau. - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2002), année 42, no. 369/370, p. 547-568.

En novembre 2002 ont été promulgués le code judiciaire militaire et le code pénal militaire, consacrant la réforme de la justice militaire en République Démocratique du Congo. L'éclatement du code de justice militaire entre un Code judiciaire militaire et un Code pénal militaire est dicté par les besoins d'une meilleure lecture et d'une meilleure interprétation de la loi sur la justice militaire. Il permet en outre une comparaison plus claire avec le droit commun. Une conséquence de la réforme est la cessation de fonctionnement de la Cour d'ordre militaire trente jours après la promulgation de la nouvelle loi. Cet article traite tout d'abord du problème du sort de cette cour en fonction du décalage entre la date de la promulgation et celle d'entrée en vigueur des codes judiciaire et pénal militaires; il étudie la question du sort des procès et instructions en cours, et celle du sort des prévenus. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

284 Babongeno, Urbain

Présentation générale du nouveau code forestier de la République démocratique du Congo: nécessité interne et externe / par Urbain Babongeno. - In: *Penant*: (2003), année 113, no. 843, p. 180-194.

Par la promulgation de la loi du 29 août 2002 portant Code forestier, la République démocratique du Congo (RDC) a refondu le régime forestier du décret du 11 avril 1949. Il s'agissait d'harmoniser le régime forestier du pays avec les dispositions pertinentes de nombreux accords et conventions internationaux conclus en matière d'environnement. Il était aussi question

d'anticiper sur l'intérêt accru que manifestent les multinationales sur les forêts du riche bassin du Congo. Cet article présente l'architecture générale de ce nouveau Code forestier (I); les principales innovations par rapport au régime de 1949 sur le plan des institutions et de la gestion financière (II); l'influence des normes internationales (III); le cadre incitatif des investissements et des dispositions spécifiques relatives à la fiscalité forestière (IV). La conclusion insiste sur la nécessité de lutter contre l'insécurité judiciaire et l'inefficacité bancaire en RDC. L'adhésion à l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires) proposée à la RDC pourrait être un stimulant dans ce sens. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

285 De Villers, Gauthier

Une transition intransitive / par Gauthier De Villers et Jean Omasombo Tshonda.
- In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2002),
année 48, no. 2, p. 143-161.

Dans une première phase de la "transition démocratique" (1990-92) en République démocratique du Congo (RDC), on a assisté à une structuration du champ politique autour de trois grandes forces: l'opposition "radicale", l'Église catholique, la "mouvance" présidentielle. Ce qui était en jeu était la fin du règne autocratique de Mobutu et une profonde réorganisation et décentralisation du pouvoir politique. Cependant, le processus de changement a rapidement débouché sur une impasse. Le jeu politique s'est réduit à une compétition entre des factions de l'élite, cherchant un soutien populaire et recourant de plus en plus à des mobilisations de type identitaire. L'accession au pouvoir de Laurent Désiré Kabila peut être décrite comme un accident de l'Histoire. Le régime qui se met en place présente un caractère informe. L'article esquisse une comparaison entre "kabilisme" et "mobutisme". Le 26 janvier 2001, dix jours après l'assassinat de L.D. Kabila, son fils Joseph lui succède à la tête de l'État, et montre sa volonté de s'y tenir durablement. Au cours de l'histoire post-coloniale du Congo, les dynamiques de changements politiques ont été chaque fois brutalement brisées. C'est d'une négociation entre belligérants (nationaux et étrangers) que dépend le retour à la paix et le début d'une reconstruction politico-institutionnelle. Or, aucun des protagonistes armés ne se montre prêt à renoncer au pouvoir qu'il détient, à la protection qu'il assure, aux ressources auxquelles il donne accès. La question de l'avenir du Congo reste ouverte. Bibliogr., rés. en français, en néerlandais et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

286 Elongo Lukulunga, Vicky

La surchristianisation au quotidien à Kinshasa: une lecture de l'autre face de la religion / Vicky Elongo Lukulunga. - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2002), année 42, no. 368, p. 463-479.

L'auteur s'interroge sur l'ampleur qu'affiche le phénomène de la religion en République démocratique du Congo, particulièrement dans la ville de Kinshasa, à travers notamment ce que l'on appelle les Églises chrétiennes indépendantes ou Églises chrétiennes de réveil. Ces Églises se définissent d'obédience pentecôtiste. Ce phénomène est à mettre en rapport avec celui de la précarité des conditions socioéconomiques, qui entraîne la nécessité des pratiques de la "débrouille". Elle est aussi révélatrice d'une vide spirituel, le chrétien congolais accusant les structures traditionnelles de "manque de chaleur". L'auteur qualifie ces Églises de "néo-pentecôtistes", car en réalité ce n'est pas la gloire de Dieu qui est célébrée, et il s'agit d'affairisme religieux. La recherche des intérêts chez les pasteurs correspond à la quête d'un refuge intérieur chez les fidèles. La doctrine de la prospérité révèle un lien étroit entre le matériel et le spirituel, comme si le premier était l'expression du dernier. Pour certains chercheurs, il est question d'"escroquerie religieuse". Les Églises de réveil peuvent contribuer à la perturbation de l'image du paysage spatial, du climat social ou familial. En conclusion, l'auteur suggère des moyens de revaloriser le religieux dans la société congolaise en responsabilisant l'être humain et repensant le rôle de réglementation de l'État. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

287 Hemedi Bayolo, Christian

Lutte contre l'impunité: esquisse des mécanismes de répression des crimes internationaux commis en RDC depuis 1996 / Christian Hemedi Bayolo. - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2002), année 42, no. 369/370, p. 569-582 : krt., tab.

À partir du 2 août 1998, des troupes régulières des armées rwandaises, burundaises et ougandaises ont procédé à des invasions du territoire national de la République Démocratique du Congo. En dépit du retrait des troupes étrangères, le territoire congolais demeure éclaté en plus de six zones de contrôle réparties en autant d'administrations autonomes les unes des autres. La complexité de la situation tient non seulement au nombre des protagonistes, mais aussi au nombre des conflits dont le territoire congolais est le théâtre. Outre les armées régulières des États belligérants (Angola, Burundi, Namibie, Ouganda, RDC, Rwanda, Tchad, Zimbabwe), de nombreux groupes armés irréguliers participent aux conflits, entraînant des violations massives des droits de l'homme, du droit international humanitaire et du droit des gens. Cette

situation a conduit à la mise en place de mécanismes pour la protection des droits de l'homme et des personnes civiles en temps de guerre, accompagnés de mécanismes de répression. Plusieurs possibilités s'offrent: juge congolais, juge étranger, Cour pénale internationale, tribunaux pénaux spéciaux. Compte tenu des crimes graves commis par certains éléments des troupes belligérantes vis-à-vis des populations civiles non armées, le refus de l'impunité est affirmé. Cela étant, un travail de réconciliation à l'instar de celui qui est fait en Afrique du Sud pourrait conduire à réexaminer le difficile rapport entre paix et justice. Une telle démarche devrait s'accompagner, sur le plan de la justice internationale, de la création d'un tribunal pénal international; sur le plan national, du renforcement de l'arsenal institutionnel répressif; de l'introduction de la dimension de la justice réparatrice; de l'action des ONG vers la réconciliation. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

288 Kadima-Nzuji, Mukala

Théâtre et politique au Congo: à la mémoire de Mobyem M.K. Mikanza (1944-1994) / Mukala Kadima-Nzuji. - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2002), année 42, no. 368, p. 481-497.

Cet article pose la question de savoir ce qu'a été l'attitude des hommes de théâtre sous la deuxième République (1965-1990) au Congo-Zaïre, quel type de discours ils ont tenu face à ceux de l'Unité nationale et du Recours à l'Authenticité prônés par le régime de Mobutu. Le discours des dramaturges congolais en appelle en général à l'unité nationale et à la prise de conscience de la nécessité de promouvoir l'histoire et les cultures endogènes. En cela il répond aux mots d'ordre des instances politiques. Cependant, certains auteurs comme Pius Ngandu Nkashama, Cheik Fita Fita Dibwe et Mobyem Mikanza dont il est traité plus particulièrement dans cet article, n'en dénoncent pas moins avec violence les mœurs administratives dominées par la puissance corruptrice de l'argent, mais aussi toute forme de dictature. La question centrale abordée est celle du pouvoir ainsi que celle du destin national. Un thème de substitution est celui de l'apartheid, comme chez Katende Katsh M'Bika, Musangi Ntemo, Buabua wa Kayembe Mubadiate. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

289 Maindo Monga Ngonga, Alphonse

La "républiquette de l'Ituri" en République démocratique du Congo: un Far West ougandais / Alphonse Maindo Monga Ngonga. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 181-192.

Le district de l'Ituri, situé dans le nord-est de la République démocratique du Congo, vit depuis août 1998 sous occupation ougandaise. En outre, il est ravagé par la rivalité meurtrière entre deux groupes ethniques, les Hema et les Lendu, qui s'accusent mutuellement de volonté d'extermination. On y constate une concomitance entre crises politiques majeures et crises ethniques. L'armée ougandaise, l'UPDF (Forces de défense populaire ougandaise), y fait et défait les hommes au pouvoir au gré des intérêts de ses officiers. La revendication autonomiste sur fond de conflit ethnique, fonds de commerce politique et économique d'une élite de l'Ituri, permet à ces derniers de trouver des soutiens locaux. Elle sert ainsi à prolonger et à masquer l'occupation et le pillage. Des milices ethniques, des bandes armées rivales soutenues par différents clans de l'UPDF, voire des factions de celle-ci, s'y livrent une guerre impitoyable. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 224). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

290 Maindo Monga Ngonga, Alphonse

Polycarpe Divito: L'hibernation d'un millionnaire en Ituri / Alphonse Maindo Monga Ngonga. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 193-198.

L'occupation ougandaise de l'Est de la République démocratique du Congo a donné lieu à une économie de guerre et à une reconstitution des réseaux économiques. Sans détruire ni se substituer à ceux d'avant guerre, de nouveaux réseaux ont vu le jour ou se sont greffés sur eux. Cette stratégie permet de masquer et de faciliter le pillage de la RDC. Certains hommes d'affaires ou entrepreneurs locaux en profitent; d'autres refusent d'y participer. Ces derniers, soit exilés soit présents sur le sol national, exercent souvent un négoce de survie. Ce texte présente, par l'exemple du parcours de l'un d'eux, une illustration de la situation actuelle. Dans tous les cas, les opérateurs nationaux, nandé en particulier, demeurent incontournables. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. (p. 224). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

291 Manuels

Manuels et chansons scolaires au Congo Belge / Marc Depaepe... [et al.]. - Leuven : Presses Universitaires de Louvain, 2003. - 270 p. : ill., fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Studia paedagogica ; new series 33) - Bibliogr.: p. 261-270. - Met bijl., noten. ISBN 90-5867-285-9

Ce volume traite d'une forme de matériel pédagogique au Congo belge, les manuels, dont les auteurs étaient en majorité des missionnaires flamands: leur propre formation en Flandre se reflétait de manière directe mais aussi plus voilée dans la conceptualisation et la rédaction de ces manuels scolaires. L'introduction

de Marc Depaepe place cette étude dans la perspective de l'histoire de l'éducation coloniale. Kita K. Masandi considère les livrets de lecture des Pères Blancs au Kivu (1910-1950), et la chanson scolaire dans l'éducation coloniale (référentiel théorique et étude thématique). Deux contributions d'Honoré Vinck portent sur les manuels scolaires, respectivement des Pères Trappistes (1895-1925) et des Missionnaires du Sacré Cœur. Jan Briffaerts propose une étude comparative de manuels scolaires des pères Dominicains et des Missionnaires du Sacré Cœur. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

292 Nzongola-Ntalaja, Georges

Civil war, peacekeeping, and the Great Lakes region / Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja. - In: *The causes of war and the consequences of peacekeeping in Africa* / ed. by Ricardo René Laremont. - Portsmouth, N.H. : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 91-115.

This chapter examines the civil war situations in the Great Lakes region - Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, and Uganda - with a view to understanding their causes, substance, and consequences for peace and security in Central Africa. The focus of analysis is the situation in DRC and the war that began in August 1998, simultaneously as an invasion of the country by Rwanda and Uganda and a rebellion against President Laurent-Désiré Kabila by Rwandan-backed units of the Congolese Armed Forces (Forces armées congolaises, FAC). The author analyses the historical and geopolitical contexts of the war, covering the disintegration of the Mobutu regime, the genocide in Rwanda, and Kabila's rise to power, and noting the interests in Congo's minerals and other resources on the part of the United States and France, transnational mining companies, and a number of African countries. He assesses the prospects for peacekeeping, demilitarization, and development in the Great Lakes region, weighing the comparative advantages or disadvantages of regional versus international peacekeeping, and the conditions for a lasting peace, for which a satisfactory resolution of identity-based conflicts, particularly the Hutu-Tutsi conflict in Rwanda and Burundi, is a sine qua non. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

293 Petit, Pierre

Lubumbashi au présent: précarité et reconstruction dans la "crise" congolaise / par Pierre Petit. - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2002), année 48, no. 2, p. 123-141 : tab.

Dans cet article sont publiés les principaux résultats d'une première session de recherches relative à la situation des ménages congolais qui affrontent la crise au quotidien. L'Observatoire du changement urbain, centre de recherches interdisciplinaires établi à l'Université de Lubumbashi (République démocratique du Congo, RDC), a initié depuis juin 2000 des enquêtes de terrain dans la capitale katangaise, dans une perspective qualitative et quantitative. L'analyse d'un échantillon limité de ménages a permis de faire apparaître certaines caractéristiques des conditions d'existence actuelles, marquées par l'augmentation de la taille des ménages, la multiplication des ressources budgétaires, la préservation inattendue des emplois formels qui servent de départ à la constitution de réseaux. Parallèlement à cette enquête, une analyse du lexique associé à la crise a permis de faire ressortir le nouvel ethos entourant l'économie de la débrouille et de la criminalité. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français, en néerlandais et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

294 RD

RD Congo : silence on meurt : témoignages / Médecins sans frontières. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2002. - 255 p., [8] p. photo's. : krt. ; 22 cm - Met noten. ISBN 2-7475-2239-3

En octobre 2001, l'organisation Médecins Sans Frontières recueille des témoignages sur le drame des populations dans la République démocratique du Congo qui souffrent de près de dix ans de guerre. Ces témoignages proviennent des provinces Orientale, du Maniema, du Bandundu, des deux Kivu, du Katanga et de Kinshasa, et de camps de réfugiés en Zambie. Ils illustrent les cas de violence quotidienne, accompagnés de maladie, pauvreté, famine et impuissance, auxquels sont confrontées les populations. Les femmes congolaises sont victimes de violences sexuelles et le viol devient une arme dans la guerre. Un chapitre de l'ouvrage est réservé au calvaire des enfants-soldats. L'introduction à chaque chapitre consiste en un texte de mise en situation écrit par un collaborateur de Médecins Sans Frontières en charge des programmes en RDC ou concerné par les conséquences dramatiques des crises au Congo (Catherine André, Jean-Marc Biquet, Éric Dachy, Françoise Duroch, Tine Dusauchoit, Vanessa Kanui, Alain Kassa, Pacifique Kitanina, Karl Naweji, Véronique Parqué, Mit Philips, Ed Rackley, Françoise Saive, Liesbeth Schokaert, André Mavinga Tana). Les témoignages ont été recueillis dans la langue locale de la région, swahili, lingala ou kikongo, et directement retranscrits en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

295 Sita Muila Akele, Angélique

Rapport de recherche pour une thèse doctorale sur: "Le droit pénal et la famille. Essai d'analyse systémique et axiologique" / Angélique Sita Muila Akele. - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2002), année 42, no. 366, p. 351-367.

Dans cette étude, l'auteur retrace la genèse et présente la synthèse d'une recherche sur le droit pénal et la famille en République démocratique du Congo, effectuée dans des conditions très difficiles, et ayant mené à l'obtention d'un doctorat en droit en 2001 à l'Université d'Aix-Marseille III (France). Une de ses motivations était le désir de poursuivre une quête sur la situation des Congolaises écartelées entre culture moderne et culture traditionnelle, en utilisant le droit pénal comme instrument de connaissance de la société. Elle relève la dispersion du droit pénal dans tout le système juridique, et entend explorer la capacité du droit pénal à participer à la construction d'une certaine cohérence normative. Une autre difficulté consiste en le fait que le droit de la famille au Congo est composé d'un droit écrit et d'un droit coutumier. Ce travail a conduit dans la pratique à la création d'un Observatoire du droit de la famille, qui a pour objectif de rechercher des solutions susceptibles de réduire les imperfections du système congolais du droit de la famille. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

296 White, Bob W.

Congolese rumba and other cosmopolitanisms / Bob W. White. - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 168, p. 663-686.

This paper examines how Afro-Cuban music came to be imported and distributed in the Belgian Congo (present-day Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC) and discusses some of the stylistic borrowing that has given Congolese music a strongly Afro-Cuban flavour. It also examines the way that Congolese rumba has gradually undergone a process of indigenization which has made it the 'musica franca' of much of sub-Saharan Africa and an important marker of Congolese national identity. The author's central argument is that Cuban music became popular in the Congo not only because it retained elements of 'traditional' African musical and performative aesthetics, but also because it stood for a form of urban cosmopolitanism which was something other than European. By comparing the appropriation of Afro-Cuban music in the Congo during two distinct historical periods (during the peak of colonialism and several years after the death of Mobutu), the author shows not only how changes in larger political economies correspond with changing notions of cosmopolitanism in a local setting, but also how popular music mediates at various levels between the local

and the foreign. Bibliogr, notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

297 Dupréelle, Karine

Afrique du Sud, Afrique orientale et transports - quand le sud se rapproche de l'est... / par Karine Dupréelle. - In: *L'Afrique orientale*: (2001), p. 373-405 : tab.

Depuis 1994, l'Afrique du Sud cherche à développer sa présence sur la scène internationale et notamment sur le continent africain, tout en dépassant sa sphère d'influence en Afrique australe et en s'investissant davantage en Tanzanie, au Kenya, en Ouganda ainsi que dans les pays de la région des Grands Lacs. L'Ouganda est la destination privilégiée de ces investissements. Les secteurs où sont lancés ces investissements sont la téléphonie mobile, la brasserie, l'horticulture, les mines, les transports. Les réactions des pays en question sont diverses et développent autant d'espoirs que d'incertitudes. Si l'Afrique du Sud peut en effet jouer un rôle de pôle moteur pour l'Afrique australe, ses implications dans la région d'Afrique orientale semblent également lourdes de conséquences. La supériorité économique de l'Afrique du Sud peut perturber l'équilibre encore fragile de cette région qui cherche à se structurer et a besoin d'établir un espace compétitif et offrant des infrastructures relativement performantes. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

298 Laberrondo, Lydie

2001, chemins de mer saouâhil: les boutres entre tradition et mouvement, rêve et réalité / par Lydie Laberrondo. - In: *L'Afrique orientale*: (2001), p. 407-448 : krt., tab.

Le boutre, véhicule de l'identité et de la culture maritime swahili, fait partie d'un système culturel dont l'océan est le fondement, tantôt unificateur, tantôt marqué de ruptures selon les îles et leur réalité politique et socioéconomique. On rencontre ce bateau aux îles des Comores, au Kenya, à Madagascar, en Mozambique, en Somalie, en Tanzanie. Cet article s'intéresse à cette culture et à la construction dans l'espace d'un réseau réticulaire sur lequel elle se répartit, sans centre fixe mais avec différents foyers d'origine à partir desquels s'effectuent des mouvements temporels. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

299 Lenoble Bart, Annie

Les médias dans la communauté de l'Afrique de l'Est / par Annie Lenoble Bart et André-Jean Tudesq. - In: *L'Afrique orientale*: (2001), p. 449-466 : tab.

La communauté de l'Afrique de l'Est entre Kenya, Ouganda et Tanzanie semble apparaître davantage dans le domaine des médias que sur le plan politique ou économique. Le swahili surtout, et dans une moindre mesure l'anglais, établissent une communauté de langues qui contribuent au développement des moyens d'information. Certains groupes de la presse écrite, comme le groupe Nation, couvrent les trois pays. Des radios privées sont autorisées à s'installer d'un pays dans un autre. Cet article montre le poids de l'État sur les médias, les relations entre presse et milieux d'affaires, le rôle des églises et des forces religieuses, et passe en revue les différents médias, y compris internet, en Afrique de l'Est. Bibliogr., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

300 Matovu, George

Policy options for good governance and local economic development in eastern and southern Africa / George Matovu. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2002), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 121-133.

Good governance has been identified as one of the main factors that enhance the economic development of localities. This paper explores policy options for good governance and local economic development in eastern and southern Africa other than mere decentralization attempts, which have in most cases proved to be fruitless. The failure of most decentralization attempts to realize their local economic development goal in the region under consideration has resulted from institutional and policy gaps in the implementation of the decentralization programmes. As such, there is a need for meaningful policy options for decentralization in general and good governance in particular that would enhance local economic development. These policy options include, among others: promoting partnerships of local governments with private sector actors, NGOs and community-based organizations; encouraging participation of local stakeholders; anti-corruption policies and strategies; and ensuring local government accountability and responsiveness to the public. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

301 Nouveaux

Nouveaux langages du politique en Afrique orientale / sous la dir. de Denis-Constant Martin. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 1998. - 301 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Bibliogr.: p. [281]-301. - Met noten.

ISBN 2-86537-811-X

Depuis le début des années 1990, la situation politique des pays d'Afrique orientale (Kenya, Ouganda, Tanzanie) s'est transformée. Ces changements "démocratiques", tout en occasionnant un accroissement sensible des libertés, n'ont pourtant pas abouti à une modification des systèmes de pouvoir: dans ces trois pays les mêmes forces politiques, voire les mêmes hommes, continuent de diriger l'État. Dans cet ouvrage collectif les auteurs analysent cette évolution paradoxale à travers des enquêtes de terrain portant sur les situations concrètes où se nouent les relations entre les gouvernants et les citoyens. Au fil d'études sur les fêtes nationales, les réunions politiques, les consultations populaires, la presse, l'humour et les chansons, on voit apparaître un vocabulaire politique neuf et s'esquisser un remodelage des représentations du pouvoir indiquant que, si les cultures politiques formées depuis l'indépendance sont encore prégnantes, elles commencent à intégrer des éléments originaux, notamment en ce qui concerne les compétitions électorales. Contributions de: Denis-Constant Martin, François Grignon, Ariel Crozon, Richard Banégas.

302 Wijsen, Frans

Mission and multiculturalism : on communication between Europeans and Africans / Frans Wijsen. - In: *Exchange*: (2003), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 260-277.

Current discussions in the political debate demonstrate how unprepared European countries are for becoming a multicultural society. The present author argues that missionaries and missionary institutions have considerable expertise in dealing with cultural differences. Missiology can not only contribute to a theory of intercultural (religious) communication but also help to reduce conflict in a multicultural society. In examining this question, the author focuses on communication between Europeans and Africans, in Africa - particularly East Africa - and in The Netherlands. Missionaries who have learnt from the errors of the past are increasingly emphasizing that communication between Africans and Europeans is a two-way traffic, not propaganda but dialogue. The author argues that in present-day pluralistic society, each religion must evangelize as if it is the only carrier of the only fully-saving revelation. However, in its continuing dialogue and cooperation with other religions, every religion must acknowledge and accept the claim of uniqueness and ultimacy or finality in every other genuine religion. Furthermore, a theology of interreligious dialogue cannot exist without a theology of integral liberation, and hermeneutics should return to missiology. In conclusion, the author pays attention to various theories on the question of

whether and, if so, for how long migrants can and may maintain their divergence in their new environment. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BURUNDI

303 Lemarchand, René

Le génocide de 1972 au Burundi : les silences de l'Histoire / René Lemarchand. - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 167, p. 551-567.

Vinght-deux ans avant l'hécatombe du Rwanda, qui fit environ 600.000 victimes, la plupart tutsi, un autre génocide ensanglantait la région des Grands Lacs: entre 200.000 et 300.000 Hutu furent massacrés par l'armée du Burundi à la suite d'une rébellion hutu qui fit des milliers de victimes chez les Tutsi. Au Rwanda comme au Burundi le meurtre de masse porte tous les signes distinctifs du génocide: le ciblage ethnique des victimes, l'intentionnalité exterminatrice, l'ampleur des tueries. À la différence du Rwanda, où l'ethnie des génocidaires fut écartée du pouvoir, au Burundi c'est la minorité tutsi qui devait régner sans partage sur les destinées du pays, jusqu'en 1993. Ceci explique le silence officiel qui, jusqu'à aujourd'hui, entoure le génocide de 1972. Cette mise entre parenthèses des atrocités commises en 1972 a non seulement contribué à obscurir leurs relations avec celles de 1994 au Rwanda voisin, mais a créé un non-dit officiel qui aggrave les tensions entre les communautés hutu et tutsi. Au Burundi comme au Rwanda le moment est venu de procéder à de véritables "retrouvailles de la mémoire", et, ce faisant, de reconnaître que la culpabilité n'est pas une voie à sens unique. Le plus grand danger qui menace la région des Grands Lacs est celui d'une mémoire ethnicisée, où chaque groupe se dispute le privilège de détenir la vérité, et où l'histoire départage les bons des mauvais suivant l'appartenance ethnique. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

304 Manirakiza, Tabu Abd'allah

Das Schicksal der Kinder in den Konzentrationslagern von Burundi / Tabu Abd'allah Manirakiza. - In: *Internationales Afrikaforum*: (2003), Jg. 39, Quart. 1, S. 65-67.

Unter dem Vorwand, sie vor den Angriffen der Hutu-Rebellen zu schützen, hat die von den Tutsi beherrschte burundische Regierung Ende September 1999 begonnen, mit Gewalt die in der Hauptstadt lebende Hutu-Zivilbevölkerung in so genannten "Schutzzonen" oder "Sammellagern" zusammen zu treiben. Man schätzt die Zahl der in diesen Lagern zusammengefassten Personen,

hauptsächlich Alte, Frauen und Kinder, auf 800.000. Nach Schätzungen von Unicef stellen die Kinder mehr als 25 Prozent der Lagerinsassen. Dieser Artikel beschreibt das Schicksal dieser Kinder. Bibliogr. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

KENYA

305 Little, Peter D.

Rethinking interdisciplinary paradigms & the political ecology of pastoralism in East Africa / Peter D. Little. - In: *African savannas : global narratives & local knowledge of environmental change* / ed. by Thomas J. Bassett, Donald Crummey. - Oxford : James Currey: (cop. 2003), p. 161-177 : krt., tab.

The author calls for a return to the basic elements of a political ecology approach that highlights resource access and allocation, on the one hand, and ecology, on the other. Access is a political issue, while ecology requires an appreciation of biological processes. Both sides of the equation need to be addressed, and environmental data should be as carefully scrutinized as social and political data. Case studies of pastoral resource use and ecological change in Marsabit, Kenya (where data were collected from 1977 to 1985 in the context of the Integrated Project in Arid Lands, IPAL), and the Lower Jubba region, southern Somalia (where data were collected in 1986-1988 and 1995 and 1996), highlight the importance of understanding what is meant by access and the ways in which power and wealth determine who can graze 'where' and 'when'. These processes have important ecological impacts, as evident in the Marsabit case where impoverished herders are restricted to degraded grazing zones around settlements, and in the Somalia case where labour-constrained herders have less mobility and opportunity to graze both wet and dry season zones. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

306 Behrend, Heike

'I am like a movie star in my street' : photographic self-creation in postcolonial Kenya / Heike Behrend. - In: *Postcolonial subjectivities in Africa* / ed. by Richard Werbner. - London [etc.] : Zed Books: (2002), p. 44-62: foto's.

This chapter deals with popular photography and postcolonial subjectivities in Kenya. For Kenyan urban youth, there is a radically 'desired other', the African American from the ghetto with his fashion, body poses, slang, and hip hop music. The author shows, on the basis of the example of 18-year old Peter Mwasunguchi from Mombasa, how the medium of photography is used as a

technique for self-creation by urban Kenyan youth. She examines the ways in which Peter and his friends enter into social exchange around images of themselves as 'the desired other'. Stylized after the African American, their images obliterate the friends' own ethnic differences and thus represent them renewed as autonomous individuals. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

307 Behrend, Heike

Photo magic: photographs in practices of healing and harming in East Africa / by Heike Behrend. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 129-145 : fotos.

The author presents a few examples of practices in present-day African Christian churches in which photographs 'do magic' and are used to heal or harm. To counter a tendency, inherent in this topic, of exoticizing and othering, she not only gives examples of African 'photo magic' but also includes European ones, examples that in the 'standard' or 'official' histories of Western photography are missing. In addition, she works out the interdependence and the mutual mirroring of Western and African practices and discourses, i.e. aspects of their interculturality, against the background of the Christian Eucharist and cult of relics. For it is in the Eucharist and relics that the paradoxes of simultaneous presence and absence as well as substance and representation are dealt with, paradoxes that reappear in the photographic practices in Kenya and Uganda. Thus, she interprets Ugandan and Kenyan photo magic in Christian churches as variations of the Eucharist. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

308 Maupeu, Hervé

Kenya: les élections de la transition / Hervé Maupeu. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 149-166.

En décembre 2002, les Kenyans ont plébiscité un nouveau président, Mwai Kibaki, et une majorité absolue de députés de l'opposition unis au sein d'un même front, la NARC (National Rainbow Coalition). La transition a été rendue possible par l'unification d'une opposition hétéroclite du fait de l'implosion progressive de la KANU (Kenya African National Union). Si ce scrutin marque le rejet du régime de Daneil Arap Moi dont la base sociale s'était considérablement réduite depuis 1992, la victoire de l'opposition ne dissipe pas certaines ambiguïtés: l'unité de l'opposition ne peut cacher son hétérogénéité. La campagne électorale a laissé sur la touche la puissante société civile, émanation de la classe moyenne. Or, l'indispensable reconstruction de l'État et de l'économie nationale passe par son soutien actif. La remise en ordre de

l'appareil d'État apparaît comme un exercice aussi difficile et politiquement risqué que nécessaire et vital. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 224). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

309 Mbatia, Paul N.

Responding to crisis: patterns of health care utilization in central Kenya amid economic decline / Paul N. Mbatia and York W. Bradshaw. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2003), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 69-92 : tab.

African States have become increasingly unable to provide adequate health care to their citizens due to debt, structural adjustment, poverty and mismanagement. The health crisis is worsening in many areas and driving up mortality rates after decades of decline. This article investigates how African communities and their citizens respond in light of State inability to deliver health-related services. Drawing on a survey of 504 rural Kenyan women carried out in Murang'a District, central Kenya, in 1995, the analysis shows that people are dissatisfied with government facilities and are turning to mission clinics and hospitals as well as to private clinics. A number of factors determine choice of health care facility, including cost, level of education, socioeconomic background, the time taken to reach a facility, the type of disease requiring treatment, and agroecological zones. These findings have profound theoretical implications for health and development models, which normally are biased in favour of developed Western countries. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

310 Munene, Anthony Wambugu

The bill of rights and constitutional order : a Kenyan perspective / Anthony Wambugu Munene. - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 135-159.

The Kenyan bill of rights was incorporated into the independence constitution at the instigation of the departing British colonial authority. It was modelled on the Ugandan example. It is found in Chapter V of the Constitution in Sections 70-86. It can be suspended in times of emergencies. The article discusses the various clauses and the enforcement mechanisms. At the moment these are not very effective because the social contract between the government and the people, essential to the proper guarantee of a correct functioning, is not really strongly enough developed. The author feels that autochthony ensures the constitution principally legitimizes the exercise of governmental power by the rulers and regulates the use of that power against the individual through the bill of rights. He feels that the situation would be greatly improved by the adoption of some home-

grown African values. This would include such things as group rights, because a bill of rights which places too much emphasis on the individual is not in touch with the reality of the nature of Africans. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

311 Nasong'o, Shadrack Wanjala

Multilateral imperialism in Kenya's sugar industry : the political economy of transnational corporations / Shadrack Wanjala Nasong'o. - In: *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs*: (2000), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 56-77 : tab.

This article focuses on the external linkage of Kenya's sugar industry. It examines the development and construction of sugar factories and the nature of partnership between transnational and local capital in the sugar industry, especially in the face of economic liberalization. From a position informed by the theory of multilateral imperialism, it posits that the key beneficiaries from the sugar industry in Kenya have been the transnational corporations and their local partners. The peasant sugarcane outgrower-farmers, whose lives were supposed to have been transformed by the industry, remain largely marginalized and their grievances remain largely unaddressed, even in the face of liberalization. The article concludes that wholesale economic liberalization as crusaded for by the West amounts to an "illusion of the epoch", working to the advantage of transnational corporations, and to the detriment of Kenyan state and society. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

312 Pommerolle, Marie-Emmanuelle

Organisations de défense des droits de l'homme, syndicats, firme multinationale et État: des lieux de pouvoir en interaction / Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerolle. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 301-311.

De novembre 1999 à mars 2001, une campagne de protestation relative aux conditions de travail des salariés est menée à l'encontre de Del Monte Kenya Limited. Y joue un rôle dirigeant la Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC), ONG de défense des droits de l'homme locale et soutenue par une ONG italienne qui organise un boycott des produits Del Monte en Italie, principal importateur européen. Si les enjeux de la protestation sont locaux, les acteurs et les normes invoquées sont à la fois nationaux et internationaux: il s'agit donc d'un "mouvement social mondialisé", impliquant organisations kényanes, comité de solidarité italien, syndicats locaux, firme multinationale, et État kényan. Cette mondialisation du mouvement a considérablement remis en cause les rapports de force classiques entre les partenaires sociaux, et a abouti à une redéfinition, ponctuelle, de la configuration de l'espace de la négociation sociale. En effet,

alors que l'ouverture internationale, grâce au boycott, a agi comme une opportunité pour les acteurs contestataires, elle a contraint les lieux de pouvoir locaux, État et syndicats, habitués au "huit-clos" national. La KHRC et ses alliés ont ainsi pu imposer à la fois leur agenda revendicatif fondé sur la défense des droits de l'homme, et s'imposer en tant qu'acteur incontournable de la négociation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 16-17). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

313 Predicting

Predicting household poverty: a methodological note with a Kenyan example / Germano Mwabu... [et al.]. - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 77-85 : tab.

Household surveys provide data that is used for identifying and measuring the poverty status of households and individuals. However, carrying out such surveys is expensive, especially in poor developing countries. Thus it is important to make maximum use of the available survey data in developing countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, where such data are expensive to collect and analyse. This paper develops a simple method for using poverty indices derived from survey data for a given year, to predict poverty rates for subsequent periods without having to conduct a new household survey. It illustrates the workings of the method with data from household surveys for 1994 and 1997 carried out in Kenya. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

314 Shauri, Halimu Suleiman

Health care reforms in Kenya: the performance of the District Health Management Boards in the Coast Province of Kenya / by Halimu Suleiman Shauri. - In: *L'Afrique orientale*: (2001), p. 339-372 : tab.

As a consequence of a series of structural adjustment programmes (SAP), health financing reforms were instituted in Kenya in 1989. In particular, cost sharing was introduced, although support was not universal since the philosophy of free health care had a strong legacy. The initial failure of the cost-sharing strategy led to the formation of District Health Management Boards (DHMB) in 1992. Their operation is geared towards facilitating the full implementation of the cost-sharing strategy to ensure increased equity, efficiency and quality of health care services. This study examines the performance and effectiveness of the DHMB, using the Coast Province as a case study. It shows that the various cadres of providers thus far perceive DHMB as poor performers as measured by their satisfaction with the boards' work. The major problems characterizing the DHMB's

performance are: lack of power of DHMB officials; lack of a strong resource base; lack of a monitoring system for the expenditure of the cost-sharing revenues; lack of vital operational information; and ineffective leadership. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

RWANDA

315 Olowu, Dejo

Quest for justice and reconciliation in post-genocide Rwanda : an evaluation of the international and domestic legal responses / Dejo Olowu. - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (1999), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 31-46.

This article examines the judicial approaches that have been adopted in response to the 1994 Rwandan genocide and considers the obstacles that have been confronted in ending the culture of impunity and establishing sustainable peace in Rwanda. It scrutinizes the operations of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), the terms of Rwandan legislation on the handling of genocide-related cases, the introduction of local tribunals inspired by a traditional mechanism for dispute resolution known as 'gacaca', and the interaction of national and international jurisdictions in the Rwandan context. The paper analyses the human rights implications of each adjudicatory regime. Against the background of shortcomings in each system, appropriate and viable trajectories for the enhancement of criminal justice are highlighted, and the role which a truth commission or an amnesty process may play in the ultimate goal of reconciliation and nationbuilding in post-genocide Rwanda is examined. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

TANZANIA

316 Cloutier, Luce

Social transition and health development in Dar-es-Salaam / by Luce Cloutier. - In: *L'Afrique orientale*: (2001), p. 275-312.

Health is not only an expression of a biological nature but also a cultural construct with different expressions that vary between different social groups in different historical contexts. In the public health sector, priority is generally given to epidemiological transitions, but social transitions occurring in urban environments should also be taken into account. This article focuses on the context of social transition that influences the perception of health and illness by various groups in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. It first outlines perceptions of health

and illness among different groups of Dar-es-Salaam residents, based on research carried out in 1995-1996. Then it describes the urban context of Dar-es-Salaam in 2001, highlighting characteristics of social transition such as population growth, problems of clean water, waste disposal and sanitation, increasing social differentiation, changing family structures and gender relations, corruption, financial problems, and changes in the health care system. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

317 Kelsall, Tim

Rituals of verification: indigenous and imported accountability in northern Tanzania / Tim Kelsall. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2003), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 174-201 : foto, tab.

Holding people to account for their actions is a feature of all societies. This article examines two different mechanisms of accountability, both of which are used in the Arumeru District of Tanzania. The first is a form of ritual cursing called 'breaking a pot'; the second is the local government financial audit. By placing both practices in the same frame the article aims to unsettle the conceptual divide between the rational and the irrational, the modern and the traditional, the scientific and the occult. It also asks whether imported forms of local government, such as are represented by Arumeru District Council, might be made responsible via indigenous and indexical mechanisms of accountability, or whether imported institutions are best rendered accountable by 'universal' means. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

318 Kitevu, Raymond

Dynamiques de l'opposition tanzanienne: l'exemple de la région du Kilimandjaro / par Raymond Kitevu et Hervé Maupeu. - In: *L'Afrique orientale*: (2001), p. 181-202.

La région du Kilimanjaro en Tanzanie constitue un bastion de l'opposition politique. Elle ne correspond pas à un terroir homogène et les partis jouent de ces différences. Le CCM (Chama Cha Mapinduzi), qui domine le reste du pays, n'est pas hégémonique dans cette région. La sociologie électorale du Kilimandjaro permet d'appréhender le sens que les citoyens donnent à un vote d'opposition. Elle permet en outre de jauger les capacités d'institutionnalisation des partis d'opposition, facteur essentiel de l'évolution de la démocratie tanzanienne. En définitive, la scène politique tanzanienne tranche radicalement avec celle du Kenya où la société civile est vivace. Les partis d'opposition tanzaniens montrent une faible capacité persuasive. Leur organisation est encore

minimale, leurs programmes relativement flous et leur institutionnalisation particulièrement fragile. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

319 Maupeu, Hervé

Comment appivoiser le multipartisme?: les élections de l'an 2000 en Tanzanie continentale / par Hervé Maupeu. - In: *L'Afrique orientale*: (2001), p. 75-110.

Le 29 octobre 2000, Benjamin Mkapa est reconduit à son poste de président de la République de Tanzanie avec 71,7 pour cent des voix. Il s'agit des secondes élections pluripartisanes depuis que son parti, le CCM (Chama cha Mapinduzi), a renoncé à son statut de parti unique. Cet article s'efforce d'interpréter le sens de ce quasi-plébiscite, qui induit une légitimité accrue, en Tanzanie continentale. Il explique la faiblesse de l'opposition en montrant les ressorts de l'encadrement du vote par le CCM. Ceci permet de constater de fortes continuités avec les pratiques de l'ère monopartisane qui conduisent à parler de vote semi-concurrentiel. Cependant, le pluripartisme octroyé par le haut en 1992 a eu des effets profonds sur le système politique tanzanien. Le régime glisse subrepticement vers une présidentialisation accrue, mais, paradoxalement, cette présidence est fragile, du fait en particulier de la crise avec Zanzibar. La Tanzanie semble être confrontée à l'absence d'idées dominantes. La voie de la démocratisation reste encore longue et tortueuse. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

320 Mbunda, Luitfried

The support structure theory and its application in securing basic rights in Tanzania / Luitfried Mbunda. - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (1999), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 151-174.

The incorporation of a Bill of Rights in Tanzania's constitution in 1984 failed to stop violations of individual rights and freedoms. The statute books still contain repressive and authoritarian laws that are hostile to individual rights and freedoms. The government lacks the political and moral will to enforce respect of the rule of law in general and individual rights and freedoms in particular. The protection of individual rights and freedoms also depends on the attitude of the courts. Judicial activism in Tanzania, however, is not conscious, consistent and developed. For a Bill of Rights to work, support structures for legal mobilization are essential. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

321 Messer, Valérie

Dar-es-Salaam: élections municipales et gouvernement local / par Valérie Messer. - In: *L'Afrique orientale*: (2001), p. 111-145 : krt., tab.

Face à la faillite du gouvernement central dans la gestion des affaires locales, la Tanzanie, comme les deux autres pays de la sous-région est-africaine, le Kenya et l'Ouganda, transforme son système d'administration locale en appliquant des réformes visant à la décentralisation et au renforcement des collectivités locales. Ces réformes engagées en Tanzanie se sont soldées par les élections des conseillers municipaux lors des élections générales d'octobre 2000. La plus grande ville du pays, Dar-es-Salaam (près de 3 millions d'habitants), voit son paysage administratif bouleversé, avec la création de trois municipalités et d'une mairie centrale en place de la City Commission, et le retour des politiques dans la gestion municipale depuis la dissolution, en 1966, du City Council. L'élection des conseillers municipaux représente un enjeu de taille. Cependant, les partis politiques se focalisent sur les élections présidentielle et parlementaire. Cet article étudie quelle a été l'implication de la population dans l'élection locale, quels ont été les enjeux locaux, et à quels défis devra faire face la nouvelle organisation administrative de Dar-es-Salaam. D'autres acteurs de la gestion urbaine, société civile ou secteur privé, se sont en effet approprié certains services urbains au niveau local. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

322 Mugoya, Patrick K.D.

Exchange rate movements, monetary policy and the macroeconomy of Tanzania, 1933-99 / Patrick K.D. Mugoya. - In: *Tanzanian Economic Trends*: (1997/98), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 4-16 : graf., tab.

Since July 1993, foreign exchange policy has been used in Tanzania as an indirect tool for achieving monetary policy goals. This paper analyses empirical evidence for the period 1993-1999 to determine the effectiveness of foreign exchange policy in the implementation of monetary policy. In particular, it examines FEMO (foreign exchange market operations), one of the means through which the Bank of Tanzania intervenes in the economy to achieve specified macroeconomic goals. It also tests the existence of any correlation between exchange rate movements and movements in selected non-monetary (i.e. real) macroeconomic variables hypothesized to be correlated with exchange rate movements. Contrary to international finance theory, the paper finds no evidence to support the supposed theoretical link. It concludes that foreign exchange policy in Tanzania between 1993 and 1999 has not been an effective instrument for the conduct of monetary policy. The remarkable success achieved

in monetary policy during this period cannot therefore be attributed to foreign exchange policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

323 Pichette, Pierre

The Tanzanian health sector reform / by Pierre Pichette and Deo Mtasiwa. - In: *L'Afrique orientale*: (2001), p. 203-274 : fig., tab.

In October 1995, the Ministry of Health in Tanzania developed a Plan of Action for Health Sector Reform (HSR) for the years 1996-1999, which was finally issued in May 1996. The present paper discusses experiences with the implementation of the HSR in Dar-es-Salaam, against the background of the situation of the public health delivery system, and the structural changes that took place as a result of reforms in regional and local government. It considers the vision that lay behind the Plan of Action, its major objectives, its implementation mechanisms as well as its assumptions and risks as identified by the Tanzanian Ministry of Health authorities in 1995-1996, and also looks at the constraints and problems involved. The focus is mainly on HSR implementation in the public sector, but the authors also consider how the public sector fulfilled its mandate to coordinate and supervise the private sector. The authors advocate the replacement of the classical epidemiological approach generally used in the development of health programmes by a more systemic/organizational approach, and discuss this approach in detail in the light of their experience in Dar-es-Salaam. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

324 Robert, Jérémie

La crise politique à Zanzibar: une approche historique / par Jérémie Robert. - In: *L'Afrique orientale*: (2001), p. 147-180.

Depuis 1992, la vie politique à Zanzibar est particulièrement agitée. Si l'ancien parti unique qui a tenu 28 ans, le Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM, parti de la Révolution) s'est facilement maintenu au pouvoir en remportant les élections générales de 1995 et 2000 face à une opposition faible et désunie, un parti d'opposition, le Civic United Front (CUF), engagé depuis 1995 dans un long boycott des institutions, a refusé de reconnaître l'élection à la présidence d'Amani Karume, le fils du premier président de Zanzibar. Le 27 janvier 2001, des affrontements entre des sympathisants de l'opposition et les forces de police ont causé la mort d'une trentaine de personnes. La crise politique de 2001 dans l'archipel semi-autonome de Zanzibar laisse planer des incertitudes concernant la stabilité future de la Tanzanie. Depuis son union avec le Tanganyika en 1964, l'archipel se distingue par un parcours singulier. L'article récapitule l'histoire

politique de Zanzibar de façon à dégager les enjeux contemporains et la spécificité qui caractérise Zanzibar dans l'ensemble tanzanien. L'ethnicité est un facteur important, comme le souvenir de l'épisode de la révolution de 1964, et l'instauration du multipartisme, qui a cristallisé les identités régionales entre les deux îles de Pemba et Unguja. Aux tensions politiques s'est ajoutée une grande morosité économique. L'issue de la crise que traverse Zanzibar repose sur la qualité du "leadership" des élites politiques. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

325 Shivji, Issa G.

The life & times of Babu : the age of liberation & revolution / Issa G. Shivji. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 109-118.

Abdulrahman Mohamed Babu, who died in 1996, belonged to the first generation of African marxists who participated in the struggle for independence, national liberation and people's revolution. This was also the age of great intellectual and ideological ferment. No doubt this 'insurrection of ideas' was worldwide but the University of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) was the African hotbed of this intellectual ferment. The author examines the transformation from the age of liberation and revolution, in which the forces of reaction generally, and imperialism particularly, were on the defensive, to the current period of 'international community'. He argues that the intellectual discourse or the 'insurrection of ideas' of the age of liberation and revolution was as important in delegitimizing imperialism as the suppression of ideas and decimation of the intellectual body has been in rehabilitating it. He illustrates this by the transformation of the intellectual discourse and the metamorphosis of the Intellectual at the University of Dar es Salaam. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

326 Tarimo, Ben

Tanzania's debt reduction strategy / Ben Tarimo. - In: *Tanzanian Economic Trends*: (1997/98), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 17-28 : graf., tab.

Tanzania's external debt rose rapidly on account of new borrowing, compounded by the build-up of huge arrears, in the 1980s and early 1990s. A peak of 8 billion US dollars was reached in 1994 and 1995. The build-up of the arrears was partly due to low capacity to make scheduled repayments on time. In the case of commercial debt, however, the main reason was the difficulty the government faced in externalizing repayments which were made on time in local currency by the debtors. In September 1997, the government prepared a National Debt Strategy as guidance for proper debt management and its ultimate reduction to a

manageable level. Measures pursued to reduce the country's indebtedness include the Debt Conversion Programme (DCP), the Debt Buyback Scheme (DBB), the Multilateral Debt Fund (MDF), and HIPC (Highly Indebted Poor Countries) initiatives. In subsequent years Tanzania's external debt has marginally declined. App. [ASC Leiden abstract]

UGANDA

327 Maindo Monga Ngonga, Alphonse

La "républiquette de l'Ituri" en République démocratique du Congo: un Far West ougandais / Alphonse Maindo Monga Ngonga. - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 89, p. 181-192.

Le district de l'Ituri, situé dans le nord-est de la République démocratique du Congo, vit depuis août 1998 sous occupation ougandaise. En outre, il est ravagé par la rivalité meurtrière entre deux groupes ethniques, les Hema et les Lendu, qui s'accusent mutuellement de volonté d'extermination. On y constate une concomitance entre crises politiques majeures et crises ethniques. L'armée ougandaise, l'UPDF (Forces de défense populaire ougandaise), y fait et défait les hommes au pouvoir au gré des intérêts de ses officiers. La revendication autonomiste sur fond de conflit ethnique, fonds de commerce politique et économique d'une élite de l'Ituri, permet à ces derniers de trouver des soutiens locaux. Elle sert ainsi à prolonger et à masquer l'occupation et le pillage. Des milices ethniques, des bandes armées rivales soutenues par différents clans de l'UPDF, voire des factions de celle-ci, s'y livrent une guerre impitoyable. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 224). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

328 Behrend, Heike

Photo magic: photographs in practices of healing and harming in East Africa / by Heike Behrend. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 129-145 : fotos.

The author presents a few examples of practices in present-day African Christian churches in which photographs 'do magic' and are used to heal or harm. To counter a tendency, inherent in this topic, of exoticizing and othering, she not only gives examples of African 'photo magic' but also includes European ones, examples that in the 'standard' or 'official' histories of Western photography are missing. In addition, she works out the interdependence and the mutual mirroring of Western and African practices and discourses, i.e. aspects of their interculturality, against the background of the Christian Eucharist and cult of

relics. For it is in the Eucharist and relics that the paradoxes of simultaneous presence and absence as well as substance and representation are dealt with, paradoxes that reappear in the photographic practices in Kenya and Uganda. Thus, she interprets Ugandan and Kenyan photo magic in Christian churches as variations of the Eucharist. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

329 Asiimwe-Mwesige, Jackie

Universalism versus cultural relativism: family law reform in Uganda / Jackie Asiimwe-Mwesige. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2002), no. 54, p. 75-84.

The women's movement in Uganda has advocated to have the present family law changed to reflect the country's commitment to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) as well as the 1995 Constitution, which recognizes women's rights as human rights. Its efforts, however, have met with dismal success. Those opposed to women's family rights have argued that the proposed changes are Western, and not indigenous to Africa/Uganda. As a result of this resistance, the women's movement has had to alter its women's rights stance for more accommodative language and rights proposals. Thus, for example, instead of the outright abolition of bride price and polygamy, the call has changed to a regulation of these practices. The present paper explores the ramifications of this compromise position with specific regard to the issues of bride price and polygamy. It argues that, instead of challenging the status quo, the compromise might be creating the impression that discrimination against women can be tolerated. The question for enquiry becomes whether or not the women's movement in Third World countries should cede to cultural relativism, or whether there is a middle ground where cultural relativism and international norms of women's rights can meet and congeal. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

330 Batega, Dauda Waiswa

The challenges of primary health care delivery in Tororo District, Uganda / by Dauda Waiswa Batega. - In: *L'Afrique orientale*: (2001), p. 313-338.

Since the early 1990s, Uganda's health care system has been decentralized and reoriented towards Primary Health Care (PHC) services. This policy has been promoted, amongst others, by introducing local Health Committees (HCs) and Health Unit Management Committees (HUMCs). The present study assesses the perceived roles and functions of HCs and HUMCs by community members; reviews policies and decisions taken by HCs and HUMCs, and how such decisions reflect PHC orientations; establishes factors that facilitate or militate

against the effective performance of HCs and HUMCs in the delivery of PHC services; and assesses the perceived impact of the integration of HCs and HUMCs into the health delivery system by community members. The focus is on Tororo District in the Eastern region, which was one of the first districts to benefit from the decentralization programme. The study demonstrates that institutionalized community participation in decentralized health services can have a positive effect on PHC design and delivery at local levels. HCs and HUMCs are widely known and are engaged in roles that are disease preventive and health promoting. However, the participation of HCs and HUMCs is compromised by challenges such as funding and resource mobilization constraints. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

331 Matshekga, James

Toothless bulldogs: the Human Rights Commissions of Uganda and South Africa : a comparative study of their independence / James Matshekga. - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 69-91.

In an attempt to curb human rights violations, human rights institutions like commissions have been set up in more than one hundred countries. These are praiseworthy efforts, if indeed such bodies can function genuinely independently. To test this theory, the author examines the Ugandan Human Rights Commission (UHRC) and the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC). The study shows that such commissions can be vulnerable to executive and bureaucratic manipulations. Therefore they must have operational autonomy, financial independence, transparent appointment and dismissal procedures, and the commissioners have to be clearly competent to undertake their duties. Specifically, very great attention should be paid to the financial circumstances of the SAHRC. The system of appointment of members of both bodies should be drastically reviewed. Civil society must be accorded a more participatory role. There has to be institutionalized dialogue between these bodies and civil organizations. Essentially, there has to be mutual respect between such organizations, and their governments and members should forswear political activism on their assumption of office. In both cases everything is dependent on the political will of the respective governments. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

332 Närman, Anders

Karamoja: is peace possible? / Anders Närman. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 129-133.

After more than two decades of turmoil and retarded development it seems as if Uganda is once more heading towards a brighter future. Nevertheless, some people and regions are, so far, still excluded from these positive trends. This paper focuses on Karamoja in the northeast, which is undergoing a State-led disarmament exercise. At the same time, there has been an escalation of violence in Karamoja. Following a short historical overview, the paper takes the relationships between poverty, security and mutual distrust as a central theme. The pattern of insecurity in Karamoja is rather complicated. Cattle raids have been a common feature of life in the region. Today the element of guns has aggravated the situation uncontrollably. Interclan rivalries are common in Karamoja. During recent field research in Soroti and Katakwi districts, people often claimed to despise their neighbours deeply, coupled with fear of new raids. Since the conflict in Karamoja has resulted from a number of interrelated factors, it is impossible to find a single solution to the complex problems. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

333 Ssewakiryanga, Richard

'That Beijing thing!': challenging transnational feminisms in Kampala, Uganda / Richard Ssewakiryanga. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2002), no. 54, p. 16-30.

This article documents the dissemination of a Euro-American focus on 'gender' within academic and development discourse, and the way this particular 'transnational feminism' frames popular debates within the public and media culture of Uganda. The article describes how transnational gender ideologies are taken up, challenged or negotiated within Kampala's public culture, and what this means for those seeking to define themselves as both 'modern' and Ugandan. The article draws on articles in the Kampala press as well as materials from interviews with lecturers and discussion groups with students about 'gender issues' at Makerere University. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

334 Whyte, Susan Reynolds

Subjectivity and subjunctivity : hoping for health in eastern Uganda / Susan Reynolds Whyte. - In: *Postcolonial subjectivities in Africa / ed. by Richard Werbner. - London [etc.] : Zed Books: (2002), p. 171-190.*

This chapter examines how people in Bunyole, eastern Uganda, are surviving the ravages of the AIDS epidemic. The author's approach turns on a concept of the subjunctive, that is, the tentative and the conditional mood. The concept of subjunctivity is a way of focusing on the intentions, hopes and doubts of people looking toward an immediate future whose contours are not certain. In eastern

Uganda, in the people's own terms, it is a matter of 'ohugeraga', of trying out alternatives, such as one plan of action, then another. It is this subjunctive mood that prevails in subjection to the insufficiencies of health care systems in postcolonial African States. Related to the subjunctive is another concept, civility, by which the author means the virtue of attending to others, showing them respect, and recognizing 'their moral privilege to an account of how things are'. Civility is related to subjunctivity in that people are implicated with other subjects they do not fully know or control. The notions of subjunctivity and civility suggest that subjectivity is situated and directed, hopeful but aware of fallibility. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

335 Abedian, Iraj

SADC and the GCC : shared regional challenges and potential links / Iraj Abedian and Henry Flint. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2002), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 13-34 : graf.

The Gulf region and the Southern African region are facing many similar challenges, even though their respective incomes are very skewed. Their current links are already prolific but shared problems may have helped to multiply these. Their economies are both highly dependent: that of SADC on mining and agriculture; that of the Gulf on oil. Strong diversification is required in both regions. Diversification programmes offer plenty of opportunities to both regions in their efforts to expand existing trade. There are also many potential opportunities for cooperation in areas as diverse as education, banking, insurance, construction, and privatization. [ASC Leiden abstract]

336 Bukurura, Sufian Hemed

Emerging trends in the protection of prisoners' rights in Southern Africa / Sufian Hemed Bukurura. - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 92-109.

Throughout the world there is a growing recognition that people detained in prison after committing a crime do enjoy certain rights. The aim of this paper is to explore to what extent this ideal has been realized in Southern Africa, especially South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland. The author points out that there is a combination of mechanisms affecting this, ranging from international

standards to local measures. While there have been substantial improvements, it is not enough to assume that training and re-training are going to work miracles, especially as in most countries the prison system is manned by older officers who have grown used to the old methods. There is an enormous challenge facing the prison service authorities to bring people into line with a more modern way of thinking. Financially this is essential as prisoners are now also becoming more aware of their rights and are prepared to sue for breaches of conduct on the part of prison officers. There is a far greater international voice now demanding standards of decency and monitoring mechanisms. The courts of Southern Africa have begun to assert their competency and are playing a vital role in seeing that international standards are being maintained. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

337 Matlosa, Khabele

The notion of the nation-State in southern Africa: a theoretical exploration / Khabele Matlosa. - In: *African Journal of International Affairs*: (1999), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 11-29.

The 'nation-State' is a contested term in the vocabulary of students of international political economy. This makes it a daunting task to apply the concept to an analysis of developments in the political economy of a region such as southern Africa. Three paradigms, namely liberalism, Marxism and realism are dominant in existing attempts at a theoretical exploration of the notion of 'nation-State'. A close scrutiny of the modern 'nation-State' project in southern Africa, in terms of its historical metamorphosis, suggests that its roots are weak and fragile, because it emerged as a colonial imposition. The 'nation-State' is currently besieged by nationalist impulses and economic decline from within, and by the twin processes of globalization and regionalization from without. These processes and factors have combined to pose serious challenges to the 'nation-State' in southern Africa, putting its future in doubt. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

338 Pahad, Aziz

Bridging the Gulf - SADC-GCC inter-regional initiative - constructing inter-regional linkages / Aziz Pahad. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2002), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 7-12.

This is the address delivered by the South African deputy minister of foreign affairs at the opening of the conference of the same name held on 4 October, 2001. Since the early 1990s when South Africa began to open up diplomatic relations with the Gulf States, cooperation between the two regions has been

growing apace. As the two groups are facing many of the same problems such as a need for economic diversity and a need to develop skills, it was felt that a discussion between the SADC and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) would be appropriate. Mutual trade has been steadily increasing and has now reached a value of 50 billion rand, rather in favour of the oil-exporting Gulf States. Nevertheless, Southern African countries supply much needed food products, machinery, pharmaceuticals, and textiles. There are also over 10,000 Southern African expatriates working in the Gulf. The author stated that both areas can participate fruitfully in regional trade and both can benefit from the New Africa Initiative (NAI). He also called for extra cooperation to cushion both areas from the expected recession in the developed countries. [ASC Leiden abstract]

339 Sadouni, Samadia

Tentative d'une construction régionale de la oumma en Afrique australe / Samadia Sadouni. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 101-109.

La Southern Africa Islamic Youth Conference (SAIYC) est issue du mouvement de réislamisation d'Afrique du Sud et plus particulièrement de l'organisation islamique, Muslim Youth Movement (MYM). La SAIYC est l'exemple de la construction d'un réseau de solidarité islamique en Afrique australe en partenariat avec les organisations internationales islamiques des monarchies pétrolières. Ce projet de réislamisation régionale avait pour principal objectif d'aider à la construction d'institutions musulmanes (mosquées, madrasa) et de permettre aux musulmans de chacun des neufs pays d'Afrique australe (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Mozambique, Afrique du Sud, Zambie, Zimbabwe, Namibie) de bénéficier de la solidarité islamique des organisations d'Afrique du Sud et de celles d'Arabie saoudite, en particulier. L'Arabie saoudite, en tant que principal pourvoyeur de fonds, a voulu jouer un rôle important dans l'orientation idéologique de ce processus de régionalisation. Cependant, la détermination des musulmans "indiens" d'Afrique du Sud à diriger ce projet a considérablement diminué les chances des organisations internationales islamiques d'imposer leurs seules conditions. D'autant plus que l'objectif de réislamisation a été progressivement accompagné par une politique de l'aide humanitaire et au développement. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 10). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

340 Trade

Trade traps debt throes and escape routes / [ed. Bram Posthumus]. - Amsterdam : NIZA, 2003. - 81 p. : krt. ; 26 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 81. - Met samenvatting.

The trade environment in which the fourteen countries of the SADC have to operate is hostile and heavily skewed in favour of Europe, North America and Japan. The rich nations of the world are unwilling to discuss trade on an equal footing and debt cancellation, two of the measures that would enable SADC countries to start making their own money. Is there a way out? Some argue that the New Partnership for Africa's Development, NEPAD, will provide the solutions; others are not sure. This publication discusses these and related issues against the background of new trade negotiations between the European Union (EU) and SADC. Contributions are by Glenda Daniels, Sihle Dube, Neville Gabriel, Paul Goodison, Romilly Greenhill, Oupa Lehulere, Ish Mafundikwa, Thabani Masuku, Takawira Mumvuma, Charity Musamba, Bram Posthumus, David Sogge, Benedict Tembo.

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

341 Jones, Branwen Gruffydd

The civilised horrors of over-work : Marxism, imperialism & development of Africa / Branwen Gruffydd Jones. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 33-44.

In the 21st century, a vast number of people in Africa are direct producers, working hard on the land to gain a meagre living - they are the 'rural poor'. The condition of poverty in Africa is widely portrayed in both academic and popular discourse as a result of local factors, whether political, social, cultural or natural. In contrast this article shows, by drawing on Marx, that the impoverished condition of Africa's direct producers is an outcome of world history, an outcome of the global expansion of capital effected through imperial relations. The article begins by foregrounding important aspects of Marx's method of inquiry, then considers Marx's treatment of colonialism and what can be termed the global constitution and expansion of capitalism, and suggests how we can understand the notion of imperialism. The final part considers the condition of and discourse about rural poverty in Africa today through the particular case of Mozambique. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

342 Bowen, Merle L.

Social differentiation, farming practices & environmental change in Mozambique / Merle L. Bowen, Arlindo Chilundo & Cesar A. Tique. - In: *African savannas : global narratives & local knowledge of environmental change* / ed. by Thomas J.

Bassett, Donald Crummey. - Oxford : James Currey: (cop. 2003), p. 225-247 : foto's, krt., tab.

In Mozambique, land degradation is officially attributed to the management practices of small farmers in the family and private sectors. Challenging this view, this chapter, based on a survey of 33 small farmer households carried out in 1995 and 1996 in Namialo, rural Nampula province, argues that government policies have shaped the ways local farmers deal with their land - an issue largely ignored at the ministerial level. Farmers have altered their production systems to respond to government policy and shortages of resources. Since the mid-1980s, environmental degradation has taken place because of political and economic changes in Mozambique that have incited competition for land and other resources. Privatization has led to struggles for land. Small-scale farmers have been squeezed by government policies that favour parastatal enterprises, foreign multinational corporations and large-scale private farmers. Given that small farmers consist of socially differentiated producers with varying degrees of secure access to land and complementary inputs, their response to these changes has not been uniform. The chapter looks at the experiences of smallholder cotton growers, smallholder non-cotton growers and small private farmers. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

343 Honwana, João

Mozambique: what nexus among peacemaking, peacekeeping, and development? / João Honwana. - In: *The causes of war and the consequences of peacekeeping in Africa / ed. by Ricardo René Laremont. - Portsmouth, N.H. : Heinemann: (cop. 2002), p. 195-221.*

The civil war that raged in Mozambique for nearly thirty years since 1962 was externally instigated and supported. When the foreign sources of support disappeared, the disputing parties were forced to seek mutual accommodation to survive as viable political entities. Peace negotiations, in which the mediator (the Community of Sant'Egidio in Rome) played a critical role, were successful because they resulted in an agreement that the parties found acceptable and, thus far, have adhered to. In spite of a number of weaknesses, the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) generally succeeded in fulfilling its mandate, thereby contributing to a self-enforcing conclusion of the war and the establishment of the institutional foundations for the peaceful resolution of political conflict. Paradoxically, however, the postwar reconstruction strategies advanced by the international community may have the unintended consequence

of jeopardizing Mozambique's as yet fragile peace. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

344 Morier-Genoud, Éric

L'islam au Mozambique après l'indépendance : histoire d'une montée en puissance / Éric Morier-Genoud. - In: *L'Afrique politique*: (2002), p. 123-146 : krt.

L'islam au Mozambique est devenu très visible publiquement et très important politiquement durant la dernière décennie du vingtième siècle. Si l'on compare la situation actuelle avec celle de l'époque coloniale et de l'immédiat après-indépendance, on peut parler d'un retournement complet du positionnement de l'islam dans la société mozambicaine. Quelle est la nature de ce retournement, quand est-il arrivé et quand s'est-il produit? Quelles en sont les causes (liées à l'islam ou au pouvoir politique, résultant d'influences internes ou externes) et quelles en sont les conséquences au début du vingt-et-unième siècle? Fondé sur un travail d'archives et de nombreux entretiens, le présent article répond à ces questions en six sections. Après l'introduction, une première partie présente l'islam au Mozambique avant l'indépendance: le nombre de croyants, les divisions au sein de cette religion et une esquisse historique. Une deuxième partie explique ensuite la politique de l'État après l'indépendance, sous un régime marxiste. Une troisième partie discute des transformations au sein de l'islam avant et après 1981. Une quatrième partie aborde la politisation de cette religion après 1989. Une cinquième partie présente quelques évolutions actuelles de l'islam au Mozambique. La conclusion tente une synthèse des changements et de leurs raisons et s'essaie à diverses spéculations sur l'avenir. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 11). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

ZAMBIA

345 Lolojih, P.K.

Enhancing local governance : the efficacy of bilateral cooperation / by P.K. Lolojih. - In: *Journal of Humanities / University of Zambia*: (2000/01), vol. 3, p. 25-45 : tab.

From 1964 to date the Government of the Republic of Zambia has instituted various reforms aimed at enhancing effective governance at the local level. This article argues that the government's desire to institute an efficient and effective local government system over the years has not been accompanied by appropriate, serious, and committed efforts. Activities of central government, through various policies and directives, have instead undermined the potential

effectiveness of the local government system and helped sustain, among other things, the local authorities' financial dependence on central government. Specifically the article utilizes some of the findings from the research component of the Co-operation for District Development (CDD) pilot project that was implemented in the country's Northern Province to, among other things, show that it is possible to revitalize the operations of local authorities if deliberate and meaningful interventions are instituted. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

346 Luangala, John R.

Previewing and syntactic complexity in cartoon narrative production / by John R. Luangala. - In: *Journal of Humanities / University of Zambia*: (2000/01), vol. 3, p. 109-127.

The article focuses on cartoon story verbalization as a technique to elicit oral data, either to test communicative competence in L2 or as a research instrument. It particularly investigates the effects of allowing subjects to preview. Taking W.J.M. Levelt's (1989) speech production model as the starting point, it looks at what the first stage, conceptualization, involves in oral narrative production. It then suggests how allowing subjects to preview the cartoons may enable them to narrate the story in a language that is syntactically more complex. Syntactic complexity is defined in line with K. Beaman's (1984) suggestion. A study involving sixty-seven grade 11 pupils from Nyimba Secondary School in the Eastern Province of Zambia is reported. The results support the hypothesis. It is proposed the findings might have implications on research data elicitation procedures, on L2 oral communicative competence testing, and on the teaching of syntax. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

347 Phiri, Bizeck Jube

The mixed fortunes of multi-partyism in Zambia's Third Republic : democracy or mobocracy? / by Bizeck Jube Phiri. - In: *Journal of Humanities / University of Zambia*: (2000/01), vol. 3, p. 83-108 : tab.

The change of government in Zambia that took place following the elections of 31 October, 1991, was not just a change of government as in the US or the UK where a new administration comes in after parliamentary and Presidential elections. In Zambia there was a transformation of the political system, from one based on the supremacy of a political party which was espoused by the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) in its constitution and practice, to a totally new system where the will and consent of the people is the basis of the power and legitimacy of government. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

348 Sales, Anthony

Capital punishment : the arguments for and against / by Anthony Sales. - In: *Journal of Humanities / University of Zambia*: (2000/01), vol. 3, p. 46-57.

Capital punishment still exists in Zambia and the death penalty (CAP.87.25(1)) may be passed for such crimes as treason, murder, and aggravated robbery. Minors and pregnant women are exempt. At the time of writing there were 220 people on death row but no one had been executed since 1997. Having set the scene, the author sets out the arguments for and against capital punishment. Notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

349 Wamburakwao, Sapao

An appraisal of refugee participation in the management of Meheba Refugee Settlement in Zambia 1971-1994 / by Sapao Wamburakwao. - In: *Journal of Humanities / University of Zambia*: (2000/01), vol. 3, p. 58-73 : fig., krt.

The Meheba Refugee Settlement was set up in the North-Western Province of Zambia in 1971 to cater for rural refugees from Angola. Later numbers were swelled considerably by more refugees from Angola and from Zaire, compounded by a smaller number from Rhodesia, Namibia, and South Africa, until a maximum of 12,000 inhabitants was reached. The purpose of the author is to see just how far the refugees were allowed to participate in the running of the settlement. In fact what began as a promising project collapsed under the weight of the paternalism of the government and of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In 1986 OXFAM launched a promising project which employed bottom-up participation, giving refugees the chance to do things for themselves. It folded within two years, largely because of government interference. The obvious conclusion is that unless all parties are agreed on the way in which they are to participate in such projects, they are simply never going to get off the ground. Notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZIMBABWE

350 Burrett, Rob S.

The Zambezi Mission: the first steps : the second Jesuit attempt at Roman Catholic evangelisation in South Central Africa / by Rob S. Burrett. - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2002), no. 21, p. 37-71 : foto's, krt.

Of particular importance in the expansion of the Catholic Church in South Central Africa was Dr James Ricards. Through his efforts, a mixed group of 11 Jesuits

made their way to South Africa in 1879. A Belgian Jesuit, Father Henri Depelchin, had been appointed the First Superior of the Zambezi Mission, as the area was called. This paper describes the missionaries' journey by waggon from Cape Town via Tati (Botswana) to Gubulawayo (present-day Zimbabwe) and their efforts in the area. Lobengula, the AmaNdebele monarch, granted them permission to stay in Matebeleland until April 1880. On receipt of this permission, Depelchin decided to continue pushing forward rather than consolidating his position. In October 1879 he had set in motion two additional expeditions, one eastwards to Mzila, the Shangaan leader who at the time occupied southeastern Zimbabwe; and the other northwestward to Lewanika, who was the Barotse leader who controlled vast areas of western Zambia. In doing this Depelchin committed the Zambezi missionary enterprise to failure. He ostracized the Jesuits from Lobengula, as the latter could not understand why the Jesuits were attempting to coexist with his sworn enemies the Shangaans and the Barotse. The mission at Gubulawayo struggled on until 1887 but was never a real success: there were never any AmaNdebele converts to the faith. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

351 Chitando, Ezra

The recreation of Africa : a study of the ideology of the African Apostolic Church of Zimbabwe / Ezra Chitando. - In: *Exchange*: (2003), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 239-249.

This paper outlines the guiding ideology of the African Apostolic Church of Zimbabwe (AACZ). First, it provides an overview of attitudes towards African Independent Churches (AICs) in Zimbabwe. AICs are often portrayed as unsophisticated and possessing low levels of education. Next, the paper examines the emergence of the AACZ, which was established in 1959, and its guiding ideology, which stresses the role of educated, spiritually grounded Africans. They are to be the vanguard in the social, cultural and economic regeneration of Africa. This vision of the 'Recreation of Africa' militates against the negative portrayal of AICs in general. Central to the birth and development of the AACZ is the figure of its Archbishop, Ernest Paul Mamvura Mwazha. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

352 Davison, Celia A.

An evaluation of existing residential layout design approaches in Zimbabwe and suggestions for alternative approaches / Celia A. Davison. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2002), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 187-204.

This paper examines the existing planning system that has guided urban design in Zimbabwe and evaluates it in relation to the changing social, political and economic environment. The urban development plans currently in place are based on a variety of imported Western planning models and experiences such as the Garden City, Radburn, Neighbourhood Unit and Environmental Area concepts. These concepts are no longer relevant to the changes that have and are taking place. There is a need, therefore, to put in place a design system that is more responsive to creating quality living environments. This can be achieved through a reassessment of the priorities for design strategies and methods in Zimbabwe, which have been primarily focused on maximizing the efficiency of infrastructural design in order to reduce costs in the urban development process. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

353 Dzingirai, Vupenyu

The new scramble for the African countryside / Vupenyu Dzingirai. - In: *Development and Change*: (2003), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 243-263.

Using the case of Campfire, a community wildlife conservation project in Zimbabwe, the author advances two related arguments: 1) Contrary to the increasing rhetoric from the State, the private sector and some environmental organizations, community wildlife conservation initiatives are delivering barely discernible benefits to peasants in the countryside who suffer wildlife-related crop and livestock raids. In fact, these benefits are mostly monopolized by the State and private business, who claim to act in the name of community conservation and community development; 2) what matters to local communities is that these new partnerships are curtailing villagers' customary rights to land and disrupting existing household livelihood strategies organized around such rights. The argument presented in this paper derives from a mix of the author's fieldwork for a doctoral thesis and some years of work as an environmental practitioner in Zimbabwe, among the Tonga of the Zambezi Valley, a Campfire target community. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

354 Munro, William A.

Ecological 'crisis' & resource management policy in Zimbabwe's communal lands / William A. Munro. - In: *African savannas : global narratives & local knowledge of environmental change* / ed. by Thomas J. Bassett, Donald Crummey. - Oxford : James Currey: (cop. 2003), p. 178-204.

For well over half a century, perceptions of deepening ecological degradation have shaped agrarian policies in Zimbabwe's small-scale agricultural sector,

known as the communal lands. This chapter revisits the history of livestock management policies in the communal lands and reviews patterns of continuity and change in the policy orthodoxy of stock limitation. It reveals a politically resilient model, rooted in traditions of ecological managerialism and shaped by inappropriate institutional structures and epistemological claims, that has taken little account of the dynamic interactions between stockholders, their livestock and local ecologies, and may in places have exacerbated soil breakdown by limiting livestock mobility. Thus the conventional categories of range management may be inadequate to underwrite the construction of ecologically sustainable resource management institutions. Subdivided into four sections, the chapter sketches socioeconomic conditions in the communal lands today; the development of a destocking paradigm during the colonial period; the legacy of that history in the post-independence period; and the current State of ecological interpretation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

355 Sign

Sign and taboo : perspectives on the poetic fiction of Yvonne Vera / ed. by Robert Muponde and Mandivavarira Maodzwa-Taruvunga. - Harare : Weaver Press ; Oxford : James Currey, cop. 2002. - XVI, 236 p. ; 21 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 227-236. - Met noten.
ISBN 1-7792-2004-9 (Harare)

Yvonne Vera's 'Nehanda' (1993) signalled the presence in Zimbabwe of a new and remarkable writer. Her dense poetic prose, her allusive style, and her ability to handle the most difficult subjects and confront taboos has fostered intense discussion about her writing. Vera gives voice to previously suppressed narratives and brings into focus fissures in the nationalist discourses of power. Signs and taboos provide unspoken discourse and Vera employs complex symbolic cartography which can elude deconstruction. This book brings together critics from Zimbabwe, South Africa, Britain, the Caribbean and the United States who demonstrate through the diversity of their theoretical approaches the complexity of Vera's work. The book is divided into five sections: Language, voice and presence; Language, technique and imagery; Body politics, memory and belonging; Spirit possession and resistance; and History, fiction and the colonial space. Contributors: Lizzy Attree, Jane Bryce, Emmanuel Chiwome, Jessica Hemmings, Ruth Lavelle, Violet Bridget Lunga, Mandivavarira Maodzwa-Taruvunga, Khombe Mangwanda, Carolyn Martin Shaw, Kizito Zhiradzago Muchemwa, Robert Muponde, Ranka Primorac, Terence Ranger, Meg Samuelson, Maurice Taonezvi Vambe, Nana Wilson-Tagoe. [ASC Leiden abstract]

356 Taylor, R.D.

Harare to Bulawayo railway / by R.D. Taylor. - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2002), no. 21, p. 72-94 : foto's, tab.

On December 1, 1902, the two settlements of Salisbury (now Harare) and Bulawayo of the new colony of Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) were finally linked by rail. This paper describes the construction of this railway and its development up to the present. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

357 Zimbabwe's

Zimbabwe's presidential elections 2002 : evidence, lessons and implications / ed. by Henning Melber. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, cop. 2002. - 88 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Discussion paper ; 14) - Met noten.
ISBN 91-7106-490-7

The consequences of the controversial 2002 presidential elections in Zimbabwe and the impact of the politically contested continued presidency of Robert Mugabe are not yet fully apparent. The current debates also centre on the case of Zimbabwe as a litmus test for the notion of "good governance" and democracy as perceived and acknowledged by other African leaders, especially in the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, NEPAD. The contributions to this 'Discussion Paper' offer comments from scholars mainly in or from the southern African region: Kenneth Good, Amin Y Kamete, Brian Raftopoulos, Tandeka C. Nkiwane, Henning Melber, Ian Taylor, Patrick Molutsi and Stefan Mair.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

358 Matovu, George

Policy options for good governance and local economic development in eastern and southern Africa / George Matovu. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2002), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 121-133.

Good governance has been identified as one of the main factors that enhance the economic development of localities. This paper explores policy options for good governance and local economic development in eastern and southern Africa other than mere decentralization attempts, which have in most cases proved to be fruitless. The failure of most decentralization attempts to realize

their local economic development goal in the region under consideration has resulted from institutional and policy gaps in the implementation of the decentralization programmes. As such, there is a need for meaningful policy options for decentralization in general and good governance in particular that would enhance local economic development. These policy options include, among others: promoting partnerships of local governments with private sector actors, NGOs and community-based organizations; encouraging participation of local stakeholders; anti-corruption policies and strategies; and ensuring local government accountability and responsiveness to the public. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

359 Parkington, John

Eland and therianthropes in southern African rock art: when is a person an animal? / John Parkington. - In: *African Archaeological Review*: (2003), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 135-147 : ill.

The interpretation of part human part animal figures is critical to the understanding of southern African rock paintings, as is the meaning ascribed to the many depictions of eland. The conventional view is that these image patterns derive from the essentially shamanistic character of the art. Here the author argues that the conflation of human and animal is a far more pervasive component of southern African San hunter-gatherer expressive culture and relates to the central significance of hunting in organizing mananimal and malefemale relations. The eland too plays a key role in these relations. In the Western Cape rock paintings the influence of this extended hunting metaphor in informing image choice appears to be paramount. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

BOTSWANA

360 Burrett, Rob S.

The Zambezi Mission: the first steps : the second Jesuit attempt at Roman Catholic evangelisation in South Central Africa / by Rob S. Burrett. - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2002), no. 21, p. 37-71 : foto's, krt.

Of particular importance in the expansion of the Catholic Church in South Central Africa was Dr James Ricards. Through his efforts, a mixed group of 11 Jesuits made their way to South Africa in 1879. A Belgian Jesuit, Father Henri Depelchin, had been appointed the First Superior of the Zambezi Mission, as the area was called. This paper describes the missionaries' journey by waggon from Cape

Town via Tati (Botswana) to Gubulawayo (present-day Zimbabwe) and their efforts in the area. Lobengula, the AmaNdebele monarch, granted them permission to stay in Matebeleland until April 1880. On receipt of this permission, Depelchin decided to continue pushing forward rather than consolidating his position. In October 1879 he had set in motion two additional expeditions, one eastwards to Mzila, the Shangaan leader who at the time occupied southeastern Zimbabwe; and the other northwestward to Lewanika, who was the Barotse leader who controlled vast areas of western Zambia. In doing this Depelchin committed the Zambezi missionary enterprise to failure. He ostracized the Jesuits from Lobengula, as the latter could not understand why the Jesuits were attempting to coexist with his sworn enemies the Shangaans and the Barotse. The mission at Gubulawayo struggled on until 1887 but was never a real success: there were never any AmaNdebele converts to the faith. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

361 Adeyemi, Michael Bamidele

The effective teacher as perceived by social studies undergraduates in Botswana / by Michael Bamidele Adeyemi. - In: *Journal of Humanities / University of Zambia*: (2000/01), vol. 3, p. 74-82 : tab.

The objectives of this study were to have social studies undergraduates of the University of Botswana rank some given attributes of the effective teacher in order of importance, give reasons for that ranking and suggest ways of further improving the effective teacher. It was found that knowledge of the subject matter was the most important attribute of the effective teacher, while punctuality in the classroom was the least important. Various reasons were given by the undergraduates for ranking the attributes of the effective teacher the way they did. Some useful suggestions were made by the undergraduates on how the effective teacher can be further improved. In conclusion, the study recommended the implementation of some of the suggestions of the respondents. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

362 Durham, Deborah

Uncertain citizens : Herero and the new intercalary subject in postcolonial Botswana / Deborah Durham. - In: *Postcolonial subjectivities in Africa / ed. by Richard Werbner. - London [etc.] : Zed Books: (2002), p. 139-170.*

This chapter argues that the most profound, lasting and pervasive reality of postcolonial subjectivity in Africa is the sense of uncertainty. Ironically, this sense of uncertainty may be particularly strong in States where democracy and

economic promise have been relatively successful. This uncertainty manifests itself in the small corners of people's everyday life and in the larger issues of social change that are sweeping the continent. The chapter focuses on the moral and political discourses around the failure of a Herero candidate to be appointed to chiefly office despite winning an election in one of Botswana's biggest railway towns, the ethnically diverse 'urban village' of Mahalapye. The failure was interpreted in terms of suspected tribalist sentiment, party politics, the rhetoric of liberal individualism and achievement, civic nationalism and the power of a bureaucratic imaginary. Running throughout the evaluations were different and complementary discourses on 'representation' and electoral politics that give form to Botswana's 'paternalistic democracy' at the end of the 20th century. The chapter argues that Mahalapye Herero agency is hybridized between a strongly asseverated liberalism and the renewed relevance of group experiences. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

LESOTHO

363 Likoti, Fako Johnson

The implications of executive influence for the police service : a study of Lesotho Mounted Police Service since independence / Fako Johnson Likoti. - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (1999), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 201-224.

Lesotho Mounted Police Service has been progressively faced with extensive demands for the provision of efficient quality service. Increasingly, these demands have been exacerbated by extensive political influence by different regimes since the establishment of this institution in 1872. The demise of colonialism and the dawn of independence in Lesotho in 1966 brought fundamental changes in policing. The country's return to democracy in 1993 placed further demands on the police such as accountability, efficiency and effectiveness in delivering quality service, transparent oriented results and democratic policing. These influences meant that there is a dire need for internal and external appraisal in relation to employees' performance and public participation in policing. The author speculates that changing social values, the changing face of crime, the drive for efficiency and the new management strategy prompted political influences. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

364 Melmoth, Sébastien

Le retour de la démocratie au bout de l'Afrique: le scrutin législatif de mai 2002 au Lesotho / Sébastien Melmoth. - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2002), no. 204, p. 81-86.

Les élections reconnues par les missions d'observation comme 'libres et impartiales' ('free and fair') qui ont eu lieu le 25 mai 2002 dans le royaume du Lesotho ont marqué la fin de la transition politique consécutive aux manifestations populaires de protestation et aux violences de 1998. L'ordre avait en 1998 été rétabli par les armées botswanaise et sud-africaine sous mandat de la SADC (Southern African Development Community). Le scrutin législatif de mai 2002 a mis en compétition 19 formations politiques, dont deux seulement ont un poids réel dans la population sotho: le parti gouvernemental, le Lesotho Congress for Democracy (LCD), et la principale formation d'opposition, le Basotho National Party (BNP). L'acceptation de la victoire du LCD est aussi en partie le résultat de sa politique de modération. Pendant quatre ans, le LCD de Pakalitha Mosisili s'est efforcé de rétablir les libertés fondamentales. Ces élections ont consacré, au niveau national, le retour de la stabilité politique, et au niveau régional, le progrès de l'esprit démocratique en Afrique australe. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NAMIBIA

365 Gwasira, Goodman

Preliminary report on the rock engravings of Freiheit Ost (No. 80), Witvlei, Namibia / Goodman Gwasira, Foustina Kambombo and Betuel Katjijeko. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2001), vol. 49, p. 41-48 : ill.

The rock engravings of Freiheit Ost (no. 80), Witvlei, Namibia, were recorded during the week of 10-15 April 2000. The objectives of the fieldwork at the farm were to locate the engravings, assess their condition, and record and describe them. The final product of the project would be guidelines for the management, presentation and access of the sites by visitors. The fieldwork also aimed at observing the active and possible causes of decay of the engravings. The work was done under the National Monuments Council Permit number 5/99. This article publishes the preliminary report containing observations made during the fieldwork. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

366 Jeursen, Belinda

Romancing the Kalahari : personal journeys of methodological discovery / Belinda Jeursen & Keyan G. Tomaselli. - In: *Current Writing*: (2002), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 29-58.

The scene for this personal journey of discovery is set in Otjozondjupa (formerly Eastern Bushmanland) in Namibia, where both the authors had done research

among the Ju/'hoansi. On the basis of their experience they explore the new methodological possibilities offered by autoethnography and personal narrative. They see a fundamental part of the research narrative as a version of travel writing, intended to carry within it an experimental analysis of tourism as both a personal and a social practice. Autoethnography is a recent form of writing which not only enables researchers to make explicit in their methodology the moral-procedural dilemmas confronting them in the field, but also actively encourages readers of the research data to think with and against such narratives. All this leads to the realization that all who were involved in the research project in Otjozondjupa were never visitors, but always strangers. Tourists were there to give money and to receive what the Ju/'hoansi thought they should receive, but whether they wanted to or not, they could not reciprocate as the local people remained incurious about these intruders. The authors conclude that the realities of people's lives have no place in this kind of relationship, because the symbols cannot truthfully represent their bearers. Tourists are there to be entertained, not to find out about the people's problems and the hosts are incontrovertibly not interested in the problems of the tourists. Interaction has to remain at the level of stereotypes and this does not encourage the breaking down of myths. Demystification is not part of the package. Encounters remain pure theatre with exchanges between actors and audience. Bibliogr., notes [ASC Leiden abstract]

367 Melber, Henning

Minderheitenrechte für ehemalige Kolonialherren? : das Beispiel der Deutsch-Namibier / Henning Melber. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2001), vol. 49, p. 13-19.

Die in den 1990er Jahren veröffentlichten akademischen Studien zu den Deutsch-Namibiern tragen der heterogenen "Komplexität" des Deutschtums in Namibia durch entsprechend differenzierte Wahrnehmung und Argumentation Rechnung. Sie widerstehen der Versuchung, zur Charakterisierung dieser Spezies die simplifizierenden Stereotypen der "ewiggestrigen Deutschtümelei" zu bemühen. Sie suggerieren jedoch eine kategoriale Gemeinsamkeit, die der Autor dieses Artikels hinterfragt. Denn die Bandbreite deutschsprachiger Identität reicht von den in vierter Generation ansässigen, klassischen "Südwestern" über mehr oder weniger "neu-deutsche" Einwanderer unterschiedlichster Ankunftszeiten bis zu den seit der Unabhängigkeit temporär ansässigen bundesdeutschen Fachkräften und den sogenannten Ex-DDR-kids. Nur eine Minderheit der Namibia-Deutschen sind direkte genealogische Nachfahren der ehemaligen Kolonialherren, wobei selbst eine solche biologische Kontinuität nichts über deren politisch-ideologische und wenig über deren sozio-kulturelle Identität

aussagt. Eine Sonderstellung der Namibia-Deutschen als Bevölkerungsgruppe mit eigenen Minderheitsrechten würde sie mit den Buschleuten und Ovahimba in eine fragwürdige Konstruktion "schützenswerter" Minderheiten einreihen, die sie zu einem exotischen Segment der namibischen Gesellschaft abstempelt. Statt dessen sollten die Namibia-Deutschen ihre legitime Rolle als kulturspezifische Gruppe mit offenen und durchlässigen Identitätsmerkmalen innerhalb der Republik Namibia respektieren und wahrnehmen. Bibliogr., Fußnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

368 Melber, Henning

Of big fish & small fry : the fishing industry in Namibia / Henning Melber. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2003), vol. 30, no. 95, p. 142-149 : tab.

This briefing examines a largely neglected aspect of the current efforts by State agents in Namibia to gain control over the extraction of natural resources. Under the guise of economic indigenization and empowerment, a small government-sponsored elite are acquiring fishing resources for their private benefit with little or no benefit to the marginalized majority of Namibians. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

369 Oelofsen, Burger

Managing diamond mining and the lobster resource in Namibia / Burger Oelofsen. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2001), vol. 49, p. 1-10 : foto's, graf.

This article reviews the conflict between the mining of the sea floor for diamonds and the rock lobster fishery along the south coast of Namibia. It first looks into the history of the two industries and the socioeconomic role the industries play within the Lüderitz community before analysing the reasons for the conflict as well as the way the conflict is perceived. Furthermore the article gives an overview of the way in which the conflict has been managed and makes recommendations on the future actions needed to avoid a possible escalation of the conflict. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

370 Strohbach, Ben

Vegetation degradation in Namibia / Ben Strohbach. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2001), vol. 49, p. 127-176 : foto's, graf.

Worldwide there is much concern about desertification and the conservation of biological diversity. In the Namibian constitution a paragraph is included relating to

the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources (Article 95(1)). "Deforestation" and "bush encroachment" are the two most mentioned environmental problems facing the communal and commercial farming sectors. Little is known about the processes of degradation. This paper gives some examples of vegetation degradation in Namibia. In the northern Oshikoto region, degradation is the result of general overexploitation of natural resources: overgrazing as well as deforestation. In the central parts of the country, with commercial cattle farming as main agricultural practice, overgrazing leads to a reduction of the grass cover and an increase in woody plants ("bush encroachment") but also to increased erosion. Based on these examples, the need for long-term monitoring projects is discussed. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

371 Van Rooyen, Petrus Hendrik

Politieke stereotipering in voor-onafhanklikheidse Namibiese literatuur: die werk van Doc Immelman / Petrus Hendrik Van Rooyen. - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2001), vol. 49, p. 21-39 : foto's.

Doc Immelman has for many years been viewed as the prominent Namibian writer of Afrikaans fiction in pre-independent Namibia. His works were mostly read by white Afrikaner teenage boys in the age group of thirteen to eighteen, but also by adult male readers interested in adventure stories similar to the American "westerns". Because of the extent of his work and its popularity among a certain portion of Afrikaans readers, the image that these readers have of Namibia, its environment, its history and of race relations in the country has to a great extent been influenced by Immelman and his fiction. Typical of the frontier type adventure stories a certain approach to relationships with other races emerged from his work which often led to the formation of stereotypes of preferred versus unacceptable inter-racial behaviour. This article includes a review of contemporary Namibian Afrikaans literature, an overview of Immelman's works in this context, a theoretical perspective on the frontier fiction genre with reference to Immelman's work and an analysis of the position of Immelman's work in a pre-independent and independent Namibia, with specific reference to racial and political stereotypes in his publications. Bibliogr., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

372 Dupréelle, Karine

Afrique du Sud, Afrique orientale et transports - quand le sud se rapproche de l'est... / par Karine Dupréelle. - In: *L'Afrique orientale*: (2001), p. 373-405 : tab.

Depuis 1994, l'Afrique du Sud cherche à développer sa présence sur la scène internationale et notamment sur le continent africain, tout en dépassant sa sphère d'influence en Afrique australe et en s'investissant davantage en Tanzanie, au Kenya, en Ouganda ainsi que dans les pays de la région des Grands Lacs. L'Ouganda est la destination privilégiée de ces investissements. Les secteurs où sont lancés ces investissements sont la téléphonie mobile, la brasserie, l'horticulture, les mines, les transports. Les réactions des pays en question sont diverses et développent autant d'espoirs que d'incertitudes. Si l'Afrique du Sud peut en effet jouer un rôle de pôle moteur pour l'Afrique australe, ses implications dans la région d'Afrique orientale semblent également lourdes de conséquences. La supériorité économique de l'Afrique du Sud peut perturber l'équilibre encore fragile de cette région qui cherche à se structurer et a besoin d'établir un espace compétitif et offrant des infrastructures relativement performantes. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

373 Matshekga, James

Toothless bulldogs: the Human Rights Commissions of Uganda and South Africa : a comparative study of their independence / James Matshekga. - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 69-91.

In an attempt to curb human rights violations, human rights institutions like commissions have been set up in more than one hundred countries. These are praiseworthy efforts, if indeed such bodies can function genuinely independently. To test this theory, the author examines the Ugandan Human Rights Commission (UHRC) and the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC). The study shows that such commissions can be vulnerable to executive and bureaucratic manipulations. Therefore they must have operational autonomy, financial independence, transparent appointment and dismissal procedures, and the commissioners have to be clearly competent to undertake their duties. Specifically, very great attention should be paid to the financial circumstances of the SAHRC. The system of appointment of members of both bodies should be drastically reviewed. Civil society must be accorded a more participatory role. There has to be institutionalized dialogue between these bodies and civil organizations. Essentially, there has to be mutual respect between such

organizations, and their governments and members should forswear political activism on their assumption of office. In both cases everything is dependent on the political will of the respective governments. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

374 Allison, Maria

Environmental health and sanitation explored through a framework of governance : a case study of informal settlements in South Africa / Maria Allison. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2002), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 169-186 : fig., krt.

Social-political context is a recognized determinant of urban environmental health. Policymakers envisage partnerships with community-based organizations (CBO) as a means to achieve a healthier living environment. However, there has been insufficient consideration of what this means in practical terms. This paper looks into the question of what factors may promote or inhibit the involvement of CBOs in the sanitation provision process. An exploration of these factors was undertaken in 1996-1997 in two settlements (Masiphumelele and Victoria Mxenge) in Cape Town, South Africa. Both settlements were in the process of developing sanitation. The paper focuses on one of the factors investigated - the extent to which a common interest is identified around sanitation. The identification by individual residents of a common interest to improve their living environment and a shared understanding of how this is to be achieved relates to the cultural dimension of governance. Evidence from the case studies shows that in countries in transition, local governments at the front-line of governance may lack the capacity to identify common interests in environmental health and form effective and equal partnerships with communities. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

375 Baimu, Evarist

The government's obligation to provide anti-retrovirals to HIV-positive pregnant women in an African human rights context : the South African Nevirapine case / Evarist Baimu. - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2002), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 160-174.

In South Africa 24 per cent of pregnant women are HIV-positive. This means that between 70,000 and 100,000 babies are born HIV-positive every year. There are fairly simple procedures available to prevent Parent To Child Transmission (PTCT), the most readily to hand the anti-retroviral drugs Zidovudine and Nevirapine. Of these the second is the simplest, as the mother should be given one dose just before the birth and the baby one dose within seventy-two hours of birth. It is also very cheap, the cost amounting to four US dollars per pair. Despite

what are widely held to be very pertinent advantages, the South African government, pleading safety reasons, determined to restrict the use to only 10 per cent of pregnant women in a limited number of pilot schemes. This led the people to file a complaint demanding that the treatment be available to all. Those lodging the complaint cited Section 27 of the South African constitution. Pertinently the court found for the plaintiffs, but, at the time of writing, the government was planning an appeal. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

376 Bass, Orli

Adventure, paradise, indigenous culture : 'The Kingdom of the Zulu' campaign / Orli Bass. - In: *Current Writing*: (2002), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 82-105.

Since the end of apartheid, tourism has boomed in South Africa. The KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority (KZNTA) has assiduously promoted its area as attractive to tourists using rather old-fashioned, pretty clichéd images. First and foremost the region is promoted as 'The Kingdom of the Zulu', paradoxically reproducing forms of colonial discourse. The author feels that both indigenous groups and tourists could be asked to participate more reflectively in the meta-level of tourist encounter. The power to shape the tourist experience should be placed firmly in the hands of the indigenous people, encouraging them to think of the realities of their own lives. This will enable them to break the neocolonial mould. Nostalgia should be consigned to the past and tourists should be confronted with the new realities of post-apartheid South Africa. The search should be on for real cultural authenticity and more of the cultural diversity of Kwazulu -Natal should be introduced. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

377 Bob, Urmilla

Rural African women, food (in)security and agricultural production in the Ekuthuleni land redistribution project, KwaZulu-Natal / Urmilla Bob. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2002), no. 51, p. 16-32 : fig., tab.

No programme that focuses on livelihoods and food security can ignore the contributions and needs of rural women. In the context of South Africa, while poor women's multiple roles have been acknowledged, there remains a weak empirical and conceptual basis to understand women's experiences and needs related to subsistence agricultural production, which is a central aspect of enabling food security in marginalized rural contexts. This is due in part to the prevailing invisibility of women farmers and to the overall lower profile of women as agricultural producers. This paper uses the Ekuthuleni land redistribution case study in KwaZulu-Natal, as well as findings from secondary sources, to highlight

the gender aspects and implications of agricultural transformation processes in rural KwaZulu-Natal in relation to food security. The Ekuthuleni community resides on Labuschagnieskraal Farm which is situated on the outskirts of Colenso in the midlands region. A group of 88 families has been resettled on this farm, where primary research was carried out in 1999 and 2000. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

378 Bridgman, Martha

Parliament, foreign policy and civil society in South Africa / Martha Bridgman. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2002), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 69-74.

There is general consensus over the desirability of an active civil society in South Africa. The structures of the new government are oriented towards achieving this goal. At the moment there is plenty of input from civil society in almost all fields but not in that of foreign policy. In this article the author asks how this situation can be improved. She feels that a search for the answer must focus on three major factors: the structure of the new democracy as outlined in the 1996 Constitution; the party political dynamics in South Africa; and the culture of participation in South African civil society. Quite obviously a major step on the way is education, especially on foreign policy issues. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

379 Chobokoane, Ntebaleng

Methodology used to measure child-care in the South African time use survey / Ntebaleng Chobokoane and Debbie Budlender. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2002), no. 51, p. 73-89 : tab.

During 2000, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducted the fieldwork for the first national time study in the country. In designing the time use survey, Stats SA was concerned that the survey would underreport some activities. The literature suggests that child care in particular is either often not mentioned, or listed as a secondary activity when time use studies provide for simultaneous activities. This paper focuses on the methodology adopted by Stats SA to measure child care, spontaneity in its reporting, and the implications for the measurement of unpaid labour. The paper concludes that the methodology used by Stats SA to prompt child care had some success in picking up child care which would otherwise have been missed. Note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

380 Crime

Crime prevention partnerships : lessons from practice / ed. by Eric Pelser. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, cop. 2002. - 145 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 1-919913-07-6

This book maps and draws lessons from some approaches towards the implementation of crime prevention policy in South Africa. It focuses on a selection of initiatives that have explicitly sought multi-agency participation. This is because multi-agency participation is a fundamental principle of crime prevention wherever it is practised and, secondly, South Africa's policy and published guidelines for its implementation are premised on this. Also, experience indicates that it is in the application of such multi-agency approaches that most of the challenges that confront successful implementation of crime prevention interventions lie. Contributors: Bill Dixon, Antoinette Louw, Sibusiso Masuku, Ingrid Palmay, Eric Pelser, Anton Pestana, Janine Rauch, Margaret Roper, Sean Tait, Dick Usher.

381 Dubbeld, C.E.

Text and reception in South Africa : a select bibliography of journal articles published in South Africa 1996-2001 / comp. by C.E. Dubbeld. - In: *Current Writing*: (2002), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 122-162.

This is a select bibliography on text and reception in South Africa, covering critical and discursive articles in journals published in South Africa between 1996 and 2001. [ASC Leiden abstract]

382 Elkhafif, Mahmoud A.T.

Exchange rate policy and currency substitution : the case of Africa's emerging economies / Mahmoud A.T. Elkhafif. - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 1-11 : tab.

This paper examines the dynamic of currency substitution (CS) in Egypt and South Africa. The study also assesses the causal relationships of this phenomenon. There are three main CS-related differences between the two countries. These are the orientation of economic policy, the degree and level of CS, and the trend of CS. During the study period 1991-2001, Egypt used the exchange rate as an anchor to its economic programme. While in the case of South Africa, the authorities directly targeted inflation. During this period, CS in Egypt started at a substantial level and experienced a steady decline.

Conversely, CS in South Africa started at an insignificant level, but observed an uninterrupted increase. The results suggest that the elasticity of CS, with respect to exchange rate, of South Africa is 2.3 times that of Egypt, and that the speed of adjustment in South Africa is 5 times faster than in Egypt. Granger causality tests indicate a unidirectional relationship from the exchange rate to CS, in both Egypt and South Africa. The test for the interest rate differential and CS indicates that causality runs from the former to the latter in South Africa, but it runs in the opposite direction in Egypt. The study suggests that despite the cost of the exchange rate anchoring policy, it is more suitable to a high CS environment. Inflation targeting policy can be effective in achieving its objective as long as the CS is insignificant. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

383 Fedderke, J.W.

The structure of growth in the South African economy : factor accumulation and total factor productivity growth 1970-97 / J.W. Fedderke. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 4, p. 611-646 : fig., tab.

There has been a steady downward trend in the South African economy since the early 1970s. It is present in both Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and real per capita GDP. By the 1990s, the growth rates were frequently negative rather than positive. Therefore, there is evidence of long-term structural decline. The purpose of the present paper is to provide a building-block towards a better understanding of South African growth performance. The goal is to undertake a decomposition of output growth into the contribution to growth provided by factor (capital and labour) inputs, thereby isolating the contribution of growth in total factor productivity. The decompositions cover a period from 1970-1997, decade by decade. It is undertaken not only on an aggregate level but also on a sector-by-sector basis, particularly for the manufacturing sectors. Finally, the contribution of total factor productivity is weighted by the real output contribution of sectors, in order to arrive at an intimation of the real cost reduction implied for the economy. This gives an improved understanding of the underlying pattern of the output growth in the South African economy. In the calculations the computation of total factor productivity (TFP), initially proposed by Solow in 1957, is the main tool. Bibliogr. notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

384 Govender, Krijay

Subverting identity after 1994 : the South African Indian woman as playwright / Krijay Govender. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2001), no. 49, p. 33-43 : foto's.

Black women are marginalized by race, class and sex. South African Indian women also encounter marginalization perpetuated by a constructed sense of not belonging to South Africa. This is primarily a result of the apartheid legacy. The cultural and political identity of the South African Indian woman is also situated within the structure of patriarchy and carries gendered ideological constructions. South African Indian theatre has been defined as a public endeavour and with the exception of a few Indian women it has been dominated by the Indian male voice. The author investigates representations of South African Indian women in theatre. She uses South African women playwrights like Nadine Naidoo and Devi Sarinjeive and their plays ('Nadia' and 'Acts of God', respectively) to show how they respond in their own work to the often demeaning ways in which South African Indian men playwrights have represented women in their plays. What playwriting and theatre offer South African Indian women is the opportunity to reclaim the right to name their own experience and, in doing so, construct their own identities. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

385 Hendriks, Sheryl

Unfair burden: women's risks and vulnerability to food insecurity / Sheryl Hendriks. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2002), no. 51, p. 51-57 : fig.

In South Africa, women carry an unfair burden for ensuring household food security. Any adaptation of consumption is likely to further compromise the vulnerable position of women's health and nutrition due to the heavy burden they already bear in ensuring household survival. Increasing numbers of household members with HIV/AIDS add considerably greater demands on women's time and ability to adapt to or cope with current, let alone increased demands. Lack of entitlement to land, limited access to assets and an exhausting responsibility for caring and providing for household members render women powerless to diversify and expand their livelihood strategies to effectively benefit households. Thus vulnerability to household food insecurity is increased. To effectively address food insecurity, women's entitlement to land and access to resources have to be secured, and physical workloads reduced. Much support is needed to encourage women to explore sustainable livelihood opportunities in markets and niches which offer more profit than the familiar but nonlucrative activities consistent with prescribed female domestic domains. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

386 History

The history of education under apartheid 1948-1994 : the doors of learning and culture shall be opened / ed. by Peter Kallaway. - New York [etc.] : Peter Lang,

cop. 2002. - XVI, 399 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (History of schools and schooling ; 28) - Bibliogr.: p. [357]-380. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-8204-5754-X

This collective volume represents the first part of an extensive project to rewrite the history of education in South Africa. The papers investigate the nature of apartheid education, compare it with earlier educational practices, examine the continuities and ruptures within apartheid education over time and place these developments in an international comparative context. The collection is divided into four sections: 1. Shifts and continuities in South African education after 1948. 2. Apartheid, education, popular resistance, and alternative education. 3. Biographies/autobiographies and life stories. 4. Identities and institutions. Contributors: Sally Andrew, Azeem Badroodien, Teresa Barnes, Linda Chisholm, Linda Cooper, Brahm Fleisch, Jonathan Grossman, Thandiwe Haya, Peter Kallaway, Jenni Karlsson, Paul Kihn, Andre Kraak, Cynthia Kros, Glenda Kruss, Brown Maaba, Relebohile Moletsane, Robert Morrell, Sean Morrow, Shireen Motala, Fhulu Nekhwevha, Zolani Ngwane, Loyiso Pulumani, Crain Soudien, Elaine Unterhalter, Salim Vally, Alan Wieder. [ASC Leiden abstract]

387 Kapp, P.

Op weg na 'n dinamiese dialoog met die verlede / P. Kapp. - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2001), jg. 41, nr. 4, p. 258-267.

The rediscovery and renewal of history as the cultural form in which a culture accounts for its past, is of importance for South Africa's struggle to come to peace with its controversial past. It implies that the debate of the seventies and eighties about what represents the central issue of South African history - race, class or power - is in principle unacceptable and unmanageable. The South African past is an interwoven collection of narratives of contact and conflict, triumph and defeat, competition and cooperation in widely different fields. The richness of this past is embedded in its cultural representations, not in the way in which the past can be harnessed by a particular explanatory theory. This variety and diversity manifests itself in a number of identities that are not closed or solid. A dynamic dialogue with the past based on the acknowledgement of the intrinsic acceptance and discovery of this kaleidoscopic past in its own right is essential to move closer to reconciliation with the past. This article draws attention to a number of conditions that should be met to initiate such a dialogue. Notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

388 Kapp, P.

Suid-Afrika se eerste waarheidskommissie? / Pieter Kapp. - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2002), jg. 42, nr. 1, p. 54-65.

The purpose of this article is to analyse the proceedings of the Select Committee on Aborigines (British Settlements). This was a Parliamentary Committee appointed by the House of Commons in July 1835 on a private motion of T.F. Buxton. Although the British government supported its appointment, it was not an official Committee of Inquiry, but a private investigation supported by powerful political groups closely associated with the anti-slavery campaign and missionary and evangelical influence in British politics at the time. The Committee identified the dispossession of "aborigines" and the violent treatment that they were exposed to as the main features of the "colonial system". Their instruction was to investigate the treatment of "aborigines" in 10 overseas colonies. The Cape Colony, however, was the main focus of their interest. An analysis of the Committee's strategy for conducting the investigation shows clearly that they had preconceived ideas about colonial policy and the treatment of the "aborigines". They were more interested in establishing support for these views than producing an authoritative and impartial report on colonial conditions. The Committee cannot, however, be regarded as a truth commission. Their main interest as reflected in their final report was not to establish the truth, but to force the hand of the Colonial Office to introduce a particular policy. Notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

389 Kularatne, C.

An examination of the impact of financial deepening on long-run economic growth : an application of a VECM structure to a middle-income country context / C. Kularatne. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 4, p. 647-687 : fig., graf., tab.

The focus of this paper is on the association between the financial sector and economic growth in a middle-income country, namely South Africa. This is the outcome of the mounting interest in the impact of the financial sector on economic growth processes. The aim of the paper is to develop a series of models using such tools as the Johansen Full Information Maximum Likelihood Vector Error Correct Model (FIML VECM). Then, using data from South Africa between 1954-1992, the role of the financial sector in propagating economic growth (not simply as a passive instrument) is undertaken using the Pesaran, Shin and Smith Autoregressive Distributive Lag (PSS ARDL). This will determine the direction of the association. In fact, the impact of the financial sector is found

to be not only direct and indirect, but also bi-directional. The author also concludes that for the whole process to be really effective, larger data sets will be essential. Bibliogr. notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

390 Lewis, J.D.

Promoting growth and employment in South Africa / J.D. Lewis. - In: *South African Journal of Economics*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 4, p. 725-776 : fig., graf.

The point of departure for this paper was the premise that the most pressing economic problem facing South Africa is the low rate of economic growth and the related virtual absence of job creation. Both are crucial to reducing poverty. The whole situation, which has been deteriorating for decades, has been exacerbated by civil turbulence and the HIV/AIDs pandemic. The author turns his attention to actions which might help bring more momentum into the process. The investment climate, both foreign and domestic, has to improve. Savings must be increased. Restraints on investment and growth should be pinpointed and dealt with. In 2002, 36 per cent of the total labour force was unemployed. Obviously there is not enough job creation, especially in the unskilled and semi-skilled sectors. The employment market is also not flexible enough. The problem of skills shortages must be attacked, perhaps by training programmes. One way forward would be to subsidize employment creation schemes. The rand could be stabilized and external competition in general could be sharpened up. South Africa will have to maintain credible and consistent macro economic policies. Accelerating privatization in tandem with market liberalization would be a great asset. Looking internationally again, a phased programme of tariff reforms would boost economic health. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

391 Limb, Peter

Rethinking Sol Plaatje's attitudes to class, empire, and gender / Peter Limb. - In: *Critical Arts*: (2002), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 23-40.

Solomon Tshekisho Plaatje (1875-1932) is a cultural and political symbol of the 'new' South Africa: apostle of reconciliation, pioneer of integrating nationalism, a founding father of the ANC, and champion of the survival and vitality of African culture. Plaatje was a political leader and writer who challenged the inequality of settler colonialism. Throughout his life, he remained deeply concerned about the harsh conditions of African workers and the plight of African women. To understand Plaatje's position as an icon of the new South Africa, the author examines his complex attitudes to nation, class and gender, with a focus on his attitudes to African workers. He argues that recent insights of literary scholars,

together with a close analysis of historical records and especially his journalism, and a re-envisioning of his life project, all point to 'another' Plaatje: not the stereotypical gentlemanly pro-Empire moderate, but the obstinate if at times timid fighter for the rights of all Africans. This necessitates significant modifications to the portrait crafted by Plaatje's biographer Brian Willan in 1984. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

392 Loots, Elsabe

Globalisation : a ranking of South Africa and other emerging market economies / Elsabe Loots. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2002), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 45-55 : tab.

The author quantifies the impact of globalization on the economies of emerging markets, especially that of South Africa. Her conclusion is that South Africa can be classified as a moderate globalizer. In South Africa the process has been largely driven by trade. Both net foreign direct investment (FDI) flows and portfolio inflows seem to have had a very limited impact on economic growth, because of their high levels of volatility. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

393 Magwaza, Thenjiwe

Private transgressions: the visual voice of Zulu women / Thenjiwe Magwaza. - In: *Agenda / Feminist Media*: (2001), no. 49, p. 25-32 : foto's.

This paper argues that even in an extremely patriarchal system, such as Zulu society, where gender ideologies succeed in restricting women's freedom of expression, women develop strategies to deal with the limitations imposed upon them. Rural and illiterate Zulu women are not passive about their situations: they employ dress in ways that not only signify their compliance with traditionally ascribed status, but also their displeasure, as a form of non-verbal protest. The author illustrates this with two examples of women from Camperdown and Ndwedwe regions, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Central to Zulu women's situation is the ideological necessity of having a man or being married. The two examples of women using the dress codes in different ways and contexts to protest relate to dissatisfaction with their progress towards their prospective status as married women. The study is based on data from questionnaires, interviews and observations. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

394 Mariotti, Martine

An examination of the impact of economic policy on long-run economic growth : an application of a VECM structure to a middle-income context / Martine Mariotti.

- In: *South African Journal of Economy*: (2002), vol. 70, no. 4, p. 688-724 : fig., tab.

Among the variables which exert a significant determination on economic growth is government policy, particularly consumption expenditure and the inflation rate. In this paper, an endogenous growth model is used to investigate the effects of policy of per capita GDP in South Africa, taken as an example of a middle-income country. The econometric methodology used was the Johansen estimation approach, the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM), augmented by the autoregressive threshold effects methodology. The author's conclusion is that, although a larger set of data would have been more propitious, the results are sufficient to conclude that studies that are concerned solely with the direct linear effects of policy on GDP may be mis-specified and are ignoring potential feed-through effects from other linearities. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

395 Martin, Denis-Constant

Le Cap ou les partages inégaux de la créolité sud-africaine / Denis-Constant Martin. - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2002), vol. 42, cah. 168, p. 687-710.

Les musiques qu'on peut entendre au Cap (Afrique du Sud) sont d'une extrême diversité, qui résulte de l'histoire particulière de cette ville et des conditions de son peuplement. Les populations d'origines différentes qui se sont côtoyées dans la "Cité mère" de l'Afrique du Sud (esclaves asiatiques, malgaches ou africains; colons européens; Africains du Transkei, entre autres) y ont apporté des formes musicales et des manières de faire de la musique particulières; certains ont été conservées, beaucoup se sont mêlées donnant naissance à des répertoires créoles originaux. Sur ces fondations sont venues se greffer d'autres influences extérieures, américaines (chansons des blackface minstrels ou jazz) ou arabo-islamiques. Si, en raison de la ségrégation, les "métis" se sont trouvés être les héritiers d'une créolité que les blancs refusaient et l'ont entretenue jusqu'à aujourd'hui, le jazz a réuni en une forme d'utopie prémonitoire de la "Nation arc-en-ciel" des musiciens de toutes les communautés. Le Cap n'a pas donné à l'Afrique du Sud une musique qui en aurait pu devenir le symbole, comme Rio avec la samba, ou Port of Spain avec le calypso, parce que c'est la diversité même qui pouvait faire sens pour les créateurs de musique qui y œuvraient en exprimant symboliquement le refus du mépris et de l'oppression. Bibliogr., notes, réf, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

396 Refiguring

Refiguring the archive / ed. by Carolyn Hamilton... [et al.]. - Dordrecht [etc.] : Kluwer Academic Publishers, cop. 2002. - 369 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met index, lit. opg. ISBN 1-402-00743-4 (Kluwer) geb.

Archives traditionally have been seen as preserving memory and as holding the past. This book questions the tradition from the perspective of recent postcolonial experience, particularly in South Africa. It unfolds the ways in which the archive constructs the past through control of selection, description and access. It shows how certain pasts are sanctified and others buried. The book was conceptualized as an extension of a project with the same title hosted in 1998 by the University of Witwatersrand's Graduate School for the Humanities and Social Sciences in conjunction with archival institutions: the National Archives, the University's Historical Papers, the Gay and Lesbian Archives and the South African History Archive. The essays in the book are collected around three themes. The contributions on the first theme (Achille Mbembe, Bhekizizwe Peterson, Jacques Derrida, Susan Van Zyl and Verne Harris) deal with new thinking around the archive, extending its boundaries and theorising its exclusions, thereby setting the scene for the two sections which follow. The following theme includes essays by Ann Laura Stoler, Patricia Hayes (with Jeremy Silvester and Wolfram Hartmann), Verne Harris and Brent Harris that offer a view of the making of the archive(s). They look at certain archives as products of state machinery and as technologies that bolstered the production of those states themselves. They draw the attention to the processes of recording and remembering, of omission and forgetting, as well as to relations of power involved in all these processes. The third theme revolves around the extension of the boundaries of what might fall within the compass of 'archive'. Here essays on gay and lesbian materials (Graeme Reid), DNA (Himla Soodyall, Bharti Morar and Trefor Jenkins), oral texts (Carolyn Hamilton and Phaswane Mpe), art (Jane Taylor), literature (Sarah Nuttall and Ronald Suresh Roberts), place and materiality (Martin Hall) and electronic records (David Bearman) are offered as part of an effort to widen and shift the meaning of the term archive. [ASC Leiden abstract]

397 Robins, Steven

Whose modernity?: indigenous modernities and land claims after apartheid / Steven Robins. - In: *Development and Change*: (2003), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 265-285.

This paper questions some of the key assumptions of post-development and anti-development critics, who tend to prescribe a puritanical and principled rejection of 'exogenous development' that does not necessarily reflect the needs and desires

of the beneficiaries of development. Drawing on fieldwork research on land claims among the Makuleke, Nama and San in Northern Cape and Northern Provinces (South Africa), the author argues that these beneficiaries tend to deploy hybrid and highly selective and situational responses to development interventions. These hybrid responses can be regarded as 'indigenous modernities'. Development packages are resisted, embraced, reshaped or accommodated depending on the content and context. The author also questions the statement that depoliticizing development discourses inevitably buttresses bureaucratic State power. Rather, the fieldwork findings suggest that State-led development is often a risky business that can undermine the legitimacy and authority of governments. In addition, it is often the retreat of the neoliberal State, rather than 'the tyranny of development', that poses the most serious threat to household livelihood strategies and economic survival. Responses to development are usually neither wholesale endorsements nor radical rejections of modernity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

398 Sadie, J.L.

Ekonomiese gevolge van Suid-Afrika se demografiese tendense / J.L. Sadie. - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2002), jg. 42, nr. 2, p. 128-144 : tab.

The demographic scene in South Africa makes it possible to demonstrate the economic effects of population movements by way of contrasting the experience of the high fertility, youthful black population and that of the demographically older non-blacks. The latter's total fertility rate is, at 2.1, equal to the replacement level, and slightly more than one half of that of blacks/Africans. Since the latter constitute some three-quarters of the total South African population, the emphasis is inevitably on the economic consequences of rapid population growth and its attendant demographic attributes. Population is portrayed in its role as consumer and as producer, and in both roles the adversative relationship between human quantity and economic quantity is evinced. Whatever admirable social qualities may inhere in a culture of high fertility, there is no economic merit in additions to the population that are destined to add to the ranks of the unskilled, the unemployed and the poverty stricken. The economic value of such lives is negative; they impoverish the community. Bibliogr., sum in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

399 Scholtz, Leopold

Regverdige oorlog: 'n verkennende historiese studie oor die bruikbaarheid van die begrip : deel 1 : deel 2 / Leopold en Ingrid Scholtz. - In: *Tydskrif vir*

Geesteswetenskappe: (2001), jg. 41, nr. 4, p. 243-257. Jg. 42, nr. 1 (2002), p. 14-26.

In recent years the concept of 'just war' has played a prominent role in South African politics in that the governing ANC has demanded for itself the moral high ground during the apartheid years. The purpose of the article is, therefore, to examine the concept of 'just war' itself and to evaluate its usefulness as a conceptual tool to understand South Africa's recent history. After having examined the idea itself, where it comes from and under what conditions a war may be called just, a practical historical model is examined, namely the Anglo-Boer War. The conclusion is that the Boers were indeed fighting a just war, but that they themselves were tainted by the violence they were forced into. In the second part of the article, the Second World War is discussed. The general conclusion reached is that the concept of 'just war' is too problematic to be used as paradigm for understanding the struggle between the apartheid government and the ANC prior to 1990. Ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

400 Smith, Frank

Governmental relations in the management of the Cederberg Wilderness Area : some organisational aspects / Frank Smith. - In: *Politeia*: (2002), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 58-79.

The Cederberg Wilderness Area (CWA) situated in the drier northern part of Western Cape Province, South Africa east of the towns of Clanwilliam and Citrusdal in the Olifants River Valley. It is a massive range of mountain stretching some 125 kilometres, separating the coast from the hinterland. A forestry station was first established there in 1904, after most of the valuable cedar trees had been felled. The first ordinance concerning them was passed in 1876, far too late to be effective. In this article the author uses it as an example to discover how far the realization of the goals of any public institution is dependent on proper organizational structure and sound governmental relations. In the past, matters have run fairly smoothly. Relations with the government have been sound and this should continue in the future. This is manifest in the new management plans for the area. There is a chance that in the near future the CWA will be commercialized, which will inevitably lead to a rethinking of the present organizational structures. New projects should bring in extra income but nothing should be undertaken without the collaboration of the local population. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

401 South

South Africa since 1994 : lessons and prospects / ed. by Sipho Buthelezi and Elizabeth Le Roux. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2002. - 503 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (African century publications series ; 8) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 0-7983-0153-8

The papers collected in this volume were first presented at the Africa Institute of South Africa's annual colloquium, on the theme of 'South Africa since 1994', held in Pretoria from 30 May to 1 June 2001. The chapters cover a wide range of issues, ranging from the State, capital and labour, to the size and shape of South African universities. There is a special focus on the impact of globalization and responses in terms of foreign policy, regionalization and pan-Africanism. There is also a section on education, in particular higher education, in connection with the nationbuilding project. The volume ends with a number of case studies on human capital policies in the South African public service, political transformation in North West Province, transformation of the rural economy of Moretele District (North West Province), and the reconceptualization of women's participation in housing delivery. Contributors: Solomon O. Akinboye, John K. Akokpari, Fitzroy Ambursley, Patrick Bond, Linda de Vries, Nontobeko Hlela, Sean Jacobs, Ackson Kanduza, Elsie Mbaza, Ntombebandla Maura Mbunyuza, Katabaro Miti, Benjamin K.M. Molokoe, Catherine Ndinda, Theo Neethling, Mxolisi Nothsulwana, Maano Ramutsindela, Patrick Rankhumise, Sonja Schoeman, Yonah Seleti, A.H. Strydom, Jo-Ansie van Wyk, Johan van Zyl. [ASC Leiden abstract]

402 Van Coller, H.P.

Die saamstel van bloemlesings as kanoniserende handeling: deel 1 : deel 2 / H.P. Van Coller. - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2002), jg. 42, nr. 1, p. 66-78. Jg. 42, nr. 2, p. 117-127 : fig.

This two-part study emphasizes the compilation of anthologies as an act of canonization, i.e. the role of the literary anthology in the canonization process. As anthologies can be seen as both cultural agents and as veiled historiographies of literature, the compilation of an anthology is never a neutral act. Using system theory, as theoretical paradigm and as operational hypothesis, especially the "Field theory" of Pierre Bourdieu, the compilation of anthologies can be seen as acts to establish literary reputations. These acts function as provocation which leads to a debate in the "Literary Field" (Bourdieu) that always centres on conceptions of literature. The first part of the study concludes with a typology of anthologies that can be utilized as a hermeneutical tool and evaluative

procedure. In the second part, these hypotheses are put to the test by scrutinizing several Afrikaans poetry anthologies against the backdrop of the Afrikaans literary field. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

403 Walker, Marian

Evaluating the economic impacts of resource-based industries : a case study of Billiton Hillside Aluminium, Richards Bay / Marian Walker. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2002), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 134-168.

Through an examination of the Billiton Hillside Aluminium smelter in Richards Bay, South Africa, the author provides insight into the various impacts, both direct and indirect, that a large-scale, capital-intensive, resource-based project might have on the local economy in which it is situated, particularly in terms of employment creation. Examination of the impacts arising during the phases of construction and production concentrated on those activities and sectors where the spin-offs were perceived to be significant in terms of employment creation. In order to determine the extent and diversity of employment opportunities stimulated in sectors such as retail, tourism, housing and construction, education, transport, and infrastructure development in the greater Richards Bay area as a consequence of direct integration and association with the smelter, a questionnaire survey was undertaken with a random sample of Hillside employees. Information obtained from the questionnaire was supplemented with data from other studies conducted within the Richards Bay area. The author concludes that new large-scale, resource-based investment projects have the potential to foster significant direct and indirect economic impacts. Moreover, many of these extend beyond the immediate vicinity in which the project is situated. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ISLANDS

GENERAL

404 Sociétés

Sociétés plurielles dans l'océan Indien : enjeux culturels et scientifiques / Raoul Lucas (dir.). - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2003. - 228 p. ; 22 cm. - (Collection tropiques) - Bibliogr.: p. [219]-223. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-8458-6337-3

Cet ouvrage est issu d'un programme du Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la construction identitaire (CIRCI) consacré aux questions interculturelles à partir de problématiques s'appliquant à l'océan Indien. Les contributions centrées autour de l'interculturalité et portant plus particulièrement sur l'île de la Réunion sont dues à Christian Adam de Villiers sur la presse et l'indianité, Michel Latchoumanin qui s'interroge sur la validité du concept d'intelligence, Raoul Lucas sur l'école, Christophe Marsollier sur la pédagogie, Gilles Pignon sur l'Écomusée-Salazy; pour les Comores, à Ibrahim Soibahaddine sur l'interculturalité à Mayotte, Masséande Allaoui sur les langues en présence; pour Madagascar, à Jean-Roland Randriamaro sur interculturalité et champ politique; pour l'île Maurice, à Issa Asgarally sur éducation et interculturalité. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

COMOROS

405 Lambek, Michael

Nuriaty, the saint and the Sultan : virtuous subject and subjective virtuoso of the postmodern colony / Michael Lambek. - In: *Postcolonial sub jectivities in Africa* / ed. by Richard Werbner. - London [etc.] : Zed Books: (2002), p. 25-43 : foto.

Arguing that the current theory of the subject needs to give as much attention to morality as it does to power and desire, this chapter illuminates the self-fashioning of Nuriaty (a pseudonym), a spirit medium living in Mayotte, which has undergone a striking transformation since 1976. When the author first knew her in 1975, Nuriaty was a local or domestic medium; she was tied to the spirits of her family, speaking their language in possession, and serving as a curer for a narrow set of clients. By 1995, on the author's return, Nuriaty had taken on an unexpected capacity, and at some risk to herself: she had become the medium of the Sultan. Speaking an archaic dialect not her own, she had not merely reinvented herself, in the way that mediums usually do, but had achieved the ability to reach beyond her past limits in culture, identity and marginalized experience by creatively intertwining the personal and the public, the moral and the political. But more than that, she had achieved the capacity to project, for a greater audience in a wider arena, a consciousness - and conscience - of history. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MADAGASCAR

406 Madagascar

Madagascar après la tourmente : regards sur dix ans de transitions politique et économique / [sous la dir. de François Roubaud]. - Paris : La documentation française, 2002. - 203 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Afrique contemporaine ; no. 202/203) - Numéro spécial. - Met bibliogr., noten.

Les contributions qui constituent ce numéro spécial entendent apporter un regard croisé d'anthropologues, de sociologues, de juristes et d'économistes sur dix ans (de 1991 à 2002) de transitions politique et économique à Madagascar. Le dossier comprend deux parties: Les enjeux politiques et sociaux: la démocratie ne se décrète pas (première partie) et Un essor économique en question: la croissance ne suffit pas (seconde partie). Articles (1e partie): 1991-2002: le difficile apprentissage de la démocratie (Jean-Éric Rakotoarisoa) - Le pouvoir judiciaire au cœur de la crise institutionnelle à Madagascar (André Roger) - Presse et développement à Madagascar: quand la société établie prend la relève d'une censure officiellement abolie (Christian Chadeaux) - Les relations entre "ethnies" à Madagascar: une problématique souvent mal posée (Janine Ramamojisoa). 2e partie: Madagascar à la croisée des chemins: la croissance durable est-elle possible? (Mireille Razafindrakoto et François Roubaud) - Quel avenir pour les paysans de Madagascar? (Jean-Hervé Fraslin) - Les sociétés rurales de l'Ouest malgache: des transformations profondes et complexes (Emmanuel Fauroux) - TVA et agriculture: Madagascar, un cas emblématique (Catherine Araujo Bonjean, Gérard Chambas et Émilienne Raparson) - Les entreprises franches à Madagascar: atouts et contraintes d'une insertion mondiale réussie (Mireille Razafindrakoto et François Roubaud).

407 Middleton, Karen

Ancestral incests and postcolonial subjectivities in the Karembola (Madagascar) / Karen Middleton. - In: *Postcolonial subjectivities in Africa* / ed. by Richard Werbner. - London [etc.] : Zed Books: (2002), p. 191-224.

During the 1980s and 1990s, Karembola villagers of southern Madagascar were deeply preoccupied with incest. This chapter explores the significance of contemporary incest discourses and practices for Karembola subjectivity. It suggests that incest is a 'master symbol' for Karembola subjectivity, not because it opposes local cultural values of solidarity and sharing in a clear-cut way to contrasting modes of reproduction, or, alternatively, because it indicates the breakdown of 'traditional' behavioural codes; rather, the power of Karembola

incest discourses and practices as a way of imagining contemporary predicaments lies in the indeterminate value they assign to kinship. The value controversies they express are incapable of final resolution because Karembola can never decide how best to make themselves live. Experience shows that the outcome of any option is unpredictable. Ancestral custom can render the tabooed union fertile, but equally the 'unknown', 'unseen' taboo deriving from ancestral times can render the apparently fertile union sterile. The multiple, uncertain potentialities of incestuous practice express both the power and centredness that stem from being enmeshed in a deep web of connectedness, and the disadvantage and impotency that stem from peripherality to other social worlds. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]