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Boin, M.; Eijkman, E.M.; Polman, K.; Sommeling, C.M.; Doorn, M.C.A. van

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# AFRICAN STUDIES ABSTRACTS ONLINE

Number 14, 2006

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



## EDITORIAL POLICY

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

### Coverage

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

Articles from journals published in Africa and from leading Africanist journals published outside the continent are provided with abstracts. Articles from other journals, including journals on North Africa, are catalogued and indexed without abstracts. All articles are included in the African Studies Centre Library OPAC at

<http://opc4-ascl.pica.nl/DB=3/LNG=EN/>

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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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

### Contents and arrangement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### GENERAL

#### 1 Review

A review of institutional alternatives to collateralized lending / M.G. Maingwa... [et al.] - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 3, p. 472-491 : tab.

In agriculture-based economies, amongst others in Africa, rural producers' access to formal finance has often been limited by their inability to provide collaterals, particularly in the form of registered or certified land titles and tenancy contracts or assets which are auctionable, as well as by laws that make foreclosure difficult. This article reviews some of the alternative institutional arrangements (possibilities) for reducing and overcoming collateral requirements such as third party guarantees, ownership of tradeable assets, credit guarantee schemes, group lending, credit-savings linkages, incremental and loan repayment-dependent lending, portfolio diversification and an efficient legal system for contract enforcement. It also specifies the land policy and tenure reforms that are desirable, especially in the direction of formal land titling or legally specified rights to the use and ownership of lands, the consolidation of land holdings and the provision of proper cadastres for land and ensuring that titles are secure. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

## AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 2 À

*À la recherche du droit africain du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle* / Camille Kuyu (dir.). - Paris : Connaissances et savoirs, cop. 2005. - 279 p. ; 21 cm - Met noten.  
ISBN 2-7539-0018-3

Plusieurs ordres juridiques coexistent dans le droit africain (coutumes ancestrales, droit musulman, coutumes islamiques, droit moderne d'inspiration occidentale). Les législateurs africains ont buté sur la difficulté à ordonner de manière satisfaisante cette pluralité. Il en est résulté une crise dont la manifestation la plus évidente est la contradiction de l'officiel par le réel. Ce réel se définit par sa complexité et est caractérisé par un ensemble d'innovations qui ne se situent pas en rupture mais se présentent comme des adaptations, des réinterprétations, parfois des inventions sous

l'apparence de la tradition. Ces mélanges offrent au théoricien du droit des matériaux pour repenser un nouveau droit adapté aux contraintes actuelles des sociétés africaines. 1e partie: Repenser les droits africains. Contributions: Ce que repenser les droits africains veut dire (Michel Alliot) - Éléments de réflexion pour une théorie du droit africain (Jean Poirier) - Itinéraire du droit et des institutions au Cameroun (Mathieu Mebenga) - Quels projets de société pour les Africains du XXIe siècle (Étienne Le Roy). 2e partie: Droits africains: l'officiel et le réel. Les réformes des droits africains de la famille: un projet juridique visant une hégémonie culturelle (Camille Kuyu) - Ubi societas, ibi jus; ubi jus, ibi societas (Alain Rochegude) - Droit de l'environnement à l'épreuve des représentations culturelles africaines: une gestion à réinventer (Sitack Beni Yombatina) - Le constitutionnalisme africain: entre l'officiel et le réel... et les mythes. État de lieux (Jacques Djoli). 3e partie: Le droit et ses pratiques: expériences locales. Le droit constitutionnel face à la réalité en République démocratique du Congo: un regard sur la constitution de la transition et ses perspectives (Jacques Noé Vudisa) - Le droit et ses pratiques au Gabon (Joseph John-Nambo) - Le droit pratique du commerce "informel": un exemple de plurijuridisme au Bénin (Constantin Tohon) - Le droit et ses pratiques au Sénégal (Mariame Coulibaly). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 3 Adjah, Olive A.

A guide to free online resources in African studies / Olive A. Adjah and Theodosia S.A. Adanu - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2004), n.s., vol. 20, no. 1, p. 49-56.

This paper presents an annotated guide to 22 free Internet resources in African studies. It presents information on Africana databases allowing free access to full-text documents; Africana databases that provide only abstracts and/or bibliographic citations; General databases presenting full-text documents; and discussion and mailing lists on African studies. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 4 African

*African gender scholarship : concepts, methodologies and paradigms* / Signe Anfred... [et al.]. - Dakar : Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, cop. 2004. - VII, 100 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (Gender series ; 1) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-86978-138-5

Most of the papers included in this collective volume on gender research in Africa were initially presented at the Codesria-sponsored April 2002 Cairo 'International symposium on new directions in African gender research'. Contents: Conceptualising gender:

Eurocentric foundations of feminist concepts and the challenge of African epistemologies, by Oyeronke Oyewumi; Decolonising gender studies in Africa, by Edward Namisiko Waswa Kisiang'ani; African gender research and postcoloniality: legacies and challenges, by Desiree Lewis; An investigative framework for gender research in Africa in the new millennium, by Filomina Chioma Steady; 'Yorubas don't do gender': a critical review of Oyeronke Oyewumi's 'The invention of women: making an African sense of Western gender discourses', by Bibi Bakare-Yusuf; Gender research in Africa: dilemmas and challenges as seen by an outsider, by Signe Arnfred. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 5 Afrique

*Afrique exclusion programmée ou renaissance? /* sous la dir. de Samir Amin... [et al.] ; Forum du Tiers Monde, Forum mondial des alternatives. - Paris : Maisonneuve & Larose, 2005. - 301 p. ; 21 cm - Met noten.  
ISBN 2-7068-1855-7

Les études réunies dans ce volume proviennent d'un séminaire qui s'est tenu à Dakar (Sénégal) du 9 au 12 avril 2001. Elles entendent défendre la notion que, contrairement à l'opinion courante selon laquelle l'Afrique est marginalisée dans le monde moderne, la participation de ce continent à la mondialisation libérale est, en termes relatifs, plus importante que celle des autres régions. Cependant, parce qu'elle est constituée d'économies plus fragiles qu'ailleurs, l'Afrique subit avec plus de violence les effets déstabilisateurs de ce phénomène. La renaissance de l'Afrique dépendra en définitive de la capacité de ceux qui résistent d'imposer des avancées en parallèle dans trois directions inséparables: le progrès social, la démocratisation et l'ouverture d'une marge de négociation internationale. Textes: 1) Co-développement ou gestion du conflit? (Samir Amin, Makhtar Diouf, Bernard Founou-Tchuigoua et Abdourahmane Ndiaye) - 2) Le NEPAD, utopie ou alternative (Bernard Founou-Tchuigoua) - 3) L'Afrique du Sud maillon faible de l'impérialisme ? (Langa Zita) - 4) Le défi des régionalisations (Samir Amin) - L'intégration régionale en Afrique australe (Hein Marais) - 6) Afrique subsaharienne: état des lieux, état des luttes (Bernard Founou-Tchuigoua). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 6 Afrique

*L'Afrique : les Rendez-vous de l'Histoire, Blois 2003 /* textes de Adame Ba Konaré... [et al.]. - Nantes : Éditions Pleins Feux, cop. 2004. - 113 p. ; 19 cm  
ISBN 2-8472-9020-6

Ce livre rassemble les textes de conférences sur le thème de l'Afrique et de l'Histoire données à l'occasion de la rencontre de Blois des historiens de France en 2003. Titres des contributions: Discours inaugural par Adame Ba Konaré - L'Afrique : berceau de l'humanité par Yves Coppens - Traites et esclavages par Elikia M'Bokolo - Le génocide du Rwanda par Jean-Pierre Chrétien - L'Afrique à l'orée du III<sup>e</sup> millénaire par Abdou Diouf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **7 Chachage, Chambi Seithy**

Nyerere: nationalism and post-colonial developmentalism / Chambi Seithy Chachage and Chachage Seithy L. Chachage - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 158-179.

One of the ideals of pan-Africanism was to unite a fragmented Africa, not only geographically and politically, but also intellectually and economically. This was an ideal Mwalimu Julius Nyerere (1922-1999) fought hard to realize. From the beginning of independence, he was against the idea of a balkanization of Africa, and he was one of the founders of the OAU in 1963. This article examines what has happened to these ideals. It discusses Nyerere as an intellectual in the context of nationalism and pan-Africanism, taking into account the history of the pan-African movement and its strengths and weaknesses. Among the questions addressed are: What were the ideals of nationalism and pan-Africanism? To what extent was Nyerere true to those ideals historically? What role did he play in shaping them? What can we learn from him as an intellectual and leader in contemporary times? Do nationalism and pan-Africanism have a role to play in the current and future conjuncture in Africa? And what is the role of intellectuals in reshaping ideas in the struggle for the emancipation of the African people? Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **8 Cilliers, Jakkie**

The Pan-African Parliament : a plenary of parliamentarians / Jakkie Cilliers & Prince Mashele - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 73-83.

Founded on the basis of the 1991 Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community that came into force in May 1994, the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) was inaugurated in Addis Ababa on 18 March 2004. The inauguration followed the ratification by a majority of the 53 African Union (AU) member states of the PAP Protocol that had come into force on 14 December 2003. While it is suggested that the PAP will oversee the AU Executive once the continental parliament has been given legislative power in its second term, the debate on the role that the PAP should play continues to rage. This article

enters the debate by giving an overview of the workings of the PAP and makes some concrete proposals on ways in which the continental parliament can contribute to the continent. The article underlines the need for the PAP to develop or seek the capacity to conduct or commission research on pertinent issues for further recommendation to the assembly. It proposes that the continental parliament should send observer missions to countries holding elections so that it may contribute to the entrenchment of democracy on the continent. The article also identifies some of the challenges that lie ahead of the continental body, including funding as well as the challenge of maximizing the participation of ordinary Africans. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## 9 Clothing

*Clothing and footwear in African industrialisation* / ed. by Dorothy McCormick and Christian M. Rogerson. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2004. - XIV, 646 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (African century publications series ; 14) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-7983-0162-7

In searching for the reasons for the disappointing progress in industrialization in Africa so far, observers have tended to take a broad look at the industrial sector as a whole. The work reported in this volume takes a different approach. It starts from the premise that two industries - clothing and footwear - offer excellent 'starter' opportunities for growth and development. Garments and footwear are low-technology industries, in the sense that they use stable, well-diffused technology, largely embodied in capital equipment, spend little on research and development, require only basic skills, and have low economies of scale. They also can absorb large numbers of semi-skilled workers, and can make extensive use of local resources. Another reason for choosing clothing and footwear as a base for industrialization is the export potential of these products. This collection of papers focuses on the changing role and potential of the clothing and footwear sectors in African industrialization. The contributions are drawn from the experience of the developing clothing and footwear sectors in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and Tanzania. Contributors: A. Bini, F. Cachalia, P. Coughlin, I.A. Darga, P. Gibbon, M.M. Ikiara, M. Jocum, A.P. Kamaha, M. Kinyanjui, G.C.Koech, J.A. Kuzilwa, P. Ligulu, A.H. Mbwambo, D. McCormick, S. Moodley, M. Morris. L.K. Ndirangu, K.M. Otiso. C.M. Rogerson, M. Rubin, Z. Sibire, C. Skinner, E. Solomon, I. Valodia, T. Van der Loop, M. Velia, F.N. Wegulo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 10 Commodification

*Commodification : things, agency, and identities (The Social Life of Things revisited)* / Wim M.J. van Binsbergen and Peter L. Geschiere (eds.). - Münster : Lit, 2005. - 400 p. : fig. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 351-378. - Met indices, noten.  
ISBN 3-8258-8804-5

Twenty years ago, Arjun Appadurai's edited collection 'The Social Life of Things: Commodities in Cultural Perspective' (Cambridge, 1986) brought about a major change in the perspective on material things in circulation. A domain hitherto reserved for economics was accessed by anthropologists concentrating on commodities and wielding new conceptual tools such as "tournament of value", "cultural biography of things", and "politics of consumption". In the present book, some of the original contributors (Arjun Appadurai himself, and leading British archaeologist Colin Renfrew) meet with today's prominent names in the field (Jean and John Comaroff, Paul and Jennifer Alexander, Roy Dilley, Mike Rowlands and Nancy Rose Hunt) and with scholars of the next generation: Brad Weiss, Rijk van Dijk, Janet Roitman, James Leach and Irene Stengs. Together with the editors, Wim van Binsbergen and Peter Geschiere, they explore the dynamics of commodification. The present book's emphasis is on Africa rather than on Asia and Europe, and on the process through which commodities come into being. The book is based on the Amsterdam conference 'Commodification and identities: Social Life of Things revisited' which was organized by the editors in June 1999 on behalf of the national Dutch programme on 'Globalization and the construction of communal identities'. [Book abstract, edited]

## 11 Competing

*Competing jurisdictions : settling land claims in Africa* / ed. by Sandra Evers, Marja Spierenburg, Harry Wels. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2005. - 363 p. ; 24 cm. - (Afrika-Studiecentrum series, ISSN 1570-9310 ; vol. 6) - Selected papers from a conference held in September 2003 at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. - Met index, lit. opg.  
ISBN 90-04-14780-2

The papers included in this volume were earlier presented at a conference on the settlement of land claims in Africa, which was held in Amsterdam in September 2003. The papers are written primarily from an anthropological perspective. Contributions: Introduction: competing jurisdictions: settling land claims in Africa, including Madagascar (Sandra Evers, Marja Spierenburg and Harry Wels); Communal tenure 'from above' and 'from below': land rights, authority and livelihoods in rural South Africa (Ben Cousins and Aninka Claassens); Land tenure reform in South Africa: a focus on the Moravian Church

land in the Western Cape (Lungisile Ntsebeza); Contestation, confusion and corruption: market-based land reform in Zambia (Taylor Brown); 'We fought the war to return to the old ways': conflicts about land reforms in Dande, northern Zimbabwe (Marja Spierenburg); Fractionating local leadership: created authority and management of State land in Zimbabwe (Bill H. Kinsey); First-comers and late-comers: the role of narratives in land claims (Carola Lentz); State formation, access to the commons and autochthony among the Berbers of the Middle Atlas, Morocco (Bernhard Venema); Land and the politics of identity: the case of Anywaa-Nuer relations in the Gambella region (Dereje Feyissa); Trumping the ancestors: the challenges of implementing a land registration system in Madagascar (Sandra Evers); The struggle for land rights in the context of multiple normative orders in Tanzania (Rie Odgaard); Traditional additional authorities in Uganda and the management of legislatively decentralised forest resources (Frank Emmanuel Muhereza); Participative approaches and decentralized management of the Samori forest in the Baye municipality, Mopti region (Mali) (Bréhima Kassibo); Insiders out: forest access through village chiefs in Senegal (Sagane Thiaw and Jesse C. Ribot); Fighting over crumbs? : small valleys in West Africa as a new locus of land claims (Mayke Kaag). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 12 Cornwell, Linda

Mainstreaming gender: imperatives for development studies / Linda Cornwell - In: *Africanus*: (2004), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 51-63.

Focusing particularly on Africa, the author critiques the way in which seemingly gender-neutral policies and approaches to addressing women's position in development have contributed to the feminization of poverty. Next, she explores the implications of these assumptions about women and gender for teaching and research in the discipline of development studies and for development practitioners. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## 13 Dahou, Tarik

L' espace public face aux apories des études africaines / Tarik Dahou - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 178, p. 327-349.

L'anthropologie politique africaniste s'est orientée vers l'étude de l'émergence de l'État au sein des royaumes ou, plus récemment, au sein des grandes cités ouest-africaines. Elle a largement insisté sur le problème de la construction des institutions politiques à partir des organisations lignagères. Ces travaux n'ont pas systématisé une réflexion sur le concept d'espace public, même s'ils ont formulé les prémisses d'une analyse de

l'espace public à l'aune des champs de pouvoir au sein des États africains. Les recherches sur le politique contemporain en Afrique tendent à reconsidérer le concept d'espace public en dépassant la normativité du concept habermassien pour privilégier une approche plus empirique, mais ne parviennent pas à l'articuler à une théorie du pouvoir. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

#### **14 Dansereau, Suzanne**

Win-win or new imperialism? : public-private partnerships in Africa mining / Suzanne Dansereau - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 103, p. 47-62.

One of the most significant elements of globalization is the way in which the reshaping of the public-private divide is transforming the relationship between State and economy. In mining and the extractive sector, the World Bank is calling for the establishment of public-private partnerships between mining companies and the State, arguing that "cooperation between business, civil society and government can only produce a win-win situation for all as it provides long-term benefits to the business sector while meeting the social objectives of civil society and the State by helping create stable social and financial environments". This paper analyses these changes to State mining policy to determine if such a voluntary partnership will bring about the anticipated 'win-win' situation. It examines changes to State mining policy advocated within the World Bank's good governance agenda, articulated around the objectives of sustainable development and poverty alleviation. Next, it assesses the evolution of State-industry relationship in Zimbabwe and South Africa as each embarked on a form of liberalization aimed at attracting greater foreign investment. The paper concludes that industry is the big winner, and there are few direct benefits to State revenues. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **15 Du Plessis, Max**

Children under international criminal law / Max Du Plessis - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 103-111.

This paper outlines the norms that exist, both under human rights law and humanitarian law, in respect of children who are caught up, whether as civilians or combatants, in armed conflict. It was only with the rise of the international human rights movement, more especially under the aegis of the UN post-1945, that there has been a sustained effort to provide legal protection to children in armed conflicts. This effort culminated eventually in the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, which includes additional protections that pertain specifically to the treatment of children as victims of war during

armed conflict. A recent development is the involvement of children as combatants during times of armed conflict. Various international humanitarian laws have attempted to provide protection for such children. The paper pays particular attention to the role of the International Criminal Court in this respect, and uses the first ever judgement regarding recruitment of child soldiers handed down by the Special Court for Sierra Leone, on 31 May 2004, as a case study. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **16 Du Plessis, Max**

Who guards the guards? : the ICC and serious crimes committed by United Nations peacekeepers in Africa / Max Du Plessis & Stephen Pete - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 5-17.

In recent years there have been growing reports of UN peacekeepers committing severe crimes against the people they are meant to protect, while on peacekeeping duties. These crimes often take the form of gender-based violence and abuse. This paper examines the nature and extent of the problem, the accountability of the peacekeeping troops, the role and the extent of the involvement of International Criminal Law, and the newly introduced International Criminal Court, as well as the role of the national criminal courts. Can the ICC prosecute bad elements among the UN peacekeepers or is this the responsibility of the national criminal court of the peacekeeper concerned? Should the ICC be prosecuting such cases in the first place? How far does the principle of 'complementarity' limit the ICC in its attempts to prosecute those who commit crimes against humanity? In other words, 'Who guards the guards?' Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### **17 Eboko, Fred**

Politique publique et sida en Afrique: de l'anthropologie à la science politique / Fred Eboko - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 178, p. 351-387.

Ce texte propose de questionner quelques notions et théories des politiques publiques à la lumière de la lutte contre le sida en Afrique. Deux préoccupations, l'une théorique et l'autre empirique, font poser des questions telles que: pourquoi la science politique relative à l'Afrique a-t-elle si peu étudié les politiques publiques? L'anthropologie constitue la discipline dont la contribution est la plus importante sur les questions du sida en Afrique: quels apports peut-elle proposer à une réflexion interdisciplinaire à l'intérieur des sciences sociales? Quelles sont les notions et approches des politiques publiques que l'analyse de la lutte contre le sida en Afrique peut permettre de reformuler voire d'enrichir? Empiriquement, la situation au Cameroun représente dans ce texte un

exemple à partir duquel différentes dimensions de cette dialectique interdisciplinaire sont illustrées, entre les normes internationales et les dynamiques locales. Ce travail propose d'éclairer, dans le champ africain du sida, les apories et les logiques qui vont des enjeux du "global" à des jeux d'acteurs transnationaux. La science politique peut être appelée à apporter sa contribution dans le champ de recherche qui concerne la lutte contre le sida et le politique en temps de sida en Afrique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

### 18 Femme

*La femme, le continent noir* / [contr. de P.-G. Despierre... et al.]. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2005. - 170 p. : fig., foto's. ; 22 cm. - (Collection psychanalyse et tradition ; 6) - Met bijl. ISBN 2-7475-7605-1

Cet ouvrage collectif propose pour sa majeure partie des analyses sur la sexualité et certains des problèmes qui s'y rattachent pour les femmes africaines d'un point de vue psychanalytique. Textes traitant plus particulièrement de la situation en Afrique: "Des mondes de femmes, dans certaines sociétés traditionnelles", sur la polygamie et la polyandrie au Cameroun, et sur un village de femmes exclues de la société, dites "sorcières anthropophages", non loin de Ouagadougou au Burkina Faso; "Ces femmes de Côte d'Ivoire" (S. Akoume, M. Kouakou); "Le livre, ou les ténèbres de l'incroyance" (A.M. Kaufmant), sur un livre publié à Dakar (Sénégal) autour d'un meurtre commis dans un contexte psychopathologique. L'histoire, racontant un épisode de perte de la réalité de l'héroïne, pourrait s'appuyer dans une certaine mesure sur l'expérience personnelle de la jeune fille sénégalaise qui en est l'auteur. "Awa l'africaine, la parole donnée", traite d'un cas d'hystérie chez une jeune femme originaire d'Afrique noire francophone, cas ayant abouti à un meurtre dans un contexte de tensions entre idéaux et entre tradition et modernité. "Hystérectomie et dépression" (A. Ouedraogo, J. Lankoande, A. Bougouma, A. Traore), propose une lecture psychopathologique de l'événement traumatique que constitue l'ablation de l'utérus chez une jeune femme au Burkina Faso. "Le sida au pays dogon, d'après un interview du Dr. C. Diakité" (P.G. Despierre) traite de cas de maladies apparues au Mali chez des patients qui avaient séjourné en Côte d'Ivoire, et de leur traitement par des tradipraticiens, y compris la relation d'écoute. "Vision sur l'Afrique et le sida, de la négation à l'implication" (D. Mazina) souhaite la valorisation de la médecine traditionnelle et un partenariat entre celle-ci et la médecine moderne en Afrique. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 19 Fouéré, Marie-Aude

Les métamorphoses des "relations à plaisanteries": un nouvel enjeu politique dans la construction des États-nations / Marie-Aude Fouéré - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 178, p. 389-430.

Dans une optique déconstructiviste, le présent article revient sur la manière dont un ensemble de pratiques désignées par l'expression de relations à plaisanteries - apparue en ethnologie au début du XXe siècle - a été construit comme une "coutume" ou une "tradition". En effet, le paradigme ethnologique classique conçoit les manières de faire exotiques comme un ensemble homogène de pratiques pétrifiées, transmises telles quelles d'une génération à l'autre et utiles à la reproduction à l'identique de l'organisation sociale. Ces pratiques ont été en passe de devenir un des grands thèmes politiques rassembleurs dans l'Afrique du début du XXIe siècle: certains y voient un savoir endogène à promouvoir dans la prévention des conflits. Le présent article commence par une analyse critique de la notion ethnologique de "relations à plaisanterie". Il montre les logiques de production et de reproduction des relations à plaisanterie comme pratiques de pouvoir en prenant les exemples de certaines situations d'interaction et l'émergence de comportements, en particulier en Tanzanie et en Afrique de l'Est, mais aussi en Afrique de l'Ouest, où ces relations sont très courantes. De plus, l'étude du processus actuel de réappropriation du concept de relations à plaisanteries par les élites africaines permet de mettre à jour son ancrage dans les discours ethnologiques passés et sa visée hautement politique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 20 Gabon

*Le Gabon malgré lui / Rupture-solidarité* ; [ont coll. à ce numéro Claudine-Augée Angoué... et al.]. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2005. - 224 p. : graf., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Mutations et défis en Afrique centrale ; 6) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6695-X

Les écrits sur le Gabon que comprend ce travail se placent à différentes échelles historiques (moyenne durée et contemporanéité), divers niveaux d'analyse (local et global) et domaines (politique, religieux, vie quotidienne, relation entre genres, gestion urbaine, production et consommation des images). Quatre textes s'intéressent aux pratiques politiques. Celui de Guy Rossatanga-Rignault montre comment les élites élaborent une liturgie spécifique à laquelle participent les Gabonais pour célébrer le pouvoir. Nicolas Metegue N'Nah réinterroge les fondements de l'union nationale (1961-1963). Joseph Tonda se penche sur les effets de la médiatisation et de la télévision sur

les dynamiques de reproduction sociale. Mesmin Edou se concentre sur la gestion des déchets dans la capitale, Libreville. À propos des rapports de genre, Claudine-Augée Angoué étudie les mutations sociales introduites par la construction de la ligne du Transgabonais dans l'ordre de la domination masculine. Jean-Ferdinand Mbah s'intéresse aux représentations de la polygamie. André Mary aborde les transformations induites par la globalisation dans le domaine du religieux. Olivier Vallée traite des guerres civiles africaines, et Patrice Yengo de la Constitution en Afrique. La dernière partie (Nicolas Martin-Granel, Greta Rodriguez-Antoniotti) se rapporte à un projet littéraire à l'occasion du dixième anniversaire de la disparition de Sony Labou Tansi. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 21 Gouverner

*Gouverner les sociétés africaines : acteurs et institutions* / sous la dir. de Patrick Quantin. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2005. - 336 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (L 'Afrique politique, ISSN 12590614) - Met bijl., bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 2-8458-6644-5

Quelles sont les capacités de modernisation et de déploiement des dispositifs de gouvernement en Afrique? Quels sont les moyens localement disponibles pour concevoir des politiques publiques adaptées et les mettre en œuvre avec succès? Telles sont les interrogations actuelles de la recherche sur les sociétés africaines. La plupart des contributions sont issues du séminaire organisé dans le cadre du programme 'Coopération scientifique et recherches sur l'évolution de la vie politique, de l'économie, de la société et de la ville en Afrique', ou du colloque "Gouverner les sociétés africaines: acteurs et institutions", Bordeaux, 5-6 juin 2003. Textes: La redécouverte des institutions (P. Quantin) - Les sociétés civiles importées: le nouveau secteur ONG au Bénin (G. Pirotte) - Les "grands hommes" et l'institutionnalisation de l'arène politique au Congo-Brazzaville (P. Quantin) - La force des institutions: La Commission électorale nationale indépendante comme site d'institutionnalisation au Niger (M. Gazibo) - Elections and the dilemma of institutionalisation in Sierra Leone (M. Jalloh) - CAR, CDPA, et UFC: la difficile implantation territoriale du multipartisme au Togo (c. Toulabor) - Démocratie locale et délibération au Cameroun: l'exemple des municipalités (M. Enguéléguélé) - Politique foncière dans les villes à chefferies multiples de l'Ouest-Cameroun: Bafoussam et Mbouda (A. Kayo-Sikombé) - Justice et consolidation démocratique au Niger (B. Issa Abdourahmane) - Identité professionnelle et institutionnalisation politique: l'ordre national des avocats de Mauritanie (1980-2004) (Z. Ould Ahmed Salem) - Droits de l'homme et politique: l'institutionnalisation paradoxale d'une ONG kényane (M. E. Pommerolle) -

Pluralisme juridique et droits de la femme au Mali et au Bénin (S. Wing) - Institutionnaliser l'action publique en Afrique: le cas de la lutte contre le sida au Cameroun (F. Éboko) - Le gouvernement par la guérilla: le cas du Sud Soudan (M.-A. Pérouse de Montclos) - Processus consultatifs régionaux et gestion des migrations en Afrique (F. Channac). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 22 Intellectuels

*Intellectuels, nationalisme et idéal panafricain : perspective historique* / sous la dir. de Thierno Bah. - [Dakar] : Codesria, 2005. - 186 p. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-86978-161-X

Les contributions à ce volume, principalement dans le domaine de l'histoire, sont issues d'une conférence qui s'est tenue du 10 au 12 décembre 2003 à Dakar (Sénégal). Le nationalisme, en tant qu'idéologie et pratique, a imprégné la conscience collective africaine et nourri les luttes pour l'indépendance. Mais à l'heure où l'"État-nation" est en crise et après plus de quatre décennies de souveraineté factice, le panafricanisme, en tant que projet politique, demande à être réactivé, afin de promouvoir un développement économique viable et favoriser la renaissance africaine. Il s'agit de concilier les aspirations profondes à l'intégration régionale à l'exigence d'un ensemble continental unifié. 1e partie, Trajectoires du nationalisme: Genèse et évolution du nationalisme (Yacouba Zerbo) - Entre l'obsession de la "race" et celle du territoire: les nationalistes africains en France (Abdoulaye Gueye) - Les indépendances et après? (Tayeb Chenntouf). 2e partie, Historique et perspectives du panafricanisme: Nationalisme et panafricanisme (Amady Aly Dieng) - Trajectoire historique, actualités et perspectives du panafricanisme (Seydou Ouédraogo) - 3e partie, Acteurs politico-intellectuels du nationalisme et du panafricanisme: Idéologie, religion et ethnocentrisme au Maghreb (Khalid Chegraoui) - Frantz Fanon et le marxisme: une approche de la dynamique sociale et politique en Afrique coloniale et post-coloniale (Hassan Remaoun) - Cheikh Anta Diop et l'Afrique: une relecture des fondements économiques et culturels d'un État Fédéral d'Afrique noire (Joachim Emmanuel Goma-Thetet) - Léopold Sédar Senghor et Cheikh Anta Diop face au panafricanisme (Antoine Tine). 4e partie, pour l'intégration régionale: Kwame Nkrumah revisité: les seize pour les États-Unis d'Afrique (Daniel Abwa) - Quel cadre géographique pour l'histoire en Afrique? Plaidoyer pour la dimension régionale (Thierno Bah). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 23 Kouam, Reine Djuide

L'Union africaine comme réponse africaine au défi de la mondialisation / Reine Djuide Kouam - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 125-151.

L'acte constitutif de l'Union africaine a été adopté à Lomé (Togo) lors du 36e sommet de l'OUA en juillet 2000. La construction régionale en Afrique dans le but de s'adapter à la mondialisation constitue un chantier très complexe. Cette étude pose la question de savoir si le simple fait de créer une nouvelle institution, l'Union africaine (UA), est une réponse adéquate au processus de globalisation dont les paradigmes-clés sont intégration et interdépendance. Il s'agit de rendre compte de la dimension pragmatique de l'UA. Quelle est la perception africaine des problèmes que pose la mondialisation jumelée aux nouveaux éléments constitutifs des relations internationales? L'étude revient sur l'environnement à la fois global et continental de sa création, les objectifs que se sont fixés ses fondateurs et les processus de sa mise en œuvre. Elle analyse deux approches, celle du projet fédérateur du colonel lybien Kadhafi (semblable à celui de Nkrumah), et celle du projet intégrateur du président d'Afrique du Sud Mbeki, fondé sur les idéaux de la "renaissance africaine". La portée et les perspectives de la nouvelle organisation panafricaine dépendront du pragmatisme réel de cette expression unique de volonté politique. L'enjeu est énorme, il faut créer une organisation qui ne soit pas l'OUA-bis. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 24 Kreatives

*Kreatives Afrika : SchriftstellerInnen über Literatur, Theater und Gesellschaft : eine Festschrift für Eckhard Breiting* / hrsg. von Susanne Arndt und Katrin Berndt. - Wuppertal : Peter Hammer Verlag, cop. 2005. - 522 p. ; 21 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 494-515. - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 3-7795-0028-0 : ca. EUR 19.90

Nach ihren Ausführungen zum politischen Erbe der Kolonialzeit in der Afrika-Literaturwissenschaft und der Rezeption afrikanischer Literaturen in Europa präsentieren die Herausgeberinnen dieser Festschrift für Eckhard Breiting - Susan Arndt und Katrin Berndt - Essays, Einschätzungen und Analysen afrikanischer und europäischer SchriftstellerInnen, Theatermacher und PublizistInnen. Sie fangen das kulturelle Treiben in Afrika ein und erzählen von seiner Begegnung mit dem weißen Europa. So genannte Hochkultur steht dabei gleichberechtigt neben basisnahen Produktionen, etwa das Theater for Development oder das partizipative Rollenspiel im Kampf gegen Aids oder sexuelle Gewalt. Darüber hinaus beschreibt Goretti Kyomuhendo aus Uganda die Freuden und Herausforderungen, die sie als Schriftstellerin erlebt, und Karim Traoré aus Burkino Faso verfasste eine Kritik von "Yaaba", einem bekannten Film des Regisseurs Idrissa Ouédraogo. Neben diesen Texten über einzelne Kulturschaffende und ihre Werke geben sechs Autoren aus Nigeria, Südafrika, Tansania und Togo einen Überblick

über die historische und aktuelle Kulturentwicklung in verschiedenen afrikanischen Gesellschaften. Den einzelnen Beiträgen der AutorInnen sind informative Kurzbiographien vorangestellt. [ Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden ]

## 25 Languages

*Languages of instruction for African emancipation : focus on postcolonial contexts and considerations* / ed. by Birgit Brock-Utne and Rodney Kofi Hopson. - Dar es Salaam : Mkuki na Nyota Publishers ; Cape Town : The Centre for Advanced Studies of African Society, 2005. - 257 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Casas book series ; 39) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9987-41736-1 (Dar es Salaam)

With rhetoric in the twenty first century focused on the African Renaissance, the central role of language in the development and emancipation of the continent seems to have taken a backseat. The fact that many African countries are operating with pre-independence and colonial language policies is catastrophic to large numbers of people who are not in a position to participate in the political democracies of their countries. This collection of case studies from seven African countries poses questions such as: What alternatives are there for educational language policies towards African emancipation? What efforts have governments made to change the language policy in favour of African languages and how far have they succeeded? What challenges do African learners face when it comes to current language of instruction policies? Contributions: Birgit Brock-Utne and Rodney Kofi Hopson: Introduction: educational language contexts and issues in postcolonial Africa. Kwesi Kwaa Prah: Languages of instruction for education, development and African emancipation. Birgit Brock-Utne: The continued battle over KiSwahili as the language of instruction in Tanzania. Rodney Kofi Hopson: The paradox of English only in post-independent Namibia. Toward whose education for all? Sozinho Francisco Matsinhe: The language situation in Mozambique. Current developments and prospects. Leketi Makalela: 'We speak eleven tongues'. Reconstructing multilingualism in South Africa. Annah Molosiwa: Extinction or distinction? Empowering Setswana as the medium of instruction and instrument in Botswana schools. Eva Yerendé: Ideologies of language and schooling in Guinea-Conakry. A postcolonial experience. Ayo Bamgbose: Mother-tongue education. Lessons from the Yoruba experience. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 26 Langues

*Langues, langages, inventions* / [ont collab. à ce numéro Tahar Bekri... et al.]. - Paris : adpf, 2005. - 157 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Notre librairie, ISSN 07553854 ; no. 159) - Met index, noten.

ISBN 2-914043-77-5

Le thème de ce numéro spécial concerne l'interaction et le métissage entre langues, en particulier entre le français et l'arabe ou les langues africaines, et la créolisation surtout dans l'océan Indien. Il comprend quatre parties: 1) Métamorphoses du français; 2) Inventivité de la langue; 3) Dires et détours; 4) Inédits. Contributions sur L'Afrique: L'Algérienne fugitive de Don Quichotte (Assia Djebar) - Ce français qui nous (re)vient du Maghreb: mélanges linguistiques en milieux urbains (Dominique Caubet) - Métissages linguistiques dans l'océan Indien (Norbert Dodille) - Les mots font l'humour: jeux de mots, enjeux de la langue et aventure poétique (Alimou Camara) - Du bon usage des congolismes (Paul Tete Wersey). - Voyages entre les langues. Pratiques plurilingues chez Patrice Nganang et Boubacar Boris Diop (Papa Samba Diop) - Indocilité linguistique et nomination dans une autre langue chez Savério Nayigiziki (Rwanda) et Marie Gevers (Belgique) (Jean-Claude Uwiringiyimana) - Les joutes oratoires en Afrique: un genre littéraire vivant (Sylvie Clerfeuille) - La part de la perte (Jean-Luc Raharimanana) - "Parler en langue, c'est remettre l'esprit au monde". Entretien avec Kossi Efoui. Ce numéro comprend aussi des textes inédits de Kossi Efoui, Rouda, Samuel Millogo, des notes de lecture, une rubrique bibliographique. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 27 Littérature

*Littérature et développement I* [ont collab. à ce numéro Agnès Avognon Adjaho... et al.]. - Paris : Clef, 2005. - 157 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Notre librairie, ISSN 07553854 ; no. 157) - Met index, noten.

ISBN 2-914043-75-9

La façon dont les écrivains africains (ici, francophones pour la majorité) dans la première décennie du vingt-et-unième siècle pensent le développement s'opère dans un tout autre contexte que celui des années 1960. Ils montrent une grande capacité à se distancier par rapport aux discours tenus par les spécialistes sur le développement, et souvent sur un ton corrosif. Le style qui marquait la littérature engagée d'autrefois n'est plus de mise, mais la volonté de prendre position sur un certain nombre d'enjeux du monde d'aujourd'hui demeure intacte chez la plupart d'entre eux. Ce numéro spécial comprend quatre parties: 1) Écrire le développement; 2) Savoirs, partages et transmissions; 3) Repères; 4) Inédits. Contributions sur l'Afrique: Derrière les "vitrines du progrès" (Xavier Garnier) - Lecture et culture: des "armes" du développement. Entretien avec Alpha Oumar Konaré par Dominique Mondoloni - La transmission: pères et figures tutélaires (Boniface Mongo-Mboussa) - La transmission populaire au Cameroun: le

théâtre et ses différents supports (Alain Cyr Pangop) - La "prise d'écriture" de Rwandaises rescapées du génocide (Véronique Bonnet) - Afrique noire, berceau de la vie (Nocky Djedanoum) - Griot et comédien: la parole en partage. Entretien avec Sotigui Kouyaté par Nathalie Vairac.- Des livres pour quoi faire? Le point de vue d'une librairie (Agnès Avognon Adjaho) - Les langues dans les systèmes éducatifs en Afrique (Mwatha Musanji Ngalasso) - Quels auteurs au programme? Le cas de l'enseignement français au Maroc (Frédéric Bourdereau) - Écrivains d'Afrique du Sud: penser l'apartheid dix ans après... (Abdourahman A. Waberi). Ce numéro comprend aussi des inédits de Koulsy Lamko et Gary Victor, des notes de lecture et une rubrique bibliographique. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## **28 Madlala-Routledge, Nozizwe**

Developmental peacekeeping: what are the advantages for Africa ? / Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge & Sybert Liebenberg - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 125-131.

This paper addresses the failures of current peacekeeping interventions to resolve resource-based conflicts on the African continent. It argues that the forces driving conflict in Africa are resource-based. Whether it is a struggle to control, access or directly exploit scarce resources, Africa's conflicts are inherently economic by nature. If this holds true then current military-focused approaches ignore the developmental and economic nature of not only the source of conflict, but also its resolution. This failure is illustrated by the long time delays between peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction interventions. This is in part due to the symptomatic short-term military solutions, which form the core of current peace missions, as opposed to a developmental economic approach. As a result, current peacekeeping interventions lack focus and the capacity to accelerate sustainable peace through economic, industrial and social growth. In response to these challenges the paper proposes the creation of an African Action Plan for Developmental Peacekeeping and Reconstruction, rooted in the concepts of developmental peacekeeping and human security. The paper illustrates how developmental peacekeeping, as a post-conflict reconstruction mechanism, can serve as a catalyst for achieving the primary objectives of the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **29 Masinda, Mambo T.**

The impact of colonial legacies and globalization processes on forced migration in modern Africa / Mambo T. Masinda - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2004), n.s., vol. 20, no. 1, p. 1-7.

This paper argues that forced migration in modern Africa, often provoked by wars, is largely fueled by factors rooted in a combination of colonial legacies - such as ethnic hierarchization, land alienation and military doctrine inherited from the 'white, civilized man' - and the globalization process - structural adjustment leading to poverty, and economic wars characterized by profit-making activities driven not by ideology but by greed. In conclusion, the paper suggests that the UN should intervene in supporting collapsed States to reallocate land to small farmers, empower civil society, and protect weak States against the international mafia that sustains illegal natural resources exploitation. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 30 Mkandawire, Thandika

Maladjusted African economies and globalisation / Thandika Mkandawire - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 1-33 : graf., tab.

The policies of adjustment pursued in the 1980s and 1990s promised African countries not only 'accelerated development' but also a means to end Africa's marginalization from the process of globalization by encouraging foreign investment and the expansion and diversification of exports. While for much of the 1980s and early 1990s the poor performance of African economies was blamed on the failure of African governments to adopt 'the right policies', by the mid-1990s, international financial institutions were saying that the significant adjustments made by African economies had led to economic recovery. However, the performance of African economies with respect to both investment and trade diversification remained poor. Since this could no longer be explained away by saying that African economies had not adjusted, other explanations were needed: these included institutions, geography, culture and ethnic diversity. The author argues that it is the deflationary policies under the structural adjustment policies (SAPs) that have placed African economies on a 'low growth path' which has discouraged investments, trade expansion and diversification, by undermining the investment-growth-trade nexus. Indeed, as a result of this, African economies have been so maladjusted that they responded poorly to a wide range of economic stimuli. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### 31 Morgan, Ruth

*Tommy boys, lesbian men and ancestral wives : female same-sex practices in Africa* / Ruth Morgan and Saskia Wieringa. - Johannesburg : Jacana Media, 2005. - 335 p. : foto's. ; 21 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 326-329. - Met index, noten.  
ISBN 1-7700-9093-2

The editors of this collective volume initiated the African Women's Life Story Project - a project meant to train women activists from different African countries to do research into female same-sex practices in Africa. The volume includes papers presented by trainees from the Project at the Fourth Conference of the International Association for the Study of Sexuality, Culture and Society (IASSCS) held at the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa in 2003. It contains contributions on female marriages and bisexual women in Kenya (by Nancy Baraka with Ruth Morgan); loving secretly in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (Sophia Musa Mohamed with Saskia Wieringa); lesbians and tommy boys in Kampala, Uganda (Marie Nagadya with Ruth Morgan); same-sexuality amongst Ovambo women in Namibia (Madeleine Isaacks with Ruth Morgan); female masculinity and femme strength amongst the Damara in Namibia (Elizabeth Khaxas with Saskia Wieringa); butch-femme subculture in Johannesburg, South Africa (Busi Kheswa with Saskia Wieringa); ancestral wives amongst same-sex sangomas in South Africa (Nkunzi Nkabinde with Ruth Morgan); same-sexuality in the corners of Swaziland (Siza Khumalo with Saskia Wieringa); historical reflections on African women's same-sex marriages (Saskia Wieringa); present-day same-sex practices in Africa: conclusions from the African Women's Life Story Project (Ruth Morgan and Saskia Wieringa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **32 Mphinyane, Sethunya Tshepho**

NEPAD and the digital divide: the case of Botswana and the silent marginalised minorities / Sethunya Tshepho Mphinyane - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 152-162.

This paper addresses the question of whether the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) through its e-Africa Commission and its Science and Technology agenda for ICT provides for new possibilities for Africa's marginalized indigenous minorities to engage meaningfully with development processes. It questions whether NEPAD recognises the power of ICT beyond providing access to information, particularly its potential as a resource for the oppressed to wage their battles for self-determination, and whether it is willing to go beyond questions of access, and address the politics of power and the Internet and other ICT. Is there likelihood in Africa for ICTs to become new sites of resistance and oppression? The paper suggests that there is already evidence that for marginalized ethnic minorities such as the Basarwa, the San people of Botswana, this new forum and the Internet in particular will be yet another tool to mute their voices. The situation in Botswana, in which ICT allowed Survival International and the Botswana government to speak over the heads of Basarwa, seems to show that

African ethnic minorities will become further marginalized in the flow of information. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

### 33 Mubiala, Mutoy

L'Afrique dans les relations internationales / Mutoy Mubiala - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 396, p. 345-356.

Dans le présent article, l'auteur détermine l'influence et l'importance de l'Afrique sur l'échiquier international, à la lumière, d'une part, des grands jeux qu'a connu le monde depuis 1885, dont essentiellement la colonisation, les conflits Est-Ouest et Nord-Sud et la mondialisation, et, d'autre part, l'évolution du processus de construction panafricaine. Le nouveau processus d'intégration régionale, tel qu'incarné par l'Union africaine et le Nepad, se distingue nettement du schéma mis en place par les pères fondateurs de l'OUA. Au panafricanisme de rupture illustré notamment par le Plan d'action de Lagos (1980) a succédé une approche marquée par la recherche de l'intégration de l'Afrique au processus de mondialisation en cours. Le nouvel agenda africain semble trouver un écho favorable auprès des puissances extérieures. Non seulement celles-ci commencent à traiter les problèmes africains de manière globale, dépassant l'approche classique pays par pays, mais aussi elles s'engagent à soutenir le renforcement des institutions régionales et sous-régionales africaines dans les domaines aussi bien économique que politique. Ce deuxième aspect est important car l'intégration économique seule du continent ne pourra pas contribuer au renforcement de la capacité d'action de l'Afrique et à son rayonnement international. Le développement d'une politique extérieure et de défense commune similaire à l'approche européenne est indispensable à l'accroissement de l'influence de l'Afrique sur la scène mondiale. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 34 Muchie, Mammo

A theory of an Africa as a unification nation: a re-thinking of the structural transformation of Africa / Mammo Muchie - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 136-157.

Africans can stay as isolated leaves outside the forest and face the music of their historical oppression under the variety of guises it takes, or join the dense tropical forest that symbolizes African unity in order to hide and protect themselves inside a liberated Africa - a unification-nation founded on a radical pan-Africanist historical imagination. The present author's aim is to develop a conceptual framework for the unification-nation option. He outlines the background to the African national project, the historical roots of

the resurgence of pan-Africanism, the relationship between the making of (a united) Africa and the making of the (free) African, and the possible role of the AU and NEPAD. In conclusion, the author emphasizes the need for the African scholarly community to pursue cooperation and unification. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 35 Ngoma, Naison

Coups and coup attempts in Africa : is there a missing link? / Naison Ngoma - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 85-94 : graf.

Coups and coup attempts are a phenomenon that has ravaged the African continent from the time of independence to the present. Despite the common belief that increased democratic practices should lead to fewer incidents of coups or coup attempts, this appears not to be the case. Despite the political determination not to reward military governments or those that have arisen from extra-constitutional arrangements, through welcoming them into the community of States, the scourge continues. This article identifies other possible explanations for the prevalence of this phenomenon. The suggested models include greed and a crisis of expectations; naivety, ignorance and gullibility; and foreign intervention. The paper also provides a review of the prevalence of coups on the continent and a brief coverage of conceptual factors, which provides some understanding of civil-military relations as well as an indication of what the future holds. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### 36 North-South

*North-South linkages and connections in continental and diaspora African literature* / ed. by Edris Makward, Mark Lilleleht and Ahmed Saber. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2005. - 555 p. ; 23 cm. - (African Literature Association Annual series, ISSN 10932976 ; 12) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1-592-21156-9

This volume contains a selection of the papers presented at the African Literature Association's 25th annual conference held in 1999 in Fez, Morocco. The papers are divided into four sections: I. Keynote addresses. II: "Women warriors": women writers... III: Linguistic and cultural connections across the boundaries. IV. Literary and political developments. Contributors: Elisabeth Bekers, Taieb Belghazi, Elena Bertoncini, Abdelmouneim Bounou, Fatima Bouzenirh, Debra Boyd-Buggs, Pathé Diagne, Boubacar Boris Diop, Christine Drake, Jilali El Koudia, John Erickson, Gudrun M. Grabher, Seth Graebner, Claire Griffiths, Jane Hale Donald L. Hoffman, Eileen M. Ketchun, Touria Khannous, Ambroise Kom, Abdellatif Laâbi, Hasna Lebbady, Bernth Lindfors, Sharifa

Saa-Atma Maát, Suzanne H. MacRae, Florence Martin, Amadou Mahtar MBow, Lucy Stone McNeece, Anita Mooijman, Sally-Ann Murray, Dayna Oscherwitz, Pushpa Naidu Parekh, Patricia Reynaud, Maxine Sample, Aidan Southall, Janice Spleth, Linda Strong-Leek, H.P. van Coller. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 37 ONU

*L'ONU vue d'Afrique I* (sous la dir. de) Jean-Emmanuel Pondi ; avec la collab. de Christian Edmond Bepi Pout. - Paris : Maisonneuve & Larose/Afredit, cop. 2005. - 350 p. : tab. ; 25 cm - Met lit. opg., noten.  
ISBN 2-7068-1880-8

Cet ouvrage comporte quatre parties: 1) Contributions africaines à l'évolution du système des Nations unies: quel bilan?; 2) L'ONU face aux défis de la paix sur la scène africaine; 3) L'ONU face aux défis du développement et de la coopération en Afrique; 4) Analyse des aspects socio-juridiques et politiques des réformes de l'ONU. Contributions: 1) Les figures marquantes de l'Afrique à l'ONU (1960-2004) (Jean-Emmanuel Pondi) - L'apport de l'Afrique dans le processus d'élaboration du budget des Nations unies: entre contraintes et opportunités (Michel Tommo Monthé) - Itinéraire anthropologique de quatre décennies d'action onusienne en Afrique (1960-2004) (Charlemagne Pascal Messanga Nyamding). 2) Les opérations onusiennes de maintien de la paix en Afrique: vision d'un acteur de terrain (Jacques Roger Booh Booh) - L'Afrique à l' ONU: le pari de la paix et de la sécurité à l'ère bipolaire et post-bipolaire. Plaidoyer pour le multipartisme (Wullson Mvomo Ela) - La loi de l'épée. Pour une appropriation africaine du jeu international (Laurent Mbassi) - L'ONU dans la bataille contre l'instrumentalisation des enfants soldats en Afrique : bilan, défis et perspectives (Martial Paulin M. Tchenzette). 3) En finir avec la culture de l'absence (Urbain Olanguena Awono) - Regard sur les rapports entre le fonds monétaire international et les économies africaines, contradictions et perspectives (Christian Edmond Bepi Pout) - Le système des Nations unies et le modèle d'ajustement structurel en Afrique (Eba Ebe Gabriel) - L'ONU et les progrès de la coopération en matière de communication en Afrique (Christian Edmond Bepi Pout et Pauline Bend). 4) Build an African vision of the United Nations' future (Collins Ngwa) - L'Afrique et la question du droit d'intervention aux fins de protection de la personne humaine (Alain Didier Olinga) - Quatre décennies de réformes et de renouveau au sein de l'ONU: un regard africain (Michel Tommo Monthé) - La perception de l'ONU et de ses réformes par les autres Africains (Jean-Emmanuel Pondi et Christian E. Bepi Pout). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 38 Oudin-Bastide, Caroline

L'Afrique dans le discours abolitionniste de Victor Schœlcher: de la réfutation de l'"infériorité native des Nègres" au projet africain / Caroline Oudin-Bastide - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2005), no. 4, p. 149-173.

L'Afrique apparaît d'abord dans le discours abolitionniste de Victor Schœlcher comme le révélateur de l'aptitude du "Nègre" à la civilisation. Son premier ouvrage abolitionniste, 'De l'esclavage des Noirs et de la législation coloniale' est publié en 1833. Brossant, d'après des récits de voyage, un tableau des sociétés africaines, il y découvre les preuves de l'égalité en nature des noirs avec les blancs. Égalité humaine qui ne va pas cependant de pair avec l'égalité des cultures: de façon générale: les peuples africains se situent, selon Schœlcher, à "un degré de civilisation" inférieur à celui des pays occidentaux. S'interrogeant sur ce handicap, il l'appréhende d'une part comme un retard dû à de "fâcheuses" circonstances (corruption des sociétés africaines par la traite, conditions climatiques, isolement), d'autre part - au moins pour les Éthiopiens qui ont été, selon lui, les "éclaireurs de l'humanité" - comme l'effet d'une dégénérescence. En tout état de cause, le devoir des peuples plus avancés dans la voie de la civilisation - Européens ou nègres libres américains éclairés - est d'éduquer les Africains en leur inculquant la culture occidentale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 39 Pacte

*Le pacte de non-agression et de défense commune de l'Union africaine.* - Paris : OR.IMA International, 2005. - 220 p. ; 25 cm. - (Géopolitique africaine, ISSN 16323033 ; hors-série, juin 2005) - Omslagtitel. - Met noten.

Ce numéro spécial de 'Géopolitique africaine' est consacré au Pacte de non-agression et de défense commune de l'Union africaine, adopté le 31 janvier 2005 à Abuja par les chefs d'État et ouvert en mars à la signature des États membres de l'UA. Les auteurs de ce numéro célèbrent ce moment historique, à commencer par le 'père' du traité Denis Sassou N'Guesso, et Edem Kodjo, premier ministre du Togo. Autres contributions de: Charles Zacharie Bowao, Jean Didier Boukongou, Nelson M. Cosme, Charles Zorgbibe, Mikhaïl Lebedev, Claude Mouton. Entretiens avec: Alpha Oumar Konaré, président de la Commission de l'Union africaine, Saïd Djinnit, Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Kundy Paihama, Tidiane Gadio, Ali A. Treki, João Bernardo de Miranda, Moustapha Niasse, Marcel Gatsinzi, Abdoullahi Sheikh Ismaïl, Rodolphe Adada, Charles Murigande, Princeton N. Lyman, Theresa Whelan. Le numéro contient également le texte des documents suivants: 'Le pacte contre l'agression et d'assistance mutuelle de l'Union

africaine' (version de janvier 2004), 'Le pacte de non-agression et de défense commune de l'Union africaine' (version définitive). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 40 Perrot, Sandrine

Les nouveaux interventionnismes militaires africains : une redéfinition des conditions de la puissance au sud du Sahara? / Sandrine Perrot - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 98, p. 111-130.

Depuis le début des années 1990, on constate en Afrique une recrudescence des ingérences armées qui n'est plus le fait des superpuissances ni des ex-puissances coloniales, mais celui d'hégémons africains (intervention militaire du Nigeria au Liberia, de l'Ouganda et du Rwanda en République démocratique du Congo (RDC), de l'Angola au Congo-Brazzaville, de l'Afrique du Sud au Lesotho). Le bouleversement postguerre froide des relations internationales a profondément renouvelé l'identification des unités de mesure de la puissance en Afrique et ailleurs. Ce renouvellement reflète non seulement l'impact global de la mondialisation des échanges, celui de l'émergence d'acteurs non étatiques transnationaux et celui de la mutation des enjeux de la politique internationale, mais aussi ceux, spécifiquement africains, des mécanismes d'insertion et d'influence du continent sur la scène internationale sur lesquels les nouvelles formes d'interventionnisme nous renseignent. On ne peut que constater un affaiblissement de la proscription "morale" et "légale" de l'ingérence militaire et une tolérance plus grande du militaire sur la scène interafricaine. La question qui se pose est donc de savoir quels seront les organisations ou les mécanismes susceptibles de réguler ces nouveaux instruments de puissance. En prenant l'exemple de l'Afrique du Sud post-apartheid, qui devait se démarquer clairement de la politique hégémonique, interventionniste et déstabilisatrice du précédent régime, tout en croyant en sa destinée à assurer le leadership du continent, l'auteur montre comment la légitimation régionale d'un État reste décisive pour la survie d'un régime africain, confronté à la compétition par d'autres aspirants hégémons régionaux (comme le Zimbabwe ou le Nigeria). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 216). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 41 Plumes

*Plumes émergentes* / [ont collab. à ce numéro Kangni Alem... et al.]. - Paris : adpf, 2005. - 157 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Notre librairie, ISSN 07553854 ; no. 158) - Met index, noten. ISBN 2-914043-76-7

Dans ce numéro, des écrivains confirmés présentent des auteurs émergents dont le talent contribue à dessiner les contours d'une nouvelle scène littéraire dans les pays du

Sud francophones. Chaque extrait de texte d'auteur de la nouvelle génération est précédé d'une introduction de l'écrivain qui le présente. Les aires géographiques concernées sont l'Afrique noire, les Caraïbes, le Maghreb et l'océan Indien. 1) Présentations pour l'Afrique noire: Beyrouk (Mauritanie) (par Abdoul Ali War) - Nafissatou Dia Diouf (Sénégal) (par Ken Bugul) - Hilaire Dovonon (Bénin) par Florent Couao-Zotti - Edem Awumey (Togo) (par Sami Tchak) - Benoît Kongbo (République centrafricaine) (par Kangni Alem) - François Nkémé (Cameroun) (par Eugène Ébodé) - Entretien avec Sayouba Traoré (Burkina Faso) par Eloïse Brezault. 2) Pour le Maghreb: Marianne Catzaras (Tunisie) (par Fawzia Zouari) - Ahmed Ghazali (Maroc) (par Wajdi Mouawad) - Hamid Skif (Algérie) (par Abdourahman A. Waberi) - Entretien avec Soumya Ammar Khodja (Algérie). 3) Pour l'océan Indien: Nassur Attoumani (Mayotte) (par Mohamed Toihiri) - Jean-Pierre Haga (la Réunion) (par Jean-François Samlong) - Entretien avec Vinod Rughoonundun (île Maurice) par Claire Riffard. Ce numéro comprend aussi des notes de lecture et une rubrique bibliographique avec les nouvelles parutions. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 42 Review

A review of institutional alternatives to collateralized lending / M.G. Maiangwa... [et al.] - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 3, p. 472-491 : tab.

In agriculture-based economies, amongst others in Africa, rural producers' access to formal finance has often been limited by their inability to provide collaterals, particularly in the form of registered or certified land titles and tenancy contracts or assets which are auctionable, as well as by laws that make foreclosure difficult. This article reviews some of the alternative institutional arrangements (possibilities) for reducing and overcoming collateral requirements such as third party guarantees, ownership of tradeable assets, credit guarantee schemes, group lending, credit-savings linkages, incremental and loan repayment-dependent lending, portfolio diversification and an efficient legal system for contract enforcement. It also specifies the land policy and tenure reforms that are desirable, especially in the direction of formal land titling or legally specified rights to the use and ownership of lands, the consolidation of land holdings and the provision of proper cadastres for land and ensuring that titles are secure. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

#### 43 Robert, Maurice

*Maurice Robert "ministre" de l'Afrique* / entretiens avec André Renault. - [Paris] : Seuil, cop. 2004. - 410 p., [8] p.pl. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., noten.  
ISBN 2-02-062976-3

Dans ce livre d'entretiens, où se mêlent anecdotes et pages majeures de la politique africaine de la France, l'ancien directeur de la section Afrique-Moyen-Orient du service de renseignement et diplomate Maurice Robert retrace son parcours et livre sa vérité. Maurice Robert est de ceux qui ont incarné la face cachée des rapports entre la France et ses anciennes colonies d'Afrique durant plusieurs décennies à partir des années 1950. Il décrit les dessous de la politique française en Afrique: les tentatives de déstabilisation du président guinéen Sékou Touré, le rétablissement, en quarante-huit heures, du président gabonais Léon M'Ba au pouvoir, l'accession d'Omar Bongo à la tête du Gabon, le rôle du mercenaire Bob Denard, les tentatives de sécession du Congo-Léopoldville de la part du Katanga (1961), et du Nigeria de la part du Biafra puis le génocide perpétré au Biafra (1967 et 1968). Du fait de ses activités de renseignement, Maurice Robert a été, dans l'ombre, au cœur des relations entre la France et les pays d'Afrique francophone. Dans cet ouvrage, il lève des pans souvent méconnus de la politique africaine de la France au moment des indépendances et par la suite. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 44 Sécurité

*Sécurité sociale et développement = Soziale Sicherheit und Entwicklung* / Hrsg. Anne Mayor ; Hrsg. Claudia Roth ; Hrsg. Yvan Droz. - Münster : Lit Verlag, 2005. - 280 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Schweizerische Afrikastudien ; 7) (Le forum suisse des africanistes ; 5) - Duitse, Engelse en Franse teksten. - Met bibliogr., Duitse en Franse samenvattingen, noten.

ISBN 3-8258-9031-7 pbk. : EUR 29.90

La plupart des contributions à cet ouvrage sont issues de communications présentées lors du 5e forum suisse des africanistes, tenu à Neuchâtel (Suisse) en octobre 2004. Les textes sont écrits en français, en anglais et en allemand. Ils sont répartis en quatre parties: 1) Sécurité sociale et développement; 2) Histoire des peuples et des langues; 3) Rites, valeurs et rapports de pouvoirs contemporains; 4) Les Suisses en Afrique et les Africains en Suisse. Titres: 1) Towards an anthropology of social security (Willemijn de Jong) - Action collective de type coopératif et protection sociale dans le contexte burkinabé (Souleymane Soulama) - L'appauvrissement invisible des personnes âgées à Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso (Claudia Roth) - Polygamy and livestock: security during the 2002 drought in an Ila chiefdom in Zambia (Sonja Merten and Tobias Haller) - Knowledge integration in San communities in Southern Africa (André Boder) - RAFT: un réseau de télémédecine en Afrique francophone (Antoine Geissbuhler et Cheick Oumar Bagayoko). 2) L'atelier de pointes de flèches du Promontoire néolithique (Ounjougou,

Mali) - Le site de Kélisogou et la séquence du néolithique récent du gisement d'Oujougou (Mali) (Sylvain Ozainne) - Les forgerons du Pignari (Plateau de bandiagara, Mali) (Caroline Robion-Brunner) - Die Rolle des westafrikanischen Substrats bei der Entstehung der seriellen Verbkonstruktionen in den französischbasierten Kreolsprachen der Karibik (Claudia Bucheli Berger). 3) La souffrance chez les Sénoufo: une valeur traditionnelle dans un monde en crise (Marie Lorillard) - Représentations des morts, rites et chants funéraires des Moose du Burkina faso (Alice Degorce) - Traditions orales et rapports de pouvoir chez les Sonay-Zarma du Niger) (Sandra Bornand) - Die Macht der Geister. Die ugandische Heilig-Geist- Bewegung aus der Sicht der Rebellen (Peter Hunziker). 4) "Girls with chic hats": The Basel Mission's girls' education on the Gold Coast (Ghana) as a road to affluence and privilege? (Ulrike Sill) - Der Neuenburger Arzt George Montandon (1879-1944) und sein Reisebericht von 1913 über Äthiopien (Alfons Ritler) - Réseaux transnationaux de footballeurs africains: quel nexus entre migration et développement ? (Raffaele Poli). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 45 Schraeder, Peter J.

La guerre contre le terrorisme et la politique américaine en Afrique / Peter J. Schraeder ; trad. d'Ivan Crouzel - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 98, p. 42-62.

À son arrivée au pouvoir, l'administration Bush ne considérait pas le continent africain comme une composante importante du paysage stratégique global. Mais le 11 septembre 2001 et ses conséquences ont incité l'administration Bush à diviser le continent africain en plusieurs zones d'intérêts différents pour la politique étrangère des États-Unis. L'Afrique du Nord et l'Afrique de l'Est (en particulier Djibouti) reçoivent ainsi la plus grande attention en raison de leur proximité avec le Moyen-Orient perçu comme l'épicentre du terrorisme global. Les pouvoirs régionaux, typiquement le Nigeria et l'Afrique du Sud (mais aussi l'Algérie, l'Éthiopie, le Kenya et le Sénégal), sont considérés comme cruciaux dans le maintien de la stabilité régionale et comme des points d'ancrage des activités contre-terroristes. En particulier, l'Algérie, pouvoir régional doté de ressources pétrolières, est jugé comme incontournable pour combattre la menace terroriste en Afrique du Nord. Le reste de l'Afrique, à l'exception de quelques cas comme les pays du golfe de Guinée producteurs de pétrole, reste fondamentalement à la traîne des priorités américaines. Les intérêts de sécurité nationale éclipsent les objectifs normatifs tels que la promotion de la démocratie, malgré la rhétorique qui la proclame comme telle. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 215). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**46 Schweiz-Afrika**

*Schweiz-Afrika (18.-20. Jahrhundert) : vom Sklavenhandel bis zum Ende des Apartheid-Regimes = Suisse-Afrique (18e-20e siècles) / Sandra Bott... [et al.].* - Münster : Lit Verlag, 2005. - III, 324 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Schweizerische Afrikastudien ; 6) - Met noten. ISBN 3-8258-7794-9

Le présent livre propose une série d'éclairages sur les liens entretenus par la Suisse avec l'Afrique depuis le 18e siècle jusqu'à nos jours, autour de 6 axes: 1) la traite des Noirs, 2) les relations économiques aux XIXe et XXe siècles, 3) l'apartheid, 4) les mouvements de décolonisation, 5) la présence africaine en Suisse au XIXe siècle, puis 6) aujourd'hui. Contributions: 1) "Point de bonne traite sans indiennes": réseaux d'affaires suisses et marchandises de traite (Bouda Etemad) - Basel und der Sklavenhandel: Das Beispiel der Burckhardtschen Handelshäuser zwischen 1780 und 1815 (Peter Haenger, Robert Labhardt) - La traite négrière, péché originel du capitalisme? (Jean Batou); 2) L'exploitation de la Compagnie genevoise des Colonies suisses de Sétif: capitaux suisses et main d'œuvre indigène (1853-1965) (Claude Lützel Schwab) - La proclamation de la République égyptienne en 1953: la fin d'un âge d'or pour les intérêts économiques suisses en Égypte? (Isabelle Paccaud) - Guerres, indépendances, neutralité et opportunités: quelques jalons historiques pour l'analyse des relations économiques de la Suisse avec l'Afrique (des années 1920 aux années 1960) (Marc Perrenoud) - 3) Origines et développement de la politique helvétique des prêts en faveur de l'Afrique du Sud, 1945-1960 (Sandra Bott) - Offene Fragen zur Verantwortung der Schweizer Wirtschaft gegenüber den Opfern der Apartheid (Mascha Madörin) - Les églises suisses, les banques et l'apartheid, 1980-1989 (Didier Péclard) - 4) Un nationaliste arabe en Suisse: la politique d'accueil de Chekib Arslan (1920-1946) (Moncef Djaziri) - Suisse-Algérie (Charles-Henri Favrod) - La guerre d'Algérie au miroir de trois aventures éditoriales suisses (Damien Carron); 5) Les Africains de Bâle au XIXe siècle (Wolbert G.C. Smidt) - Dompter les sauvages domestiques: le rôle de l'Afrique dans les Écoles du dimanche en Suisse romande, 1860-1920 (Patrick Harries) - Les conservateurs et le combat pour l'abolition de l'esclavage en Suisse à la fin du XIXe siècle (Thomas David, Janick Marina Schaufelbuehl); 6) La micro diaspora congolaise-zairoise en Suisse: flux et socio-histoire d'une présence 1980-2002 (Jules Bagalwa Mapatano) - Les professionnels africains dans les clubs suisses de football: des "pionniers" maghrébins à l'exode et à la circulation des joueurs d'Afrique noire (1960-2002) (Raffaele Poli) - Conceptions collectives de la nation et exclusion des migrants africains de l'espace public suisse (Florence Passy). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**47 Seddon, David**

Class & protest in Africa : new waves / David Seddon & Leo Zeilig - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 103, p. 9-27.

This article considers the relationship between working class struggle and popular protest in Africa over the last 40 years. It argues that the form and content of class relations which developed in the period of nationalist struggle and early 'national development' have been fundamentally restructured by the process of globalization. From the late 1970s, a great wave of widespread popular protest and resistance was noted around the world, including Africa. The strikes, marches, demonstrations and riots that characterized this wave of protest and resistance (often termed 'bread riots' or 'IMF riots') usually involved a variety of social groups and categories and did not always take place under a working class or trade union banner or with working class leadership - if this term is used in its narrow sense. A broader array of popular forces did, however, challenge not only the immediate austerity measures introduced as part of structural adjustment and 'economic reform', but also the legitimacy of the reforms themselves and even, sometimes, the governments that introduced them. They also frequently identified the international financial institutions and agencies that led this concerted effort to further enmesh 'the developing world' and the ordinary people who live there into the uneven process of capitalist globalization in the interests of major transnational corporations and the States that gain most from their operations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**48 Selected**

*Selected issues of the Doha Agenda* / ed. by Ademola Oyejide & William Lyakurwa. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press [etc.], 2005. - IV, 395 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Africa and the world trading system ; 1) - A publication of the African Economic Research Consortium. - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1-592-21132-1

This is the first volume of an intended three-volume set that presents the results of a research project initiated by the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC). The project intended to identify and examine the critical analytical and policy issues involved in Africa's links with the rest of the world, particularly in the context of the emerging global trading system. The framework papers generated in the first component of the project are published in this volume. The ten framework papers cover a range of issues that can be arranged into four categories. These include questions relating to the post-Uruguay Round access conditions facing African exports, particularly in their major markets and the extent to which the systematic reforms and rule changes embedded in

the "new" issues introduced into the multilateral trade agenda have affected or are likely to affect African countries. The other two broad issues are the implications of the UR agreements for the development strategy that may be pursued by African countries, and questions about the extent and the effectiveness of African participation in the World Trade Organization process. Contributors: William Lyakurwa, Stephen Yeo, Richard Blackhurst, T. Ademola Oyeijde, Colin McCarthy, Patrick Low, Charles D. Jebuni, Samuel M. Wangwe, Ibrahim A. Elbadawi, Gerry Helleiner, Paul Collier, Jan Willem Gunning, John F.E. Ohiorhenuan.

#### 49 Social

*Social spaces of African societies : applications and critique of concepts about "transnational social spaces"/ Jürgen Ossenbrügge, Mechtild Reh (Eds.).* - Münster : Lit Verlag, 2004. - 250 p. : fig. ; 21 cm. - (Afrikanische Studien ; 27) - Engelse en Duitse teksten. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3-8258-7850-3

"Transnational social spaces" have emerged in recent years as a research area within migration and area studies. This volume is about African social spaces with examples of central and western Africa as well as of African - European relations. Authors from different disciplines like anthropology, geography, political and educational sciences outline their interpretations of transnational social spaces, based on theoretical and empirical work within a wider research project at the University of Hamburg about contemporary transformations of African societies. Contributions: Jürgen Oßenbrügge: Transstaatliche, plurilokale und globale soziale Räume - Grundbegriffe zur Untersuchung transnationaler Beziehungen und Praktiken. Jürgen Jensen: Plural societies and transnational social spaces: modern African complexities. Heike Niedrig und Joachim Schroeder: Bildungsperspektiven jugendlicher Transmigranten: Chancen und Barrieren im Bildungswesen aus Sicht afrikanischer Migrantenjugendlicher in Hamburg. Rainer Kokemohr, Hans-Christoph Koller und Rainer Richter: Narrative Konstruktionen sozialen Raumes: diskurstheoretische Rekonstruktionen biographischer Interviews mit Migranten. Joseph A. McIntyre: Away from home: Hausa-speaking refugees in Hamburg. Dirk Kohnert: Local manifestations of transnational troubles: different strategies of curbing witchcraft violence in times of transition in South Africa. Dennis Tull: The dynamics of transnational violence in the Great Lakes Region: State transformation and social crisis in Kivu. Rainer Tetzlaff: Postcolonial Africa between development and State failure: from national sovereignty to transnational social spaces (TSS) in the area of globalisation. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**50 Spears, Ian S.**

Debating secession and the recognition of new States in Africa / Ian S. Spears - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 35-48.

Africans and non-Africans alike have been puzzled by Africa's apparent resistance to standard models of development and conflict resolution. The possibility that reforming the African State system might improve Africa's prospects for development and peace is perhaps only the latest hypothesis to be debated among scholars. To date, however, there has been little consensus on how State reconstitution might work, or even whether it would work. Following a section on possible causes of the weakness of Africa's current State system, this paper first presents arguments in favour of reforming Africa's State system, suggesting that the experiences in Somalia show that sub-State entities may be the way of the future; and that reform is the only means to eliminate or even manage violent conflict between groups. Next, arguments in favour of the status quo are discussed. These arguments not only question the motivations for, and the actual benefits of, reform and the recognition of new African States, but also express concerns that, by creating a precedent, a possible chain reaction of secessions might occur. The paper's final section looks at alternatives which address the needs of local populations but do not necessarily involve the redrawing of State borders or the creation of new States, and the role of the international community in this. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**51 State**

*State, power, and new political actors in postcolonial Africa* / ed. by Alessandro Triulzi and M. Cristina Ercolessi. - Milano : Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, 2004. - XLIV, 283 p. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Annali / Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, ISSN 0393-3954 ; anno 30 (2002)) - Teksten in Engels en Frans. - Met index, noten.  
ISBN 88-07-99059-8

The postcolonial State in Africa is rapidly undergoing a sea of change, with new powers and new actors emerging in key roles, as it attempts to reinvent itself, driven by a mix of outside pressures and internal demands, of global needs and local identities, in a struggle for preeminence. The essays in this volume reflect on State-making and its new range of powers and actors and revisit the relationship between State and society in Africa. Contributions: Alessandro Triulzi and M. Cristina Ercolessi: Introduction. Valentin-Yves Mudimbe: Une genèse africaine. Jean-Loup Ameselle: Les usages politiques du passé: le N'ko et la décentralisation administrative au Mali. John Lonsdale: Threads and patches: moral and political argument in Kenya. Bogumil Jewsiewicki: Mémoires

historiques et représentation des nouvelles nations en Afrique. Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch: Femmes et jeunes en ville: nouveaux acteurs en Afrique occidentale. Gianpaolo Calchi Novati: Conflict and the reshaping of States in the Horn of Africa. Patrick Chabal et Jean-Pascal Daloz: How does "Africa Works" work? Retour sur une lecture hétérodoxe du politique en Afrique noire. René Otayek: Civil society and democracy: a critical and comparative view from an African perspective. Anna Maria Gentili: Democracy and citizenship in Mozambique. Dominique Darbon: Peut-on relire le politique en Afrique via les politiques publiques? Christopher Clapham: The militarisation of society in Africa: national armies and armed movements in the political process. Roland Marchal: Somalie: dissolution de l'État et nouveaux acteurs sociaux. Daniel C. Bach: State 'capture' without State control: regionalisation through trans-State networks. Adebayo Olukoshi: Towards the restoration of a social State in Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 52 Stott, Noel

Armed non-State actors in Africa and the ban on anti-personnel landmines / Noel Stott - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 5-11.

A truly universal ban on anti-personnel mines cannot be realized without engagement of armed non-State actors and armed groups operating outside State control, including rebels and national liberation movements. Events after 9/11 have complicated engagement with organizations that can be classified as 'terrorists.' Yet, the use of anti-personnel landmines itself can be viewed as an act of terrorism and African leaders have, on various occasions, classified the use of landmines and the presence of unexploded ordnance as engendering insecurity and a serious impediment to development. The success of a total ban ultimately depends upon ensuring that armed non-State actors act in accordance with international humanitarian law. The Geneva Call Deed of Commitment for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action (DoC), which was established following a conference held in Geneva in 2000, might be described as an alternative instrument to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and can serve as an important and impartial channel of communication with non-State actors. Already 18 armed groups in Africa have signed the Geneva Call DoC. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## 53 Terrains

*Terrains ethnographiques et hiérarchies sociales : retour réflexif sur la situation d'enquête* / sous la dir. de Olivier Leservoisier. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2005. - 327 p. ; 25 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 02906600) - Met bibliogr., indices, noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6598-8

Ce livre collectif propose une analyse réflexive de l'enquête ethnologique de terrain en ayant comme fil conducteur l'étude des hiérarchies sociales. Il s'interroge sur la place de l'ethnologue aux prises avec les classifications sociales et les enjeux de pouvoirs. La "question hiérarchique" s'avère particulièrement propice à la réflexivité tant elle se pose à toutes les étapes de l'enquête: de l'arrivée sur le lieu de recherche, où l'ethnologue se voit assigner un "statut" et doit négocier sa place, jusqu'au retour de l'information, qui soulève la question des usages sociaux des savoirs, en passant par le recueil des données et le travail d'écriture, lesquels doivent prendre en compte la pluralité des positions défendues. L'examen réflexif et comparatif dans ce volume permet de souligner l'historicité de la recherche et de s'interroger sur la dimension intersubjective de l'enquête ethnologique. Il conduit à s'intéresser aux changements survenus (émergence de nouveaux acteurs) et à ouvrir des pistes de recherche pour l'analyse des hiérarchies sociales. Contributions sur l'Afrique: La condition de l'ethnologue dans une hiérarchie africaine: "danseuse" ou "sauterelle" (Jean-Pierre Warnier) - Terrain, statuts, théorie dans l'expérience du travail ethnographique: une réflexion comparée du Soudan au Maroc (Barbara Casciarri) - Enquêter sur les groupes d'origine servile en Mauritanie. Des contraintes méthodologiques significatives (Olivier Leservoisier) - Un mariage à Djenné: rituel et hiérarchies sociales. Situations ethnomusicologiques, anthropologiques ou politiques? (Gilles Holder et Emmanuelle Olivier) - L'enquête ethnologique, cristallisation des modes de relégation (Côte d'Ivoire) (Laurent Bazin) - Conjectures historiques, mutations hiérarchiques et stabilisations sociales: la confrérie mouride du Sénégal entre multifonctionnalité, flexibilité et silences anthropologiques (Jean Copans) - Trente ans après. De la MIFERMA à la SNIM. Deux enquêtes sur une entreprise minière saharienne (Mauritanie) (Pierre Bonte). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 54 Understanding

*Understanding civil war : evidence and analysis* / ed. by Paul Collier, Nicholas Sambanis. - Washington, DC : World Bank, cop. 2005. - XV, 353 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-8213-6047-7 : £24.50 - Vol. 1: Africa.

The World Bank project on the "Economics of Political and Criminal Violence", which was initiated in 1999, has identified a set of statistically significant correlates of civil war. The project's flagship article, "The Collier-Hoeffler model of civil war onset" has been prominent in the literature. Collier and Hoeffler put forward an economic model of civil war, arguing that it is not political and social grievance per se that leads to civil war, but

rather, for given levels of grievance, it is the opportunity to organize and finance rebellion that determines if a civil war will occur or not. This collective volume applies the Collier-Hoeffler model to a set of African case studies: Burundi (Floribert Ngaruko and Janvier D. Nkurunziza), Democratic Republic of Congo (Léonce Ndikumana and Kisangani F. Emizet), Nigeria (Annalisa Zinn), Kenya (Mwangi S. Kimenyi and Njuguna S. Ndung'u), Mozambique (Jeremy M. Weinstein and Laudemiro Francisco), Sudan (Ali Abdel Gader Ali, Ibrahim A. Elbadawi, and Atta El-Batahani), Algeria (Miriam R. Lowi), and Senegal and Mali (Macartan Humphreys and Habaye ag Mohamed). By tracing out the process of conflict escalation, the book takes a next step toward explaining when, where, and why civil war is likely to occur. An introductory chapter by Paul Collier, Anke Hoeffler and Nicholas Sambanis outlines the CH model, while the final chapter by Nicholas Sambanis synthesizes the main findings of the cases and suggests possible revisions and extensions of the model. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 55 Voter

*Voter en Afrique : comparaisons et différenciations* / sous la dir. de Patrick Quantin ; [ont collab. à cet ouvrage: Daniel Compagnon... et al.]. - Paris : Harmattan, cop. 2004. - 353 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Logiques politiques) - Selection of papers presented at a conference held in Bordeaux on Mar. 7-8, 2002, sponsored by l'Association française de sciences politiques. - Met noten.  
ISBN 2-7475-6486-X

Les contributions publiées (dont une est en anglais) dans cet ouvrage représentent une partie des actes du colloque "Voter en Afrique: différenciations et comparaisons", qui s'est tenu à Bordeaux (France) les 7 et 8 mars 2002. Les recherches sur le politique en Afrique peuvent-elles se tenir à l'écart des discussions sur les théories et les méthodes autour desquelles s'est construite et évolue la science politique "centrale"? Le thème des élections, retenu ici, offre des possibilités de convergence entre "africanistes", comparatistes et "électoralistes". Contributions: Voter en Afrique: quels paradigmes pour quelles comparaisons? (Patrick Quantin) - Entre continuité et rupture: les paradoxes des processus électoraux au Niger (Mamoudou Gazibo) - Pour une analyse multidimensionnelle du processus électoral africain: historicité, comparaison et institutionnalisation (Daniel Compagnon) - Le paradigme économique et l'analyse électorale africaniste: piste d'enrichissement ou source de nouvelles impasses? (Maurice Enguéléguélé) - Presidentialism and clientelisme in Africa's emerging party systems (Nicolas van de Walle) - La consolidation des régimes post-transition en Afrique: le rôle des commissions électorales nationales (Céline Thiriot) - L'observatoire

national des élections au Sénégal. Une neutralité sous surveillance (Zekeria Ould Ahmed Salem) - Fraudes électorales et "démocratie coloniale" au Togo. Cas d'une implantation du vote en colonie (Comi Toukabor) - Faire voter, faire naître au monde politique: apprentissage de l'investiture démocratique et émergence historique de la figure du citoyen au Cameroun (Janvier Onana) - Mais où sont passés les syndicats? Des déficiences structurelles à l'épreuve de la démocratisation en Afrique subsahariennes (Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos) - L'expression du suffrage universel à Kisangani / R.D. Congo: de l'appropriation du processus électoral par le bas à la revanche populaire (Alphonse Maindo) - Les langages politiques en campagne électorale. Représentations et comportements des candidats à une élection présidentielle au Bénin (Cédric Mayrargue) - Fétichisme et criminalité électorale au Gabon: la violence du souverain moderne (Joseph Tonda). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 56 Walraven, Klaas van

From union of tyrants to power to the people? : the significance of the Pan-African Parliament for the African Union / Klaas van Walraven - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2004), Jg. 39, H. 2, p. 197-221.

This article analyses the significance of the newly established Pan-African Parliament. As one of the few genuinely new institutions of the African Union (AU) - itself the successor of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) -, the Parliament's birth could provide the institutional transformations that have taken place in continental politics with more concrete meaning. After sketching the historical background to the idea of parliamentary representation in the (O)AU, the article outlines the African Union's formation and how this interconnected with the notion of a parliamentary gathering. It analyses in detail the Parliament's Protocol, the structures and powers with which it was provided, and its formal relations with the other organs of the Union. The article describes how the Parliament was formally launched in March 2004 and then gives an assessment of its possible impacts on the institutions of the AU; on AU policymaking; and on the Union's member States. Its potential role in the review mechanisms of the CSSDCA (Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa) and NEPAD is also discussed. The article concludes that the Parliament's influence will remain marginal for the foreseeable future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

#### 57 Worlds

*Worlds apart : local and global villages : from villagisation to globalisation in one generation* / [contrib. by Alex Alusa... et al.]. - Nairobi [etc.] : Konrad Adenauer Stiftung

[etc.], 2004. - III, 114 p. : tab. ; 27 cm. - (Occasional papers Konrad Adenauer Foundation) (Africa publications ; IV) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This volume contains the lectures held at the KAAD (Katholischer Akademischer Ausländer-Dienst) conference on "Worlds apart: local and global villages: from villagisation to globalisation in one generation" in Nairobi (24.-27.7.2003). Contents: Chapter one: Human settlement in East Africa (Worlds apart: local and global villages. From villagization to globalization and back. The challenges of urbanization in Kenya). Chapter two: Urbanization: peasants and yuppies- disconnected (The underpinnings of an urbanising world. Urbanisation in poverty. A review of fragmented urban development in Kenya). Chapter three: Nationalization: cultural and national identities - common grounds and antagonisms (An historical perspective: cultural and national identities. Citizenship in the context of cultural and national identities). Chapter four: Regionalization (Integration and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. The East African Community: a role model for Africa?). Chapter five: Challenges and temptations for African elite (Globalisation and the elite. Globalisation: a case study of Uganda. Environmental challenges for the African elite). Contributors: Alex Alusa, Judith Bahemuka, Ernest Beyaraza, Volker Kreibich, Winnie V. Mitullah, Raila A. Odinga, Gilbert E.M. Ogutu, Pete Ondeng, Thomas W. Schweidtweiler, Ingo Scholz, H.-Michael Stahl, Anna K. Tibaijuka, Lynne Muthoni Wanyeki. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 58 Ya'u, Yunusa Z.

Globalisation, ICTs, and the new imperialism: perspectives on Africa in the global electronic village / Yunusa Z. Ya'u - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 98-124 : tab.

Globalization as promoted by the World Trade Organization (WTO) is resulting in a new imperialism that is characterized by knowledge dependence and the shrinking of the national space for decisionmaking. It is facilitated by information and communication technologies (ICTs). The centrality of ICTs to globalization has resulted in an international concern for bridging the unequal access to ICTs that has come to be termed as digital divide. However, the discourse about bridging the digital divide tends to mask the reality of the digital deficit which is the consequence of a wider development divide. Yet the reality is that the marginality of Africa cannot be addressed by isolationism as a counterforce to globalization. What is needed is a rethinking of the terms and nature of Africa's integration in the global economy. How is Africa located in the new global system? What are the implications and the challenges that such a positioning presents to the continent? What are the efforts on the ground to confront the

challenges? How viable are they? What alternative options for confronting these challenges exist? This contribution addresses the substance and nature of the new imperialism and offers an explanation as to why the digital divide tends to increase rather than decrease in spite of the various efforts at closing it. It concludes by offering some directions in which the digital deficit as part of the wider development divide can be addressed. In any case, the priority in Africa should be democratizing access to ICTs. Bibliogr., sum. in English and in French. [Journal abstract, edited]

## NORTH AFRICA

### TUNISIA

#### 59 Habib

*Habib Bourguiba : la trace et l'héritage* / sous la dir. de Michel Camau et Vincent Geisser. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2004. - 663 p. ; 24 cm. - (Science politique comparative) - Met index, noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6506-6

Cet ouvrage collectif fait suite au colloque international éponyme, coorganisé par l'Institut d'études politiques et l'IREMAM d'Aix-en-Provence, 27-29 septembre 2001. La trace d'Habib Bourguiba (Tunisie, 1903-2000) est difficilement dissociable du processus de décolonisation et de l'irruption sur la scène internationale des "nouveaux" États. Plutôt que de faire œuvre biographique sur lui, le présent ouvrage se propose d'analyser et d'interpréter des moments et des sites du parcours de l'homme politique tunisien dont les enjeux et la profondeur dépassent, souvent de loin, sa personne et son action. Il comporte cinq parties: 1) Racines et portée du projet réformateur; 2) L'homme de pouvoir, le pouvoir d'un homme; 3) Oppositions, contestations et répressions; 4) Le nationaliste et l'"ami de l'Occident", suivies d'une dernière partie rassemblant des entretiens avec des "faiseurs" d'histoire, acteurs et témoins du bourguibisme (Tahar Belkhodja, Nouredine Ben Khader, Mohamed Ben Smaïl, Béji Caïd Essebsi, Mohamed Sayah). Contributions de: Jellal Abdelkafi, Amine Aït-Chaalal, Abdelkrim Allagui, Habib Belaïd, Souhayr Belhassen, Omar Bendourou, Juliette Bessis, Sophie Bessis, Jean-Philippe Bras, Michele Brondino, L. Carl Brown, Michel Camau, Larbi Chouikha, Mohamed Dhifallah, John P. Entelis, Iman Farag, Franck Frégosi, Nawel Gafsia, Vincent Geisser, Nicole Grimaud, Lofti Hajji, Chokri Hamrouni, Clement Moore Henry, Nicholas Hopkins, Moncef Khaddar, Sadri Khiari, Paul-Marie de la Gorce, Asma Larif-Béatrix, Claude Liauzu, André Martel, Laurence Pierrepont- de Cock, Hamadi Redissi, Werner Ruf, François Siino, Iqbal Zalila. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## NORTHEAST AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 60 Cameron, Greg

Authoritarian federalism in the dock : a historical comparison between the Ethiopia-Eritrea Federation and the Tanganyika-Zanzibar Union / Greg Cameron - In: *Journal of Eritrean Studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 1-25.

This article makes an extended analytical comparison between the Ethiopia-Eritrea Federation and the Tanganyika-Zanzibar Union to illuminate their common and uncommon aspects. In explaining the greater longevity of the Tanzania Union, it notes the hegemonic character of the Ethiopian regime itself as the main reason leading to the collapse of the Federation in the Horn. In contrast, the structures of the Tanganyikan State allowed greater cooptation of pro-Union Zanzibari political forces in the wake of the Zanzibar Revolution of 1964, which had violently suppressed the anti-unionist political forces in Zanzibar. In both cases, Western powers played pivotal background roles in supporting Ethiopia and Tanganyika in imposing their respective federal arrangements over Eritrea and Zanzibar. The article traces the constitutional and political centralization that catalysed the emergence of the nationalist movements in Eritrea and Zanzibar. It argues that Zanzibari nationalism, like its Eritrean counterpart, must be understood on its own terms without reference to outside powers and regions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### EGYPT

#### 61 Lusala lu ne Nkuka Luka

De l'origine égyptienne des civilisations négro-africaines : IV. Une étude afrocentrique de deux contes sur la vérité et le mensonge / Lusala lu ne Nkuka Luka - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 396, p. 366-376.

L'auteur fait une analyse comparative de deux contes suivant la méthode afrocentrique de Molefi Kete Asante. Chacun de ces contes, sénégalais et égyptien, parle de la vérité et du mensonge. L'auteur examine ces contes successivement, en adoptant les approches étymologique, catégorielle et fonctionnelle. Le conte sénégalais est emprunté à un recueil de Birago Diop, 'Les contes d'Amadou Koumba' (1961). Le conte égyptien, aujourd'hui conservé au British Museum, provient du papyrus Chester Beatty II de la

XIXe dynastie (1306-1171 av. J.-C.). Edda Bresciani en a fait une traduction italienne, publiée dans: 'Letteratura et poesia dell'antico Egitto. Cultura e società attraverso i testi' (1999), qui a servi de base à la présentation en langue française. Le conte égyptien 'Vérité et Mensonge' illustre une rivalité qui est au cœur de la civilisation égyptienne. L'auteur conclut que l'idéal de la justice qui a caractérisé l'Égypte ancienne s'est transporté dans d'autres parties de l'Afrique. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## ERITREA

### 62 Kifleyesus, Abbebe

Haläqqa Bärhé and the organization of ethnomedical systems of healing and curing in Áddi Ya'eqob in Eritrea / Abbebe Kifleyesus - In: *Journal of Eritrean Studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 53-67.

The author examines the world of illness and healing from an anthropological perspective that sees systems of illness and healing as cultural systems that revolve around organized patterns of thinking, judging, and behaving shared by members of society, in order to show that local, indigenous medicinal explanations of the world of illness and healing are valid. He uses Haläqqa Bärhé, a 'däbtära' (a magician healer who owns and monopolizes the resources necessary for the production of prophylactic, therapeutic and pathogenic medicine) in Áddi Ya'eqob, near Asmara in Eritrea, as a case study in his examination of how ethnomedical knowledge of illness and healing is explained and who knows best when someone is ill; how Haläqqa Bärhé's 'səray' or magic-based healing and curing powers are conceptualized; and how Haläqqa Bärhé monopolizes and manipulates these magical powers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 63 Matzke, Christine

Shakespeare and surgery in the Eritrean liberation struggle : performance culture in Orola / Christine Matzke - In: *Journal of Eritrean Studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 26-40 : foto.

From the mid-1970s, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) maintained a central cultural troupe which mounted variety shows comprising music, songs, dramatic sketches and ancestral dances for propaganda purposes and recreation. However, when in 1978 the army of the Ethiopian Derg regime forced the EPLF into a strategic retreat, the central cultural troupe was temporarily disbanded, while cultural activities were encouraged at all levels of the organization, among combatant and noncombatant

units alike. This paper examines the unique performance culture in the EPLF Central Hospital in Orotta (near Sudan) during the Eritrean struggle for independence. In this hospital, a theatre group emerged among medical and pharmaceutical staff. The group was unique in that it devoted itself to international literary drama, especially Chekhov and Shakespeare, and quiz and fashion shows. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **64 Tafla, Bairu**

Eritrea: remote past and present / Bairu Tafla - In: *Journal of Eritrean Studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 82-98.

By concentrating on significant historical periods, this paper provides a bird's-eye view of Eritrean history from antiquity to the present. Because of its geographical position on the Red Sea, various powers were interested in controlling Eritrea in the remote past as well as in modern times. In ancient times, Eritrea formed an integral part of the Aksumite Kingdom. The Arabs controlled its islands and coast between the 8th and 15th centuries, while the Ottoman Empire replaced their rule in the mid-16th century until it was succeeded by the administration of Khedivial Egypt in the second half of the 19th century. Egypt was replaced by Italy, which declared the country 'Colonia Eritrea' in 1890. After the defeat of the Italians, the British Military Administration took over. Ethiopia, too, viewed the region as its natural outlet to the sea and, hence, tried intermittently throughout the centuries to incorporate Eritrea into the Empire. None of these powers ever formally gave up their claim to Eritrea or a part thereof out of free will until Eritrea's recognition by the international community as a sovereign State in 1993. The relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea were friendly in the beginning, but from mid-1997 onward began to deteriorate, culminating in the outbreak of a 2-year full-scale war in 1998. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **65 Tewolde, Woldetensae**

Perspectives on pastoralism in Eritrea / Woldetensae Tewolde - In: *Journal of Eritrean Studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 41-52 : foto's, krt., tab.

Pastoral groups in Eritrea constitute people with distinct cultural and economic characteristics, inhabiting places with seasonal variations in the amount of rainfall. Their livelihoods are almost wholly dependent on livestock, forming types of modes of production identified as pure-pastoralism and agro-pastoralism. The pure-pastoralists follow a nomadic lifestyle, relying heavily on livestock and their products, while the agro-

pastoralists have a diversified economy involving crop cultivation and animal rearing. The areas inhabited by these groups are generally inaccessible because of poor communication and transport facilities. Development activities in pastoral regions have also been greatly constrained by the prolonged political struggle for independence. This article presents an overview of pastoralism in Eritrea on the basis of a sample survey conducted among the Tigre and Hidareb pastoral groups in 2000/2001. It aims at providing an insight into the changing nature of livestock possessions and the traditionally established coping mechanisms used during drought periods. The article also shows how economic disparities between pastoral households have resulted mainly from variations in their livestock possessions. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

## ETHIOPIA

### 66 Adem, Teferi Abate

'Decentralised there, centralised here': local governance and paradoxes of household autonomy and control in North-East Ethiopia, 1991-2001 / Teferi Abate Adem - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2004), vol. 74, no. 4, p. 611-632.

This article discusses whether Ethiopia's recent reorganization into broadly decentralized, ethnically based regions was also accompanied by significant changes in the images and administrative practices through which State powers have been locally understood and experienced by ordinary citizens. Different scholars and politicians have viewed the local effects of these changes differently. Government officials and some scholars report 'radical reversals' from decades of monarchical despotism and socialist dictatorship to enhanced local autonomy and self-governance, while others counter this by noting the 'continuation' of earlier administrative practices. The present article draws on ethnographic material from fieldwork in Aba Sälama, a local administrative unit in Amhara, to show that decentralization has increased the significance of local government as a site for competing interpretations of household autonomy and local governance. Party members and elected farmer officials used the newly enhanced constitutional powers and funds of the local government to strengthen their own personal standing vis-à-vis their superiors at the district capital and fellow farmers in the community. Farmers for their part seized the rhetoric to demand more autonomy from local government which they still viewed as an extension of central State control over their lives and resources. As a consequence, one observes in Aba Sälama both decentralized and centralized administrative practices as local officials seek to accommodate this tension when performing their governmental duties. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**67 Belay, Kassa**

Management of droughts and famines in Ethiopia / Kassa Belay - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 93-127 : tab.

This study examines different drought/famine management strategies at household and macro-levels in Ethiopia. The results show that there is no single correct way ahead and there is no ready-made strategy to cope with recurrent droughts and famines. A critical analysis of household coping strategies reveals that not all rural households are equally vulnerable to droughts and famines. The study indicates also that in response to the deteriorating production environment, farmers become more provident and employ a variety of techniques to cushion themselves against contingencies. With regard to the macro-level coping strategies, the findings reveal that efforts which have been made so far were inadequate and in most cases not directed towards the real problems. Moreover, the results of the study show that the macro-level preventive measures have been top-down exercises in futility because they have not paid due attention to the very people who are the causes and victims of environmental degradation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**68 Ethiopia**

*Ethiopia and the missions : historical and anthropological insights* / ed. by Verena Böll... [et al.]. - Münster : Lit Verlag, cop. 2005. - XI, 304 p. : foto's, tab. ; 24 cm. - (Afrikanische Studien ; 25) - Met bibliogr., index, noten, samenvatting.  
ISBN 3-8258-7792-2

Since the 16th century, Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity and the indigenous religions of Ethiopia have been confronted with numerous Catholic and Protestant missions. This collective volume, which is the product of the workshop 'Historical and anthropological insights into the missionary activities in Ethiopia: conversions, resistances and compromises', held at Hamburg University, Germany, on 25-27 July 2003, offers historical, anthropological and personal analyses of these encounters, introduced by Donald Crummey, Steven Kaplan and Abbebe Kifle Yesus, and Johannes Launhardt respectively. The history section contains papers on the Jesuit missionary as translator, 1603-1632 (Leonardo Cohen); the Portuguese debate on the circumcision of the Ethiopians (Andreu Martínez d'Alòs Moner); Ethiopian theological response to European missionary proselytizing in the 17th-19th centuries (Sevir Chernetsov); the translation of the Bible into Oromo and its influence on the development of the Oromo language (Kebede Hordofa Janko); and the role of the former Oromo slave Pauline Fathme in the foundation of the Protestant Oromo mission (Wolbert G.C. Smidt). The anthropology

section discusses themes and methods in the study of conversion in Ethiopia (Steven Kaplan); Pentecostal proselytization and identity formation in Addis Ababa (Abbebe Kifleyesus); Protestant Christianity among the Aari people of southwest Ethiopia, 1950-1990 (Alexander Naty); missionary work and cultural change among the Banna and Bashada of southern Ethiopia (Susanne Epple); and the Ethiopianization of the eastern Jikany Nuer from a religious perspective (Christiane Falge). The papers in 'Crossroads' deal with the relationship between the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and Protestants in Ethiopia and reflect personal experiences and views (Mersha Alehegne, Tsega Endalew, Sven Rubenson). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**69 Loukeris, Kostas**

Contending political ideologies in Ethiopia after 1991: the role of intellectuals / Kostas Loukeris - In: *Polis*: (2004/05), vol. 12, no. spéc., p. 139-153.

In 1991, the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), an umbrella organization under the control of the Tigray Peoples' Liberation Front (TPLF), came to power. This paper discusses the contending political ideologies in Ethiopia after 1991. More specifically, it investigates how current political ideologies are linked to the ways intellectuals have been 'produced' in the country. The author argues that all political ideologies currently promoted in Ethiopia share the common feature of political exclusion. All are based on particular characteristics that force Ethiopian citizens to either accept them and thus deny their own ideological orientation, or feel excluded from the political system. This creates grievances and contributes to political conflict. Three political ideologies are analysed: the government-sponsored ethno-nationalist ideology, the radical ethno-nationalist ideology, and the State-nationalist (liberal and Marxist version) ideology. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**70 Mains, Daniel**

Drinking, rumour, and ethnicity in Jimma, Ethiopia / Daniel Mains - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2004), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 341-360.

This paper is an investigation of the relationship between identity, politics, and rumours in Jimma, Ethiopia. The introduction of ethnic federalism in Ethiopia after the fall of the Marxist Derg regime in 1991 has been the topic of a significant amount of academic discussion, but little attention has been given to the day-to-day experience of this change. Consequently, post-1991 Ethiopian politics have been viewed primarily in terms of ethnic power struggles. An analysis of rumours that are circulated through casual conversation enables a better understanding of popular reactions to ethnic federalism. In

particular, rumours regarding the drinking habits of Oromo Muslims and the political behaviour of Protestants reveal that ethnicity is closely intertwined with religion and nationalism. This analysis also demonstrates how a particularly Ethiopian form of discourse functions as a means both of resisting and coping with loss of political power and economic decline. Finally, it explores how international news media coverage of Christian-Muslim conflict and anxieties about globalization are interrelated with local power struggles. In this paper, rumours are treated as a discourse that provides a window into the world view of the speaker in order to explore how individuals negotiate political change and construct difference at the everyday level. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**71 Meenakshi Sundara Rajan, A.**

Impact of economic reforms on economic issues: a study of Ethiopia / A. Meenakshi Sundara Rajan, T. Iyappan and Jesiah Selvam - In: *African Development Review*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 138-150 : graf., tab.

The authors investigate the impact of economic reforms carried out in Ethiopia in the early 1990s. Various economic parameters determining the effectiveness of economic reforms are discussed to measure how far Ethiopia has benefited from the reform policy. A simple and comparative analysis of various economic indicators between the pre-reform and post-reform period, that is, between 1985/86-1991/92 and 1992/93-2001/02, reveals that the economic reforms have revamped the economy by a three-fold increase in GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Nevertheless, the reforms have failed to attain other direct economic objectives, such as an increase in the standard of living, and decreases in the external debt, trade balance deficit and current account deficit. Economic reforms have, no doubt, attracted a significant amount of private investment, but its volume started declining within the reform period and so did privatization proceeds. There is still too much bureaucracy, cronyism and corruption. The study suggests that a full-fledged and committed reform is indispensable at the earliest possible moment in order to attain the full benefits of reform policy. It also recommends further research on the effects of economic reforms on social issues concerning the poor in Ethiopia. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**72 Muth, Franz-Christoph**

A globe-trotter from Maghrib in al-Maqrizi's booklet on Ethiopia: a footnote from some Arabic sources / Franz-Christoph Muth - In: <i>Afrique et histoire

This article deals with al-Maqrizi's booklet on the Muslim rulers of Ethiopia, the 'Kitab al-Ilmam bi-akhbar man bi-ard al-Habasha min muluk al-Islam', the "Book of the true knowledge of the history of the Muslim kings in Ethiopia", which was finished in 1438. It examines the various editions and translations of the text as well as its sources, notably written - which raises the issue of "plagiarism"- but also oral. It is concerned in particular with an informant of the Egyptian historian al-Maqrizi, a sheikh called Shihabaddin Ahmed b. Abdalkhaliq al-Majasi. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and in French. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **73 Persoon, Joachim**

New perspectives on Ethiopian and African Christianity : communalities and contrasts in twentieth century religious experience / Joachim Persoon - In: *Exchange*: (2005), vol. 34, no. 4, p. 306-336.

Long viewed as an island of oriental Semitic Christianity in a sea of Islam, recent developments have increased interaction between Ethiopia and the rest of Africa, including their Christian communities. This paper wonders how the Ethiopian experience can be related to that of the rest of Christian Africa, arguing for a greater recognition of the African dimension in Ethiopian cultural studies. Religion and food are closely related in Ethiopia. Just as the Ethiopian traditional cuisine is absorbing more and more foreign elements, so the 'knowledge buffet' of the current Ethiopian religious scene has since the regime change of 1991 shown increasing influence from religious multinationals. The paper uses the paradigm of a three-course 'knowledge buffet' to describe the parallel development of Ethiopian and African Christianity during the 20th century. Its successive flavours reflect European institutional denominational establishment, subsequently the strengthening of African indigenous elements, and, thirdly, integration in pneumatic international networks. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **74 Poverty**

*Poverty, income distribution and labour markets in Ethiopia* / ed. by Arne Bigsten, Bereket Kebede, and Abebe Shimeles. - Uppsala : NORDISKA, 2004. - 200 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.  
ISBN 91-7106-526-1

This collective volume, which is based on research that started in the early 1990s, deals with aspects of poverty and income distribution in Ethiopia. The panel data used come from two household surveys, one rural and one urban, among 3,000 households, undertaken by the Department of Economics of Addis Ababa University. Contributions:

Introduction, by Arne Bigsten, Bereket Kebede and Abebe Shimeles; Overview of the economy, by Arne Bigsten, Bereket Kebede and Abebe Shimeles; Theory and methods of poverty analysis, by Arne Bigsten, Bereket Kebede, Abebe Shimeles and Mekonnen Taddesse; Rural and urban poverty profiles, by Bereket Kebede, Abebe Shimeles and Mekonnen Taddesse; Changes in welfare and poverty: an application of stochastic dominance criteria, by Abebe Shimeles and Mekonnen Taddesse; Perceptions of welfare and poverty: analysis of the qualitative responses of urban households, by Mekonnen Taddesse and Abebe Shimeles; Intra-household distribution of expenditures in rural Ethiopia: a demand systems approach, by Bereket Kebede; Dynamics of income distribution in urban Ethiopia 1994-1997, by Arne Bigsten, Karin Kronlid and Negatu Makonnen; The urban labour market during structural adjustment in Ethiopia 1990-1997, by Pramila Krishnan, Tesfayi Gebre Selassie and Stefan Dercon; Household welfare and education in Ethiopia, by Karin Kronlid; Conclusions and policy implications, by Arne Bigsten, Bereket Kebede and Abebe Shimeles. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## SOMALIA

### 75 Bryden, Matt

Somalia and Somaliland: envisioning a dialogue on the question of Somali unity / Matt Bryden - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 23-33.

The Republic of Somaliland (northwest Somalia) declared its independence from the rest of the country in 1991. Since then, international mediators have been struggling to assist Somalis to rebuild their failed State. The implementation of a Somali peace agreement will face formidable challenges. The thorniest problem facing a new transitional government will be the unity of the Somali Republic. There seems to be evidence that Somaliland's commitment to independence remains flexible. If so, it seems reasonable to expect that the formation of an interim Somali government could be followed by dialogue with Somaliland, leading either to a mutually acceptable form of association or an amicable divorce. This paper sketches the ways in which this dialogue might develop, paying attention to negotiations over the structure of a united Somali State; prospects for integration; negotiations over separation (an 'Eritrean-Ethiopian' solution? a 'Sudanese' solution?); the role of the international community; and the importance of preventive diplomacy. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 76 Lewis, I.M.

Visible and invisible differences: the Somali paradox / I.M. Lewis - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2004), vol. 74, no. 4, p. 489-515 : geneal., krt.

In exploring the difficulties experienced by the traditionally politically uncentralized Somalis in establishing a stable and effective State, based on their ethnicity, this article compares ethnicity, nationalism and lineage identity. In this case, ethnicity and nationalism are local products, influenced but not created by the colonial experience. They have had to contend with the intractable force of segmentary lineage identity, which has proved extremely difficult to adapt and accommodate to the requirements of modern statehood. In its cultural context, agnation is all the more pervasive and powerful in constituting an 'invisible' bond, conceived by Somalis as a biologically based distinction like 'race'. Unlike race, it is almost infinitely elastic and divisible. Ethnic identity, which rests on external distinctions such as language, culture and religion, cannot be broken down into a series of formally equivalent segments, but is less binding as a social force. Today, after the collapse of the State of Somalia in 1991, two parts of the nation - the former British Somaliland, and the northeastern region of Somalia ('Puntland') - have developed separate local States. Although Somaliland claims complete independence, which Puntland does not, both polities incorporate parliamentary institutions that accommodate traditional and modern political leaders and processes. The ex-Italian residue, Southern Somalia, still without any form of government, is in what appears to be the final throes of its long-running, fourteenth international 'peace' conference in Kenya. Although its embryonic constitution now recognizes 'clans' as constituent political units, this attempt to re-establish Somalia is based on the usual 'top-down' approach, rather than on spontaneous local negotiations amongst 'stakeholders' on the ground, such as those on which Somaliland and Puntland are founded. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

#### **77 Mohamed, Jama**

The political ecology of colonial Somaliland / Jama Mohamed - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2004), vol. 74, no. 4, p. 534-566 : tab.

The social basis of ecological change in Somaliland during the colonial period was politics, especially imperial politics: the division of the Somali country into various colonial spheres, the loss of territory under the 1897 Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty, and the pacification wars. These events, as it were, reduced the land available for use by the pastoralists, which led to overgrazing, soil erosion and ecological degradation. Moreover, the income of the population declined throughout the colonial period. Even though during the late colonial period the 'nominal' price of pastoral goods increased, the 'real' price of pastoral commodities did not increase to cover the loss of income caused by inflation and the high cost of imported goods. These two processes - on the one hand ecological degradation and on the other the decline of income - could be understood if they were

read contrapuntally. Such reading is possible only if full attention is given to political ecology: why ecology had changed, the politics of that change, and the impact it had on the income and everyday life of the population. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**78 Nur-Awaleh, Mohamed A.**

Shared governance and leadership in African universities: experiences from Mzuzu University, Malawi, and Amoud University, Somaliland / Mohamed A. Nur-Awaleh, Dorothy M. Mtegha - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 34-52 : tab.

This paper examines the application of shared governance structures and leadership styles in African universities, specifically Mzuzu University in Malawi and Amoud University in Somaliland. First, background information on Mzuzu and Amoud universities and their governance structure is presented. This is followed by a description and analysis of data on teamwork, job satisfaction, and shared decisionmaking, taking into account limitations such as the brain drain and serious difficulties in recruiting and retaining Somali faculty members. Finally, the paper provides recommendations for African universities which are faced with similar problems of shared governance, and information about the ways in which university governance can be modified in order to increase the success of higher education institutions in rapidly changing scientific and societal circumstances. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**79 Webersik, Christian**

Differences that matter: the struggle of the marginalised in Somalia / Christian Webersik - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2004), vol. 74, no. 4, p. 516-533.

Somalia has been without a government for the past thirteen years. After the ousting of Siyaad Barre in 1991 observers were left with the question why a promising, even democratic, society sharing the same ethnicity, one religion, a common language and a predominantly pastoral culture was overtaken by a devastating civil war. Analysts stressed the significance of kinship and clan politics in the maintenance of sustained conflict. They argued that Somalia's State collapse must be placed in a historical context taking into consideration the cultural heritage of Somali society and the legacy of the colonial past. This article explores an alternative explanation for the breakdown of Barre's dictatorial regime and analyses the social consequences of political and economic exclusion that followed the State collapse. The paper argues that Somalia's State failure can be explained by the unjust distribution of new sources of wealth in postcolonial Somalia. This modernization process was accompanied by violent clashes

and continued insecurity. The breakdown of the former regime did not create a representative government. Instead, faction leaders fought for political supremacy and in the absence of a functioning government that could guarantee security and protection, clan loyalties gained importance. Clan affiliation became a condition of being spared from violence. The paper argues that horizontal inequalities, or inequalities between groups, are based on both material and imagined differences. Somali faction leaders use these differences instrumentally, to maintain and to exercise power. Irrespective of the existence of invisible and physical markers, it is important to understand what existing social boundaries mean to their participants. A localized clan conflict in Lower Shabelle between the Jido and the Jareer clan families illustrates the consequences of social and economic exclusion. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

## SUDAN

### **80 Amin, Khalid Ali El**

Eastern Sudan indigenous conflict prevention, management and resolution mechanisms : effectiveness, continuity and change / Khalid Ali El Amin - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 7-22.

This paper deals with the conflict prevention, management and resolution mechanisms which the Beja of eastern Sudan have adopted to resolve different forms of disputes and conflicts. The main thrust of the argument is that, despite socioeconomic and political changes, traditional conflict prevention, management and resolution mechanisms among the Beja peoples have not only shown resilience but have also proved more effective than those provided by the modern State. In the first section a brief background to the Beja and their region is given, followed by a discussion of the Rashaida-Hadandawa conflict and how this was dealt with using traditional and government conflict management mechanisms. The third section is devoted to inter-Beja conflicts, their most common causes and the manner in which they are dealt with using indigenous mechanisms. In turn, the fourth section is devoted to Beja intratribal conflicts and the mechanisms used to deal with them. Conflicts are over land use, land borders and political offices. In all instances there is a brief description of the case or procedure, followed by a brief analysis. Finally a number of conclusions are drawn and recommendations made. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 81 Battle

*The battle of Mogadishu : firsthand accounts from the men of Task Force Ranger* / ed. by Matt Eversmann and Dan Schilling. - New York : Ballantine Books, 2005. - XIX, 221 p., [20] p. foto's. ; 25 cm - Oorspr. uitg.: 2004. - Met bijl., gloss., index. ISBN 0-345-45966-0

This book is an anthology of first-hand accounts from six men of Task Force Ranger - composed of Army, Navy and Airforce special operations personnel -, which was formed in the summer of 1993 by the United States Special Operations Command with one purpose: to capture Mohammad Farrah Aidid, one of the two warlords vying for power in Mogadishu's (Somalia) political vacuum. On October 3, 1993, the task force was to assault a building in downtown Mogadishu. However, the operation changed from an assault to a desperate rescue operation. The accounts included in this volume show combat on October 3 from six different vantage points, as described by Matt Eversmann (Operation Gothic Serpent), Raleigh Cash (Sua sponte: of their own accord), Mike Kurth (Through my eyes), John Belman (What was left behind), Tim Wilkinson (Be careful what you wish for), and Dan Schilling (On friendship and firefights). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 82 Branch, Adam

Winning the war, but losing the peace? : the dilemma of SPLM/A civil administration and the tasks ahead / Adam Branch - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2005), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 1-20 : fig., krt.

The debate over peace in Sudan has centred on the ongoing talks in Naivasha, Kenya. This paper argues, however, that sustainable peace is not simply a function of the implementation of an agreement between the SPLA and Khartoum, but that other fracture lines will run through post-conflict Sudan. The paper draws attention to the rupture between the Dinka, dominant within the SPLA, and the peoples of the southernmost Sudanese province of Equatoria, hundreds of thousands of whom were driven from their homes or faced with economic and political oppression under SPLA occupation. As these refugees return, it will be through local government structures that Equatorians will or will not be integrated into the SPLA political project for Southern Sudan. Thus, local government figures prominently in the possibility for sustainable peace. The paper describes the origins and structure of local government in Southern Sudan, situating it in the history of political tension between Dinka and Equatorians. It then describes the challenge of equitably distributing land and foreign aid to returnees in the context of ethnic politics and a massive NGO presence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**83 Mohamed, Adam Azzain**

From instigating violence to building peace : the changing role of women in Darfur region of western Sudan / Adam Azzain Mohamed - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2004), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 11-26.

This paper examines the changing role of women vis-à-vis intercommunal conflicts in Darfur region of western Sudan. The region is currently riddled with violent intergroup conflicts. Women are commonly accused of being one of the causes of such conflicts and the instigators of violence in general. This, however, is not quite true. The paper points out that a small number of women in the region still act as instigators of violence. These are the women who live among nomadic communities. The majority of women, however, are found among rural sedentary communities, and also many women live in urban centres. Both sedentary and urbanized women are advocates of peaceful coexistence among the regional identity groups. The male-dominated structure, however, impairs their effective participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution. The paper is based on data collected through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions in 1998-2002. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**84 Young, John**

Sudan: a flawed peace process leading to a flawed peace / John Young - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 103, p. 99-113.

The hopes and aspirations of the people of Sudan hang on the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) peace process and there are increasing doubts whether it can deliver lasting peace, much less democracy and justice. This paper analyses and critiques this peace process, in the hope that this will encourage debate and stimulate the Sudanese to take control of the process from self-proclaimed leaders and an international community which has not encouraged broad participation. This is all the more important because there is every indication that the flaws discussed in the paper will be repeated in trying to resolve the conflict in Darfur. The paper articulates the following points: most Sudanese in both the north and south have been denied access to the IGAD peace process; this process has been dominated by a handful of Western states led by the US which have injected their own interests into the process; democracy and justice do not figure highly among their concerns; the peace protocols that have been signed do not adequately address fundamental issues of power-sharing, equity, and human rights; the security agreements reached thus far, and the instruments they establish, lack accountability, transparency and professionalism; given the weaknesses of the peace process, the belligerents are indicating by their actions, if not their words,

that they are not discounting the possibility of returning to war. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

### GENERAL

#### 85 *Afriques*

*Afriques 50 singularités d'un cinéma pluriel* / ouvrages collectif réalisé sous le dir. de Catherine Ruelle ; en collab. avec Clément Tapsoba. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2005. - 333 p., [16] p. foto's. ; 24 cm. - (Collection images plurielles) - Bibliogr.: p. 319. - Met bijl., noten.  
ISBN 2-7475-8205-1

Le présent ouvrage collectif relève d'une initiative du FESPACO (Festival panafricain du cinéma et de la télévision de Ouagadougou). Les articles qu'il regroupe sont des contributions libres, destinées à marquer, à partir de 1955, cinquante ans de l'histoire de l'Afrique et des Africains mise en images par les Africains du Sud du Sahara, en prospectant trois axes: les politiques cinématographiques, l'évolution et les tendances thématiques et esthétiques, l'état de la distribution et de la diffusion. Une seconde partie rend hommage aux pionniers disparus, comme Mamadou Djim Kola, Djibril Diop Mambety, Oumarou Ganda, Roger Kwami Mambu Zinga, Lionel N'Gakane, Ababacar Samb-Makharam, Paulin S. Vieyra, ainsi qu'aux critiques. Auteurs: Michel Amarger, Amadou Hampâté Bâ, Balafu Bakupa-Kanyinda, Olivier Barlet, Jacques Binet, Isabelle Boni-Claverie, Ferid Boughedir, Frederick Ivor Case, Albert Cervoni, Mbaye Cham, Tahar Cheriaa, Jean Delmas, Urbain Dia-Moukori, Baba Diop, Youssef El Ftouh, Pierre Haffner, Guy Hennebelle, Imunga Ivanga, Gaston Kaboré, Antoine Kakou, Joseph Ki-Zerbo, Achille Kouawo, Elisabeth Lequeret, Clap Noir, Idrissa Ouédraogo, Sembène Ousmane, Manuel Pinto, Michael Raeburn, Jean Rouch, Catherine Ruelle, Georges Sadoul, Emmanuel Sama, Clément Tapsoba, Clyde Taylor, Paulin Soumanou Vieyra, [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 86 *Alusala, Nelson*

*African Standby Force : East Africa moves on* / Nelson Alusala - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 113-121 : fig.

This paper traces briefly the efforts undertaken by African States through the African Union (AU) to develop a common African security policy that envisages the

establishment of an African Standby Force (ASF). The paper then goes on to discuss the efforts of East African countries to establish an Eastern Africa Standby Brigade (Easbrig), in line with the requirements of the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC). In February 2004 a meeting was convened to discuss the establishment of Easbrig. It was noted that, once established, Easbrig would encompass 13 East African countries, viz. the Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, the Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. The paper discusses mission scenarios; the operationalization of Easbrig; Easbrig membership and the role of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD); standardization of doctrine and training; mission sustainment and logistical bases; and legal framework. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**87 Dansereau, Suzanne**

Win-win or new imperialism? : public-private partnerships in Africa mining / Suzanne Dansereau - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 103, p. 47-62.

One of the most significant elements of globalization is the way in which the reshaping of the public-private divide is transforming the relationship between State and economy. In mining and the extractive sector, the World Bank is calling for the establishment of public-private partnerships between mining companies and the State, arguing that "cooperation between business, civil society and government can only produce a win-win situation for all as it provides long-term benefits to the business sector while meeting the social objectives of civil society and the State by helping create stable social and financial environments". This paper analyses these changes to State mining policy to determine if such a voluntary partnership will bring about the anticipated 'win-win' situation. It examines changes to State mining policy advocated within the World Bank's good governance agenda, articulated around the objectives of sustainable development and poverty alleviation. Next, it assesses the evolution of State-industry relationship in Zimbabwe and South Africa as each embarked on a form of liberalization aimed at attracting greater foreign investment. The paper concludes that industry is the big winner, and there are few direct benefits to State revenues. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**88 Diop, Boubacar Boris**

*Nérophobie* / Boubacar Boris Diop, Odile Tobner, François-Xavier Verschave. - Paris : Les Arènes, cop. 2005. - 201 p. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 2-912485-81-9

L'objectif des auteurs de cet ouvrage est de répondre à Stephen Smith, auteur du livre intitulé "Négrologie" et journaliste au quotidien Le Monde après l'avoir été à Libération. Le présent ouvrage comprend trois parties: Peau noire, discours blancs (Odile Tobner) - Stephen Smith, passeur du racisme ordinaire (Boubacar Boris Diop) - Dix ans de désinformation (François-Xavier Verschave). Ces auteurs considèrent Stephen Smith comme un "acteur majeur du traitement médiatique de l'Afrique en France et par la France". Ils engagent la polémique sur un ton parfois pamphlétaire. Une partie importante est consacrée à la controverse sur le rôle joué par la France dans le génocide au Rwanda en 1994-1995. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 89 Getting

Getting to boiling point : turning up the heat on water & sanitation / WaterAid - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 103, p. 179-185.

WaterAid works in 14 countries worldwide, amongst others, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda. This London-based organization states that the water sector needs to deliver more and more quickly if the poverty reduction benefits of access to safe water and sanitation are to be secured by 2015. All countries' water sectors need to spend their money more effectively. Governments need to open up planning and monitoring processes to civil society and development partners to ensure that expenditure is proportional to need. Responsibilities for water and sanitation should only be devolved to local government where associated budgets are also devolved. Water supply systems must be self-sustaining. Where the private sector offers real advantages they may have a role. However, it is public finance that has to lead investment in the sector. Specifically in 2005 national governments and donors need to produce the plans for managing national water resources and to finance increases in access to safe water and sanitation. They must also agree coordination arrangements which avoid duplication of reporting systems and ensure efficient targeting of funds. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 90 Ghirmay, Teame

Financial development and economic growth in sub-Saharan African countries: evidence from time series analysis / Teame Ghirmay - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 3, p. 415-432 : tab.

This article seeks to empirically explore the causal link between the level of financial development and economic growth in 13 sub-Saharan African countries. The empirical investigation is carried out in a vector autoregression (VAR) framework based on the

theory of cointegration and error-correction representation of cointegrated variables. The results of the cointegration analysis provide evidence of the existence of a long-run relationship between financial development and economic growth in almost all (12 out of 13) of the countries. With respect to the direction of long-term causality, the results show that financial development plays a causal role in economic growth, again in eight of the countries. At the same time, evidence of bidirectional causal relationships is found in six countries. The findings imply that African countries can accelerate their economic growth by improving their financial systems. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

## 91 Hommes

*Hommes et femmes entre sphères publique et privée = Men and women between the public and private spheres* / sous la dir. de Penda Mbow. - Dakar : Codesria, cop. 2005. - X, 178 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Gender series ; 5) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-86978-141-5

La plupart des contributions présentées dans ce volume en français et en anglais sont initialement issues d'un symposium sur la question du "genre" en Afrique qui s'est tenu au Caire (Égypte) en avril 2002. Titres: Women professional associations: a response to gender inequality between the private and public spheres (Nigeria) (Aderonke Adesola Adesanya) - Droit et violence conjugale (Cameroun) (Lydie Chantal N. Ella-Meye) - Economic empowerment of women in contemporary Uganda: The case of income-generating projects among women in Kirela, Kampala, Uganda (Peace Habomugisha) - Du visible à l'invisible. Femmes en question au Mali: tradition, évolution ou répétition? (Naffet Keïta) - Enfermement et genre: le vécu quotidien des femmes dans les prisons du Sénégal (Dior Konaté) - Genre et commandement territorial au Cameroun (Ibrahim Mouiche).[Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 92 Introduction

*An introduction to the African prose narrative* / ed. by Lokangaka Losambe. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, cop. 2004. - XV, 273 p. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 1-592-21136-4

This collection of essays is an introduction to the heritage of the African prose narrative from its oral base to relatively new works in various subgenres. The chapters outline five thematic paradigms: orature, the prose narrative of power and culture conflict, the anticolonialist/apartheid prose narrative, the prose narrative of postindependence disillusionment, and the prose narrative of postdisillusionment radicalism. The book includes chapters on the Sundiata epic (Anny Wynchank), narratives of Shaka (Emovwo

Biakolo), narrative design in the African novel (Felix Mnthali), clashing worlds in the novels of Achebe, Ngugi and Kane (Devi Sarinjeive), historical novels from West Africa (Augustine Mensah), the francophone anticolonialist novel (Moradewun Adejunmobi), rural-urban migration in the novels of Sibusiso Nyembezi (Clara Tsabedze), Mongo Serote's 'To every birth its blood' (Annie Gagiano), fiction and autobiography in Bessie Head (Rosemary Townsend), E'skia Mphahlele's aesthetics in 'The wanderers' (Lokangaka Losambe), the novel of postindependence disillusionment in Central Africa (T. Kitenge-Ngoy), the Nigerian war novel (Koku Amuzu), Soyinka's 'The man died' (Harry Garuba), the West African magical realist novel: Syl Cheney-Coker, Ben Okri and Kojo Laing (Brenda Cooper), the short story in siSwati (Zodwa Sithebe), and controversies in the criticism of the African prose narrative (Lekan Oyegoke). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 93 Issa-Sayegh, Joseph

La liberté contractuelle dans le droit des sûretés OHADA / par Joseph Issa-Sayegh - In: *Penant*: (2005), année 115, no. 851, p. 150-173.

Cet article traite des sûretés dans le droit de l'OHADA. Il s'agit en particulier de la situation en Afrique de l'Ouest (par exemple, le code sénégalais des obligations civiles et commerciales prend en compte l'illettrisme pour protéger la caution illettrée contre un engagement inconsidéré). Les sûretés se divisent, selon leur source, en sûretés contractuelles (gage, hypothèque, cautionnement, nantissement...), légales et judiciaires. On observe que, de plus en plus, le législateur crée des sûretés légales ou judiciaires en faveur de créanciers qu'il juge dignes d'intérêt et de protection (privilèges mobiliers et immobiliers; mesures conservatoires judiciaires). Ne serait-il pas logique qu'il aille jusqu'au bout de sa logique protectionniste et use de règles rigides? Et aussi, ne serait-il pas naturel que la liberté imprègne les sûretés contractuelles et épargne celles que la loi ou le juge accorde? L'étude montre qu'un espace de liberté existe dans le droit des sûretés. Il est grand pour les sûretés contractuelles et réduit, pour ne pas dire inexistant pour les sûretés légales et judiciaires. À ne considérer que les seules sûretés contractuelles, cette liberté est plus patente pour les garanties personnelles que pour les sûretés réelles, celles-ci relevant de catégories juridiques qu'il est impossible de transgresser. Enfin, même pour les sûretés personnelles, le législateur veille à ce que la liberté contractuelle ne débouche pas sur une soumission trop lourde à supporter par le garant. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**94 Issa-Sayegh, Joseph**

La mise en gage des comptes bancaires / par Joseph Issa-Sayegh - In: *Penant*: (2005), année 115, no. 852, p. 277-282.

En droit OHADA (Afrique), le terme du droit français "nantissement" (résultat de la pratique contractuelle des banques) devient "gage". En vertu du principe de la liberté contractuelle, un gage sur les créances est possible en droit OHADA, mais il convient d'organiser soigneusement, par des règles appropriées, l'opposabilité dudit gage aux tiers; la disponibilité des sommes données en gage au créancier; la réalisation du gage. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**95 Kadima-Nzuji, Mukala**

*Itinéraires et convergences de musiques traditionnelles et modernes d'Afrique / textes réunis par Mukala Kadima-Nzuji et Alpha Noël Malonga ; pref. de Jean-Claude Gakosso. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], cop. 2004. - 475 p. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-7475-7584-5*

Les contributions rassemblées dans cet ouvrage sont issues des travaux du symposium international de musique africaine et des ateliers de perfectionnement tenus à Kinshasa (République démocratique du Congo), du 4 au 7 août 2003, dans le cadre de la quatrième édition du Festival panfricain de musique (Fespam). Les régions concernées se trouvent en Afrique centrale et de l'Ouest, et plus particulièrement au Burkina Faso, au Mali, au Niger, aux deux Congo et à Madagascar. Le livre est divisé en trois parties: 1) "Itinéraires, convergences et divergences" regroupe des textes qui traitent, dans une perspective à la fois diachronique et synchronique, de la musique chrétienne (Mukendji, Kalulambi), de l'art griotique (Tchebwa), des influences que les musiques traditionnelles exercent sur les autres (Daoud, Garba, Mondo, Tchichellé), de l'organologie (Tsongo, Nyakito). 2) "Poétiques et visées thématiques" traite des textes des chansons et de l'analyse des pratiques discursives. Elle montre l'apport de la musique dans le développement d'une esthétique de la résistance (Mbondobari, Kaboré), de la "refolklorisation" du moderne (Malonga) et de la modernisation des traditions musicales (Souindoula). Au-delà des questions esthétiques ou stylistiques (Bivoua, Sissao, Tshimanga), elle examine un ensemble de concepts en usage aux fins de mieux saisir les points de convergence et de divergence de musiques traditionnelles et modernes (Dagri, Ntumba, Tsambu). Elle aborde également l'étude sémantique des chansons (Lutonadio, Mbuyamba, Yila); elle s'interroge sur l'actualité, l'intérêt et la portée socio-anthropologique de certains instruments de musique (Clerfeuille, Sangi); elle met un accent particulier sur l'interaction de la musique avec les autres arts (Kadima-Nzuji,

Ngangura). 3) "Droits d'auteur: état des lieux et perspectives". Cette partie s'interroge sur le droit d'auteur dans la société de l'information (Totcharova, Glélé). Elle jette un regard critique sur la gestion collective de ce droit (Kabeya, Bassarila), souligne le rôle du producteur dans l'amélioration des conditions de travail et de vie de l'artiste musicien (Foutou), dénonce le phénomène de la piraterie dans son fonctionnement et dans ses visées (Tsokini) et plaide pour l'existence, dans chaque État africain, d'un programme de promotion des activités artistiques et culturelles (Nganzi). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **96 Kenfack Douajni, Gaston**

L'influence de l'internationalité dans l'élaboration du droit OHADA / par Gaston Kenfack Douajni - In: *Penant*: (2005), année 115, no. 851, p. 174-188.

Le droit élaboré par l'Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires (OHADA) est généralement présenté comme étant d'origine civiliste et francophone. L'auteur entend démontrer que ce droit est empreint d'internationalité, eu égard à ses sources d'inspiration, tant en ce qui concerne certains actes uniformes actuellement en vigueur (première partie de l'article) que d'autres en cours d'élaboration (seconde partie). On peut constater que des instruments juridiques internationaux ont été pris en compte dans l'élaboration du droit commercial général, du droit de l'arbitrage, du droit comptable, et du transport terrestre des marchandises. Des projets d'acte uniforme OHADA sont actuellement en préparation pour traiter de certaines matières. Il s'agit du droit de la consommation, du droit du travail, du droit des contrats, du droit des sociétés coopératives et mutualistes. L'article montre plus particulièrement comment les instruments internationaux sont également sollicités dans cette phase de préparation en ce qui concerne les trois premiers. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **97 Kpodar, Kangni**

Le développement financier et la croissance: l'Afrique subsaharienne est-elle marginalisée? / Kangni Kpodar - In: *African Development Review*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 106-137 : graf., tab.

Cet article observe le lien entre le développement financier et la croissance dans les pays en développement en tenant compte de la spécificité des pays d'Afrique subsaharienne. Il étudie un échantillon de 64 pays en développement, dont 25 d'Afrique subsaharienne (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Côte d'Ivoire, Éthiopie, Gabon, Gambie, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritanie, Niger, Nigeria, République Centrafricaine, République du Congo, République démocratique du Congo, Tchad, Rwanda, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Ouganda, Zambie, Zimbabwe) au cours de la

période 1968-1997. Les résultats obtenus à l'aide de la méthode des mouvements généralisés en panel dynamique montrent que, comparativement aux autres pays en développement, le développement financier a un impact marginal plus faible sur la croissance en Afrique subsaharienne. En conséquence, les mauvaises performances économiques des pays d' Afrique peuvent s'expliquer en partie par la faiblesse de la contribution du développement financier à la croissance. La fragmentation ethnolinguistique, les crises bancaires permanentes, la concentration bancaire, la persistance de l'interventionnisme public dans le fonctionnement du système financier sont des facteurs susceptibles d'expliquer cette marginalisation. Quant à la faiblesse de l'environnement légal et de supervision des banques, elle semble être un handicap tout aussi bien pour les systèmes financiers des pays africains que ceux des autres pays en développement. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## 98 Land

*Land, literacy and the state in the history of Sudanic Africa* / ed. by Donald Crummey. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Red Sea Press, 2005. - VI, 274 p. : krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-569-02182-1

This collection explores a range of societal relations in Sudanic Africa which shaped, and were shaped by, the existence of coercive states. Those states were interested in the control of productive resources as the information which they have left behind suggests. That information pertains above all to agricultural land. The chapters are organized into four sections: Conceptualization (Lidwien Kapteijns and Jay Spaulding on land tenure in the precolonial Sudan) - Primitive accumulation and literacy (Augustin Holl on the rise of Kanuri in the central Sudan, 1200-1600; Stephen Reyna on state formation in Bagirmi, 1846-1877) - The politics of land (Janet Ewald on the Taqali Kingdom, 1750-1884 (Sudan); George Michael La Rue on land, power and state formation in 18th and 19th-century Dar Fur; Gulumu Gameda on land, agriculture and social class formation in the Giber region of Ethiopia; Merid Wolde Aregay on military elites in medieval Ethiopia; Irma Taddia on state control and the land tenure system in 19th-century Ethiopia) - Land and documents (Anders Bjorkelo on landsale contracts as historical sources; Donald Crummey and Daniel Ayana on the establishment of Gemjabét Kidanä Mehret Church in Däbrä Marqos, Gojjam Province; Hussein Ahmad on 'waaf'-land in 19th-century Wällo; and Allan Christelow on land rights, commerce and royal authority in Kano, Nigeria). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**99 Lusala lu ne Nkuka Luka**

De l'origine égyptienne des civilisations négro-africaines : IV. Une étude afrocentrique de deux contes sur la vérité et le mensonge / Lusala lu ne Nkuka Luka - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 396, p. 366-376.

L'auteur fait une analyse comparative de deux contes suivant la méthode afrocentrique de Molefi Kete Asante. Chacun de ces contes, sénégalais et égyptien, parle de la vérité et du mensonge. L'auteur examine ces contes successivement, en adoptant les approches étymologique, catégorielle et fonctionnelle. Le conte sénégalais est emprunté à un recueil de Birago Diop, 'Les contes d'Amadou Koumba' (1961). Le conte égyptien, aujourd'hui conservé au British Museum, provient du papyrus Chester Beatty II de la XIXe dynastie (1306-1171 av. J.-C.). Edda Bresciani en a fait une traduction italienne, publiée dans: 'Letteratura et poesia dell'antico Egitto. Cultura e società attraverso i testi' (1999), qui a servi de base à la présentation en langue française. Le conte égyptien 'Vérité et Mensonge' illustre une rivalité qui est au cœur de la civilisation égyptienne. L'auteur conclut que l'idéal de la justice qui a caractérisé l'Égypte ancienne s'est transporté dans d'autres parties de l'Afrique. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**100 Michael, Cheryl-Ann**

Symposium: African biography: hagiography or demonization / ed. by Cheryl-Ann Michael - In: *Social Dynamics*: (2004), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 1-113.

The hagiographic origins of the biography as a genre have been particularly resonant in recent South African history. All writing on South Africa's transition has willy-nilly been shaped by the discourse associated with a series of miracles that, allegedly, brought about the transition. The papers published in this special issue attempt to find a dividing line between hagiography and biography, in order to reveal the historical usefulness of particular contributions. Contents: Introduction: African biography: hagiography or demonization? by Cheryl-Ann Michael; Killing the father: childhood and renewal of self-narrative in Dambudzo Marechera's fiction [Zimbabwe], by Robert Muponde; Biography, nationalism and Yvonne Vera's 'Nehanda' [Zimbabwe], by Desiree Lewis; Holding the traveller's gaze accountable in Shiva Naipaul's 'North of South: an African journey' [East Africa], by Tom Odhiambo; Biography and colonial discourse in French West Africa [Jacques Méniand's account of French penetration of West Africa in the second half of the 19th century], by Alioune Sow; The body in biography [the poetry of Arthur Nortje, South Africa], by Dirk Klopper; Mrs. Sisulu's husband: subversion of gender roles in an African marriage [South Africa], by Elinor Sisulu; Writing biography: an interview with Jon

Hyslop, John Matshikiza and Mark Gevisser, by Sarah Nuttall. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**101 Ogbomo, Onaiwu W.**

Women, power and society in pre-colonial Africa / Onaiwu W. Ogbomo - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2005), vol. 5, p. 49-74.

Surveying social, political and economic conditions in precolonial sub-Saharan Africa, this paper argues that contemporary gender relations are not a reflection of women's exercise of power on the continent in the past. The paper first looks at queen mothers from all over sub-Saharan Africa, and individual women whose historical position equalled that of the most prominent males. This is followed by an analysis of pastoralist societies where patriarchy has been fully established and women have become most unequal, dependent and oppressed. An exploration of the economic basis of the most successful women is followed by a discussion of the role of religion in gender relations. Pantheons with a mixture of both sexes possibly developed when a matrilineal community was taken over by patriarchs. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**102 Saverimuttu, Vivienne**

The determinants of cereal grain imports: sub-Saharan Africa, 1970-1997 / Vivienne Saverimuttu and Henry Rempel - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 3, p. 525-548 : graf., tab.

During the 1970s cereal imports in sub-Saharan Africa increased at an annual rate in excess of 20 percent. As a result, it was assumed Africa had two choices: reduce the rate of population growth or become increasingly dependent on food imports and aid. In this article the authors investigate the relative importance of food shortfalls versus policy choices that resulted in a taste change away from roots and tubers and coarse grains to imported wheat and rice. Of the 41 countries studied, 17 are still net exporters of food commodities, cereal imports serve to supplement inadequate production of food, but these imports, generally, are not driven by severe nutritional needs within any one country. Rather, the observed cereal imports are primarily wheat and rice flowing into the countries with adequate levels of nutrition available. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**103 Sindjoun, Luc**

Democratic culture in subsaharan Africa: how to meet the arlesian of the Africanist legend / Luc Sindjoun - In: *Polis*: (2004/05), vol. 12, no. spéc., p. 117-138 : tab.

Democratic culture in sub-Saharan Africa is generally approached from a teleological perspective: in the 1960s, it was the perspective of political development from a traditional to a modern society, in the 1990s it was the perspective of democratic consolidation. The present article, however, starts from a dynamic perspective. It sees democratic culture in Africa as closely linked to the democratization process in all its complexity. It is the result of the transformation of political paradigms. The article first discusses the emergence of democratic culture in Africa, which started with the crisis of authoritarian political culture, and then examines the problems involved in the transformation to a democratic culture, such as the need to internalize democratic values, and the existing politics of affection. Bibliogr., note, sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**104 Spijker, Gerard van 't**

The role of social anthropology in the debate on funeral rites in Africa / Gerard van 't Spijker - In: *Exchange*: (2005), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 156-176 : fig.

Missionaries tried to abolish African funeral rites in Christian churches, because of their alleged relation with ancestor cults, which they wanted to destroy. However, by forbidding funeral rites the missionaries did not take into account the social function of these rituals. Using funeral rites he encountered in the region around Kirinda, the oldest Presbyterian parish of Rwanda, and the analyses of A. van Gennep (1909) and R. Hertz (1905-1906) - both social anthropologists in the field of funerary rites - as a point of reference, the author also examines the funeral rituals of the Mamabolo in North Transvaal, South Africa, and the Zezuru and the Shona in Zimbabwe. Parallels between African rituals and those of the Old Testament are also taken into account. The author concludes that funeral rituals are an expression of the basic notion that an individual's death concerns the whole family. They provide the means to overcome the affliction of the whole family. The Christianity adapted to Western culture introduced by the missionaries in Africa is not the only acceptable way to express Christian faith in matters of life and death. This opens the way for a more authentic African hermeneutic. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**105 Tchantchou, Henri**

L'arbitrage en droit africain du travail : (rétrospective et perspectives à la veille de l'Acte uniforme OHADA sur le droit du travail) / par Henri Tchantchou - In: *Penant*: (2005), année 115, no. 852, p. 291-311.

Sachant qu'un projet d'Acte uniforme OHADA portant sur le droit du travail est dans une phase d'élaboration, l'auteur entend faire le point sur la question de l'arbitrage en matière sociale, afin de baliser des pistes pour la nouvelle législation imminente. Dans son étude sur le concept d'arbitrage, il commence par aborder les techniques de règlement extra ou mi-judiciaire en les qualifiant de procédés de règlement des différends de travail (première partie), avec la tentative de conciliation préalable sur les litiges individuels et les règlements quasi arbitraux des différends collectifs. La seconde partie s'attache au prospectif, et traite du règlement arbitral de ces différends. La réforme de l'arbitrage en droit du travail suppose le renforcement de la place de la volonté des parties dans la mise en place du tribunal arbitral. Usant de cette liberté, il leur sera loisible d'inclure dans l'assiette d'arbitrabilité aussi bien les différends collectifs que les litiges individuels. Le souhait de l'auteur est que dans le futur, sans égard à la rupture du contrat de travail individuel, il sera possible aux parties contractantes de prévoir dans leur contrat ou dans les conventions collectives un règlement arbitral de leurs contentieux éventuels. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 106 Yasin, Mesghena

Official development assistance and foreign direct investment flows to sub-Saharan Africa / Mesghena Yasin - In: *African Development Review*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 23-40 : tab.

Foreign direct investment is believed to have a positive impact on the economies of the developing countries but its determinants are not yet fully established. This paper empirically investigates the relationship between official development assistances and foreign direct investment flows using panel data from 11 sub-Saharan African countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe) for the period 1990-2003. The results show that bilateral official development assistance has a significant and positive influence on foreign direct investment flows. They also show that trade openness, growth rate in the labour force, and exchange rates have a positive and significant effect on foreign direct investment flows. But multilateral development assistance, the growth rate in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita, the country's composite risk level, and the index for political freedom and civil liberties do not have a statistically significant effect on foreign direct investment flows. The policy implication of the positive and significant influence of the bilateral official development assistance on foreign direct investment is that the recipient countries need to formulate policies that improve their economic relationships with the donor countries in order to attract greater foreign direct investment

flows from the multilateral corporations located in these countries. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. in English. [Journal abstract]

## WEST AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 107 Bâ, Idrissa

La problématique de la présence juive au Sahara et au Soudan d'après Jean Léon l'Africain / Idrissa Bâ - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2005), vol. 5, p. 146-176 : krt.

La 'Description de l'Afrique' (1526) de Jean Léon l'Africain (entre 1489 et 1495-av. 1550) apporte à l'historien beaucoup d'éléments qui permettent de cautionner la thèse d'une participation des commerçants juifs à l'expansion du commerce transsaharien. À son tour, cette thèse en induit une autre, ainsi qu'une hypothèse: c'est la mise en place de communautés juives au Sahara et l'excursion de commerçants juifs au Soudan, concomitamment à l'expansion du commerce transsaharien. Cette étude consiste à en puiser les arguments et les indices dans la 'Description de l'Afrique' et à les analyser en croisement avec les autres sources de l'époque. Il apparaît qu'une analyse unilatérale de la 'Description de l'Afrique' suffit à prouver amplement la participation des Juifs à l'expansion du commerce transsaharien, à l'époque de Jean Léon l'Africain. Les choses sont moins tranchées pour le Soudan : de la lecture combinée de Léon l'Africain et des autres sources d'époque, on ne peut faire de l'incursion des commerçants juifs dans cette région qu'une probabilité. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 108 Bah, Alhaji M.S.

Micro-disarmament in West Africa : the ECOWAS Moratorium on small arms and light weapons / Alhaji M.S. Bah - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 33-46 : fig., tab.

This article explores the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons in the West African subregion and efforts by the regional Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to deal with the problem through the 1998 ECOWAS Declaration of a Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa. The article examines articles 4, 9, 13 and 7 of the Moratorium, which deal with the creation of national commissions, exemptions, collection and destruction programmes, and the harmonization of legislation respectively. It focuses on

specific national initiatives by four ECOWAS member States, namely, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Mali, in line with the provisions of the Moratorium. The article indicates a concerted effort at national, bilateral and regional levels to deal with the small arms menace in the subregion. However, a major pitfall of the Moratorium is its lack of legal status. In conclusion, the article presents recommendations to deal effectively with the proliferation of illicit small arms. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited.]

### 109 Comparative

*Comparative perspectives on shari'ah in Nigeria* / ed. by Philip Ostien, Jamil M. Nashir and Franz Kogelmann. - Ibadan [etc.] : Spectrum Books, 2005. - XLI, 403 p. : fig. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 978-02-9547-X

The papers collected in this volume were first presented at a conference on "Comparative perspectives on shari'ah in Nigeria", held at the University of Jos, Nigeria, in January 2004. An introduction by the editors is followed by the texts of two keynote addresses: Women's rights in shari'ah: a case for codification of Islamic personal law in Nigeria (Saudatu Shehu Mahdi); Which road leads beyond the shari'ah controversy? A Christian perspective on shari'ah in Nigeria (Danny McCain). These are followed by papers and commentaries on the demand for shari'ah in African democratization processes (Abdulkader Tayob), the role of religion in the public sphere (Rosalind I.J. Hackett), shari'ah in the present world of Islam (Ruud Peters), Nigeria's "State religion" question in comparative perspective (W. Cole Durham, Jr.), freedom of religion and its limitations: judicial standards for deciding particular cases to maintain the State's secular role in protecting society's religious commitments (John C. Reitz), the West and the rest: reflections on the intercultural dialogue about shari'ah (Sanusi Lamido Sanusi), religion: source of conflict or resource for peace? (Gerrie ter Haar), and the future of shari'ah and the debate in Northern Nigeria (Abdullahi Ahmed An-Na'im). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 110 Démocratie

*Démocratie et développement en Afrique de l'Ouest : mythe et réalité* / sous la dir. de Elizabeth Annan-Yao. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2005. - VI, 202 p. : graf., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-86978-163-6

Dans le cadre de la célébration du 30e anniversaire du CODESRIA, une conférence s'est tenue à Cotonou (Bénin) en septembre 2003 sur le thème : "L'Afrique de l'Ouest en quête d'une construction démocratique de la Nation". Ce volume rassemble onze

contributions qui ont été choisies parmi les communications en français présentées à la conférence régionale de Cotonou. Titres: L'ouverture démocratique et le développement humain : une analyse comparative Afrique de l'Ouest et du centre (Jean-Christophe Bounboua Bazika) - La société civile et les groupes d'intérêts dans le processus démocratique (Médard Dominique Bada) - Quelle démocratie pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest: majoritaire ou consensuelle? (Césaire Kpenonhoun) - Micro-nationalisme et décentralisation en Afrique: expression d'une double rupture idéologique (Jean-Euloge Gbaguidi) - L'Afrique de l'Ouest et la quête d'une construction démocratique de la Nation: crise de la Nation, de la démocratie et de la citoyenneté (Elizabeth Annan-Yao) - Les jeunes à l'épreuve de la démocratie et de l'Union africaine (Mouhamadou Moustapha Sow) - L'analyse des instabilités dans le processus de démocratisation en Afrique: étude comparative de la Côte d'Ivoire et du Niger (Illa Ahmet) - Élitisme partisans et démocratisation au Sénégal. Pour une lecture néo-machiavélienne (Antoine Tine) - Le poids de l'argent dans les démocraties nouvelles ou rétablies: le cas du Bénin (Philippe Noudjenoume) - Entre l'État et le marché: financement du développement en Afrique de l'Ouest. Cas des ONG en Côte d'Ivoire (Kalilou Sylla) - Entre nouveau démocratique et relance du mouvement panafricain: les rationalités et les enjeux du Sopi (Changement), du POA (Plan Oméga pour l'Afrique), et du NEPAD pour le président Wade (Reine Djuidje Kouam). [Résumé AS Leiden]

## 111 Entreprises

*Entreprises religieuses transnationales en Afrique de l'Ouest* / sous la dir. de Laurent Fourchard, André Mary et René Otayek. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2005. - 533 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 02906600) - Bibliogr.: p. [501]-527. - Met Engelse samenvattingen, noten. ISBN 2-8458-6653-4

Cet ouvrage collectif porte sur l'analyse comparative des réseaux transnationaux tissés par de nouveaux acteurs religieux en Afrique de l'Ouest. 1<sup>e</sup> partie: Des communautés nationales à l'épreuve de la transnationalisation: D'Abidjan à Porto Novo: associations islamiques et culture religieuse réformatrice sur la Côte de Guinée (M. Miran) - "Reprendre la route": les relais mourides des migrants sénégalais au Niger (S. Bava) - Le travail missionnaire des Assemblées de Dieu du Burkina Faso (P.-J. Laurent) - Réseaux migratoires et structures de pouvoir: la Church of Pentecost du Ghana face aux communautés francophones (Sandra Fancello) - "Akonedji ne voyage pas": la formation d'un réseau transnational akan entre le Ghana et les États-Unis (V. Duchesne et P. Guedj) - Histoires d'Église: héros chrétiens et chefs rebelles des nations "célestes" (A.

Mary). 2e partie: États nations et ressources religieuses de la mondialisation: Généalogies de l'islam réformiste au Sénégal (M. Gomez-Perez) - Les nouveaux réseaux évangéliques et l'État: le cas du Bénin (C. Strandsbjerg) - Dynamiques transnationales et mobilisations pentecôtistes dans l'espace béninois (C. Mayrargue) - Stratégies locales et relations internationales des chefs de culte au Sud-Bénin (E. Kaya Tall) - The local and the global in the media and the material culture of Nigerian Pentecostalism (A. F. H. Ukah) - Denominationalism and the dynamics of Christianity in Nigeria (F.O. Nyemetu Roberts and S. A. Benjamin). 3e partie: Le Nigeria, une nation missionnaire?: Playing with affiliations: Muslims in Northern Nigeria in the 20th century (R. Loimeier) - Les nouvelles élites islamiques du Niger et du Nigeria du Nord: itinéraires et prédications fondatrices (S. Hassane) - Nigerian Pentecostalism and transnational religious networks in West African coastal regions (M. A. Ojo) - Logiques transnationales et développements missionnaires dans les pentecôtismes nigérian, béninois et togolais (J. Noret) - Transnational Pentecostalism in Africa: the Redeemed Christian Church of God, (Olufunke A. Adeboye) - Le néopentecôtisme nigérian au Ghana: Les Églises Mountains of Fire and Miracles et Christ Embassy à Accra (X. Moyet). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 112 Fourchard, Laurent

African urban history: past and present perspective / Laurent Fourchard - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2005), vol. 5, p. 1-21.

The history of cities in Africa is a recent field of research which interrogates the ways in which Africans shape the patterns of urbanization and how urbanization influences African social and cultural practices. The development of numerous case studies testifies to this new interest in African cities. Focusing on the West African region, the article explores the extent to which political and social history has benefited from the emergence of this new subfield of research in the 1980s and concludes that a substantial part of the extant literature is still based on the traditional approach. Consequently a West African urban history is yet to emerge despite the existence of ancient traditions of urban settlement in this area and the uniqueness of that phenomenon in sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

#### 113 Household

*Household economies in West Africa = Les économies domestiques en Afrique de l'Ouest* / sous la dir. de Abdou Salam Fall & Omar Saïp Sy. - [Dakar] : Codesria ; [S.l.] : Oxfam, cop. 2004. - XX, 335 p. : graf., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Codesria book series) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-86978-112-1

La crise économique en Afrique de l'Ouest "informalise" tout: de l'alimentation aux relations personnelles en passant par l'habit, l'éducation et l'acquisition des biens d'équipement. Dans ce livre qui étudie les dynamiques sociales et les processus d'appauvrissement d'une part, et d'autre part les mécanismes d'enrichissement en Afrique de l'Ouest, les ménages sont pris comme un des lieux d'observation de ces processus. L'ouvrage montre que la promotion d'un autre projet de développement axé sur la finalité humaine est devenue fondamentale. Il convient donc de chercher à réhabiliter les dispositifs visant dans ce sens dans l'équilibre global de la société. Les textes des études sont en français et en anglais. Contributions: Les économies domestiques en Afrique de l'Ouest: synthèse régionale (Abdou Salam Fall, Omar S. Sy et Mohamadou Sall) - Household economy in Ghana (John Setuni Achuwilor ) - Household economy in Liberia (Dusty Wolokolie) - Les économies domestiques au Burkina Faso (Banza Baya, Youssouf Langani) - Les économies domestiques au Tchad (Ngoniri Joël Nodjimbatem et Abdou Salam Fall) - Les économies domestiques au Sénégal (Abdou Salam Fall, Aliou Gaye et Abdou Ndao). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 114 Infrastructures

*Infrastructures de commerce et échanges des produits alimentaires : disponibilité, utilisation et coût en Afrique de l'Ouest centrale* / Bernard Kouassi, Gnderman Sirpé et Aimé Gogué (éds). - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2005. - 351 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Économie et développement) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6696-8

Le projet SADAOC de la fondation "Sécurité alimentaire durable en Afrique de l'Ouest centrale" a pour but la formulation et la mise en œuvre de politiques et stratégies de sécurité alimentaire au Burkina Faso, en Côte d'Ivoire, au Ghana, au Mali et au Togo. Le présent ouvrage rassemble des textes ( en français et en anglais) fondés sur des rapports concernant le commerce des produits alimentaires et leur transformation. Il porte sur les infrastructures de commerce telles que les différentes équipes nationales les ont étudiées et comprend huit chapitres. Chacun de ces chapitres illustre le rôle des infrastructures de communication dans la circulation des produits alimentaires dans la sous-région. 1) Sur les effets des infrastructures commerciales sur les échanges des produits vivriers. Auteurs: Gnderman Sirpé, Honoré P. Somé, Justin W. Somé - 2) Sur l'influence des transports routiers sur les mouvements interrégionaux de céréales (Gnderman Sirpé) - 3) Sur l'effet des infrastructures commerciales sur le système de commercialisation en Côte d'Ivoire (Aka Kouadio Akou, Deuro Ngaresseum) - 4)

Ghana's food trade infrastructure and food market system (B. Daniel Sarpong, Victor Asanté) - 5) The effects of marketing infrastructure on informal cross-border food trade in Ghana (V. K. Nyanteng, B. Daniel Sarpong) - 6) Impact des politiques d'infrastructures et des politiques de population sur la réduction de la pauvreté et sur la sécurité alimentaire des ménages (Famakan-Oulé Konaté, Pierre N. Cissé, Bino Temé, Abdoul Salam Bah) - 7) Effet des infrastructures commerciales sur le système de commercialisation des produits alimentaires au Togo (Koffi-Tessio Egnonto M., Kossi Sedzro, Kokou A. Tossou, Yovo Koffi, Kokouvi Adjassou, Etsri Homevoh)). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 115 Jézéquel, Jean-Hervé

Les enseignants comme élite politique en AOF (1930-1945) : des "meneurs de galopins" dans l'arène politique / Jean-Hervé Jézéquel - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 178, p. 519-543 : tab.

La question que traite le présent article est celle de savoir si la notion de catégorie du politique peut s'appliquer à la catégorie des enseignants en Afrique de l'Ouest pendant la période coloniale. Il cherche plus particulièrement à cerner dans quelle mesure les instituteurs issus de l'École normale William Ponty forment un groupe d'intérêt politique homogène à la veille des luttes pour les indépendances. Il montre comment les instituteurs, loin de constituer un groupe solidaire et homogène, constituent au contraire un agrégat travaillé par des logiques de dispersion et de dilution. Cependant, à partir des années 1930, le groupe est également revivifié par des logiques de (re)mobilisation qui s'appuient sur un espace public émergent. En 1945, alors que l'espace politique ouest-africain se libéralise, ce processus de (re)mobilisation est encore inachevé et les instituteurs forment un groupe encore désuni et dispersé. Le résultat de cette recherche contribue à l'analyse des luttes pour l'indépendance. Il souligne, d'une part, l'intérêt qu'il y a à dénaturiser les catégories du politique dont nous interrogeons encore trop rarement l'historicité, et suggère, d'autre part, que les luttes politiques des années 1950 ne se résument pas forcément à une série d'oppositions entre des élites rivales dont on assume l'existence mais qui consistent peut-être surtout dans la définition et la mobilisation de ces groupes d'élite. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### 116 Living

*Living with the lake : perspectives on history, culture and economy of Lake Chad* / ed. by Matthias Krings and Editha Platte. - Köln : Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, 2004. - 293 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Studien zur Kulturkunde ; 121) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 3-89645-216-9 : EUR 39.80

Between 1989 and 2002, the Joint Research Programme 268 of the universities of Frankfurt am Main and Maiduguri carried out interdisciplinary research in the West African savannah, especially in Northern Nigeria. Some of the findings are published in the present volume, most of whose contributors have been project members. But whereas the focal point of former publications has been environmental studies and natural sciences, the main focus of this publication is the archaeology, history and social anthropology of the Lake Chad area. Contributions: Matthias Krings and Editha Platte: Living with the lake: an introduction. Heinrich Thiemeyer: Environmental and climatic history of Lake Chad during the Holocene. Peter Breunig: Environmental instability and cultural change in the later prehistory of the Chad Basin. Carlos Magnavita: Zilum: towards the emergence of sociopolitical complexity in the Lake Chad region (1800 BC - 1600 AD). Karsten Brunk and Detlef Gronenborn: Floods, droughts, and migrations : the effects of late Holocene lake level oscillations and climate fluctuations on the settlement and political history in the Chad Basin. Gisela Seidensticker-Brikay: Lake Chad: Arabic and European imagination and reality. Ulrich Braukämper: Towards a chronology of Arabic settlement in the Chad Basin. Nikolaus Schareika: Bush for beasts: Lake Chad from the nomadic Wodaabe point of view. Mohammed Adam: The Chad Basin development project: rise and fall of a giant irrigation project in West Africa. Matthias Krings: Fishing for naira: some social trends in Lake Chad fishery: an overview. Bärbel Freyer: The pains of temporary sojourning: Igbo migrants at Lake Chad. Editha Platte: Sex, drugs and 'goge': the amusement quarter of Jibrillaram, a temporary island of Lake Chad (Nigeria). Matthias Krings: Farming the frontier: Hausa migrants and the politics of belonging on the former lake floor of Lake Chad (Nigeria). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 117 Sinou, Alain

Enjeux culturels et politiques de la mise en patrimoine des espaces coloniaux / Alain Sinou - In: *Autrepart*: (2005), no. 33, p. 13-31.

L'objet de cet article est de présenter, à partir d'exemples choisis dans une même aire culturelle, l'Afrique de l'Ouest, dans quelles conditions l'espace bâti colonial, c'est-à-dire l'architecture et l'espace urbain, produits à l'initiative des occidentaux entre le milieu du XIXe et le milieu du XXe siècle, devient une figure du patrimoine bâti. Après avoir caractérisé cet espace, ce texte propose d'identifier les différents acteurs du processus, leurs logiques, leur objectifs, ainsi que les enjeux des politiques conservatoires et les difficultés qui apparaissent dans leur mise en œuvre. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 171) et en anglais (p. 174). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**118 Sonderegger, Arno**

J. Africanus B. Horton's 'The Negro's Place in Nature' (1868) - eine frühe Antwort auf den "wissenschaftlichen Rassismus" des 19. Jahrhunderts / Arno Sonderegger - In: *Stichproben*: (2002), Jg. 2, Nr. 4, p. 55-80.

Das 19. Jahrhundert markierte für Afrika nicht weniger als für den Rest der Welt eine Zeit rapider Umwälzungen. Dabei spielte die Industrielle Revolution, die in Europa ihren Ausgang genommen hatte, eine entscheidende Rolle als Motor: Sie beeinflusste innerafrikanische Entwicklungen wirtschaftlicher und politischer Art (vom Menschen- zum Warenhandel und zur agrarischen Exportproduktion; Staatengründungen und -restaurationen; u.ä.), ehe sie im Zuge der kolonialimperialen Aneignung Afrikas eine sehr spezifische Situation der Fremdbestimmung herbeiführte. Eine Reihe afrikanischer Intellektueller dieser Zeit reflektierte diese Veränderungen und die eigene Situation darin. Africanus Horton war einer von ihnen. In diesem Beitrag soll ins rechte Licht gerückt werden, dass Hortons Auseinandersetzung mit den europäischen rassistischen Vorurteilen eine besondere Bedeutung zukommt - eine Bedeutung, die bislang meist für vernachlässigbar gehalten wurde, weil sie historisch weniger wirksam als alternative Ansätze gewesen war (wie zum Beispiel jene von Edward Wilmot Blyden [1832-1912], Cheikh Anta Diop [1923-1986] oder manche Ideen im Umkreis der Négritude). Indem ihrer naturwissenschaftlichen Logik gefolgt und ihre evolutionär-geschichtsphilosophische Denkbewegung nachvollzogen wird, kann ihre Signifikanz als eine Theorie des Antirassismus, die ausserhalb des Rassendiskurses angesiedelt ist, deutlich gemacht werden. Horton erweist sich dadurch nicht bloss für IdeenhistorikerInnen Afrikas als relevant, sondern darüber hinaus als ein Denker von wahrhaft universalem Interesse. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**119 Tozzo, Émile A.**

La réforme des médias publics en Afrique de l'Ouest : servir le gouvernement ou le citoyen? / Émile A. Tozzo - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 97, p. 99-115.

Sous la pression de la concurrence de la presse privée et celle des radios et télévisions internationales, les médias d'Afrique de l'Ouest ont entrepris, à partir des années 1990, des réformes visant à les transformer en médias de service public, autonomes et engagés au service du citoyen et de la démocratie. Cependant, ces réformes n'ont pas abouti, faute d'une réelle volonté politique des gouvernants et d'un engagement des agents de ces médias en faveur du changement. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 211). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CAPE VERDE

**120 Lesourd, Michel**

Les NTIC au Cap-Vert : des médias à l'avènement d'une société de l'information? / Michel Lesourd - In: *Lusotopie*: (2004), p. 337-361 : tab.

Le Cap-Vert est engagé dans une révolution technologique qui prétend insérer ce petit pays archipel dans la "modernité" du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle. La volonté de maîtriser les NTIC lui fait réaliser depuis les années 1990 une ambitieuse politique d'infrastructures. Mais ce n'est que très récemment (2003) qu'existent les bases d'une véritable "société capverdienne de l'information", avec un cadre juridique et institutionnel encore inachevé et des acteurs de la société dominés par le rôle majeur de l'État et l'opérateur exclusif Cabo Verde Telecom. Démocratie, libertés, unité nationale ne peuvent qu'être renforcées par cette politique où la "gouvernance électronique" est fondée sur l'information, la communication et la transparence. Le développement des médias électroniques et des sites Internet concernant la vie politique et citoyenne donne au citoyen une possibilité accrue de participation et de contrôle. Mais la cyber-participation citoyenne est loin d'être acquise. La société capverdienne de l'information en devenir est actuellement inéquitable: les "fractures numériques" sociale et spatiale sont le reflet de la pauvreté de la population et des territoires, et elles s'accompagnent d'une dépendance technologique et commerciale et culturelle accrue. Bibliogr., rés. en français, en portugais et en anglais (p. 475). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**121 Lopes Ferreira, Isabel**

Mal-estar em tempo de transição : jornalistas e governantes em Cabo Verde, 1991-1998 / Isabel Lopes Ferreira - In: *Lusotopie*: (2004), p. 295-313 : tab.

En étudiant la transition du régime de la "Démocratie révolutionnaire", au Cap-Vert, à celui de la "Démocratie pluraliste", le présent article analyse la relation entre le gouvernement et les médias pour évaluer dans quelle mesure le concept d'"opposition" a été appliqué et accepté par les deux parties. L'interprétation choisie ici est celle selon laquelle l'opposition est vue comme "un système de vérifications et d'équilibres par lequel la Constitution prévient et corrige ses propres excès", et les "méthodes au travers desquelles un citoyen ou un groupe de citoyens modifie les actions gouvernementales ou évite la tyrannie, sans considérer pour autant le gouvernement comme oppressif de façon inhérente". Selon l'acceptation de ce concept, c'est toute la décennie des années 1990 qui, au Cap-Vert, a été une période de transition. Mais ce fut bien au début de cette décennie que, pour la première fois depuis de nombreuses générations, le peuple

capverdien a pu disposer d'une constitution tournée vers la gestion de la chose publique au nom du citoyen, pour le citoyen. Cependant, l'exercice de la citoyenneté a été conflictuel et douloureux tout au long de la transition politique. Dans le cas des médias, il a entraîné un bras de fer permanent entre les journalistes et le gouvernement, et provoqué l'éveil des premiers relativement à leur rôle politique en régime pluri-idéologique. Ce rapport au gouvernement a créé des liens de solidarité entre les journalistes, qui ont appris à s'unir, à tracer des stratégies conjointes et à définir des objectifs communs. Tous les acteurs investis, qu'ils soient des médias ou du gouvernement, ou encore de la Justice, du Parlement et d'autres institutions, ont ainsi pu tester les limites de leur champ de légitimité. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français, en anglais et en portugais (p. 473-474), texte en portugais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, modifié]

## THE GAMBIA

### 122 Bellagamba, Alice

Entrustment and its changing political meanings in Fuladu, The Gambia (1880-1994) / Alice Bellagamba - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2004), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 383-410.

The practice of entrustment is a form of voluntary allegiance for the sake of protection, one which historically lies at the core of host-stranger relationships along the River Gambia. Deeply woven into the social fabric of local communities, it was appropriated by various historical subjects during the twentieth century in order to construct networks of political confidence and mutual assistance at a local and national level. This article traces this dynamic process of re-elaboration. In so doing, it takes into account the history of a Mandinka commercial settlement in eastern Gambia from the late nineteenth century to post-independence times, and questions the shifts that occurred in the political significance of entrustment with changing social and economic scenarios. Contextualized in the 'longue durée', the practice of 'karafoo' shows its relevance as a cultural resource encouraging the creation of networks of trust and interdependence in social settings historically characterized by seasonal and more stable forms of migration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### 123 Bellagamba, Alice

Slavery and emancipation in the colonial archives : British officials, slave-owners, and slaves in the Protectorate of the Gambia (1890-1936) / Alice Bellagamba - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2005), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 5-41.

Although colonial legislation was created as part of the 'struggle against slavery' and ratified by European nations at the Conference of Brussels in 1890, it made the march of slaves towards freedom difficult. Against this background, this paper rereads the documentation on the struggle against slavery, conducted by the British administration along the River Gambia from the 1890s to the first decades of the 20th century. It first considers the reports that the first officials serving in the Protectorate of the Gambia wrote at the end of the 19th century with regard to the slave trade and the presence of slaves in communities along the River Gambia. Next, two case studies reveal at least three categories of subjects moving on the colonial scene, whose interactions were based on unequal positions of power. The British officials, according to the political needs of the moment, called alternatively either for the emancipation of slaves or for the preservation of the status quo. The masters were openly struggling to keep their privileges, notwithstanding legislation to the contrary. Colonial officials and masters alike treated the slaves as beings without rights. More or less overtly, however, slaves were trying to win their social and economic autonomy. By acting on the ruptures in the local equilibrium of power that had been provoked by the establishment of colonial administration, the rebellious slaves in Saba and some of the fugitive 'wives' of Mussa Moloh managed to win their freedom. But did the emancipation, which was so greatly extolled, really express the will of the colonial power to influence the local social and political structures? Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**124 Kea, Pamela**

Maintaining difference and managing change: female agrarian clientelist relations in a Gambian community / Pamela Kea - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2004), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 361-382 : krt.

The introduction of dry-season vegetable cultivation on a large scale in Brikama, The Gambia, in the early 1970s has led to the development of a new labour system amongst female farmers whereby strangers or clients are given access to land for vegetable cultivation, primarily in the dry season, in exchange for providing unremunerated labour for hosts for the cultivation of rice in the rainy season. This article examines the way in which social difference is played out in the acquisition of land and labour through the establishment of agrarian clientelist relations. The nature of these relations is changing because of the changing relations of agrarian production, related in turn to the introduction of cooperative gardens in the region, the increasing scarcity of farming land and the increasing political power of strangers on a local and national level. The youth, particularly those who are educated, are moving out of farming altogether.

Consequently, female hosts are increasingly reliant on their clients labour. The author argues that female hosts attempt to manage these processes of change out of a need to maintain the particular power relations that form the basis for host-stranger distinctions and their existing claims to land and labour. The article examines the tensions and the intra-gender struggles that emerge between female hosts and their client-strangers. In refusing to take the initiative to set up cooperative gardens, female hosts have maintained what they see as their rightful claims to their land and their clients labour. Hegemonic notions of 'the correctness of practices,' associated with host-stranger identities, have informed hosts behaviour and that of their clients, and ultimately influenced the nature of resource allocation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**125 Mba, Chuks J.**

Challenges of population census enumeration in Africa: an illustration with the age-sex data of The Gambia / Chuks J. Mba - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2004), n.s., vol. 20, no. 1, p. 9-19 : tab.

Development planning is essentially predicated on the collection of accurate age and sex data. However, adequate statistical data for planning is lacking for many African countries. Based on data from the three national censuses conducted in The Gambia in 1973, 1983 and 1993, this paper assesses the quality of the age-sex data in these censuses, focusing on the levels and trends of error over this period. In order to provide a clear picture of the extent of distortion which may have occurred, the data presented in single years of age are first evaluated, using the Whipple's, Myers', and Bachi's indexes. The Whipple's index has remained at over 230 over the period, while the Myers' and Bachi's indexes have fluctuated around 44 and 29, respectively. The results show that there were biases from inaccurate age reporting and recording between 1973 and 1993. A closer examination of the age distribution is carried out by trying to curtail part of the erratic fluctuations in the single-year age distribution through grouping the data in quinary ages, and applying the United Nation age-sex accuracy index. This index yielded 92 in 1973, 87 in 1983, and 76 in 1993, indicating that the quality of the age-sex data is still poor in The Gambia. However, age data for males are more accurate than for females. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

GHANA

**126 Adanu, Richard M.K.**

Reasons, fears, and emotions behind induced abortions in Accra, Ghana / Richard M.K. Adanu and Elaine Tweneboah - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2004), n.s., vol. 20, no. 2, p. 1-9 : tab.

Data from the Pathology unit of Korle Bu Teaching Hospital in Accra, Ghana, show induced abortion as the leading cause of maternal mortality in Accra. Based on data collected in this hospital among 150 women in 2000, this paper examines the reasons behind induced abortions. The paper discusses methods, cost and effects of induced abortions; the abortionists; and emotions of women who went through an induced abortion. It concludes that relationship problems are the primary cause of induced abortion. These relationships are motivated by economic reasons and women see the occurrence of pregnancy as a means of formalizing the relationship, thereby ensuring continued financial support. The failure of these expectations being met often results in an induced abortion. The next most common group of reasons for induced abortions appears to be related to the need to complete school, learn a trade or pursue a career. There is a need for establishing counselling centres for women with unwanted pregnancies. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**127 Africa**

*Africa in the twentieth century : the Adu Boahen reader* / ed. by Toyin Falola. - Trenton, NJ : Africa World Press, 2004. - 667 p. : krt. ; 23 cm. - (Classic authors and texts on Africa, ISSN 15257355) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.  
ISBN 1-592-21296-4

Adu Boahen is one of the most influential scholars of Ghana. His dedication to the teaching of African history is indisputable and his career has been both wide-ranging and successful. This compilation of Boahen's essays is a celebration of his scholarship and a testament to his profound career. It captures the importance of his work and the lasting contributions he has made to African history. The volume also reflects the thinking of Africa's postcolonial elite, providing the new and future generations with ideas to understand themselves. [Book abstract]

**128 Bredwa-Mensah, Yaw**

Archaeological research at Kasana, Upper West Region, Ghana / Yaw Bredwa-Mensah - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2004), n.s., no. 8, p. 184-202 : ill., krt., tab.

Kasana (near Tumu in Ghana's Upper West Region), a site related to the slave trade, has recently become the focus of exploratory archaeological research. Kasana is remembered in Sissala and Grunsi oral narratives as the ancient Grunsi settlement where the notorious slave raider Mahama dan Issa, otherwise known as Babatu, and other Zabarima warrior leaders established a slave market in the late 19th century. This paper presents preliminary results of a two-week archaeological investigation carried out in Kasana in 2003. Direct archaeological evidence of slavery and the slave trade could not be obtained during this short period. More in general, the archaeological data revealed that the occupants of ancient Kasana exploited local resources for subsistence, and that iron smelting and smithing were perhaps two important occupations that became the mainstay of the local economy before and during the Zabarima military occupation. As military warlords and slave raiders, the Zabarima may have chosen Kasana as their headquarters because of the local people's knowledge of iron smelting and smithing. Presently, archaeological evidence indicating the presence of foreigners at Kasana may be that of horse bones and rectangular, brick architecture. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**129 Codjoe, Samuel Nii Ardey**

Cohort analysis of fertility change among females in two agro-ecological zones of Ghana / Samuel Nii Ardey Codjoe - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2004), n.s., vol. 20, no. 2, p. 11-21 : tab.

This paper presents evidence on fertility change in the Kassena-Nankana and Ejura-Sekyedumase districts (northern Ghana and the middle belt, respectively). It is based on data collected among 453 females in 2002 and uses the cross-sectional/synchronic and the longitudinal/diachronic methods of cohort analysis designed by N.D. Glenn (1977) to assess fertility change amongst females belonging to two age cohorts, viz. 20-29 and 40-49. A comparison of the cumulative birth per female at age 29 for the two cohorts shows a difference of 0.7 and 1.2 for Kassena-Nankana and Ejura-Sekyedumase districts, respectively, suggesting a slight decline in fertility amongst the younger cohort in both geographical areas. However, the decline in fertility was more pronounced in Ejura-Sekyedumase than in Kassena-Nankana. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**130 Collins, John**

Ghanaian popular performance and the urbanisation process: 1900-1980 / by John Collins - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2004), n.s., no. 8, p. 203-226.

Popular entertainment is relevant to the 'lure of the city' in two important ways. First, many genres have been created by and cater for new urban migrants. Second, the actual performances of itinerant African groups, such as concert parties, introduce modern ideas and fashions to the villages and therefore act as an agent of 'urban pull'. Focusing on Ghana, this paper examines the subject under five headings: popular performance's connection with urban migration; its role in urban socialization (the shows of popular performing groups function as a cathartic tension reducing medium; the plays provide positive and negative guidelines for behaviour; the texts warn their audiences of the dangers of urban life); its presentation of tensions within the traditional extended family system (the hostile attitude to polygamy found in the popular texts; their sympathetic depiction of the plight of orphans and neglected children; their concern with inheritance disputes; their portrayal of family tensions in terms of witchcraft accusations); its function as a contemporary urban lingua franca; and its reflections on the inequalities of wealth within the modern socioeconomic system. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**131 Donkoh, Wilhelmina Joseline**

Kumase: ambience of urbanity, tradition and modernity / Wilhelmina Joseline Donkoh - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2004), n.s., no. 8, p. 167-183.

This paper traces the history of Kumase, the traditional political capital of the forest State of Asante (in present-day Ghana), from the beginning of the 19th century up to the 1940s. Although Kumase was noted for its relatively dense population, beauty and cleanliness, it became even more colourful from 1896 onward, in the colonial period. It was in this period that such developments as a new type of architecture, modern amenities as electricity and pipe-borne water supply systems, modern hospital facilities, a post office, banks, railway and road transport as well as new economic opportunities started. These developments were accompanied by an increase in such social problems as excessive migration from other parts of the country as well as rural Asante into Kumase, an increase in the rate of delinquency, and a weakening in the ties of the traditional lineage system. It is significant though that despite all these developments, Kumase retained an aspect of its traditional character as the cultural capital of Asante,

which has marked the abiding spirit of the city up to the present time. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**132 Hauser, Heinz**

Tradition meets modernity: C.C. Reindorf and his 'History of the Gold Coast and Asante' : a late 19th century voice from urban Accra / Heinz Hauser - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2004), n.s., no. 8, p. 227-255.

Carl Christian Reindorf (1834-1917) was one of the first African Basel Mission pastors and author of the 'History of the Gold Coast and Asante' (1895). Researched and written from the 1860s to the 1880s, Reindorf's 'History' contributed a historical dimension to the ongoing political and economic debates within urban Accra (capital of present-day Ghana) of the last decades of the 19th century and further influenced colonial decisionmaking as well as Gã political action well into the 20th century. This paper examines aspects of 'modernity' and 'innovativeness' in Reindorf's views and opinions as evidenced in his published English-language 'History' and in his two handwritten Gã manuscripts of 1891 and 1912, which are kept at the Basel Mission archives in Switzerland. The paper shows that, for Reindorf, history was the key to progress, and cultural expressions were the unwritten constitution. Both had the function to bind the Gold Coast people together. Certain aspects of Reindorf's way of thinking were unique and reemerged only in post-independence times. With his interactive and community-based approach to the production of a national history he was ahead of his time. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**133 Hilson, Gavin M.**

Structural adjustment in Ghana: assessing the impacts of mining-sector reform / Gavin M. Hilson - In: *Africa Today*: (2004), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 53-77 : graf., tab.

This paper examines the impacts of mining-sector reforms in Ghana at both the macroeconomic and microeconomic levels. Since the inception of the national Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) in 1983, the Ghanaian government, under the guidance of the IMF and World Bank, has amended numerous policies to establish a more attractive investment climate for foreign mineral exploration and extraction companies. The country's mining industry has since expanded rapidly, experiencing by 2004 a fivefold increase in annual gold output and big rises in bauxite, diamond, and manganese production. However, at the same time, the perpetual expansion of mining and allied activities has strained indigenous communities; some subsistence groups have been displaced outright, and/or have been victimized by excessive mine pollution. To minimize

the adverse impacts of mining sector reform, the Ghanaian government must focus on implementing new mineral policies, and begin pressuring companies to assume greater environmental and social responsibility. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**134 Iddrisu, Abdulai**

The growth of Islamic learning in northern Ghana and its interaction with Western secular education / Abdulai Iddrisu - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 53-67 : tab.

This paper examines the growth of Islamic learning in northern Ghana and its interaction with Western secular education. It argues that colonial policies and practice had far-reaching implications for Islamic learning, stifling attempts at growth, and suggests that the contemporary situation with regard to Islamic learning in Ghana cannot be properly understood without an appreciation of the historical forces that have helped fashion this system of learning. It concludes that there is need for a meaningful and sustainable interaction between Islamic and Western secular education, especially in the era of decentralization and increased demand for new competence at local levels. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**135 Kessel, Ineke van**

The tricontinental voyage of Negro Corporal Manus Ulzen (1812-1887) from Elmina / Ineke van Kessel - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2005), no. 4, p. 13-36 : krt.

This article describes the voyages of Manus Ulzen, a young man from the West African town of Elmina (in present-day Ghana), who in 1832 enlisted in the Dutch East Indies Army. His army career took him to Java and Sumatra (Indonesia), and subsequently to the Netherlands, where he spent a year in hospital for the treatment of a leg injury sustained in an army campaign on Sumatra. The article, based on detailed archival evidence, demonstrates that subaltern subjects, such as an illiterate young man from West Africa, could exercise a considerable degree of control over their life, even when far removed from their land of birth. Even in the unfamiliar environment of a Dutch hospital, he was apparently not intimidated. The Dutch king was persuaded to change the rules for military decorations so that Manus Ulzen could receive his promised bronze medal. Subsequently, his exposure to the wider world served to enhance his status in Elmina society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, French and Dutch. [Journal abstract]

**136 Lauer, Helen**

Cause and effect between knowledge traditions : analyzing statements that address the regression of science and technology in Ghana / Helen Lauer - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2004), n.s., no. 8, p. 256-275.

Adaptation to a 'scientific world view' is supposed to be the key to the quality of modernization in Ghana. This leads to the conviction that the nation stays poor because its population fails to appreciate and utilize modern science and technology, because Akan culture defeats the flourishing of science and technology. The author argues that this account lacks historical fact and that it is rather the Western scientific tradition that has prevented the effective integration of the benefits of modern scientific method into indigenous African knowledge systems. This is not a thesis that readily avails itself of empirical test. The problem with it lies chiefly in the misuse of the category term 'knowledge tradition'. This term belongs to a chiefly normative or ethical discourse. This suggests that a phrase like 'conflicting knowledge traditions' may be meaningful only because it is a type of idiom that is not meant literally to describe an empirical cause-and-effect relation as such. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**137 MacCaskie, T.C.**

'Sakrobundi ne Aberewa': Sie Kwaku the witch-finder in the Akan world / by T.C. McCaskie - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2004), n.s., no. 8, p. 82-135.

'Sakrobundi' and 'Aberewa' were witch-finding powers among the Akan in Asante (Ghana). This paper examines the history of 'Aberewa', which enjoyed a brief but spectacular success in the early 1900s; explores the links between 'Aberewa' and the earlier anti-witchcraft movement known as 'Sakrobundi'; and presents a life history of Sie Kwaku (born c. 1845) of Welekei in Gyaman, the leading actor in both 'Sakrobundi' and 'Aberewa' and a significant figure in the still understudied history of Akan belief. Attention is also paid to the attitude of chiefs and British colonial officials towards 'Aberewa'. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**138 Nii-Yartey, F.**

The Gobi dance suite, a paradigm of acculturation / F. Nii-Yartey - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2004), n.s., vol. 20, no. 1, p. 21-31 : ill.

Dance in Africa continues to play a significant role in the social and religious lives of the people. In Wenchi, in the Brong Ahafo region of Ghana, the 'Gobi' dance is one of the most popular dance forms. 'Gobi', performed by two settler groups, the Wangara and

Banda, originally from the Ivory Coast, is an example of the role dance plays in uniting the community. Even though the Wangara and Banda see themselves as different ethnic groups, they are united as one through their participation in 'Gobi'. An important feature of 'Gobi' is that the movements that form the dance sequence are a combination of Manding, Dyula and Akan movement patterns. This combination, in effect, has contributed to the growth and appeal of 'Gobi'. It has also benefited the cultural life of the people of Wenchi. The paper, which is based on the author's observations made during visits to Wenchi between 1987 and 2002, discusses the origin and history of the 'Gobi' dance, its movements and accompanying music, musical instruments, and some song texts. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

**139 Nugent, Paul**

Les élections ghanéennes de 2004: anatomie d'un système bipartite / Paul Nugent - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 97, p. 133-147 : tab.

En dépit d'estimations augurant une large victoire du parti au pouvoir au Ghana (NPP, New Patriotic Party), le principal parti d'opposition ghanéen (NDC, National Democratic Congress) a obtenu de meilleurs résultats qu'escompté. Lors de la présidentielle de 2004, John Kufuor réussit à éviter de peu un second tour, alors que les pertes de l'opposition aux législatives furent contrebalancées par un sursaut ailleurs, notamment dans le grand Accra. La prestation du NDC, eu égard aux piètres résultats des petits partis, souligne la structuration de la vie politique autour d'un système bipartisan. Le présent article étudie les stratégies électorales et les résultats en fonction des allégeances historiques, du rôle de l'ethnicité et des perceptions de l'action passée du NPP. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 212). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**140 Owusu, George**

Small towns and decentralised development in Ghana : theory and practice / George Owusu - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2004), Jg. 39, H. 2, p. 165-195 : fig., krt., tab.

The implementation of Ghana's decentralization programme has involved the strengthening of district administrative capitals, defined in this article as small towns, as focal points for the socioeconomic development of districts. Government and donor resources have therefore been directed at improving the infrastructure of these centres, in order to enable them to cope with their increased functions and to perform their new role more efficiently. Though district capitals have been recognized as important in the implementation of the decentralization programme, few studies have been done on the role and the linkages between these centres and their hinterlands (districts) as a basis

for evaluating the effectiveness of the strategy. This article provides a model for the role of district capitals and their linkages with their respective districts under the decentralization programme; it also operationalizes the model in the form of a case study of a district (Upper Denkyira) and its capital (Dunkwa). The article stresses the usefulness of using district capitals as stimuli to district development, but notes that the desired goal can probably only be achieved by genuine decentralization policies backed and powered by local participatory democracy, both in the political and economic field. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

**141 Sackey, Harry A.**

Poverty in Ghana from an assets-based perspective: an application of probit technique / Harry A. Sackey - In: *African Development Review*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 41-69 : graf., tab.

This paper extends the existing literature on poverty in developing economies by examining the effects of human capital, financial capital and physical assets on the incidence of poverty in both urban and rural Ghana. The following is found: low stocks of assets appear to be a more prevalent problem associated with poverty; the returns to human capital are positive and rise with higher educational attainment, irrespective of gender; the correlation between income distribution and incidence of poverty is positive; and ownership of human, physical and financial assets reduces the probability of being poor. Against the backdrop of growth-oriented policies, the paper calls for investments in schooling, provision of institutional credit and an enabling environment for labour market activities as strategies for the reduction of poverty. Bibliogr., sum. in English. [Journal abstract]

**142 Sakyi, E. Kojo**

Promoting social development through national reconciliation : the case of Ghana / E. Kojo Sakyi - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 57-74.

This article examines the context in which Ghana's National Reconciliation Programme was established in 2002 and its implications for social development. It is based on desk research, with data obtained from reports of the international conference and results of a public opinion survey of 1000 randomly sampled Ghanaians conducted in 2001 on the national reconciliation exercise. The results indicate that the majority of Ghanaians supported the establishment and implementation of the national reconciliation policy. Social workers can play an important role in enhancing the implementation of national reconciliation programmes, thereby promoting social development. Governments, civil

society, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and social workers in Africa should work together to achieve the goals of national reconciliation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**143 Tipple, A. Graham**

User-initiated extensions in government-built estates in Ghana and Zimbabwe: unconventional but effective housing supply / A. Graham Tipple ; with Stephen E. Owusu and Columbus Pritchard - In: *Africa Today*: (2004), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 79-105 : krt., tab.

This paper examines user-initiated transformations to government-built housing in Ghana and Zimbabwe. The 733 dwellings (398 in Ghana and 335 in Zimbabwe) surveyed show how relatively low-income households are capable of supplying new rooms and services both to improve their own housing conditions and to supply rental rooms or accommodation for family members living rent-free. In addition, the new construction is often of a quality at least as good as the original structures and sometimes envelops the original in a new skin. Thus, transformation can be seen to be a means of renewing the housing stock at the same time as adding accommodation and services. The research shows that conventional views of housing design should be rethought with long-term users' involvement allowed for and encouraged. It also shows that extensions tend to turn 'modern' bungalows into traditional compounds. Suggested policies to encourage transformations include the provision of loan finance and the planned colonization of open space next to the dwellings where plots are not provided. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**144 Tsikata, Dzodzi**

The Volta River Project and Tongu Ewe communities along the Volta Lake : a case of development's unintended consequences? / Dzodzi Tsikata - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2004), n.s., vol. 20, no. 2, p. 33-51 : krt., tab.

The Volta River Project (VRP), conceived in Ghana's colonial period and implemented in the early postcolonial period, was to provide cheap electricity to catalyse rapid industrialization. The resultant dams were the Akosombo Dam, which produced the Volta Lake, and the Kpong Dam. Based on research into the livelihoods of Tongu fishermen and their families along the Volta Lake, this article argues that, as a result of the ecological changes in the Lower Volta in the aftermath of the building of the dams, there was wholesale out-migration of Tongu fishermen and their families from the Lower Volta to the Volta Lake. The new livelihoods fashioned by men and women around the Volta Lake had some similarities with pre-dam livelihoods, but differed in highly significant

ways. Migration meant that access to land and the Volta Lake had to be continuously negotiated with host communities and the Volta River Authority (VRA). While fishing and farming continued to be the main livelihood activities, clam picking (Tongu women) and creek fishing (Tongu men) were no longer possible. Even more important, there was a transformation of livelihood activities from being organized around the seasonal flooding of the Volta River to being organized around lakeside fishing, a male-dominated activity. This had implications for the autonomy of women's livelihood activities and created tensions in gender relations. Also, the organization of livelihood activities around the Volta Lake has resulted in labour relations and practices between kin and non-kin which have flourished outside the purview of labour legislation in Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

**145 Twerefou, D.K.**

The impact of macroeconomic risk on asset prices in Ghana, 1997-2002 / D.K. Twerefou and Michael K. Nimo - In: *African Development Review*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 168-192 : tab.

The dwindling nature of overseas development assistance in the early part of the 1990s called for the establishment of capital markets in some African countries, including Ghana, with a view to increasing foreign direct investments and achieving sustainable inflows, growth and development. One important factor which affects the determination of prices and the growth of capital markets is macroeconomic risk which is quite high in developing countries. Following works done on advanced stock markets, this study seeks to investigate the impact of six macroeconomic risk factors on asset pricing in the various industrial classification - financial, manufacturing, food and beverages, distribution and mining under the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) for the period January 1997 to December 2002. Using the arbitrage pricing methodology developed by Ross (1976) and Chen et al. (1986), the study revealed that investors in Ghana considered three main macroeconomic risk factors - short-term interest rate risk, inflation risk and the term structure of the country's interest rate in the determination of the various industrial asset prices during the period under consideration. Analysis of the risks and returns profile of the industries also shows that financial assets made the best gains on the market. Both general and specific policy recommendations aimed at improving the performance of the GSE are explored. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**146 Wilks, Ivor**

The forest and the Twi / by Ivor Wilks - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2004), n.s., no. 8, p. 1-81 : krt., tab.

Based on Odomankoma Drummers' tales (verbally rendered drum texts) and archaeological evidence, this paper on the Twi-speaking peoples of Ghana, the Akan and the Bron, argues that, prior to the arrival of the Portuguese on the Costa da Mina (later Gold Coast), Twi-speaking peoples were already caught up in developments of a far-reaching ('big bang') kind. The transition from foraging to cultivation was 'explosive' in that it made an impact on virtually all aspects of the way of life of the forest people. This 'big bang' had to do with the global shortage of gold; Muslim and Bron traders prospecting the forests for gold to supply the northern markets; the growth of the Akani trading organization and the massive expansion of both the extractive and distributive sides of the gold industry; the boom in building as old hunting grounds were parcelled out and villages founded; and, finally, the opening up of the forest and the creation of farms. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## IVORY COAST

### 147 Assi Assepo, Eugène

Le changement de nom en droit positif ivoirien / par Eugène Assi Assepo - In: *Penant*: (2005), année 115, no. 852, p. 358-381.

La loi du 7 octobre 1964, à l'instar des autres États africains francophones, transpose en Côte d'Ivoire les règles françaises du nom patronymique. Elle consacre le principe de fixité du nom et ne lui admet que des exceptions de portée limitée. Mais, contrairement à la législation française dont elle s'est pourtant inspirée, et à celles d'autres États africains francophones, notamment celle du Burkina Faso, la loi ivoirienne n'admet pas le changement de nom par pure commodité. Cependant, dans la pratique judiciaire, le changement qui devrait être l'exception semble sur le point de devenir le principe. C'est ce qu'entend démontrer cet article. L'étude s'appuie sur les deux fonctions du nom, pour d'une part envisager le changement de nom motivé par l'appartenance à une communauté, communauté familiale ou communauté nationale, la "naturalisation" du nom étant irréversible (première partie), et d'autre part analyser le changement de nom motivé par la reconnaissance d'une identité équivalente à la personnalisation par le prénom ou la reconnaissance de la dignité (deuxième partie). C'est sans doute parce que le législateur fait la part belle au principe de l'immutabilité, en ne lui admettant que des exceptions de portée limitée, que les dérogations jurisprudentielles à cette règle se multiplient. Par ailleurs, le fait que les juges soient amenés à céder à une pression socio-culturelle peut conduire au constat de l'inadaptation de la loi sur le nom et par voie de conséquence à l'ineffectivité de cette loi. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 148 Intellectuels

*Intellectuels ivoiriens face à la crise* / Idriss Diabaté, Ousmane Dembélé et Francis Akindès (éds) ; préf. de Jean-Pierre Dozon. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2005. - 194 p. ; 22 cm. - (Collection Tropiques) - Met noten.  
ISBN 2-8458-6670-4

En des moments de crise où les passions en Côte d'Ivoire se sont déchaînées sur l'idée et la réalité de ce que signifie être ivoirien, les éditeurs de ce livre ont cherché à éclairer les inquiétudes du présent et les incertitudes sur l'avenir du pays en recueillant les analyses de personnes garantes de l'éthique. Une importante question, comme le montre l'introduction, est de savoir comment les intellectuels ivoiriens ont pu avaliser un projet politique qui aboutissait à une constitutionnalisation de l'exclusion. Les entretiens traitent encore de la responsabilité des hommes politiques et d'Houphouët-Boigny en particulier, de la démocratie, de la transition du régime colonial à l'indépendance. Ils ont été réalisés du 29 juin au 29 septembre 2000, période d'effervescence politique dans la société ivoirienne. Entretiens avec: Mgr Siméon Djoro Ahouana, évêque de Yamoussoukro; Lamine Diabaté, ancien directeur de la BCEAO (Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest) et ancien ministre; Ahmadou Kourouma, écrivain décédé en 2003; Degni Ségui, professeur de droit et ancien haut commissaire de l'ONU au Rwanda; Souleymane Koli, artiste de théâtre; Barthélemy Katchy, professeur de lettres; Harris Mémel Fotê, professeur de sociologie; Dedy Seri, sociologue; Charles Nokan, sociologue. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 149 Konaté, Yacouba

Côte d'Ivoire: le canari d'eau de Jacques Chirac / Yacouba Konaté - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 97, p. 117-132.

À la différence des Accords de Marcoussis, ceux signés lors de la conférence Accra III, début août 2004, placée sous le patronage de l'Union africaine et de l'ONU, sont apparus comme une esquisse de "solution africaine à une crise africaine". Mais les espoirs se sont rapidement dissipés. Près de deux mois après leur signature, le cessez-le feu en Côte d'Ivoire a été violé. L'auteur du présent article propose une lecture des tensions produites par les blocages des Accords d'Accra et montre que la France, qui a tenté sans succès de s'interposer pour faciliter le règlement de la crise, a fait des erreurs d'appréciation de la dynamique de la géopolitique en Côte d'Ivoire. Plus que la confrontation escomptée entre forces gouvernementales et forces nouvelles, c'est l'affrontement entre forces françaises et mouvements des "jeunes patriotes" qui a dicté un temps la logique des événements depuis l'incident du 6 novembre 2004, lorsque le

campement français de Bouaké a été attaqué par l'aviation ivoirienne. L'article fait ressortir les éléments qui jouent sur les problèmes de fond de la crise: question des textes de loi, qui peuvent faire l'objet des interprétations les plus contradictoires, question de l'immigration dans l'histoire économique et sociale de la Côte d'Ivoire, influence des médias dans la stigmatisation du camp adverse, gel de la situation sociopolitique, débouchant sur une déstructuration progressive du pays. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 212). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**150 Lanier, Günther**

Exklusion als Leitmotiv ivorischer Politik: Hintergründe, Wurzeln, Parallelen / Günther Lanier - In: *Stichproben*: (2003), Jg. 3, Nr. 5, p. [21]-47.

Im Verlauf des in der Côte d'Ivoire im September 2002 ausgebrochenen Bürgerkriegs haben xenophobe - oder besser vielleicht: heterophobe - Ausschreitungen neue Höhepunkte erreicht. GastarbeiterInnen, insbesondere aus Burkina Faso und aus Mali, aber ebenso die Angehörigen von Ethnien aus dem Landesnorden werden - zum Teil durchaus systematisch - belästigt, verfolgt, umgebracht, vertrieben. Die hier zutagegetretenen tiefen Risse im Gesellschaftsgefüge sind Ergebnis einer Exklusionspolitik, die seit der ersten Hälfte der 1990er Jahre von und unter den Präsidenten Bédié, Gueï, und jetzt Gbagbo betrieben wird. Die Anfänge ethnischer Politik und Ausgrenzung reichen in die frühen Zeiten der Unabhängigkeit zurück. Der ökonomische Aufschwung des Wirtschaftswunderlandes ließ es zu, die Verteilungsprobleme lange hintanzustellen. Als der zu verteilende Kuchen in den 1980er Jahren zu schrumpfen begann, wurde es dringlicher, "Andere" von seinem Verzehr auszuschließen. Im Herzen der zunehmend unverschämt betriebenen Politik der Exklusion befindet sich das Konzept der Ivorität. Neben der Analyse dieser Politik geht es diesem Artikel insbesondere darum, Parallelen zu heterophober Politik in anderen Weltgegenden aufzuzeigen: Mögen die Folgen der Ivorität besonders drastisch sein, "bei uns" und anderswo - auch in kapitalistisch "zivilisiertem" und "entwickeltem" Umfeld - betriebene Politik gleicht der ivorischen erschreckend oft. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**151 Mainardi, Stefano**

*Volatilité du prix international et distribution spatiale du prix du cacao en Côte d'Ivoire* / Stefano Mainardi - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 3, p. 492-524 : fig., graf., tab.

L'instabilité des prix des produits primaires est souvent évaluée sur la base de statistiques descriptives et méthodes d'estimation qui présument une distribution presque normale. Toutefois, on remarque des asymétries dans la durée et l'ampleur des cycles, ainsi que dans l'intensité de l'impact des chocs sur la volatilité de ces prix. Ceci a des implications pour l'analyse des stratégies de soutien aux producteurs. Après avoir considéré des explications de ces irrégularités, surtout pour le prix et pour le principal pays producteur du cacao, à savoir la Côte d'Ivoire, l'auteur compare les propriétés des modèles GARCH ('generalized autoregressive conditional heteroscedasticity') alternatifs, et il formule une nouvelle spécification. Cinq variantes GARCH sont appliquées ensuite à des données à haute fréquence du prix du cacao, couvrants une période de quinze années. Un niveau modéré de persistance est observé dans la moyenne conditionnelle des observations hebdomadaires. Pour la variance conditionnelle, tests de spécification et mesures de capacité prévisionnelle suggèrent une sélection de modèles avec distribution Student-t, et, dans le cas des données journalières, ils identifient une asymétrie inclinée à droite et une persistance plus accentuée, même si changeante, de volatilité. L'auteur utilise enfin les estimations de deux de ces modèles pour analyser les relations spatio-temporelles entre disparité des prix de différents centres commerciaux, dispersion interrégionale des prix aux producteurs en Côte d'Ivoire et volatilité imprévue. Ann., bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**152 Marshall, Ruth**

La France en Côte d'Ivoire : l'interventionnisme à l'épreuve des faits / Ruth Marshall - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 98, p. 21-41.

Le 6 novembre 2004, la France cessait d'être un médiateur pour devenir, de facto, un protagoniste militaire dans la crise ivoirienne, avec le bombardement par un avion ivoirien d'un camp militaire français, tuant neuf soldats. Véritable architecte de l'intervention militaire et diplomatique en Côte d'Ivoire, la France s'est trouvée doublement piégée. Seul pays désireux d'intervenir, elle s'est vue bloquée par l'incapacité de la communauté internationale - et en premier lieu africaine - de multilatéraliser la gestion de la crise. Et, surtout, elle a été rattrapée par son lourd héritage postcolonial et par son incapacité à rompre avec une vision sclérosée du continent. Elle a tenté d'imposer un règlement des "causes profondes" de la crise ivoirienne alors que, depuis dix ans, elle n'avait pas su les déceler. Elle a mal évalué la nature des principaux acteurs et n'en a pas compris les ressorts profonds. Depuis une décennie sont à l'œuvre les dynamiques de l'"ivoirité" qui affectent aussi bien les relations avec l'ancien colonisateur que les immigrés de la sous-région. La montée du nationalisme, en gestation depuis des décennies et nourri par la crise économique et le

processus de démocratisation, ne pouvait que s'amplifier avec cette intervention. Il aurait fallu agir multilatéralement plus tôt. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 215). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**153 N'Zué, Félix Fofana**

Solde budgétaire, croissance et emploi en Côte d'Ivoire / Félix Fofana N'Zué - In: *African Development Review*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 151-167 : graf., tab.

La présente étude a pour objet de déterminer comment le solde budgétaire a évolué dans le temps avec le niveau de l'activité économique et le niveau de l'emploi en Côte d'Ivoire et de déterminer la causalité au sens de Granger entre le solde budgétaire, la croissance et l'emploi. L'analyse des données disponibles sur la période 1976-2002 suggère l'existence d'une forte corrélation positive entre les IDE (Investissements directs étrangers), l'emploi et le produit intérieur brut (PIB), de même qu'une corrélation positive mais pas assez forte entre le solde budgétaire et le PIB. Les résultats suggèrent aussi l'absence d'une dynamique de long terme (pas de cointégration) entre le PIB et le solde budgétaire de même qu'entre ce dernier et l'emploi. En outre, il y a une relation de causalité unidirectionnelle du solde budgétaire vers le PIB mais pas l'inverse. D'où l'appel à la précaution dans la mise en œuvre de politiques qui se focalisent trop souvent sur le solde budgétaire. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**154 Ogunmola, Dele**

Le chemin de l'autodestruction: origine et dynamique de la guerre civile en Côte d'Ivoire / Dele Ogunmola et Isiaka Alani Badmus - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 210-238.

Les auteurs retracent l'enchaînement des causes et le déroulement de la guerre civile en Côte d'Ivoire. L'histoire coloniale et son héritage conjugués à la mauvaise gestion du legs d'Houphouët-Boigny (qui s'efforçait de pratiquer une politique d'ouverture à l'égard des pays et de paix, ainsi que de préserver l'unité du pays) contribuent à la crise ivoirienne. À la période de prospérité économique a succédé une période de marasme. Le patrimonialisme hérité du système du parti unique contribue à la fracture de la société ivoirienne. La crise qui se joue sur le terreau identitaire de l'ivoirité (l'ancien premier ministre d' Houphouët, Alassane Ouattara, est écarté des élections présidentielles en 1995 puis en 2000 parce qu'il ne satisfait pas aux dispositions du code de la nationalité en vigueur) allie également l'ethnique au religieux pour déboucher sur l'impasse militaro-politique. Un sursaut patriotique authentique et une volonté collective et pragmatique

des Ivoiriens doivent étayer la médiation internationale en vue du règlement de compte pacifique du conflit ivoirien. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

## LIBERIA

### 155 Tozzi, Pascal

Enjeux politique et régulation du commerce du bois tropical: le cas du Liberia / Pascal Tozzi - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 97, p. 160-171.

Pendant une vingtaine d'années, le négoce du bois tropical libérien a financé le système de pouvoir au Liberia et les conflits dans la région du fleuve Mano. Sous forme de revenus extrabudgétaires non répertoriés, détournés au profit de la présidence de la République, des sociétés d'exploitation ont assuré la rémunération des réseaux politico-militaires proches de Taylor. Il faut relever que l'exploitation du bois tropical a pris de l'ampleur depuis l'embargo sur le commerce du diamant imposé par les Nations unies en mai 2001. Le présent article fait ressortir les enjeux politiques liés à ce "bois de guerre" (le maillage politico-financier a impliqué des sociétés d'exploitation en Suisse, et spécialement en Chine et en France, pays dont il montre les positions ambiguës) et à la régulation de son commerce engagée au niveau international. Ce processus, qui a abouti à une mesure d'embargo, a connu plusieurs phases liées aux acteurs en présence, aux intérêts stratégiques et à la concurrence des puissances étrangères, y compris dans l'Ouest africain (Liberia, Guinée, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 212). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

## MALI

### 156 Amadou

*Amadou Hampâté Bâ, homme de science et de sagesse : mélanges pour le centième anniversaire de la naissance d'Hampâté Bâ* / sous la dir. de Amadou Touré et Ntji Idriss Mariko. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2005. - 350 p. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 02906600) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6728-X

Cet ouvrage, constituant en mélanges, est issu d'un colloque international intitulé "Culture et tradition dans l'œuvre d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ: vers un nouvel humanisme au XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle", qui a été organisé à l'université de Bamako (Mali), à l'occasion du centenaire de la naissance de l'écrivain et penseur malien. En effet, Amadou Hampâté

Bâ est né au Mali en 1901 et est mort à Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) en 1991. Ayant vécu en milieu bambara, il en connaissait la langue et la tradition. Il a reçu également une éducation musulmane totalement intégrée à sa société. Il n'a cessé de prôner un humanisme fait de tolérance entre les êtres humains quelle qu'en soit la race ou la religion. Le livre est divisé en sept parties, qui traitent respectivement de: 1) La tradition chez Amadou Hampâté Bâ: une vision et un système (Auteurs: Bréhima Bérédogo, Yacouba Konaté, Ntji Idriss Mariko, Christiane Seydou); 2) L'univers traditionnel dans son œuvre (Madi Fily Camara, Véronique Assi Diane, Abdoulaye Keita, Issiaka A. Singaré, Diama Cissouma Togola, Abou El Caba Touré); 3) De l'oralité à l'écriture: transpositions et adaptations de la tradition orale (Mamadou Bani Diallo, Gaoussou Diawara, Samba Dieng, Pierre N'Da, Claude-Hélène Perrot, Coulibaly M'Bamakan Soucko); 4) Son héritage: vers un humanisme intégral (Joseph Roger de Benoist, Lilyan Kesteloot, Alhousseyni Konaré, Badra Macalou, Abdouramane Touré); 5) La perpétuation de son œuvre par Hélène Heckmann (Vittorio Morabito, Amadou Touré); 6) Le dialogue avec la jeunesse (Adam Doucouré, Mahamane El Hadj); 7) Texte d'un entretien avec Philippe Decraene dans le journal *Le Monde* du 25 octobre 1981; Annexes (Biographie, Œuvres). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 157 Bruijn, Mirjam de

Facing dilemmas: former Fulbe slaves in modern Mali / Mirjam de Bruijn and Lotte Pelckmans - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2005), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 69-95.

In central Mali, the traditional Fulbe hierarchies, in which dependency relations are firmly defined, still play an important role in local politics and are always present even though slavery was abolished at least one hundred years ago. The former slaves, called Riimaybe, are struggling to find a new position in society. The authors explain the persistence of the inequality between (former) slaves and their masters by analysing the way slaves perceive themselves and how they define their own position in society by reflecting on the past. (Former) slaves are currently facing numerous dilemmas that inform their social identity. One of the important problems former slaves face is that they are 'people without history'. In the ethnographic material of this article, based on data from different periods of fieldwork from 1987 to 2002 in the Hayre (Central Mali), the authors hope to give former slaves a voice by presenting both their historical narratives and their current situations. They discuss the perspectives on history of (former) slaves, focusing on three cases: Dalla, a village where the 19th-century kings resided; Serma, a small hamlet situated in the middle of cattle camps; and the inhabitants of Douentza, a small town in the area. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**158 Lecocq, Baz**

The 'bellah' question: slave emancipation, race, and social categories in late twentieth-century northern Mali / Baz Lecocq - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2005), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 42-68.

This paper sketches the emancipation process of former Tuareg slaves, generally called 'bellah', in northern Mali from the late 1940s to the present, and the current relations between former masters and former slaves. Slave emancipation was first promoted seriously at the end of the 1940s by the colonial government under pressure from African politicians. Once in power after independence, the latter, contrary to their radical political discourse on slave emancipation, simply continued the policies of their colonial predecessors. The droughts of the early 1970s and 1980s boosted dynamics internal to Tuareg society that further promoted slave emancipation. In outlining the internal dynamics of emancipation and the relations between people of free and unfree descent since the 1970s, the paper pays particular attention to the changing perception of both free and unfree people towards work and appropriate social behaviour, and to the transformations in social and political relations during and after the Tuareg rebellion of the 1990s. Throughout the period under consideration, these relations were informed by notions of race, caste, expected qualities, and appropriate behaviour. The paper is mainly based on research in the Kidal and Gao regions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**159 Mali-France**

*Mali-France : regards sur une histoire partagée* / GEMDEV et Université du Mali. - Paris : Karthala ; Bamako : Donniya, cop. 2005. - 580 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 02906600) - Met bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 2-8458-6724-7 (Paris)

Cet ouvrage constitue les actes du colloque "Regards croisés France-Mali" tenu à Bamako (Mali) en janvier 2005. Il comporte quatre parties: 1) Altérités et pratiques de domination; 2) Représentations culturelles et imaginaires; 3) Héritage colonial: acteurs et pratiques; 4) Asymétries dans les relations internationales économiques et diplomatiques. Auteurs: 1) Cheick Chikouna Cissé, Françoise Dufour, Claude Fay, Naffet Keita, Bernard Salvaing, Elmouloud Yattara. 2) Pierre Boilley, Anne Doquet, Vittorio Morabito, Anne Richebois, Tal Tamari, Marie Tranchet. 3) Monique Bertrand, Christophe Daum, Marina Lafay, Michèle Leclerc-Olive, Erika Nimis, Ibrahima Baba Sidibé, 4) Boubacar Séga Diallo, Vincent Géronimi, Philippe Hugon, Claire Mainguy, Naïma Pagès, Lansina Sidibé. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**160 Perret, Thierry**

Médias et démocratie au Mali : le journalisme dans son milieu / Thierry Perret - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 97, p. 18-32.

En 1992, Alpha Oumar Konaré était élu président de la République du Mali. Il a été le principal artisan du renouveau de la presse malienne; les médias maliens ont eu, et continuent à occuper, une place privilégiée dans le contexte national. Leur situation, aujourd'hui décevante à certains égards, est indissociable de l'acclimatation de la pratique démocratique dans un pays à l'identité historique fortement marquée. L'expansion de la presse a été une des manifestations inattendues de l'expérience d'une libéralisation politique plus radicale que partout ailleurs en Afrique francophone. Mais les médias maliens conservent un profil militant et leur extrême politisation est souvent dénoncée. L'afflux de journalistes sans qualification, la création spontanée de radios amatrices ont conduit à une déprofessionnalisation du secteur que les interventions des bailleurs de fonds, la régulation institutionnelle et les efforts d'autorégulation de la corporation n'ont pas permis d'assainir. Nonobstant leurs grandes imperfections, la promotion par les médias de la culture de la démocratie et des droits de l'homme n'est cependant pas nulle. Leur fonction d'alerte et d'information peut être importante, comme lorsqu'il s'agit d'expliquer à l'électeur les procédures de vote ou d'observer le fonctionnement des institutions de contrôle et de l'administration. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 211). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**161 Roy, Alexis**

La société civile dans le débat politique au Mali / Alexis Roy - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 178, p. 573-584.

Cet article expose les problèmes relatifs à la définition du concept de "société civile" et sa transposition dans un contexte non occidental, au Mali. Le questionnement porte sur la place qu'occupe la "société civile" dans les discours des institutions internationales et dans leurs projets relatifs aux pays en cours de démocratisation. On traite aussi de la façon dont les hommes politiques maliens tentent d'intégrer la "vogue" du concept de société civile. Au-delà de ces discours, sont présentées quelques pistes de travail qui soulignent les difficultés rencontrées dans la recherche d'une société civile autochtone. Une fois de plus le clientélisme, communautaire ou non, et qui a su s'adapter aux changements comme la décentralisation, empêche la nette séparation entre le pouvoir, la chose publique et la sphère privée, pourtant nécessaire à l'émergence d'une véritable société civile. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGER

**162 Loftsdóttir, Kristín**

When nomads lose cattle : Wodaabe negotiations of ethnicity / Kristín Loftsdóttir - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 52-76.

Scholars have increasingly focused on travel and translocation, as simultaneously they have deconstructed essentialized notions of cultures and ethnicities. WoDaaBe pastoral nomads in Niger base their ethnic identity strongly on reference to cattle and a nomadic lifestyle but many have since the 1980s become migrant workers in cities. This paper explores how these migrant workers renegotiate their own cultural traditions and identities, thus emphasizing how cultural traditions are constantly articulated within social processes of flow and translocation. The paper demonstrates how even typological notions of ethnicity, such as shame and taboos, are renegotiated within new contexts, suggesting that migrant work is no longer seen as shameful by the WoDaaBe migrant workers in that it prevents them from behaving as WoDaaBe herders. Migrant work is emphasized as a part of the mobility and flexibility which is so crucial to pastoralists' survival. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**163 Rasmussen, Susan J.**

Reflections on witchcraft, danger, and modernity among the Tuareg / Susan J. Rasmussen - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2004), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 315-340.

This essay explores the varied ways so-called 'witchcraft' powers are implicated today in an African society, the Tuareg of the Republic of Niger. The author analyses the interplay of these powers and dangers in case studies and vignettes, including 'togetherchet' ('evil eye/mouth'), 'tezma' (mystic powers), '(ark) echaghel' ('bad work' or 'sorcery'), and 'al baraka' (marabouts' Islamic blessing). These examples suggest that recent assertions of 'witch-like' powers are grounded in moral discourse that addresses negotiated social relationships rather than linear temporal transformations from 'tradition' into 'modernity.' A comparative analysis of these powers in diverse contexts reveals that witchcraft discourses are multiple and invite less a lineal temporal question of 'tradition versus 'modernity,' and more a question of how moral discourses are reconfigured from cultural referents in intrinsically diverse repertoires. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

NIGERIA

**164 Adeleke, Ademola**

Islam and Hausa culture / Ademola Adeleke - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2005), vol. 5, p. 99-110.

Although Islam is not indigenous to Hausaland (Nigeria), it has, along with the Hausa language, become the most distinguishing feature of Hausa culture. This paper examines the historical processes that led to the Islamization of Hausa culture. Islam percolated gradually into Hausaland from the 14th century onward. The fact that it offered distinctive political and diplomatic advantages made it attractive to the Hausa ruling elite. For centuries, however, it had little or no impact on the cultural practices of the mass of the Hausa people. Hausa culture retained its traditional elements while Islam was restricted to the Muslim communities scattered throughout the region. Islam gained total ascendancy in the 19th century when Uthman dan Fodio's successful jihad led to the incorporation of all of Hausaland into the Sokoto Caliphate. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**165 Adesina, Wale**

Shaping the Internet for match-making/dating: a challenge for the contemporary Nigerian family institution / Wale Adesina and Olabisi Ayodele - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 103-114 : tab.

The major objective of this study is to explore the socioeconomic characteristics of people engaged in Internet matchmaking and its implications for the contemporary family in Nigeria. Specifically, the study tries to ascertain the effects of social variables such as age, education, religion, and ethnic affiliation on the acceptance of Internet dating. A sample of 1019 willing participants who are registered members of eHarmony and users of americansingles.com web sites were drawn using the simple random technique. The researchers registered as searching singles and used an involvement process questionnaire for data collection. The findings established the widespread acceptability of Internet dating among contemporary Nigerian singles, especially those from the southwestern, southeastern and northcentral parts of the country. The major reason for this development is the proliferation of cybercafes and the level of Western education in these areas. App., bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**166 Amshi, M.A.**

A focus on guna melon ('Citrullus colocynthis' Schrad) production in the Sudano-Sahel region of Yobe State, Nigeria / by M.A. Amshi and P.E. Odo - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 226-238 : graf., krt., tab.

Increase in agricultural productivity cannot move forward without a foreknowledge of the ecosystem, with its associated needs, and the determination of the priorities of food-producing small-scale farmers. Guna melon is a drought-tolerant and environment-friendly crop produced in the Sudano-Sahel region of Yobe State, northern Nigeria. This study, based on a field survey carried out in 1997, provides information on and understanding of the current agronomic practices involving guna melon production, its uses (as soil cover and provider of cooking oil and food for humans as well as livestock), constraints (land use conflicts, insect pest problems, lack of recommended agronomic package to farmers and lack of portable and cost-effective machines to be used at household level for guna seed extraction and oil processing) and research needs for increased production. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**167 Anifowose, Remi**

Party discipline and the electoral process in Nigeria's Fourth Republic (1999-2005) : an analysis of problems and prospects / Remi Anifowose and Ayo Akinbobola - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2005), vol. 5, p. 111-130 : tab.

This paper analyses the relationship between party discipline and the electoral process in Nigeria's Fourth Republic (1999-2005). It is evident that party discipline is at a low ebb in the Fourth Republic when compared with previous regimes. This is discernible from the ease with which party members cross-carpet from one party to the other, thus betraying the public trust reposed in them by the electorate who voted them into their respective elective offices. Moreover, party disagreements and differences are often advertised in the print and electronic media. The paper argues that every political party should institutionalize party primaries as a vehicle to promote democratic culture and enhance democratic political socialization. None of the three dominant parties - the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP), the All Nigerian Peoples Party (ANPP), and the Alliance for Democracy - conducted any meaningful primaries. Even when primaries were conducted these were marked by irregularities and discontent. Indeed candidates were largely selected on the basis of preferment. The paper contends that any political party whose members are not sufficiently disciplined to conduct effective primaries cannot succeed in any inter-party political process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**168 Aromolaran, Adebayo B.**

Wage returns to schooling in Nigeria / Adebayo B. Aromolaran - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 3, p. 433-455 : graf., tab.

In the last two decades, primary and secondary school enrolment rates have declined in Nigeria while enrolment rates in post-secondary school have increased. This article estimates from the Nigerian General Household Survey for 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99, the private returns to schooling associated with levels of educational attainment for wage and self-employed workers. The estimates for both men and women are small at primary and secondary levels, 2-4 percent, but are substantial at post-secondary education level, 10-15 percent. These schooling return estimates may account for the recent trends in enrolments. Thus, increasing public investment to encourage increased attendance in basic education is not justifiable on grounds of private efficiency, unless investments to increase school quality have higher private returns. With high private returns to post-secondary schooling, students at this level should pay tuition, to recoup more of the public costs of schooling, which may be redistributed to poor families through scholarships. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**169 Badejo, O.O.**

Interaction of some socio-economic determinants of women education in Yobe State / by O.O. Badejo - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 47-56 : tab.

Surveys of classroom enrolment patterns in Yobe State, Nigeria, show that girls represent less than 40 percent of the total number of students in both primary and secondary schools in this State. The present paper presents results from a survey - carried out among 960 people in 1999 - focusing on the interaction between economic status, religion and place of residence in determining the enrolment of women in education in Yobe State. The results indicate that there is a significant difference in the attitudes towards women's education among the following groups: high-income as opposed to low-income families; urban as opposed to rural dwellers; and Christians as opposed to Muslims. The absence of any interaction between economic status, religion and place of residence indicates that each of these variables independently has an effect on women's education in Yobe State. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**170 Balami, D.H.**

Government policies and behaviour of actors in the informal trans-frontier trade between Nigeria and her neighbours : a case study of the Borno frontier / by D.H. Balami - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 70-85 : krt., tab.

This paper examines the strategies adopted by trans-border traders on Nigeria's Borno frontier between 1986 and 1996 to circumvent Nigerian government policies. Interviews were held with twenty cross-border traders from five border markets in northeastern Nigeria, viz. Banki, Gamboru, Kirawa, Maiduguri and Mubi. The paper identifies the major government policies that have affected the cross-border trade and examines the various forms of fraud taking place along the border; the mode of operation of the saboteurs; the factors destabilizing the informal trade; and possible differences in the strategies of petroleum, non-petroleum and parallel foreign exchange operators. The results show that the strategies adopted vary from one commodity of trade to another, each depending on the government's policy measures. Furthermore, the actors employ both centralized and decentralized corruption. Nigerian economic policy has been ineffective partly due to the reactions of cross-border traders against government policies. Finally, the paper looks at what the government can do to eradicate this fraud and formalize the trade. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**171 Bamire, A.S.**

Economic efficiency of land improvement techniques among cassava farmers in the wetlands of Nigeria / A.S. Bamire, T. Alimi, and A.B. Ayanwale - In: *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*: (2004), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 45-56 : tab.

Breaking the inherent poverty cycle of rural households and enhancing their standard of living requires a transformation of their agricultural operations from subsistence to commercially-oriented production. This implies moving from subsistence to market-driven farming, of which changes in crop selection, land use, and the efficient use of resources are essential components. This paper examines the economic efficiency of land improvement techniques employed by smallholder cassava farmers in the delta area of Nigeria, with a view to improving farm production and productivity beyond subsistence levels. Data were collected from 180 respondents with the aid of a structured questionnaire, while focus group discussions were held to understand land quality improvement approaches in the study area. Descriptive statistics and the stochastic frontier production function were employed to determine the economic efficiency of farm resources under different land improvement techniques. Results show that prevalent land improvement techniques are crop rotation, organic and inorganic fertilizers, bush fallow and alley cropping practice, while demographic and socioeconomic characteristics influence farmers' decisions on use of these technologies. Extension programmes targeted on the appropriate and efficient use of ecologically sound on-farm techniques are required for increased farm productivity and income levels as well as to conserve limited farm resources. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**172 Biradawa, Kayadi**

Massive failure in quantitative courses in the Department of Business Management, University of Maiduguri : causes and solutions / by Kayadi Biradawa - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 116-122 : tab.

As part of their graduation requirements, students in the Department of Business Management of the University of Maiduguri (northeastern Nigeria) are required, irrespective of their areas of specialization, to register and pass some quantitative courses in the department, including courses on business mathematics, statistics, production management and analysis for business decisions. However, results of an analysis, covering the period 1993-1999, of students' performance in quantitative courses reveals a disheartening rate of failure. The present paper examines what students consider causes of failure in quantitative courses - notable among the reasons are large size of classes; inadequate time for revision; and lack of tutorials - and students' suggestions to solve the problem - reintroduction of resit; introduction of tutorials; decongestion of classes into smaller sizes; and the need for lecturers to start and finish teaching the quantitative courses in good time to avoid clashes in timetable. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**173 Danmole, H.O.**

A visionary of the Lagos Muslim community: Mustapha Adamu Animashaun, 1885-1968 / H.O. Danmole - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2005), vol. 5, p. 22-48.

This study is concerned with Mustapha Adamu Animashaun (1885-1968), who sought to improve and involve Muslims in Lagos (Nigeria) and its immediate environs in the sociopolitical affairs of the time. He influenced the lives of Muslims and non-Muslims in Lagos alike during the first half of the twentieth century. The study examines the birth and educational background of Adamu Animashaun. His life as a publisher, editor and author also receives attention. Furthermore, Adamu Animashaun's participation in the crisis of the Muslim Community of the Lagos Central Mosque between 1915 and 1947 is analysed. In addition, the study pays attention to his involvement in the formation of a Muslim political party (the United Muslim Party, UMP) in Lagos in the 1950s. The study concludes that despite the servile antecedents of Adamu Animashaun, he moved across the social ladder to become a leading personality in Lagos society - a feat achieved through sustained struggle, determination and the support of those who shared the same aspirations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

#### 174 Development

*The development of Izon language : instrument for educational advancement in the Niger Delta region* / ed. by Martha I. Akpana. - Port Harcourt : Onyoma Research Publications, 2004. - VIII, 90 p. ; 22 cm - Publ. for Bayelsa State Ministry of Education. - Met bibliogr.  
ISBN 978-36122-3-9

In recognition of the importance of language in the development of the citizenry and the nation at large, the federal government of Nigeria declared in the National Policy on Education (1991) that "the medium of instruction in the early school life for every child in Nigeria must be principally in the mother tongue or the language of the immediate community". The Niger Delta region is the home of the Izon tribe - the fourth largest tribe in Nigeria - and the common language is the Izon language. Against this background, a one-day symposium was organized on May 30, 2002, to create the necessary awareness amongst writers, readers and scholars in the development of the Izon language. This collective volume contains the papers presented at this symposium. Contents: Izon: the historical perspective, by Ebiegberi Joe Alagoa; The language situation in the Niger Delta, by Kay Williamson; Language as a tool for self-development and cultural advancement: Ijo heritage in counting and numerals, by S.A. Bobo-Jama; Planning the Izon language for education and development, by E. Nnolue Emenanjo; Centre for Niger Delta Studies of Niger Delta University: potentials for Izon language development, by John Cecil Buseri; Publishing update on Nigerian languages, by Abiodun Olowoniyi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 175 Fakuade, Gbenga

Language endangerment in the north-eastern Nigeria : instances and strategies for averting it / by Gbenga Fakuade - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 13-23.

This paper shows that language endangerment is part of a larger process of loss of cultural and intellectual diversity in which politically dominant languages simply overwhelm indigenous local languages and cultures. The educational and sociolinguistic policies of the country in which many languages are spoken and the attitude of speakers themselves play a decisive role. This is the situation some indigenous languages in northeastern Nigeria find themselves in. This paper identifies instances of language endangerment in Bauchi, Gombe, Adamawa and Taraba States and proffers solutions on how the situation can be remedied. It is suggested, among other things, that communities with endangered languages should hire the services of linguists who will help in collecting vocabularies, devising orthographies, preparing grammars and

dictionaries in these endangered languages so as to document and preserve them. It is further suggested that such language groups should embark on language revival - renewal and resuscitation of the social identity of a group by reintroducing their extinct language to them as an everyday language. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**176 Hambagda, Omar A.**

Field sales management functions : a descriptive study of some selected companies operating in the north-east region of Nigeria / by Omar A. Hambagda - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 123-135 : tab.

As the critical link between the strategic and operational level of sales management, the field sales manager acts as the tactician who translates plans into action, interprets the language of top management to the Field Sales Force, and provides top management with feedback on the organization's effectiveness and conditions in the marketplace. This paper on the major functions of field sales managers as prescribed and practised in Nigerian firms examines the organizational levels at which (tactical) field sales management functions are carried out; investigates the functions performed at each level as well as those functions which the field sales force managers feel should be included in their job descriptions but which are not; and identifies the major problems faced by field sales managers in the course of performing their prescribed functions. Data were collected from questionnaires administered to 30 field sales managers of firms in the northeastern region of Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**177 Igbalajobi, M.**

Rehabilitation package for the disabled, destitutes and homeless in Borno and Yobe States / by M. Igbalajobi and Godiya Idajili - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 30-38 : tab.

This study develops a rehabilitation community-based package for the disabled, destitutes and homeless in Borno and Yobe States, Nigeria. A total of one thousand subjects took part in the study: three hundred disabled adults, three hundred destitutes, three hundred homeless and one hundred officials who were in the rehabilitation centres. The study covers the following areas: accommodation, welfare, vocational training, infrastructural facilities and job placement opportunities. The rehabilitation package developed encourages good accommodation, appropriate welfare services, competent instructors, job placement opportunities as well as infrastructural facilities for the disabled, destitutes and homeless in Borno and Yobe States. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**178 Isumonah, V. Adefemi**

The making of the Ogoni ethnic group / V. Adefemi Isumonah - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2004), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 433-453.

The existence of the Ogoni ethnic group is taken for granted in the literature that has grown out of the minority rights and environmentalist campaigns of the 1990s. This article departs from this tradition by engaging the historical development of the Ogoni ethnic group, taking as its point of departure elite politics in the context of colonial categories and postcolonial politics. With comparative data on the development of ethnic groups in Nigeria, it shows how elite politics and state structures and administrative decisions influenced the development of the Ogoni ethnic group and the identity it purveys. It also shows that differing interests in oil with unequal power bases spurred rigid positions that served to facilitate or constrain the execution of the Ogoni identity-building project. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**179 Joshua, S.D.**

Economic assessment of chemical weed control in cereal-legume intercrop in the savanna zone of Nigeria / by S.D. Joshua and N.A. Gworgwor - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 247-256 : tab.

This paper assesses the economic use of chemicals (herbicides) compared to cultural control (hand weeding) and determines which method of control is better and more profitable. Research on chemical weed control was carried out in 1992 and 1995 in cereal-legume intercropping systems in Nigeria's Guinea Savanna (Zaria) and Sudan Savanna (Maiduguri). Economic assessment of the use of herbicides in comparison with hoe-weeding and no weeding was carried out for sorghum and groundnut production in Guinea Savanna and for sorghum and cowpea production for Sudan Savanna. The paper concludes that hoe-weeding is best for groundnut and sorghum production in the Guinea Savanna while in the Sudan Savanna the use of herbicides is best for cowpea and sorghum production. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**180 Kwari, J.D.**

Identifying sources of nitrogen applied to sorghum-based crop mixtures in Sudano-Sahel and Sahel savanna zones of north-east Nigeria / by J.D. Kwari, A.T.S. Bibinu and M. Abubakar - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 266-273 : tab.

The use of animal manure and inorganic fertilizers, which is necessary in the sorghum-based crop mixtures in the northeastern region of Nigeria, is constrained by transportation problems and high costs, respectively. Based on the results of a

questionnaire conducted in 1997 and 1998 among 120 farmers selected from 6 villages in the Sudano-Sahel and the Sahel savanna areas of Borno and Yobe States, this paper identifies the sources of nitrogen applied to sorghum-based crop mixtures. 90 Percent of the farmers used animal manure in 1997, supplemented with inorganic fertilizers, municipal refuse and crop residues. In 1998, only 34 percent of the farmers used inorganic fertilizer compared to 80 percent in 1997. Trends in the source and means of transporting manure to farmland and cattle/oxen ownership are similar, suggesting that farmers who own cattle/oxen easily generated and transported manure to their farmlands. 94 Percent of the farmers agreed on a large increase in yields after application of manure/fertilizers. 55 Percent of the farmers in the Sudano-Sahel area and 21 percent of the farmers in the Sahel savanna area rated manure as superior to inorganic fertilizer. 36 and 71 percent respectively of the farmers in the two areas rated inorganic fertilizer as superior. Information on the use of manure was usually disseminated from generation to generation, through agricultural extension, or via radio. Lack of fertilizers, loans and ox-plough were reported by 75, 38 and 23 percent of the farmers, respectively, as constraints to farming. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

#### 181 Law

*The law of trusts and their uses in Nigeria* / ed. by Amos A. Utuama and Goodie M. Ibru. - Lagos [etc.] : Malthouse Press, 2004. - XI, 81 p. ; 22 cm. - (Malthouse law books) - Met bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 978-02-3174-9

This collective volume, which derives from papers presented at a seminar, examines the sociological nature, function, adequacy or otherwise of trusts as a means of administration of property in Nigeria. The papers were written by legal practitioners. Contents: An overview of the concept of trust, by M.I. Jegede; Appointment, powers and duties of trustees, by Musa Yakubu; The uses of trusts in the management of property: problems and prospects, by A.A. Utuama. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 182 Lilleleht, Mark L.

Sins of the father? : the priest in two African novels / Mark L. Lilleleht - In: *International Journal of Humanistic Studies*: (2004), vol. 3, p. 27-35.

Often portrayed as an ancillary of the colonial endeavour in works of literature, the character of the priest has received little attention. Mongo Beti's (Cameroon) 'The poor Christ of Bomba' and T. Obinkaram Echewa's (Nigeria) 'The land's Lord', however, both present priests that figure centrally in the novel and through whom much of the larger

message of the work is conveyed. By the end of both novels, these priests have come to believe that there is a certain futility to the insularity and narrowness of the Christian mission in Africa. The limited appeal of the Christian faith, the increasing insularity of the Christian community and the priests' conceptions of 'traditional' African belief systems and the conceptualization of the African Gods as immediately present in the environment leads to the envisioning of the missionary endeavour as a conflict between 'Man' - that is, the Western Man of God and the Christian community - and the 'Land' - which becomes the embodiment of paganism. How these conflicts are resolved illustrates the views of Beti and Echewa on the future not just of the missions but of Christianity in general. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**183 Magbadelo, John Olushola**

Pentecostalism in Nigeria: exploiting or edifying the masses? / John Olushola Magbadelo - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 15-29.

Pentecostalism has become a trademark of a Christian evangelistic crusade in Nigeria. The messages of healing, miracles and prosperity have received wide acceptance among a population that has seen the hope of the oil boom collapse. This article examines the origins of Pentecostalism in Nigeria in the context of the socioeconomic and political conditions in the country, drawing inferences from historical accounts of the conduct, crises and collapse of some Pentecostal churches and the growth and expansion of others. It describes the character of Pentecostalism in Nigeria and analyses the factors which contributed to its spread, including the central role of religion in Nigerian consciousness, the emergence of a global cultural system, and the style and mode of presentation adopted by most Nigerian Pentecostal pastors. Finally it addresses the question of whether Pentecostal churches in Nigeria have been exploiting their members and reflects on the future of Pentecostalism in the country. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**184 Mala, Galtima**

Estimating disaggregate trip generation and attraction in Maiduguri metropolis / by Galtima Mala - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 86-100 : graf., krt., tab.

Earlier studies on urban trip generation and attraction have centred on land use and the socioeconomic characteristics of the people and have rarely taken into account the transport service characteristics within the urban environment. This paper empirically examines the explanatory power of transport system variables in modelling disaggregate trip generation and attraction in Maiduguri metropolis, located in the northeastern axis of

Nigeria, at an intersection of a number of important routes that connect it with the hinterland both within and outside the country. The transport system variables are found to dominantly explain the pattern of urban trip generation and attraction in the city. Socioeconomic factors provided a low level of explanation in the disaggregate trip volumes. Planning implications conclude the paper. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**185 Mburza, Ali**

Effects of parents' socio-economic backgrounds on students' occupational choices in Borno State / by Ali Mburza - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 39-46 : tab.

This study investigates the effects of parents socioeconomic background on students' occupational choice in Borno State, Nigeria. One hundred and twenty senior secondary three students and their parents were randomly drawn from ten senior secondary schools in the State. Two instruments (the motivation for occupational preference scale (MOPS) and the parents' questionnaire) were used. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to determine the effects of parents socioeconomic background on students' occupational choice in the State. The results show that there is no significant effect of parents' socioeconomic background on students' occupational choice. Parents' occupations, parents' income and students' birth order have no significant effects on students' occupational choice either. However, family size and parents' educational background do have a significant effect on students' occupational choice. In conclusion, suggestions are given in order to assist students to make appropriate and realistic occupational choices based on their motivation, interests, aptitudes and abilities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**186 Ndubuisi, Walter C.**

Determining service attributes of customers' choice of banks : a survey of Maiduguri metropolis / by Walter C. Ndubuisi and Robert Peter Ahidjo - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 136-150 : tab.

Focusing on banks in Maiduguri (northeastern Nigeria), this paper examines the relative importance of the determinants of customers' choice of banks, with a view to providing bankers with information that will benefit their marketing strategies. Questionnaires were administered to 350 individual and 150 corporate customers. Although the ranking for individual and corporate customers differs in many ways, all customers consider reputation, quick cash withdrawals, availability of computer facilities and overdraft facilities among the first five most important determinant attributes. The study concludes

that there is a strong correlation between the nature of services rendered by a bank and the number of customers. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**187 Nwajiaku, Kathryn**

Between discourse and reality : the politics of oil and Ijaw ethnic nationalism in the Niger Delta / Kathryn Nwajiaku - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 178, p. 457-496 : krt.

The paper explores competing and often violent attempts to redefine ethnic group membership in an Ijaw, oil-producing community in the Niger Delta. The proliferation of pan-ethnic nationalist movements in Nigeria, and particularly in the Niger Delta over the last decade, suggests that a certain degree of pan-ethnic cohesion or consensus exists amongst members of the ethnic group concerned. The paper argues that the question of ethnic belonging is an altogether more complex, widely contested and as yet unsettled one, in which the interests of different generations and social classes collide. Micro-level studies reveal that instead of pan-ethnic consensus in oil-producing villages in Ogbia, there has been an unravelling of an attachment to a pan-Ijaw identity and the emergence of new ethnic identities, which are more useful in the immediate struggles over the spoils of oil at a village level. This points to the need to re-evaluate our understanding of ethnicity and of pan-ethnic movements more generally, in this case those of the Ijaw, as non-static, dynamic phenomena, whose purpose and composition can only be understood relative to the contexts within which they emerge and the audience for which their discourse is intended. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**188 Obi, Cyril I.**

No longer at ease: intellectuals and the crisis of nation-Statism in Nigeria in the 1990s / Cyril I. Obi - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 1-14.

This article examines the role of intellectuals in the crisis of the nation-State in Nigeria in the 1990s. It first outlines conceptual issues in the crisis of nation-Statism and sketches the roots of the present crisis in Nigeria, arguing that soon after independence, cracks began to appear in the nation-State project and ethno-regional tensions began to emerge. Then it analyses the current crisis of the Nigerian State, focusing on the case of the oil minorities in the Niger Delta. It shows that several intellectuals have been at the forefront of the struggle for self-determination and local autonomy for the ethnic minorities of the Niger Delta. The most prominent among these was Ken Saro Wiwa, whose role in the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (Mosop) is outlined in

the next section. In conclusion, the implications of ethnic nationalism as articulated by these intellectuals are outlined. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**189 Ogunleye, Foluke**

21st Century image of women: a womanist reading of two Nigerian plays / Foluke Ogunleye - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2004), n.s., vol. 20, no. 1, p. 33-47.

In the Nigerian theatre, more female playwrights are emerging to question the invisibility and negative female stereotypes that have characterized the works of many Nigerian male dramatists. They are beginning to challenge the male-centric approach of this hitherto patriarchal domain. The present study examines the seminal efforts of two female playwrights, Foluke Adesina and Chima Utoh. The two plays for analysis are 'A nest in a cage', by Foluke Adesina (1997) and 'Who owns this coffin?' by Chima Utoh (1999). The main preoccupation of these works is the critical analysis of the image of the twenty-first century Nigerian woman. The article focuses on the selected playwrights as 'womanists', who are engaged in the process of constructing icons and symbols for African and Nigerian women. It also discusses, among other things, the process of providing examples for African and Nigerian women's self-expression and self-identification. It adopts the position that womanism does not shy away from reality; consequently, the study examines the various types of female characters: the good, the bad, and the ugly, within the society as presented in the plays. The bad and the ugly are presented as results of patriarchal social structures and individual pathologies. This discourse is predicated on the view that womanist poetics is a way of raising the consciousness of women in order to enhance their involvement in all areas of society without any inhibition. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**190 Onu, J.I.**

The cotton market in north-eastern Nigeria / by J.I. Onu; E.F. Adebayo; S.I. Mshelia - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 203-210 : tab.

The abolition of the Cotton Marketing Board - a State monopoly - in Nigeria in 1986 led to the deregulation and privatization of the cotton market. The functions of the marketing board are now performed by private individuals and corporate bodies, and the price of cotton is now left to the interaction of the forces of demand and supply. This paper investigates the conduct of the new cotton marketing system in three States in Nigeria's eastern cotton-growing zone, viz. Bauchi, Borno and Gombe. A survey, covering the period 1993-1996, was held among 11 cotton merchants, 45 buying agents and 50

cotton farmers. The various analytical tools used include descriptive statistics, analysis of variance, the Bartlett's test for homogeneity of variances and a multiple regression model. The tests show that there are now three kinds of market for cotton in the zone, viz. farm (bush) market, the farmers' home market and the village market. This implies that there is competition for cotton. In conclusion, the paper examines defects in the structure of the cotton market in the area as well as policy implications. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**191 Onyeonoru, Ifeanyi P.**

Pull factors in the political economy of international commercial sex work in Nigeria / Ifeanyi P. Onyeonoru - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 115-135.

In 2003, no less than 13,000 Nigerian girls were reported to have been trapped in transit camps in West African countries along the international sex route, in a bid to make their way for Europe. The girls, estimated between 14 and 28 years old, are commonly referred to as 'abandoned cargoes' in the local parlance of their host countries. They are victims of sex export syndicates whose agents had lured them from Nigeria with the promise of taking them to 'paradise' in Europe, only to abandon them en route. This study examines the pull factors associated with the trafficking of Nigerian girls for international commercial sex work, as well as the efforts that are being made to eradicate it. The pull factors include perceived opportunities for socioeconomic advancement, foreign export earnings, and the availability of contacts abroad. Several forms of interventions are currently being facilitated by governmental and non-governmental organizations to stem the trend. While the government's perspective on the trafficking of girls/women remains coercive, NGO initiatives towards a more viable solution are hinged on moral persuasion and enlightenment. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**192 Otoide, Leo E.**

Culture and policy in Nigeria's south-eastern international borderland / Leo E. Otoide - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2005), vol. 5, p. 75-98.

The question of inherited colonial international boundaries has been dominant in inter-State conflicts in Africa since 1960. Focusing on the southern area of the eastern international border of Nigeria which adjoins Cameroon, this paper explores the possibility of deriving an equitable boundary policy from the cultural values and usages of borderland communities. First, it establishes the parameters for evaluating a cultural homogeneous entity. This is followed by an examination of the ethnic configuration, the

traditional usages and values of the region under consideration and an explanation of how the region fits into the parameters for designating it as a cultural continuum. Next, the paper shows how the cultural continuum was dismembered and discusses the consequences of this dismemberment and the reactions of the local borderland population and the central governments, all pursuing their conflicting interests, with overall effect on peace in the borderland. Finally, the paper considers possibilities of harnessing the cultural values in the borderland for policy formulation and offers prescriptions that may be relevant for feuding States on the whole continent. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**193 Popoola, B.A.**

A correlational study of entry qualifications and final academic performance of science education students of Kashim Ibrahim College of Education, Maiduguri / by B.A. Popoola and R.O. Akano - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 24-29 : tab.

This paper examines the relationship between students' entry qualifications and final academic performance in a tertiary institution. Entry qualifications and final Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of thirty-six science students of Kashim Ibrahim College of Education, Maiduguri (Nigeria) were collated. This spanned a period of five years, 1990 to 1994. Using a multiple regression model, the paper shows that there is no statistically significant effect of entry qualifications on final academic performance. Only 19.85 percent of the total variations are addressed by the fitted multiple regression model, thereby leaving 80.15 percent of the variations unaccounted for. This indicates that the bulk of the factors influencing final academic performance is outside the scope of entry qualifications. The results also show that English language, rather than Mathematics or any other science subject for that matter, has the greatest impact on the performances of science students. The paper concludes by highlighting some other possible determinants of students' performances in tertiary institutions. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**194 Sadoh, Godwin**

Intercultural creativity in Joshua Uzoigwe's music / Godwin Sadoh - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2004), vol. 74, no. 4, p. 633-661 : muz.

This essay presents Joshua Uzoigwe as a Nigerian intercultural composer. A short biography of the composer shows the influence of two cultures - Nigerian (Igbo/Yoruba) and European - on his creative outputs. Uzoigwe's experience in the two cultures has enabled him to compose music which is a synthesis of Nigerian and European musical

idioms. His works are classified into five categories: folk song arrangements, choral works, chamber music, piano solo works, and orchestral works. His creative style exhibits purely original compositions and works in which Nigerian musical elements are directly utilized. The essay discusses the following aspects of Uzoigwe's music: elements of tonal organization, elements of dance, elements of musical conception, and instrumentation. The issues of biculturalism, national identity and the search for a Nigerian audience are some of the problems Uzoigwe attempts to solve in his compositions. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

### 195 Tesserae

*Tesserae of Borno : in memory of Wilhelm Seidensticker (1938-1996)* / Dymitr Ibrizimow & Eva Rothmaler (eds.). - Köln : Köppe, cop. 2004. - 144 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Frankfurter afrikanistische Blätter, ISSN 09373039 ; Nr. 16) - Bijdr. in het Engels en Duits. - Met bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 3-89645-018-2

Dieser Band ist Wilhelm Seidensticker (1938-1996) gewidmet. Einige seiner Freunde, Kollegen und Schüler haben für diesem Band Beiträge geschrieben, in denen Aspekte der Sprache, Geschichte und Ethnographie von Borno (Nigeria) behandelt werden. Inhalt: Writings of Wilhelm Seidensticker, by Gisela Seidensticker-Brikay; Reflections on a late friend, by Heinrich Bergstresser; Das einzige Mittel richtiger Erkenntnis und friedlichen, freundlichen Verkehrs im Menschenleben: H. Barth und die afrikanischen Sprachen, von Ludwig Gerhardt; Types, patterns and kinds of lexical distribution and their correlations, by Dymitr Ibrizimow and Doris Löhr; Climate and history in Central Sudan, 18th and 19th centuries: Baare-Chamba expansion from Upper Benue Region (Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, C.A.R., Gabon), by Eldridge Mohammadou; The role of food in funerals in northeast Nigeria: some selected cases, by Christopher Y. Mtaku; The situation of Kanuri in primary schools in Maiduguri, by Eva Rothmaler; Weaving symbols: textiles for the living and the dead among the Fali of the Mandara Mountains, by James H. Wade and Márta Galántha; The unity in diversity of oral and written evidence in the history of Bole Fika, by Ibrahim Maina Waziri. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 196 Yilwa, Ambore V.

Influences of location, ownership, sex and grade level on junior secondary school students' performance in the science process skill of inferring / by Ambore V. Yilwa - In: *Annals of Borno*: (2000/01), vol. 17/18, p. 57-69 : graf., tab.

This study examines the question of whether junior secondary school students' ability to infer is influenced by grade level, sex, school location and school ownership, as well as by interactions between these variables. The samples for the study, which was carried out in 1988, were 700 junior secondary school students, selected from 13 schools in Bauchi and Gombe States, Nigeria. Superiority of performance was recorded for students in higher grade levels over those in lower grade levels; federal government colleges over those in private and State governments schools; private schools over those in States government schools; and urban over those in rural schools. There was no significant difference in the performances of male and female students in the test. The study recommends among other things that educators should give extra attention to the teaching of science process skills especially in State government-owned and rural junior secondary schools. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

## SENEGAL

### 197 Evers Rosander, Eva

Cosmopolites et locales: femmes sénégalaises en voyage / Eva Evers Rosander - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2005), no. 4, p. 103-122.

À partir d'enquêtes de terrain, et en développant en particulier une étude de cas, cet article explore certains aspects de la vie quotidienne de femmes sénégalaises mourides vivant au moins temporairement à Tenerife, aux îles Canaries (Espagne), comme négociantes, vendeuses ou coiffeuses. La communauté mouride à Tenerife domine totalement les activités religieuses et sociales des Sénégalais. L'auteur montre les rapports de ces femmes avec les marabouts. Ancrées dans le monde, ces femmes contemporaines en voyage ne sont pas véritablement pas des émigrées, parce qu'elles ne cessent de voyager, tant entre le Sénégal et l'Espagne que vers le reste de l'Europe ou les autres continents. Voyageuses permanentes, elles épousent peu ou prou des idées et des pratiques cosmopolites, mais jusqu'à un certain point seulement, correspondant à leur intérêt économique. Véritables entrepreneurs disposant de talents culturels et sociaux, elles sont des voyageurs en transit perpétuel, des "locales cosmopolites", qui manœuvrent entre les perceptions mouvantes qu'elles ont d'elles-mêmes et les regards que posent sur elles les autres, en Espagne ou au pays. L'article montre aussi le dilemme devant lequel se retrouvent les hommes, du fait de la perception qu'ils ont de la place traditionnelle des femmes et de celle de l'argent qu'elles gagnent et de leur autonomie à l'étranger. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté].

**198 Foucher, Vincent**

Les relations hommes-femmes et la formation de l'identité casamançaise / Vincent Foucher - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 178, p. 431-455.

En empruntant aux relectures critiques des mouvements anti-coloniaux africains, il s'agit d'insister sur les dimensions internes de la revendication séparatiste casamançaise: la société diola, dans laquelle le projet séparatiste s'incarne, est une société profondément travaillée par les migrations. Celles-ci, pourtant bien étudiées par les anthropologues, sont généralement négligées par les analyses du conflit casamançais. C'est pourtant aussi à cause des problèmes suscités par les relations entre des femmes migrantes de plus en plus autonomes et des migrants masculins en difficulté que certains "évolués" diolas ont formulé le projet identitaire casamançais, tentative de refondation dans l'imaginaire de l'économie morale de la société diola. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**199 Maraszto, Caroline**

Sozialpolitische Wende? Zur Entwicklung des Rap im Senegal / Caroline Maraszto - In: *Stichproben*: (2002), Jg. 2, Nr. 4, p. 81-104.

In Dakar, wo der Handel mit illegal produzierten Musikkassetten blüht, hat sich der lokale Produktionsmarkt seit etwa 15 Jahren um eine neue Musikrichtung erweitert: den senegalesischen HipHop. Diese urbane Kunstform erfüllt eine ganz wesentliche Funktion in der senegalesischen Gesellschaft. Es handelt sich dabei um die Enttabuisierung von Themen, die sich aus der starken Verstrickung von Staat und Religion ergeben. Es geht aber auch um das Einfordern von Rechten für die Menschen in den verarmten Ballungszentren der Metropole und um das Aufzeigen von Missständen. Als eindrucksvollstes Beispiel ihrer politischen Einflussnahme, nennen Rapper selbst gerne den Machtwechsel anlässlich der Präsidentschaftswahlen im März 2000, wo über verschiedenste private Radiosender mit Hilfe des Raps die Bevölkerung zum Wählen und zum Wahrnehmen des Wahlrechts aufgefordert wurde. Bibliogr., Discogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**200 Participation**

*Participation paysanne et développement rural au Sénégal* / sous la dir. de Mamadou Niang. - Dakar : Codesria, cop. 2004. - X, 173 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-86978-132-6

Le concept de participation paysanne traduit une stratégie initiée par les acteurs du monde rural en vue de contribuer à la définition et à la réalisation des objectifs du développement. En faisant le lien entre développement et participation, on assigne aux populations rurales des responsabilités qui leur permettent de prendre en charge leurs propres intérêts en vue de leur mieux-être. Titres des contributions autour de ce thème au Sénégal: La politique foncière au Sénégal: quelles perspectives pour les organisations paysannes? (Mamadou Niang) - Les organisations paysannes au Sénégal: de 1960 aux années 90 (El Hadj Seydou Nourou Touré) - Les ONG au Sénégal, un mouvement social ascendant (Abdou Salam Fall) - Le leadership paysan en basse Casamance (Cheikh Oumar Ba) - Enjeux et contraintes de la décentralisation: les communautés rurales du département de Mbour (Alexis Campal) - Mutations économiques et stratégies paysannes dans le bassin arachidier: cas de Birkélane (Rokhaya Fall Sokhna) - Les forges artisanales au Sénégal, d'hier à aujourd'hui (Hamady Bocourm et Alioune Fall). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **201 Thomas, Melissa A.**

Liaison legislature: the role of the National Assembly in Senegal / Melissa A. Thomas and Oumar Sissokho - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2005), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 97-117.

A sparse literature examines African legislatures, generally thought to be weak and unimportant. Unlike many African countries that reintroduced multiparty politics in the 1990s, Senegal did so in the 1970s. In 2000, it joined the select group of African countries to experience democratic alternance. What role does the National Assembly play in light of these important steps in democratic consolidation? This article describes the operation of the National Assembly, with attention to its role in legislation, appropriations, executive oversight, constituent service and representation. The article concludes that despite Senegal's democratic advances, the operation of the National Assembly echoes much earlier studies of other African legislatures. These studies found that the legislatures did not play strong roles in legislation, appropriations or executive oversight, but instead played less formal roles such as constituent service and lobbying the administration for spending in their districts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SIERRA LEONE

**202 Between**

*Between democracy and terror : the Sierra Leone civil war* / ed. by Ibrahim Abdullah. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2004. - X, 263 p. : krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Codesria book series) - Bibliogr.: p. [254]-263. - Met noten.  
ISBN 2-86978-123-7

This volume studies the Sierra Leone civil war. It explores the genesis of the crisis; the contradictory roles of the different internal actors; civil society and the counter-insurgency movement; the regional intervention force; the demise of the Second Republic; and the numerous peace initiatives to end the war. Contributions: Ibrahim Abdullah: Introduction: between democracy and terror. Yusuf Bangura: The political and cultural dynamics of the Sierra Leone war. Ibrahim Abdullah: Bush path to destruction: the origin and character of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF/SL). Ismail Rashid: Student radicals, lumpen youth, and the origins of revolutionary groups in Sierra Leone, 1977-1996. Sahr Kpundeh: Corruption and political insurgency in Sierra Leone. Arthur Abraham: State complicity as a factor in perpetuating the Sierra Leone civil war. Jimmy D. Kandeh: In search of legitimacy: the 1996 elections. Lansana Gberie: The 25 May coup d'état in Sierra Leone: a lumpen revolt? Jimmy D. Kandeh: Unmaking the Second Republic: democracy on trial. Olu Gordon: Civil society against the State: the independent press and the AFRC-RUF junta. Arthur Abraham: The elusive quest for peace: from Abidjan to Lomé. Funmi Olonisakin: Nigeria, ECOMOG, and the Sierra Leone crisis. Ibrahim Abdullah and Ismail Rashid: 'Smallest victims; youngest killers': juvenile combatants in Sierra Leone's civil war. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**203 Du Plessis, Max**

Children under international criminal law / Max Du Plessis - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 103-111.

This paper outlines the norms that exist, both under human rights law and humanitarian law, in respect of children who are caught up, whether as civilians or combatants, in armed conflict. It was only with the rise of the international human rights movement, more especially under the aegis of the UN post-1945, that there has been a sustained effort to provide legal protection to children in armed conflicts. This effort culminated eventually in the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, which includes additional protections that pertain specifically to the treatment of children as victims of war during armed conflict. A recent development is the involvement of children as combatants

during times of armed conflict. Various international humanitarian laws have attempted to provide protection for such children. The paper pays particular attention to the role of the International Criminal Court in this respect, and uses the first ever judgement regarding recruitment of child soldiers handed down by the Special Court for Sierra Leone, on 31 May 2004, as a case study. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **204 Lebœuf, Aline**

La réforme britannique du secteur de la sécurité en Sierra Leone : vers un nouveau paradigme? / Aline Lebœuf - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 98, p. 63-78.

En mai 2000, le Royaume-Uni envoie ses soldats au secours de la Mission des Nations unies en Sierra Leone (Minusil), dont cinq cents casques bleus ont été pris en otage par les rebelles du RUF (Front révolutionnaire uni). L'intervention britannique permet de rétablir la situation et, deux ans plus tard, en janvier 2002, la paix est officiellement conclue. En 2005, le Royaume-Uni conserve une présence importante en Sierra Leone, justifiée et autorisée par son rôle dans le retour de la paix et dans le maintien au pouvoir du président Ahmad Tejan Kabbah. L'intervention britannique s'est accompagnée d'une "réforme du secteur de la sécurité" (RSS), avec la refonte de l'armée, de la police, de la justice. La RSS correspond à un développement doctrinal spécifique et témoigne de la volonté du Royaume-Uni d'inscrire son engagement pour la stabilité du pays dans la durée. Or cette intervention, selon le présent article, ne renvoie pas à un nouveau paradigme, mais plutôt à la reproduction - dans un cadre pourtant "stratégique" - de logiques propres aux bureaucraties du "développement" telles qu'analysées par J. Ferguson, et qui dénie la politique ou en suspendent les effets. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 215). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **205 Riddell, Barry**

Sierra Leone: urban-elite bias, atrocity & debt / Barry Riddell - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 103, p. 115-133.

Sierra Leone experienced the violent results of an undeclared civil war which lasted over a decade (1991-2002). The violence largely resulted from a set of programmes and policies of the country's postcolonial government which produced pronounced and obscene elite-peasant disparities. With the termination of hostilities, the IMF and the World Bank have financially assisted the country's recovery and rehabilitation through a set of programmes. These were dominated by the IMF's Post-Conflict scheme and the jointly-administered (IMF/WB) Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. This paper interrogates the documents of these international financial institutions and queries

such data in two senses: has the nation's development agenda been able to recover from the debt overhang, and are the fundamental causes of the country's violent past addressed? The experience of Sierra Leone provides a window into the operations of the international financial institutions as they impose neoliberal globalization in the Third World. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

## 206 Sonderegger, Arno

J. Africanus B. Horton's 'The Negro's Place in Nature' (1868) - eine frühe Antwort auf den "wissenschaftlichen Rassismus" des 19. Jahrhunderts / Arno Sonderegger - In: *Stichproben*: (2002), Jg. 2, Nr. 4, p. 55-80.

Das 19. Jahrhundert markierte für Afrika nicht weniger als für den Rest der Welt eine Zeit rapider Umwälzungen. Dabei spielte die Industrielle Revolution, die in Europa ihren Ausgang genommen hatte, eine entscheidende Rolle als Motor: Sie beeinflusste innerafrikanische Entwicklungen wirtschaftlicher und politischer Art (vom Menschen-zum Warenhandel und zur agrarischen Exportproduktion; Staatengründungen und -restaurationen; u.ä.), ehe sie im Zuge der kolonialimperialen Aneignung Afrikas eine sehr spezifische Situation der Fremdbestimmung herbeiführte. Eine Reihe afrikanischer Intellektueller dieser Zeit reflektierte diese Veränderungen und die eigene Situation darin. Africanus Horton war einer von ihnen. In diesem Beitrag soll ins rechte Licht gerückt werden, dass Hortons Auseinandersetzung mit den europäischen rassistischen Vorurteilen eine besondere Bedeutung zukommt - eine Bedeutung, die bislang meist für vernachlässigbar gehalten wurde, weil sie historisch weniger wirksam als alternative Ansätze gewesen war (wie zum Beispiel jene von Edward Wilmot Blyden [1832-1912], Cheikh Anta Diop [1923-1986] oder manche Ideen im Umkreis der Négritude). Indem ihrer naturwissenschaftlichen Logik gefolgt und ihre evolutionär-geschichtsphilosophische Denkbewegung nachvollzogen wird, kann ihre Signifikanz als eine Theorie des Antirassismus, die ausserhalb des Rassendiskurses angesiedelt ist, deutlich gemacht werden. Horton erweist sich dadurch nicht bloss für IdeenhistorikerInnen Afrikas als relevant, sondern darüber hinaus als ein Denker von wahrhaft universalem Interesse. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

## WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 207 Afrique

*Afrique centrale : crises économiques et mécanismes de survie* / sous la dir. de Didier Pidika Mukawa, Gérard Tchouassi. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2005. - 343 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 2-86978-154-7

Les dix-huit contributions rassemblées dans cet ouvrage ont été présentées en tant que communications à une conférence qui s'est tenue à Douala au Cameroun les 4 et 5 octobre 2003, pour commémorer le trentième anniversaire du Codesria. L'ouvrage, sur les crises économiques ou sociales et les mécanismes de restructuration de l'économie dans les pays d'Afrique centrale, comprend trois parties. La 1e partie traite des crises et limites des modes de régulation de l'économie: dette extérieure (René Samba, André Moulemvo), ajustement structurel (Sylvie Eyeffa Ekomo), emploi et compressions budgétaires au Cameroun (Catherine Suzanne Ngefan), coûts de la croissance des économies à l'ère de la mondialisation (Hélène Ngamba Tchabda), pétrole et géopolitique (Etanislav Ngodi), réseaux de contrebande de diamant et de coltan (Théophile Dzaka-Kikouta). La 2e partie considère la réforme et les facteurs de reconstruction de l'économie: réformes de l'État et compétitivité des pays de la CEMAC (Léon Mayeko), réforme fiscale (Louis Ndjetchou), redimensionnement de la dynamique d'intégration (Côme Damien Georges Awoumou), coopération régionale dans la surveillance des politiques budgétaires de la zone de la CEMAC (Désiré Avorn), entrepreneuriat et renforcement de l'économie (Félix Mouko), État, marché et entrepreneuriat social féminin (Gérard Tchouassi), pétrole (Jean-Christophe Bounou Bazika). La 3e partie considère les acteurs et mécanismes de survie face à la crise: vente des parcelles familiales à Kinshasa (Didier Pidika Mukawa), Églises de réveil et fan-clubs comme réponses sociales face à la crise (Émilie Raquin), piraterie des œuvres d'art au Congo-Kinshasa (Jean Liyongo Empengele), dépérissement de l'État et stratégies de survie au Congo-Brazzaville (Jean-Pierre Missié), préfinancement communautaire des soins de santé dans les communes rurales du Cameroun central (Joachim Nyemeck Binam, Robert Nkendah, Valère Nkelzock). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 208 Living

*Living with the lake : perspectives on history, culture and economy of Lake Chad* / ed. by Matthias Krings and Editha Platte. - Köln : Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, 2004. - 293 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Studien zur Kulturkunde ; 121) - Met bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 3-89645-216-9 : EUR 39.80

Between 1989 and 2002, the Joint Research Programme 268 of the universities of Frankfurt am Main and Maiduguri carried out interdisciplinary research in the West African savannah, especially in Northern Nigeria. Some of the findings are published in the present volume, most of whose contributors have been project members. But whereas the focal point of former publications has been environmental studies and natural sciences, the main focus of this publication is the archaeology, history and social anthropology of the Lake Chad area. Contributions: Matthias Krings and Editha Platte: *Living with the lake: an introduction*. Heinrich Thiemeyer: *Environmental and climatic history of Lake Chad during the Holocene*. Peter Breunig: *Environmental instability and cultural change in the later prehistory of the Chad Basin*. Carlos Magnavita: *Zilum: towards the emergence of sociopolitical complexity in the Lake Chad region (1800 BC - 1600 AD)*. Karsten Brunk and Detlef Gronenborn: *Floods, droughts, and migrations : the effects of late Holocene lake level oscillations and climate fluctuations on the settlement and political history in the Chad Basin*. Gisela Seidensticker-Brikay: *Lake Chad: Arabic and European imagination and reality*. Ulrich Braukämper: *Towards a chronology of Arabic settlement in the Chad Basin*. Nikolaus Schareika: *Bush for beasts: Lake Chad from the nomadic Wodaabe point of view*. Mohammed Adam: *The Chad Basin development project: rise and fall of a giant irrigation project in West Africa*. Matthias Krings: *Fishing for naira: some social trends in Lake Chad fishery: an overview*. Bärbel Freyer: *The pains of temporary sojourning: Igbo migrants at Lake Chad*. Editha Platte: *Sex, drugs and 'goge': the amusement quarter of Jibrillaram, a temporary island of Lake Chad (Nigeria)*. Matthias Krings: *Farming the frontier: Hausa migrants and the politics of belonging on the former lake floor of Lake Chad (Nigeria)*. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## 209 Tesserae

*Tesserae of Borno : in memory of Wilhelm Seidensticker (1938-1996)* / Dymitr Ibriszimow & Eva Rothmaler (eds.). - Köln : Köppe, cop. 2004. - 144 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Frankfurter afrikanistische Blätter, ISSN 09373039 ; Nr. 16) - Bijdr. in het Engels en Duits. - Met bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 3-89645-018-2

Dieser Band ist Wilhelm Seidensticker (1938-1996) gewidmet. Einige seiner Freunde, Kollegen und Schüler haben für diesen Band Beiträge geschrieben, in denen Aspekte der Sprache, Geschichte und Ethnographie von Borno (Nigeria) behandelt werden. Inhalt: Writings of Wilhelm Seidensticker, by Gisela Seidensticker-Brikay; Reflections on a late friend, by Heinrich Bergstresser; Das einzige Mittel richtiger Erkenntnis und friedlichen, freundlichen Verkehrs im Menschenleben: H. Barth und die afrikanischen Sprachen, von Ludwig Gerhardt; Types, patterns and kinds of lexical distribution and their correlations, by Dymitr Ibrizimow and Doris Löhr; Climate and history in Central Sudan, 18th and 19th centuries: Baare-Chamba expansion from Upper Benue Region (Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, C.A.R., Gabon), by Eldridge Mohammadou; The role of food in funerals in northeast Nigeria: some selected cases, by Christopher Y. Mtaku; The situation of Kanuri in primary schools in Maiduguri, by Eva Rothmaler; Weaving symbols: textiles for the living and the dead among the Fali of the Mandara Mountains, by James H. Wade and Márta Galántha; The unity in diversity of oral and written evidence in the history of Bole Fika, by Ibrahim Maina Waziri. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## ANGOLA

### 210 Curto, José C.

Struggling against enslavement: the case of José Manuel in Benguela, 1816-20 / José C. Curto - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2005), vol. 39, no. 1, p. 96-122.

Enslavement, slaving and frameworks for protection against slavery were not merely legal issues, but matters complicated, from the beginning of the trans-Atlantic slave trade, by overlapping local contexts. To illustrate this, the author reconstructs the case of José Manuel, an inhabitant of the Luso-Brazilian colonial port town of Benguela in colonial Angola during the second half of the 1810s. The case is valuable on a number of levels. First, it represents a well-documented challenge against enslavement that has survived in the archives of Angola. Second, it is notable because, once José Manuel was threatened with enslavement, his kin came to the rescue. Third, this led to a long administrative dispute within the Portuguese colonial State between the then Governor of Benguela and his titular superior, the Governor of Angola in Luanda. The experience of José Manuel represents one of those unusual instances where an individual in Africa could effectively adopt a legal strategy to fight enslavement. The legality of the case, however, was in and by itself not enough to produce a positive outcome. This materialized only following the full support of kin and the intervention of a high ranking

Portuguese colonial administrator. Bibliogr, notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**211 Lari, Andrea**

International human rights protection in situations of conflict and post-conflict : a case study of Angola / Andrea Lari & Rob Kevlihan - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 29-41.

This paper considers the effectiveness of Angolan government and United Nations (UN) and non-governmental attempts to protect human rights in Angola from early 1998 to date, during and in the immediate aftermath of the recent conflict. Angola has suffered from one of the longest-running conflicts in Africa. The country was originally a battleground for a proxy war between the Cold War superpowers, but the conflict developed its own self-sustaining dynamic in the 1990s, fuelled by revenue from oil and diamonds. The impact of the war on the Angolan people was severe - at its height in early 2002 over four million were internally displaced and around 450,000 lived in refugee camps in neighbouring countries. Increasing violence caused by rebel attacks and government counter-insurgency activities fuelled forced displacement and created one of the largest humanitarian crises of the 1990s. The international community responded with UN Security Council-mandated sanctions against UNITA, extensive humanitarian activities, and attempts at promotion and protection of human rights. However, the effectiveness of human rights activities was impeded by weak political support from donor nations, the nature of the governing regime, and humanitarian imperatives. Despite some minor successes, with respect to human rights Angola is a case study of failure: the failure of the international community and the Angolan government to adequately protect its citizens from gross and systematic human rights abuses during a brutal civil war. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**212 Pearce, Justin**

War, peace and diamonds in Angola : popular perceptions of the diamond industry in the Lundas / Justin Pearce - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 51-64.

Ten years ago, the diamond fields of northeastern Angola were synonymous with civil war. Following the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding by UNITA and the FAA (Angolan Armed Forces), the arguments around 'conflict diamonds' were no longer applicable to Angola now that the country's diamond fields were, at least nominally, under State control. Based on a ten-day visit to the provinces of Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul in November 2003, the author examines to what extent the modalities of diamond

production established in a time of war continue to influence the conduct of the industry today. He shows that, despite the notional return of peace to the Lundas, the management of the diamond industry retains many of the characteristics that it acquired during the period when the diamond fields were both a prize and a weapon in the civil war: the control of the diamond fields and their populations by force of arms; the absence of any kind of functioning legal framework to protect the rights of diamond workers and the population at large; the lack of any functioning civil administration in most parts of the Lunda provinces; and the domination of the Angolan diamond trade by secretive networks operating on the margins of the law, but ultimately to the benefit of the members of the political elite. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## CAMEROON

### 213 Abé, Claude

Multiculturalisme, cosmopolitisme et intégration politique en milieu urbain: les défis de la citoyenneté de type républicain à Douala et Yaoundé / Claude Abé - In: *Polis*: (2004/05), vol. 12, no. spéc., p. 43-73 : tab.

Selon l'auteur, la construction républicaine au Cameroun est à l'épreuve des logiques identitaires à l'œuvre dans le milieu urbain au sein des catégories sociales les plus vulnérables, notamment les jeunes. Nombre de dynamiques internes récentes relatives à la situation des jeunes en ville permettent de comprendre la tendance actuelle des jeunes citoyens camerounais à émigrer vers les pays occidentaux. L'intégration et la construction d'une citoyenneté républicaine constituent une véritable nébuleuse en milieu urbain camerounais caractérisé d'une part par des données multiculturelles et d'autre part par des logiques cosmopolites. La ville au Cameroun constitue un espace d'englobement des contraires où les logiques identitaires sont à la fois des processus sociaux de déconstruction de l'allégeance citoyenne et des médiations à travers lesquelles s'exprime l'attachement à l'État. Bibliogr., rés. en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

### 214 Atenga, Thomas

La presse privée et le pouvoir au Cameroun / Thomas Atenga - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 97, p. 33-48.

Depuis la libéralisation de la vie publique au Cameroun en 1990, les rapports entre presse privée et pouvoir ont été houleux, souvent tendus et toujours empreints de méfiance réciproque. Quatre cents procès se sont déjà tenus et, à plus de cent reprises,

des journalistes ont séjourné en prison. Cette étude analyse les moyens dont use le gouvernement camerounais pour réprimer ce que ses ténors nomment le journalisme "vandale", c'est à dire toute presse qui ne joue pas, stricto sensu, le jeu de l'élite au pouvoir. Elle montre aussi comment, sur les plans juridique et économique, les genres et méthodes de répression se sont affinés, complexifiés au cœur du mouvement de libéralisation de la vie politique et de la montée de la société civile. Au-delà des techniques de contrôle de la presse privée, cette analyse offre un éclairage sur les modalités de conservation du pouvoir qui se déploient dans les nouvelles autocraties libéralisées. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 211). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**215 Chouala, Yves Alexandre**

La crise diplomatique de mars 2004 entre le Cameroun et la Guinée Équatoriale : fondements, enjeux et perspectives / Yves Alexandre Chouala - In: *Polis*: (2004/05), vol. 12, no. spéc., p. 155-175.

La crise diplomatique de mars 2004 entre le Cameroun et la Guinée Équatoriale n'est pas une secousse accidentelle. Elle a connu une phase d'incubation longue marquée par la pression migratoire camerounaise, l'adoption par la Guinée Équatoriale d'une ligne diplomatique anti-camerounaise à la suite du boom pétrolier qu'elle a connu et les expulsions répétées des ressortissants camerounais. L'accentuation de la crise, en mars 2004, revêt des enjeux géopolitiques majeurs liés à l'accès à un rôle de prééminence dans un golfe de Guinée en plein reclassement géostratégique international. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**216 Ignatowski, Clare A.**

Making ethnic elites: ritual, poetics in a Cameroonian lycée / Clare A. Ignatowski - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2004), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 411-432.

This case study of youth cultural production in Cameroon examines how lycée students introduce idioms of tradition and the ancestral past into the lycée context by creating a club modelled on a dance society popular in the region. In precolonial rural Tupuriland, the 'gurna' society was a key site for the moral-sexual socialization of youth and a cultural-political arena where competition was staged between individuals and villages during death celebrations. Today, the 'gurna' remains popular in Tupuri villages, though it has been recreated in urban contexts and modern institutions where members use its forms to mediate new social relations and modern realities. This paper explores the meanings, functions, and effects of the creation of the 'Gurna Club' by students in the Lycée de Doukoulou, by examining students Youth Day dance performances, vibrant

song discourse, and nostalgia for earlier forms of indigenous socialization (e.g. the 'gurna', youth initiation, wrestling). By inserting the communal poetics of the 'gurna' into the lycée, Tupuri youth seek to yoke multiple facets of their identity, making visible their desire to be 'gurna', even as they pursue their civic obligations as students. In creating the Gurna Club, students begin to participate in an increasing trend in Cameroon toward the use of idioms of parochialism (such as ethnically based elite associations) as strategies for garnering national power and recognition. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**217 Lilleleht, Mark L.**

Sins of the father? : the priest in two African novels / Mark L. Lilleleht - In: *International Journal of Humanistic Studies*: (2004), vol. 3, p. 27-35.

Often portrayed as an ancillary of the colonial endeavour in works of literature, the character of the priest has received little attention. Mongo Beti's (Cameroon) 'The poor Christ of Bomba' and T. Obinkaram Echewa's (Nigeria) 'The land's Lord', however, both present priests that figure centrally in the novel and through whom much of the larger message of the work is conveyed. By the end of both novels, these priests have come to believe that there is a certain futility to the insularity and narrowness of the Christian mission in Africa. The limited appeal of the Christian faith, the increasing insularity of the Christian community and the priests' conceptions of 'traditional' African belief systems and the conceptualization of the African Gods as immediately present in the environment leads to the envisioning of the missionary endeavour as a conflict between 'Man' - that is, the Western Man of God and the Christian community - and the 'Land' - which becomes the embodiment of paganism. How these conflicts are resolved illustrates the views of Beti and Echewa on the future not just of the missions but of Christianity in general. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**218 Mala, William Armand**

Some dimensions of local practices of natural resource management in the Central Africa region / William Armand Mala and Phil René Oyono - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2004), n.s., vol. 20, no. 2, p. 23-31 : krt.

The Central Africa region, or Congo Basin, is the second largest rainforest in the world, and covers, amongst others, southern Cameroon and northern Gabon, where fieldwork was carried out for this paper. The dynamics of the resource use system of the local communities in this area is the result of social and ecological interactions. The paper looks at the communities' social representation of land, developed through mechanisms

of access to land and appropriation of space. There is a significant marking of the landscape by toponyms. Local natural resource management systems are characterized by dynamics of landscape stratification, the most significant of which relate to cycles of conversion between forest landscape and agricultural spaces, and vice versa. Three resource pools are identified: the 'crop farms/traps' pool; the 'cocoa plantation/crop farms/traps' pool; and the 'secondary forest/old forest' pool. There are many signs through which local communities understand the changes taking place in their natural environment. In conclusion, the paper recommends that scientific and conventional knowledge should unify with indigenous knowledge, in order to generate sustainable practices of natural resources management. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**219 Mbeng, Tataw**

Où en est-on avec le droit de la famille au Cameroun? / par Mbeng Tataw - In: *Penant*: (2005), année 115, no. 852, p. 347-357.

La systématisation du droit privé, en particulier dans le domaine de la famille, au Cameroun après l'indépendance a été rendue malaisée du fait de la multiplicité des sources de droit (droit traditionnel, droit civil et common law respectivement légués par la France et par l'Angleterre), qui rendait difficile la détermination du droit applicable. Selon l'auteur, avec l'ordonnance de 1981, le législateur a fait fausse route. L'article analyse la méthode utilisée pour rechercher l'harmonisation, et, après une étude critique, dresse un bilan de l'entreprise d'unification et dégage des perspectives d'avenir. Dans les républiques d'Afrique noire, le processus de formation des nations est intervenu après la constitution des États. Le Cameroun connaissait deux cultures différentes marquées par l'héritage colonial, respectivement dans la partie anglophone et dans la partie francophone. Le législateur camerounais a pris le parti d'unifier le droit, de consolider l'unité nationale et d'accéder au développement en neutralisant la coutume. Mais on peut remarquer que, paradoxalement, les populations sont aussi attachées à ce qui a été légué par l'autorité coloniale, comme le montre la résistance culturelle sourde des juristes anglophones au texte de 1981. Aujourd'hui, une réforme du droit de la famille devrait réussir avec le temps, si elle a été préparée par avance. Pour ce qui est du fond du nouveau droit, la fécondation du droit écrit hérité des puissances coloniales avec les valeurs traditionnelles reste d'actualité. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**220 Otoide, Leo E.**

Culture and policy in Nigeria's south-eastern international borderland / Leo E. Otoide - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2005), vol. 5, p. 75-98.

The question of inherited colonial international boundaries has been dominant in inter-State conflicts in Africa since 1960. Focusing on the southern area of the eastern international border of Nigeria which adjoins Cameroon, this paper explores the possibility of deriving an equitable boundary policy from the cultural values and usages of borderland communities. First, it establishes the parameters for evaluating a cultural homogeneous entity. This is followed by an examination of the ethnic configuration, the traditional usages and values of the region under consideration and an explanation of how the region fits into the parameters for designating it as a cultural continuum. Next, the paper shows how the cultural continuum was dismembered and discusses the consequences of this dismemberment and the reactions of the local borderland population and the central governments, all pursuing their conflicting interests, with overall effect on peace in the borderland. Finally, the paper considers possibilities of harnessing the cultural values in the borderland for policy formulation and offers prescriptions that may be relevant for feuding States on the whole continent. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

**221 Mvoula Aleka, Gabriel**

Le nouveau droit financier congolais / par Gabriel Mvoula Aleka - In: *Penant*: (2005), année 115, no. 852, p. 283-290.

La nécessité pour le Congo-Brazzaville de se doter de nouvelles règles financières s'est manifestée au sortir de la guerre civile de 1997. Trois textes fondamentaux constituent aujourd'hui l'organisation financière, en vue de promouvoir la rigueur budgétaire, de mieux encadrer le pouvoir de décision des autorités financières publiques en le soumettant à des règles - dont l'efficacité est d'ailleurs toujours attendue. Dans l'ensemble, ces nouvelles règles financières mettent en lumière l'exécution du budget de l'État (première partie de l'article) et surtout les différents contrôles à l'efficacité mitigée (seconde partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

**222 Akele Adau, Pierre**

La question de la qualité militaire du Président Joseph Kabila au regard de la loi sur l'identification et l'enrôlement des électeurs / Pierre Akele Adau - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 398, p. 431-441.

La loi no. 04/028 du 24 décembre 2004 portant identification et enrôlement des électeurs en République démocratique du Congo, fait obligation à tout Congolais âgé de 18 ans révolus à la date de clôture des opérations d'identification et d'enrôlement, se trouvant sur le territoire national et jouissant de ses droits civils et politiques, de s'inscrire sur la liste des électeurs. Elle définit cette obligation comme un devoir civique qui s'impose à titre personnel à tout Congolais, à moins qu'il ne soit frappé par l'une des incapacités qu'elle prévoit en son article 9, notamment le fait d'être militaire ou policier en fonction. Compte tenu du rôle politique éminent du président de la République dans la conduite de la "transition" et du retentissement psychologique de ses actes sur la participation positive de la population dans l'aboutissement à bonne fin de ladite "transition", il serait désastreux qu'il se tienne, du fait de l'idée qu'il se fait de sa qualité militaire, en dehors de l'exercice de ce devoir civique. La question est de savoir si Kabila est 'militaire en fonction'. L'auteur conclut que Joseph Kabila n'est pas 'militaire en fonction'. Cependant, à la question de savoir si Kabila est militaire, il répond de fait oui, parce qu'il n'a jamais été officiellement démobilisé; en droit non, parce que la stricte lecture des dispositions constitutionnelles relatives à la fonction présidentielle en période de "transition" rend inopérante dans son chef et dans son état la qualité militaire. La confusion créée par cette contrariété pourrait donner lieu à une polémique déstabilisatrice. Pour éviter cette contrariété Kabila devrait renoncer officiellement à sa qualité de militaire et être juridiquement démobilisé par un acte réglementaire du ministre de la Défense nationale, Démobilisation et Anciens combattants. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **223 Apuuli, Kasaija Phillip**

The politics of conflict resolution in the Democratic Republic of Congo : the Inter-Congolese Dialogue process / Kasaija Phillip Apuuli - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2004), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 65-84.

This paper examines the process of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD), from the aborted Addis Ababa meeting in 2001, through the Sun City I talks of February-April 2002, the December 2002 Pretoria agreement up to the Sun City II final talks of April 2003. Specifically, the paper looks at the politics surrounding the conclusion of the 'final' peace agreement of Pretoria in December 2002, and explores the debate as to whether this agreement will hold, thus peacefully settling the conflict that has been going on since the DRC's (Democratic Republic of Congo) independence in 1960. The paper is premised on the argument that the Inter-Congolese Dialogue has provided an opportunity for all stakeholders in DRC politics to discuss the future of their country. Furthermore, it argues that part of the reason the parties to the conflict came to the

negotiating table was the pressure exerted on them by both the regional and international communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**224 Austin, Ramona**

An extraordinary generation: the legacy of William Henry Sheppard, the "Black Livingstone" of Africa / Ramona Austin - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2005), no. 4, p. 73-101 : foto's.

William Henry Sheppard (1865-1927), who became known as the "Black Livingstone of Africa", was one of the most famous missionary-explorers of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Born in 1865, as an American of African descent at the end of the Civil War, he went to the seminary in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and became a Presbyterian missionary. Sheppard was also a gifted ethnographer who documented with sensitivity and aesthetic appreciation the cultures he encountered. He became an international celebrity championing the human rights of the Congolese and documenting the atrocities of the Congo Free State and the Compagnie du Kasai. Due to his race, his accomplishments fell into obscurity after his death until the 1960s when renewed interest in his story drew scholarly attention. This article does not present a chronology of his experiences in the Congo, but places him in the context of the black intelligentsia of his time and of the education he received that has been characterized reductively as "reformist". His story is told from his point of view, as a black man of uncommon gifts and will who operated adroitly in a world of white authority at a critical time in African history. For all of his singular achievements, however, Sheppard must be seen in the context of a community of black missionaries, sponsored by established and independent churches, who aligned themselves with Africans against colonialism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**225 Awak'Ayom, Augustin**

Une "Coalition chrétienne" pour le changement intégral en RDC? / Augustin Awak'Ayom - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 398, p. 405-422 : tab.

La Coalition chrétienne de la République démocratique du Congo a été créée à Kinshasa, le 10 mars 2005, par le juriste Michael Kayembe wa Dikonda, ancien président national et vice-président international du 'Full Gospel Business Men's Fellowship International'. La Coalition chrétienne se veut un rassemblement de chrétiens, qui n'est ni une religion, ni un parti politique, ni un mouvement politique, mais une puissance morale des chrétiens œuvrant dans tous les secteurs de la vie nationale. La Coalition a pour objectif principal la transformation positive de toute la société

congolaise en une grande nation libre et fraternelle selon le plan de Dieu. Le deuxième objectif est la transformation profonde, individuelle et collective de chaque Congolais et de tous les Congolais. Du 16 au 22 juillet 2005, la Coalition chrétienne a tenu une conférence à Kinshasa, dont le thème s'intitulait: "Rebâtir la République démocratique du Congo et créer les conditions d'une paix durable dans la Région des Grands Lacs avec Jésus-Christ, Sauveur et Seigneur". Le présent article décrit les origines et les objectifs de la Coalition chrétienne, ainsi que le déroulement de la conférence. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 226 Ekwa bis Isal, Martin

Les chrétiens face à la question de nationalité et de citoyenneté : de la citoyenneté au développement de la RDC / Martin Ekwa bis Isal - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 398, p. 423-430.

Lui-même membre d'un ordre religieux, la Compagnie de Jésus, l'auteur du présent article, qui est né et a grandi sous le régime colonial, n'avait ni nationalité ni citoyenneté. Il livre ici ses pensées sur les notions de citoyenneté et de nationalité, et porte un regard critique sur la politique congolaise en cette matière. Au lendemain de son indépendance, l'actuelle République démocratique du Congo a pratiquement ouvert une chasse aux "étrangers". D'autre part, les jeunes de la RDC sont pour la plupart, si la possibilité leur est donnée, candidats à l'émigration. L'évidence des ressources humaines, vraies richesses, n'est que rarement prise en compte en RDC. Alors que le pays a besoin de l'apport et de la protection des cerveaux, la RDC complique les mesures administratives et réglementaires, tandis que l'administration chargée de les appliquer fait depuis longtemps l'école 'buissonnière'. L'administration attend une réforme qui donne de la motivation, favorise la conscience professionnelle et assure l'efficacité. Le pays attend une politique intelligente d'accueil. Il a de la place et des ressources qui peuvent être exploitées; si d'autres ont le savoir-faire qui manque en RDC, pourquoi ne pas les solliciter en vue de l'intérêt des populations congolaises. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## 227 Examen

*Examen critique du projet de constitution de la RDC à soumettre au référendum : CEPAS, journées sociales 5-8 juin 2005* / par Ferdinand Muhigirwa... [et al.]. - Kinshasa : Centre d'Études pour l'Action Sociale, 2005. - 144 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Congo-Afrique, ISSN 00498513 ; année 45, no. 397 (septembre 2005)) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

Dans ce numéro spécial sont publiées les contributions présentées aux "Journées sociales du Cepas" (Centre d'Études pour l'Action Sociale) consacrées à l'étude du projet de Constitution adopté par l'Assemblée nationale le 16 mai 2005, et qui doit encore être soumis au référendum populaire. Textes: La protection du projet de Constitution de la RDC (Jean-Louis Esambo Kangashe) - Problématique de l'identité du projet constitutionnel (Jacques Djoli Eseng'Ekeli) - Organisation des pouvoirs et leur équilibre dans le projet de Constitution (Balinda Mikuin Leliel) - Projet de Constitution et droits humains (Marie-Madeleine Kalala) - Nouvelle gouvernance et participation paritaire de la femme dans le projet de Constitution de la RDC (Angélique Sita Akele) - Projet de Constitution de la RDC: 1. Dimension politique (Jean-Pierre Mbwebwa Kalala) ; 2. Dimension économique et autonomie financière des provinces (Évariste Mabi Mulumba); 3. Dimension sociale (Léon de Saint Moulin); 4. Dimension pénale et lutte contre l'impunité (Pierre Akele Adau). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **228 Frère, Marie-Soleil**

République démocratique du Congo : les médias en transition / Marie-Soleil Frère - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 97, p. 49-65.

En mars 2004 se tenait à Kinshasa (République démocratique du Congo, RDC), le Congrès national de la presse, qualifié de "Congrès de la refondation". Il existe aujourd'hui 231 publications (la plupart paraissant de manière irrégulière), 126 stations de radio et 52 chaînes de télévision. Toutefois, professionnalisme et responsabilité restent largement à reconstruire, dans un secteur marqué par la peur, la corruption et la violence. Plus de 4000 personnes sont considérées comme des professionnels des médias dans un pays qui a connu successivement la dictature, une démocratisation chaotique et cinq années de guerre. De nombreux organes et journalistes ont des liens avec des Églises ou des hommes politiques et en dépendent pour leur financement. Le secteur médiatique, que des ONG spécialisées s'efforcent d'aider, est largement à reconstruire et est marqué par des années de corruption et de violence. Il a néanmoins aujourd'hui un rôle important à jouer à la fois dans la reconstruction de la paix et le bon déroulement des scrutins qui devraient clore la période de transition. Mais l'assainissement de la profession constitue un préalable et une nécessité. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 211). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### **229 Friman, Håkan**

The International Criminal Court: investigations into crimes committed in the DRC and Uganda : what is next? / Håkan Friman - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 19-27.

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) came into force on 1 July 2002. The first investigations of the Court in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Uganda are based on these States referring crimes committed on their own territory to the Court. The conflicts in these countries are very challenging: in both countries armed violence has not ceased and the government does not have control over all affected areas. The cooperation of the respective governments is necessary for effective investigations and prosecutions, while at the same time officials and government forces may be investigated. The prosecutor has announced some core policies: a positive approach to cooperation, a focused prosecutorial strategy aimed at the perpetrators who are most responsible, and a limited number of cases. All organs of the court are currently working on how best to accommodate the requirements of the Statute with respect to security and participation of victims as well as reparations. In both the DRC and Uganda, there is some concern that criminal investigations and prosecutions may derail ongoing peace efforts. Operations of the court vis-à-vis other peace efforts include investigations in the Central African Republic, Ivory Coast and Sudan (Darfur). Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**230 Gambembo Gawiya, Pierre**

*État de la recherche en sociologie en République Démocratique du Congo* / Pierre Gambembo Gawiya. - Kinshasa : BAOBAB, 2003. - 178 p. ; 21 cm. - (Revue africaine des sciences de la mission ; vol. 10, no. 18 (2003))

Ce volume vise à faire l'état de la recherche en sociologie en République démocratique du Congo. Il recense les principaux travaux de mémoires et de thèses de doctorat rédigés dans les départements de sociologie de l'université de Lumumbashi et de l'université de Kinshasa (à partir de l'année 2000). Les principaux domaines recensés sont les suivants: la socioéconomie du développement, qui constitue le champ le plus fécond; le domaine du travail et de l'industrie; la famille et la condition féminine; l'éducation et les questions de la jeunesse; les questions touchant aux entités nationales: ethnicité, tribalité et vie nationale; la dynamique des sociétés et des institutions socioculturelles; la politique et la (re-)construction nationale. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**231 Kalemba Tshimankinda", D.**

Obligation de communication préalable des pièces et conclusions en droit judiciaire privé congolais / D. Kalemba Tshimankinda - In: *Revue analytique de jurisprudence du Congo*: (2004), vol. 9, fasc. suppl., p. 5-19.

Depuis l'indépendance, la doctrine et la jurisprudence dans l'actuelle République démocratique du Congo demeurent unanimes pour proclamer l'obligation pour toute partie au procès de communiquer préalablement ses pièces et conclusions à la partie adverse. Le présent article est divisé en deux parties dont la première recherche le fondement juridique et la portée exacte de l'obligation de communication des pièces et conclusions entre parties à un procès de droit privé, tandis que la seconde analyse les formes (modes, modalités) de cette communication ainsi que les sanctions juridiques encourues en cas de violation de l'obligation de le faire. En guise de conclusion, l'auteur propose que, à l'instar de la Belgique et de la France, l'obligation de communication préalable des pièces et conclusions fasse l'objet des dispositions particulières et cohérentes du Code de procédure civile, sans toutefois perdre de vue son adaptation aux spécificités propres de la RDC. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **232 Kanku Tubenzele, Philippe**

Spiritualité chrétienne africaine pour la construction de l'Afrique : cas de la ville de Kinshasa / Philippe Kanku Tubenzele - In: *Revue africaine des sciences de la mission*: (2002), vol. 9, no. 17, p. 132-163.

La nouvelle conscience chrétienne qui naît dans le discours théologique africain aujourd'hui est confrontée à un grand défi: celui de moduler l'être des chrétiens dans le sens de l'engagement éthique pour la construction d'une autre Afrique. C'est dans le cadre de la spiritualité, univers de valeurs enracinées qui font être l'homme dans l'accomplissement de son existence, que la nouvelle conscience chrétienne peut trouver une percée vers la vie chrétienne africaine comme geste et attitude. L'auteur définit tout d'abord la spiritualité chrétienne, puis la spiritualité africaine. Ensuite, il examine la forme prise par la spiritualité chrétienne africaine, notamment dans la ville de Kinshasa (Congo), à travers les chants de louange sortis des milieux des Églises de réveil mais qui s'imposent aujourd'hui à presque tous les milieux chrétiens kinois. Dans ses différents traits avancés, la spiritualité chrétienne africaine constitue un réel problème par rapport à la problématique de la construction de cette ville et de tout le pays, voire du continent. Cette spiritualité plonge dans l'individualisme, dans l'irresponsabilité, et dans le fidéisme béat, des traits qui ne peuvent pas permettre à une société de se construire, parce qu'ils impliquent l'absence de l'amour pour l'autre et pour sa société, l'absence de confiance en soi-même comme agent premier de son destin, l'absence de la capacité d'affirmation comme sujet de l'histoire. Ces traits doivent être combattus dans une dynamique évangélisatrice, pastorale et éducative, pour produire un type d'homme qui soit une vraie ressource de la construction. Les valeurs qu'il importe

d'inoculer prioritairement sont le sens du sacrifice, le goût du travail, la capacité créative, le sens de la justice et des droits de l'homme. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**233 Kayongo, Léon Nguapitshi**

Kimbanguism: its present Christian doctrine and the problems raised by it / Léon Nguapitshi Kayongo - In: *Exchange*: (2005), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 135-155.

This paper provides insights into the latest developments within the Kimbanguist Church in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). For some years, the Kimbanguist Church, one of the most famous and best known African Independent Churches, has been in deep crisis. This is due to problems of leadership and succession, but even more to new teachings concerning its founder Simon Kimbangu and his three sons. The paper explains the theological, religious and contextual backdrop of the doctrine of the Trinity developed in the Kimbanguist Church, for in this church the Trinity is narrowly connected with Simon Kimbangu and his sons. Since 2001 these connections were made even more intense. Although there are some Biblical reasons for this, the Kimbanguist Church seems to lose doctrinal familiarity with other churches in the world through this evolution. The author, a theologian who was Dean of the Kimbanguist Faculty of Theology in Lutendele until mid-2003, was himself involved in the problems. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**234 Mwanza, Gauthier Musenge**

Evangélisation `a Kinshasa: une stratégie d'exploitation ou l'expression d'une foi ardente? / Gauthier Musenge Mwanza - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 30-51.

La transformation du paysage religieux de Kinshasa (République démocratique du Congo) vient de l'afflux des nouvelles mouvements religieux, notamment des mouvements d'inspiration pentecôtiste. Ces Églises de 'Réveil' sont traversées de schismes. En se limitant à l'examen de ces aspects, l'auteur essaye de saisir les idéaux et les aspirations des animateurs. Trois ans durant, il s'est fait membre de treize Églises de 'Réveil' différentes choisies au hasard afin d'observer de l'intérieur les adeptes et leurs dirigeants. Dans la subdivision de l'article, hormis l'introduction et la conclusion, le premier point rend compte du résultat de l'enquête sur le terrain. Le second point présente le statut, le rôle, et la position du pasteur dans l'Église. Avant de terminer par le rôle que doit jouer le sociologue pour aider à juguler la crise que provoquent ces communautés ecclésiales, l'auteur fait l'analyse sociologique des pratiques des Églises et des aspirations des dirigeants. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**235 Sundi Mbambi, Pascal**

La politique sécuritaire et de défense de la SADC et la crise congolaise / Pascal Sundi Mbambi - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 396, p. 357-365.

Cet article examine l'évolution de la politique sécuritaire et de défense de la SADC à la lumière de son implication dans la crise congolaise de 1998. Le 2 août 1998 des combats éclatent entre la RDC d'un côté et le Rwanda et l'Ouganda de l'autre. Ces derniers pays déclarent vouloir assurer la sécurité de leurs territoires respectifs à partir du Congo. Le Président Kabila fait alors recours aux mécanismes de la SADC, dont la RDC était nouvellement membre. La SADC, par son organe de défense et de sécurité (OPDS), décide de faire intervenir militairement l'Angola, la Namibie et le Zimbabwe en RDC. Entre-temps, le Président Nelson Mandela, président en exercice de la SADC, qui a refusé de s'engager militairement dans le conflit, lance un appel au cessez-le-feu le 20 août et déclare la tenue prochaine d'un sommet de tous les dirigeants de la région, préconisant ainsi une solution négociée de la crise. Le tournant diplomatique décisif a été l'Accord de Lusaka (10 juillet 1999). Ainsi, la présence de la SADC au chevet de la crise congolaise n'a pas été que militaire, mais aussi et surtout diplomatique. Si l'intervention militaire de trois alliés a fait croire aux maints observateurs que la Communauté allait voler en éclats, les efforts diplomatiques conjointement soutenus ont remis toute la Communauté au diapason et ont permis de désamorcer la crise. Au-delà des tâtonnements, pour la première fois depuis la fin de la guerre froide, une crise de grande envergure a été réglée par les Africains. Aujourd'hui la SADC peut se réjouir d'avoir amélioré ses mécanismes de défense et de sécurité grâce à cette expérience. Il s'agit du Protocole de Blantyre (août 2001), et surtout du Pacte de défense commune (Mutual Defense Pact) signé en août 2003 à Dar-es-Salaam par tous les 14 membres de la Communauté. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**236 Tshikendwa Matadi, Ghislain**

Leadership politique et élections en République démocratique du Congo : construire le pays par la pratique du droit et de la justice (Gn 18,19) / Ghislain Tshikendwa Matadi - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 398, p. 389-403.

À propos des élections voulues libres, démocratiques et transparentes prévues par l'Accord global et inclusif sur la transition en République démocratique du Congo, et au regard de l'évolution actuelle du pays sur le plan tant politique que socio-économique, l'auteur se demande s'il y aurait une autre voie, en dehors de celle des urnes, pouvant définitivement mettre fin au déficit de légitimité dont souffre le pays depuis des décennies. Il défend la thèse suivante: les élections ne sont malheureusement pas une

panacée pour la RDC. Elles pourraient l'être, cependant, si elles sont minutieusement préparées et organisées et si le peuple congolais a clairement à l'esprit le fait que la complexité de la tâche de (re)construction dépend essentiellement de la pratique du droit et de la justice. Pour démontrer cette thèse l'auteur s'inspire de la sagesse biblique. Il s'agit d'envisager des stratégies, en partant du contexte congolais, susceptibles de faire émerger un leadership politique responsable. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**237 Van Acker, Frank**

Where did all the land go? : enclosure & social struggle in Kivu (D.R. Congo) / Frank Van Acker - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 103, p. 79-98 : tab.

Kivu's (Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC) traditional patrimonial system revolved around the distribution of access rights to communally held land in return for rents that were redistributed through the system. The social capital embedded in this institutional framework was a public good. The introduction of a 'modern land law in 1973 destroyed the social cohesion of that patrimonial system; it sanctioned efforts to capitalize and appropriate the full value of these rents. At the time of the law's introduction, market mechanisms for factor markets including land, were not developed, so they had to be simulated. The core of this simulation consisted of exchanging social capital, built up in networks that involved political powerholders and State administrators, for assets. The social capital embedded in these networks was a 'club good' rather than a public good; both are non-rival in nature, but with a club good, unlike public goods, exclusion is workable. Its effect was therefore marginalization and dispossession of those not belonging to the 'club,' and the erosion of the existing social capital tied up in the traditional institutional framework by breaking the patterns of reciprocity and assurance featured in it. This evolution has contributed to a change of social structure and a crisis of legitimacy that increased social tensions and the potential for conflict. The customary leadership was able to cling to their positions by mobilizing their clientele on an ethnic platform, conveniently using the issue of nationality: 'foreigners,' especially the Banyarwanda and Banyamulenge, were accused of having unrightfully appropriated customary land and of having subverted the customary order. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**238 Vircoulon, Thierry**

Ambiguïtés de l'intervention internationale en République démocratique du Congo / Thierry Vircoulon - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 98, p. 79-95.

En Afrique, les conflits internes doublés de déliquescentes étatiques violentes ont provoqué de nouvelles réponses de la part de la communauté internationale et renouvelé la doctrine de l'interventionnisme international. Le mandat traditionnel de maintien de la paix s'est progressivement enrichi par la reconstruction étatique (state-building). Le présent article examine la mission de maintien de la paix (la Monuc, Mission de l'Organisation des Nations unies en République démocratique du Congo) dont l'appui doit permettre d'organiser des élections par un gouvernement de transition au Congo (selon l'accord de Sun City de 2002). L'article révèle des ambiguïtés, des faiblesses et des fragilités dans la conception du nouvel interventionnisme: tout d'abord, la mission de paix de l'Onu est une force militaire sans être une armée, ce qui provoque une confusion entre "force de paix" et "armée de paix", et conduit à une culture de dissuasion passive chez les casques bleus. Ensuite, l'intervention internationale vise à bloquer les velléités de retour à la guerre. La complexité de la transition politique consiste à amener les forces politico-militaires à entreprendre ce qu'elles ne souhaitent pas faire, à savoir: renoncer aux armes et préparer des élections transparentes. Ceci aboutit à une mise sous tutelle de fait de la RDC par la communauté internationale, bien que celle-ci s'en défende. La situation de souveraineté contrôlée provoque en retour une déresponsabilisation tactique, permettant au gouvernement sous tutelle de blâmer la Monuc et la communauté internationale plutôt que d'assumer la responsabilité politique du chaos structurel congolais. Dans la réalité, la véritable force d'encadrement des populations est constituée par les Églises et les associations de la société civile. Enfin, la problématique de la reconstruction étatique se pose sous un angle spécifique, celui de la sécurité, la RDC étant un État qui ne peut assurer le contrôle territorial. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 215). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 239 War

*War and peace in Zaire/Congo : analyzing and evaluating intervention, 1996-1997* / ed. by Howard Adelman and Govind Rao. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2004. - X, 360 p. : krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Met gloss., index, noten.  
ISBN 1-592-21130-5

The chapters in this book cover the many dimensions of the 1996-1997 war in Zaire. Contributions: Howard Adelman and Govind C. Rao: The Zairian war and refugee crisis, 1996-1997: creating a culture of conflict prevention. Ogenga Otunnu: Uganda as a regional actor in the Zairian war. Abbas H. Gnamo: The role of the Interahamwe in the regional conflict: the origins of unrest in Kivu, Zaire. Roger Winter: Lancing the boil: Rwanda's agenda in Zaire. Wm. Cyrus Reed: Public policy, contested government, and

State decay: Zaire as a regional actor in the Great Lakes crisis. Kurt Mills: Refugee return from Zaire to Rwanda: the role of UNHCR. Fiona Terry: The humanitarian impulse: imperatives versus consequences. Howard Adelman and Laurence J. Baxter: The multi-national force for eastern Zaire: the conception planning and termination of OP assurance. Asteris Huliaras: (Non)policies and (mis)perceptions: the United States, France, and the crisis in Zaire. Philip Verwimp and Els Vanheusden: The foreign policy of Belgium during the Zaire/Congo crisis: March 1996-March 1997. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### **240 Chouala, Yves Alexandre**

La crise diplomatique de mars 2004 entre le Cameroun et la Guinée Équatoriale : fondements, enjeux et perspectives / Yves Alexandre Chouala - In: *Polis*: (2004/05), vol. 12, no. spéc., p. 155-175.

La crise diplomatique de mars 2004 entre le Cameroun et la Guinée Équatoriale n'est pas une secousse accidentelle. Elle a connu une phase d'incubation longue marquée par la pression migratoire camerounaise, l'adoption par la Guinée Équatoriale d'une ligne diplomatique anti-camerounaise à la suite du boom pétrolier qu'elle a connu et les expulsions répétées des ressortissants camerounais. L'accentuation de la crise, en mars 2004, revêt des enjeux géopolitiques majeurs liés à l'accès à un rôle de prééminence dans un golfe de Guinée en plein reclassement géostratégique international. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

## GABON

### **241 Gabon**

*Le Gabon malgré lui / Rupture-solidarité ; [ont coll. à ce numéro Claudine-Augée Angoué... et al.].* - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2005. - 224 p. : graf., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Mutations et défis en Afrique centrale ; 6) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6695-X

Les écrits sur le Gabon que comprend ce travail se placent à différentes échelles historiques (moyenne durée et contemporanéité), divers niveaux d'analyse (local et global) et domaines (politique, religieux, vie quotidienne, relation entre genres, gestion urbaine, production et consommation des images). Quatre textes s'intéressent aux pratiques politiques. Celui de Guy Rossatanga-Rignault montre comment les élites

élaborent une liturgie spécifique à laquelle participent les Gabonais pour célébrer le pouvoir. Nicolas Metegue N'Nah réinterroge les fondements de l'union nationale (1961-1963). Joseph Tonda se penche sur les effets de la médiatisation et de la télévision sur les dynamiques de reproduction sociale. Mesmin Edou se concentre sur la gestion des déchets dans la capitale, Libreville. À propos des rapports de genre, Claudine-Augée Angoué étudie les mutations sociales introduites par la construction de la ligne du Transgabonais dans l'ordre de la domination masculine. Jean-Ferdinand Mbah s'intéresse aux représentations de la polygamie. André Mary aborde les transformations induites par la globalisation dans le domaine du religieux. Olivier Vallée traite des guerres civiles africaines, et Patrice Yengo de la Constitution en Afrique. La dernière partie (Nicolas Martin-Granel, Greta Rodriguez-Antoniotti) se rapporte à un projet littéraire à l'occasion du dixième anniversaire de la disparition de Sony Labou Tansi. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**242 Mala, William Armand**

Some dimensions of local practices of natural resource management in the Central Africa region / William Armand Mala and Phil René Oyono - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2004), n.s., vol. 20, no. 2, p. 23-31 : krt.

The Central Africa region, or Congo Basin, is the second largest rainforest in the world, and covers, amongst others, southern Cameroon and northern Gabon, where fieldwork was carried out for this paper. The dynamics of the resource use system of the local communities in this area is the result of social and ecological interactions. The paper looks at the communities' social representation of land, developed through mechanisms of access to land and appropriation of space. There is a significant marking of the landscape by toponyms. Local natural resource management systems are characterized by dynamics of landscape stratification, the most significant of which relate to cycles of conversion between forest landscape and agricultural spaces, and vice versa. Three resource pools are identified: the 'crop farms/traps' pool; the 'cocoa plantation/crop farms/traps' pool; and the 'secondary forest/old forest' pool. There are many signs through which local communities understand the changes taking place in their natural environment. In conclusion, the paper recommends that scientific and conventional knowledge should unify with indigenous knowledge, in order to generate sustainable practices of natural resources management. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## EAST AFRICA

### GENERAL

#### 243 East

*East Africa in transition : images, institutions and identities* / ed. by Judith M. Bahemuka, Joseph L. Brockington. - Nairobi : University of Nairobi Press, 2004. - XII, 313 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm - Papers presented at the Second International Symposium on East Africa in transition held in July 2001 at the University of Nairobi. - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 9966-84656-5

This volume contains the papers presented at the Second International Symposium on East Africa in Transition, held in July 2001 in Nairobi, which focused on images, institutions and identities. Topics discussed include the importance of indigenous African languages, political conflicts and political integration, imagination and initiation in Kama Kamanda's tales, the Inter-University Council for East Africa, higher education and finance, making institutions work for the poor in Kenya, rural households and structural adjustment, the transition to democracy, the politics of presidential succession in Kenya, the neocolonial African dilemma, religion and cultural identity, initiation ceremonies among the Abagusii of Kenya, and archaeology. Contributors: Kithaka wa Mberia, James M. Njihia, Peter Anyang' Nyong'o, Lauren Yonder, Moses Golola, Florida A. Karani, Lenah Nakhone, Winnie V. Mitullah, Parvin Alizadeh, Jeffrey Bookwater, James Michael Warner, A.G.G. Gingyera-Pinyewa, Peter Wanyande, Katama Mkangi, Nahashon W. Ndung'u, Solomon Monyenye, Helen Oronga Aswani Mwanzi, Isaac Wasike Were. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### 244 Homewood, Katherine

In-migrants and exclusion in East African rangelands: access, tenure and conflict / Katherine Homewood, Ernestina Coast, Michael Thompson - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2004), vol. 74, no. 4, p. 567-610 : graf., krt., tab.

East African rangelands have a long history of population mobility linked to competition over key resources, negotiated access, and outright conflict. Both in the literature and in local discourse, in-migration is presented as leading to increased competition, driving poverty and social exclusion on the one hand, and conflict and violence on the other. Current analyses in developing countries identify economic differences, ethnic fault lines, ecological stresses and a breakdown in State provision of human and constitutional rights as factors in driving conflict. The present paper explores this interaction of in-

migration and conflict with respect to Kenyan and Tanzanian pastoralist areas and populations. Using quantitative and qualitative methods, patterns of resource access and control in Kenya and Tanzania Maasailand are explored in terms of the ways land and livestock are associated with migration status, ethnicity and wealth or political class. Contrasts and similarities between the two national contexts are used to develop a better understanding of the ways these factors operate under different systems of tenure and access. The conclusion briefly considers implications of these patterns, their potential for exacerbating poverty, and policies for minimizing social exclusion and conflict in East African rangelands. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

#### **245 Soil**

Soil fertility status, management, and research in East Africa / M.A. Bekunda... [et al.] - In: *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*: (2004), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 94-112 : graf., tab.

This study reviews and synthesizes soil fertility status, management among smallholder farmers and research in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. It observes that many studies note declining soil fertility, mainly due to soil fertility mining, putting crop production on an unsustainable path. Studies have shown that the current soil fertility management practices of recycling crop residue, biomass transfer, short fallow, and other organic practices are inadequate to replenish the nutrient outflow. Consequently, crop yield declines in the region. Soil fertility research in East Africa has concentrated on producing recommendations for monocrop systems while most smallholder farmers plant crops in complex intercropping and mixed cropping systems. Moreover, even though agricultural prices and soil characteristics are dynamic, recommendations are always based on static input-output price ratio and soil conditions. This research approach renders many recommendations irrelevant to smallholder farmers. Consequently, adoption of soil fertility technologies in the region is low, even though many farmers appreciate the benefits of these technologies. There obviously is a need to revise the current soil fertility recommendations in such a way that they take into account the dynamic nature of soils and agricultural prices. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

#### **BURUNDI**

#### **246 Chrétien, Jean-Pierre**

Les premiers voyageurs étrangers au Burundi et au Rwanda: les "compagnons obscurs" des "explorateurs" / Jean-Pierre Chrétien - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2005), no. 5, p. 37-72 : ill., krt., tab.

Les "explorateurs" européens de l'Afrique ne furent pas les glorieux pionniers que l'on peut croire. À l'exemple de la région des Grands Lacs et de l'Afrique de l'Est (Zanzibar), ils furent partout accompagnés de porteurs, de guides, d'interprètes, rarement crédités pour leur aide et leurs informations dans les récits de découverte. Les interrogations et aussi les quiprosos entretenus durant les premières décennies du contact avec l'espace "interlacustre" se sont enracinés dans les informations recueillies auprès de tels intermédiaires, qui sont les précurseurs des collaborateurs de la colonisation. On peut distinguer parmi eux trois catégories, d'influence inégale: les porteurs des caravanes, les réseaux régionaux de colporteurs et le petit groupe des fidèles interprètes des Européens. Un bilan de leur influence idéologique est aussi proposé. L'étude révèle en outre l'extension des réseaux de marchands et d'intermédiaires asiatiques et africains qui pavent la voie de la pénétration européenne. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français, en anglais et en kirundi. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**247 Clover, Jenny**

Burundi beyond the transition? : the challenges of a return to peace / Jenny Clover - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 69-75.

When the length of the transitional period in Burundi was laid down in the Arusha Peace Accords, it was assumed that all the necessary conditions that would make free and fair elections possible would be met by the time the transition came to an end on 31 October 2004. However, this has not happened. Currently the government does not appear to have any clear strategy for the future, and has little by way of funds to tackle Burundi's many needs. This paper focuses on the repatriation and resettlement of internally displaced persons in Burundi and refugees currently living in Tanzania as a critical component of a sustainable peace process in Burundi, both in the short as well as the long term. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**248 Deslaurier, Christine**

La rumeur du cachet au Burundi (1960-1961) : essai d'interprétation d'une conversation nationale sur le politique / Christine Deslaurier - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 178, p. 545-572.

Au Burundi, dans l'effervescence politique suscitée par la transition vers l'indépendance, les rumeurs ont constitué un support privilégié de l'information et de la propagande. À travers l'exemple de l'une de ces rumeurs, dite "du cachet", bien documentée par les sources orales et écrites, cet article propose d'explorer les imaginaires et les représentations populaires convoquées pour dire la politique dans le débat public que la

décolonisation a ouvert au pluralisme partisan. Les déclinaisons chronologiques, territoriales et événementielles de cette rumeur permettent d'éclairer de manière originale les tensions et les enjeux politiques de la période. Non seulement elles mettent au jour les croyances en des pouvoirs sorciers et occultes et les ressorts de la fidélité monarchique qui dynamisaient alors la vie politique, mais encore elles dévoilent les processus différenciés de la structuration des audiences publiques et les recodages locaux de la réorganisation des pouvoirs qui ont accompagné les bouleversements politiques du début des années 1960. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**249 Palmans, Éva**

Les médias face au traumatisme électoral au Burundi / Éva Palmans - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 97, p. 66-81.

Après onze ans de guerre civile et une période de transition politique, le Burundi se trouve aujourd'hui face au défi d'organiser des élections libres et démocratiques, un événement qui rappelle l'expérience traumatisante des élections de 1993. Les médias nationaux, alors considérés comme des catalyseurs du conflit en 1993, sont désormais amenés à se faire les porte-parole neutres de toutes les tendances politiques en lice. Le présent article traite de l'évolution des médias, publics et privés, devenus des supports de la réconciliation et de la démocratisation. Il retrace le processus de recomposition du paysage politique et médiatique sous la pression internationale poussant à la négociation, puis à l'insertion des rebelles hutu au gouvernement de Pierre Buyoya fin 2003. Toutefois, si le paysage médiatique actuel comporte des atouts, par rapport à la situation en 1993, les acteurs médiatiques connaissent aussi des difficultés importantes: faiblesse des moyens financiers, velléités possibles de contrôle de l'État, faible degré de formation et inexpérience de nombreux jeunes journalistes, manque de moyens des associations professionnelles et civiles. Pourtant, en définitive, les médias paraissent avoir une longueur d'avance sur les hommes politiques, trop préoccupés par les questions de partage du pouvoir. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 211). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**250 Sullivan, Daniel P.**

The missing pillars: a look at the failure of peace in Burundi through the lens of Arend Lijphart's theory of consociational democracy / Daniel P. Sullivan - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2005), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 75-95 : fig.

The failure of a power-sharing attempt at peace in Burundi in 1993 led to the killing of hundreds of thousands of Burundians and played a significant role in feeding tensions leading up to the genocide in Rwanda in 1994, in which another 800,000 people lost their lives. A look at the specifics of this power-sharing arrangement in the framework of Arend Lijphart's theory of consociational democracy leads to some interesting conclusions and insights into why the effort at peace failed and how future efforts could be improved. The paper looks at the arrangement in terms of Lijphart's four main pillars for successful consociationalism in deeply divided states: a grand coalition, segmental autonomy, minority overrepresentation or parity, and a minority veto. The extent to which Lijphart's recommendations were implemented is assessed along with the impact of their presence or absence. The analysis leads to some important lessons and further questions which are of particular importance as Burundi heads into its latest attempt at a stable and peaceful society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**251 Wohlgemuth, Lennart**

NGOs and conflict prevention in Burundi: a case study / Lennart Wohlgemuth - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 183-209.

Since the abortive coup in October 1993, Burundi has been in a severe crisis, although lately reaching a more hopeful situation. The international community has made substantial efforts at preventing the escalation of the conflict and at contributing to a process for sustainable peace in the country. This includes a UN system, bilateral countries and in particular the neighbouring States. A number of NGOs have been among the actors. In this study the efforts of some major NGOs lending their support to Burundi's peace process are discussed both as regards their support for peace building and peace mediation, where NGOs can have comparative advantages. The aim was to assess their performance based on their aims and objectives in relation to respective NGOs overall reasons for coming to Burundi in the first place, as well as their wider aims. Efforts are made to find common denominators and possible conclusions and recommendations useful for others involved in similar activities in Burundi and elsewhere. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**KENYA**

**252 Adoyo, Peter Oracha**

Emergent approaches in bilingualism in deaf education in Kenya / Peter Oracha Adoyo - In: *Stichproben*: (2002), Jg. 2, Nr. 3, p. 83-96.

Deaf education in Kenya has faced a downward trend in recent decades. Findings over the years show that the deaf have consistently trailed behind their hearing counterparts in academic performances. All inquiries have pointed to teachers' lack of competence in the language of instruction as the major obstacle to their academic development. This paper discusses language accessibility for deaf children to enhance sign bilingualism and curriculum content understanding in the Kenyan deaf classroom. It highlights the changes in the teaching methodologies that have taken place without much success. The paper then argues in favour of the changes that recognize deaf children's use of natural language - Kenyan Sign language (KSL) within the sign bilingualism framework as the language of instruction. And lastly, the paper proposes high KSL competence for the deaf educator and suggests some steps toward sign bilingualism implementation in the way forward. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

### 253 Branch, Daniel

Imprisonment and colonialism in Kenya, c. 1930-1952 : escaping the carceral archipelago / by Daniel Branch - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2005), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 239-265.

For Michel Foucault (1975), the punitive effect of the prison is to be found in the very act of the detention, isolation and surveillance of the individual. This paper shows that this does not accurately reflect the nature of imprisonment in colonial Kenya, where the prison and detention camp was the location for physical punishment, in the form of exposure to extremely unhealthy conditions, poor diet and corporal punishment. Most important, the individualizing nature of Western imprisonment, as described by Foucault, was almost entirely absent. In Kenya, many penal institutions showed a remarkable level of integration into wider society and were the locations for the amalgamation of prisoners with one another. It appears that the harshness of Kenyan prisons was, in part, an attempt to placate settler opinion. Settlers demanded more effective punishments of African offenders. In this context, attention is paid also to the rebellion of and counter-insurgency campaign against Mau Mau in the 1950s. Prisons and detention camps formed a crucial part of the counter-insurgency effort. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 254 East

*East Africa in transition : images, institutions and identities* / ed. by Judith M. Bahemuka, Joseph L. Brockington. - Nairobi : University of Nairobi Press, 2004. - XII, 313 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm - Papers presented at the Second International Symposium on East Africa in transition held in July 2001 at the University of Nairobi. - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 9966-84656-5

This volume contains the papers presented at the Second International Symposium on East Africa in Transition, held in July 2001 in Nairobi, which focused on images, institutions and identities. Topics discussed include the importance of indigenous African languages, political conflicts and political integration, imagination and initiation in Kama Kamanda's tales, the Inter-University Council for East Africa, higher education and finance, making institutions work for the poor in Kenya, rural households and structural adjustment, the transition to democracy, the politics of presidential succession in Kenya, the neocolonial African dilemma, religion and cultural identity, initiation ceremonies among the Abagusii of Kenya, and archaeology. Contributors: Kithaka wa Mberia, James M. Njihia, Peter Anyang' Nyong'o, Lauren Yonder, Moses Golola, Florida A. Karani, Lenah Nakhone, Winnie V. Mitullah, Parvin Alizadeh, Jeffrey Bookwater, James Michael Warner, A.G.G. Gingyera-Pinyewa, Peter Wanyande, Katama Mkangi, Nahashon W. Ndung'u, Solomon Monyenye, Helen Oronga Aswani Mwanzi, Isaac Wasike Were. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**255 Hashim, Abdulkadir**

Muslim personal law in Kenya and Tanzania : tradition and innovation / Abdulkadir Hashim - In: *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs*: (2005), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 449-459.

This article is based on a comparative case study of common law jurisdiction involving case law in post-independence Kenya and Tanzania where both or either of the parties are Muslims. The status of Muslim personal law and its applicability in both jurisdictions raises various issues of conflict. The article analyses contentious matters arising from such conflicts and suggests possible ways to reconcile the two judicial trends, taking into consideration the contributions made by modern Muslim scholars such as Rashid Ridha and Imam Muhammad Abu Zahra. The article further points to the influence of common law principles on cases that involve Muslim disputants that has led to conflicts in areas such as presumption of common law marriage which cannot be accommodated in the shari'ah. The article argues that in issues on which Muslim scholars are silent or have divergent opinions, reconciliation between the shari'ah and common law principles can be effected. These include, inter alia, adopting the progressive approach in evaluating domestic services and contributions of the wife in divorce settlements, and granting the right to custody of children to either of the parents under the welfare principle. Contemporary Muslim legal scholars need to accommodate these notions without sacrificing their religious values. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**256 Ithinji, Gicuru**

Ex-ante economic assessment of legume-cereal crop sequencing technology in Nakuru district, Kenya / Gicuru Ithinji, Job Lagat, and Louis Mumera - In: *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*: (2004), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 24-33 : tab.

Crop rotations involving legumes and cereals are beneficial to the overall soil-crop environment, but profitability varies spatially. The current study is an ex-ante assessment of the economic viability of a legume-cereal crop sequencing technology in Rongai Division of Kenya's Nakuru district. Input and yield data for screening of legume-cereal technologies were obtained from the Egerton University Wheat/Chickpea Project on agronomic viability of the crop rotations, carried out for four seasons from 1997 to 1999. Farm-level data were obtained from a random sample of 30 respondents selected through multi-stage sampling procedure. Gross margin analysis was used to evaluate the profitability of production activities. Linear programming models were used to optimize existing activities and those from legume-cereal agronomic trials. The models for current farm enterprises show working capital and labour in March as major constraints to improved farm income. Legume-cereal double cropping was shown to contribute substantially to smallholder farm income. The study concludes that the sequencing of maize with chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.), common beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) and garden pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) is economically viable. In addition, the coupling of agricultural credit to technologies is a good strategy for smallholder agricultural development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**257 Kariuki, Simon Mwangi**

The attitudes of old and young Kenyan garment export processing zone workers towards the state of their working conditions / Simon Mwangi Kariuki - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2004), n.s., vol. 20, no. 2, p. 53-63 : tab.

The export processing zones (EPZ) workplace consists of a mixture of young as well as older employees. With the continuous process of aging, the EPZ workplace is facing the dilemma of adapting working conditions to suit its changing employees' needs. However, identifying a suitable blend of working conditions to suit both the young and the aging workforce is difficult. This paper presents an analysis of the perceptions of both young and aging EPZ garment employees in Kenya of the state of their working conditions in order to determine whether or not there exists an imbalance in working conditions in favour of one age group (18-23 year olds) over the other (24-29 year olds). The paper is based on data from a questionnaire administered to 236 young garment EPZ workers selected from eight garment firms. Attention is paid to working conditions; job training;

remuneration; employment status; working facilities; interpersonal and working relationships; and dispute settlement structures. The results show that EPZ working conditions favour employees in the 18-23 age group over those in the 24-29 age group. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**258 Kimani, Gerald Ngugi**

Graduates' perceptions of university programmes and their relevance to employment: University of Nairobi (1991-1998) / Gerald Ngugi Kimani - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 68-85 : tab.

In the last two decades of the twentieth century the Kenyan education system was characterized by a very rapid expansion. The number of public universities increased university from one in 1980 to six in 2002. This paper reports a study which assessed university graduates' perception of the learning conditions and provisions at the University of Nairobi, Kenya. The study identified the jobs held by the graduates and the extent to which they use knowledge, attitudes and skills acquired during their study at the University of Nairobi in their present jobs. The sample consisted of 1640 graduates who had completed their studies between 1991 and 1998. Overall, about 71 percent of the graduates indicated that knowledge and skills acquired at the university were very useful in their current work. However, universities will need to re-orient their academic programmes to the reality that the public sector, which used to employ the majority of public university graduates, now rarely employs them. Also, computer studies for all students need to be introduced, but this will require considerable resources. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**259 Kisiangani, Emmanuel N.**

Rethinking conflict trajectories : South Africa and Kenya revisited / Kisiangani Emmanuel N. - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 101-114.

This paper investigates the various forms of violence and gross human rights abuse that characterized South Africa and Kenya, between 1948 and 1994 and 1963 and 2002 respectively. It aims to balance historical accounts of the South African and Kenyan situations with a conceptual exposition of conflict management theory. The paper generally observes that the conflicts in the two countries were not single-issue situations. The sources of violence and human rights violations were diverse and complex. They permeated the various facets of society and were mutually reinforcing in generating the conflictual behaviour. At the time of transition (1994 in South Africa and 2002 in Kenya) both countries showed signs of emerging from various forms of repression,

authoritarianism and violence. A comparative interest in the two cases has been fuelled by Kenyas' wish to create the momentum for a truth commission on the lines of the model that South Africa pursued after its transition in 1994. It is safe to assume that violence and gross human rights violations played a central role in shaping the two countries' interest in the idea of a truth commission. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**260 Lenoble-Bart, Annie**

Traditions libérales des médias au Kenya : "deux Nations à la destinée commune" / Annie Lenoble-Bart et Brice Rambaud - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 97, p. 82-98 : krt., tab.

Le présent article souligne la vitalité "historique" des médias kenyans. Le poids économique de ce secteur renvoie à une longue tradition de presse privée, remontant à 1902, qui a coexisté avec le monopartisme, sans que l'État impose une mainmise totale sur les médias. À la fin des années 1980, avec l'agitation due à la crise économique, les médias ont joué un rôle non négligeable dans le retour au multipartisme, et, plus généralement, dans l'ouverture démocratique. La libéralisation des ondes a été tardive - fin des années 1990 - et explique l'effervescence actuelle de l'audiovisuel. Au-delà de leur rôle politique, les médias kenyans sont également marqués par leur bonne santé économique et leurs visées expansionnistes. Parmi les cinq grands quotidiens d'information, Daily Nation demeure le leader incontesté. Le Nation Media Group émerge comme acteur phare dans un paysage qui tend à la concentration et à la conquête des marchés voisins. Imprégné d'une forte tradition libérale à l'anglo-saxonne, le paysage médiatique kenyan se caractérise par la pérennité d'une presse critique vis-à-vis des tenants du pouvoir, soucieuse d'un certain professionnalisme, mais aussi révélatrice d'un état d'esprit entrepreneurial. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 211). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**261 Nyambedha, Erick Otieno**

Change and continuity in kin-based support systems for widows and orphans among the Luo in western Kenya / Erick Otieno Nyambedha - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 139-153.

This paper discusses change and continuity in the kin-based support for widows and orphans among the Luo, a patrilineal ethnic group in western Kenya. It shows how the involvement of external actors such as church and donor-sponsored institutions has transformed some traditional systems and created new opportunities for widows and

orphans. For instance, an indigenous institution such as 'duol' (originally a communal eating arrangement, which has evolved into a prayer house), now addresses the needs of widows and orphans through church and donor assistance. Widows and orphans can now choose when and for what purpose they should utilize domestic ties, and when to turn to relations outside the extended kin group. In order to prevent conflicts between the traditional and modern systems, donors should take into consideration the prevailing kinship structure and other relationships. The paper is based on research carried out in 1998-2002 in the Nyang'oma division of western Kenya. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**262 Ogechi, Nathan Oyori**

Portrayal of disability through personal names and proverbs in Kenya: evidence from Ekegusii and Nandi / Nathan Oyori Ogechi, Sara Jerop Ruto - In: *Stichproben*: (2002), Jg. 2, Nr. 3, p. 63-82.

This paper discusses perceptions of disability as portrayed in the Abagusii and Nandi communities of Kenya. It is motivated by the need to show that many existing studies uphold blanket generalizations on disability and subsequently do not cater for different cultural views. For instance, existing literature is replete with cases describing the social stigma attached to disability which compounds the social handicap of the disabled person. However, inquiries on disability among the Abagusii and Nandi communities imply that the social stigma is not always attached to a person on the basis of her/his disability; rather, on his/her potential to function as a member of society. From the analysed data, it is clear that an understanding of the concept, causes and treatment of disability entails a holistic mastery of the cultural beliefs concerning relationships of man, nature and the universe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

**263 Otenyo, Eric E.**

New terrorism: toward an explanation of cases in Kenya / Eric E. Otenyo - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 75-84.

New or contemporary international terrorism associated with Islamic fundamentalism and the struggle against Zionism and American interests is a recent phenomenon in Kenya, different to that experienced during the struggle against colonialism. Many explanations have been offered as to why Kenya is being targeted, but have not sufficiently explored its close relationship with the West - especially Britain and the United States, the perceived connection between Israel and the former Presidency of Daniel Arap Moi,

domestic forces and government policy. Externally the most important explanations for the increase in regional terrorism are the three waves of global terrorism since 1967, the most recent and significant of which is associated with Osama bin Laden and the Palestinian Intifada. These events reverberated in the region, Sudan and Somalia in particular, but also internally. Both internal and external attribution factors explain the resurgence of new terrorism in Africa. In the case of Kenya, terrorist attacks are associated with the country's internal domestic processes and a naïve approach to broader international issues. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**264 Parsons, Timothy H.**

No more English than the postal system : the Kenya Boy Scout Movement and the transfer of power / Timothy H. Parsons - In: *Africa Today*: (2005), vol. 51, no. 3, p. 61-80.

Decolonization in Kenya meant more than the transfer of political power: the end of colonial rule was part of a larger social transformation, where Africans struggled to master and adapt the political and social institutions they inherited from Britain. The attempt by the Kenya Boy Scout movement to successfully navigate the period from 1959 to 1964, when colonial officials, nationalist political leaders, and the common people alike negotiated the meaning of independence, exposes the social tensions inherent in this process. These tensions arose from high expectations for postcolonial prosperity and competing conceptions of the new Kenyan nation. The 'Africanization' of Kenyan scouting embodied larger debates - over political economy, education, race relations, and juvenile delinquency - that made this a particularly turbulent period in Kenyan history. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**265 Southall, Roger**

The Ndungu Report: land & graft in Kenya / Roger Southall - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 103, p. 142-151.

In December 2004, the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Illegal/Irregular Allocation of Public Land, chaired by Paul Ndungu, was released. This report provides an insight into a critical recent episode in the struggles over land and graft in Kenya. The Ndungu Commission was appointed by President Kibaki in June 2003. It was charged with inquiring into the unlawful allocation of public lands, ascertaining the beneficiaries, identifying public officials involved in illegal allocations, and making recommendations for appropriate measures for the restoration of illegally allocated lands to their proper purpose, for prevention of future illegal allocations, and for appropriate criminal prosecutions. The present author highlights some of the Ndungu Report's findings,

confirming earlier analyses that corruption and patronage have become thoroughly embedded in Kenya's politics. In conclusion, the author expresses his concern that little will come of the Commission's hard work. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**266 Stockreiter, Elke**

Islamisches Recht und sozialer Wandel : die Kadhi-Gerichte von Malindi, Kenya und Zanzibar, Tanzania / Elke Stockreiter - In: *Stichproben*: (2002), Jg. 2, Nr. 3, p. 35-61.

Dieser Artikel analysiert die bisher durchgeführten Forschungen zur gegenwärtigen Anwendung und Bedeutung islamischen Rechts für Swahili-Gesellschaften anhand von zwei Studien (über die Kadhi-Gerichte von Malindi und Zanzibar) und hinterfragt diese im interdisziplinären Kontext. Es wird gezeigt, dass für den subsaharanischen Raum noch kaum Forschungen mit dem Schwerpunkt auf der Geschichte islamischen Rechts erfolgt sind. Dieser Artikel will somit auf die Vernachlässigung dieses Forschungsgegenstandes aufmerksam machen und versucht, auf Problembereiche der Studien über Kenya und Zanzibar einzugehen. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**267 Worlds**

*Worlds apart : local and global villages : from villagisation to globalisation in one generation* / [contrib. by Alex Alusa... et al.]. - Nairobi [etc.] : Konrad Adenauer Stiftung [etc.], 2004. - III, 114 p. : tab. ; 27 cm. - (Occasional papers Konrad Adenauer Foundation) (Africa publications ; IV) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This volume contains the lectures held at the KAAD (Katholischer Akademischer Ausländer-Dienst) conference on "Worlds apart: local and global villages: from villagisation to globalisation in one generation" in Nairobi (24.-27.7.2003). Contents: Chapter one: Human settlement in East Africa (Worlds apart: local and global villages. From villagization to globalization and back. The challenges of urbanization in Kenya). Chapter two: Urbanization: peasants and yuppies- disconnected (The underpinnings of an urbanising world. Urbanisation in poverty. A review of fragmented urban development in Kenya). Chapter three: Nationalization: cultural and national identities - common grounds and antagonisms (An historical perspective: cultural and national identities. Citizenship in the context of cultural and national identities). Chapter four: Regionalization (Integration and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. The East African Community: a role model for Africa?). Chapter five: Challenges and temptations for African elite (Globalisation and the elite. Globalisation: a case study of Uganda. Environmental challenges for the African elite). Contributors: Alex Alusa, Judith

Bahemuka, Ernest Beyaraza, Volker Kreibich, Winnie V. Mitullah, Raila A. Odinga, Gilbert E.M. Ogutu, Pete Ondeng, Thomas W. Schweidtweiler, Ingo Scholz, H.-Michael Stahl, Anna K. Tibaijuka, Lynne Muthoni Wanyeki. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## RWANDA

### 268 Chrétien, Jean-Pierre

Les premiers voyageurs étrangers au Burundi et au Rwanda: les "compagnons obscurs" des "explorateurs" / Jean-Pierre Chrétien - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2005), no. 5, p. 37-72 : ill., krt., tab.

Les "explorateurs" européens de l'Afrique ne furent pas les glorieux pionniers que l'on peut croire. À l'exemple de la région des Grands Lacs et de l'Afrique de l'Est (Zanzibar), ils furent partout accompagnés de porteurs, de guides, d'interprètes, rarement crédités pour leur aide et leurs informations dans les récits de découverte. Les interrogations et aussi les quiprosos entretenus durant les premières décennies du contact avec l'espace "interlacustre" se sont enracinés dans les informations recueillies auprès de tels intermédiaires, qui sont les précurseurs des collaborateurs de la colonisation. On peut distinguer parmi eux trois catégories, d'influence inégale: les porteurs des caravanes, les réseaux régionaux de colporteurs et le petit groupe des fidèles interprètes des Européens. Un bilan de leur influence idéologique est aussi proposé. L'étude révèle en outre l'extension des réseaux de marchands et d'intermédiaires asiatiques et africains qui pavent la voie de la pénétration européenne. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français, en anglais et en kirundi. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### 269 Cornet, Anne

"Portrait de groupe avec dames" : la présence missionnaire féminine occidentale au Rwanda de 1920 à 1940 / Anne Cornet - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2005), no. 16, p. 71-101 : tab.

Entre 1920 et 1940, plus de deux cents femmes occidentales (originaires d'Europe occidentale, de Russie, d'Amérique du Nord ou d'Afrique du Sud) vécurent au Rwanda de quelques mois à plusieurs années, soit environ un tiers de la population adulte blanche. Environ les deux tiers des femmes occidentales du Rwanda alors étaient des missionnaires de toutes confessions. Les autres étaient en général des femmes de fonctionnaires ou d'agents de société; il y avait quelques femmes agents sanitaires et une femme médecin de société. Le présent article s'efforce de déterminer ce qui les rassemblait et les différençiait selon des critères comme l'appartenance confessionnelle,

la nationalité, l'état civil, la formation. Il s'agit de voir si les origines et les profils divers impliquaient des modes de réflexion, d'action et de fonctionnement eux aussi diversifiés, et si ces différences se reflétaient dans la place accordée aux femmes dans le champ missionnaire. Le travail s'appuie sur un certain nombre de sources inédites et publiées (documents d'archives, correspondances, journaux de missions, rapports annuels, fiches d'identité, revues missionnaires, etc). Le monde missionnaire féminin occidental était dominé numériquement par les femmes missionnaires catholiques qui en représentaient plus de la moitié, et où les Sœurs blanches formaient le pôle le plus important. Mais, en définitive, le petit monde missionnaire occidental du Rwanda dans l'entre-deux-guerres apparaît complexe et bigarré. Si elles avaient en commun l'expérience missionnaire ou spirituelle, ces femmes se percevaient et se vivaient cependant comme très différentes les unes des autres en termes théologiques. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## **270 Kraler, Albert**

Lösungen für eine gespaltene Gesellschaft : Konfliktlösungsmodelle für Ruanda in normativer Perspektive / Albert Kraler - In: *Stichproben*: (2002), Jg. 2, Nr. 3, p. 1-33.

Mit Beginn der 90er Jahre geriet der ruandesische Staat in eine mehrfache Krise, die eine ökonomische Dimension (Fall der Kaffeepreise, Budgetkrise, Hungerkrisen etc.), eine interne politische Dimension (Legitimationskrise des autoritären Regimes und Demokratisierung) und eine "exogene", historisch-politische Dimension (Rückkehrbewegung der Flüchtlinge und "Bürgerkrieg") aufwies und die im Genozid kulminierte. Im Verlauf der nunmehr mehr als ein Jahrzehnt andauernden Krise wurden verschiedene Lösungsmodelle vorgeschlagen: ein "quasikonsoziatives" Herrschaftsarrangement (Verträge von Arusha), eine (Kon)Föderation mit Tanzania, ein internationales Protektorat u.a. Die neue, von "Diaspora-Tutsi" dominierte Regierung "sprach" sich schliesslich für ein gemischtes Modell aus, das auf der nationalen Ebene eine schwache konsoziative Ausprägung aufweist (Kooptierung von "Hutu"-Eliten). Gleichzeitig wurde, ausgehend von der lokalen Ebene, mit dem Aufbau eines Demokratiemodells à la Uganda ("No Party Democracy") begonnen, das einerseits Partizipationsansprüchen genügen, andererseits den "ethnischen Konflikt" mittels der Verlagerung des Politischen auf eine lokale Ebene entschärfen sollte. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**271 Wenke, Daja**

Gacaca Rechtsprechung in Ruanda : ein traditionelles Gerichtsverfahren in modernisierter Form: Struktur, Probleme und Chancen / Daja Wenke - In: *Stichproben:* (2002), Jg. 2, Nr. 4, p. 23-54 : tab.

Im Juni 2002 nahmen Gacaca Gerichte in modernisierter Form in ganz Ruanda die Verhandlungen von Völkermord bezogenen Fällen auf. Ziel der Gacaca Rechtsprechung ist es, die rechtliche Aufarbeitung des Völkermordes voranzubringen. Inwieweit die Gacaca Rechtsprechung diesen Anspruch erfüllen kann, ist in der gegenwärtigen Einführungsphase noch kaum abzuschätzen. Zahlreiche Probleme bei der Durchführung, Risiken der Manipulation und Verstöße gegen internationale rechtliche Standards und Verträge haben zu heftiger internationale Kritik geführt. Auf der anderen Seite liegt in der Gacaca Rechtsprechung auch ein hohes Potential - durch ihren traditionellen Ursprung sowie ihren partizipativen, restaurativen und gemeinschaftsbezogenen Charakter, einen Beitrag zur gesellschaftlichen Versöhnung zu leisten. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**TANZANIA**

**272 Beez, Jigal**

Kibiriti ngoma: gender relations in Swahili comics and Taarab-music / Jigal Beez and Stefanie Kolbusa - In: *Stichproben:* (2003), Jg. 3, Nr. 5, p. [49]-71 : ill.

'Kibiriti Ngoma' is a Swahili slang expression, which is a despising description for a woman meaning "prostitute". In Tanzania this term became so common in everyday life that it was chosen to be the title of a Taarab song as well as the name of a comic magazine. This article compares the use of the term 'Kibiriti Ngoma' in these two genres of popular art in Tanzania, thus highlighting the popular discourse on gender relations and sexuality in East Africa. Comic magazines and Taarab music as forms of popular culture serve in this article as an analytical lens to understand social processes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

**273 Blystad, Astrid**

On HIV, sex and respect : local-global discourse encounters among the Datoga of Tanzania / Astrid Blystad - In: *African Sociological Review:* (2004), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 47-66.

This paper explores the manner in which globally constructed AIDS and HIV control messages are received by the Datoga, a semi-nomadic people of Tanzania. It reflects on how messages on safe sex in national/global HIV campaigns are not in accord with Datoga concepts and practices, and the effects of such dissonance. In an attempt to grasp the dynamics at work in the encounters between HIV prevention messages and local sexual concepts and practices, some central Foucauldian questions are asked, such as how and why sexual activity is constituted as a moral domain among the Datoga. The substantial Datoga preoccupation with procreation is located at the heart of the argument. The discussion reveals how Datoga sexuality is becoming increasingly troubled, compounding and accentuating the already severe uncertainties experienced in everyday life. The paper argues that unless communication about HIV/AIDS takes the cultural contexts that shape risk behaviour into account, such campaigns will fall on deaf ears, and may cause more suffering than less. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**274 Burgess, Thomas**

The Young Pioneers and the rituals of citizenship in revolutionary Zanzibar / Thomas Burgess - In: *Africa Today*: (2005), vol. 51, no. 3, p. 3-29.

Inspired by Eastern European precedents, Zanzibar' revolutionary regime in the 1960s and 1970s established the Young Pioneers as an institution through which to inculcate the sort of discipline perceived as necessary for nationbuilding. The present author argues that through an emphasis on Pioneer parades, revolutionary elites allowed themselves to be persuaded by forms and appearances. They prized marching bodies of young men and women more for their visual effect than for the discipline they produced. Parades provided periodic evidence of good citizenship and conformity, they functioned as a strategy of display and a ritual of citizenship, more than as a discipline in the Foucauldian sense. This distinction explains how a rare accumulation of power on the part of a postcolonial elite in Africa could be both spectacular and ephemeral at the same time. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**275 Cameron, Greg**

Authoritarian federalism in the dock : a historical comparison between the Ethiopia-Eritrea Federation and the Tanganyika-Zanzibar Union / Greg Cameron - In: *Journal of Eritrean Studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara*: (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 1-25.

This article makes an extended analytical comparison between the Ethiopia-Eritrea Federation and the Tanganyika-Zanzibar Union to illuminate their common and uncommon aspects. In explaining the greater longevity of the Tanzania Union, it notes the hegemonic character of the Ethiopian regime itself as the main reason leading to the collapse of the Federation in the Horn. In contrast, the structures of the Tanganyikan State allowed greater cooptation of pro-Union Zanzibari political forces in the wake of the Zanzibar Revolution of 1964, which had violently suppressed the anti-unionist political forces in Zanzibar. In both cases, Western powers played pivotal background roles in supporting Ethiopia and Tanganyika in imposing their respective federal arrangements over Eritrea and Zanzibar. The article traces the constitutional and political centralization that catalysed the emergence of the nationalist movements in Eritrea and Zanzibar. It argues that Zanzibari nationalism, like its Eritrean counterpart, must be understood on its own terms without reference to outside powers and regions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**276 Englert, Birgit**

Bongo Flava (still) hidden : "underground" rap from Morogoro, Tanzania / Birgit Englert - In: *Stichproben*: (2003), Jg. 3, Nr. 5, p. [73]-91.

Bongo Flava, the Tanzanian variety of hiphop has become a big issue in Tanzania during the past few years. More and more young people use rap lyrics to express themselves. This article first gives a brief overview of the history of Bongo Flava and discusses the topics, lyrics and the sound of this music. It then turns to the situation of the underground rappers, focussing on the regional capital Morogoro. The second part of the article discusses selected parts of three songs that were written by Juma Madoweka, one of the young rappers from Morogoro who rap because they want to pass on a message to the society they live in. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

**277 Fouéré, Marie-Aude**

Les métamorphoses des "relations à plaisanteries": un nouvel enjeu politique dans la construction des États-nations / Marie-Aude Fouéré - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 178, p. 389-430.

Dans une optique déconstructiviste, le présent article revient sur la manière dont un ensemble de pratiques désignées par l'expression de relations à plaisanteries - apparue en ethnologie au début du XXe siècle - a été construit comme une "coutume" ou une "tradition". En effet, le paradigme ethnologique classique conçoit les manières de faire

exotiques comme un ensemble homogène de pratiques pétrifiées, transmises telles quelles d'une génération à l'autre et utiles à la reproduction à l'identique de l'organisation sociale. Ces pratiques ont été en passe de devenir un des grands thèmes politiques rassembleurs dans l'Afrique du début du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle: certains y voient un savoir endogène à promouvoir dans la prévention des conflits. Le présent article commence par une analyse critique de la notion ethnologique de "relations à plaisanterie". Il montre les logiques de production et de reproduction des relations à plaisanterie comme pratiques de pouvoir en prenant les exemples de certaines situations d'interaction et l'émergence de comportements, en particulier en Tanzanie et en Afrique de l'Est, mais aussi en Afrique de l'Ouest, où ces relations sont très courantes. De plus, l'étude du processus actuel de réappropriation du concept de relations à plaisanteries par les élites africaines permet de mettre à jour son ancrage dans les discours ethnologiques passés et sa visée hautement politique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**278 Hashim, Abdulkadir**

Muslim personal law in Kenya and Tanzania : tradition and innovation / Abdulkadir Hashim - In: *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs*: (2005), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 449-459.

This article is based on a comparative case study of common law jurisdiction involving case law in post-independence Kenya and Tanzania where both or either of the parties are Muslims. The status of Muslim personal law and its applicability in both jurisdictions raises various issues of conflict. The article analyses contentious matters arising from such conflicts and suggests possible ways to reconcile the two judicial trends, taking into consideration the contributions made by modern Muslim scholars such as Rashid Ridha and Imam Muhammad Abu Zahra. The article further points to the influence of common law principles on cases that involve Muslim disputants that has led to conflicts in areas such as presumption of common law marriage which cannot be accommodated in the shari'ah. The article argues that in issues on which Muslim scholars are silent or have divergent opinions, reconciliation between the shari'ah and common law principles can be effected. These include, inter alia, adopting the progressive approach in evaluating domestic services and contributions of the wife in divorce settlements, and granting the right to custody of children to either of the parents under the welfare principle. Contemporary Muslim legal scholars need to accommodate these notions without sacrificing their religious values. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**279 Kaya, Hassan O.**

Electoral violence, political stability and the Union in Tanzania / Hassan O. Kaya - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2004), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 145-169.

The paper examines the issues of elections, constitutionalism and problems of political stability in Tanzania. An examination of the State and constitutionalism in Tanzania shows that the State in Tanzania may be characterized as authoritarian. State authoritarianism has been justified by the need to maintain order and by the ideology of developmentalism. Even after the introduction of the multiparty system the electoral process and election system are still dominated by the ruling party. The difference between the State and the ruling party Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) is still blurred. The conduct of elections has been a source of discontent for the opposition. Therefore, new electoral laws and truly independent election commissions are required which ensure that the playing fields are fair to all political parties. Moreover, in spite of the amendment of the 1977 constitution in 1984 to provide more equality between men and women in all spheres of life, there is still a huge gap between law and practice. Women still face more problems than men in the electoral process. The latter are still more represented in both parliament and cabinet. Furthermore, political and economic liberalization has brought new political and social tensions in the country, based on ethnicity, race, religion, and increasing poverty. These tensions pose a great challenge to peace and stability, and to the future of the union. Sustainable solutions need to be found. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**280 May, Ann**

City work in a time of AIDS: Maasai labor migration in Tanzania / Ann May and J. Terrence McCabe - In: *Africa Today*: (2004), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 3-32 : krt.

Around 1997, Maasai in Tanzania began seeking city jobs in noticeable numbers, due to intensifying poverty. Having limited knowledge of cities, elders were ill-equipped to advise their brothers, wives, and sons about migration, which has ostensibly diminished 'traditional' elder authority. Ethnographic research between 1999 and 2001 revealed confusion and lack of accurate knowledge about the mechanisms of HIV/AIDS. Perceptions of Maasai 'backwardness' perpetuate negative reactions, and there is little assistance or support in cities. Increasing impoverishment and migration from some areas, and misunderstandings about HIV/AIDS, are combined with customary Maasai polygyny and inability to rely on elders' guidance. This suite of circumstances puts Maasai labour migrants at particular risk for contracting HIV/AIDS. Health-education

programmes are critically needed to avert a catastrophe in Maasai communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**281 Moland, Karen Marie**

Mother's milk, an ambiguous blessing in the era of AIDS: the case of the Chagga in Kilimanjaro / Karen Marie Moland - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 83-99.

HIV/AIDS has renewed the need for a critical interpretation of breastfeeding in social and cultural terms. This study addresses the issue of how medically informed knowledge of HIV transmission through breastfeeding is interpreted and transformed in a local rural community (the Chagga people) in Kilimanjaro Region in northern Tanzania. The paper explores the articulation between a medical discourse on risk and a local discourse on motherhood which informs the choice of infant feeding method. It discusses the complexities involved in making an appropriate decision on breastfeeding, and argues that breastfeeding must be understood as closely tied to the cultural elaboration of the female body and of motherhood. It shows that the body of the mother and the body of the newborn child are subject to close scrutiny and local diagnostic processes. Not breastfeeding is not only perceived as a significant failure of motherhood, but also raises suspicion of a likely HIV positive status on the part of the mother. The paper is based on fieldwork carried out in 1997-1998 and follow-up visits from 1999 to 2003. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**282 Moyer, Eileen**

Street-corner justice in the Name of Jah : imperatives for peace among Dar es Salaam street youth / Eileen Moyer - In: *Africa Today*: (2005), vol. 51, no. 3, p. 31-58 : foto's.

Young men throughout the world seem fascinated with Bob Marley. Especially fascinated with him are poor, disenfranchized youths, like those living and working in the streets of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, who are the subject of this article. What is it about Bob Marley and Rastafari-inspired discourses of peace and love that make them so appealing? By taking a close look at internal peacekeeping strategies employed by a group of approximately 100 informal economy entrepreneurs on a specific street corner ('maskani') located in the middle of the central business district of Dar es Salaam, the article demonstrates that such questions are best answered from a local perspective. While Marley's global appeal may be attributed to shared experiences of inequality, the ways this popularity emerges locally sheds light on the particularities of those experiences. Many 'wamaskani' who promoted social ideals of peaceful coexistence,

cloaked in Rastafari philosophy, did so to promote a better quality of life in the context of their daily negotiations with others who worked at the corner. Paradoxically, the choice to demarcate the corner as a 'zone of peace' with Rastafari imagery virtually guaranteed that they would be seen as troublemakers by much of Dar es Salaam society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**283 Ringsted, Mette**

Growing up pregnant: events of kinship in everyday life / Mette Ringsted - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 100-117.

Based on fieldwork carried out in 2002-2003 in Muheza, a roadside town in northeastern Tanzania, this paper explores how pregnant girls and young mothers, between the ages of 14 and 19, manage their social relations during pregnancy and early motherhood. Whereas most of the pregnant girls and young mothers in this study lived as 'unwanted family members', others were reintegrated into their families. The paper focuses on how they actively negotiate and form 'relatedness' to reduce uncertainty in their daily life, and particularly how they and their children struggle not to be excluded from reciprocal family responsibilities. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**284 Stockreiter, Elke**

Islamisches Recht und sozialer Wandel : die Kadhi-Gerichte von Malindi, Kenya und Zanzibar, Tanzania / Elke Stockreiter - In: *Stichproben*: (2002), Jg. 2, Nr. 3, p. 35-61.

Dieser Artikel analysiert die bisher durchgeführten Forschungen zur gegenwärtigen Anwendung und Bedeutung islamischen Rechts für Swahili-Gesellschaften anhand von zwei Studien (über die Kadhi-Gerichte von Malindi und Zanzibar) und hinterfragt diese im interdisziplinären Kontext. Es wird gezeigt, dass für den subsaharanischen Raum noch kaum Forschungen mit dem Schwerpunkt auf der Geschichte islamischen Rechts erfolgt sind. Dieser Artikel will somit auf die Vernachlässigung dieses Forschungsgegenstandes aufmerksam machen und versucht, auf Problembereiche der Studien über Kenya und Zanzibar einzugehen. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

UGANDA

**285 Acayo, Consolata**

The print media and conflict resolution in northern Uganda / Consolata Acayo and Nathan Mnjama - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2004), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 27-43.

The civil strife both in the northern and western parts of Uganda, which has existed on and off since independence in 1962, has continued to take its toll, both in economic and humanitarian terms, while dialogue and reconciliation have kept eluding the country. Focusing on the period 1986-2000, the authors seek to establish whether the print media in Uganda are fueling and sustaining the conflict in northern Uganda, and whether the same media can be utilized in resolving the conflict. The authors used purposive selective sampling of items from the privately-owned 'The Weekly Topic/Daily Monitor' and the government-owned 'The New Vision' from the years 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999 and 2000. Content analysis was supplemented with interviews. The authors conclude that the print media do have a role to play in challenging and advising the belligerents in northern Uganda by publishing information on escalating conflict, peaceful means of resolving conflict and related issues. Recommendations include privatization of the media, freedom of information, training of journalists, and a possible role for the international community and NGOs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**286 Bantebya-Kyomuhendo, Grace**

Cultural and resource determinants of severe maternal morbidity : lessons from some 'near miss' experiences / Grace Bantebya-Kyomuhendo - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 67-82.

In Uganda, severe maternal morbidity remains a problem to reckon with. This paper reports part of a wider study conducted in two rural districts, Hoima and Kiboga, and one urban district, Kampala, between 1999 and 2000. It documents the circumstances that lead women to death-threatening medical crisis situations. Case studies of six women are presented, who survived complications due to ectopic pregnancy; severe post-abortion sepsis; incomplete abortion; eclampsia; post-partum haemorrhage; and post-partum haemorrhage after a normal delivery, respectively. It appears that severe maternal illness is not necessarily a result of direct (biomedical) causes per se, but may stem from other factors rooted in culture and gender relationships. These factors notwithstanding, women are hampered by deficiencies in the formal health care system including inexperienced health workers, poor referral systems, the lack of a well-

functioning transport system, limited space in the wards or operating theatre, and inability to access the busy health staff. These constraints often lead to critical delays, which aggravate women's morbidity experiences. Appropriate interventions, including delivery of culturally accepted maternal health information and addressing the lack of quality maternal health services, are required. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**287 Feltenstein, Andrew**

Macroeconomic stabilization and economic growth: the case of Uganda / Andrew Feltenstein and Sudipta Sarangi - In: *African Development Review*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 1-22 : tab.

This paper develops a computational general equilibrium model for analysing some chronic economic problems facing developing countries. The authors build a multi-period model with multiple types of capital and three different financial assets. Moreover, capital is sector specific to capture the idea that many developing countries focus on a few specific industry groups. They model both rural and urban consumers with the possibility of rural-urban migration. One further modelling feature is a partially interdependent banking sector where the performance of, for instance, the agricultural bank, can affect the functioning of the industrial bank. The model is used to examine problems of budgetary liquidity and alternative ways of alleviating these problems. The analysis is applied to Uganda, a country that after years of economic decline is undergoing a phase of recovery and reform. Accordingly, the authors develop a model that captures some of the predominant institutional features of the Ugandan economy and evaluate two realistic reform scenarios. After calibrating the model with a base case scenario, the authors test the implications of a simultaneous tariff reduction and increase in value added taxes. They then look at the implication of debt reduction. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. in English. [Journal abstract]

**288 Friman, Håkan**

The International Criminal Court: investigations into crimes committed in the DRC and Uganda : what is next? / Håkan Friman - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 19-27.

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) came into force on 1 July 2002. The first investigations of the Court in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Uganda are based on these States referring crimes committed on their own territory to the Court. The conflicts in these countries are very challenging: in both countries armed violence has not ceased and the government does not have control over all

affected areas. The cooperation of the respective governments is necessary for effective investigations and prosecutions, while at the same time officials and government forces may be investigated. The prosecutor has announced some core policies: a positive approach to cooperation, a focused prosecutorial strategy aimed at the perpetrators who are most responsible, and a limited number of cases. All organs of the court are currently working on how best to accommodate the requirements of the Statute with respect to security and participation of victims as well as reparations. In both the DRC and Uganda, there is some concern that criminal investigations and prosecutions may derail ongoing peace efforts. Operations of the court vis-à-vis other peace efforts include investigations in the Central African Republic, Ivory Coast and Sudan (Darfur). Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**289 Jones, Ben**

The Church in the village, the village in the Church : Pentecostalism in Teso, Uganda / Ben Jones - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2005), vol. 45, cah. 178, p. 497-517.

Drawing on a case study of a Pentecostal church in the Teso region of eastern Uganda, the article illustrates a type of empirical analysis which places churches alongside customary and government institutions. The article focuses on the way villagers who attend the Pentecostal church continue to participate in other local-level institutions, drawing upon their membership in a "born again" church to strengthen political claims. Much of the literature on Pentecostalism in Africa discusses the role of churches in urban areas, taking the exclusionary doctrine of Pentecostal Christianity as indicative of the ways in which "born again" Christians approach politics. The examples presented in this article show Pentecostalism taking a different form, where church members continue to engage in local-level institutions such as burial societies, the village council and clan committees. Through mundane, everyday political activities, such as building up a career or managing a land dispute, Pentecostal Christians utilize their membership in church alongside their participation in other local-level institutions. The fieldwork was carried out from October 2001 to February 2003 in a poor, rural area coping with a history of economic collapse and political violence. In this constrained environment Pentecostal churches provide one more place where villagers piece together political actions that promise the possibility of economic and physical security. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

**290 Kasibante, F.**

Determinants of use of information and communication technologies by agribusiness firms in Uganda / F. Kasibante, S. Mbowe, and J. Mugisha - In: *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*: (2004), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 3-11 : graf., tab.

Private agribusiness firms are expected to contribute to the growth of Uganda's economy. They are also expected to adopt modern methods of communication to remain competitive both in the domestic and international market. However, little is known about the extent to which agribusiness firms have been using information and communication technologies (ICTs). This study establishes three different ICT levels used by agribusiness firms in Uganda, viz. 1 (characterized by the use of conventional communication channels such as radio, TV, telephone, fax and newspapers), 2 (conventional communication channels plus e-mail), and 3 (conventional communication channels, e-mail, and internet). Data were collected in 2002 among 104 agribusiness firms in three districts, viz. Jinja, Mukono and Kampala. The results from the multinomial logit model that was used suggest that managers who perceive internet to be beneficial to their business operations, and firms with high expenditure on information collection and dissemination, are likely to be users of ICT level 2. Education level of the manager, firms in the export trade and volume of sales are positively associated with the use of both ICT levels 2 and 3. Experience in computer use and number of computer knowledgeable staff are positively associated with ICT level 3. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**291 Kiiza, B.**

Microfinance self-sustainability and outreach in Uganda : a case of Teso Rural Development Trust Limited / B. Kiiza, M. Omeke, and J. Mugisha - In: *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*: (2004), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 34-44 : tab.

In Uganda, microfinance institutions (MFIs) have been able to reach poor but economically active people in rural areas, where the traditional commercial banks deliver limited financial services due to the high transaction costs and risks involved in lending to this clientele. MFIs have developed ways of reducing these transaction costs and risks through group lending and solidarity guarantee, among others. Supporting MFIs has been one of the channels used by governments and development partners to alleviate poverty. However, this has been done by heavily subsidizing MFI activities, in this way hampering their self-sustainability. This study determines the level of MFI self-sustainability using subsidy dependence index/ratio and depth of outreach for a representative microfinance institution in Uganda, Teso Rural Development Trust Ltd

(Terudet). The study was conducted in Soroti, Katakwi and Kaberamaido districts. Primary data were collected from 180 randomly selected active clients of Terudet and secondary data were obtained from audited and unaudited financial statements of Terudet for the period 1998-2003. The results show that Terudet was heavily dependent on external funds. It was not profitable and self-sustainable through its own income in the period 1998-2003. Its depth of outreach was also low in that it covered more of the non-poor people than the poor. Recommendations for improvement of this situation conclude the paper. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### 292 Mugume, Adam

Local government graduated tax and compliance implications : the case of Kampala and Mubende districts / Adam Mugume - In: *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*: (2004), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 125-135 : tab.

Uganda has a long history of attempting to raise local tax revenues through graduated tax (GT), which is a form of income tax. However, as in most sub-Saharan countries, there exists weak tax effort and failure to keep expenditures in line with revenues mobilized in Uganda. Related to this is the prevalence of tax evasion in developing countries. This paper examines the issue of whether, following decentralization, there has been a response from local governments in mobilizing sufficient revenues in light of expenditure requirements. The paper also examines the factors that influence the likelihood of compliance with the GT payments, which constitute the largest share of the revenue raised by local governments. A sample of 200 households was selected, 100 in Kampala (urban), and 100 in Mubende (rural). The paper concludes that local citizens are willing to make a nominal contribution towards provision of services, but the nature of available public services is a deterrent. In addition, individual family characteristics, reinforced by local commitment as evidenced by longevity in the local jurisdiction, induce GT compliance. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 293 Potentiality

*The potentiality of 'developmental States' in Africa : Botswana and Uganda compared* / ed. by Pamela Mbabazi and Ian Taylor. - Dakar : Codesria, cop. 2005. - XI, 175 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [153]-175. - Met noten.  
ISBN 2-86978-164-4

Using Botswana and Uganda as case studies, this collective volume investigates the potential role of the State in Africa in promoting development in this era of globalization. Following the introduction by Pamela Mbabazi and Ian Taylor, Francis B. Nyamnjoh and

Ignasio M. Jimu examine the past experiences of Africa in pursuing development. Timothy Shaw looks at Uganda as a democratic developmental State. Basing himself on Botswana, Ian Taylor argues that it is not how much State intervention should take place, but rather what kind. James Akampumuza looks at Uganda's institutional framework for development since colonialism. David Sebudubudu does the same for Botswana. Neema Murembe, Gladys Mokhawa and David Sebudubudu discuss in a comparative chapter how the State in Uganda and Botswana has sought, through decentralization, to promote development. Pamela Mbabazi, Godisang Mookodi and Jane Parpart provide an overview of the situation concerning gender and the State in both countries. Muriisa Roberts examines the challenges and prospects Uganda's privatization policy has met. Pamela Mbabazi and Gladys Mokhawa examine the role of the State in promoting the development of the textile industry in both Botswana and Uganda. Pamela Mbabazi and Ian Taylor present the conclusion. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**294 Stasavage, David**

The role of democracy in Uganda's move to universal primary education / David Stasavage - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2005), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 53-73 : graf.

In recent years several democratically elected African governments have abolished primary school fees following pledges made during presidential election campaigns. Among these cases, Uganda's universal primary education (UPE) programme, launched in 1997, has received particular attention, due to the massive increase in primary school enrolment, as well as the sustained increase in public spending on education that it has entailed. This paper asks whether the Ugandan government's policies in this area can be explained by the prior establishment of competitive elections in 1996. It provides several reasons to believe that the move to UPE has indeed been linked to democratic politics, and that this outcome has depended on the salience of education as an issue, as well as on the public's access to information about UPE. As a result, recent Ugandan experience helps show why the establishment of competitive elections might prompt an African government to spend more on primary education. However, it also suggests why in many African countries a democratic transition will have little effect on primary education provision. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**295 Summers, Carol**

Young Buganda and old boys: youth, generational transition, and ideas of leadership in Buganda, 1920-1949 / Carol Summers - In: *Africa Today*: (2005), vol. 51, no. 3, p. 109-128.

From the 1920s through the 1940s, Britons and Baganda in the Protectorate of Uganda saw youth and generational transition as both disruptive to public order, and essential for Buganda's future. This article explores how - across the political and social spectrum - Britons and Baganda mobilized around ideas of youth. Britons, government officials and missionaries, feared youthful conspiracies and 'adolescent' politics. But they nurtured youth leadership and generational transition as essential in maintaining a governing alliance between British and Ganda elites. Baganda framed critiques of the kingdom and protectorate as statements of youth and the future, condemning the older generation's hierarchical and undemocratic political styles. Youth, rather than religion, ethnicity, nation, ideology or class, provided a subversive, inclusive, flexible, and markedly democratic basis for imagining a new Buganda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**296 Tusubira, Francis Frederick**

Supporting university ICT developments: the Makerere University experience / Francis Frederick Tusubira - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 86-97 : tab.

Makerere University (Kampala, Uganda) started introducing information and communication technology (ICT) services and systems in early 2000. In this paper, the experience of Makerere University is used to highlight best practice approaches to addressing key challenges in the use of ICT, such as: lack of awareness, mindset and fear, the implementation process, and sustainability. The author insists that long-term sustainability, and dynamic adjustment as circumstances change, require that implementation should be managed by the users, with guidance from ICT professionals where necessary, and not the reverse. Among the challenges, there remain the cost of internet access via satellite, the fact that ICT expertise is scarce and expensive in Africa, the cost of software, sustainability, and providing adequate access for users. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**GENERAL**

**297 Hartmann, Christof**

Local elections and local government in southern Africa / Christof Hartmann - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2004), Jg. 39, H. 2, p. 223-248 : tab.

With the recent wave of democratization in Sub-Saharan Africa a new interest in elected local councils has appeared. It is also increasingly underlined by research, both from the field of development theory/politics and from comparative research on democratization processes. In this paper, these broader arguments are narrowed down by concentrating on local electoral rules, with a geographical focus on those SADC countries where local elections are held. The paper presents data for all Southern African countries on the types of elected bodies at subnational level of government, the composition of local councils, the regularity and simultaneity of local and national elections, the electoral systems and the rules governing candidature at the local level. Electoral rules are just one set of institutions that matter in local politics, and there is no doubt that other variables (such as local administration, resource allocation or capacity building) are equally important. But the assumption is that local electoral institutions are relevant for the democratization of both local and national politics, and should thus merit closer scrutiny. The comparative study of different countries offers additional insights into similarities or specific constraints and problems that countries face in organizing local elections, as well as into the institutional solutions that they eventually opted for. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

**298 Hentz, James J.**

South Africa and the political economy of regional cooperation in Southern Africa / James J. Hentz - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2005), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 21-51.

Post-apartheid South Africa has recast its regional relations. Nonetheless, much of the literature depicts its policy as a projection of captured interests, for instance big business as embedded in Pretoria's apparent neoliberal turn. Instead, post-apartheid South Africa's regional relations represent a political compromise, albeit not necessarily an explicit one, that reflects the different visions of South Africa's regional role and their respective political bases. Because their policies reflect the push and pull of competing constituencies, democratic States are rarely one dimensional. Post-apartheid South Africa is no exception, as it attempts to square the political circle of competing political constituencies, such as big business and labour. South Africa's regional relations and, in particular, its policy of regional economic cooperation/integration, are best understood as a reflection of the competing interests within its domestic political economy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**299 Matlosa, Khabele**

Electoral systems, constitutionalism and conflict management in southern Africa / Khabele Matlosa - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2004), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 11-53 : tab.

This paper examines the possible linkages between elections, electoral systems, constitutionalism and conflict management in order to find out how these phenomena either enhance or undermine democratic governance in southern Africa. It discusses the essence of electoral systems to democratic governance in southern Africa; provides a comparative analysis of various electoral systems globally and throughout the SADC region in particular, focusing on the more dominant electoral systems in the region, namely the first-past-the-post (FPTP) system, and the proportional representation (PR) system; and interrogates the possible linkages between elections/electoral systems and conflict management. Then, it focuses on efforts towards electoral systems reform in the SADC region with a view not only to deepen democratic governance and constitutionalism, but also to ensure peace and stability through constructive conflict management. The electoral system reform process in Lesotho and Mauritius's electoral reform efforts serve as an illustration. Finally, the paper proposes that SADC States should deliberately transform their electoral systems towards some form of the mixed member proportionality (MMP) system, along the path recently followed by Lesotho and currently underway in Mauritius. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**300 Sundi Mbambi, Pascal**

La politique sécuritaire et de défense de la SADC et la crise congolaise / Pascal Sundi Mbambi - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2005), année 45, no. 396, p. 357-365.

Cet article examine l'évolution de la politique sécuritaire et de défense de la SADC à la lumière de son implication dans la crise congolaise de 1998. Le 2 août 1998 des combats éclatent entre la RDC d'un côté et le Rwanda et l'Ouganda de l'autre. Ces derniers pays déclarent vouloir assurer la sécurité de leurs territoires respectifs à partir du Congo. Le Président Kabila fait alors recours aux mécanismes de la SADC, dont la RDC était nouvellement membre. La SADC, par son organe de défense et de sécurité (OPDS), décide de faire intervenir militairement l'Angola, la Namibie et le Zimbabwe en RDC. Entre-temps, le Président Nelson Mandela, président en exercice de la SADC, qui a refusé de s'engager militairement dans le conflit, lance un appel au cessez-le-feu le 20 août et déclare la tenue prochaine d'un sommet de tous les dirigeants de la région, préconisant ainsi une solution négociée de la crise. Le tournant diplomatique décisif a été l'Accord de Lusaka (10 juillet 1999). Ainsi, la présence de la SADC au chevet de la

crise congolaise n'a pas été que militaire, mais aussi et surtout diplomatique. Si l'intervention militaire de trois alliés a fait croire aux maints observateurs que la Communauté allait voler en éclats, les efforts diplomatiques conjointement soutenus ont remis toute la Communauté au diapason et ont permis de désamorcer la crise. Au-delà des tâtonnements, pour la première fois depuis la fin de la guerre froide, une crise de grande envergure a été réglée par les Africains. Aujourd'hui la SADC peut se réjouir d'avoir amélioré ses mécanismes de défense et de sécurité grâce à cette expérience. Il s'agit du Protocole de Blantyre (août 2001), et surtout du Pacte de défense commune (Mutual Defense Pact) signé en août 2003 à Dar-es-Salaam par tous les 14 membres de la Communauté. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

## **SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA**

### **MALAWI**

#### **301 Besendahl, Kirsten**

Negotiating marriage on the eve of human rights / Kirsten Besendahl - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 11-30.

Adopting a pluralist perspective on law and rights, this paper examines women's rights in marriage. In an African context, to negotiate a marriage usually signifies the communication and transactions between two families before a marriage is contracted. This paper examines the negotiations that take place between the spouses and their respective families during marriage and at the discontinuation of a marriage in the case of divorce. Based on research in Malawi in 2000-2001, the paper explores the ways Malawian women negotiate marriage. The focus is on polygyny, with which many Malawian women have experience. The paper discusses the interplay between different types of laws and norms related to marriage, as well as the opportunities and limitations women experience when negotiating polygynous marriage. Finally, it examines the possible impact of the introduction of women's rights on the legal framework in Malawi. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

#### **302 Decade**

*A decade of democracy in Southern Africa = Un décennie de démocratie en Afrique australe* / [Alan Jeeves... et al.]. - Toronto : Canadian Association of African Studies, 2004. - IV, [227] p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Canadian journal of African studies = Revue Canadienne des études africaines ; vol. 38, no. 3 (2004)) - Met bibliogr., noten, Franse samenvattingen.

This issue contains revised versions of papers presented at two workshops, one at Queen's University in May 2004, the other at the University of South Africa in August 2004. The purpose of the workshops was to analyse the origins of South Africa's democratic transition, to assess the achievements since 1994 in politics, as well as in social and economic policy, and to examine some of the challenges faced by the democratic governments in the southern African region. An assessment of a decade of democracy in South Africa by Alan Jeeves is followed by contributions on political change and the Black middle class (Roger Southall), the demise of the social contract in South Africa (Carolyn Bassett), ten years of labour market reform (Marlea Clarke), citizenship and the Treatment Action Campaign (Steven Robins and Bettina von Lieres), culture, identity and the State in the new history school curriculum (Cynthia Kros), democracy in process in Botswana (Jacqueline Solway and Lydia Nyati-Ramahobo), narrating women in the context of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Rosemary Jolly), citizenship, memory and reconciliation in South Africa (Rosemary Nagy), land restitution in South Africa (Ruth Hall), cash as compensation in South African land restitution (Anna Bohlin), land restitution and biodiversity conservation in Mkambati, Eastern Cape Province (Thembela Kepe), and Malawi's transition to democracy (Stephen Brown). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**303 Doctor, Henry V.**

Parental survival, living arrangements and school enrolment of children in Malawi in the era of HIV/AIDS / Henry V. Doctor - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 31-56 : graf., tab.

Using the 1998 Malawi census data, this paper examines the level of orphanhood, the pattern of living arrangements and the effect of poverty on the school enrolment of children in Malawi during a period when adult HIV/AIDS prevalence had reached epidemic proportions. Results show that the proportion of orphans increases with age. By the age of 14, more than two percent of children have lost both parents, about 11 percent have lost a father and about 6.5 percent have lost a mother. The rural areas are home to the majority of the orphans and the southern region has a higher proportion of orphans than the northern and central regions. Girls and boys seem to be faced by the same constraints in household circumstances and educational opportunities, suggesting that there is no gender bias in allocating household resources or providing educational opportunities in Malawi. The differences in enrolment rates between orphans and non-orphans are insignificant. These findings are consistent with results from other countries that are hit hard by the AIDS epidemic and point to the critical role of the extended family

system in taking care of the disadvantaged and vulnerable children. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**304 Edriss, Abdi-Khalil**

Socio-economic factors influencing the adoption of CG7 groundnut technology in Malawi / Abdi-Khalil Edriss and Julius Mangisoni - In: *Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development*: (2004), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 12-23 : tab.

For various reasons, it is imperative to use soil fertility and yield enhancing technologies, legume plant combination and seed varieties of crops such as CG7 groundnut variety in Malawi's farms. The advantage of using such leguminous seeds is that it helps soil fertility and expands agricultural output per unit area as compared to local varieties, thereby increasing smallholder farmers' income. At the same time, groundnuts provide nutrition for the growers. This study determines the socioeconomic factors affecting the adoption of the new groundnut variety CG7 in Malawi. A multi-stage cluster sampling procedure involving a combination of purposeful and random sampling procedures was used to select 200 farmers in Lilongwe and Salima districts in the Central region, which produces about 70 percent of the total groundnut crop in Malawi. The negative binomial model employed shows that adoption of CG7 groundnut technology is affected by farm size, level of education, family labour, seed input price and groundnut farm price. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**305 Englund, Harri**

Gender relations in African-language literature : interpretative politics and possibilities / Harri Englund - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 154-175.

African novels can provide insights into history and society, but the risk, particularly when using them as learning materials in classroom, is that novels become mere illustrations of themes and conclusions already established by other means. This article examines gender relations in Willie Zingani's (Malawi) Chinyanja novels - 'Madzi Akatayika' (When water is spilt) and 'Njala Bwana' (Hungry, sir), both published in 1984 - and in Francis Moto's recent criticism of these novels. An alternative reading, pointing out the novels' potential for complex interpretations, suggests that Moto's dismissal of their gender relations as stereotypes must itself be understood as a literary product of a particular period. It is a period when the rhetoric of gender equality has emerged to support a form of State feminism in Malawi. Against its dichotomous view of gender the article shows how the complexity conveyed in Zingani's novels can be used to highlight class and generational contradictions obscured by the current rhetoric. The article

concludes by recommending attention to narrative details as a measure against interpretations becoming mere reflections of teachers' and critics' own political preferences. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **306 Initiation**

*Initiation rites for boys in Lomwe society in Malawi and other essays* / ed. by J.C. Chakanza. - Zomba : Kachere Series, 2005. - 155 p. ; 22 cm. - (Sources for the study of religion in Malawi ; 23) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 99908-7662-2

This collective volume on traditional religion in Malawi includes seven research papers by first and second-year students at St. Peter's Major Seminary, Zomba, written in 2003/2004, and one additional paper on religious language. Contents: Rites of Passage (Initiation rites for boys in Lomwe society: a dying cultural practice? by Francis Joseph Mary Bonongwe; Death rituals among the Tumbuka of Mzimba North East, by Benedict Masudi Kauteka). The Nyau cult in Central Malawi (Nyau among the Chewa of Dedza and Lilongwe Districts in the Central Region of Malawi, by Anthony Kadyampakeni; Nyau in modern societies: continuity and change, by Phillip Nkunika). Health and healing (Traditional medicine: its abiding influence today, by Andrew Mphatso Moyo; 'A witch': the Tumbuka understanding, by John Paul Mphande). God and the universe (Some Chewa traditional sacrifices performed in Central Malawi, by Cosmas Robson Maleka; History and words for spirits and God, by J.E. Flynn). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **307 Nur-Awaleh, Mohamed A.**

Shared governance and leadership in African universities: experiences from Mzuzu University, Malawi, and Amoud University, Somaliland / Mohamed A. Nur-Awaleh, Dorothy M. Mtegha - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 34-52 : tab.

This paper examines the application of shared governance structures and leadership styles in African universities, specifically Mzuzu University in Malawi and Amoud University in Somaliland. First, background information on Mzuzu and Amoud universities and their governance structure is presented. This is followed by a description and analysis of data on teamwork, job satisfaction, and shared decisionmaking, taking into account limitations such as the brain drain and serious difficulties in recruiting and retaining Somali faculty members. Finally, the paper provides recommendations for African universities which are faced with similar problems of shared governance, and information about the ways in which university governance can be modified in order to

increase the success of higher education institutions in rapidly changing scientific and societal circumstances. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

## MOZAMBIQUE

### 308 Arnfred, Signe

Tufo dancing: Muslim women's culture in Northern Mozambique / Signe Arnfred - In: *Lusotopie*: (2004), p. 39-65.

Tufo is a popular women's dance, particularly widespread in contexts of Sufi Islam in the coastal areas of Northern Mozambique. Tufo dancers are organized in groups and this is a culture that is in expansion. This paper discusses the dance, songs and music of Tufo, as well as the way women dress for the dancing, in contexts of Sufi Islam and Makhuwa matriliney, as well as Swahili culture. The focus of this paper is on the Tufo group women: how can the popularity of Tufo group membership among women be explained? Does it make sense to see the groups as (co)producers of female identities? The ways in which the organization and activities of Tufo groups reflect the organization and activities of the Sufi tariqas are investigated, as is the ambiguous position of the Tufo groups vis-à-vis post-independence Frelimo politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, Portuguese and French (p. 465-466). [Journal abstract]

### 309 Isaacman, Allen

Displaced people, displaced energy, and displaced memories : the case of Cahora Bassa, 1970-2004 / by Allen Isaacman - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2005), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 201-238 : krt.

Despite their different social and economic agendas and ideological predilection, Mozambique's colonial regime, socialist postcolonial State and its free-market successor each heralded the Cahora Bassa Dam, which was constructed in the 1970s in the Zambesi River, as a potent symbol of the power of science and social engineering to master nature and ensure human progress. However, absent from the official State narratives about the project are the oral testimonies of the people of Mozambique who lived adjacent to the river. Their accounts not only challenge the prevailing discourse on Cahora Bassa, but offer an interior view of life before and after the dam. These stories highlight the consequences of the dam, showing how its construction set in motion long-term processes that brought devastating hydrological, ecological and social consequences for riparian communities living adjacent to the flood plains. Based on interviews held in 1998, 2000 and 2001 with displaced peasants, this paper first looks at

the pre-existing physical and agricultural regimes. This is followed by an examination of the ways in which peasants coped with and adapted to the ecological changes in the river basin. The peasants' personal narratives also call into question the official representation of the proposed new dam at Mphanda Nkuwa as an engine for prosperity and progress. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**310 Jone, Cláudio**

Les "gauchistes orphelins" : presse et pouvoir dans le Mozambique post-colonial (1975-1990) / Cláudio Jone - In: *Lusotopie*: (2004), p. 281-294.

Comment émergea l'alliance idéologique entre les journalistes "gauchistes" et les nouvelles autorités du pays au Mozambique après l'indépendance? Une alliance qui se traduit par l'engagement de la presse dans le projet socialiste et sa conséquente adhésion au journalisme révolutionnaire. La complicité entre les deux parties fut souvent brisée par la méfiance du pouvoir envers ces journalistes "gauchistes", jeunes intellectuels blancs, accusés de prendre une voie différente de la conception opératoire et militaire de l'information du Frelimo, le mouvement de libération du Mozambique. En effet, dans un contexte de combat, le Frelimo avait une vision mobilisatrice et activiste de l'information. Le contexte de la guerre civile au Mozambique et le conflit régional en Afrique australe, dont la presse était l'une des branches, ont précipité la rupture des alliances idéologiques entre le pouvoir et les journalistes "gauchistes". Des journalistes, majoritairement des Noirs, non précédemment engagés dans la phase du "socialisme" ont accédé au "pouvoir" et les "gauchistes" ont alors connu une traversée du désert. C'est dans le désenchantement des journalistes "gauchistes" que se trouve la source de la libération de la parole au Mozambique. Notes, réf., rés. en français, en portugais et en anglais (p. 473). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**311 Lundin, Iraê Baptista**

Towards stable electoral laws in Mozambique / Iraê Baptista Lundin - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2004), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 97-118 : tab.

Having adopted a centrally controlled system after independence in 1975 to structure the country to move towards development guided by socialist ideology, in 1990 a new constitution was adopted in Mozambique to bring about far-reaching transformation in both the economic realm and political domain. Subsequent to the General Peace Agreement (GPA) signed in 1992, which effectively ended the war, Mozambique nurtured the newly found peace with its first democratic election held in 1994 for the presidency and the national parliament. As part of the conflict management mechanism

of the GPA, the 1990 Constitution was amended to allow the country to adopt a proportional representation electoral system. The 1994 democratic election and its outcome helped deepen reconciliation between the belligerent parties and this process was given even more impetus by the 1998 local government elections and the 1999 general election, despite complaints of other contestants in both events. In 2002 parliament amended the law for local elections to be held in 2003, in order to make it more consensual. Three new laws were discussed and approved, providing a framework for the national elections to be held in 2004. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**312 Oppenheimer, Jochen**

Magermanes : os trabalhadores moçambicanos na antiga República Democrática Alemã / Jochen Oppenheimer - In: *Lusotopie*: (2004), p. 85-105.

Pendant plus de dix ans, de 1979 jusqu'à la fin de la République Démocratique d'Allemagne en 1990, le gouvernement de Mozambique a maintenu une migration de milliers d'ouvriers vers l'Allemagne de l'Est. L'objectif principal, quoique caché, de cette migration était de servir les intérêts de la dette de plus en plus insoutenable dûs à la RDA. À bien des égards, cette migration était similaire à l'emploi de mineurs mozambicains en Afrique du Sud durant la période coloniale: un cadre juridique et institutionnel paternaliste, l'emploi de jeunes célibataires sur la base d'une rotation du travail, le versement différé des salaires, la ségrégation sociale et du logement dans le pays d'accueil. L'implosion de la RDA a conduit au rapatriement précipité des travailleurs mozambicains, suivi d'un processus de réintégration traumatisant et d'un conflit prolongé entre les rapatriés et le gouvernement concernant les transferts de salaires et de droits de sécurité sociale, au sujet desquels les ouvriers ont l'impression d'avoir été grugés. Pour exprimer leurs revendications, ils ont pu profiter des libertés civiles et des institutions démocratiques nouvellement établies au Mozambique. Cet article évalue ce phénomène en grande partie ignoré d'une migration contemporaine, sur la base de quelques sources primaires inexploitées, de documents secondaires moins accessibles et d'entretiens, en Allemagne comme au Mozambique. Il pourrait également contribuer à clarifier quelques questions controversées dans le conflit en cours. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français, en portugais et en anglais (p. 467), texte en portugais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**313 Pereira, Zélia**

Les jésuites et la formation d'élites au Mozambique, 1961-1974 / Zélia Pereira - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2004), no. 14, p. 75-116 : krt.

Au cours des deux premières décennies d'action missionnaire au Mozambique au 20<sup>e</sup> siècle (1941-1961/62), les jésuites s'efforcèrent d'accomplir scrupuleusement les desseins auxquels les destinait le régime d'António Salazar, appelé l'"État Nouveau"- la diffusion de la langue et des coutumes portugaises parmi la population africaine -. À la fin des années 1950, les missionnaires tout comme l'État se préoccupèrent de former des élites, qu'elles soient d'origine africaine ou européenne, au Mozambique. Le présent article examine la façon dont les jésuites tentèrent de créer un collège privé à Vila Pery pour la formation d'une élite multiraciale, mais échouèrent dans ce projet. L'introduction d'un enseignement secondaire spécialement destiné aux populations africaines dans la zone d'implantation missionnaire la plus solide, à Angonia, obtint un certain succès. Les jésuites fondèrent une école d'arts et métiers en 1966 à Angonia qui y eut un grand impact social. Une école normale pour former des instituteurs catéchistes fut créée en 1944 à Boroma, puis réorganisée et transférée à Vila Coutinho. En 1962, des "Études générales universitaires", intégrées à l'université portugaise, furent instituées. Des foyers et maisons d'étudiants furent ouverts, comme à Lourenço Marques (foyer fermé en 1970) et à Beira (1973-1975). Au niveau de l'intervention auprès des élites européennes, les jeunes jésuites ouverts aux problèmes socio-politiques des Africains et de la colonie en général rencontrèrent de fortes résistances, en particulier de la part des secteurs conservateurs de l'Église, encore très liés aux visées colonialistes du régime. Quant à la formation du clergé africain, vital pour assurer le futur de l'Église catholique, c'était une question particulièrement sensible au Mozambique. Les jésuites prirent la direction du séminaire de Zobué en 1967, mais les difficultés y étaient nombreuses; il ferma, ainsi que le noviciat, au moment de l'indépendance du pays en 1974. En fait, l'intervention des jésuites en faveur de la formation de prêtres africains se fit davantage dans le but de pallier leurs importantes carences de personnel que dans celui d'investir dans la formation d'élites. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **314 Pitcher, Anne**

Les élections générales de 2004 au Mozambique : choix, conséquences et perspectives / Anne Pitcher ; trad. d'Aurélié Roger - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 98, p. 149-165 : tab.

L'auteur du présent article a rempli les fonctions d'observatrice internationale sur le court terme pour le Carter Center à l'occasion des élections générales de 2004 au Mozambique, dans la province de Tete. L'article examine ces élections et les enseignements qu'on peut en tirer quant aux électeurs, aux partis et au processus de démocratisation. Il souligne autant la persistance d'irrégularités (cas de provocation, d'intimidation et de harcèlement policier) que l'émergence de nouvelles formes de

participation et de contestation par les Mozambicains. Il montre la signification de la victoire d'Armando Guebuza à l'élection présidentielle et du choix de ses ministres. Dans sa conclusion, il passe en revue différents scénarios pour l'avenir du Mozambique. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 216). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**315 Power, Marcus**

Post-colonial cinema and the reconfiguration of 'Moçambicanidade' / Marcus Power - In: *Lusotopie*: (2004), p. 261-278.

Cinema has been witness to (and participant in) some of the most important periods of recent Mozambican history, from conflicts and revolutions to ideological and demographic shifts and to the subtly changing patterns of everyday life. This paper looks at the colonial, anti-colonial and post-colonial emergence of cinema in Mozambique and at the multiple and complex times and spaces that are contained within the history of Mozambican cinematic representation. During the colonial period in Mozambique the Portuguese largely ignored the indigenous population who rarely appeared in colonial films except as "terrorists", as mythologized ethnographic subjects or as the passive recipients of colonial development aid. A range of "post-colonial" Mozambican subjectivities were constructed through film and so the historical analysis of cinema in Mozambique can raise important questions about the construction of Mozambican subjectivities and about the cultural meanings of Moçambicanidade. Audiovisual geographies in contemporary Mozambique have become increasingly detached from the symbolic spaces of national culture as the processes of national identity formation have become ever more transnational. Notes, ref., summ. in French, Portugese and English (p. 472). [Journal abstract]

**316 Tornimbeni, Corrado**

Migrant workers and State boundaries : reflexions on the transnational debate from the colonial past in Mozambique / Corrado Tornimbeni - In: *Lusotopie*: (2004), p. 107-120.

Studies on transnationalism reflect a fascination with connections without borders. They concentrate on the tension between the 'old' nation-State and the contemporary 'transnational' circulation of goods, capitals, and people. This article examines how, in the case of southern Africa, some elements surrounding the discourse on transnational migration developed in the colonial past. In Mozambique Portuguese colonialism strengthened socioeconomic distortions in the relationship between the African population and State power over the territory. The patterns of labour migration and the ways of colonial control in the central area of Beira District in the 1940s and 1950s

indicate that the international frontier was probably more permeable than the internal borders, if considered in relation to the independent movement of people and to the way transnational links developed. However, the importance of the international frontier effectively grew over time as regards its impact on the migrants' labour relations with the colonial power. Notes, ref., sum. in French, Portugese and English (p. 468). [Journal abstract, edited]

## ZAMBIA

### **317 Gakusi, Albert-Enéas**

Chocs externes, gestion de l'État et mortalité des enfants en Zambie de 1964 à 1998 / Albert-Enéas Gakusi, Michel Garenne et Guillaume Gaullier - In: *African Development Review*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 70-105 : fig., graf., tab.

La mortalité des enfants était en baisse en Zambie, de l'indépendance en 1964 jusqu'en 1975, grâce aux politiques sociales et sanitaires généreuses alimentées par le revenu du cuivre dont le prix était à la hausse. En 1974, en même temps que la production par tête du cuivre baissait, le prix international connut un renversement de tendance et entraîna aussitôt un effondrement des indicateurs économiques. Le secteur sanitaire fut fortement affecté, et on observa une remontée de la mortalité des enfants entre 1975 et 1992. Les dépenses publiques de santé, de même que les importations de produits pharmaceutiques, baissèrent considérablement, et certains médecins dont le salaire réel baissait, quittèrent le pays. La situation économique et sociale était d'autant plus critique que sous le régime Kaunda, le pays s'enfonçait dans des pratiques patrimoniales et de corruption, source de mécontentement populaire et d'une opposition politique qui gagna les élections présidentielles en octobre 1991. Le nouveau gouvernement de Frederick Chiluba se montra, du moins au début, plus favorable à l'adoption d'une politique d'ajustement structurel. Les flux de financements extérieurs faiblirent par la suite, du fait des performances décevantes et de la résurgence de l'autoritarisme, la corruption et la réticence à la privatisation. En dépit de la récession économique et des effets pervers de l'ajustement structurel, la mortalité des enfants baisse à partir de 1992, surtout lorsqu'on enlève la mortalité due au sida. L'analyse économétrique confirme que cette baisse est corrélative au nouveau contexte politique, à la libéralisation de l'économie et à la mise en place de la réforme du système sanitaire. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

**318 Kumwenda, Linda Beer**

The training of female medical auxiliaries in missionary hospitals in Northern Rhodesia, 1928-1952 / Linda Beer Kumwenda - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2005), no. 16, p. 103-132 : krt.

The introduction of training for female nurses in Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) was slow relative to many other colonial territories. In the 1920s the colonial health department considered African women to be ineducable; missions also employed men in medical roles. It was not until the 1940s that a slow transformation became apparent in the health services, and in line with this, it was considered essential that both the poorly educated male orderly and the male nurse be replaced by young female nurses. Concerns about morality led the colonial health department to conclude that these would be better and more 'safely' trained in mission hospitals and this was what happened in the postwar years. This article examines the paradox of the failure of female missionaries in both the London Missionary Society (LMS) and the Universities' Mission to Central Africa (UMCA) to conceive of and execute a plan for the advancement of African girls in nursing, either due to obsessive tenacity in pursuing personal goals, or to disempowerment within the missionary milieu; whilst a UMCA bishop in a strongly patriarchal establishment promoted a venture which, in the long term, enabled young women to travel not just beyond their village to obtain training, but beyond the continent. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**319 Larmer, Miles**

Reaction & resistance to neo-liberalism in Zambia / Miles Larmer - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 103, p. 29-45.

This paper explores the current Zambian discourse around neoliberal economic policies, in particular its expression in a trade union-led campaign against the privatization of the Zambian National Commercial Bank (ZNCB). It locates the origin of these protests in the impact of economic liberalization programmes implemented by the ruling Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) since 1991. The paper studies the privatization of the economically strategic copper mining industry and, taking as a case study the mining town of Luanshya, explores the linkages between a secretive and corrupt privatization process, and its human consequences for mine workers, their families and communities. It finds that the international financial institutions sought to implement privatization regardless of legal requirements, social consequences, and the future sustainability of the mining industry. It surveys the development of opposition to privatization amongst civil society organizations, particularly trade unions, and seeks to identify emerging

Zambian alternatives to neoliberalism, including new models of popular control of strategic economic resources, and a renewed authoritarian nationalism that feeds on popular resentment of the effects of neoliberal policies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **320 Promoting**

*Promoting and sustaining economic reform in Zambia* / ed. by Catherine B. Hill and Malcolm F. McPherson. - Cambridge, MA [etc.] : John F. Kennedy School of Government, 2004. - XXVI, 565 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 529-565. - Met gloss., noten.

ISBN 0-674-01225-9

This collection of essays examines Zambia's efforts to promote economic reform during the 1990s. Following the restoration of democratic rule, the Government of Zambia adopted an ambitious programme designed to stabilize the economy and lay the foundation for sustained growth and development. These essays describe the adjustment programme, highlighting the attempts to reform the budget, the tax system, the financial system, agriculture and mining, and to create the human capacity to sustain the reforms. Major improvements in economic performance occurred from 1992 to 1995. After that, however, economic performance deteriorated as a result of the Government's selective abandonment of key elements of the reform programme and the emergence of major governance problems. In response to international pressure, by 2001 the Government completed the sale of the copper mines and qualified for large-scale debt relief. The long delays involved seriously undermined economic performance. The volume concludes that for economic reform to succeed in Zambia, the Government should scale back its development agenda to match its financial and human capacities, reduce dependence on foreign aid, adopt and maintain prudent macroeconomic policies, and support the expansion of both mining and agriculture. Contributors: Catharine B. Hill, Malcolm F. McPherson, Bruce R. Bolnick, Fernando R. Fernholz, Tzvetana S. Rakovski, Deborah A. Hoover, Clive S. Gray. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **321 Yamba, C. Bawa**

Some dilemmas of HIV/AIDS prevention and coping in a Zambia village / C. Bawa Yamba - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 31-46.

This article examines the dilemmas involved in HIV/AIDS prevention in an African rural context. In particular, it analyses the activities of a group of researchers in a multidisciplinary HIV/AIDS prevention project conducted for over a decade in the

Zambian village of Chiawa. The project was broadly termed a 'health promotion' project, although its ultimate objective was to reduce the spread of AIDS. The article shows that although well meant, the activities unintentionally led to an aggravation of the situation they sought to improve. It argues that before embarking on HIV/AIDS prevention, the following questions should be addressed: what does it entail to claim superior knowledge that, if successfully transferred to and accepted by local people, will save them from dying of AIDS? Given that such knowledge exists, what is the distinctive essence that makes it internalizable so that the recipients of such knowledge would think it prudent to act in accord with its precepts? The article concludes that it is necessary to be modest about knowing what is best for others, especially in HIV/AIDS prevention. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## ZIMBABWE

### **322 Adelman, Martin**

Quiet diplomacy: the reasons behind Mbeki's Zimbabwe policy / Martin Adelman - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2004), Jg. 39, H. 2, p. 249-276 : graf., tab.

South Africa's policy of quiet diplomacy towards Mugabe has been severely criticized by the West and within South Africa alike. As South Africa is regarded as the key external player in the Zimbabwe crisis, calls for a U-turn in South Africa's Zimbabwe policy are mounting. This paper explores the underlying reasons for South Africa's policy of quiet diplomacy. It argues, in opposition to the general opinion, that quiet diplomacy is neither exceptional nor based on ideological blood chains, but rather follows the tradition and goals of South African foreign policy. Despite failure to bring about a solution to the crisis, quiet diplomacy is portrayed as South Africa's best option, as it minimizes the potential risk of a deeper crisis. Thus, external calls on President Mbeki to change his Zimbabwe policy are in vain. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

### **323 Creary, Nicholas**

Jesuit perspectives on the formation of African clergy and religious institutes in Zimbabwe, c. 1922-1959 / Nicholas Creary - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2004), no. 14, p. 117-145.

This article, which is based mainly on archival research conducted in Zimbabwe between October 1999 and April 2000, compares Vatican directives concerning the formation of indigenous religious institutes and clergy in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) with

Rhodesian Jesuit efforts to impede these developments. Although Jesuits were, in fact, responsible for the establishment of an order of nuns and the only Catholic major seminary prior to independence in 1980, the article shows that they were responding grudgingly to the initiatives of the incipient Catholic hierarchy in doing so. It would appear that the Jesuits had inculturated themselves into the dominant white Rhodesian culture, or at least adopted many of its attitudes with regard to race. Consequently, they did not move to transfer leadership of women's religious orders and diocesan structures to African nuns and priests until after the Second Vatican Council in the mid-1960s and mid-1970s respectively. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**324 Hinfelaar, Marja**

Well-known Catholic women : the public & political role of the 'Chita chaMaria' movement in Mbare township, Zimbabwe (1945-65) / Marja Hinfelaar - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2004), no. 14, p. 47-72 : krt.

Members of the Catholic women's organization 'Chita chaMaria Hosi yaDenga' (the Union of Holy Mary in Heaven) played a prominent role in the public life of Mbare, Zimbabwe, but in the scholarly literature they have remained largely invisible. In an introductory review of the existing historiography, the author examines the reasons for this scholarly neglect of women's church organizations. Thereafter she gives a detailed description of 'Chita chaMaria', which started in the early 1940s. She demonstrates a seeming contradiction between the movement's exclusive and conservative character on the one hand, and the actual role its members played in the public domain, on the other. This public role is further examined in the context of the rise of nationalism in Zimbabwe prior to the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**325 Johnson, Krista**

Whither nationalism? : Are we entering an era of post-nationalist politics in southern Africa? / Krista Johnson - In: *Transformation*: (2005), no. 58, p. 1-19.

African nationalist and pan-Africanist scholars, wary of so-called postnationalist political projects, have characterized postnationalism as a political project detached from the pan-African ideal and free of its moral imperatives, which promotes an exclusionary and adversarial image of the nation. Focusing on southern Africa, this paper draws on the arguments of this group of scholars to provide a critique of both leftist and liberal intellectuals who have rushed to embrace postnationalism while disparaging nationalism and nationalist leaders. The new critics, intent on exposing nationalist leaders as the

new emperors without clothes, have focused on the material basis and bourgeois and elitist character of postcolonial nationalism. The political and economic crisis in Zimbabwe illustrates both the limitations of the nationalist project as well as postnationalist alternatives. The paper argues that, while there is certainly a need to challenge nationalist leaders on their record, the national project needs to be taken seriously by critically revisiting and deconstructing the nationalist agenda rather than consigning nationalism to the dustbin of history. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**326 Kopf, Martina**

A voice full of unremembered things: Literarische Darstellung sexueller Gewalt on Yvonne Veras Roman 'Under the tongue' / Martina Kopf - In: *Stichproben*: (2002), Jg. 2, Nr. 4, p. 1-21.

In der folgenden Analyse von Yvonne Veras Roman 'Under the tongue' beschäftigt die Autorin sich mit der Darstellung von sexuellem Missbrauch und einigen allgemeinen Fragen zur literarischen Repräsentation traumatischer Erfahrungen. Dabei geht sie von der Überlegung aus, dass Literatur als kreatives Medium spezielle Möglichkeiten bietet, Mechanismen von psychischem Trauma als Folge von zwischenmenschlicher Gewalt offen zu legen und eine Sprache für das darin immanente Unsagbare zu finden. Der erste Teil konzentriert sich auf das Konzept "Trauma" und den Antagonismus von traumatischer Erfahrung und narrativem Gedächtnis als ein Grundthema psychoanalytischer Theorie. Über die besondere Funktion, die Erzählen, Zuhören und Bezeugen in der individuellen Aufarbeitung von traumatischen Erfahrungen zukommt, stellt sie eine Verbindung zur Literatur als Vermittlerin zwischen individueller Erfahrung und kollektivem Gedächtnis her. Der zweite Teil widmet sich dem Roman 'Under the tongue' und zeigt, wie er die traumatischen Wirkungen des Vater-Tochter-Inzests mimetisch vorführt und erzählend transformiert. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

**327 Manase, Irikidzayi**

Mapping the city space in current Zimbabwean and South African fiction / Irikidzayi Manase - In: *Transformation*: (2005), no. 57, p. 88-105.

The current South African city has an ambivalent nature. It is inhabited by a number of African dwellers, whose identity is split between the rural areas, in which colonialism and apartheid placed them permanently, and the city - where life mirrors the paradox of being able to achieve success and failure at the same time. The ambivalent urban condition which, according to the author, is represented in current Zimbabwean and South African

fiction, is noted in the dialectical links between poverty, wealth, life, death, home and homelessness, which result in the constitution of restless and dislocated identities for a majority of the urban dwellers. The author illustrates the argument by focusing on Phaswane Mpe's 'Welcome to our Hillbrow' (2001) and Ashraf Jamal's 'The black bag' (2002), set in Johannesburg and a nameless city in South Africa respectively, and Shimmer Chinodya's 'Strays' and 'Can we talk' (1998), Nhamo Mhiripiri's 'The lodgers', 'No more plastic balls' and 'Elista' (2000) and Charles Mungoshi's 'The hare' (1997), which are set in Harare, Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**328 Mayavo, Peter**

Non-citizens in a democratic space : perspectives on human security in Zimbabwe's large-scale commercial agriculture under the land reform programme : 1980-2002 / Peter Mayavo - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2004), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 45-63.

National security does not entail a formidable military equipped to keep foreign powers at bay. Instead, it is defined by favourable social, political and economic conditions for the promotion of human development, human rights and democracy. The primary threats to people are internal and manifest in conditions of economic failure, violation of basic rights and political marginalization. In this context, this paper exposes threats to the security of farm workers in Zimbabwe as a result of the 2000 land reform programme, which was supposed to guarantee such security in the first place. A large proportion of farm workers in Zimbabwe have their roots in the neighbouring States of Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique. Despite having lived in Zimbabwe for generations, farm workers lack the ethnic and nationality rights needed to own land. Adoption of the SADC draft protocol on the free movement of persons within the community could go a long way towards addressing human rights concerns of farm workers. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**329 Moore, David**

ZANU-PF & the ghosts of foreign funding / David Moore - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 103, p. 156-162.

At the end of 2004, the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) passed the 'Non-Governmental Organizations Bill' through Zimbabwe's parliament. It bans the foreign funding, and thus severely curtails the activities, of civil society groups involved in anything remotely approaching human rights or governance activities. This NGO Act raises historical questions about ZANU-PF's own path to power. During the Zimbabwean liberation war, extensive international support was given to the nationalist

movement. Why is Zimbabwe's contemporary ruling party so concerned with 'imperialist machinations' now? The easy answer is because ZANU-PF believes the opposition will be strangled without international support. A more complex answer is that ZANU-PF itself may be haunted by the ghosts of foreign funding. The party that championed the call "We are our own liberators" may be having nightmares about its own historical relationships with liberals and imperialists. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**330 Morrell, Penny**

*Civil society and justice in Zimbabwe : proceedings of a symposium held in Johannesburg 11-13 August 2003* / comp. and ed. by Penny Morrell ; additional writing by Piers Pigou. - Arcadia : Themba Lesizwe, cop. 2004. - VII, 335 p. ; 21 cm - Published by Themba Lesizwe on behalf of the Southern African Trauma Coalition (SATC). - Met bijl., noten, samenvatting.  
ISBN 0-9584608-5-X

In the midst of a concerted and systematic campaign of gross human rights violations against Zimbabwean citizens, over 70 civil society organizations from that country met in Johannesburg in August 2003 to explore issues of redress, amnesty and impunity and to develop ideas about transitional justice options for Zimbabwe. The scope of the symposium was ambitious, exploring as it did the multi-faceted aspects of gross violations of human rights and of victimization. Among the issues addressed: reparations, healing, forensic and medico-legal aspects of human rights violations, juridical documentation, litigation and international instruments. This publication comprises the edited transcripts of the presentations given during the symposium, as well as thematic overviews of each session. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**331 Nyambara, Pius S.**

"That place was wonderful!" : African tenants on Rhodesdale Estate, colonial Zimbabwe, c. 1900-1952 / by Pius S. Nyambara - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2005), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 267-299 : krt., tab.

This paper traces the experiences of African tenants on Rhodesdale Estate in colonial Zimbabwe, and their subsequent transformation into squatters by World War II, covering the period from c. 1900 and 1952. The paper first demonstrates the resilience of tenant economy on Rhodesdale before World War II in the face of colonial onslaught, as shown by the economic success of some black entrepreneurs. But the postwar increase in white settlers in Rhodesia led to a shortage of land. In 1947, Rhodesdale was bought by the colonial government from the British multinational Lonrho, surveyed and divided into

farms to ex-servicemen. From this time on, the status of Africans residing on Rhodesdale changed from that of tenants to that of 'squatters', to farm owners 'a danger and a nuisance, and damaging to the economy'. The paper pays attention to subsequent tenant resistance against forced destocking and colonial labour demands, and concludes by analysing their struggle against forced removal to Gokwe, where they were settled after eviction from Rhodesdale in 1952. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**332 Olsa, Jaroslav**

History of Czechoslovak consular presence in Southern Rhodesia between the Wars / by Jaroslav Olsa, Jr - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2004), no. 23, p. 127-139 : foto's, tab.

Czechoslovakia was declared independent in 1918. With former enemies Austria, Hungary and Germany, unstable Russia, and Poland with its territorial claims as its neighbours, the country had to fight hard for its place in the international arena. This, and the need for Czechoslovak entrepreneurs and industrialists to create new foreign markets, had necessitated Czechoslovak authorities to become active in their foreign policy. Thus Czechoslovakia started establishing legations and consulates all over the world. In 1926, Thomas William Stuart Shaw (born in 1880 in Lincolnshire) from Bulawayo, proposed himself as Honorary Consul in Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), and was accepted, although it appeared over time that he also represented Finland, Latvia and Romania in Southern Rhodesia. He was not an active consular officer. In 1929 he was asked by the Czechoslovak consulate in Cape Town to resign, and in 1930 the Czechoslovak vice-consulate in Bulawayo was closed down. An attempt was made in the 1930s to have S. Rabinovitz (born in Romania in 1894), a successful entrepreneur, succeed Stuart Shaw. However, Rabinovitz' appointment was vetoed by the Foreign Ministry in Prague in 1938, because of "changed situation in the world and personality of proposed consul" (Rabinovitz was of Jewish origin). Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**333 Roberts, R.S.**

The treasure and grave of Lobengula : yarns and reflections / by R.S. Roberts - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2004), no. 23, p. 23-53.

The alleged treasure and grave of the Ndebele king Lobengula in a cave close to the Manyanda River, in Pashu's country, just inside the Gokwe District of Mashonaland (now Zimbabwe), have been the subject of many articles and newspaper reports over the years, but they have not given any authority for their often inaccurate claims. This paper provides evidence for what is known. There indisputably was a grave burial on the

above-mentioned spot, but it is far from certain that this indeed was Lobengula's grave. As for the existence of a treasure, this was the work of John Jacobs (John James Andrew Jacobs, or John Henry Jacobs), who claimed to be a 'Hottentot' born in the Eastern Cape in 1842. Jacobs spent 30 years perfecting what must be the longest-lasting confidence trick in criminal history. Some of his victims were still treasure hunting when Jacobs died in 1937. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**334 Runhare, T.**

Provision of equal education for students with disabilities at tertiary institutions in Zimbabwe: prospects and barriers / T. Runhare - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 151-167 : tab.

This study investigates the extent to which students with disabilities are coping with the inclusive educational setting at one university in Zimbabwe. In particular, it traces these students' perceptions of their mainstream peers and lecturers, as well as determines the extent to which the university accommodates them in its various degree programmes. Data were gathered through a study of the institution's student admissions records over a period of eight years (1995-2002) and from 50 students with various forms of disability, using a focused questionnaire. The findings reveal that students with disabilities comprise less than 1 percent of the total university student enrolment; and that most of them are marginalized into undergraduate degree programmes, mainly in the Faculties of Arts, Education and Social Studies. They are generally positive towards their mainstream peers and the inclusive education system practised at the university but are dissatisfied with the quality of services provided to them by lecturers. In view of these findings, recommendations on improving sensitivity towards issues of disability within the university's various organs and personnel are made. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**335 Sachikonye, Lloyd**

Constitutionalism, the electoral system and challenges for governance and stability in Zimbabwe / Lloyd Sachikonye - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2004), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 171-195.

This paper investigates the interconnectedness of processes of constitutionalism, the electoral system and democratic governance in Zimbabwe. First, it outlines the post-independence political and constitutional history of Zimbabwe. Amongst others, it considers the significance of the methods of coercion and violence inherited from the liberation struggle for the political process after independence. Next, the paper reveals the absence of a participatory process in constitutionmaking, illustrated by an account of

the debate over the constitutionmaking process in 1999-2000. This is followed by an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the electoral system in the light of the elections held in the 1990s, 2000 and 2002, and an examination of the reforms that were proposed to make the system transparent, autonomous, efficient and fair. There were conflicts generated in the electoral system, but constructive conflict management mechanisms had not yet been put into place. The last part of the paper considers possible options for such mechanisms and key challenges for democratic governance and stability in Zimbabwe in the light of the gaps in its constitutional and electoral systems. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**336 Shaw, Carolyn Martin**

Turning her back on the moon: virginity, sexuality, and mothering in the works of Yvonne Vera / Carolyn Martin Shaw - In: *Africa Today*: (2004), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 35-51.

Acclaimed novelist from Zimbabwe Yvonne Vera writes the history of colonialism, the liberation struggle, and postcolonial holocaust through the eyes and bodies of women, depicting how they suffered and survived in rural areas and urban townships. From a close reading of her five novels, the present author sees the same story emerge, sometimes centrally and at other times as subtext. Vera consistently returns to a concern with the mother-daughter connection or disconnection, loss of the mother, rejection or abandonment of the child, and denial of motherhood. Protagonists in Vera's poetic novels are defeated by maternity: as young women, they commit infanticide, perform a successful self-abortion, or trade the physical for a spiritual world. In two of her novels, Vera's protagonists seek mother-love only to be confronted with mother's sexuality. Her latest novel, 'The Stone Virgins' (2002), is the only one that does not explicitly address these subjects, although traces of the same concerns can be seen in the absence of the mother and the intertwining of the sisters. In her writings, Vera, while hopeful of a new voice and individual agency for women, cannot break away from a distrust of sexuality and the social trappings of motherhood, or from the fear of abandonment of the girl-child. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**337 Taylor, R.D.**

Bulawayo to Victoria Falls railway / by R.D. Taylor - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2004), no. 23, p. 64-83 : foto's, tab.

In 1901 and 1903, three contracts were signed between Rhodesia Railways Ltd and Pauling and Company for the construction of a railway from Bulawayo to Victoria Falls, Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). The line was officially taken over for traffic on 20 June 1904.

Timetables from that time show mixed trains with passengers and goods. This paper describes the history of this railway line from its beginning up to the present. It pays attention to special trains for VIPs and overseas tour groups; the role of the line in World War II; royal trains; the building of Victoria Falls Bridge; Victoria Falls Hotel; deviations (Deka-Victoria Falls; Sawmills-Bulawayo; Dett-Mbarira (New Wankie) and Thomson Junction); the development of the track-side infrastructure; rail safaris; the transport of coal; and locomotives. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**338 Tipple, A. Graham**

User-initiated extensions in government-built estates in Ghana and Zimbabwe: unconventional but effective housing supply / A. Graham Tipple ; with Stephen E. Owusu and Columbus Pritchard - In: *Africa Today*: (2004), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 79-105 : krt., tab.

This paper examines user-initiated transformations to government-built housing in Ghana and Zimbabwe. The 733 dwellings (398 in Ghana and 335 in Zimbabwe) surveyed show how relatively low-income households are capable of supplying new rooms and services both to improve their own housing conditions and to supply rental rooms or accommodation for family members living rent-free. In addition, the new construction is often of a quality at least as good as the original structures and sometimes envelops the original in a new skin. Thus, transformation can be seen to be a means of renewing the housing stock at the same time as adding accommodation and services. The research shows that conventional views of housing design should be rethought with long-term users' involvement allowed for and encouraged. It also shows that extensions tend to turn 'modern' bungalows into traditional compounds. Suggested policies to encourage transformations include the provision of loan finance and the planned colonization of open space next to the dwellings where plots are not provided. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**339 Togarasei, Lovemore**

Modern Pentecostalism as an urban phenomenon : the case of the Family of God Church in Zimbabwe / Lovemore Togarasei - In: *Exchange*: (2005), vol. 34, no. 4, p. 349-375.

The past twenty to thirty years in the history of Zimbabwean Christianity have witnessed the emergence of a new breed of Pentecostalism that tends to attract the middle and upper classes of urban residents. This paper presents findings from a case study of one such movement, the Family of God Church, founded in 1980. It describes and analyses the origins, growth and development of this church as an urban modern Pentecostal

movement. The first section of the paper discusses the origins and development of the church, focusing on the life of the founder, Andrew Wutawunashe. The second section focuses on the teaching and practices of the church. The church's doctrines and practices are analysed to find out the extent to which these have been influenced by the sociopolitical and economic challenges in the urban areas. The paper concludes that the modern Pentecostal movement is meant to address urban needs. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **340 Zimbabwe**

*Zimbabwe : the past is the future* / ed. by David Harold-Barry. - Avondale : Weaver Press, 2004. - XV, 274 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm - Met chronologie, noten. ISBN 1-7792-2025-1

Those for whom Zimbabwe is home do not always share the dismissive judgements of their country, pronounced by much of the Western media. Nevertheless they do acknowledge some of the essential truths these may contain. The most persistent judgement and point of agreement is that one political party's overriding 'policy' is the preservation of itself in power, no matter the consequences. The contributors to this book, all Zimbabweans by birth or by adoption, argue that although this is not a sustainable policy in the long run, it may persist in the shorter term. To break the deadlock requires an understanding of the processes that have brought the country to its present state. The essays pose and respond to a range of questions concerning politics, the land, the environment, economics, civil rights, torture, the opposition, the press, Robert Mugabe, and the ideologies informing the decisions of those in power before and since independence. Contributors: Fay King Chung, Geoff Feltoe, Paul Henry Gundani, David Harold-Barry, David Kaulemu, Alexander Kanengoni, Godfrey Kanyenze, Emmanuel Manzungu, Eldred Masunungure, Brian Raftopoulos, Anthony Peter Reeler, Lloyd Sachikonye, Dieter Scholz, Dududzile Tafara, The Zimbabwe Liberators' Platform. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **SOUTHERN AFRICA**

### **GENERAL**

### **341 Johnson, Krista**

Whither nationalism? : Are we entering an era of post-nationalist politics in southern Africa? / Krista Johnson - In: *Transformation*: (2005), no. 58, p. 1-19.

African nationalist and pan-Africanist scholars, wary of so-called postnationalist political projects, have characterized postnationalism as a political project detached from the pan-African ideal and free of its moral imperatives, which promotes an exclusionary and adversarial image of the nation. Focusing on southern Africa, this paper draws on the arguments of this group of scholars to provide a critique of both leftist and liberal intellectuals who have rushed to embrace postnationalism while disparaging nationalism and nationalist leaders. The new critics, intent on exposing nationalist leaders as the new emperors without clothes, have focused on the material basis and bourgeois and elitist character of postcolonial nationalism. The political and economic crisis in Zimbabwe illustrates both the limitations of the nationalist project as well as postnationalist alternatives. The paper argues that, while there is certainly a need to challenge nationalist leaders on their record, the national project needs to be taken seriously by critically revisiting and deconstructing the nationalist agenda rather than consigning nationalism to the dustbin of history. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**342 Miller, Darlene**

South African multinational corporations, NEPAD and competing regional claims on post-apartheid southern Africa / Darlene Miller - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 176-202 : tab.

This paper analyses the territorial expansion of South African capital into southern Africa in the postapartheid period, and the role of this capital in integrating the southern African region. Critiquing the narrow conceptual framework of regional integration, which focuses on the role of States, the paper foregrounds the role of multinational corporations as agents of regional integration. It first argues that regionalism entails social contestations over how capital accumulation proceeds in the region, both in terms of capital's material practices and its styles of representation. It thus contends that regions are implicated in a 'politics of scale', with different social classes making claims on the postapartheid region. The paper then analyses the characteristics of the new investment flows from South Africa into Africa and southern Africa in particular. The third section discusses the ideological dimensions of spatial claims and boundary making, focusing on the African Renaissance and NEPAD. The conclusion draws out the contradictions between programmatic initiatives and the material and representational practices of multinational corporations. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**343 Sadr, Karim**

Un néolithique pour l'Afrique australe : arguments contre une ancienne migration d'éleveurs / Karim Sadr - In: *Afrique et histoire*: (2005), no. 4, p. 135-147 : krt.

Le néolithique est la dernière phase de l'âge de pierre. Dans les années 1920, lorsque le concept de "néolithique" a été appliqué aux premières économies de production, le terme a été banni du vocabulaire archéologique d'Afrique australe, parce qu'à l'époque on ne trouvait aucune trace d'agriculture ou d'élevage dans les sites de l'âge de pierre de cette partie du continent. Entre-temps, depuis les années 1970, des ossements de moutons ont souvent été trouvés dans les sites de chasseurs-cueilleurs autochtones. Quelle était l'origine de ces animaux? Sont-ils arrivés avec une population d'éleveurs immigrants? La preuve n'en a jamais été apportée. L'auteur avance l'hypothèse que les premiers animaux domestiques présents en Afrique australe furent élevés par les chasseurs-cueilleurs bushmen eux-mêmes et non par des immigrants khoekhoe dont il pense qu'ils sont arrivés à l'extrémité de l'Afrique australe à une période plus tardive. En ce qui concerne l'Afrique australe, il suggère donc que ce type d'élevage de basse intensité représente la période néolithique. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

**344 Van Nieuwkerk, Anthoni**

La puissance de l'Afrique du Sud en question / Anthoni van Nieuwkerk ; trad. d'Ivan Crouzel - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 98, p. 96-110.

Lorsque le Congrès national africain (ANC) arriva au pouvoir en 1994, beaucoup attendaient du nouveau gouvernement qu'il mette en œuvre, dans la redéfinition des relations de l'Afrique du Sud avec le reste du continent, les principes qui l'avaient guidé dans sa lutte contre l'apartheid: l'avantage mutuel, l'interdépendance et la promotion des droits de l'homme. L'Afrique du Sud bénéficie d'un pouvoir structurel qui lui donne de grands avantages sur les autres États d'Afrique australe. Une décennie plus tard, l'Afrique du Sud, malgré son hégémonie régionale, semble ne pas être en mesure d'exercer son rôle d'agent externe ou de gendarme du continent. Le présent article traite donc de la question cruciale de la capacité ou de l'incapacité de l'Afrique du Sud à exercer son influence et son pouvoir potentiel sur ses voisins. Il analyse d'abord ces interprétations concurrentes à la lumière des objectifs affichés du gouvernement sud-africain et de la réalité. Il examine ensuite le comportement du gouvernement en tant que premier opérateur de paix africain, avant de conclure par quelques perspectives sur la question. L'Afrique du Sud, en tant que moyenne puissance émergente, poursuit actuellement un agenda de politique étrangère pragmatique et réformiste. Si en Afrique australe elle constitue le leader incontesté aux plans politique, économique et militaire, l'optimisme initial et les espérances suscitées par son rôle en Afrique n'ont pas été entièrement satisfaits, mais ils n'ont pas non plus été dissipés. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 215). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BOTSWANA

**345 Decade**

*A decade of democracy in Southern Africa = Un décennie de démocratie en Afrique australe* / [Alan Jeeves... et al.]. - Toronto : Canadian Association of African Studies, 2004. - IV, [227] p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Canadian journal of African studies = Revue Canadienne des études africaines ; vol. 38, no. 3 (2004)) - Met bibliogr., noten, Franse samenvattingen.

This issue contains revised versions of papers presented at two workshops, one at Queen's University in May 2004, the other at the University of South Africa in August 2004. The purpose of the workshops was to analyse the origins of South Africa's democratic transition, to assess the achievements since 1994 in politics, as well as in social and economic policy, and to examine some of the challenges faced by the democratic governments in the southern African region. An assessment of a decade of democracy in South Africa by Alan Jeeves is followed by contributions on political change and the Black middle class (Roger Southall), the demise of the social contract in South Africa (Carolyn Bassett), ten years of labour market reform (Marlea Clarke), citizenship and the Treatment Action Campaign (Steven Robins and Bettina von Lieres), culture, identity and the State in the new history school curriculum (Cynthia Kros), democracy in process in Botswana (Jacqueline Solway and Lydia Nyati-Ramahobo), narrating women in the context of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Rosemary Jolly), citizenship, memory and reconciliation in South Africa (Rosemary Nagy), land restitution in South Africa (Ruth Hall), cash as compensation in South African land restitution (Anna Bohlin), land restitution and biodiversity conservation in Mkambati, Eastern Cape Province (Thembela Kepe), and Malawi's transition to democracy (Stephen Brown). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**346 Henk, Dan**

The Botswana Defence Force: evolution of a professional African military / Dan Henk - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 85-99.

This paper describes the evolution of Botswana's military establishment, notes some of its current dimensions, and calls attention to several of its key features. When Botswana arrived at independence in 1966, it had no army, depending instead on a police force with deep roots in the colonial era. The country waited another eleven years before creating a military and within a quarter of a century had seen it develop into a capable, well-educated and self-disciplined force that was attracting some of the nations' most

talented young people. It had also become the governments' institution of choice for addressing the countrys' most pressing security dilemmas, whether environmental catastrophe or serious crime, and had performed sterling service in regional peace operations. To its members and external observers, it emphasized its professionalism and service, enjoying a high level of respect in the nation as a whole. Given the generally poor reputation of armies in Africa, this qualifies as a notable achievement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**347 Mgadla, P.T.**

Of mistresses and concubines : miscegenation and European 'shame' in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1911-1950 / P.T. Mgadla - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 51, p. 47-66.

Focusing on the period 1911-1950, this article argues that the inherently negative attitudes towards sexual relations across the colour line in southern Africa, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate (now Botswana) in particular, contributed to concubinage and miscegenation. It also contends that the legislation designed to curb sex between the members of the sparse population of Europeans and Africans and prevent miscegenation failed due to the complex nature of the issue. Furthermore, children of miscegenation rarely had the support of European parentage, resulting in poverty, social degradation and stigma. Finally, the article argues that African leadership was not hugely in favour of legislation against concubinage and its results, as the practice was not entirely new to the Tswana. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**348 Molomo, Mpho G.**

The need for electoral reform in Botswana / Mpho G. Molomo - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2004), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 55-77.

Botswana has been operating a First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) electoral system since independence from Britain in 1965. Unlike other African countries, this system has not led to electoral violence or political instability. The system is not without its limitations, however. It lacks internal democracy and disadvantages the ruling party. Fair political competition cannot exist between the unequal. This hinges on the quality and depth of democracy. To enhance its democracy, Botswana needs to adopt a mix between Proportional Representation (PR) and FPTP. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**349 Mookodi, Godisang**

Male violence against women in Botswana : a discussion of gendered uncertainties in a rapidly changing environment / Godisang Mookodi - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 118-138.

Male violence against women has become commonplace in contemporary Botswana. Analyses of gender-based violence in Botswana indicate that men are acting out their dominance through acts of violence. This dominance is created and reinforced by patriarchal beliefs and practices. The discussions are characterized by notions of female victimhood and universal male dominance. This paper contextualizes male violence against women by examining the role played by economic and social change in the shaping of gender identities and relations. It shows that while contemporary forms of male dominance have resulted from men's privileged access over time to resources such as wages and property, men also face uncertainties of unemployment and reduced social status. It also shows that rather than assuming the role of passive victims, women have developed, and continue to develop, contradictory survival strategies such as cohabitation and sexual relations that not only reinforce notions of male dominance but sometimes also challenge power relations and render some men victims. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**350 Mphinyane, Sethunya Tshepho**

NEPAD and the digital divide: the case of Botswana and the silent marginalised minorities / Sethunya Tshepho Mphinyane - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 152-162.

This paper addresses the question of whether the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) through its e-Africa Commission and its Science and Technology agenda for ICT provides for new possibilities for Africa's marginalized indigenous minorities to engage meaningfully with development processes. It questions whether NEPAD recognises the power of ICT beyond providing access to information, particularly its potential as a resource for the oppressed to wage their battles for self-determination, and whether it is willing to go beyond questions of access, and address the politics of power and the Internet and other ICT. Is there likelihood in Africa for ICTs to become new sites of resistance and oppression? The paper suggests that there is already evidence that for marginalized ethnic minorities such as the Basarwa, the San people of Botswana, this new forum and the Internet in particular will be yet another tool to mute their voices. The situation in Botswana, in which ICT allowed Survival International and the Botswana government to speak over the heads of Basarwa, seems to show that

African ethnic minorities will become further marginalized in the flow of information. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

**351 Phaladze, Nthabiseng A.**

Women's social status and social justice in contemporary Tswana society / Nthabiseng A. Phaladze and Barbara N. Ngwenya - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 129-150.

This article explores the sociocultural traditions and legal practices that have contributed to the low status of women in contemporary Tswana society, presenting a state-of-the art literature review of the customary law and marriage act statutes and their adverse impact on the status of women in Botswana. There is evidence of 'legally-induced poverty' which is entrenched in the country's statutes, development policies, programmes and everyday sociocultural practices. Ethnographic methods, desk research and a review of literature from primary and secondary sources were used to gather data. The research reveals that certain provisions of the statutory laws continue to discriminate against women, adversely impact on their life chances and contravene their human rights. The quest for social justice and gender equality in Botswana has implications for a social policy that must override any practices that humiliate or seek to discriminate against women. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**352 Potentiality**

*The potentiality of 'developmental States' in Africa : Botswana and Uganda compared /* ed. by Pamela Mbabazi and Ian Taylor. - Dakar : Codesria, cop. 2005. - XI, 175 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [153]-175. - Met noten.  
ISBN 2-86978-164-4

Using Botswana and Uganda as case studies, this collective volume investigates the potential role of the State in Africa in promoting development in this era of globalization. Following the introduction by Pamela Mbabazi and Ian Taylor, Francis B. Nyamnjoh and Ignasio M. Jimu examine the past experiences of Africa in pursuing development. Timothy Shaw looks at Uganda as a democratic developmental State. Basing himself on Botswana, Ian Taylor argues that it is not how much State intervention should take place, but rather what kind. James Akampumuza looks at Uganda's institutional framework for development since colonialism. David Sebudubudu does the same for Botswana. Neema Murembe, Gladys Mokhawa and David Sebudubudu discuss in a comparative chapter how the State in Uganda and Botswana has sought, through decentralization, to promote development. Pamela Mbabazi, Godisang Mookodi and

Jane Parpart provide an overview of the situation concerning gender and the State in both countries. Muriisa Roberts examines the challenges and prospects Uganda's privatization policy has met. Pamela Mbabazi and Gladys Mokhawa examine the role of the State in promoting the development of the textile industry in both Botswana and Uganda. Pamela Mbabazi and Ian Taylor present the conclusion. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 353 Tourism

*Tourism and development issues in contemporary South Africa* / ed. by Christian M. Rogerson and Gustav Visser. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2004. - XIV, 494 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (African Century Publications Series ; no. 19) - Met index, noten.

ISBN 0-7983-0182-1

Following two chapters on the state of existing research on tourism and development in South Africa, this collective volume contains chapters on visiting friends and relatives as South Africa's most popular form of domestic tourism; the rural benefit of game lodges in South Africa and Botswana; cultural village tourism; casino tourism; backpacking; financing small tourism businesses; the uneven regional distribution of tourists in South Africa; sustainable tourism; tourism infrastructure development in the Golden Gate Highlands National Park; black economic empowerment in tourism; the World Wide Web and tourism; accessibility for tourists with disabilities in Limpopo Province; the local impacts of wildlife tourism; tourism and uneven local economic development: the experience of route tourism; the transformation of Clarens, a small town in the eastern Free State, to a new tourism magnet; the local economic impact of rural community-based tourism in the eastern Cape; enhancing local community involvement in tourist accommodation development inside the Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Park; urban tourism and economic regeneration: the example of Johannesburg. Contributors: Charles Barker, Oumar Bouare, Stephanie Dippenaar, Sanette L.A. Ferreira, Tim Foggin, Elizabeth Jansen Van Veuren, Eddie Koch, Nico Kotze, Zakes Langa, Lochner Marais, Peter John Massyn, Detlev O. Münster, Nkosithabile Ndlovu, Piers Relly, Christian M. Rogerson, Stephen Rule, Jaré Struwig, Johan Viljoen, Gustav Visser, S'bo Zama. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## LESOTHO

### 354 Makoa, Francis Kopano

Electoral reform and political stability in Lesotho / Francis Kopano Makoa - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2004), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 79-95.

Lesotho's constitutional history should not be seen as an autonomous self-driving process or a series of events. It has its anchor and catalyst in colonialism and its contradictions, mainly civilization and/or modernization through dispossession, exploitation and denial of political rights for the colonized peoples. The colonial rule imposed on Lesotho by Britain disrupted what was set to become an autonomous political development rooted in the Basotho culture and the country's economic setting. At independence there was neither the respect for the constitution nor consensus as to the fundamentals of governance. Thus for the subsequent period between 1970 and 1993, Lesotho had a State with no democratic agenda which could, therefore, not inculcate the norms and values that might favour constitutionalism. The return, in 1993, to constitutional rule and the reinstatement of popular elections as formulae for distributing power and appointing rulers are still the focus of party-political contentions as these are not anchored in an electoral system with an in-built conflict resolution mechanism. The paper concludes with suggestions for policy reforms. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## NAMIBIA

### **355 Dobler, Gregor**

Les élections en Namibie de novembre 2004 / Gregor Dobler ; trad. de Henri-Michel Yéré - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 98, p. 166-179 : tab.

Lors des élections présidentielles et législatives de novembre 2004 en Namibie, la Swapo a remporté les trois quarts des sièges à l'Assemblée nationale et S. Nujoma, le président sortant, a cédé la place au candidat qu'il privilégiait, H. Pohamba. En raison de la domination politique écrasante de la Swapo, la guerre de succession entre opposants et partisans de Nujoma au sein du parti fut plus acharnée que les campagnes électorales elles-mêmes. Cet article analyse les sources du rôle dominant de la Swapo et les problèmes qui en résultent. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 216). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

### **356 Eckl, Andreas**

Serving the Kavango sovereigns' political interests : the beginnings of the Catholic mission in northern Namibia / Andreas Eckl - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2004), no. 14, p. 9-46 : krt.

This article explores the early activities of the Catholic mission in German South West Africa (Namibia), focusing on the establishment of the first Roman Catholic missions in

the Kavango region by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate (OMI) in 1910 and 1913. The history of the Catholic mission in Namibia dates back to the 1860s, but it was not successful until the early 20th century. The article deals with the activities of Father Duparquet in Ovamboland in the 1870s and 1880s, the arrival of the OMI in 1896, and the establishment of the Nyanga mission in 1910 and the Andara mission in 1913. It also examines the reasons behind the Kavango sovereigns' calls for setting up mission stations in the area. It appears that their interests in the mission were essentially political. For the Kavango sovereigns, resisting or welcoming the missionaries was mainly a matter of keeping or gaining their independence, and of strengthening their traditional authority as rulers. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **357 Histories**

*Histories of Namibia : living through the liberation struggle : life histories* / told to Colin Leys and Susan Brown. - London : Merlin Press, 2005. - [VIII], 165 p. : krt. ; 24 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 0-85036-499-X

From 1966 to 1989 Namibians fought a bitter war of independence against the South African apartheid regime. This book tells the story in the words of eleven young Namibians who came to maturity during those years - men and women, 'northerners' and 'southerners', those who joined the struggle in exile and those who stayed and resisted at home. Their stories were recorded immediately after independence. Contributions: Zhu Mbako: Diamonds and supermarkets- surviving inside Namibia. Ben Mulongeni: With SWAPO in exile - Zambia and Bulgaria. Petronella Coetzee: The many educations of a Namibian activist. Veikko Munyika: The North under military rule. Johannes 'Mistake' Gaomab: With the People's Liberation Army of Namibia in Angola. Ilona Amakutuwa: With SWAPO in exile - Angola. Andre Strauss: Urban resistance inside Namibia. Paul Vleermuis: Rural resistance inside Namibia. Phil Ya Nangoloh: A foreign education - Angola, Russia, USA. Lindi Kazombaue: Inside Namibia - women's liberation and national liberation. Kenneth Abrahams: A doctor in the struggle at home and in exile. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **358 Melber, Henning**

Land & politics in Namibia / Henning Melber - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 103, p. 135-142.

In present-day Southern African societies, gross inequalities in access to and possession of land are a reflection of the inherited structural legacies of an apartheid

system. At the end of February 2004, Namibia's prime minister, Theo Ben Gurirab, confirmed the government's new policy approach to the land issue: from now on the government would expropriate land owned by white farmers. This briefing looks behind and beyond the current rhetoric and revisits land as 'contested territory'. The issue is viewed within the context of the postcolonial ideology under a former liberation movement, which now embraces a strategy of populist rhetoric to cover its own policy failures. This places socioeconomic policy within an increasingly narrow-minded nationbuilding discourse. The land issue emerges as a tempting political tool for manipulation and social engineering, instead of addressing in the first place a long overdue material redistribution as an integral part of a coherent process to reduce the gross inequalities within a fundamentally nonegalitarian society. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## SOUTH AFRICA

### **359 Adhikari, Mohamed**

'Not black enough': changing expressions of Coloured identity in post-apartheid South Africa / Mohamed Adhikari - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 51, p. 167-178.

This paper explains why Coloured identity has experienced rapid change in the post-apartheid environment and explores new social and political dynamics informing these shifts. The precipitate change in the political and moral climate in which Colouredness has to operate in the new South Africa has been deeply disconcerting to a large part of its political, communal and intellectual leadership which has been wrestling with the unenviable problem of reorientating a profoundly racialized identity which, in addition, is compromised by a widely perceived complicity in maintaining white supremacy. The new order, with its emphasis on multiculturalism, nationbuilding and the egalitarian values enshrined in its proudly progressive constitution, has invalidated what had all along been the principal strategy behind the espousal of a separate Coloured identity in white supremacist South Africa. With its racially-based claim to relative privilege no longer acceptable, there has been an urgent need by politicians, community leaders and organic intellectuals to find a new basis for the espousal of the identity and new strategies for fostering Coloured group interests. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**360 African**

*African gender scholarship : concepts, methodologies and paradigms* / Signe Anfred... [et al.]. - Dakar : Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, cop. 2004. - VII, 100 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (Gender series ; 1) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-86978-138-5

Most of the papers included in this collective volume on gender research in Africa were initially presented at the Codesria-sponsored April 2002 Cairo 'International symposium on new directions in African gender research'. Contents: Conceptualising gender: Eurocentric foundations of feminist concepts and the challenge of African epistemologies, by Oyeronke Oyewumi; Decolonising gender studies in Africa, by Edward Namisiko Waswa Kisiang'ani; African gender research and postcoloniality: legacies and challenges, by Desiree Lewis; An investigative framework for gender research in Africa in the new millennium, by Filomina Chioma Steady; 'Yorubas don't do gender': a critical review of Oyeronke Oyewumi's 'The invention of women: making an African sense of Western gender discourses', by Bibi Bakare-Yusuf; Gender research in Africa: dilemmas and challenges as seen by an outsider, by Signe Arnfred. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**361 Bénit, Claire**

The poor and the shop window : globalisation, a local political instrument in the South African city? / Claire Bénit and Philippe Gervais-Lambony - In: *Transformation*: (2005), no. 57, p. 1-23 : krt., tab.

That the present phase of the globalization process causes urban change seems undeniable. In relation to urban social change, weakening of the middle class, disappearance of the working class, as previously known, socioeconomic exclusion of one section of urban citizens and by contrast the enrichment of others, gives rise to a dislocated, fragmented urban society. This evolution is often presented as irresistible since it is supposed to be accompanied by a weakening of the role and the potential of the public sector. The authors look at this last point by examining two of South Africa's metropolitan government areas: Johannesburg and the East Rand. Is it correct that governments (local, regional or national) have no option but to try to manage transformations linked to the inevitable effects of globalization? Or can one hypothesize that governments partly use globalization as a means of promoting policies adopted by choice? The authors propose the hypothesis that 'globalization' is used by public authorities and the private sector to support the implementation of neoliberal reforms. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**362 Balcomb, Anthony O.**

Nicholas Bhengu: the impact of an African Pentecostal on South African society / Anthony O. Balcomb - In: *Exchange*: (2005), vol. 34, no. 4, p. 337-348.

Nicholas Bhekinkosi Bhengu (1909-1985) was founder and leader of the Back to God Crusade in South Africa. This movement started in the mid-1950s and became affiliated with the Assemblies of God in South Africa. But Bhengu's influence went far beyond the confines of the movement he started: he was a leader, statesman and transformer of society. Although he joined the Communist Party, he became disillusioned with the possibility of a political solution to the problems of South Africa. He was acutely aware of the injustices of the day and convinced that the Gospel would have a profound influence in changing them. While Bhengu eschewed direct political involvement, he directed his attention to specific areas of social concern that he considered crucial. These were the strengthening of the self-confidence and dignity of blacks in relation to whites, addressing the needs of both traditional and modern Africans, distancing himself from the African Independent Churches, and combating crime. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**363 Ballard, Richard**

When in Rome: claiming the right to define neighbourhood character in South Africa's suburbs / Richard Ballard - In: *Transformation*: (2005), no. 57, p. 64-87 : graf., tab.

In South Africa, some white residents claim that they are the established residents of their neighbourhoods and their cities. The fact that their location in certain parts of urban areas for generations is the result of influx control and the Group Areas Act is suspended in these accounts. This establishedness is naturalized, in part through a sense that cities are a fundamentally colonial creation, and in part through attempts to claim that urban land was empty or used with the permission of existing groups. Although white people arrived in South Africa as a result of colonialism, some insist that they are unproblematically connected with the land they occupied. Now that these neighbourhoods have been opened up to people previously excluded by law, some are deploying their prior establishment there to suggest that they can continue to determine the character of their cities and neighbourhoods. This paper draws on the work of cultural theorists interested in the identity politics of place to examine the sense of being 'native' that has allowed white South Africans to defend their suburban turf in the wake of postapartheid change. It also uses data from interviews conducted in 1997 in Berea, a suburb of Durban. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**364 Blaser, Thomas**

A new South African imaginary : nation building and Afrikaners in post-apartheid South Africa / Thomas Blaser - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 51, p. 179-198.

This paper examines nationbuilding in post-apartheid South Africa. For the ANC government, the aim is to forge a unified nation with a dominant identity which all South Africans should embrace. While an Africanist discourse can be understood in the context of redress and still co-exists, albeit uneasily, with a discourse of nonracialism and reconciliation, the forging of a single nation with a dominant identity seems to contradict the proliferation of contemporary identities. Among the Afrikaner political and intellectual elite, the most visible and outspoken advocates of group rights in contemporary South Africa can be found. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**365 Bradlow, Edna**

Anti-Semitism in the 1930s : Germany and South Africa / Edna Bradlow - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 45-58 : ill.

Initially, few German Jews came to South Africa. The existing South African Jewish community, dating from the period 1880-1913, was predominantly of Eastern European origin. While not actually welcomed, the pre-Union arrivals gained fairly easy entry. Whatever anti-Semitism was emerging tended to be individualized and based on cultural perceptions, rather than on racism. With the highly visible number of Eastern European Jews arriving in the 1920s, anti-Semitism emerged as a populist demand for racially-based discrimination. The 1930 Quota Act reflected the shift in the nature of anti-Semitism generated by the South African nationalist build-up. The number of German Jew migrants to South Africa rose considerably after 1935, as Nazi racial laws curtailed their civil and legal rights in Germany. Nazism's appeal attracted both the Afrikaner working class and those among the intelligentsia educated in pre-Nazi Germany. Consequently, the National Party began pitching its message for these voters in anti-Semitic terms. The latter shifted gradually from the suggestion that the Jews were 'unassimilable' and that their economic power was harmful to Afrikaners, to the private bill introduced in 1939 by Eric Louw, the Party's spokesman on Jewish affairs, which explicitly claimed that Jews were "a race not suitable for immigration into South Africa". Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**366 Carman, Jillian**

Arts and crafts and reconstruction / Jillian Carman - In: *Social Dynamics*: (2004), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 114-140 :.

This paper examines the role of arts and crafts in reconstructing communities after times of upheaval, their use in creating employment opportunities, and their impact on the nature of South African art history. It looks at craft initiatives during and after the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, and draws parallels with early twentieth-century initiatives, particularly those of Florence Phillips, who founded the Johannesburg Art Gallery in 1910, Emily Hobhouse, who established Boer home industries, and the South African National Union, which promoted the manufacture and use of local products. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**367 Clark-Unite, Cathy**

Students' perceptions of curriculum reform : a case study of the UPE Development Studies Master's programme / Cathy Clark-Unite and Liesl Nel - In: *Africanus*: (2004), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 96-104 : tab.

Curriculum reform has been one of the key areas identified by South Africa's first democratic government for transformation. This case study of the Development Studies Master's programme of the University of Port Elizabeth (UPE) was undertaken as a systematic attempt to start formulating an understanding of what master's students think about the curriculum of Development Studies, and aims to investigate ways of reforming and possibly extending the current curriculum. The research method for the study included the nominal group technique, the focused group interview, and a questionnaire. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**368 Colloquium**

*Colloquium on the critical tradition at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, August 2004* / guest ed.: Fred Hendricks and Peter Vale. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2005. - 244 p. ; 22 cm. - (African sociological review, ISSN 10274332 ; vol. 9, no. 1 (2005)) - Met noten.

This special issue examines the experience of Rhodes University during the apartheid years and beyond in South Africa. It is based on papers presented at the 'Colloquium on the critical tradition at Rhodes University', Grahamstown, August 2004. The colloquium, structured around the themes of student and staff experiences at Rhodes and in Grahamstown over six decades - from the 1950s to the present -, opened a window on the institution's past, but also allowed the university to reflect on what had happened, when, and why, and what lies ahead. It explored how Rhodes graduates were shaped, what agency emerged as a result of their being at Rhodes, and how they were constrained by the many limitations of apartheid. How did different students and staff respond to these constraints and in what ways did they contribute to change at the

university and beyond? And what did these critical thinkers make of their own, the university's, and the country's future? Contributors to this issue include: 'Jimí O. Adésínà; Terence Beard; Trevor Bell; James Christie; Jacklyn Cock; Ashwin Desai; André du Toit; Kirk D. Helliker; Fred Hendricks; Thabisi Hoeane; Zubeida Jaffer; Shepi Mati; Paul Maylam; T. Dunbar Moodie; Sam Naidu; Andrew Nash; Devan Pillay; Monty J. Roodt; Kathleen Satchwell; Barry Streek; Peter Vale; Louise Vincent; Edward Webster. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 369 Decade

*A decade of democracy in Southern Africa = Un décennie de démocratie en Afrique australe* / [Alan Jeeves... et al.]. - Toronto : Canadian Association of African Studies, 2004. - IV, [227] p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Canadian journal of African studies = Revue Canadienne des études africaines ; vol. 38, no. 3 (2004)) - Met bibliogr., noten, Franse samenvattingen.

This issue contains revised versions of papers presented at two workshops, one at Queen's University in May 2004, the other at the University of South Africa in August 2004. The purpose of the workshops was to analyse the origins of South Africa's democratic transition, to assess the achievements since 1994 in politics, as well as in social and economic policy, and to examine some of the challenges faced by the democratic governments in the southern African region. An assessment of a decade of democracy in South Africa by Alan Jeeves is followed by contributions on political change and the Black middle class (Roger Southall), the demise of the social contract in South Africa (Carolyn Bassett), ten years of labour market reform (Marlea Clarke), citizenship and the Treatment Action Campaign (Steven Robins and Bettina von Lieres), culture, identity and the State in the new history school curriculum (Cynthia Kros), democracy in process in Botswana (Jacqueline Solway and Lydia Nyati-Ramahobo), narrating women in the context of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Rosemary Jolly), citizenship, memory and reconciliation in South Africa (Rosemary Nagy), land restitution in South Africa (Ruth Hall), cash as compensation in South African land restitution (Anna Bohlin), land restitution and biodiversity conservation in Mkambati, Eastern Cape Province (Thembela Kepe), and Malawi's transition to democracy (Stephen Brown). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### 370 Dick, Archie L.

Building a nation of readers? : women's organizations and the politics of reading in South Africa, 1900-1914 / Archie L. Dick - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 23-44.

Women and women's organizations exploited available opportunities and spaces to assert themselves in South African public life in the early twentieth century. Their educational interventions combined a special concern with nation-building and the kinds of history read by schoolchildren. This article examines the reading initiatives of a number of women's organizations in South Africa from 1900 to 1914, viz. the Guild of Loyal Women of South Africa, the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging (Afrikaans Christian Women's Association), the Suid-Afrikaanse Vrouefederasie (South African Women's Federation), the South African Home Reading Union, the Victoria League, and the Victoria League of South Africa. It reveals their political, educational, cultural, economic and personal entanglements, and their attempts to apply reading to nation-building. Their ambiguous legacy influenced the later expansion of reading and literacy schemes and the development of free public library services in South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

**371 du Preez, Mario**

The discount rate for public sector conservation projects in South Africa / Mario du Preez - In: *African Development Review*: (2004), vol. 16, no. 3, p. 456-471 : tab.

South Africa, in an attempt to reduce unemployment and alleviate poverty, has implemented a number of public sector conservation projects: the largest one being the Working for Water Programme (WfWP). The WfWP entails the removal of high water-consuming alien vegetation and restoring of low water-consuming indigenous vegetation. Sound economic decisionmaking regarding the economic feasibility of these public sector conservation projects requires that they be subjected to economic assessment in the form of cost-benefit analysis. One aspect of cost-benefit analysis, which is often neglected, is the choice of the social discount rate. This article addresses the issue of what the social discount rate for public sector conservation projects should be and provides an example of how to derive a social discount rate for a public sector conservation project, namely the WfWP. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

**372 From**

From exclusion to informal segregation : the limits to racial transformation at the University of Natal / Kevin Durrheim... [et al.] - In: *Social Dynamics*: (2004), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 141-169 : graf.

In the context of higher education transformation in South Africa, the authors attempt to capture a series of observations about transformation at the former University of Natal. From a descriptive, multidisciplinary perspective they critique racial transformation at the

University as driven by concerns of representivity over the need for desegregation. They base the discussion on three sets of observations: an analysis of institutional policy, a review of demographic change in the staff and student bodies and a study of students' lived experiences of segregation on campus. During the past decade a great deal of change has occurred in the overall racial demographics of the student and staff bodies. While demographic transformation efforts at the University do echo national trends, a closer inspection of the policy, practice and lived experience of transformation at the University reveals that all is not well. In particular, institutional policy with respect to transformation has tended to be reactive and superficial and students experience campus as a segregated and racialized space. Thus, racial transformation at the University has only been partially successful: while overt racist exclusion is withering, informal segregation and attendant racialization remain. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**373 Glaser, Clive**

Managing the sexuality of urban youth : Johannesburg, 1920s-1960s / by Clive Glaser - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2005), vol. 38, no. 2, p. 301-327.

Lurking beneath the surface of a number of important social and political themes in South African history from the 1920s to the 1960s is a subtheme of sex. Sex, particularly as practiced by young people in the urban areas, permeated discussions on the 'poor white problem', racial identity, and urban management. Based on scholarship of several researchers, supplemented with his own previously published work as well as additional primary research, the author analyses the relationship between State and private as well as church welfare organizations in dealing with the perceived problem of uncontrolled sexuality during the period. He argues that the high levels of interaction and cooperation within the welfare network of the 1920s-1940s later gave way to growing suspicion and alienation. Aside from grants to family planning associations, the central government had by the 1960s almost completely severed contact with organizations that had so powerfully influenced welfare policy in the interwar years. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**374 Gore, J.M.**

A lack of nation?: the evolution of history in South African museums, c. 1825-1945 / J.M. Gore - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 51, p. 24-46.

This article traces the history of museums in South Africa from their formation in c. 1825 to around 1945. Focusing on the development of historical collections, and the motives behind what was and was not collected, it questions why museums developed with little interest in, or at most a narrow focus on, the human history of their own country. Arguing that museums evolved in a manner that perpetuated narrow images such as the masculine and European nature of the nation, ignoring the relevance of indigenous or everyday histories, the article also considers how various burgeoning nationalisms affected the development of nonindigenous history in the different areas and provinces in considerably diverse ways. Highlighting a gradual widening of historical consciousness, it illustrates why this has contributed to the problematic nature of national identity in postcolonial South African society. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**375 Haron, Muhammed**

Da'wah movements and Sufi tariqahs : competing for spiritual spaces in contemporary South(ern) Africa / Muhammed Haron - In: *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs*: (2005), vol. 25, no. 2, p. 261-285.

This paper provides a survey of the contemporary 'da'wah' movements and Sufi orders ('tariqah') that have redefined and reformulated some of the social institutions among the Muslim community in South Africa. After a theoretical discussion of the definition of movements and orders, the paper provides a brief overview of Islam's presence in contemporary southern Africa. This is followed by a historical review of the various Sufi 'tariqahs' and Muslim movements in the region, focusing on the Tabligh Jama'at and including the Chistiyyah, Murabitun, Qadriyyah, Alawiyyah and Naqshbandi 'tariqahs'. In the final section of the paper comparisons are made between the growth of 'da'wah' movements and Sufi 'tariqahs' and the reasons for their relative influences and successes are analysed. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**376 Henk, Dan**

Guns and butter: reframing South Africa's arms industry / Dan Henk - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 3, p. 13-31.

Having developed an arms industry of extraordinary depth and breadth of capacity, the advent of the De Klerk presidency in 1989 dramatically affected the South African military establishment and its defence industry as budgets were slashed, procurement came to a standstill and the industry was reorganized. Subsequent majority rule did not augur well for the defence industry, yet, a decade later, by 2004, the armaments industry was not only thriving, but had managed to embed itself in the long-term security vision of

the State. Key moments in this process was the inclusive and consultative development of the South African White Paper on Defence in 1996, the Defence Review in 1998, and a White Paper on South African Defence Related Industries the following year. Today the relationship between the industry and the government is again close and South Africa's arms producers constitute an interesting combination of intertwined public and private sector entities, ranging from Armscor, Denel and Defencetek in the public sector to private arms producers embedded in large industrial groupings and a heterogeneous host of smaller autonomous enterprises. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**377 Hentz, James J.**

South Africa and the political economy of regional cooperation in Southern Africa / James J. Hentz - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2005), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 21-51.

Post-apartheid South Africa has recast its regional relations. Nonetheless, much of the literature depicts its policy as a projection of captured interests, for instance big business as embedded in Pretoria's apparent neoliberal turn. Instead, post-apartheid South Africa's regional relations represent a political compromise, albeit not necessarily an explicit one, that reflects the different visions of South Africa's regional role and their respective political bases. Because their policies reflect the push and pull of competing constituencies, democratic States are rarely one dimensional. Post-apartheid South Africa is no exception, as it attempts to square the political circle of competing political constituencies, such as big business and labour. South Africa's regional relations and, in particular, its policy of regional economic cooperation/integration, are best understood as a reflection of the competing interests within its domestic political economy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**378 Johnson, Krista**

The politics of AIDS policy development and implementation in postapartheid South Africa / Krista Johnson - In: *Africa Today*: (2004), vol. 51, no. 2, p. 107-128.

By outlining the political context that shaped the development of AIDS policy in South Africa and highlighting the deeply political aspects of the AIDS crisis, this paper shows why the South African government has not effectively responded to the spread of AIDS. It questions conventional factors, such as wealth, bureaucratic capacity, regime type, and political leadership as explanations for effective government responsiveness to the pandemic. A long-term, effective response to AIDS in South Africa has been hampered by institutional constraints as a result of the legacies of apartheid, democratic

restructuring, inappropriate and authoritarian patterns of political leadership, and the dominance of neoliberalism, domestically and internationally. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

**379 Karley, Noah Kofi**

Impediments to mortgage borrowing for the under-served urban household in South Africa / Noah Kofi Karley - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 7-30 : graf., tab.

This paper examines impediments to mortgage borrowing in South Africa. The analysis is premised on the fact that, despite South Africa's relatively sophisticated financial system compared to other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, its housing finance system has not been able to replicate for the low to moderate income families a system that allows them access to adequate formal housing finance. The paper is in three parts. Firstly, it gives an overview of the current demographic and housing situation in South Africa and provides an awareness of developments in the housing market, especially for the suburban sector, which helps to ascertain the nature of the housing finance problem. Secondly, empirical findings on the impediments to household borrowing are presented in the context of a case study of Umlazi, near Durban in KwaZulu-Natal Province of South Africa. This helps in identifying what needs to be done to improve institutional mortgage borrowing by the under-served urban market. Based on this analysis, the paper suggests measures that could enhance the affordability and access to adequate institutional finance in the study area and economies in similar situations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**380 Kisiangani, Emmanuel N.**

Rethinking conflict trajectories : South Africa and Kenya revisited / Kisiangani Emmanuel N. - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 101-114.

This paper investigates the various forms of violence and gross human rights abuse that characterized South Africa and Kenya, between 1948 and 1994 and 1963 and 2002 respectively. It aims to balance historical accounts of the South African and Kenyan situations with a conceptual exposition of conflict management theory. The paper generally observes that the conflicts in the two countries were not single-issue situations. The sources of violence and human rights violations were diverse and complex. They permeated the various facets of society and were mutually reinforcing in generating the conflictual behaviour. At the time of transition (1994 in South Africa and 2002 in Kenya) both countries showed signs of emerging from various forms of repression,

authoritarianism and violence. A comparative interest in the two cases has been fuelled by Kenyas' wish to create the momentum for a truth commission on the lines of the model that South Africa pursued after its transition in 1994. It is safe to assume that violence and gross human rights violations played a central role in shaping the two countries interest in the idea of a truth commission. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**381 Kwasitsu, Lishi**

Promoting commercial activities in Cape Town newspapers, 1876-1901 / Lishi Kwasitsu - In: *Social Dynamics*: (2004), vol. 30, no. 1, p. 170-192 : tab.

The paper explores the styles and strategies used to promote goods and services in Cape Town newspapers (South Africa) during the late 19th century. It categorizes business advertisements in the 'Cape Argus' and the 'Cape Times' according to the classification scheme developed by Scott Bennett (1980) for the quantitative analysis of advertising in British newspapers. Content analysis of these advertisements shows that many business owners, especially drug merchants, aggressively and fraudulently promoted their products and services. In addition, they used advertising to introduce new products and inventions to Capetonians in very much the same way that advertising was used to introduce similar products and services to Londoners. The paper concludes that content analysis of advertisements is a useful method of studying print culture, business, and society. App., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

**382 Lambert, John**

'Munition factories... turning out a constant supply of living material' : white South African elite boys' schools and the First World War / John Lambert - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 51, p. 67-86.

The public school system was one of Britain's most successful exports to the Empire, and this paper explores the way in which South Africa's elite schools - catering mainly for the sons of the white, usually English-speaking, middle class -, like their other Dominion counterparts, modelled themselves on that system and similarly responded to the challenge of war between 1914 and 1918. As was to be shown during the war, the schools were nurseries of imperial patriotism, providing fertile recruiting grounds for South Africa's war effort. Weaned on stories of imperial greatness and imbued with ideals of imperial glory and chivalry, few schoolboys questioned the call of King and Empire. The paper examines a representative sample of boys' schools, private and

government, urban and rural, and from throughout South Africa. Much of the material it is based on is from school magazines. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**383 Mabin, Alan**

Suburbanisation, segregation, and government of territorial transformations / Alan Mabin - In: *Transformation*: (2005), no. 57, p. 41-63.

Using the example of suburban expansion in South Africa, this paper addresses the question of changing forms of segregation, particularly in relation to issues of government of the transformation of space. Most studies on postapartheid urbanism stress one dimension of change: that away from apartheid. But before, during and certainly after apartheid, South African urban change is more complex than a simple linear process. In suburban South Africa new relationships between public planning and private sector interests have tended to intensify separations related to income, wealth, and forms of employment. The paper examines postapartheid processes of segregation and also pays attention to the governance of territorial transformation in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**384 MacCulloch, Jock**

Beating the odds: the quest for justice by South African asbestos mining communities / Jock McCulloch - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2005), vol. 32, no. 103, p. 63-77.

On 22 December 2001 an out of court settlement was reached in London between the British mining firm Cape PLC (formerly Cape Asbestos Company) and 7,500 former asbestos miners and their families. The claimants were South African, and their injuries were sustained in South Africa while they were employed by fully-owned subsidiaries of a parent company registered in Britain. This case had its origins in a small community group, 'The Concerned People Against Asbestos' (CPA), based in Prieska, a small town which for over a century was the centre of asbestos mining in the Northern Cape. Because many members of the Prieska community had symptoms of asbestos-related diseases, the CPA was formed in 1996. This paper describes the CPA's legal struggle, which lasted six years, and ended in 2003 with an agreement between thousands of South African workers and the two mining companies concerned: Cape PLC and Gencor, a South African company. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**385 Manase, Irikidzayi**

Mapping the city space in current Zimbabwean and South African fiction / Irikidzayi Manase - In: *Transformation*: (2005), no. 57, p. 88-105.

The current South African city has an ambivalent nature. It is inhabited by a number of African dwellers, whose identity is split between the rural areas, in which colonialism and apartheid placed them permanently, and the city - where life mirrors the paradox of being able to achieve success and failure at the same time. The ambivalent urban condition which, according to the author, is represented in current Zimbabwean and South African fiction, is noted in the dialectical links between poverty, wealth, life, death, home and homelessness, which result in the constitution of restless and dislocated identities for a majority of the urban dwellers. The author illustrates the argument by focusing on Phaswane Mpe's 'Welcome to our Hillbrow' (2001) and Ashraf Jamal's 'The black bag' (2002), set in Johannesburg and a nameless city in South Africa respectively, and Shimmer Chinodya's 'Strays' and 'Can we talk' (1998), Nhamo Mhiripiri's 'The lodgers', 'No more plastic balls' and 'Elista' (2000) and Charles Mungoshi's 'The hare' (1997), which are set in Harare, Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**386 Mathabatha, Sello**

The 1976 student revolts and the schools in Lebowa, 1970-1976 / Sello Mathabatha - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 51, p. 108-129 : krt., tab.

The 1976 Soweto student uprisings sent shockwaves through South Africa's society. Focusing on missionary, former missionary and specialized schools within the homeland of Lebowa and drawing mostly from interviews, this paper shows that the Soweto uprisings also had an impact on some Lebowa schools, especially schools in which Afrikaans was introduced as the medium of instruction, because of the inconsistency in the Lebowa government's implementation of language policy. The paper also acknowledges the fact that the lack of a common youth culture in many community schools in the homeland served to limit the impact of the 1976 student uprising on Lebowa. Furthermore, the continual changes of youth culture in the homeland fostered the development of a youth consciousness necessary for political mobilization. Tertiary institutions such as the University of the North also played a crucial role as a political catalyst in the region. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**387 Miller, Darlene**

South African multinational corporations, NEPAD and competing regional claims on post-apartheid southern Africa / Darlene Miller - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2004), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 176-202 : tab.

This paper analyses the territorial expansion of South African capital into southern Africa in the postapartheid period, and the role of this capital in integrating the southern African

region. Critiquing the narrow conceptual framework of regional integration, which focuses on the role of States, the paper foregrounds the role of multinational corporations as agents of regional integration. It first argues that regionalism entails social contestations over how capital accumulation proceeds in the region, both in terms of capital's material practices and its styles of representation. It thus contends that regions are implicated in a 'politics of scale', with different social classes making claims on the postapartheid region. The paper then analyses the characteristics of the new investment flows from South Africa into Africa and southern Africa in particular. The third section discusses the ideological dimensions of spatial claims and boundary making, focusing on the African Renaissance and NEPAD. The conclusion draws out the contradictions between programmatic initiatives and the material and representational practices of multinational corporations. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**388 Mouton, F.A.**

'Angry young men': F.A. van Jaarsveld, T.S. van Rooyen and the Afrikaner historiographical polemic of 1953-1954 / F.A. Mouton and Albert Van Jaarsveld - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 167-185 : foto's.

In 1950 F.A.(Floris Albertus) van Jaarsveld returned from his studies in the Netherlands, impatient and ambitious to change, improve and make his mark on Afrikaner historiography. In his dissertation, Van Jaarsveld made scathing remarks about the apologetic and subjective nature of historians associated with the University of Pretoria (UP). The result was that he was unable to secure an academic post. As a frustrated school teacher, he published a succession of articles criticising UP historians. These attacks were not only motivated by Van Jaarsveld's concerns about the state of Afrikaner historiography, but also by enmity towards his alma mater's history department. In the process he acted as a surrogate for the conservative G.D. Scholtz, a close friend, who had an axe to grind with UP historians. The main counter-attack came from T.S. (Thomas Stephanus) van Rooyen, a temporary lecturer in the UP's History Department. Although they debated the nature of Afrikaner historiography, it was very much a personal clash to beat each other, as they were competitors for any rare future post at an Afrikaans university. The polemic not only harmed the personalities and careers of Van Jaarsveld and Van Rooyen, but also had a stultifying effect on Afrikaner historiography. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

**389 Mouton, F.A.**

F. J. du Toit Spies, Afrikaner nationalism and 'volksgeskiedenis' at the University of Pretoria / F.A. Mouton - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 51, p. 87-107.

In spite of his reticence and habit of avoiding public debates and controversy, F.J. du Toit Spies (1912-1998), born in the Orange Free State (South Africa), played a significant role in emancipating the University of Pretoria's (UP) history department from the stultification of 'volksgeskiedenis'. Spies studied history in The Netherlands during the period of World War II. He returned to South Africa in 1946. In the same year, he applied for a history post at UP and was appointed. In the 1930s, UP had become a 'volksuniversiteit': the role of the university was to serve the Afrikaner 'volk'. 'Volksgeskiedenis', with its focus on the struggle against British imperialism, was seen as central to legitimizing the 'volk's' cause. At the time of his appointment, Spies was regarded as a "true" Afrikaner. However, having lived under German rule also made Spies more critical of his fellow Afrikaners. Having witnessed the barbarism of fascism, he could not accept their admiration of Nazi Germany. In 1970 Spies was appointed head of the Department of History at UP. Anxious about the increasing isolation of Afrikaner historiography - which remained wedded to the nationalistic and political history of the 1930s and 1940s and the view that history had to be of service to the 'volk' - Spies gradually moved the department away from 'volksgeskiedenis'. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **390 Nupen, Dren**

Elections, constitutionalism and political stability in South Africa / Dren Nupen - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2004), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 119-143.

The history of South Africa's electoral politics dates back to the mid-19th century. Historical familiarity with electoral procedures and the development of a strong party system helps to strengthen modern electoral politics. The National Party traces its origins to 1913, the ANC was established in 1912. During the 1960s the black trade union movement emerged. In his role of ANC's president, Nelson Mandela helped lead a multiparty negotiation process which resulted in the adoption in 1994 of a transitional constitution under which would be held South Africa's first fully democratic elections, under a system of proportional representation. Since then, South Africa has moved to a system in which the constitution has supreme authority. Since Thabo Mbeki's accession, the President's office has accumulated enormous functions and power. The public legitimacy of the electoral arrangements is evident in the absence of any disputes over their results. Acceptance by losing parties of electoral outcomes is partly attributable to the effectiveness of a conflict management system instituted in 1994. Electoral reform to enhance parliamentary accountability constitutes the main policy challenge today. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**391 Onslow, Sue**

South Africa and the Owen/Vance Plan of 1977 / Sue Onslow - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 51, p. 130-158.

Between late June and the beginning of September 1977 a series of meetings took place between the South African premier, B. Johannes Vorster, and his Rhodesian counterpart, Ian Smith. This intense flurry of diplomatic activity marked the period in which renewed Anglo-American hopes of an international settlement to the Rhodesia question, as proposed by the British Foreign Secretary, David Owen, and the American Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, and a parallel acceptable solution to the South West African (now Namibia) issue, were dashed. Drawing on the original handwritten transcript of the Vorster-Smith meetings, this paper reveals the intricacies of South African intentions and diplomacy. Examination of these meetings offers an insight into the dynamic of South African-Rhodesian relations at a critical juncture in the Cold War in southern Africa, the preoccupations and divergence of opinion between Pretoria and Salisbury, and their differing responses to the challenge of militant African nationalism supported by the Soviet bloc. South Africa's preferred version of progress towards black majority rule in South West Africa clearly influenced both the content and presentation of its policy towards Rhodesia in mid-1977. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**392 Parnell, Susan**

Constructing a developmental nation : the challenge of including the poor in the post-apartheid city / Susan Parnell - In: *Transformation*: (2005), no. 58, p. 20-44 : graf., krt., tab.

The political transition in 1994 in South Africa ushered in not only an era of nonracial democracy but also a commitment to a developmental State that would reduce inequality and poverty. This paper highlights three aspects of policy that merit attention if government is to meaningfully facilitate the developmental vision of post-apartheid democracy: first, the general reluctance of government and policymakers to acknowledge urban rather than rural poverty, thereby facing the realities of the urbanization of poverty and the demands on urban local government. Second, the oversimplified perception that racial inequality is the exclusive driver of social polarization in cities has masked other critical lines of social and economic cleavage and will hinder implementation of any serious urban development programme. Third, the tardiness in building an appropriate institutional foundation from which to run a developmental local State that is capable of responding to current and future urban development imperatives means that a large section of the urban population

experiences institutional poverty. The institutional exclusion that reinforces the poverty of the unemployed, poorly serviced and badly educated population of cities is embedded in the social, environmental and economic functions of city government that flow from the mandate of developmental local government. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**393 Patel, Zarina**

Understanding environmental change in South African cities : a landscape approach / Zarina Patel - In: *Transformation*: (2005), no. 57, p. 24-40.

This paper understands environmental change as resulting from a combination of natural as well as sociocultural and political processes. It uses a landscape approach for understanding environmental change, in order to allow for an engagement with the political catalysts for environmental change, and the social and cultural filters through which landscapes can be interpreted. Case studies of cities in South Africa (Johannesburg, Durban, Pretoria) demonstrate the usefulness of a landscape approach for achieving this objective. The challenge for South African cities in the post-1994 context has been one of physically, as well as psychologically, incorporating marginalized groups into the city, with the objective of achieving social and environmental justice. The paper concludes that sustainability cannot be the sole criterion by which policy is driven. An important dimension of the rethinking of sustainable development as a conceptual framework to guide development is that sustainability as a goal in environmental policy can only realize its true potential by building up political strength. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**394 Ramose, M.B.**

Poverty: a creature of politics and a question of justice / M.B. Ramose - In: *International Journal of Humanistic Studies*: (2004), vol. 3, p. 36-53.

Poverty remains such an enduring part of human reality that some have concluded that it is natural. This paper critically examines this view from the standpoint of philosophy of liberation, using South Africa as an illustration. It defends the following thesis: poverty is not natural, but is the creature of a political relationship designed in practice to exclude ethics from politics. The exclusion of ethics from politics necessarily results in an injustice towards the poor. In this sense poverty is historical. It is structural, systemic and conventional. The South African constitution is flawed in its timing and contradicts the thesis that the ethical is the political. To correct this fallacy the philosophy of 'ubuntu' should be reinstated into the constitutional vocabulary of South Africa. From the perspective of 'ubuntu' philosophy life is mutual aid and not competition. The

reinstatement of 'ubuntu' shall rectify fundamental questions of justice pertaining to the reversion of integral and unencumbered sovereignty to the indigenous peoples conquered in the unjust wars of colonization. It will also provide an alternative in dealing with the injustice of poverty. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**395 Ruggunan, Shaun**

Rough seas for South African seafarers in the merchant navy : the global is the local / Shaun Ruggunan - In: *Transformation:* (2005), no. 58, p. 66-80.

The labour market for seafarers is not an occupationally homogeneous one. It is two-tiered: the first consisting of officers and the second of ratings. This occupational differentiation of seafarers contributes to new patterns of inequality in the global and local labour markets for seafarers with regard to their recruitment, wages and working conditions. Between 1975 and 1982, the international labour market for seafarers was restructured beyond recognition. South Africa followed the global trends in changing its hiring practices of seafaring crew. Besides the global influences that resulted in the restructuring of the South African labour market for seafarers, particularly concerning ratings jobs, this paper identifies a number of more localized problems in the training, development and employment of South African seafarers, viz. lack of training berths; the perpetuation of racial, ethnic and national stereotypes; cost factors; the lack of ship ownership in South Africa; and South Africa's maritime fiscal policy. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**396 Saunders, Christopher**

Perspectives on the transition from apartheid to democracy in South Africa / Christopher Saunders - In: *South African Historical Journal:* (2004), no. 51, p. 159-166.

This paper examines the different perspectives on South Africa's transition to democracy between 1989 and 1994 presented in the historical literature. Some historians place weight on the changes that took place between 1989 and 1994, such as the succession from the relatively inflexible P.W. Botha to the more pragmatic F.W. de Klerk in 1989, and the importance of the collapse of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe later that year. However, such an interpretation tends to play down the significance of what happened before 1989, such as the 1976 Soweto Uprising, the People's Rising of the mid 1980s, and the Durban strikes of the early 1970s. Another perspective suggests that the mass internal resistance of the mid 1980s, involving the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and producing economic crisis and mounting international pressures, was the key that unlocked the end of white minority rule. The paper also

looks at the views in the literature on the significance of South Africa's transition. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**397 Smith, David M.**

On the (im)possibility of social justice in South Africa / David M. Smith - In: *Transformation*: (2005), no. 58, p. 45-65.

In post-apartheid South Africa, vast differences in living standards remain, within the cities and between urban and rural areas. That inherited patterns of inequality are being restructured rather than removed, with those originally based on race interpenetrated by class, is part of the reality challenging the achievement of social justice after apartheid. This paper explores the meaning of social justice, in general and within the particular context of South Africa. The paper draws on previous publications by the author and concludes that it is difficult if not impossible to imagine social justice in South Africa. The argument is based on problems with the concept of social justice, and on the reality of South Africa emerging from apartheid. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**398 Special**

*Special issue: urban tourism in South Africa.* - New Brunswick, NJ : Transaction Periodicals Consortium, 2005. - P. 63-258. : ill., krt., tab. ; 26 cm. - (Urban forum, ISSN 10153802 ; vol. 16 (2005) no. 2/3 (April-Sept.)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This volume on urban tourism in South Africa contains the following papers: Tourism in urban Africa: the South African experience, by Christian M. Rogerson and Gustav Visser; 'Sho't Left': changing domestic tourism in South Africa, by Christian M. Rogerson and Zoleka Lisa; Second homes tourism in Africa : reflections on the South African experience, by Gijsbert Hoogendoorn, Robyn Mellett and Gustav Visser; Let's be festive: exploratory notes on festival tourism in South Africa, by Gustav Visser; Conference and exhibition tourism in the developing world: the South African experience, by Christian M. Rogerson; Developing small firms in township tourism: emerging tour operators in Gauteng, South Africa, by Irene Nemasetoni and Christian M. Rogerson; Tourism promotion in 'difficult areas': the experience of Johannesburg inner-city, by Christian M. Rogerson and Lucy Kaplan; Understandings of urban regeneration, heritage and environmental justice at Constitution Hill, Johannesburg, by Clinton David Van Der Merwe and Zarina Patel. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**399 Strangely**

*Strangely familiar : South African narratives on town and countryside* / [C.N. van der Merwe (ed.)]. - Stellenbosch : Content Solutions, 2004. - 252 p. ; 21 cm - Omslagtitel. - Oorspr. uitg.: 2001. - Met bibliogr., noten.  
ISBN 1-919890-46-7

The essays in this volume discuss various ways in which town and countryside, and the interaction and interrelationships between them, have been depicted in South African literature. But this is not done in a literary vacuum; literature is linked to historical and historiographical perspectives on urbanization. The book is an attempt to cross some of the dividing lines of the past, between people, between the different 'literatures' of South Africa, and between literary history and general history. Contributions: C.N. van der Merwe and C. Saunders: Introduction. Malvern van Wyk Smith: From "boereplaas" to metamyth: the farm from Thomas Pringle to J.M. Coetzee. Mohamed Adhikari: Race, place, and identity in Alex la Guma's "A walk in the night" and other stories. Stoffel Mahlabe: Fractured customs: Can Temba's women in the city. Russell Kaschula: Ibhari nama-outi: the country-city divide with reference to selected Xhosa novels. S.C. Satyo: Two centres: city and country in selected Xhosa texts. C.T. Msimang: Country, farm and city life in Zulu literature. Ampie Coetzee: "They all went down to Gomorrah": an episode in the demise of the Afrikaner. C.N. van der Merwe: The farm in Afrikaans fiction: the history of a concept. Noel Stahle: The road returning: a post-apartheid perspective of country and city in Paton's "Cry, the beloved country", Abraham's "Mine boy" and Venter's "Swart pelgrim". David B. Coplan: Unconquered territory: narrating the Caledon valley. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**400 Sustainable**

*Sustainable development in Africa : a multifaceted challenge* / ed. by Okechukwu Ukaga and Osita G. Afoaku. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2004. - VIII, 254 p. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.  
ISBN 1-592-21235-2

This collective volume examines some of the key challenges to sustainable development in Africa and suggests strategies for meeting them. Contents: General introduction: sustainable development in Africa : a multifaceted challenge, by Okechukwu Ukaga; Catch as catch can: obstacles to sustainable development in Africa, by Kwesi Kwaa Prah; Linking democracy and sustainable development in Africa, by Osita G. Afoaku; Public choice theory as a normative framework for sustainable development in Africa, by John Mukum Mbaku; Constitutionalism and governance in Africa, by Julius O. Ihonvbere;

Planning sustainable cities in Africa, by Geoffrey I. Nwaka; Repositioning Africa's economic groupings in the twenty-first century, by Daniel A. Omoweh; Regional security and sustainable development in Africa, by George Klay Kieh, Jr.; Overcoming challenges to sustainable agricultural development in Africa, by Okechukwu Ukaga; The African HIV/AIDS crisis and challenges to sustainable development, by William Ebomoyi and Osita G. Afoaku; Preparing Africa for sustainable development in the new millennium, by Okechukwu Ukaga. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **401 Tourism**

*Tourism and development issues in contemporary South Africa* / ed. by Christian M. Rogerson and Gustav Visser. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2004. - XIV, 494 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (African Century Publications Series ; no. 19) - Met index, noten.

ISBN 0-7983-0182-1

Following two chapters on the state of existing research on tourism and development in South Africa, this collective volume contains chapters on visiting friends and relatives as South Africa's most popular form of domestic tourism; the rural benefit of game lodges in South Africa and Botswana; cultural village tourism; casino tourism; backpacking; financing small tourism businesses; the uneven regional distribution of tourists in South Africa; sustainable tourism; tourism infrastructure development in the Golden Gate Highlands National Park; black economic empowerment in tourism; the World Wide Web and tourism; accessibility for tourists with disabilities in Limpopo Province; the local impacts of wildlife tourism; tourism and uneven local economic development: the experience of route tourism; the transformation of Clarens, a small town in the eastern Free State, to a new tourism magnet; the local economic impact of rural community-based tourism in the eastern Cape; enhancing local community involvement in tourist accommodation development inside the Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Park; urban tourism and economic regeneration: the example of Johannesburg. Contributors: Charles Barker, Oumar Bouare, Stephanie Dippenaar, Sanette L.A. Ferreira, Tim Foggin, Elizabeth Jansen Van Veuren, Eddie Koch, Nico Kotze, Zakes Langa, Lochner Marais, Peter John Massyn, Detlev O. Münster, Nkosithabile Ndlovu, Piers Relly, Christian M. Rogerson, Stephen Rule, Jaré Struwig, Johan Viljoen, Gustav Visser, S'bo Zama. [ASC Leiden abstract]

#### **402 Van Nieuwkerk, Anthoni**

La puissance de l'Afrique du Sud en question / Anthoni van Nieuwkerk ; trad. d'Ivan Crouzel - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 98, p. 96-110.

Lorsque le Congrès national africain (ANC) arriva au pouvoir en 1994, beaucoup attendaient du nouveau gouvernement qu'il mette en œuvre, dans la redéfinition des relations de l'Afrique du Sud avec le reste du continent, les principes qui l'avaient guidé dans sa lutte contre l'apartheid: l'avantage mutuel, l'interdépendance et la promotion des droits de l'homme. L'Afrique du Sud bénéficie d'un pouvoir structurel qui lui donne de grands avantages sur les autres États d'Afrique australe. Une décennie plus tard, l'Afrique du Sud, malgré son hégémonie régionale, semble ne pas être en mesure d'exercer son rôle d'agent externe ou de gendarme du continent. Le présent article traite donc de la question cruciale de la capacité ou de l'incapacité de l'Afrique du Sud à exercer son influence et son pouvoir potentiel sur ses voisins. Il analyse d'abord ces interprétations concurrentes à la lumière des objectifs affichés du gouvernement sud-africain et de la réalité. Il examine ensuite le comportement du gouvernement en tant que premier opérateur de paix africain, avant de conclure par quelques perspectives sur la question. L'Afrique du Sud, en tant que moyenne puissance émergente, poursuit actuellement un agenda de politique étrangère pragmatique et réformiste. Si en Afrique australe elle constitue le leader incontesté aux plans politique, économique et militaire, l'optimisme initial et les espérances suscitées par son rôle en Afrique n'ont pas été entièrement satisfaits, mais ils n'ont pas non plus été dissipés. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 215). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

**403 Van Nieuwkerk, Anthoni**

South Africa's national interest / Anthoni Van Nieuwkerk - In: *African Security Review*: (2004), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 89-101 : fig.

What is the national interest? Protecting people and institutions from a variety of threats is in a country's national interest. In this sense, foreign policy is one of the key instruments used to promote a nation's interests, including security. In South Africa, sadly, there is no debate on the issues of foreign policy and national interests. This paper examines questions such as what is South Africa's national interest? Who determines it? Can South Africa afford competing interpretations of the national interest? Or is contestation inevitable; in fact a normal feature of democratic intellectual dialogue? Most of all, can the concept realistically guide South Africa's foreign and national security policy? Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**404 Visser, Deon**

Military history at the South African Military Academy / Deon Visser - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 129-146.

This article traces the status and content of military history as a subject at the South African Military Academy, since the institution's inception in 1950. It also explores the relevance of the Academy's military history curricula with a view to South Africa's historic threat perception and the changing role of its defence force. In conclusion an evaluation is presented of the requirements and challenges which Military History faces at the Military Academy in the twenty-first century. Ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

**405 Visser, Wessel**

The production of literature on the 'Red Peril' and 'Total Onslaught' in twentieth-century South Africa / Wessel Visser - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 105-128.

For much of the 20th century South Africans, and Afrikaners in particular, were fascinated by the historical phenomenon of communism, which was often perceived as a 'threat' or 'peril'. The general public's awareness of communism was stimulated by the so-called 'Red Revolt' on the Witwatersrand in 1922, which followed in the wake of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. In the 1930s and 1940s, the communist 'Red Peril' was equated with the 'Black Peril', when communists were depicted as proponents of racial equality and internationalism. The 'Red Peril' was also equated with the 'Jewish Peril' as many communist trade union leaders of Jewish origin vied with Afrikaner cultural entrepreneurs to gain the support of the Afrikaner working class. From the 1930s to the 1980s, Afrikaner churches contributed vigorously to the increasing production of anti-communist rhetoric. The avowed atheism of communism was perceived as a 'deadly threat' to Christianity in South Africa. From the 1950s onwards, production of literature on the 'Red Peril' reflected a preoccupation with a presumed Soviet and Red Chinese 'onslaught' against South Africa. With the establishment of the Institute for the Study of Marxism at the University of Stellenbosch in 1980, communism as a historical factor also drew serious academic interest. This article investigates the phases in the production of literature on the 'Red Peril' and 'Total Onslaught' in 20th-century South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

**406 Waddy, Nicholas L.**

Certain destiny: the present obsession with 'apartheid' in South African history / Nicholas L. Waddy - In: *Historia*: (2004), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 59-77.

South African history has not yet been captured in all its complexity, because the presentist obsession with apartheid has subsumed almost all South African historiography, and it has prevented many histories of South Africa which lie outside the

apartheid narrative from ever being written. Particularly, this is the case for the period 1945-1948. The author argues that the conventional interpretation of the Nationalist Party (NP) victory in the 1948 general elections as a turning point in South African history, politics and international relations, and as the beginning of the age of apartheid, is overstated. The period 1945-1948 was not a bridge or a transition phase, but a time of United Party (UP) dominance, and a time when the Nationalists were scrambling to inch themselves closer to respectability, let alone political power. It was also a time when the ideology of the South African political elite, and its rhetoric, were in flux, and the 'apartheid mentality' was being slowly formed, both among the Nationalists themselves, among future Nationalists, and even among the Nationalists' enemies. Most studies of 20th-century South African history, however, suggest that it was the agency of the NP that truly mattered in deciding the outcome of South African racial policy, and thus, of South African history. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**407 Walker, Cheryl**

@'We are consoled': reconstructing Cremin / Cheryl Walker - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2004), no. 51, p. 199-223.

The Cremin community was founded by members of the 'amakholwa', the new social class of Christianized landowners that emerged in Natal during the latter half of the 19th century. The claim by this community to the farm from which they had been removed in 1977 as an apartheid-designated 'black spot' was the first land claim to be settled (in 1997) under the Restitution of Land Rights Act in KwaZulu Natal and the second in South Africa. In reviewing Cremin's history, this paper shows that the achievements of post-settlement Cremin relate less to the contribution of the State to the process than to the nature of the community itself, which was characterized by both social cohesion, including effective leadership and strong social networks, and some degree of material resources. Part 1 looks at the history of the Cremin community before 1994, including its establishment, dispossession and subsequent mobilization in the 'Back to the land' campaign of the early 1990s. Part 2 examines the passage of the Cremin land claim through the restitution process that was legislated in 1994, and current conditions on the restored land. Part 3 points to a number of tentative conclusions. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**408 Walker, Marian**

Resource-based sustainable development: an alternative approach to industrialisation in South Africa / Marian Walker and Paul Jourdan - In: *Africanus*: (2004), vol. 34, no. 1, p. 64-90.

This article explores the possibility of a resource-based approach to industrialization in South Africa. While mineral endowments are generally regarded as a 'curse' for long-term growth, the experiences of highly industrialized economies such as Sweden, Finland and the United States suggest that promoting clusters of 'sidestream' and 'downstream' activities can assist in achieving national development goals in terms of economic diversification and increasing the well-being of the population. Given the high-tech nature of mining and minerals processing activities, such a sector offers numerous possibilities for catalyzing sustainable development and facilitating South Africa's gradual transition to a knowledge-based economy. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**409 Wasserman, Herman**

Connecting African activism with global networks: ICTs and South African social movements / Herman Wasserman - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 1/2, p. 163-182.

In this article the potential of ICTs to amplify the work done by social movements and activists in South Africa is explored. Against the background of new discourses of Pan-African Unity such as those around the African Renaissance and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the use of ICTs by a South African activist group, the Treatment Action Campaign, is investigated to establish how these communication technologies can embed local social movements within larger political and communicative networks both on the African continent and globally. However, a realistic view of the infrastructural limitations incumbent upon the use of ICTs in Africa should be taken. In this regard, the priority given to the development of ICTs in the framework of NEPAD should be welcomed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

SWAZILAND

**410 Kamera, W.D.**

Poetics of the epic and survivals of the genre in Swaziland / W.D. Kamera - In: *International Journal of Humanistic Studies*: (2004), vol. 3, p. 1-12.

In Swaziland it is customary to have songs and praises composed and performed to commemorate heroic achievements and to preserve the history of the heroes of the nation. This paper considers epic survivals in Swazi oral poetry, particularly the praise poetry for kings. A praise poem for King Mswati III, recorded, transcribed and translated

in 1997 by students of African Languages and Literature at the University of Swaziland, serves as illustration. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## ISLANDS

### GENERAL

#### 411 Mort

*La mort et les morts : à l'île de la Réunion et dans l'Océan Indien et ailleurs* / Jacques Brandibas... [et al.]. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2004. - 233 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-7475-7519-5

Cet ouvrage collectif se penche sur la question des pratiques humaines dirigées vers les morts. Il le fait sous l'angle de l'ethnopsychiatrie. Deux domaines apparaissent comme centraux: les processus du changement psychothérapeutique, d'une part, et la prégnance de la vie culturelle sur les phénomènes de l'esprit, d'autre part. Des cas où l'on sollicite les morts ou les ancêtres sont tirés de la littérature, du droit, de la psychologie, de l'anthropologie et concernent principalement l'île de la Réunion, Madagascar et l'archipel des Comores, et l'Afrique de l'Ouest (Côte d'Ivoire) et centrale (Cameroun). Auteurs: Masséande Allaoui; Alain Blanchet; Rémi Boniface; Jacques Brandibas; Philippe Cravero; Lucien, Jean, Lazare David; Georgius Gruchet; Daniel Honoré; Hubert de Maximy; Martine de Maximy; Tobie Nathan; Stéphane Nicaise; Philippe Reignier; Jacques-Philippe Tsala-Tsala; Daniel Vaxelaire; Nathalie Zajde. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### 412 Territoire

*Le territoire littoral : tourisme, pêche et environnement dans l'océan Indien* / sous la dir. de Bernard Chérubini. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], cop. 2004. - 292 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Publication du Centre interdisciplinaire de recherche sur la construction identitaire. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-7475-7678-7

Le programme de recherche pluriformations "Environnement littoral, biodiversité et ressources marines dans le sud-ouest de l'océan Indien", réalisé de 1999 à 2001 à l'université de la Réunion est à l'origine des textes qui composent ce volume. La question de l'appropriation spatiale et sociale du littoral y est abordée du point de vue de l'histoire sociale, de l'anthropologie sociale et culturelle et de la géographie humaine,

plus particulièrement dans l'île de la Réunion, à Rodrigues et à Mohéli (Comores). L'espace terrestre du littoral, sous l'emprise de l'interface terre-mer, constitue un territoire, au sens où les hommes se le sont approprié par leurs cultures et leurs savoirs qui constituent des savoirs locaux, une connaissance locale, comme par exemple dans les communautés de pêcheurs. Il se forme aussi, vu de l'extérieur, une image et des mythes autour de l'environnement et des sites, une métaphysique qualifiée par l'un des auteurs, au sujet des récifs de coraux, de "construction poétique de l'économie". Certaines zones sont en effet menacées par la pression de l'urbanisation, des infrastructures touristiques. La protection de l'environnement et la gestion d'un développement durable de l'économie locale sont des priorités régionales pour les sociétés insulaires. Contributions de: Bernard Cherubini, Gisèle Dalama-Philotée, Valérie Lilette, Raoul Lucas, Guillaume Marchand, Emilie Mirault, Isabelle Musso, Marie Papillon, David Picard, Nicolas Teuma. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

#### CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO

##### **413 Grégoire, Emmanuel**

Les Chagos, l'archipel convoité / Emmanuel Grégoire - In: *Politique africaine*: (2005), no. 97, p. 151-159.

L'archipel des Chagos, détaché de l'île Maurice lors de son accession à l'indépendance en 1968, est, depuis lors, l'objet d'un litige persistant entre le gouvernement de l'île Maurice qui en demande la restitution et les Britanniques qui s'y opposent fermement. Face à ce refus, les Mauriciens entendent désormais faire valoir leurs droits devant la Cour de justice de La Haye pour récupérer l'archipel, dont l'île principale, Diego Garcia, est devenue la base majeure des États-Unis dans l'océan Indien. L'auteur commence par camper un rappel de l'histoire des Mascareignes, leur situation géographique à mi-chemin entre l'Afrique et l'Asie ayant fait l'objet de nombreuses convoitises, d'abord européennes puis, à présent, nord-américaines. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 212). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

#### MADAGASCAR

##### **414 Fournet-Guérin, Catherine**

Héritage reconnu, patrimoine menacé: la maison traditionnelle à Tananarive / Catherine Fournet-Guérin - In: *Autrepart*: (2005), no. 13, p. 51-69 : foto's, krt.

Les maisons traditionnelles de Tananarive (Madagascar) constituent un patrimoine architectural original, fruit du métissage entre des apports merina et européens. Ces maisons font aujourd'hui l'objet d'enjeux symboliques et identitaires forts car elles sont à la fois considérées comme la maison des ancêtres, ce qui nécessite leur maintien au sein de la famille, et comme le support du statut des 'hautes castes' qui s'efforcent aujourd'hui de les protéger pour affirmer une identité menacée. Toutefois, le processus de dégradation de ces maisons du XIXe siècle est très avancé, parfois irréversible, tant les facteurs d'altération sont nombreux et tant les politiques de préservation apparaissent dérisoires dans un contexte économique fragile. Néanmoins, certains facteurs, variables selon les quartiers, permettent une évolution différenciée de l'état des maisons. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 171) et en anglais (p.174). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

#### **415 Madagascar**

*Madagascar : ethnies et ethnicité* / textes réunis et éd. par Solofo Randrianja ; auteurs, Robert Jaovelo Dzao... [et al.]. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2004. - 307 p. : krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Codesria book series) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.  
ISBN 2-86978-133-4

En suivant une démarche pluridisciplinaire, cet ouvrage collectif rassemble des réflexions sur l'ethnie et l'ethnicité étudiées dans leurs dimensions historique, linguistique, anthropologique et religieuse à Madagascar. Les auteurs s'efforcent de dépasser la perspective politiste et d'ouvrir le débat sur les identités collectives considérées dans leur expression quotidienne. Contributions: Origine et caractère unitaire de la langue malgache (Roger-Bruno Rabenilaina) - Les Marofotsy à la conquête de la liberté vers 1820 (Solofo Randrianja) - Langue, dialectes et ethnies à Madagascar (Solo Raharinjanahary) - Nationalisme et ethnicité dans la province de Tamatave 1939-1960 (Rojo Harijery Razoaliarinirina) - Évaluation critique de l'inculturation à Madagascar: les relevailles chez les Sakalava du nord et le baptême chrétien (Robert Jaovelo-Dzao) [Résumé ASC eiden]

#### **416 Skeie, Karina Hestad**

Pioneering female autonomy? : Johanne Borchgrevink's girls' school in late-19th century Madagascar / Karina Hestad Skeie - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2005), no. 16, p. 11-41.

In 1872 the Norwegian teacher and missionary wife Johanne Christiane Borchgrevink (1836-1924) started Antsahamanitra boarding school for girls in the Malagasy capital Antananarivo. Mrs Borchgrevink was to run this school for the forty years that she and

her husband worked for the Lutheran Norwegian Missionary Society (NMS) in Madagascar. Tensions between the aims of this strong, highly motivated individual and the rest of the NMS community in Madagascar surfaced during the Borchgrevinks' extensive furlough in Norway in 1881-1885. Due to their absence, the relationship between Johanne Borchgrevink's privately financed institution and the NMS had to be rearranged. Disagreements over the school's aims and rationale, as well as its admissions policy and curriculum, reveal not only fundamental conflicts regarding Malagasy (and Norwegian) women's roles, but also unresolved tensions in the missionaries' understanding of Malagasy people's transformability and the relationship between Malagasy culture and the change the missionaries sought to achieve. The author argues that, unlike the more traditionally oriented women and men in the mission, Johanne Borchgrevink did not simply export a Western notion of female domesticity which she sought to implant in Malagasy girls through the school. Instead, her aim was to create a female elite, whose members would be pillars of Christian Malagasy homes and families as well as contributing to civil society. Interpreted in the light of the conventions surrounding nineteenth-century women in the mission, this example shows how one woman was nevertheless able to make 'a room of her own' and, in so doing, make room for women in the mission in general. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## MAURITIUS

### 417 Bhowon, Uma

AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes : a study of Mauritian and German students / Uma Bhowon and Jennifer Ah-Kion - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2004), vol. 19, no. 1, p. 75-91 : tab.

This study examines the AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes of 300 Mauritian and German students. Data were gathered with the help of a structured interview schedule that was distributed and collected during school hours. Results indicate that the majority of the Mauritian students have a moderate knowledge of AIDS/HIV, its symptoms, prevention and transmission, while the knowledge of the German students is good. Significantly more German students have liberal attitudes toward people with AIDS. The relationship between knowledge and attitudes is significant only for the Mauritian students while the relationship between knowledge and perception of personal risk is significant for both groups. Knowledge, attitudes and perception of personal risk does not significantly differ by age and sex. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

**418 Matlosa, Khabele**

Electoral systems, constitutionalism and conflict management in southern Africa / Khabele Matlosa - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2004), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 11-53 : tab.

This paper examines the possible linkages between elections, electoral systems, constitutionalism and conflict management in order to find out how these phenomena either enhance or undermine democratic governance in southern Africa. It discusses the essence of electoral systems to democratic governance in southern Africa; provides a comparative analysis of various electoral systems globally and throughout the SADC region in particular, focusing on the more dominant electoral systems in the region, namely the first-past-the-post (FPTP) system, and the proportional representation (PR) system; and interrogates the possible linkages between elections/electoral systems and conflict management. Then, it focuses on efforts towards electoral systems reform in the SADC region with a view not only to deepen democratic governance and constitutionalism, but also to ensure peace and stability through constructive conflict management. The electoral system reform process in Lesotho and Mauritius's electoral reform efforts serve as an illustration. Finally, the paper proposes that SADC States should deliberately transform their electoral systems towards some form of the mixed member proportionality (MMP) system, along the path recently followed by Lesotho and currently underway in Mauritius. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

RÉUNION

**419 Identité**

*Identité et société réunionnaise : nouvelles perspectives et nouvelles approches / textes réunis par Lucette Labache ; avec la coll. de Laurent Médéa et Françoise Vergès. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2005. - 329 p. : ill., tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-8458-6672-0*

Cet ouvrage collectif se veut une contribution à l'étude de la société contemporaine de l'île de la Réunion, département français depuis 1946, mais société qui se sait issue de l'esclavage, de l'engagisme et du colonialisme. Contributions: De la 'fètka' à la 'rasine kaf': l'importance d'une date dans la construction identitaire (Philippe Bessière) (ce texte revient sur les événements qui ont marqué à La Réunion les commémorations du 150<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de l'abolition de l'esclavage, le vingt décembre) - Spécificité de l'art "contemporain" à La Réunion: une question de regards (Patricia de Bollivier) - Comprendre la traite illégale d'esclaves pendant l'occupation britannique de La Réunion

à travers les archives britanniques (Héloïse Finch) - De la communauté réunionnaise en migration (Lucette Labache) - Hérité, enjeux identitaires à La Réunion (Thierry Malbert) - Littérature, imaginaire, créolisation: textes et intertextes (Jean-Claude Carpanin Marimoutou) - Violence et identité à La Réunion (Stéphanie Marqui) - Hégémonie et hétéronomie: les conséquences du processus d'occidentalisation à travers la Départementalisation. Repenser l'identité dans une situation pluriculturelle (Laurent Médéa) - La contribution différenciée des sports nature dans la construction identitaire de la population créole et métropolitaine: interférences culturelles entre norme locale et valeur de la modernité occidentale (Olivier Naria, Olivier Bessy) - Liens identitaires entre Madagascar et La Réunion (Christiane Rafidinarivo Rakotolahy) - L'économie réunionnaise à l'heure de la mondialisation: une économie atypique (Françoise Rivière) - Solidarités (Françoise Vergès) - L'identité culturelle réunionnaise est en perpétuelle construction avec un noyau dur: le Maloya et la langue créole (Bernard Joron, chanteur, entretien avec Laurent Médéa sur la musique traditionnelle réunionnaise) - "Les contes et légendes: un éveil à la conscience de soi, l'acceptation de sa différence, une force pour une génération en perdition, fondamentaux pour la construction identitaire" (Ketty Lisador-Sabadel, conteuse, entretien avec L. Médéa). [Résumé ASC Leiden]