



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

African Studies Abstracts Online: number 9, 2005

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

Citation

Boin, M., Eijkman, E. M., Polman, K., Sommeling, C. M., & Doorn, M. C. A. van. (2005). *African Studies Abstracts Online: number 9, 2005*. Leiden: African Studies Centre.
Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/621>

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

License: [Leiden University Non-exclusive license](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/621>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

African Studies Abstracts Online

Number 9, 2005

asc.leidenuniv.nl/library/abstracts/asa-online



Leiden: African Studies Centre

ISSN 1570-937X

AFRICAN STUDIES ABSTRACTS ONLINE

ISSN 1570-937X

African Studies Abstracts Online is published four times a year on the journal's website <http://asc.leidenuniv.nl/library/abstracts/asa-online/> where it can be consulted free of charge.

Editorial correspondence to:

Afrika-Studiecentrum

PO Box 9555

2300 RB Leiden

Tel.: +31-(0)71-527 3354

E-mail: asclibrary@fsw.leidenuniv.nl

Library address for visitors: Wassenaarseweg 52, Leiden, The Netherlands

© 2003-2005 Stichting Afrika-Studiecentrum

AFRICAN STUDIES ABSTRACTS ONLINE

Number 9, 2005

Contents

Editorial policy	iii
Geographical index	1
Subject index.....	4
Author index.....	7
Periodicals abstracted in this issue	14
Abstracts	17

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 Africa in the field of the social sciences and the humanities available in the African Studies Centre library.

Coverage

African Studies Abstracts Online covers 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.

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

Similar criteria apply in the case of edited works. Edited works acquired by the library are abstracted and indexed on a monograph basis. Up to 50 edited works are included in each issue of *African Studies Abstracts Online*.

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

Indexes and list of sources

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

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

In addition, each issue of *African Studies Abstracts Online* contains a list of 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 is available on the African Studies Centre website at <http://asc.leidenuniv.nl/library/abstracts/asaperiodicals.htm>

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

	<i>abstract number</i>	<i>page</i>
INTERNATIONAL		
General	1-4	17
AFRICA		
General	5-53	20
NORTH AFRICA		
General	54-55	51
NORTHEAST AFRICA		
Eritrea	56-61	52
Ethiopia	62-66	55
Somalia	67	58
Sudan	68-72	58
AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA		
General	73-105	61
WEST AFRICA		
General	106-114	82
Benin	115-116	88
Burkina Faso	117-129	89
Cape Verde	130	96
Ghana	131-149	97
Guinea-Bissau	150	107
Ivory Coast	151-157	108
Liberia	158	112
Mali	159-163	112
Mauritania	164-167	115
Niger	168-171	117
Nigeria	172-187	119
Senegal	188-195	128
Sierra Leone	196	133
Togo	197	133

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

	<i>abstract number</i>	<i>page</i>
WEST CENTRAL AFRICA		
General	198	134
Angola	199-200	135
Cameroon	201-214	136
Chad	215	144
Congo (Brazzaville)	216-218	145
Congo (Kinshasa)	219-223	146
Gabon	224	150
EAST AFRICA		
General	225-228	150
Kenya	229-237	153
Rwanda	238-241	158
Tanzania	242-247	161
Uganda	248-261	164
SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA		
General	262-263	172
SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA		
Malawi	264-266	173
Mozambique	267-270	174
Zambia	271-273	177
Zimbabwe	274-282	178
SOUTHERN AFRICA		
General	283-284	184
Botswana	285-290	185
Lesotho	291-292	189
Namibia	293-296	190
South Africa	297-365	192
Swaziland	366	228

ISLANDS

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

	<i>abstract number</i>	<i>page</i>
General	367	229
Madagascar	368-370	229
Réunion	371-372	231

SUBJECT INDEX

A. General

bibliographies; archives; libraries; museums

22, 34, 134, 227, 254, 273

scientific research; African studies

19, 74, 225, 334, 344

information science; press & communications

14, 15, 34, 58, 73, 114, 115, 174, 176, 182, 195, 231, 238, 240, 270, 271, 289,
338, 365, 367

B. Religion/Philosophy

religion; missionary activities

4, 88, 110, 116, 248, 260, 309, 312, 319, 320, 332, 362

philosophy; world view; ideology

53

C. Culture and Society

social conditions & problems

5, 16, 18, 21, 75, 78, 115, 120, 166, 178, 187, 191, 201, 236, 277, 288, 300, 338,
339, 342, 351, 372

social organization & structure; group & class formation

65, 124, 229, 360

minority groups; refugees

27, 121, 192, 247

women's studies

24, 75, 132, 135, 143, 144, 166, 170, 195, 214, 246, 251, 287

rural & urban sociology

170, 304, 322

migration; urbanization

120, 132, 229, 244, 340, 343

demography; population policy; family planning

137, 291, 321

household & family

24, 148, 280

D. Politics

general

10, 11, 17, 39, 71, 78, 86, 104, 193

domestic affairs, including national integration & liberation struggle
8, 38, 69, 72, 80, 83, 93, 125, 128, 138, 139, 141, 153, 156, 157, 158, 169, 184,
189, 201, 202, 205, 207, 211, 221, 224, 230, 239, 240, 241, 272, 278, 279, 285,
300, 306, 314, 316, 317, 320, 331, 342, 356, 365, 366, 368, 369

foreign affairs; foreign policy
2, 25, 27, 30, 40, 47, 100, 109, 156, 199

international affairs; international organizations
3, 9, 13, 28, 31, 33, 46, 52, 70, 99, 106, 109, 198, 226, 262

E. Economics

economic conditions; economic planning; infrastructure; energy
6, 12, 14, 19, 50, 57, 70, 79, 80, 84, 96, 97, 139, 155, 193, 198, 201, 205, 224,
226, 232, 237, 264, 285, 295, 318, 339, 345, 349, 351

foreign investment; development aid
17, 26, 42, 43, 123

finance; banking; monetary policy; public finance
56, 77, 101, 103, 106, 129, 173, 235, 266, 270, 310, 311, 318, 328

labour; labour market; labour migration; trade unions
143, 155, 212, 267, 290, 301, 323, 350, 355

agriculture; animal husbandry; fishery; hunting; forestry
62, 95, 103, 112, 135, 157, 171, 213, 232, 245, 252, 276

handicraft; industry; mining; oil
50, 122, 140, 145, 175, 187, 223, 250, 263, 292, 301, 310, 315, 333, 370

trade; transport; tourism
13, 20, 76, 95, 96, 99, 155, 164, 192, 213, 219, 259, 263, 266, 323, 346, 353, 364

industrial organization; cooperatives; management
185

F. Law

general
45, 48, 89, 111, 112, 113, 121, 125, 129, 157, 167, 179, 208, 209, 238, 245, 252,
253, 255, 261, 265, 275, 287, 330, 359, 369, 370

international law
72, 81, 90, 94, 102, 108, 179, 307, 349

G. Education/Socialization/Psychology

education
43, 44, 51, 73, 133, 154, 271, 273, 289, 336, 363

psychology; social psychology
371

SUBJECT INDEX

H. Anthropology

general

61, 63, 66, 146, 147, 159, 183, 206, 210, 250, 256, 286, 334, 336, 347

I. Medical Care and Health Services/Nutrition

health services; medicine; hospitals

37, 64, 127, 132, 133, 136, 147, 149, 174, 177, 197, 204, 231, 233, 235, 256, 280,
337, 345, 352, 360

psychiatry

7, 127, 168

food & nutrition

144

J. Rural and Urban Planning/Ecology/Geography

rural & urban planning

105, 118, 304, 322, 327, 335, 343, 348, 354, 364

ecology

228, 253, 259

geography; geology; hydrology

79, 325

K. Languages/Literature/Arts/Architecture

linguistics & language

55, 61

oral & written literature

22, 23, 35, 41, 49, 82, 91, 98, 180, 181, 183, 203, 216, 217, 218, 220, 282, 296,
303, 305, 313, 326, 357

arts (drama, theatre, cinema, painting, sculpture)

32, 35, 60, 85, 87, 107, 281, 308, 314, 361

L. History/Biography

general

85, 222, 246, 272

up to 1850 (prehistory, precolonial & early colonial history)

29, 49, 59, 67, 68, 92, 126, 130, 146, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165, 186, 190, 194, 210,
257, 258, 260, 279, 286, 294, 341, 344

1850 onward (colonial & postcolonial history)

1, 36, 52, 83, 92, 119, 146, 150, 162, 189, 194, 200, 204, 210, 212, 234, 244, 248,
249, 267, 268, 269, 284, 302, 324, 329, 330, 358

- Aboud, Abdillahi A., 236
Adam, Michel, 229
Adami, Tom A., 238
Adelegan, Olatundun Janet, 173
Adelowo, O.O., 174
Adeogun, Margaret, 73
Adjovi, Emmanuel Vidjinnagni, 115
Adu-Mireku, Samuel, 133
Agbonlahor, R.O., 174
Ajayi, S. Ibi, 6
Ajibefun, Igbekele A., 175
Akotia, Pino, 134
Alem, Kangni, 35
Alexander, Peter, 301
Allina-Pisano, Eric, 267
Amanor, Kojo Sebastian, 135
Ampofo, Akosua Adomako, 75
Anarfi, John K., 132
Ancharaz, Vinaye D., 76
Antil, Alain, 164
Antwi, Phyllis, 24
Anyanwu, John C., 106
Armstrong, Gary, 21
Aryeetey, Ernest, 77
Atenga, Thomas, 224
Atieno Odhiambo, E.S., 234
Atlas, Catherine, 189
Auerbach, Joshua N., 230
Auga, Ulrike, 303
Awedoba, Albert Kanlisi, 136
- Badasu, Delali, 24, 137
Baguant, J., 12
Baines, Gary, 199
Baiyewu, Olusegun, 7
Baker, Bruce, 8
Ballard, Richard, 304
Balseiro, Isabel, 361
Barry, Sadio, 168
Bayart, Jean-François, 78
- Bayliss, Kate, 79
Bedaux, R., 159
Belay, Kassa, 62
Bell, David, 305
Bertz, Ned, 225
Bickford-Smith, Vivian, 85
Bii, Harrison Kibet, 231
Biswas, Aparajita, 9, 262
Block, Steven A., 80
Blundo, Giorgio, 86
Boafo-Arthur, Kwame, 138
Bogaards, Matthijs, 306
Boidin, Bruno, 84
Boness, Christian, 336
Bonnabel, Lola, 206
Bosch, Shannon, 307
Botes, Lucius, 335
Bouchet, Patrick, 5
Boulay, Sébastien, 166
Boumakani, Benjamin, 10
Bourbon, Adrian de, 275
Bradley, Hazel, 352
Braeckman, Colette, 239
Brahimi, Denise, 107
Brandibas, Jacques, 371
Brou, Kouakou Mathurin, 81
Brouillet, Anne Sophie, 16
Burger, P., 318
Burger, Ronelle, 363
Burton, Andrew, 244
Buthelezi, Mbongiseni, 308
Byaruhanga, Christopher, 248
- Carrol, Bidemi, 43
Casale, Daniela, 350
Cattaneo, Olivier, 13
Châtaigner, Jean-Marc, 17
Chalaye, Sylvie, 98
Chasseriaux, Jean-Michel, 14
Chaumba, Joseph, 276

AUTHOR INDEX

- Chifwepa, Vitalicy, 271
Chinsinga, Blessings, 264
Choplin, Armell, 164
Clasquin, Michel, 309
Clauzel, Jean, 1
Coulibaly, Abou Saïb, 108
Coulibaly, Marcel Salifou Modibo, 168
Coussy, Denise, 82
Cros, Jean-Paul, 67
Cuvelier, Jeroen, 219
- Dacher, Michèle, 120
Dakhli, Jocelyne, 55
Dapaah-Agyemang, Joshua, 109
Daramola, Adebisi G., 175
Darlington, Sonja, 203
Dartnall, Liz, 325
David, Nicholas, 210
De Wet, H.F., 310
de Wet, Walter A., 311
Debusmann, Robert, 204
DeCorse, Christopher R., 190
Dembélé, André, 121
Dieng, Bassirou, 91
Diesel, Alleyn, 312
Dimier, Véronique, 83
Dimitriu, Ileana, 313
Diop, Momar-Coumba, 193
Dissez, Anne, 285
Djeflat, Abdelkader, 84
Dondeyne, Stephane, 245
Dowden, Richard, 240
Drewett, Michael, 314
Droz, Yvan, 11
Dupuy, Christian, 163
Dutilly-Diane, Céline, 122
- Edwards, Lawrence, 315
Ehikhamenor, Fabian A., 176
Eide, Arne H., 191
- Eije, Henk von, 56
Ellis, Stephen, 18
Eribo, Festus, 15
Errante, Antoinette, 268
- Farquharson, Karen, 316
Fedorowich, Kent, 317
Ferree, Karen E., 80
Fishazion, Michael, 56
Flint, Lawrence S., 272
Fluzin, Philippe, 163
Fontanel, Jacques, 20
Foster, Don, 332
Foster, Geoff, 280
Fourie, F.C. v N, 318
Frank-Wilson, Marion, 22
Fresia, Marion, 192
Friedman, Steven, 319
Fru, Celestina Neh, 207
- Günther, Ursula, 320
Gallagher, Daphne, 162
Gangadharan, Lata, 321
Gaylard, Gerald, 23
Gazibo, Mamoudou, 169
Giblin, Béatrice, 104
Gilbert, Christopher L., 213
Giulianotti, Richard, 21
Glachant, Julie, 63
Gobatto, Isabelle, 37
Golub, Stephen S., 315
Gonçalves, António Custódio, 88
Gregson, Simon, 280
Gros, Jean-Germain, 201
Grzymiski, Krzysztof, 68
Guillaume, Philippe, 300
Guillaumont Jeanneney, Sylviane, 123
Guillaumont, Patrick, 123
Gupta, Amit Das, 25
Gutherz, Xavier, 67

Hadonou, Julien, 198
 Hailemariam, Mahlet, 65
 Hanson, Holly, 249
 Harmse, C., 346, 353
 Haroun, Mahamat-Saleh, 87
 Harris, Richard L., 338
 Hartmann-Mahmud, Lori Lynn, 170
 Hilson, Gavin, 140
 Hoek, Maarten van, 294
 Hoffman, Danny, 158
 Homevor, Kpotogbé A., 197
 Horn, André, 322
 Huffman, Thomas N., 286
 Hugon, Philippe, 26
 Hunter, Nina, 323
 Hurst, Christopher, 308
 Hyden, Goran, 65

Ichoku, H. Eme, 177
 Idemudia, Sunday Erhabor, 178
 Insoll, Timothy, 161
 Isaacman, Allen, 269
 Itzkin, Eric, 324

Jacobs, J.U., 220
 Jaffe, Alan, 325
 James, Deborah, 302
 James-Eluyode, Jide, 179
 Janvry, Alain de, 122
 Jenkins, Glenn P., 328
 Johnson, Hilde F., 17
 Jousse, Hélène, 165

Kaach, Mohammed, 5
 Kabwe-Segatti, Aurelia Wa, 300
 Kakudidi, E.K.Z., 256
 Kakudidi, Esezah Kyomugisha, 250
 Kambou, G. Benoît, 125
 Karanja, Andrew M., 232

Karekezi, Stephen, 12
 Kaseke, Edwin, 277
 Katende, A.B., 256
 Kebonang, Zein, 28
 Keita, Lansana, 29
 Kerrou, Mohamed, 4
 Kibitok, Nicholas K., 233
 Kiboss, Joel K., 233
 Kirsch, Martin, 90
 Kishindo, Paul, 265
 Kloos, Helmut, 64
 Knutsen, Hege M., 295
 Koffi-Tessio, Egnonto M., 197
 Konings, Piet, 205
 Kossew, Sue, 326
 Kotze, Nico, 327
 Kuba, Richard, 124
 Kuo, Chun-Yan, 328
 Kuyvenhoven, Arie, 232
 Kwesiga, Joy Constance, 251
 Kynoch, Gary, 329

Léon, Alain, 226
 Lévy, Marc, 16
 Laband, John, 330
 Laffont, Jean-Jacques, 111
 Lainé, Agnès, 92
 Laloupo, Francis, 153
 Langlois, Olivier, 206
 Lanoue, Éric, 154
 Lavigne Delville, Ph., 113
 Lavigne-Delville, Ph., 112
 Lazidou, Eleni, 229
 Le Cornec, Michel, 198
 Le Meur, P.Y., 112
 Le Meur, P.-Y., 113
 LeBas, Adrienne, 278
 Leibbrandt, Murray, 177
 Lentz, Carola, 124
 Lesur, Joséphine, 67

AUTHOR INDEX

- Lezou, D. Gérard, 218
Limb, Peter, 331
Live, Yu-Sion, 372
Loada, Augustin, 128
Long, Wahbie, 332
Lonsdale, John, 234
Lund, Christian, 141
Lutz, Clemens, 56
Lutz, John, 142
Luxereau, Anne, 171
- MacGowan, Patrick J., 93
Machaka, Johannes, 333
Madiéga, Yenouyaga Georges, 119
Magliveras, Konstantinos D., 31
Magnavita, Sonja, 126
Mahouve, Michel, 94
Maitra, Pushkar, 321
Mangu, André Mbata B., 221
Mans, Ulrich, 69
Mantuba-Ngoma, Pamphile Mabilia,
222
Manyozo, Linje, 334
Mappa, Sophia, 2
Marais, Lochner, 335
Marchal, Roland, 89
Marcus, Richard R., 368
Marfaing, Laurence, 40
Marjoribanks, Timothy, 316
Martin, Denis-Constant, 32
Martin-Granel, Nicolas, 216
Masilela, Ntongela, 361
Mathews, K., 27, 33
Mathuray, Mark, 180
Maundeni, Zibani, 279
Mayer, Claude-Hélène, 336
Mazama, Ama, 74
Mba, Chuks J., 291
Mbananga, Nolwazi, 337
Mbuagbo, Oben Timothy, 207
- McIntosh, Roderick J., 162
McIntosh, Susan Keech, 162
Mendelsohn, Richard, 85
Mendy, Peter Karibe, 150
Meth, Charles, 339
Mevoungou-Nsana, Roger, 208
Miroudot, Sébastien, 95
Moahi, Kgomotso H., 270
Modi, Renu, 340
Modie-Moroka, Tirelo, 287
Mohammad, Abdalmahmood
Abdalhaleem, 27
Moll, Henk A.J., 232
Mondoloni, Dominique, 35, 49
Monnier, Laurent, 11
Montana, Ismael Musah, 3
Morris, David, 341
Mosoti, Victor, 70
Mouat, Jeremy, 145
Mouralis, Bernard, 49
Mphahlele, M. Benjamin, 328
Mukiibi-Katende, M.W., 252
Murimbika, McEdward, 286
Murray, Bruce K., 342
Murray, Martin J., 343
Musila, Jacob Wanjala, 266
Musselman, Elizabeth Green, 344
Mwabu, Germano, 235
Mwase, Ngila, 96
Mwebaza, Rose, 253
- N'Da, Pierre, 218
N'Zué, Félix Fofana, 155
Naldi, Gino J., 31
Nao, Oumarou, 119
Nattrass, Nicoli, 345
Naty, Alexander, 57
Ndiaye, Serigne, 217
Nel, Philip, 97
Newark, John, 266

- Ngaage, Barine Saana, 181
 Nganda, Benjamin, 235
 Ngcobo, June-Rose Buyisiwe, 322
 Nguihe Kante, Pascal, 209
 Ngwenya, Barbara Ntombi, 288
 Nkhoma, Boyd Patrick, 273
 Ntege, S. Ssekabira, 346
 Nwakanma, Chukwuemeka Dean, 182
 Nyamukapa, Constance A., 280
- Obiorah, Ndubisi, 184
 Ofcansky, Thomas P., 58, 254
 Ogunleye, Foluke, 281
 Ojedokun, Ayoku A., 289
 Okiemy, Bienvenu, 156
 Okigbo, Charles C., 15
 Okonkwo, Christopher, 282
 Okpewho, Isidore, 183
 Olarreaga, Marcelo, 99
 Onoria, Henry, 255
 Opape, James Adu, 143
 Oppong, Christine, 144
 Oryem-Origa, H., 256
 Otike, Japhet, 231
 Ouédraogo, Arouna, 127
 Ouédraogo, H., 113
 Ouédraogo, T. Laurent, 127
 Ould Mohamed Kaber, Namy, 165
 Ould Ramdan, Haïmoud, 167
 Owolabi, Emmanuel O., 289
- Péjout, Nicolas, 300
 Pérouse de Montclos, Marc-Antoine, 71
 Palumbo, Patrizia, 36
 Pankhurst, Alula, 64
 Pascallon, Pierre, 100
 Peller, Anni, 66
 Peltzer, Karl, 347
 Peterson, Derek, 269
 Petersson, Lennart, 263
- Philippe, Nathalie, 35, 49
 Phillips, Lucie Colvin, 19
 Phimister, Ian, 145
 Pieterse, Edgar, 348
 Pieterse, Marius, 349
 Piga, Adriana, 110
 Ploquin, Alain, 163
 Pondi, Jean-Emmanuel, 30
 Porhel, Ronan, 226
 Posel, Dorrit, 350
 Posnansky, Merrick, 146
 Potter, Clive, 140
 Pout, Christian Edmond Bepi, 30
 Prabhu, Prafulla M., 227
 Price, Gregory N., 351
 Puoane, Thandi, 352
 Puplampu, Korbla P., 139
- Raimbault, Michel, 165
 Rajaona, Andrianaivo Ravelona, 369
 Rangasamy, L., 353
 Razafindrakoto, Paul, 368
 Reddy, Priscilla, 178
 Reid, Andrew, 257
 Reinhart, Carmen M., 101
 Reyntjens, Filip, 241
 Richard, François G. , 190
 Robert, Aline, 160
 Roberts, Simon, 333
 Robertshaw, Peter, 258
 Rocha, Manuel de la, 99
 Rodrigues, Isabel P.B. Fêo, 130
 Rodriguez-Antoniotti, Gréta, 216
 Rogerson, Christian M., 354
 Rono, Philip K., 236
 Roque, Ricardo, 200
 Rubbers, Benjamin, 223
 Rugumayo, Edward B., 259
- Sévry, Jean, 41

AUTHOR INDEX

- Sackey, Brigid M., 147
Sadoulet, Elisabeth, 122
Salin, Pascal, 42
Sam, David Lackland, 148
Sam, Monibo A., 185
Samoff, Joel, 43
Sanou, Paul Thomas, 127
Santiso, Carlos, 128
Sarrasin, Bruno, 370
Sawyerr, Akilagpa, 44
Schmidt, Peter R., 59
Schrauwers, Albert, 302
Scoones, Ian, 276
Seck, Diery, 19
Senah, Kojo, 149
Shetler, Jan Bender, 246
Sihlongonyane, Mfaniseni Fana, 366
Simkins, Charles, 355
Simonin, Jacky, 367
Sindjoun, Luc, 202
Singh, Smita, 80
Siphambe, Happy Kufigwa, 290
Skinner, Caroline, 323
Somda, Claude Nurukyor, 124
Ssenyonjo, Manisuli, 45
Steinhart, Edward I., 260
Stephen, June, 34
Sternner, Judy, 210
Suttner, Raymond, 356
Swart, Sandra, 284, 357
- Takougang, Joseph, 211
Tanga Onana, Joseph, 212
Teferra, Mengistu, 12
Teka, Zelalem, 60
Temple, Henri, 102
Tettey, Wisdom J., 139
Tewelde Ghebreyohannes, 61
Thabane, Motlatsi, 292
Theron, Bridget, 358
- Thiaw, Ibrahima, 190, 194
Thiedemann, Hilke, 359
Thiele, Rainer, 103
Thirlwall, A.P., 50
Thomas, Liz, 360
Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza, Lillian, 261
Tieku, Thomas Kwasi, 46
Tokatlidis, Ioannis, 101
Tollens, Eric F., 213
Torr, Louise, 325
Tossou, Yao H., 197
Touatam, Antipas, 20
Toulmin, C., 113
Tull, Denis M., 47
Turner, Simon, 247
Twesigye, Charles K., 228
- Udogu, E. Ike, 48
Usman, Aribidesi, 186
- Vahed, Goolam H., 362
Van der Berg, Servaas, 363
Van der Merwe, Izak J., 105
Van Rensburg, Nicolaas, 335
Van Sittert, Lance, 284
Vandenberg, Paul, 237
Villanculos, Flatiel Fabio, 270
Vincent, Jeanne-Françoise, 214
Visser, Gustav, 364
- Waals, J.D. van der, 159
Wallmach, Kim, 365
Wang'ombe, Joseph, 235
Watts, Michael, 187
Wells, Heather, 50
Westley, David, 114
Wiebalck, Alison, 72
Willemse, Hein, 296
Wiltzer, Pierre-André, 17
Wippel, Steffen, 40

Wittmann, Frank, 195

Wolmer, William, 276

Woods, Dwayne, 157

Wubneh, Mulatu, 51

Yonaba, Salif, 129

Young, Tom, 39

Zegeye, Abebe, 338

Zorgbibe, Charles, 52, 53

- Africa quarterly* = ISSN 0001-9828. - New Delhi
Vol. 42/43, no. 4/1 (2002/03); vol. 43, no. 2 (2003)
- African affairs* = ISSN 0001-9909. - Oxford [etc.]
Vol. 103, no. 411 (2004)
- African and Asian studies* = ISSN 1569-2094. - Leiden [etc.]
Vol. 2, no. 1 (2003); vol. 2, no. 2 (2003)
- African archaeological review* = ISSN 0263-0338. - New York
Vol. 21, no. 1 (2004)
- African currents*. - Mumbai
Vol. 22, no. 35 (2003)
- African development review* = ISSN 1017-6772. - Oxford [etc.]
Vol. 15, no. 2/3 (2003)
- African human rights law journal* = ISSN 1609-073x. - Lansdowne
Vol. 3, no. 2 (2003)
- African journal of library, archives and information science* = ISSN 0795-4778. - Ibadan
Vol. 13, no. 1 (2003); vol. 13, no. 2 (2003)
- African research and documentation* = ISSN 0305-862X (verbeterd). - London
No. 92 (2003); no. 93 (2003)
- African studies review* = ISSN 0002-0206. - New Brunswick, N.J.
Vol. 47, no. 1 (2004)
- Africanus* = ISSN 0304-615x. - Pretoria
Vol. 33, no. 2 (2003)
- Afrika Spectrum* = ISSN 0002-0397. - Hamburg
Jg. 38, H. 1 (2003); Jg. 38, H. 2 (2003)
- Afrique contemporaine* = ISSN 0002-0478. - Paris
No. 208 (2003); no. 209 (2004)
- Cahiers africains d'administration publique* = ISSN 0007-9588. - Tanger
No. 61 (2003)
- Comparative and international law journal of Southern Africa* = ISSN 0010-4051. -
Pretoria
Vol. 36, no. 2 (2003)
- Current writing* = ISSN 1013-929x. - Durban
Vol. 14, no. 2 (2002); vol. 15, no. 1 (2003)

PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

East African journal of peace & human rights = ISSN 1021-8858. - Kampala
Vol. 9, no. 1 (2003)

Éthiopiennes = ISSN 0850-2005. - Dakar
No. 69 (2002)

Études littéraires africaines = ISSN 0769-4563. - Cergy-Pontoise
No. 15 (2003)

Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International = ISSN 1632-3033. - Paris
No. 13 (2004)

International journal of African historical studies = ISSN 0361-7882. - Boston, Mass
Vol. 36, no. 1 (2003); vol. 36, no. 2 (2003)

Internationale spectator = ISSN 0020-9317. - Assen
Jrg. 58, nr. 4 (2004)

Itinerario = ISSN 0165-1153. - Leiden
Vol. 27, no. 3/4 (2003)

Journal des africanistes = ISSN 0399-0346. - Paris
T. 73, fasc. 2 (2003)

Journal for the study of religion = ISSN 1011-7601. - Pretoria
Vol. 17, no. 1 (2004)

Journal of African archaeology = ISSN 1612-1651. - Frankfurt a.M
Vol. 1, no. 1 (2003); vol. 1, no. 2 (2003)

Journal of African economies = ISSN 0963-8024. - Oxford
Vol. 12, suppl. 1 (2003); vol. 12, suppl. 2 (2003); vol. 12, no. 3 (2003)

Journal of Asian and African studies / Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA) = ISSN 0387-2807. - Tokyo
No. 66 (2003)

Journal of contemporary African studies = ISSN 0258-9001. - Abingdon
Vol. 22, no. 2 (2004)

Journal of Eritrean studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara. - Asmara
Vol. 1, no. 1 (2002)

Journal of humanities / University of Malawi = ISSN 1016-0728. - Zomba
No. 17 (2003)

Journal of modern African studies = ISSN 0022-278X. - Cambridge
Vol. 41, no. 3 (2003); vol. 41, no. 4 (2003)

Journal of social development in Africa = ISSN 1012-1080. - Harare
Vol. 18, no. 1 (2003); vol. 18, no. 2 (2003)

PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

Northeast African studies = ISSN 0740-9133. - East Lansing, Mich
N.s., vol. 7, no. 2 (2000)

Notre librairie = ISSN 0755-3854. - Paris
No. 153 (2004); no. 154 (2004)

Outre-mers. - Paris
No. 338/339 (2003)

Penant = ISSN 0336-1551. - Paris
Année 113, no. 845 (3002); année 114, no. 846 (2004)

Politique africaine = ISSN 0244-7827. - Paris
No. 92 (2003); no. 93 (2004)

Psychopathologie africaine = ISSN 0033-314X. - Dakar
Vol. 31, no. 2 (2001/02); vol. 31, no. 3 (2001/02)

Research in African literatures = ISSN 0034-5210. - Bloomington, Ind. [etc.]
Vol. 34, no. 2 (2003); vol. 34, no. 3 (2003)

Research review / Institute of African Studies. - Legon
N.s., vol. 17, no. 1 (2001); n.s., vol. 17, no. 2 (2001)

Revue burkinabè de droit. - Namur
No. 43/44 (2003)

Revue juridique et politique des états francophones. - Paris
Année 57, no. 4 (2003)

Sahara = ISSN 1120-5679. - Milano
N. 13 (2001/02); n. 14 (2003)

Social dynamics = ISSN 0253-3952. - Rondebosch
Vol. 29, no. 1 (2003)

South African historical journal = ISSN 0258-2473. - [Pretoria]
No. 48 (2003); no. 49 (2003)

South African journal of economics = ISSN 0038-2280. - Pretoria
Vol. 71, no. 3 (2003); vol. 71, no. 4 (2003)

Uganda journal. - Kampala
Vol. 48 (2002); vol. 49 (2003)

Urban forum = ISSN 1015-3802. - New Brunswick, N.J.
Vol. 14, no. 4 (2003); vol. 15, no. 1 (2004)

Verfassung und Recht in Übersee = ISSN 0506-7286. - Baden-Baden
Jg. 36, Quart. 2 (2003)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 France

La France d'outre-mer (1930-1960) : témoignages d'administrateurs et de magistrats I sous la dir. de Jean Clauzel ; préf. de Pierre Messmer. - Seconde éd. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2003. - 878 p., [32] p.pl. : ill., krt. ; 25 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Bibliogr.: p. 797-857. - Met bijl., index, noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6423-X

Cet épais volume, travail de mémoire, a recueilli les témoignages d'administrateurs et de magistrats de l'empire français d'outre-mer qui ont été en poste durant la période qui a précédé les indépendances. Il porte sur la période 1930-1960 et surtout sur les années au cours desquelles se prépara et se réalisa l'émancipation des anciens territoires coloniaux. Il traite dans une première partie des politiques coloniales de la France durant cette période (Gabriel Massa) et de la formation des administrateurs (Jean Clauzel). La deuxième partie est consacrée aux administrateurs en Afrique noire: les conditions d'exercice du métier et les rapports avec les administrés (Bernard Viollier), la tâche même d'administrer et de représenter le gouvernement métropolitain (Guy Maillard), le développement économique (Gabriel Massa), le développement social (B. Viollier), l'accompagnement de l'évolution politique (G. Maillard). Suivent des témoignages divers sur le Moyen-Congo (René Troadec), la Mauritanie (Franck Gaston), le Cameroun (Jacques Lestringant, Yves Ollivon, Yves Rodrigue, Marc Botti), le Gabon (Gérard Serre), le Tchad (Alexandre Lozance), le Soudan français, aujourd'hui Mali (Paul Masson), la Guinée (Jacques Larrue), le Niger (Maurice Lacoste, Gaston Boyer), la Haute-Volta aujourd'hui Burkina Faso (Michel Lajus). La troisième partie traite des administrateurs et du développement économique et social à Madagascar (Alain Deschamps), puis se clôt sur des mémoires éparses (Hubert deschamps, Lucien de Somer d'Assenoy, Maurice Bernard, Gilles Husson). La quatrième partie concerne l'Indochine. La cinquième porte sur le ministère des Colonies puis de la France d'outre-mer et sur les instances d'inspection (B. Viollier, Jacques Larrue), et est suivie de réminiscences, pour l'Afrique, de Pierre Berthoumieu (du Congo au Niger), de Georges Hirtz (Algérie). Le sujet de la sixième partie est la justice: pour l'Afrique noire et Djibouti par André Baccard, pour Madagascar et les Comores par André Ortolland suivi de "mémoires éparses" sur le Nord-Cameroun (Bertrand Lembezat), le Sénégal (Gérard Hibon), Madagascar (André Ortolland). La dernière partie montre ce que ces

administrateurs et magistrats sont devenus après les indépendances, et comporte une bibliographie des ouvrages écrits par certains d'entre eux. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

2 Métamorphoses

Les métamorphoses du politique au Nord et au Sud I sous la dir. de Sophia Mappa. - Paris : Karthala, 2004. - 441 p. ; 22 cm. - (Collection tropiques) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6478-7

Cet ouvrage a pour objectif de questionner les tendances politiques lourdes en rapport avec la mondialisation, telles qu'elles ont été discutées lors de la conférence internationale du Forum de Delphes en octobre 2001. L'hypothèse de départ est que les mutations politiques en cours sont indissociables des mutations sociales et ne sont pas universelles. Elles sont différentes, selon qu'il s'agit des pays occidentaux, qui sont les instigateurs de la mondialisation, et des autres pays de la planète qui, tout en étant insérés dans le système politico-économique actuel, ne participent pas à la prise des décisions. La première partie du livre est centrée sur les mutations politiques au Nord et au Sud et leur enracinement social. La deuxième partie est plus spécifiquement consacrée aux innovations institutionnelles. Les exemples concernant l'Afrique montrent que les politiques occidentales mises en place dans le cadre de la "bonne gouvernance" favorisant la "décentralisation" ou la "participation de la société civile" ne sont pas des panacées. En effet, elles ont entre autres comme résultat d'affaiblir davantage les États non occidentaux, en faveur des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux dont la "nature" est pour l'essentiel identique à celle de l'État central. Contributions sur la Côte d'Ivoire par Francis Akindès et François Leimdorfer, sur la Somalie par Heribert Weiland, sur les nouvelles formes de groupements dans la "postcolonie" d'Afrique de l'Ouest par Karim Dahou. L'ouvrage souligne encore (2e partie) le clivage entre les objectifs inadéquats des innovations institutionnelles introduites de l'extérieur (par exemple les réformes voulues par la Banque mondiale, les bailleurs de fonds, certaines ONG) et les réalités et nécessités locales. Contribution de Bonnie Campbell, Marie-Christine Doran et Samia Kazi Aoul sur la bonne gouvernance et la lutte contre la pauvreté en Afrique, et de Jean-François Médard sur la décentralisation du système public au Cameroun. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

3 Montana, Ismael Musah

The Lomé Convention from inception to the dynamics of the post-Cold War, 1957-1990s / Ismael Musah Montana. - 2003. - vol. 2, no. 1, p. 63-97 : graf., krt., tab - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2003), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 63-97 : graf., krt., tab.

From the early 1960s through the late 1980s, the Lomé Convention, the chief achievement of the ACP countries' entente, has been an interdependent form of partnership that has offered ACP States a privileged position in the EU market. Although considered a cornerstone of Europe's North-South economic cooperation, changes that occurred in the aftermath of the Cold War had a drastic effect on the nature of this historic partnership. In the period between 1989 and 1995, profound changes in international relations following the end of the Cold War, followed by the subsequent liberalization of East European economies, the creation of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, and the restructuring of Europe's internal and external policies, affected the ACP's privileged position in the European Union. This paper examines the history of EU-ACP relations and analyses the Lomé Convention from its inception to the changing dynamics of the 1990s. It critically examines divergent interpretations of the relevance of the Convention in the post-Cold War context, focusing on the concept of partnership. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

4 Public

Public et privé en islam : espaces, autorités et libertés / sous la dir. de Mohamed Kerrou.
- Paris : Maisonneuve et Larose, 2002. - 343 p. ; 24 cm. - (Connaissance du Maghreb) - 'Institut de recherche sur le Maghreb contemporain' - titelbl. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-7068-1611-2

Les deux catégories de public et de privé sont-elles universelles ou particulières? Peuvent-elles rendre compte de la dynamique des "sociétés musulmanes" contemporaines? C'est à partir d'une analyse de la trilogie espaces, autorités publiques et libertés individuelles que ce livre collectif entend interroger les notions de public et privé et étudier autrement l'évolution des cultures et des sociétés où l'Islam est un référent majeur. Première partie, "Théories du public et du privé": Dans les coulisses de la scène publique. Naissance de la 'privacy' (Anton Blok) - Les emboîtements du privé et du public: communication et métasociation (André Petitat) - Dynamique des mœurs et de la politique dans la culture islamique (Hamadi Redissi). Deuxième partie, "Espaces publics et espaces privés en Islam": Les notions de "privé" et "public" dans le monde musulman sunnite médiéval (Sylvie Denoix) - Mises au jour de la "vie privée". Conflits familiaux à Constantine au XVIIIe siècle (Isabelle Grangaux) - Le harem de Mawlay Ismail: un despotisme exemplaire? (Jocelyne Dakhli) - Seuils, passages et transitions. La liminarité dans la culture maghrébine (Imed Melliti) - L'espace limitrophe. Pratiques habitantes et représentations territoriales (Mohamed Ghomari). Troisième partie, "Autorités publiques et libertés individuelles en Islam": L'Islam administré: illustrations

tunisiennes (Jean-Philippe Bras) - Du public et du privé. La notion d'intérêt général en Algérie (Abderrahmane Moussaoui) - Normalité, responsabilité, moralité. Virginité et viol dans un contexte juridique égyptien (Baudoin Dupret) - La censure des mœurs dans le cinéma de la République islamique d'Iran (Agnès Devictor) - Le 'mezwâr' ou le censeur des mœurs au Maghreb (Mohamed Kerrou). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

AFRICA

GENERAL

5 Afrique

Afrique francophone et développement du sport: du mythe à la réalité? / sous la dir. Patrick Bouchet et Mohammed Kaach. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, 2004. - 353 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Communications du 1er colloque international de management du sport, tenu à l'Institut Royal de Formation des Cadres du Maroc (Rabat-Salé) les 8-9 mars 2002. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen. ISBN 2-7475-6257-3

Cet ouvrage, issu d'un colloque tenu à Rabat-Salé (Maroc) les 8 et 9 mars 2002, cherche à redynamiser le champ de la recherche en sciences humaines et sociales du sport dans les pays en émergence. En abordant trois thèmes: politique nationale, tourisme et loisirs, professionnalisation et spectacle, il entend montrer que le sport peut constituer aujourd'hui une priorité de développement pour les pays africains au niveau de la gestion des organisations publiques, privées et associatives. Les pays considérés ici sont particulièrement l'Algérie, le Bénin, le Cameroun, le Maroc, le Sénégal. Le maintien d'une relative dépendance entre l'ancienne métropole opulente et les pays africains francophones encore économiquement fragiles permet à la France (entre autres) de profiter de zones de délocalisation pour la fabrication de produits sportifs et de viviers de talents "bon marché" sur lesquels les clubs professionnels peuvent spéculer. Jusqu'à présent, de multiples raisons structurelles semblent accréditer la présence d'un modèle sportif en Afrique francophone au regard des similarités de sous-développement des marchés du sport et des modes de gestion archaïques des organisations. Dans ce modèle, le secteur public, et en particulier les États, joue un rôle essentiel dans la définition et la mise en œuvre de la politique sportive nationale. Mais il faut tenir compte aujourd'hui, à la fois de la volonté de certains dirigeants en Afrique de développer le sport selon des valeurs occidentales, d'élus politiques qui désirent concilier valeurs traditionnelles de l'Afrique avec une gestion moderne du sport, et de certains régimes "islamistes" qui refusent les modèles issus de l'idéologie libérale qui

pénètre par la médiatisation les cultures africaines de manière insidieuse. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

6 Ajayi, S. Ibi

Globalisation and Africa / S. Ibi Ajayi. - 2003. - vol. 12, suppl. 1, p. 120-150 : tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, suppl. 1, p. 120-150 : tab.

This paper analyses the issues of globalization in Africa. It contends that Africa's economic marginalization, the result of its relatively isolationist policies and closed economies, explains why economic prosperity has eluded most of the continent. The question is not whether Africa should integrate into the world economy, but rather the form and manner of its integration. The appeal for a more open economy is based on a simple but powerful premise: that economic integration will improve Africa's macroeconomic performance. Additionally, globalization offers new opportunities, including expanded markets and acquisition of new technologies and ideas. For Africa to benefit from globalization, it must position itself appropriately through appropriate policy measures. Using the indicators of integration into the world economy, Africa still has a long way to go; it must take adequate steps to remedy the deficiencies. While the playing field in international trade is not level, African countries must take necessary steps towards the evolution and development of a coordinated trade strategy. With better policies, Africa can trade more, attract more capital flows and benefit immensely from full integration into the world economy. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

7 Baiyewu, Olusegun

Mental health of the elderly in Africa / Olusegun Baiyewu. - 2001/02. - vol. 31, no. 3, p. 365-377 - In: *Psychopathologie africaine*: (2001/02), vol. 31, no. 3, p. 365-377.

The number of people aged 60 years and older in Africa is rising, but there are no geriatric or psychogeriatric units in hospitals in most countries in Africa; elders have to share general facilities in such hospitals. In villages, traditional medicine practitioners are the most accessible. Dementia and depression are the two most common mental health disorders of old age. Lower prevalence and incidence rates of dementia than in Western societies have been reported in Nigerian community residents. The rate of geriatric depression is comparable to that of Western societies, but depression is often unrecognized. Caregivers of demented patients see the illness, as well as the accompanying behavioural symptoms, as part of the process of aging. Cholinesterase inhibitors treat the cognitive impairment associated with dementia, but these drugs are not available in most African countries. However, behavioural disorders can be treated

with combinations of other pharmacological and non-pharmacological agents. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

8 Baker, Bruce

Protection from crime : what is on offer for Africans? / Bruce Baker. - 2004. - vol. 22, no. 2, p. 165-188 : tab - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2004), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 165-188 : tab.

The perceptions of failing State police and rising crime have created a situation where a plethora of non-State policing groups has emerged across Africa. Their variety is bewildering. They include informal organized security groups (vigilantes), religious police, ethnic/clan militias, political party militia groups, Civil Defence Forces, both informal and formal commercial security groups, State-approved civil guarding, traditional courts, and restorative justice committees ("community courts"). They may be characterized according to their role(s) as authorizer or provider, operational range, legality of actions, degree of cooperation with State police, commercial status (for profit or not), and mentality of surveillance or punishment. The widespread use of and support for non-State policing undermines the legitimacy of the State police and exacerbates inequality, since the nature of non-State policing means that it cannot offer equality of accessibility and adjudication. Accountability, quality of service, available sanctions and consistency of treatment for citizens are all matters for real concern. Though perhaps inevitable, non-State policing creates serious problems for new democracies. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

9 Biswas, Aparajita

Africa's quest for recovery in the 21st century : African Union (AU) and New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) / Aparajita Biswas. - 2003. - vol. 43, no. 2, p. 17-35 - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2003), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 17-35.

The African Union (AU) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) can be seen as a fresh initiative by African countries in the early 21st century in their quest for unity and socioeconomic recovery. The article sketches the background to the AU and NEPAD and deals in more detail with the NEPAD road map. Important features of NEPAD are the concepts of ownership and partnership, and the emphasis on liberal democracy and good governance as a prerequisite for sustainable development. NEPAD's stated aim is to achieve 7 percent annual growth. This would require investment equivalent to 33 percent of GDP. The critical question is where is this investment going to come from? The African peer review mechanism, whose rationale is

that Africans should move away from donor imposed conditionality towards mutual accountability among partners, has also attracted both interest and controversy. Perhaps the most frequently debated question, however, is whether the further integration of Africa into an asymmetric globalized system dominated by a few countries can really be the basis for Africa's "Renaissance", as held by neoliberal theory, which puts "integration" into the globalized economy on the basis of the liberalization of markets and the free movement of capital at the centre of the development paradigm. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 Boumakani, Benjamin

L'État de droit en Afrique / par Benjamin Boumakani. - 2003. - année 57, no. 4, p. 445-472 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones*: (2003), année 57, no. 4, p. 445-472.

Il semble en Afrique que, faute d'intériorisation réelle des valeurs qui sous-tendent l'État de droit, celui-ci reste plaqué sur le corps social en servant surtout de vitrine pour les investisseurs étrangers. Cet article considère la question de l'État de droit sur le continent africain en posant la triple interrogation: Quel État? Quel droit? Et par quel juge? L'usage de l'État de droit connaît une fortune subite et rapide dès les années 1980 sous différentes facettes: en tant que composante de la "conditionnalité démocratique" imposée par les bailleurs de fonds internationaux, en tant que dogmatique juridique énoncée solennellement dans les textes constitutionnels à la faveur de la nouvelle ère démocratique, en tant qu'instrument principal pour la sauvegarde des droits fondamentaux. Mais, pour un réel ancrage dans la société, l'effectivité de l'État de droit reste subordonnée à la refondation de l'État et à la construction d'un droit nouveau. Or, l'idée de l'assujettissement de l'État au droit, en Afrique, se heurte au fait que le modèle étatique de type occidental qui y a été transposé recouvre des usages et des pratiques foncièrement différents. L'auteur propose de repenser un droit nouveau qui pourrait donner lieu, le cas échéant, aux hybridations, de mettre fin au discrédit qui affecte la justice pour qu'elle devienne véritablement un "tiers pouvoir" chargé d'attester que le pouvoir se conforme aux principes de la démocratie, et de mettre un terme à l'illégitimité de l'État post-colonial et à l'inadéquation de la référence de l'État-nation en refondant l'État, pour qu'il soit enfin en adéquation avec le système de valeurs prévalant dans la société. Notes, réf., rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

11 Côté

Côté jardin, côté cour : anthropologie de la maison africaine / sous la dir. de Laurent Monnier et Yvan Droz ; en collab. avec la Société suisse d'études africaines. - Paris

[etc.] : Presses Universitaires de France, 2004. - 284 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (; no. 15) - Met noten.

ISBN 2-88247-053-3

La thématique des principaux articles de ce volume reprend celle d'un colloque, organisé par la Société suisse d'études africaines, qui s'est tenu du 6 au 8 février 2003 à Genève. La "maison africaine" réfère à la société africaine, le "côté jardin" est celui où l'action se déroule dans la transparence, et le "côté cour" est celui réservé aux initiés. Dans l'introduction, Laurent Monnier et Yvan Droz évoquent l'ambivalence des acteurs politiques selon le côté dont on les considère, l'histoire de l'économie dite "informelle", et la migration comme métaphore de la trajectoire humaine. Autres contributions: Le caméléon et le technocrate. Paradoxes et ambiguïtés des élections présidentielles au Bénin (Théophile E. Vittin) - Du microcosme au macrocosme. Habitat, sociabilité et pouvoir au Burkina Faso (Sylvain Froidevaux) - L'idéologie de l'ostentation dans les sociétés zarma (Niger). L'exemple des relations entre nobles et jasare (Sandra Bornan) - Somaliland, pays entrepôt et État en devenir (François Piguet) - État, réseaux marchands et mondialisation. Le cas des convois au Niger (Mahaman Tidjani Alou) - Des hommes et des vaches. Le phénomène mutumbula au Congo (Lay Tshiala) - L'usage féminin des tontines. La "maison congolaise" en Suisse (Jules Bagalwa Mapatano) - Pratiques de la mondialisation. Une perspective ethnologique (Till Förster). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

12 Capacity

Capacity building for a reforming African power sector / ed. by Mengistu Teferra and Stephen Karekezi ; contributing authors: J. Baguant... [et al.]. - London [etc.] : Zed Books [etc.], 2002. - XXIII, 292 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm. - (African energy policy research series) - Met index. - Bibliogr.: p. 264-281. - Met index.

ISBN 1-8427-7238-4

Under the aegis of the Afrepren (African Energy Policy Research Network) Capacity Building Theme Group, a regional study and four country studies - Zimbabwe, Mauritius, South Africa and Ethiopia - addressed the capacity building question in the African power sector. This volume presents the findings of these studies. The studies analyse issues of manpower recruitment, training and retention in national power utilities. They also highlight the challenges and implications of capacity building initiatives in a reforming electricity industry and propose innovative options for capacity building in Africa's power sector. Contributors: Jawaharlall Baguant, Revin Panray Beeharry,

Stephen Karekezi, John Kimani, Maxwell Mapako, Getachew Minas, Peter Ngobese, Mankone Ntsaba, Mengistu Teferra, W. Wolde-Ghiorgis. [ASC Leiden abstract]

13 Cattaneo, Olivier

Les leçons de Cancun pour l'Afrique: le difficile apprentissage de la démocratie à l'OMC / Olivier Cattaneo. - 2003. - no. 208, p. 81-99 - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2003), no. 208, p. 81-99.

L'Afrique n'a pas obtenu ce qu'elle souhaitait à la 5e Conférence ministérielle de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) qui s'est tenue à Cancun (Mexique) du 10 au 14 septembre 2003. Selon l'auteur, trois leçons peuvent être tirées de Cancun, en particulier pour l'Afrique: il faut repenser l'OMC, d'une part, comme instance de régulation du commerce international, et, d'autre part, comme instance démocratique mondiale; il faut repenser également le partenariat entre les deux grands perdants de Cancun, l'Union européenne et l'Afrique. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 172-173). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

14 Chasseriaux, Jean-Michel

Construire ensemble la société du savoir en Afrique / Jean-Michel Chasseriaux. - 2004. - no. 209, p. 163-178 - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2004), no. 209, p. 163-178.

Cet article considère les enjeux et les conséquences pour les pays africains de la transition qui s'opère dans les pays développés vers une économie de plus en plus tournée vers la production et la consommation de biens immatériels, où le savoir prend une importance déterminante. Parmi les dix priorités retenues par le NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) figurent l'éducation et les nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC). Les questions touchant à ces domaines doivent désormais être intégrées, aussi bien dans les politiques nationales des pays africains que dans les politiques d'aide des pays développés. L'auteur relève les défis auxquels sont confrontés les pays africains (base scientifique et technique limitée, besoins en formation considérables, mobilité de la main d'œuvre qualifiée, utilisation des nouvelles technologies encore modeste, ressources matérielles limitées, environnement politique et juridique encore trop souvent incertain). Il montre en revanche quels sont les avantages de l'adoption des TIC et les nouvelles opportunités pour l'Afrique. La politique de lutte contre la pauvreté et d'aide au développement doit prendre en compte la notion de l'assimilation des connaissances scientifiques et techniques à un bien public global. L'auteur termine en recommandant un plan d'action cohérent et durable en faveur de la

recherche en Afrique pour éviter que n'apparaissent de nouvelles fractures. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

15 Development

Development and communication in Africa / ed. by Charles C. Okigbo and Festus Eribo. - Lanham, Md., [etc.] : Rowman & Littlefield, cop. 2004. - XI, 249 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [227]-238. - Met index. ISBN 0-7425-2745-x

Each chapter of this collective volume provides some prescriptions on the way forward for African development. Many of the prescriptions share the common view that the failure of development in Africa is not so much the absence of resources but the poverty of coordinating (or communication) capacity among African groups, especially the people and governments. Contents: Part 1 (Foundation): Afrocentricity and communication in Africa, by Molefi Kete Asante; The triple heritage: the split soul of a continent, by Ali A. Mazrui and Charles C. Okigbo; The African world: the publics of African communication, by Charles C. Okigbo. Part 2 (Theory): Communication and political development, by L.W. Pye; Multiple perspectives on development communication, by J. Servaes; Participatory communication for development and the African philosophy debate, by T.L. Jacobson. Part 3 (Media practice): Reporting Africa's problems, by W. Hachten; Press freedom and national development in Africa after the Cold War, by R.L. Stevenson; Broadcasting and national development in Africa, by O.P. Amienyi. Part 4 (African culture): Communication, development, and metaethnic empathy, by E.F. Akhahenda; Adult education and the media, by A.A. Moemeka; Entertainment-education strategy in development communication, by A. Singhal et al. Part 5 (Communication technology): The Internet in Africa: leapfrogging to a global future, by A.S. de Beer; Information and communication technologies for rural development, by S.R. Melkote and H.L. Steeves; African development and innovation of communication technologies, by F. Eribo. Part 6 (Unity, debt, and communication): The new African Union and the integration of Africa, by W. Okumu; Sustainable development of Africa; the debt crisis, by W.E. Nganje; Cultural warrants in development communication contexts in Africa, by Cecil Blake. [ASC Leiden abstract]

16 Dossier

Dossier Lutte contre la pauvreté / Marc Lévy et Anne Sophie Brouillet [coord.]. - 2003. - no. 208, p. 7-79 : tab - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2003), no. 208, p. 7-79 : tab.

Ce dossier comporte, après une introduction thématique des animateurs du réseau IMPACT et avant une analyse de l'évolution de la pauvreté monétaire, quatre contributions de chercheurs africains qui se situent au croisement de l'analyse sociale et économique et des choix politiques au sens propre aussi bien qu'à celui, plus large, correspondant en anglais à la notion de 'policy'. Contributions: Lutte contre la pauvreté et les inégalités: ce qu'en pensent des intellectuels africains: une initiative du réseau IMPACT (Marc Lévy et Anne Sophie Brouillet) - Nouveaux rapports entre acteurs, nouveaux modèles de croissance: réflexion sur des pistes novatrices de stratégies et politiques de lutte contre la pauvreté et les inégalités (Gustave Nébié) - Le processus d'élaboration du document stratégique de réduction de la pauvreté au Bénin (Emmanuel Junior Assilamehoo) - Amélioration des méthodes ou réforme politique? : quel cadre d'analyse pour opérationnaliser la démarche de conception des politiques publiques de lutte contre la pauvreté et les inégalités? (Ahmed Ould Amar) - Les cadres stratégiques de lutte contre la pauvreté en Afrique de l'Ouest: de la pauvreté au politique (Tarik Dahou) - Estimation de l'évolution de la pauvreté monétaire dans le modèle Jumbo: premiers résultats: une exception sénégalaise dans l'exception africaine? (D. Cogneau et équipe Jumbo). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 171-172). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

17 Dossier

Dossier paix, sécurité, développement / Hilde F. Johnson... [et al.]. - 2004. - no. 209, p. 7-161 - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2004), no. 209, p. 7-161.

Ce dossier traite de la relation nouvelle et croissante entre les préoccupations qui sont au cœur de l'activité d'aide au développement et celles de sécurité et de maintien (ou de retour de manière durable) de la paix en Afrique. Contributions: Les cadres stratégiques pour la consolidation de la paix (Hilde F. Johnson) - Vers une paix et un développement durables en Afrique (Pierre-André Wiltzer) - Aide publique au développement et réformes des systèmes de sécurité: l'improbable rencontre du dr Jekyll et de Mr Hyde (Jean-Marc Châtaigner) - La délicate mais indispensable implication de l'aide dans les conflits (Jean-Bernard Véron) - La réforme du secteur de sécurité en Afrique: contrôle démocratique de la force publique et adaptation aux réalités du continent (Joseph Vitalis) - L'Afrique et le terrorisme (Jakkie Cilliers) - L'opération Artemis, un tournant pour la politique européenne de sécurité et de défense? (Niagalé Bagayoko) - Côte d'Ivoire: la violence, juste avant la guerre (Michel Galy) - La guerre au nord de l'Ouganda: une "solution militaire" sans issue? (Leslie Piquemal). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

18 Ellis, Stephen

Violence and history: a response to Thandika Mkandawire / Stephen Ellis. - 2003. - vol. 41, no. 3, p. 457-475 - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 457-475.

This article is a response to Thandika Mkandawire's article on violence against the African peasantry in *Journal of Modern African Studies*, vol. 40, no. 2 (2002). In this article, Mkandawire takes exception to suggestions by the author concerning the antecedents of the 1990s civil war in Liberia, describing his views as 'essentialist' and 'poorly veiled racist'. The author argues that these tags are inaccurate. He suggests that the method he has used to analyse the violence of the Liberian civil war could be usefully applied to any violent situation in any part of the world. Accordingly, he first considers Mkandawire's suggestion as to why particular forms of violence occur in African wars, explaining why it is generally unsatisfactory, after which he considers an alternative method for examining the question of large-scale violence in Africa. Bibliogr., notes. (Rejoinder by Mkandawire, p. 477-483.) [ASC Leiden abstract]

19 Fixing

Fixing African economies : policy research for development / ed. by Lucie Colvin Phillips & Diery Seck. - Boulder, Colo., [etc.] : Rienner, 2004 [i.e. 2003]. - IX, 249 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 229-236. - Met index.

ISBN 1-588-26148-4

From 1995 through 2000, researchers and policymakers throughout Africa grappled with economic and political situations that failed to fit the pat theoretical solutions imposed on the process of structural adjustment. Their research resulted in policy and regulatory changes that took account of local economic realities. This volume includes a few of those studies, which show that a new type of research is emerging in Africa, called policy research. Contributions: Fixing African economies: the research-policy nexus (Lucie Colvin Phillips and Diery Seck) - Ghana: promoting accountability and transparency in government behavior (Fred O. Boadu et al.) - Nigeria: understanding attitudes toward democracy and markets (Peter M. Lewis and Michael Bratton) - Kenya: policy research and policy reform (T.C.I. Ryan) - Tanzania: policy research and the mining boom (Samuel M. Wangwe, Haji H. Semboja, and Lucie Colvin Phillips) - Madagascar: using policy research in formulating tax policy (Pépé Andrianomanana and Clive Gray) - Ghana and Uganda: considering monetary and exchange rate policies (Charles D. Jebuni, Polycarp Musinguzi, and J. Dirck Stryker) - South Africa: policy-oriented

research on labor markets and poverty (Haroon Borat) - Conclusions (Diery Seck and Lucie Colvin Philips). [ASC Leiden abstract]

20 Fontanel, Jacques

La cassure de Cancun / Jacques Fontanel, Antipas Touatam. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 29-41 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR. IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 29-41.

La 5e conférence ministérielle de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC), qui s'est déroulée du 10 au 14 septembre 2003 à Cancun, Mexique, s'est terminée par un échec pour le processus de mondialisation tel qu'il est souhaité par les États-Unis et l'Europe. L'Afrique a, de nouveau, joué un rôle important. Cependant, face aux nouvelles alliances au sein de l'OMC, les pays africains ont une marge de manœuvre assez réduite dans les négociations commerciales. Les quatre sujets dits 'de Singapour' qui devaient être discutés concernaient l'ouverture de négociations sur les investissements, la concurrence, la transparence des marchés publics et la facilitation des échanges. Dès le départ, le groupe africain a annoncé qu'il ne négocierait pas sans l'obtention préalable de certaines conditions sur le dossier agricole. Fortement soutenue par les ONG, l'Afrique, accompagnée de nombreux pays en développement, est restée ferme sur cette revendication. La principale revendication de l'Afrique a porté sur la suppression des subventions agricoles accordées par l'Union européenne et les États-Unis à leurs producteurs. Le cas de la protection des producteurs américains de coton par les États-Unis est exemplaire. Or, non seulement les pays africains n'ont pas reçu de dédommagement, mais ils n'ont obtenu, pour l'instant, qu'une fin de non-recevoir. La faible marge de manœuvre africaine dans les négociations commerciales s'explique aussi par le caractère très peu diversifié des exportations des PMA. Cependant, l'OMC commence à devenir une véritable organisation globale. Cancun représente une cassure, la volonté d'une modification des rapports de force dans la politique économique mondiale. Pourtant, six ministres des finances africains ont rappelé, le 20 septembre 2003, que Cancun n'a pas amélioré l'accès de l'Afrique aux marchés des pays industrialisés. Dans ces conditions, les ODM (Objectifs de développement du millénaire) seront difficile à réaliser. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

21 Football

Football in Africa : conflict, conciliation and community I [ed. by] Gary Armstrong and Richard Giulianotti. - Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2004. - XI, 301 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 276-287. - Met index.

ISBN 0-333-91979-3 : £55.00

This collection of articles examines the role of football in Africa, drawing heavily on fieldwork in African communities. Contents: 1. Contested selections: Containment and counter-attack: a history of Eritrean football (Alex Last); Football in Algeria: between violence and politics (Youssef Fates); A story of heroes, of epics: the rise of football in Nigeria (Wiebe Boer); Between colonialism, independence and globalization: football in Zimbabwe (Richard Giulianotti); 2. Footballing colours: Ngoma reverberations: Swahili music culture and the making of football aesthetics in early twentieth-century Zanzibar (Laura Fair); Football and apartheid society: the South African Soccer League, 1960-1966 (Peter Alegi); Football and ethnicity in Mauritius: (re)producing communal allegiances (Tim Edensor and Ibrahim Koodoruth); Chasing the ghosts: narratives of football and nation in Morocco (Gareth Stanton); 3. Off the ball movements: France in the Cameroonian football imagination (Bea Vidacs); Life, death, and the biscuit: football and the embodiment of society in Liberia, West Africa (Gary Armstrong); Playing against deprivation: football and development in Nairobi, Kenya (Hans Hognestad and Arvid Tollisen); 4. Moving with the ball: Three geographies of African footballer migration: patterns, problems and postcoloniality (John Bale); The migration of the Black Panther: an interview with Eusebio of Mozambique and Portugal (Gary Armstrong); Extra time (Peter Woodward). [ASC Leiden abstract]

22 Frank-Wilson, Marion

African travel writing I by Marion Frank-Wilson. - 2003. - no. 92, p. 27-38 - In : African Research and Documentation: (2003), no. 92, p. 27-38.

Travel writing by Africans falls into several categories: early accounts by Africans travelling to Europe or other parts of Africa, African missionaries travelling to other African countries, involuntary travel as a result of the slave trade and African soldiers serving in Europe during the two world wars, and more recently since independence in the 1960s, fictionalized and autobiographical accounts of Africans travelling to Europe or the United States to pursue their studies and, within that category, African women and their encounters with Western cultures. Since the end of apartheid there has also been a new stream of travel writings from South Africans who travel north and whose works seek to explain and represent the African continent to their fellow South Africans. The present article gives an overview and a bibliography of this genre. The bibliography includes both fiction and nonfiction, with a focus on physical travel, the "outer journey", rather than the "inner journey" or journey to self-understanding. The titles are arranged in sections covering early accounts, fiction and autobiography: male writers, female writers, African soldiers' accounts, documentary accounts, from South Africa, and African language texts. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

23 Gaylard, Gerald

Post-dialectic : politics in postcolonial African fiction / Gerald Gaylard. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 1, p. 135-150 - In: *Current Writing*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 135-150.

This paper describes and analyses the political agenda of current African writers. These writers attempt to fill the lacuna of uncertainty about the political in the postcolonial era, when the clear enemy provided by colonialism and neocolonialism is not always quite so apparent. Their attempt to find political agency is via a rigorous critique of the Marxist dialectic utilized by African nationalism, a critique which, at the least, extends that dialectic into a constellation of multiple dialectics and consequently defamiliarizes previous notions of the political. The politics of this fiction might be described as dissident, and its aesthetics is nothing if not inclusive. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

24 Gendered

Gendered family dynamics and health : African family studies in a globalizing world / ed. by Phyllis Antwi, Delali Badasu and Christine Oppong. - Legon : University of Ghana, Institute of African Studies, 2004. - VIII, 112 p. : fig., tab. ; 30 cm. - (; suppl. 15) - A selection of papers from a seminar organized by the Institute of African Studies and the School of Public Health, University of Ghana, in collaboration with the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences (SCASS), with support from UNFPA, SCASS and Cambridge University. - Met bibliogr.

In October 2002 the Institute of African Studies and the School of Public Health of the University of Ghana, in collaboration with the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences (SCASS), held a seminar on 'Gendered family dynamics and health: African family studies in a globalizing world', in South Legon. This collective volume contains 9 papers presented at this seminar. By way of Prologue, Göran Therborn places the unique dimensions of African familial systems in a comparative setting. Peter R. Atekyereza and Edward K. Kirumira examine the impact of the AIDS epidemic on families and family coping strategies in Uganda. David Wodi Tukura deals with the reproductive health dilemmas of housewives in Nigeria whose husbands philander. Kari Dako, Moussa Traore and Helen Yitah look at how families are portrayed in West African fiction. Jacob Songsore, Gordon McGranahan and Marianne Kjellen discuss tenure, housing and environmental management among families in the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area of Ghana. Jack Goody examines changes wrought upon families by education in Ghana. A. Afrifa deals with Ghanaian families living in poverty. Juliet Mitchell looks at the prevalence of mental illness in relation to questions of gender and

the family. The Epilogue by Göran Therborn looks at the changing world of family systems. [ASC Leiden abstract]

25 Gupta, Amit Das

Afrika en Azië in de Duitse buitenlandse politiek / Amit Das Gupta. - 2004. - jrg. 58, nr. 4, p. 189-195 - In: *Internationale Spectator*: (2004), jrg. 58, nr. 4, p. 189-195.

De betrekkingen van Duitsland met de Derde Wereld tonen een gemengd beeld. In Afrika is Berlijn slechts matig geïnteresseerd, in het Midden-Oosten is zijn invloed gering, maar in Azië heeft het nieuwe markten en partners ontdekt. Het blijft echter afwachten of zich uit de contouren van een nieuw Azië-beleid méér zal ontwikkelen. Dat het een voorbeeld zal zijn voor een nieuw Afrika-beleid, mag gezien de slechte financiële situatie in Duitsland en het gebrek aan economische belangen in Afrika goeddeels worden uitgesloten. Ook het feit dat Afrika geen grote mogendheid telt speelt een rol. De Bondsrepubliek heeft met haar criteria voor verstrekking van kredieten wel de bakens verzet, maar aan deze criteria wordt door bijna geen enkel Afrikaans land voldaan. Militaire interventies heeft Berlijn afgedaan als zaak van de vroegere koloniale mogendheden. Wel heeft zich sinds 2002 in Duitsland de gedachte gevormd dat de Afrikaanse problemen vroeg of laat naar Europa zullen overslaan. Of met het gebrek aan concepten en middelen daaruit iets als een doordacht Afrika-beleid zal ontstaan, moet echter worden afgewacht. Noten, samenv. in het Engels (p. 228) [Samenvatting ASC Leiden]

26 Hugon, Philippe

L'aide, une assurance contre les risques / Philippe Hugon. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 69-78 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 69-78.

Dans un contexte de mondialisation libérale, les adeptes du commerce l'ont emporté sur les partisans de l'aide, ce qui s'est traduit dans les faits par un repliement de l'Afrique. Avec la chute du mur de Berlin, l'aide a perdu sa principale fonction géopolitique et enregistré une forte baisse. L'aide à l'Afrique a toujours fait l'objet de critiques diverses. La crise plus récente de légitimité est due aux faibles résultats et aux détournements. Cependant, depuis le 11 septembre 2001, il paraît évident que les extrémistes se développent sur le terrain de la pauvreté, de la frustration et du chaos. L'Afrique est redevenu un enjeu géopolitique en s'insérant de manière croissante dans une économie criminelle internationale et en devenant le lieu de catastrophes qui peuvent se propager (conflits, épidémies, pressions des réfugiés et des déplacés). La communauté internationale émet certains signes en faveur d'une reprise de l'aide (engagements du

Millénaire de lutte contre la pauvreté énoncés aux Nations unies en septembre 2000, le processus proposé par le G8 dans le cadre du Nepad). L'auteur rappelle entre autres que les flux d'aide publique sont sept fois inférieurs aux subventions reçues par les agriculteurs des pays de l'OCDE. Cependant, plusieurs principes de légitimation d'aide peuvent être mis en avant; notamment le principe solidariste et le principe utilitariste. Du dernier point de vue, l'aide et la coopération internationale peuvent apparaître comme des assurances contre les risques. La reprise de l'aide ne peut être efficace qu'en s'insérant dans des contrats de coopération visant au développement durable des États africains. Des priorités apparaissent en termes de lutte contre la corruption, de prévention de ces conflits et de reconstitution d'États s'appuyant sur une société civile forte. L'aide ne peut être efficace que si elle accompagne des dynamiques internes. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

27 India's

India's relations with sub-Saharan Africa / [ed. K. Mathews ; contrib. Abdalmahmood Abdalhaleem Mohammad... et al.]. - 2002/03. - vol. 42/43, no. 4/1, p. i-xix, 1-162 - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2002/03), vol. 42/43, no. 4/1, p. i-xix, 1-162.

The present May issue of 'Africa Quarterly' is a special Africa Day issue in commemoration of the founding of the OAU on 25 May 1963. It reaffirms the long-lasting ties between India and Africa and the continuing interest on both sides to cooperate for mutual development in postcolonial times. It covers various aspects of cooperation between India and Africa, both North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa, the role of the Indian diaspora in India-Africa relations and, more specifically, the situation of Indians in Tanzania, South Africa and francophone Africa, as well as the educational opportunities available for African students in India. It also includes a report on the visit of President Levy P. Mwanawasa of Zambia to India in April 2003. A section entitled 'African reminiscences' contains the memories of three Indians of their African experiences as ambassador, tourist and visiting artist respectively. The issue ends with a bibliography on the Indian diaspora in Africa and the African diaspora in India. Contributors: Anju Agarwal, T.D. Chetty, Ajay Kumar Dubey, Sooryakanti Gayan, Manish Karmwar, Suresh Kumar, Sonal Mansingh, K. Mathews, R.C. Mody, Abdalmahmood Abdalhaleem Mohammad, C.B. Muthamma, Oswald Ndoleriire, S.K. Pachauri, Odavjee Anilkoumar Pala, Vidhan Pathak, R.R. Ramchandani, Jagdish P. Sharma, Veena Sharma, Daleep Singh. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

28 Kebonang, Zein

Africa and the Commonwealth : moving from a symbolic to a more meaningful relationship / Zein Kebonang. - 2003. - vol. 43, no. 2, p. 36-48 : tab - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2003), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 36-48 : tab.

A glossary of recent events marked particularly by the unprecedented changes in the political landscape that have included the holding of multiparty elections in Malawi, Kenya and Zambia, the dismantling of apartheid rule in South Africa and the return of civil rule in Ghana and Nigeria may be cited as achievements for the Commonwealth in Africa. Beyond this it is difficult to quantify what the successes and failures of the Commonwealth are and have been. While the Commonwealth may have some demonstrable success stories, there are many challenges it must still address. These include Africa's debt burden, issues of globalization, investment promotion, good governance, democracy, the rule of law and human rights, market access, corruption, and HIV/AIDS. Ultimately, however, it must be recognized that the Commonwealth is more a political bloc than an economic one, and that its mandate is necessarily limited to its core objectives: facilitation of democracy, human rights and sustainable economic and social development, on the basis of equality, trust and mutual understanding among the member countries. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

29 Keita, Lansana

The 'Africa and the rest of the world evolutionary hypotheses': an exercise in scientific epistemology / Lansana Keita. - 2004. - vol. 21, no. 1, p. 1-6 - In: *African Archaeological Review*: (2004), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 1-6.

This paper critically examines various theories concerning the migration of hominid groups out of Africa. Despite important differences, the three major theories of human anthropological evolution all subscribe in greater or lesser degrees to what one might call the 'Africa-rest of the world' evolutionary hypothesis, although there is no supportable epistemological and scientific basis for making this dual distinction. The three major theories are: the Africa replacement model; the multiregional model; and the trellis model of recurrent genetic interchange. An epistemological analysis of the extant evolutionary models and theories indicates that ideological considerations are at work here. The implicit goal on grounds of a naïve hierarchical racialism is to make of Africa's population a special case in the world's genome bank. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

30 Lecture

Une lecture africaine de la guerre en Irak I sous la dir. de Jean-Emmanuel Pondi ; avec la collab. de Christian Edmond Bepi Pout. - Paris : Maisonneuve et Larose, 2003. - 242 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-7068-1747-X

À la suite d'une journée d'étude tenue à l'Institut des Relations Internationales du Cameroun le 24 avril 2003, des experts africains issus de diverses disciplines livrent le fond de leur réflexion sur la deuxième guerre du Golfe et son impact sur la restructuration des relations internationales, de façon à montrer la spécificité de la vision africaine sur cette guerre en Irak. Les contributions sont rassemblées en quatre parties: 1) Analyses politiques et géostratégiques de la guerre en Irak, 2) Le conflit irakien vu sous le prisme des économistes africains, 3) La problématique communicationnelle et socioculturelle dans le contexte de la deuxième guerre du Golfe, 4) L'éthique et la religion piégées sur les rives du Tigre et de l'Euphrate? Réactions d'experts. Contributions: 1) Washington et Londres dans le borbier irakien: analyse des contours et des conséquences d'une victoire à la Pyrrhus? (Jean-Emmanuel Pondi) - La seconde guerre du Golfe et la résurgence des "malentendus transatlantiques": le dilemme camerounais (Dieudonné Oyono) - Le messianisme dans la politique étrangère américaine: entre destin manifeste et desseins implicites (Laurent Zang) - L'Irak : "Pas décisif" vers l'Empire? (Mvomo Ela Wullson); 2) La deuxième guerre du Golfe, l'Afrique et le pétrole (Hakim Ben Hammouda) - Les conséquences économiques de la deuxième guerre du Golfe ou les leçons du voyage de Gulliver à Lilliput (Séraphin Magloire Fouda) - USA vs. Irak: "Jeu" de guerre et emploi (Roger A. Tsafack Nanfosso); 3) Journalisme 'embedded' et infodominance américaine (Michel Tjade Eone) - Guerre du Golfe, épisode 2. Une analyse de la réception et de la couverture du conflit dans la presse camerounaise (Christian Pout et Pauline Bend) - Un regard africain sur le pillage de l'Irak (Stella Engama) - Les prémisses de la énième guerre du Golfe à travers la littérature maghrébine d'expression française (Isaac-Célestin Tcheho) - Guerre d'Irak et nécessité d'un contrat mondial (Hubert Mono Ndjana) - La deuxième guerre du Golfe, les femmes, les jeunes et la rhétorique de la liberté 'made in America': entre vulnérabilité et résilience (Christian Edmond Bepi Pout); 4) Juge et partie! (Ebenézer Njoh-Mouelle) - L'instrumentalisation de la religion dans les relations internationales (Louis-Paul Ngongo) - La deuxième guerre du Golfe et son impact sur la restructuration du système international: point de vue éthique et religieux (Simon Bolivar Njami-Nwandi) - La perception de l'islam dans le sillage de la deuxième guerre du Golfe: vers la

déconstruction de la diabolisation d'une religion (Jean-Emmanuel Pondi et Aboubacar Njiasse Njoya). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

31 Magliveras, Konstantinos D.

The Pan-African Parliament of the African Union : an overview / Konstantinos D. Magliveras, Gino J. Naldi. - 2003. - vol. 3, no. 2, p. 222-234 - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2003), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 222-234.

This article discusses the future Pan-African Parliament, one of the organs of the AU provided for under its Constitutive Act. The OAU adopted the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament in March 2001. Its purpose is to ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development and economic integration of the continent. So far only 15 States have ratified the Protocol; 24 out of 47 AEC member States must ratify the Protocol before it can enter into force. The Parliament, consisting of members elected or designated by national parliaments, will have an advisory function in the 'first stage'. It will later also have legislative power, which will be needed if the Parliament is to provide a credible democratic foundation for the AU. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

32 Martin, Denis-Constant

Les musiques face au pouvoir / Denis-Constant Martin. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 117-132 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 117-132.

En Afrique, la musique apparaît consubstantiellement liée au pouvoir: elle fait partie du pouvoir, en rythme l'exercice, l'annonce, le loue, le symbolise. Ces manifestations politiques ne sauraient pourtant être comprises que dans le cadre plus vaste de l'omniprésence de la musique dans la vie sociale des sociétés africaines rurales. La colonisation, l'urbanisation, les bouleversements économiques et sociaux ayant suivi le grand chambardement des indépendances ont résonné dans d'innombrables musiques inventées aux quatre coins du continent tout au long du XX siècle. Les voix critiques se sont fait entendre de manière voilée. En fait, les rapports entre musique et pouvoir en Afrique ne sauraient se résumer à une opposition tranchée entre panégyriques des puissants et hymnes de la contestation; les courants dominants sont plutôt ceux de l'ambiguïté. L'auteur du présent article cerne l'évolution des rapports entre musique et pouvoir, depuis le temps des griots, qui entretenaient avec les puissants une relation d'interdépendance, à travers le temps des colonies, dans lequel naît la musique africaine urbaine, jusqu'aux indépendances, quand les musiques africaines sont portées par une triple dynamique: la modernisation musicale qui ne connaît pas de fin, le soutien

aux pouvoirs installés et la dénonciation de ces mêmes pouvoirs. L'éloquence de la modernisation musicale, qu'elle s'effectue par retraditionnalisation ou par adaptation de genres étrangers réputés rebelles, ne doit pas faire supposer que les musiques d'aujourd'hui sont uniquement revendicatives ou protestataires. En réalité, reggae et rap font plutôt figure d'exception. La chanson est bien devenue un enjeu: à travers elle, même obliquement, s'expriment des sentiments politiques qui magnifient les puissants ou les stigmatisent. Pour l'heure, les musiciens africains attendent beaucoup du marché international, nouveau pouvoir face auquel l'ambiguïté est à nouveau de rigueur. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

33 Mathews, K.

The African Union: from dream to reality : focus on the Maputo summit, July 2003 / K. Mathews. - 2003. - vol. 43, no. 2, p. 1-16 - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2003), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 1-16.

The formal launching of the African Union on 9 July 2002 in Durban, South Africa, marked a major milestone in the evolution of Pan-Africanism and Africa's quest for unity. Another significant new initiative taken by African leaders was the adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development in Abuja, Nigeria, on 23 October 2001. The author briefly examines the nature and structure of the AU and NEPAD before focusing on developments at the second summit of the AU held in Maputo, Mozambique, in July 2003, which he attended as an observer. The text of speeches delivered at the summit by Amara Essay, Interim Chairperson of the Commission of the AU, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, and Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the UN, is included on p. 111-129. A bibliography on the African Union, compiled by Sonu Trivedi, is included on p. 130-136. [ASC Leiden abstract]

34 Papers

Papers presented to the SCOLMA annual conference 2003, "Developing Africa: NGO's and information for change" / [contrib. by June Stephen et al.]. - 2003. - no. 93, p. 3-38 : foto - In : African Research and Documentation: (2003), no. 93, p. 3-38 : foto.

The 41st annual conference of SCOLMA, Standing Conference on Library Materials on Africa, held in London on 14 May 2003 was on the theme of development information, with presentations by NGO information professionals on the resources held by their respective organizations and their potential. The organizations included Oxfam (Great Britain) (contribution by June Stephen), the Intermediate Technology Development Group - ITDG, which is exploring the ways in which information and communication

technologies can be used to share and disseminate knowledge, as illustrated through three examples in Africa involving radio, video and a mobile information centre (Sandra Gibson), Healthlink Worldwide and the development of local health information resource centres in Tanzania coordinated through Source (Sarah Hammond and Victoria Richardson) and Amnesty International and information for human rights activism (Noel Treacy). There was also a presentation on sources of information used by people making decisions about who should and who should not be granted asylum in the United Kingdom (Louise Pirouet). Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

35 Paroles

Paroles et musique I [coord. scientifique: Kangni Alem ; coordination éditoriale: Dominique Mondoloni et Nathalie Philippe]. - Paris : Adpf Association, 2004. - 157 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (; no. 154) - Met noten.
ISBN 2-914043-73-2

La question des liens entre musique et paroles, et particulièrement entre musique et littérature en Afrique, est au cœur de ce numéro qui tente de dépasser la figure simple du griot. La première partie (Convergences) étudie l'absence ou l'existence de liens pérennes entre les deux arts. Auteurs: Rafael Lucas, Mukala Kadima-Nzuji, Fernando Lambert, Blaise Ndjehoya, Jean-Pierre Jacquemin, Dominique Ranaivoson. La deuxième partie (Le "pool" littéraire et musical congolais) prolonge l'étude des intuitions de la première partie et l'illustre par des exemples tirés du bassin congolais. Auteurs: Lye M. Yoka, Alain Mabanckou, Achille F. Ngoye, Levy N'Ziengui, avec le texte d'un entretien avec Zao par Jean-Barthélémy Bantsimba. Dans la troisième partie sont présentés entre autres des exemples tirés de la musique de films, de la musique d'Afrique lusophone, du rap. Auteurs: Bellarmin Moutsinga, Brice Ahounou, Sylvie Clerfeuille, Claude Dauphin, avec le texte d'un entretien avec Passi par Olivier Cachin. Ce numéro comprend également une sélection d'albums de musiques d'Afrique (du nord et sub-saharienne), des Caraïbes, et de la Réunion, des notes de lecture, et une rubrique sur les nouvelles parutions. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

36 Place

A place in the sun : Africa in Italian colonial culture from post-unification to the present I ed. by Patrizia Palumbo. - Berkeley, Calif., [etc.] : University of California Press, cop. 2003. - 332 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-520-23232-1

This collective volume looks at Italy's colonial past and its political, economic and cultural legacies. Part 1 is devoted to the shaping of Italian colonial history: Angelo del Boca illuminates the manner in which accepted versions of Italian colonial history have been nothing but a reflection of the hegemonic political interests that have shaped inquiry into the past; Nicola Labanca examines studies on fascist colonialism for the period 1922-1935; Barbara Sòrgoni shows how anthropology and colonialism benefited from one another in Italy; and Giulia Barrera looks at interracial relationships in Italy's colony Eritrea, 1897-1934. Part 2 delineates changes in the textual representation of Italy's colonial experience: Cristina Lombardi-Diop discusses the experiences of the 19th-century Tuscan traveller Carlo Piaggia with the Azande in the Sudan; Cinzia Sartini-Blum analyses the positions adopted in the 1930s by the futurist Filippo Tommaso Marinetti in the debates on Italian colonial literature; Lucia Re examines the colonial texts on Egypt of Enrico Pea and Giuseppe Ungaretti; Robin Pickering-Iazzi deals with ways in which the women's press of the period educated women about eastern Africa; and Patrizia Palumbo discusses imperialist propaganda directed toward children. The role of colonialism's uncertainties and 'weaknesses' in Italian cinema is the subject of Part 3. The three contributors to this part (Giorgio Bertellini, Cecilia Boggio and Karen Pinkus) argue that through three phases of Italian cinema, from the 1930s to the 1960s, film either failed to address the colonial subject or revealed significant anxieties about Italy's imperial identity. [ASC Leiden abstract]

37 Pratiques

Les pratiques de santé dans un monde globalisé : circulation de modèles et expériences locales dans les Afriques contemporaines / sous la dir. de Isabelle Gobatto. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2003. - 234 p. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-8458-6391-8

Cet ouvrage s'insère dans le cadre du programme de recherche intitulé "Dynamiques locales de la mondialisation: les Afriques en perspective". Il propose une lecture du phénomène des dynamiques locales développées dans les sociétés africaines en relation avec ou en réaction envers la mondialisation à partir de l'articulation du global et du local. L'une des formes singulières que prend la mondialisation est la circulation de modèles ou d'entités structurées autour de savoirs, de normes, de valeurs, et transférés par le Nord dans différents pays du Sud. Ici il s'agit, dans une perspective anthropologique, de la circulation des modèles dans le champ de la santé. Communications: La santé unique ou la globalisation du bien (Bernard Hours) - Le sida

en Afrique: la perspective globale d'un drame local: à partir de l'exemple du Cameroun (Fred Eboko) - Les illusions du grand partage (Frédéric Bourdier) - Recouvrement des coûts, accès aux soins et enjeux politiques à Madagascar (Toamasina) (Claire Mestre) - Prévention du VIH/sida chez de jeunes adolescents ivoiriens. Des modèles de prévention aux réalités de vie quotidiennes (Annick Tijou-Traoré) - La santé de la reproduction à Bouaké: émergence d'un construit local ou marche inexorable vers un modèle porté par un processus de mondialisation? (Chrystelle Grenier-Torres) - L'alimentation des familles d'émigrants au Maroc dans un contexte de globalisation économique: acculturation et ethnicité (Chantal Crenn) - Diffusion du modèle de démocratie et régulation des corps: pratiques et discours de guérisseurs traditionnels sud-africains (Véronique Faure). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

38 Proceedings

Proceedings of CAFRAD/UNDESA-DPADM regional workshop on electoral administration in Africa / Centre africain de formation et de recherche administratives pour le développement (CAFRAD). - Tanger : CAFRAD, 2003. - 244 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (; no. 61) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue contains the proceedings of a regional workshop on capacity building in electoral administration in Africa, organized from 24 to 28 September 2001 in Tangier (Morocco) by the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (Centre africain de formation et de recherche administratives pour le développement, CAFRAD). It includes a report on the workshop and a listing of lessons learned and recommendations pertaining to the future of international electoral observation, together with a checklist for election assessment (by Jorgen Elklit and Palle Svenson) and contributions on: The electoral process: an overview (Sue Nelson) - Election observation and monitoring (Sue Nelson) - Election security (Sue Nelson) - Election officials, selection training and assignment (Ron Gould) - Voters registration (Maria Helena Alves) - Voting operations (Maria Helena Alves) - Electoral process: budget and financing (Maria Helena Alves) - Vote counting and dispute resolution (Ron Gould) - Elections and technology (Therese Laanela) - Purchasing technology for elections (Therese Laanela) - Election monitoring: an early warning perspective and governance capacity building strategy (M.J. Balogun) - Nigeria's experience in electoral management (Shehu Musa) - The electoral experience in Mozambique (António Carrasco and Felisberto Naife) - Independent Electoral Commission: South Africa - Legal framework: South Africa - Independent National Electoral Commission: guidelines for local government council elections, December 1998, Nigeria (E.O.I. Akpata) - The

Electoral Commission: Namibia - Report on the Cameroonian experience in election management - Electoral Code of Conduct: South Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

39 Readings

Readings in African politics / ed. by Tom Young. - London : The International African Institute ; [etc.] ; Oxford [etc.] : James Currey [etc.] ; Bloomington : Indiana University Press, 2003. - x, 242 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-85255-257-2 (London)

This reader on African politics contains texts from journals and books published in the 1980s and 1990s, arranged in sections on the modern African State (contributions by Aristide Zolberg, Robert H. Bates, Goran Hyden, Robert H. Jackson & Carl G. Rosberg, Robert Fatton, Jr, Jean-François Bayart, Mahmood Mamdani, and Patrick Chabal & Jean-Pascal Daloz), dimensions of conflict (contributions by Roy May on Chad, Margaret Hall & Tom Young on Mozambique, Toyin Falola on Nigeria, Jon Abbink on Ethiopia, and Rémy Bazenguissa-Ganga on Congo-Brazzaville), the local and the traditional (contributions by Mitzi Goheen on Cameroon, John Hamer on Ethiopia, Richard Fanthorpe on Sierra Leone, and Sten Hagberg on Burkina Faso), the politics of new social forces (contributions by Mamadou Diouf on Senegal's urban youth, Ronald Kassimir on the Catholic Church in Uganda, Aili Mari Tripp on the urban informal economy in Tanzania, and Bessie House-Midamba on gender and associational life in Kenya), and political change (contributions by Jocelyn Alexander on Mozambique, Sally Falk Moore on Tanzania, Wim van Binsbergen on Zambia and Botswana, Mikael Karlström on Uganda, and Adam Ashforth on South Africa). The introduction by Tom Young outlines how the debate on African politics has changed and what has shaped it. [ASC Leiden abstract]

40 Relations

Les relations transsahariennes à l'époque contemporaine : un espace en constante mutation / sous la dir. de Laurence Marfaing et Steffen Wippel. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2003. - 483 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.
ISBN 2-8458-6475-2

Ce volume présente les résultats d'un séminaire intitulé "Relations transsahariennes aux 20e et 21e siècles - Réorganisations et revitalisations d'un espace transrégional" (Berlin, 11-12 octobre 2002). Introduction: Espace transsaharien: espace en mouvement (Laurence Marfaing et Stefen Wippel). Contributions: Le renouveau des relations marocaines avec l'Afrique subsaharienne: la formation d'un espace économique

transsaharien? (Steffen Wippel) - Les relations entre le Maroc et les pays d'Afrique subsaharienne (Abdelaziz Barre) - La réactivation des échanges transsahariens: l'exemple tchado-libyen (Karine Bennafla)- Filières migratoires subsahariennes vers l'Europe (via le Maghreb) (Mehdi Lahlou) - La traversée du Sahara: une expérience initiatique? (Claire Escoffier) - Étudiants et migrants congolais au Maroc: politiques d'accueil et stratégies migratoires (Elie Goldschmidt) - Les migrations ouest-africaines en Libye (Emmanuel Grégoire) - Espace confrérique, espace étatique: le mouridisme, le confrérisme et la frontière mauritano-sénégalaise (Abdel Wedoud Ould Cheikh) - Les commerçants, "Marocains" et autres, dans l'Adrar mauritanien. La vocation commerciale des Maures (Pierre Bonte) - Relations et échanges des commerçants sénégalais vers la Mauritanie et le Maroc au XIXe siècle (Laurence Marfaing) - Les Sénégalais au Maroc: histoire et anthropologie d'un espace migratoire (Papa Demba Fall) - Mobilité migratoire: flux de Marocains vers l'Afrique de l'Ouest (Yahia Abou El Farah) - Du Bilad el-Makhzen au Bilad el-Siba. Continuité historique ou revitalisation? (Abderrahmane Ngaide) - "Esclavage" et situation des "noirs" au Maroc dans la première moitié du XXe siècle (Rita Aouad-Badoual) - L'islamisation du Sahara (re)mise en scène: les idéologies légitimatrices dans la guerre fratricide des Touareg au Mali (Georg Klute) - "Transes Sahariennes - Transsahariens": une contribution ciné-ethnographique à propos des cultes de possession des Gnawa du Maroc (Gerd Becker) - L'évolution d'un programme de recherche: la "translocalité" au Centre de Recherche sur l'Orient Moderne (ZMO), Berlin (Achim von Oppen) - La translocalité, pour quoi faire? (Michel Ben Arrous) - Espace(s) en mouvement? Quelques réflexions comparatives sur des processus translocaux (Brigitte Reinwald) - Régionalisme et régionalisation à travers le prisme de l'aire saharo-sahélienne (Daniel Bach). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

41 Sévry, Jean

Ambiguïtés des littératures anglophones / Jean Sévry. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 101-115 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 101-115.

Les littératures anglophones en Afrique abondent en ambiguïtés. Les écrivains doivent choisir le genre qui leur convient, qu'il s'agisse du théâtre, de la poésie, du roman, de la nouvelle ou du pamphlet. De ce fait, ils choisissent un type de lectorat. Par ailleurs, en retenant la langue anglaise comme médium, ils s'adressent au monde de l'anglophonie tout autant qu'à leurs frères africains vivant sur le même continent. Or, les goûts de ces divers publics sont bien différents. L'écrivain va donc effectuer de nouveaux choix, proprement politiques ceux-là: à qui va-t-il donner la priorité? D'ailleurs, pendant toute une période, et encore aujourd'hui, le sort des écrivains africains s'est retrouvé entre les mains de maisons d'édition dont le siège était à Londres, beaucoup plus qu'à Lagos ou à

Johannesburg. De plus, la création littéraire n'est pas un simple jeu de miroirs nous renvoyant des images de la réalité. L'écrivain est aussi un acteur qui intervient sur le champ de la politique et l'écrivain africain vit dans des sociétés en pleine mutation. Une dernière particularité de l'écrivain africain est la mémoire littéraire qui leur est propre, celle de l'oralité. L'auteur du présent article propose un panoramique des différentes étapes parcourues par ces littératures, en cernant à chaque occasion ce qui a pu se passer entre le champ de la création littéraire et celui de la politique. L'auteur conclut que les littératures africaines anglophones ne manquent pas de ressources et semblent capables de rebondir, grâce à une créativité étonnante. D'un point de vue linguistique, elles ont fait preuve, tout au long de leur histoire, d'une liberté de manipulation de la langue du colonisateur que leurs sœurs francophones pourraient leur envier. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

42 Salin, Pascal

L'illusion de l'aide au développement / Pascal Salin. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 59-68 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 59-68.

Il ne faut pas s'étonner si l'Afrique - qui a reçu une aide considérable au cours des décennies passées - est en même temps le seul continent qui n'a pas vraiment effectué son décollage économique. Les stratégies de développement poursuivies en Afrique ont été essentiellement pragmatiques et ont oublié l'importance des comportements humains. Le développement économique d'une société consiste à créer de nouvelles richesses qui soient utiles à ses membres. L'homme peut créer des richesses par l'exercice de sa raison. Dans la mesure où le développement est un processus éminemment intellectuel et individuel, il est évident que les procédures par lesquelles les connaissances sont créées y jouent un rôle essentiel. Ce ne sont pas des facteurs culturels ou géographiques qui expliquent les différences dans les niveaux de développement entre les peuples, mais des facteurs institutionnels: différents systèmes institutionnels sont inégalement propices à l'exercice de leur raison par les individus. De ce point de vue, une importance particulièrement grande doit être accordée aux droits de propriété. Ainsi, la définition insuffisante des droits de propriété individuels est à l'origine de la stagnation de la production agricole en Afrique. Ceux qui bloquent le développement en Afrique, ce sont les bureaucrates et les titulaires du pouvoir politique. L'agriculture africaine a particulièrement pâti de cette bureaucratisation et de cette politisation des activités économiques. L'aide publique tue la capacité des humains à imaginer, à comparer, à choisir, à évaluer les besoins et l'utilité des choses. Elle n'est qu'un jeu d'illusions. C'est pourquoi il conviendrait de supprimer l'aide au développement

et de pratiquer une véritable politique de développement, c'est-à-dire de mettre en place les structures institutionnelles qui inciteraient les individus à développer leurs efforts de travail, d'imagination et d'épargne. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

43 Samoff, Joel

The promise of partnership and continuities of dependence : external support to higher education in Africa / Joel Samoff and Bidemi Carrol. - 2004. - vol. 47, no. 1, p. 67-199 : tab - In: *African Studies Review*: (2004), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 67-199 : tab.

Edited version of a report supported by the African Studies Association and prepared for the Colloquium on Higher Education in Africa, held in conjunction with the ASA annual meeting in Washington, D.C. in December 2002, detailing the nature and extent of emergent external support for African higher education and the kinds of partnerships that have engaged African tertiary institutions recently. While external support may bring new funds, it may also bring new problems, and commonly carries conditions. Academic partnerships are often one-sided. By framing, organizing, and orienting the academic enterprise, and thus ways of knowing and validating knowledge, partnerships threaten to reintroduce, in both explicit and subtle ways, the external direction of the earlier "aid" era. The report is based on an extensive survey of links between African institutions of higher education and foreign governments, foundations, and universities, with particular emphasis on links with the United States. It is followed by a commentary by David Court, also presented at the 2002 ASA annual meeting (p. 201-207). App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

44 Sawyerr, Akilagpa

Challenges facing African universities : selected issues / Akilagpa Sawyerr. - 2004. - vol. 47, no. 1, p. 1-59 : graf., tab - In: *African Studies Review*: (2004), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 1-59 : graf., tab.

Commissioned by the African Studies Association and presented at the ASA annual meeting in Washington, D.C. in December 2002, this report examines the contexts, challenges, and crises within which African universities have developed after independence, when both the number of institutions and enrolments expanded rapidly. However, with the relative decline of State support during the economic crisis of the 1980s, Africa's universities suffered substantial deterioration: overcrowding, infrastructure deficiencies, and inadequate access to international knowledge resources. This led to problems of access, equity, quality, and relevance, and to an aging faculty. At the same time there was a diversification of categories of student, types of institutions,

and kinds of knowledge demanded. Africa's universities were compelled to develop strategies for coping and innovation. Positive results have been accompanied by new forms of social exclusion, as well as a loss of focus on the public purpose of universities, as institutions concentrate mainly on increasing institutional incomes and producing graduates for the labour market. To address these and other problems, it is necessary to insist on the irreducible responsibility of the State for the maintenance of the higher education system. A commentary by William Saint, also presented at the 2002 ASA annual meeting, is included on p. 61-65. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

45 Ssenyonjo, Manisuli

Justiciability of economic and social rights in Africa : general overview, evaluation and prospects / Manisuli Ssenyonjo. - 2003. - vol. 9, no. 1, p. 1-36 - In: *East African Journal of Peace and Human Rights*: (2003), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 1-36.

Despite widespread international ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and incorporation of social and economic rights in the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR), this has not been accompanied by any effective steps to entrench those rights within the domestic legal system so that they are subject to legal enforcement. This article argues that economic and social rights as guaranteed under ICESCR and ACHPR can be translated into binding State obligations (as opposed to merely directive State principles) at the domestic level that can be effectively monitored and enforced in Africa. It presents a brief overview of the question of the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights, followed by a survey of cases on economic and social rights litigated under ACHPR and the emerging jurisprudence of the African Commission, and assesses the prospects for the ACHPR. The article then turns to domestic litigation of economic and social rights in specific African States, particularly South Africa. It concludes with recommendations to strengthen the African regional human rights system so that it has an effective impact on domestic legal systems. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

46 Tiekou, Thomas Kwasi

Explaining the clash and accommodation of interests of major actors in the creation of the African Union / Thomas Kwasi Tiekou. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 411, p. 249-267 - In: *African Affairs*: (2004), vol. 103, no. 411, p. 249-267.

The rapid creation of the African Union (AU) has been described as one of the most puzzling events in inter-State cooperation in contemporary Africa. While studies

published so far on the subject express surprise at the AU's speedy creation, none makes any attempt to explain the clash of interests and ideas of the key actors and how they were accommodated in order to create the AU. This article attempts to fill this gap by exploring the interests and ideas that drove the AU process. It argues that the introduction at the Algiers summit in 1999 of two separate reform packages that were meant to reform the OAU in line with the foreign policy interests of Nigeria and South Africa set in motion the process that eventually led to the creation of the AU. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

47 Tull, Denis M.

Anmerkungen zur belgischen Afrika-Politik / Denis M. Tull. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 1, p. 71-78 - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2003), Jg. 38, H. 1, p. 71-78.

Die belgische Afrika-Politik ist selten Gegenstand wissenschaftlicher Betrachtungen. Dabei wird leicht die grosse Bedeutung übersehen, die Afrika im Rahmen der belgischen Aussenpolitik einnimmt. Der räumliche Aktionsradius belgischer Aussenpolitik in Afrika beschränkt sich im wesentlichen auf Zentralafrika, d.h. die ehemaligen Kolonien Burundi, Rwanda und DR Kongo. Bis Ende der 1990er Jahre wurde immer wieder die Absicht formuliert, die belgische Afrika-Politik zu diversifizieren. Mit dem Amtsantritt der sog. Regenbogenkoalition (1999-2003) wurde das Ansinnen einer afrikapolitischen Diversifizierung jedoch verworfen. Andererseits wurde die Afrikapolitik im Vergleich zu den sozialistischen Vorgängerregierungen vielmehr aktiver und interventionistischer. Die belgische Afrikapolitik verfolgt im wesentlichen drei Ziele: die Förderung von Demokratie und Menschenrechten, von afrikanischen Kapazitäten zur Konfliktbearbeitung und von Prozessen der Regionalisierung. Die gegenwärtige Periode markiert eine Phase des Neubeginns oder der Neuorientierung belgischer Afrika-Politik, weil die ehemaligen Kolonien gerade eine Phase verheerender politischer Umbrüche durchlaufen haben. Bibliogr., Fussnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

48 Udogu, E. Ike

National constitutions and human rights issues in Africa / E. Ike Udogu. - 2003. - vol. 2, no. 2, p. 101-123 : tab - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2003), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 101-123 : tab.

Philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Locke and Marx, in the European context, and Dubois, Cabral, Fanon, and Ake, in the African situation, investigated modalities for constructing "a good political life" for human beings in a society, with some success in the West and limited outcome in Africa. On the African

continent, the postcolonial period was marked, amongst others, by political competition over the control of power, problems of human rights and issues of political legitimacy. Provisions were made in the African national constitutions to deal with these problems. One such measure was the respect for human rights. The purpose of this essay is to show that African governments have not always implemented the human rights instruments contained in their constitutions, and to suggest ways in which they might do this in order to further stability on the continent. The cases of Egypt and South Africa are used to illustrate the argument. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

49 Voyages

Voyages en Afrique : de l'explorateur à l'expert I [coord. scientifique: Bernard Mouralis ; coordination éditoriale: Dominique Mondoloni et Nathalie Philippe]. - Paris : Adpf Association, 2004. - 159 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (; no. 153) - Met noten. ISBN 2-914043-72-4

Centré sur la question du voyage occidental en Afrique, le présent numéro s'efforce en outre de faire apparaître les formes les plus actuelles que peuvent prendre, en Occident, le discours et le regard sur l'Afrique. Les textes ont été regroupés selon trois angles principaux: 1) 'Dire l'Autre', 2) 'Figures et lieux mythiques', 3) 'Repères', suivis de 'Inédits et extraits'. Contributions à la première partie: Des explorateurs aux écrivains voyageurs: cheminements littéraires (Nathalie Carré) - La place actuelle de l'Afrique dans la littérature française (Romuald-Blaise Fonkoua) - Voyage en Afrique extrême. Entretien avec Marc Durin-Valois par Boniface Mongo-Mboussa - Le regard institutionnel: à propos de 'La France d'outre-mer (1930-1960). Témoignages d'administrateurs et de magistrats' (Pierre Boilley) - Approches du roman colonial (Jean-François Durand) - Guides touristiques: un discours ambigu (Nathalie Carré). Contributions à la deuxième partie: Le voyage de Madagascar (Jean-Louis Joubert) - Amours coloniales (Denise Brahim) - L'image du colonisé noir dans la chanson française (Alain Ruscio) - Tombouctou, la cité mystérieuse: du mythe à l'utopie (Jacques Chevrier). Troisième partie: L'Afrique: ma véritable Sorbonne. Entretien avec Georges Balandier par Romuald-Blaise Fonkoua - Albert Londres et André Gide: deux témoignages sur l'Afrique des années vingt (Lilyan Kesteloot) - Tribulations et distributions du savoir: l'Afrique à la croisée des discours et des sciences (Anthony Mangeon) - Le voyage, la croix et le pavillon: le cas de Mgr Augouard (Elisabeth Mudimbe-Boyi) - Le voyage en Afrique: version postcoloniale (Tirthankar Chanda). Quatrième partie: 'Inédits et extraits' de François Devenne, Pierre Lepidi, Pierre Biarnès, lettre de René Génin à sa famille et

lettre d'Arthur Rimbaud aux siens. Rubriques: Notes de lecture, Vient de paraître, Brèves. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

50 Wells, Heather

Testing Kaldor's growth laws across the countries of Africa / Heather Wells and A.P. Thirlwall. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 89-105 : tab - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 89-105 : tab.

One of the strong factors reflecting Africa's economic backwardness is the low level of industrial development. Not only does the industrialization process appear to have bypassed the continent, there is evidence of deindustrialization in the case of several countries. This paper seeks to address a set of interrelated questions: To what extent is the growth performance of African economies related to these structural characteristics? More precisely, is there any discernible evidence that GDP growth and overall labour productivity growth of African countries is positively related to how fast their industrial sector is growing? The authors test N. Kaldor's three growth laws: that the growth of GDP is positively related to the growth of manufacturing output not simply in a definitional sense (because manufacturing output is a part of GDP) but in a fundamental causal sense related to the production characteristics of manufacturing activity; that the growth of labour productivity in manufacturing is positively related to manufacturing output growth because of static and dynamic increasing returns to scale; and that there will be a negative relation between labour productivity growth in the economy as a whole and the rate of growth of employment in the nonmanufacturing sector because most activity outside the manufacturing sector is subject to diminishing returns, particularly in land-based activities such as agriculture and many service activities. The authors conclude that there is some empirical support for Kaldor's growth laws in respect of the countries of Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

51 Wubneh, Mulatu

Building capacity in Africa : the impact of institutional, policy and resource factors / Mulatu Wubneh. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 165-198 : fig., tab - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 165-198 : fig., tab.

This paper analyses capacity building in Africa based on the experiences of the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF). The ACBF was set up in 1991 through a collaborative effort of African governments, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the African Development Bank (ADB). The study develops a conceptual framework of capacity building followed by a review of the major

perspectives explaining capacity deficiency in Africa. The empirical analyses show that there is a relationship between capacity building and institutional factors such as nonreceptivity of policymakers toward policy analysis, politicization of policymaking and lack of capacity prevailing in Africa. The correlation analyses reveal a statistically significant relationship between capacity building and the availability of human and material resources in the region. However, the weak relationship between capacity building and some of the resource variables such as donor funding and expatriate staff as well as the insignificant number of studies seem to suggest that the relationships should be further explored with a large data set. The study also indicates that gestation period, integration of programme elements and institutional setting must be carefully considered in designing capacity building projects in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

52 Zorgbibe, Charles

Le Commonwealth sans le Zimbabwe / Charles Zorgbibe. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 227-237 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 227-237.

Le sommet du Commonwealth, réuni à Abuja (Nigeria) du 5 au 8 décembre 2003, a refusé d'inviter le président du Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, et ce dernier a préféré quitter l'organisation. En principe, il ne s'agit pas d'une instance de décision, mais d'un 'forum', facilitant la communication entre États développés et ceux du Tiers-Monde. Pourtant, le rôle international du Commonwealth s'accroît: intercesseur dans le domaine du maintien de la paix, et surtout dans celui de la bonne gouvernance, comme le montre le retour de la question du Zimbabwe, qui fut si longtemps à l'ordre du jour du Commonwealth. L'auteur rappelle le processus de décolonisation de l'Afrique britannique du Sud-Est. La présence d'importantes communautés blanches et l'influence du dominion sud-africain font apparaître la tentation d'une évolution vers une Afrique 'politiquement blanche'. En Rhodésie du Sud, au fort peuplement blanc, le Front rhodésien de Ian Smith accède au pouvoir aux élections de 1962, et décrète unilatéralement, sans l'accord de la Grande-Bretagne, l'indépendance du pays. L'auteur décrit les actions notamment de Washington et des cinq États africains voisins, dit de la 'ligne de front' - Tanzanie, Zambie, Mozambique, Angola et Botswana - en faveur d'un gouvernement issu de la majorité noire. Le Commonwealth se transforme en un très efficace groupe de pression international sur l'ancienne métropole. Après l'installation du gouvernement de l'évêque Muzorewa en juin 1979, la guerre civile éclate. De nouvelles négociations aboutissent à l'organisation de nouvelles élections. Le triomphe de Robert Mugabe (et de la Zanu-Front patriotique) aux élections du 28 février 1980 s'explique par le fait qu'il est apparu

aux électeurs noirs comme le champion le plus efficace d'une redistribution des richesses. Vingt-trois ans après, le Commonwealth est à nouveau saisi de la question du Zimbabwe, et se transforme, cette fois-ci, en un groupe de pression de l'ancienne métropole sur les États africains. L'effondrement du Zimbabwe a pour causes principales la manière dont est exécutée la réforme agraire, le refus de tout débat démocratique, ainsi que l'intervention militaire en République démocratique du Congo (RDC). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

53 Zorgbibe, Charles

Senghor et Cheikh Anta Diop ou la conscience restaurée / Charles Zorgbibe. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 161-174 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 161-174.

Léopold Sédar Senghor (1901-2001) et Cheikh Anta Diop (1923-1986), deux Sénégalais, deux Africains, les deux pôles intellectuels de l'Afrique du XXe siècle. Le premier est mort auréolé de gloire politique et littéraire, l'autre avec l'humilité d'un éternel dissident. Aux sources des œuvres de l'un comme de l'autre, on trouve la même protestation indignée contre un colonialisme qui tenta, dans un système implicite de hiérarchisation des races, d'amputer l'Afrique de son passé historique et de nier l'Africain en tant qu'être humain à part entière. Comment restaurer la conscience historique africaine, rendre aux Africains la conscience de participer à l'Histoire, de faire l'Histoire? Les deux hommes aboutiront à des réponses différentes à ces questions. L'auteur décrit les différentes trajectoires des deux personnalités, qui sont issues de milieux très différents, et dont les parcours universitaires en France se sont déroulés de manière très différente. Il montre aussi comment Senghor - le principal théoricien du mouvement littéraire de la 'négritude' - et Diop - qui propose de faire renaître la culture africaine à partir de l'héritage égyptien pharaonique - adoptent des positions différentes face aux pouvoirs coloniaux d'abord, puis dans la vie politique du Sénégal indépendant. Diop aurait-il triomphé, à titre posthume, en faisant définitivement ombrage à l'œuvre de Senghor? [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NORTH AFRICA

GENERAL

54 Public

Public et privé en islam : espaces, autorités et libertés / sous la dir. de Mohamed Kerrou.
- Paris : Maisonneuve et Larose, 2002. - 343 p. ; 24 cm. - (Connaissance du Maghreb) -
'Institut de recherche sur le Maghreb contemporain' - titelbl. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-7068-1611-2

Les deux catégories de public et de privé sont-elles universelles ou particulières? Peuvent-elles rendre compte de la dynamique des "sociétés musulmanes" contemporaines? C'est à partir d'une analyse de la trilogie espaces, autorités publiques et libertés individuelles que ce livre collectif entend interroger les notions de public et privé et étudier autrement l'évolution des cultures et des sociétés où l'Islam est un référent majeur. Première partie, "Théories du public et du privé": Dans les coulisses de la scène publique. Naissance de la 'privacy' (Anton Blok) - Les emboîtements du privé et du public: communication et métasociation (André Petitat) - Dynamique des mœurs et de la politique dans la culture islamique (Hamadi Redissi). Deuxième partie, "Espaces publics et espaces privés en Islam": Les notions de "privé" et "public" dans le monde musulman sunnite médiéval (Sylvie Denoix) - Mises au jour de la "vie privée". Conflits familiaux à Constantine au XVIIIe siècle (Isabelle Grangaux) - Le harem de Mawlay Ismaïl: un despotisme exemplaire? (Jocelyne Dakhlia) - Seuils, passages et transitions. La liminarité dans la culture maghrébine (Imed Melliti) - L'espace limitrophe. Pratiques habitantes et représentations territoriales (Mohamed Ghomari). Troisième partie, "Autorités publiques et libertés individuelles en Islam": L'Islam administré: illustrations tunisiennes (Jean-Philippe Bras) - Du public et du privé. La notion d'intérêt général en Algérie (Abderrahmane Moussaoui) - Normalité, responsabilité, moralité. Virginité et viol dans un contexte juridique égyptien (Baudoin Dupret) - La censure des mœurs dans le cinéma de la République islamique d'Iran (Agnès Devictor) - Le 'mezwâr' ou le censeur des mœurs au Maghreb (Mohamed Kerrou). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

55 Trames

Trames de langues : usages et métissages linguistiques dans l'histoire du Maghreb I
sous la dir. de Jocelyne Dakhlia. - Paris : Maisonneuve & Larose [etc.], 2004. - 561 p. :
fig., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Connaissance du Maghreb) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-7068-1799-2

Pour essayer de sortir d'un schéma dualiste ne considérant que la diglossie ou le bilinguisme, la question des phénomènes de contact des langues au Maghreb (Algérie, Maroc, Tunisie) depuis l'époque romaine est ici examinée, par des historiens et des linguistes, dans une plus large perspective méditerranéenne, incluant plus particulièrement l'Espagne, la Sicile, la Turquie. Cette question est aujourd'hui cruciale, car elle exprime à la fois l'enjeu présent du pluralisme, dans toutes ses dimensions, et celui de l'héritage colonial, toujours lancinant, dans un moment où les rapports à l'Europe revêtent une particulière acuité. Cet ouvrage collectif, avec des contributions de chercheurs originaires de divers pays du Maghreb et d'Europe dans le cadre d'une collaboration entre l'École des hautes études en sciences sociales à Paris et de l'Institut de recherche sur le Maghreb contemporain à Tunis, fait le point sur l'état le plus récent de ces problèmes et de ces débats. L'ouvrage comprend huit parties, traitant des plurilinguismes dans l'histoire; des brassages et réappropriations; des évincements et dominations; des dynamiques du mixte et du distinct; des passages et passeurs; des territoires et frontières de la langue; du métissage linguistique; de la langue de l'État moderne. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

ERITREA

56 Eije, Henk von

Accessing bank credit in Eritrea : bottlenecks for small firms and the Commercial Bank of Eritrea / Henk von Eije, Michael Fishazion and Clemens Lutz. - 2002. - vol. 1, no. 1, p. 59-74 : fig., tab - In: *Journal of Eritrean Studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara*: (2002), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 59-74 : fig., tab.

The Commercial Bank of Eritrea (CBE) deploys only 29 percent of the funds collected from its depositors. At the same time a lack of finance for small firms in Eritrea is an important obstacle in the development of the country. The paradox of the concomitant existence of ample money in the bank and scarcity of money with small firm owners can be explained by asymmetric information. Six mechanisms to overcome asymmetric information are presented. Besides traditional banking instruments such as collateral and covenants, business relationships, ownership, reputation and human capital can assist in bridging the information gap. Interviews conducted in 2000 with bank and monetary officials, as well as managers of small enterprises, revealed that the sole relevant mechanism in reducing asymmetric information in Eritrea was collateral, and that the collateral requirements were high. The other mechanisms had little impact. Moreover,

the scope of the problem was wider than asymmetric information theory suggests. Mutual mistrust, conservatism and rigid credit policies of the CBE, a lack of accounting knowledge within small firms, and general development related problems also played a role. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

57 Naty, Alexander

The discourse on culture and development in Eritrea / Alexander Naty. - 2002. - vol. 1, no. 1, p. 86-95 - In: *Journal of Eritrean Studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara: (2002)*, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 86-95.

Culture and development are two important issues that draw the attention of individuals, groups, and states. Culture is important because it is crucial in the formation of individual and collective identity. The importance of development lies in its contribution to the well-being of a society. This paper examines the approaches to development in the fields of economics and anthropology. It also briefly outlines the discourse on culture and development under different colonial regimes in Eritrea, and offers a description of the postindependence discourse on culture and development in Eritrea, with a special emphasis on the Kunama ethnic group. While the Kunama language has a word for culture, it has none for development. This means that many Kunama do not understand the development discourse articulated by the Eritrean State, which is highly modernist in conception. It is also marked by insensitive paternalism. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

58 Ofcansky, Thomas P.

The Eritrean insurgency : a selected bibliography / by Thomas P. Ofcansky. - 2003. - no. 93, p. 47-74 - In : *African Research and Documentation: (2003)*, no. 93, p. 47-74.

Titles in this bibliography on the struggle for independence in Eritrea (1961-1991) are arranged in sections on: Bibliography and historiography; Conflict resolution; Transition, demobilization and demining operations; The diaspora; Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF); Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF); Humanitarian dimensions; International dimensions; Military operations; Political dimensions; United Nations and federation; Rebel periodical publications; Women fighters. [ASC Leiden abstract]

59 Schmidt, Peter R.

The "Ona" culture of greater Asmara : archaeology's liberation of Eritrea's ancient history from colonial paradigms / Peter R. Schmidt. - 2002. - vol. 1, no. 1, p. 29-58 : foto's, krt.,

tab - In: *Journal of Eritrean Studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara*: (2002), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 29-58 : foto's, krt., tab.

Four training and research programmes conducted by the University of Asmara during 1998 and 1999 have led to major discoveries concerning the "Ona" culture of greater Asmara that change the way that the rise of urbanism is seen in the Horn of Africa and suggest a new ancient history of Eritrea free of either an Ethio-Sabean or an Aksumite frame of reference. Excavations at Sembel indicate that between 800 BC and 400 BC the highlands around Asmara supported the earliest settled pastoral and agricultural communities known in the Horn. These communities predate and are also contemporaneous with pre-Aksumite settlements in the highlands of southern Eritrea and northern Ethiopia during the middle of the first millennium BC. These ancient communities are now under severe threat, with many sites facing destruction. The key to a successful campaign to locate and assess "Ona" and other heritage sites is an on-site museum at Sembel. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

60 Teka, Zelalem

Rock art sites in the area of Addi Keyih, Eritrea / Zelalem Teka. - 2002. - vol. 1, no. 1, p. 1-28 : foto's, tab - In: *Journal of Eritrean Studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara*: (2002), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 1-28 : foto's, tab.

This paper explores the distribution of rock art sites in the vicinity of Addi Keyi, southern Eritrea, and suggests a preliminary interpretation in terms of the art's temporal, spatial, functional and symbolic meaning. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

61 Tewelde Ghebreyohannes

Situational use of Tigrinya on the eve of 'K'udus Yohannes' / Tewelde Ghebreyohannes. - 2002. - vol. 1, no. 1, p. 75-85 - In: *Journal of Eritrean Studies / College of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Asmara*: (2002), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 75-85.

At a given time, language can be used in different situations for different purposes. Language like a mirror reflects the culture of its speakers. This paper deals with the situational use of Tigrinya on the eve of 'K'udus Yohannes', the Hoya Hoya day and the New Year in the Giiz calender. It focuses on the activities and songs performed during 'K'udus Yohannes' as reflecting the economic, religious, and political life of the Eritrean people. In the main, the discussion reveals that the Eritreans were victims of famine and aggression, and that they relied very much on themselves to overcome their problems. They depended on God and their saints for protection, and, in the face of political

aggressors and economic hardships, they believed in the idea of resilience throughout their history. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

ETHIOPIA

62 Belay, Kassa

Agricultural extension in Ethiopia : the case of participatory demonstration and training extension system / Kassa Belay. - 2003. - vol. 18, no. 1, p. 49-83 : tab - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2003), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 49-83 : tab.

This paper reviews the different agricultural extension approaches used in Ethiopia over the past fifty years, assesses the participation of farmers in the participatory demonstration and training extension system, and identifies the most important barriers to the adoption of modern agricultural inputs. It is based on a review of the literature and an analysis of data collected in 1999 from 1482 household heads selected from sixteen sites in four regional states. Both the historical review and the survey results reveal that extension service coverage in Ethiopia has been very low, the research-extension linkage has been very poor and extension agents have been involved in different activities which are not related to their normal duties. Shortage or lack of working capital, shortage of arable land, shortage of extension personnel, the inadequacy of relevant technologies and the involvement of extension agents in non-extension activities are the most important barriers to the adoption of modern agricultural inputs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

63 Glachant, Julie

L'organisation de l'espace chez les Gouragué (Éthiopie) / Julie Glachant. - 2003. - t. 73, fasc. 2, p. 91-105 : fig., krt - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2003), t. 73, fasc. 2, p. 91-105 : fig., krt.

Le pays gouragué est situé à environ 150 km au sud d'Addis Abeba en Éthiopie. On présente ici sa situation géographique et politique. Cette zone est caractérisée tant d'un point de vue linguistique qu'ethnologique par le fait qu'elle se trouve enclavée dans une région couchitique. L'article décrit tout d'abord l'organisation de l'espace au niveau du territoire de la tribu, puis montre comment se structure l'espace domestique (la maison ronde) par rapport à l'implantation de la communauté. L'exemple de la région inor permet de détailler une conception de l'espace qui se retrouve pour les autres régions de l'Ouest gouragué. L'importance de la culture de l'ensète, bananier de la famille des

musacae, est relevée. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

64 HIV/AIDS

Part 2: Community-based organizations, prevention, patient care, research aspects, and the epidemic in the diaspora. - East Lansing, MI : Michigan State University Press, 2000. - 151 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (; new series, vol. 7, no. 2) - Met bibliogr. en samenvattingen.

The thirteen papers in this and the preceding issue of Northeast African Studies address the most important health problem in Ethiopia, HIV/AIDS. The six papers in the present issue focus on the role of community-based organizations in HIV/AIDS prevention and patient care, a bilateral HIV/AIDS research programme, and HIV/AIDS among Ethiopians in the diaspora, notably the United States. Contents: Introduction (Helmut Kloos and Alula Pankhurst); Community-based organizations and poverty alleviation programs in HIV/AIDS prevention and control in Ethiopia: a preliminary survey (Helmut Kloos and Damen Haile Mariam); The 'Iddir' in Ethiopia [a form of indigenous social insurance providing mutual aid primarily in burial matters] : historical development, social function, and potential role in HIV/AIDS prevention and control (Alula Pankhurst and Damen Haile Mariam); The role of religious leaders in HIV/AIDS prevention, control, and patient care and support: a pilot project in Jimma zone (Feiruz Surur and Mirgissa Kaba); Coping with the challenges of AIDS: the experience of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Addis Ababa (Anannia Admassu); Development of research capability in Ethiopia: the Ethio-Netherlands HIV/AIDS Research Project (ENARP), 1994-2002 (Eduard Sanders et. al); Potential HIV risk behaviors among Ethiopians and Eritreans in the diaspora: a bird's-eye view (Yewoubdar Beyene). [ASC Leiden abstract]

65 Hyden, Goran

Voluntarism and civil society : Ethiopia in comparative perspective / Goran Hyden, Mahlet Hailemariam. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 2, p. 215-234 : tab - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2003), Jg. 38, H. 2, p. 215-234 : tab.

This article examines the challenges to building a civil society based on strong voluntary associations in Ethiopia, a country like most others in sub-Saharan Africa where neither the social structures nor the institutional setting is congenial to the growth and sustenance of a civic tradition. Drawing on the practical experience of Oxfam-Canada's work with voluntary associations in Ethiopia, the article argues that international NGOs ready to facilitate the growth of local civic initiatives can make a difference even in

circumstances where the political opportunity structure is only marginally open. Oxfam-Canada's programme, which does not involve financial support to local partner organizations, shows that it is possible to be actively involved in social and economic development activities, but stretching the role to involvement in promoting civil and political liberties implies risks that neither the Canadians nor the Ethiopians consider worth taking at this point. The article ends by discussing the implications of this research for the study of voluntarism and civil society in Africa, arguing that these issues must be understood in the context of prevailing social structures and the nature of the State on the continent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, French and German. [Journal abstract]

66 Peller, Anni

No pain no gain : zur Verbesserung sozialer Chancen durch das Ertragen von Schmerz / Anni Peller. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 2, p. 197-214 - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2003), Jg. 38, H. 2, p. 197-214.

Der menschliche Körper ist kulturübergreifend ein wichtiges Medium, über welches Gemeinschaften Zugehörigkeiten definieren. Häufig werden hierzu Verfahren benutzt, die die Identität eines Individuums irreversibel auf seinem Körper einschreiben. Diese mit Schmerz verbundenen kulturspezifischen Praktiken werden sehr unterschiedlich gewertet. Was von den Akteuren selbst als normal und notwendig angesehen wird, wird von ethischer Perspektive nicht selten als absurd und verstümmelnd abgetan. Die vorliegende Untersuchung fragt, unter welchen Umständen und aus welchen Gründen Schmerz in kulturellen Verfahren willentlich zugefügt bzw. von den Akteuren zumindest als Begleiterscheinung akzeptiert wird. Zu diesen schmerzhaften Verfahren gehören Übergangsrituale, rituelles Schlagen und Schönheitsoperationen. Soziobiologisch kann dieses menschliche Verhalten damit erklärt werden, dass über das Ertragen des Schmerzes die Attraktivität des Individuums gesteigert wird. Durch das Befolgen schmerzhafter Normen wird Loyalität oder Reife oder Schönheit des Individuums ausgedrückt. Nur hierüber ist ihm eine normale soziale Laufbahn in seiner Gesellschaft möglich bzw. werden seine Chancen auf dem Markt verbessert. Der wertende Vergleich zum Abschluss zeigt, dass genau aus diesen Gründen schmerzhaft körperliche Veränderungen gemeinhin von Gruppen benutzt und auch toleriert werden. Bei der Untersuchung stehen die Beobachtungen aus Arbore im Vordergrund. Die Arbore sind kuschitischsprachige Agropastoralisten im Südwesten Äthiopiens, wo die Autorin Feldforschungen machte zwischen 1993 und 2001. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

SOMALIA

67 Gutherz, Xavier

The discovery of new rock paintings in the Horn of Africa : the rockshelters of Las Geel, Republic of Somaliland / Xavier Gutherz, Jean-Paul Cros & Joséphine Lesur. - 2003. - vol. 1, no. 2, p. 227-236 : foto's, krt - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2003), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 227-236 : foto's, krt.

An archaeological survey was carried out by a French team in November and December 2002 in the Somaliland Republic. The objective was to search for rock shelters and caves containing stratified archaeological infills capable of documenting the period when a production economy appeared in this part of the Horn of Africa (circa 5th and 2nd millennia BC). The Las Geel site, a granite rock sheltering about ten shelters decorated with polychrome paintings, was discovered in the course of the survey. These paintings, in an excellent state of preservation, mainly represent humpless cows with large lyre-shaped or arched horns and necks decorated with a kind of 'plastron'. The cows are accompanied by stocky human figures with spindle-shaped legs and raised arms. There are also some figures of canidae placed beside men, a single giraffe and some antelopes. The evident superposition of several graphic styles will no doubt make it possible to establish a chronology of Neolithic or Protohistoric rock art in this part of the Horn of Africa. Through the abundance of its paintings, their quality, the originality of the type of representation of bovines and human figures, the Las Geel site will henceforth take its place among the major Holocene sites of rock art in this region of Africa. The present note constitutes a preliminary presentation of this exceptional discovery. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

SUDAN

68 Grzymiski, Krzysztof

Landscape archaeology of Nubia and central Sudan / Krzysztof Grzymiski. - 2004. - vol. 21, no. 1, p. 7-30 : krt - In: *African Archaeological Review*: (2004), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 7-30 : krt.

Covering the period from the rise of the Second Kingdom of Kush around 1000 BC until the early Islamic period, this paper examines the regional scale research in the Middle Nile Valley within the context of the historical development of the archaeology of Nubia and Central Sudan. This historical overview is put in the context of archaeological theory, especially the concept of landscape archaeology. A discussion of various theoretical

issues is followed by a presentation of the natural, economic, political, cultural and sacred landscapes of Nubia and Central Sudan. Past field research is presented and emerging trends are identified. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

69 Mans, Ulrich

Briefing: Sudan: the new war in Darfur / Ulrich Mans. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 411, p. 291-294 - In: *African Affairs*: (2004), vol. 103, no. 411, p. 291-294.

In late January 2004, hopes were high that a peace agreement would be signed between the Khartoum government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A). At the same time, there were worrying signs of growing conflict in the Darfur region in the west of the country, pitting forces based among the local Muslim peoples against pro-government militias known as the Janjaweed. The growth of this new conflict indicates that Sudan's civil war was never entirely a north-south or Muslim-Christian struggle, but that it is a country-wide conflict that even incorporates other Muslim populations. The two main anti-government groupings in the Greater Darfur region are the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and the Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A). Fighting in the Darfur region first erupted in February 2003, when SLM and JEM fighters jointly attacked government garrisons, in response to frustration about what they claim to be decades of political oppression and economic neglect by the Sudanese government. In turn, the government moved to crush the rebellion by force. The article discusses the most likely scenarios, as well as the role of external mediation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

70 Mosoti, Victor

The legal implications of Sudan's accession to the World Trade Organization / Victor Mosoti. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 411, p. 269-282 - In: *African Affairs*: (2004), vol. 103, no. 411, p. 269-282.

Sudan is one of the countries that is currently in the process of negotiating its accession to the World Trade Organization. This article gives an overview of the legal implications of WTO accession for Sudan, detailing the expected changes and their implementation costs in terms of institutional and legal reform. While not exhaustive, it discusses some of the agreements that may pose particular implementation challenges, and suggests that Sudan should forge links with least developed countries (LDCs) and other WTO members and seek support during the negotiations. The successful conclusion of negotiations and the accession of Nepal and Cambodia, both LDCs, at the fifth WTO Ministerial Conference in September 2003 should provide a positive impetus and

lessons for others such as Sudan that are in the process of accession. Notes, ref., sum.
[Journal abstract]

71 Pérouse de Montclos, Marc-Antoine

Le fédéralisme au secours de l'Afrique? : du Nigeria au Soudan, des expériences contrastées / Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos. - 2003. - no. 208, p. 101-114 - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2003), no. 208, p. 101-114.

D'aucuns semblent penser que le fédéralisme est la forme de gouvernement la plus adaptée pour répondre aux défis du multiculturalisme en Afrique, lorsqu'il s'agit de reconstruire des pays déchirés par des guerres civiles comme en Somalie ou d'effectuer une transition démocratique comme en Éthiopie dans les années 1990. L'auteur examine selon une double lecture institutionnelle et pratique, depuis la colonisation jusqu'aux grandes orientations politiques après la période des indépendances, les exemples du Nigeria et du Soudan, qui ont pu être des références l'un pour l'autre. De dictatures militaires en conflits armés, leur communauté de problèmes a, en tous cas, enrichi la réflexion sur les systèmes de gouvernements fédéraux. Un fédéralisme dévoyé a permis au Nigeria et non au Soudan d'éviter l'implosion. Par rapport au Soudan où se poursuit la guerre, la stabilité du Nigeria résulte moins des performances de son système fédéral que de la meilleure circulation des ressources économiques et politiques à travers tout le pays. En guise de panacée, le fédéralisme doit d'abord se comprendre comme un mode de redistribution des richesses, y compris par la corruption et la criminalité dans le cas du Nigeria. Un tel constat relativise beaucoup les mérites d'un modèle dont les vertus peuvent être reconsidérées dans le contexte des rapports de force régionaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p.173). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

72 Wiebalck, Alison

International humanitarian law and the ICRC in the Republic of the Sudan / Alison Wiebalck. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 2, p. 198-216 - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 198-216.

This paper outlines the background to the conflict in the Sudan. It provides a brief summary of international humanitarian law, before introducing the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and its relationship to international humanitarian law. The 'dual and special' role of the ICRC in the Sudan is examined, leading to the conclusion that, in the context of civil war, for the organization to subordinate one of its

dual roles to the other is to endanger the very raison d'être of the organization itself.
Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

73 Adeogun, Margaret

The digital divide and university education systems in sub-Saharan Africa / Margaret Adeogun. - 2003. - vol. 13, no. 1, p. 11-20 - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 11-20.

This paper examines the concept of the digital divide, i.e. the information gap between the developed countries and the developing countries, notably those in Africa, how this divide can relegate Africa to the background of the new world economy, and how a transformed tertiary educational system can help to minimize the gap between the information-rich countries of the North and the information-poor African countries. The paper pays special attention to the role of libraries in the new knowledge dispensation. It argues that if the barriers to accessing and synthesizing information can be removed, African scholars and librarians can contribute significantly to global knowledge development. They can also adapt existing knowledge to enhance sustainable development on the African continent. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

74 Afrocentric

The Afrocentric paradigm / ed. by Ama Mazama. - Trenton, NJ : Africa World, 2003. - 293 p. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index.
ISBN 1-592-21017-1 pbk. : £21.99

This book focuses on the intellectual dimension of Afrocentricity. Writing from an Afrocentric perspective, the contributors argue that Afrocentricity is best understood as a paradigm, consisting of three distinct, but related aspects - the affective/cognitive/conative, structural, and functional. The volume concerns itself specifically with the first aspect, which involves 1) the metaphysical foundations of Afrocentricity and the epistemological centrality of the African cultural and historical experience as the organizing principle of the paradigm, and 2) the sociological dimension of the paradigm, namely the academic discipline of Africology, Afrocentric concepts, methodology, and methods. Contributors include Molefi Kete Asante, Danjuma Sinue Modupe, Maulana Karenga, Norman Harris, Linda James Myers, Na'im Akbar,

Clenora Hudson-Weems, Nah Dove, Jerome H. Schiele, Ama Mazama, Karimu Welsh-Asante, Mwalimu J. Shujaa, and Asa Hillard. [ASC Leiden abstract]

75 Ampofo, Akosua Adomako

The sex trade, globalisation and issues of survival in sub-Saharan Africa / Akosua Adomako Ampofo. - 2001. - n.s., vol. 17, no. 2, p. 27-43 - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2001), n.s., vol. 17, no. 2, p. 27-43.

The author examines the phenomenon of the 'commodification' of sex as it applies, generally, to sub-Saharan Africa. First, she provides a brief conceptualization of the demand for, and supply of commercial sex. Then she discusses the commodification of sex, presenting references to some historical incidences among women referred to as 'conscripted public servants'. Next, she analyses the diversity of contemporary forms of sexual exchange - including the different categories of prostitutes, male sex workers, pimps and brokers, the traffic in women and children, and 'Internet sex'. She argues that sex has become a major global product and the sale of sex a multibillion dollar industry which feeds on the poverty and vulnerability of African women and children for its sustenance. In conclusion, the author suggests some implications of the political economy of commodified sex work for the survival of people living in sub-Saharan Africa, with special reference to the spread of HIV/AIDS and the care of people living with HIV/AIDS. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

76 Ancharaz, Vinaye D.

Determinants of trade policy reform in sub-Saharan Africa / Vinaye D. Ancharaz. - 2003. - vol. 12, no. 3, p. 417-443 : tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, no. 3, p. 417-443 : tab.

Existing studies of trade reform in sub-Saharan Africa - and elsewhere - are mainly qualitative in character, partly because of the difficulty of measuring the intensity of trade liberalization. This paper uses a quantitative measure of trade liberalization to provide statistical evidence on the conditions accounting for Africa's timid reforms. This measure captures the change in the tariff equivalent of all trade barriers and is therefore a summary indicator of the intensity of reform. The measure provides a fairly accurate description of the trade liberalization experience of SSA countries, indicating that the most significant reforms occurred during the period 1986-1990. The empirical model includes a set of hypotheses suggested both by theory and the anecdotal evidence of Africa's liberalization experience. The empirical methodology distinguishes between the conditions that affect the likelihood of reform and the factors that determine the intensity

of trade liberalization. The findings suggest that larger aid flows, higher levels of urbanization, a strong current account position and a relatively large manufacturing sector enhance the probability that trade reform is adopted. There is also some evidence that economic crises facilitate reform. Conversely, heavier fiscal dependence on trade taxes, greater import competition and a large government make trade reform less likely. However, only five of these factors (current account balance, size of manufacturing sector, size of government, fiscal dependence on trade taxes and aid) are found to exert a statistically significant effect on the intensity of trade reform. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

77 Aryeetey, Ernest

Recent developments in African financial markets : agenda for further research / Ernest Aryeetey. - 2003. - vol. 12, suppl. 2, p. 111-152 : tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, suppl. 2, p. 111-152 : tab.

Despite the massive expansion in global financial markets in the 1990s, this development was felt only marginally in Africa. The lack of comparable expansion and impact in the African financial markets was observed after several years of financial sector reforms in many countries. Following these developments, several questions can be raised about what the most appropriate reforms should be. It is obvious that while the taking over of the financial markets by the State, as happened before reforms, cannot be the best means to make finance respond to the developmental needs of poor economies, outright liberalization of markets with significant institutional and structural inadequacies also cannot lead to the desired outcomes. This is clearly shown by the African experience of the 1980s and 1990s. Are there alternatives to these two approaches of managing financial systems and markets? Clearly, greater research needs to be undertaken into what the peculiar policy and institutional needs of these financial markets are, taking into account the structures of economies, and learning from recent developments in theory. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

78 Bayart, Jean-François

Le crime transnational et la formation de l'État / Jean-François Bayart. - 2004. - no. 93, p. 93-104 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2004), no. 93, p. 93-104.

Ce texte entend constituer une mise au point pour recentrer la discussion qui s'était ouverte après la parution de l'ouvrage "La criminalisation de l'État en Afrique" (1977), et qui était selon l'auteur souvent entachée de contresens. Il met l'accent sur la constitution ou la perpétuation de rapports de pouvoir et d'accumulation qui sont par nature

conflictuels et qui ne sont pas dissociables de l'environnement régional ou mondial dans lequel ils s'inscrivent. L'auteur insiste sur le fait qu'il se situe dans une démarche de sociologie historique du politique, pour réfléchir sur un processus historique dans une perspective comparatiste, et non uniquement "africaniste". Il s'agit de contribuer à l'analyse de la formation de l'État dans le contexte de sa "privatisation", en ce moment de globalisation qui est considéré. L'hybridation transnationale de l'État et du crime ne se cantonne pas au jeu d'acteurs circonscrits dans des circonstances particulières. Elle semble être d'ordre systémique en constituant l'un des rouages de l'assemblage de l'État et du capitalisme mondial. Par exemple, certains États contrebandiers en Afrique (les Seychelles, le Swaziland, le Lesotho, la Guinée équatoriale) exploitent les filons lucratifs de l'économie internationale du crime, notamment celui du trafic des narcotiques. L'exploitation coercitive ou l'exportation frauduleuse de ressources minérales, animales ou humaines sont étroitement imbriquées avec les réseaux politiques de l'État-rhizome ou des mouvements armés qui en convoitent le contrôle. Les pratiques transnationales de criminalité contribuent à la formation de l'État, au sud du Sahara comme dans le reste du monde. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 192). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

79 Bayliss, Kate

Utility privatisation in sub-Saharan Africa: a case study of water / Kate Bayliss. - 2003. - vol. 41, no. 4, p. 507-531 : tab - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 507-531 : tab.

This paper sets out developments in water privatization in sub-Saharan Africa and reviews the evidence regarding its impact. Water privatization has been carried out to some degree in at least fourteen countries in the region, and many other governments are at various stages in the privatization process. However, in some cases privatization has been difficult to achieve, and a few countries have successfully provided water under public ownership. Evidence on the impact of privatization indicates that the performance of privatized utilities has not changed dramatically, but that enterprises have continued to perform well, or not so well, depending both on their state when they were privatized and on the wider economic context. The evidence points to internal improvements in terms of financial management. However, governments face considerable difficulties in attracting investors and regulating private utilities. Furthermore, privatization fails to address some of the fundamental constraints affecting water utilities in sub-Saharan Africa, such as finance, the politicized nature of service delivery, and lack of access for the poor. A preoccupation with ownership may obscure the wider goals of reform. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

80 Block, Steven A.

Multiparty competition, founding elections and political business cycles in Africa / Steven A. Block, Karen E. Ferree and Smita Singh. - 2003. - vol. 12, no. 3, p. 444-468 : tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, no. 3, p. 444-468 : tab.

Political business cycle (PBC) theory and empirics typically assume that elections are competitive. Yet, as empirical work on PBCs turns increasingly to developing countries for evidence, this assumption becomes untenable. In particular, elections in nascent democracies may lack true multiparty competition, or may be voters' first experience with competitive elections. How do multiparty elections affect economic policy choices and spending decisions in this context? Using sub-Saharan Africa as an example, the authors propose and test two empirical hypotheses regarding PBCs: first, we should only see cycles when elections involve multiparty competition; secondly, we should see larger cycles in founding elections. Using a new indicator of multiparty competition and macroeconomic data from Africa, the authors find strong support for their first hypothesis and moderate support for the second. These findings have implications for democratic transitions and the compatibility of economic and political reform in nascent democracies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

81 Brou, Kouakou Mathurin

Le nouveau droit des contrats de transport de marchandises par route dans l'espace O.H.A.D.A. / par Brou Kouakou Mathurin. - 2003. - année 113, no. 845, p. 394-446 - In: *Penant*: (2003), année 113, no. 845, p. 394-446.

Le 1er janvier 2004, l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du droit des affaires) a adopté l'Acte relatif aux contrats de transport de marchandises par route. Les rédacteurs de l'Acte se sont largement inspirés de la Convention relative au contrat de transport international de marchandises par route (CMR), entrée en vigueur le 2 juillet 1961, qui a pour objet de régler de manière uniforme en Europe, y compris en ex-USSR, les conditions du contrat. Le présent article examine les apports, voire les innovations de l'Acte OHADA. L'auteur étudie tout d'abord le champ d'application de l'Acte OHADA (I). Or, exception faite des transports de marchandises dangereuses, des transports funéraires, des transports de déménagements et des transports postaux, l'Acte régit obligatoirement tout contrat de transport de marchandises devant s'exécuter sur le territoire d'un État membre de l'OHADA, ou entre deux États différents dont l'un au moins est membre de l'OHADA. Puis l'auteur cerne la notion de contrat de transport, le domaine, le cadre juridique et le caractère dudit contrat (II), pour aborder ensuite la formation du contrat de transport (III). Il montre que le contrat de transport est un contrat

consensuel, et il en détermine les parties, avant de s'interroger sur la preuve dudit contrat (la lettre de voiture). Ensuite l'auteur examine l'exécution du contrat de transport (IV). L'auteur examine successivement les dispositions portant sur l'emballage et le conditionnement des marchandises, la prise en charge de la marchandise par le transporteur, le déplacement et la livraison de la marchandise, la modification du contrat et celles sur l'empêchement au transport et à la livraison. Les parties suivantes traitent de la responsabilité du transporteur (V), de l'indemnisation des pertes et avaries (VI) et, finalement, de l'exercice de l'action en responsabilité (VII). En guise de conclusion, l'auteur remarque que le souci de structuration a conduit les rédacteurs de l'Acte à procéder à des regroupements qui ont enlevé toute logique de compréhension dudit Acte, et partant la dénaturation du texte duquel il tire sa substance, à savoir la CMR. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

82 Coussy, Denise

L'écrivain africain : guide ou témoin / Denise Coussy. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 85-99 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 85-99.

La plupart des écrivains de l'ouest, de l'est et du sud de l'Afrique se sont attachés à définir le rôle qu'ils pouvaient et entendaient jouer dans l'évolution du continent noir. L'auteur rassemble dans le présent article des évocations d'écrivains issues d'interviews, préfaces et essais critiques qui permettent d'évaluer l'importance de leur engagement et son évolution. De rares écrivains sont allés jusqu'à un engagement politique ouvert. La plupart d'entre eux se sont bornés à jouer le rôle de témoins, tout en s'efforçant de préciser la nature et l'intensité de leur témoignages. Longue est la liste des corruptions, compromissions et exactions qu'ils condamnent. Mais ils veulent au premier plan traquer les causes profondes de la longue "saison d'anomie" (Wole Soyinka) que connaît l'Afrique. Beaucoup d'entre eux ont connu, de par leurs écrits contestataires, la répression des régimes en place, qui les ont considérés comme des saboteurs, voire des traîtres. Les exemples les plus célèbres proviennent de l'Afrique du Sud. Par contre, parmi ceux qui sont restés sur place, beaucoup ont occupé des positions éminentes, comme le poète-président Léopold Sédar Senghor ou les romanciers-ministres Henri Lopès, Bernard Dadié ou Cheik Hamadou Kane. L'auteur évoque l'évolution du style et des thèmes traités par les écrivains africains: la négritude et les indépendances, du village à la ville, les bidonvilles, les figures féminines. L'évolution même de la représentation de la femme peut être considérée comme emblématique de celle de toute la société. On peut même rencontrer dans certains textes féministes des personnages de femmes s'emparant du rôle qui leur avait été tout particulièrement refusé: celui de pouvoir décrire elles-mêmes leurs expériences

traumatisantes. C'est, en fait, un cheminement identique que l'on retrouve chez les écrivains hommes, qui prennent de plus en plus comme protagonistes des êtres porteurs de leurs propres problématiques. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

83 Dimier, Véronique

Décentraliser l'Empire? : du compromis colonial à l'institutionnalisation d'un gouvernement local dans l'Union Française / Véronique Dimier. - 2003. - no. 338/339, p. 83-107 - In: *Outre-mers*: (2003), no. 338/339, p. 83-107.

Le présent article entend étudier les débats de l'après 1945 concernant la décentralisation de l'empire français en Afrique noire. Il défend l'idée que la question n'est pas alors de décentraliser un empire déjà décentralisé de fait (à travers certains modes de gouvernement indirect), mais d'institutionnaliser cet état de fait et d'adapter les modes de gouvernements locaux existants au nouvel environnement sociopolitique des colonies. C'est ce qui ressort particulièrement des discussions constitutionnelles de 1946 et du projet de loi sur l'institutionnalisation des chefferies traditionnelles proposé dans les années 1950, et qui devra faire face à de nombreuses objections, et en particulier celles du Conseil d'État fondées sur le droit administratif. Celui-ci estimait qu'il n'était pas nécessaire de consacrer juridiquement et officiellement par une loi des arrangements pratiques entre l'administration coloniale et les chefferies. La Loi-cadre Defferre (1956) instituera une importante réforme accordant aux assemblées territoriales de réels pouvoirs législatifs. Renforcée lors de la Constitution de 1958 qui accordait une autonomie politique presque totale aux territoires d'outre-mer regroupés dans une grande fédération, cette réforme arrivera trop tard pour empêcher l'indépendance et préserver la communauté. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

84 Djeflat, Abdelkader

Ajustement et technologie en Afrique / Abdelkader Djeflat & Bruno Boidin. - Paris : Publisud, 2002. - 190 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Série maghtech) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Cet ouvrage pluridisciplinaire est le résultat d'un symposium organisé par le RESET (Réseaux et technologie) à l'Université de Lille 1 (France) en janvier 1999. Il traite de la question de la liaison sciences, technologie et ajustement, dans le nouveau contexte créé par les dynamiques des Programmes d'Ajustement Structurel (PAS) et la recherche des équilibres macro-économiques en Afrique de l'Ouest. Contributions: Ajustement et changement technique en Afrique de l'Ouest: essai d'analyse à partir des expériences ivoirienne et sénégalaise (A. Djeflat) - Du rôle du capital humain sur la croissance: une

contribution sur quelques pays africains (J.-B. Boyabé et C. Napoléon) - La mutation des systèmes éducatifs en Afrique subsaharienne: une nécessité impérieuse sous contrainte financière (J.-C. Vérez) - La reconnaissance sociale des compétences dans l'entreprise, un enjeu politique méconnu. Le cas de la Côte d'Ivoire (L. Bazin) - Innovations dans la finance informelle (G. Botata) - Le recours aux expériences du "Sud" dans la lutte contre la pauvreté au "Nord" (I. Amiel) - Altruisme individuel et solidarité internationale (S. Vermersch) - Défis liés à l'insertion des technologies de l'information et de la communication: l'exemple du Sénégal (A. Chéneau-Loquay) - La place des NTIC dans les systèmes de santé en Afrique subsaharienne: montée en puissance, enjeux et contraintes (B. Boidin) - L'enseignement supérieur et la recherche scientifique en Côte d'Ivoire: état des lieux dans un cadre d'ajustement structurel (O. Boizo) - Les politiques scientifiques et technologiques au Mali (M. Doucouré) - Des méthodes techniques et institutionnelles pour l'amélioration de la distribution d'eau au Sénégal (N. Riddell) - Innovation et développement dans une économie de rente: la cas du secteur agro-alimentaire au Sénégal (H. Carré). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

85 Film

Film and history in Africa / guest ed.: Vivian Bickford-Smith, Richard Mendelsohn. - 2003. - no. 48, p. 1-137 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2003), no. 48, p. 1-137.

This special issue contains a selection of papers from the First International African Film and History Conference at the University of Cape Town in July 2002. Apart from Robert Rosenstone's keynote address, on film as historical representation, all the articles are concerned with film and history in Africa. They illustrate four differing ways in which historians engage with film: as history, as evidence, as agent or in terms of audience reception. Vivian Bickford-Smith assesses the value of two Hollywood films about apartheid South Africa, 'Cry Freedom' and 'Dry White Season', as filmic history. Gary Baines explores the way in which representations of the city, specifically Johannesburg, were constructed in the 1940s and 1950s in films and literature. Lauren van Vuuren considers Laurens van der Post's documentary, 'Lost World of Kalahari' (1958) as a source for understanding Van der Post's "Bushmen myth". Michael Paris focuses on three British post-World War II films about Africa and indicates how they offered contemporary audiences a more or less officially sanctioned view of decolonization. David Anderson examines three movies about Mau Mau, 'Simba', 'Safari' and 'Something of Value', both as evidence and as attempted historical representations. Glenn Reynolds examines two projects of the 1920 and 1930s that intended to use film for moral or social upliftment: the American Board Congregationalist Ray Phillips' cinema circuit and the Bantu Educational Kinema Experiment. Alan Jeeves discusses "health

propaganda" films in South Africa in the 1930s and 1940s. James Burns looks at African responses to cinema in colonial Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

86 Gouvernance

La gouvernance au quotidien en Afrique: les services publics et collectifs et leurs usagers = The governance of daily life in Africa: public and collective services and their users / Giorgio Blundo (ed.). - Münster : LIT Verlag, cop. 2004. - 247 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (; no. 23/24 (juin-déc. 2002)) - Teksten in het Engels en Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 3-8258-7359-5 Pbk

Ce volume rassemble des textes de communications présentées à un colloque sur les services publics et collectifs en Afrique, organisé par l'APAD (Association euro-africaine pour l'anthropologie du changement social et du développement) et l'Afrika-Studiecentrum (ASC) et qui s'est tenu à Leiden (Pays-Bas) les 22-25 mai 2002. Introduction/Éditorial: La gouvernance, entre technique de gouvernement et outil d'exploration empirique (Giorgio Blundo) - Les poissons ne peuvent pas voter un budget pour l'achat des hameçons. Espace public, corruption et constitution de l'Afrique comme objet scientifique (Mamadou Diouf) - Like chameleons. Civil servants and corruption in Malawi (Gerhard Anders) - La chefferie coutumière face au projet de décentralisation dans une localité de l'Ouest nigérien (Éric Komlavi Hahonou) - La gestion locale-internationale de l'enjeu hydraulique à Kanel: appropriation forcée et stratégies d'acteurs (Sénégal) (Amadou Hamath Dia) - Gouvernances quotidiennes au cœur des structures de santé. Les cas d'Orodara et de Banfora, Burkina Faso (Fatoumata Ouattara) - Aide humanitaire et production de services publics en Afrique de l'Ouest: le cas de la gestion des populations mauritaniennes réfugiées au Sénégal (Marion Fresia) - Getting out of the shit: toilets and the daily failure of governance in Ghana (Sjaak van der Geest, Nelson Obirih-Opereh) - Synthèses des ateliers. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

87 Haroun, Mahamat-Saleh

Du militantisme à la schizophrénie / Mahamat-Saleh Haroun. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 147-154 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR. IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 147-154.

Cinéma et politique ont toujours été intimement liés en Afrique noire. Pendant la colonisation, les Africains n'avaient pas le droit de faire du cinéma. La première représentation des Africains à l'écran a d'abord été l'œuvre des colons. Or, dès les indépendances, les cinéastes africains ont voulu rectifier l'image fondatrice déformée de l'ethnologue. Le cinéma devenait un outil de lutte et d'émancipation. Mais très vite la liberté des cinéastes s'est retrouvée confrontée à la raison d'État et la censure faisait

son apparition. Dès sa naissance, le cinéma d'Afrique noire est mal parti: pression politique, manque de techniciens, absence de structures. Le vrai problème est que la rencontre entre le public et les films ne se fait pas. Les guerres civiles et la faillite des États signe la déshérence du cinéma africain. Ainsi, le cinéma militant n'a pas su jeter les bases d'une industrie. À quoi sert-il de faire des films en Afrique si les Africains n'y ont pas accès? La réponse de l'auteur, cinéaste tchadien appartenant à la jeune génération des cinéastes africains: pour transmettre la mémoire. C'est pourquoi l'Afrique devrait faire avec les moyens dont elle dispose: la vidéo numérique peut, à cet égard, être un formidable outil de liberté. Cependant, à défaut d'un marché viable, les cinéastes africains essaient de trouver une place dans la distribution en Europe pour leurs films. Pour rentabiliser les films, on tentera de répondre au mieux aux critères du marché international. Ainsi naissent des cinéastes nomades errant de festival à festival à la recherche d'un public, et faisant un cinéma schizophrène. À côté du cinéma schizophrène existe un autre cinéma, traitant des questions d'identité, de la place de l'Afrique dans le monde. Ce sont toujours des films qui questionnent le politique, plus subtilement, cette fois-ci. Pour donner au cinéma en Afrique la place qui lui revient, il faudra plus d'implication des cinéastes eux-mêmes dans le politique de leur propre pays. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

88 Islão

"O Islão na África Subsariana" : actas do 6º Colóquio internacional : estados, poderes e identidades na África Subsariana : realizado, de 8 a 10 de Maio de 2003, na Faculdade de Letras do Porto / coord. de António Custódio Gonçalves. - Porto : Centro de Estudos Africanos da Universidade do Porto, 2004. - 202 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. - Bijdragen in het Frans en Portugees.
ISBN 972-935085-X

Ce volume bilingue (en portugais et en français) constitue les Actes du colloque international sur le thème de l'islam en Afrique subsaharienne et les statuts, les pouvoirs et les identités qui s'est tenu à la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Porto (Portugal) du 8 au 10 mai 2003. Contributions: A África útil (Adriano Moreira) - Islamismo: as fronteiras de um conceito (Adelino Torres) - O Sufismo e a islamização da África subsariana (António Dias Farinha) - A corrente espiritual sufi no Islão como forma de compreensão em torno da universalidade e do diálogo (Jacinto Rodrigues) - As tendências actuais do Islão na Guiné-Bissau (Carlos Cardoso) - A identidade muçulmana kaabunké: um processo de construção identitária sui generis na Senegâmbia (Eduardo Costa Dias) - Comércio e islamização na Guiné Portuguesa: aspectos da simbiose em 1908 (Jorge Martins Ribeiro e Maciel Morais Santos) - O Islão,

as confrarias e o poder na Guiné (1963-1974) (Francisco Proença Garcia) - Moçambique, a década de 1970, e a corrente wahhabita, uma diagonal (Fernando Amaro Monteiro) - Moçambique: Islão e cultura tradicional (Felizardo Bouene) - Visages de l'islam dans la littérature africaine de langue française au sud du Sahara (János Riesz) - Pour une approche islamologique aux langues africaines: les cas du bambara au Mali (Francesco Zappa) - Le rituel du café, contribution musulmane à l'identité nationale éthiopienne (Éloi Ficquet) - O Islão nos textos portugueses: Noroeste Africano (sécs. XV-XVII) - das representações à História (José Horta) - Commerce et religion: expansion et configurations de l'islam en Afrique orientale (Jean-Claude Penrad) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

89 Justice

Justice et réconciliation: ambiguïtés et impensés / [dossier] coordonné par Roland Marchal. - 2003. - no. 92, p. 5-116 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 92, p. 5-116.

Depuis le début des années 1980, de nombreux pays, au terme de conflits armés ou de régimes dictatoriaux, ont eu recours de plus en plus systématiquement à deux instances pour mener à bien la réconciliation et juger les violations les plus importantes des droits de l'homme tout en poursuivant la transition politique: les commissions Vérité et Réconciliation. Le fonctionnement de ces instances en Afrique du Sud, au Rwanda, au Burundi ou en Sierra Leone soulève néanmoins des questions essentielles sur les formes et les limites de la justice internationale, sur la fragilité et la profondeur de la réconciliation ainsi que sur la difficulté du travail de mémoire et de deuil dans des sociétés traumatisées par la violence. Ce dossier pose des questions qui incitent à réinscrire le discours et les pratiques de cette justice de la transition dans des stratégies politiques, locales et globales. Introduction: Justice internationale et réconciliation nationale: ambiguïtés et débats, par Roland Marchal. Contributions: Les politiques de vérité ou la vérité sur les politiques? Amérique latine et Afrique du Sud: leçons d'expériences (Amy Ross) - Deuil, commémoration, justice dans les contextes rwandais et belge. Otages existentiels et enjeux politiques (Danielle de Lame) - L'expérience hybride de la Sierra Leone: de la Cour spéciale à la commission Vérité et Réconciliation et au-delà (Aude-Sophie Rodella) - Le "Bushingantaha" peut-il réconcilier le Burundi? (Christine Deslaurier) - La commission Vérité et réconciliation sud-africaine: histoire locale et responsabilité face au monde (Andre du Toit). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 205-206). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

90 Kirsch, Martin

Dixième anniversaire de la signature du traité concernant l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique (Libreville, 17 octobre 2003) / par Martin Kirsch. - 2003. - année 113, no. 845, p. 389-393 - In: *Penant*: (2003), année 113, no. 845, p. 389-393.

Un Conseil extraordinaire des ministres des Finances et de la Justice s'est tenu à Libreville les 17 et 18 octobre 2003 au cours duquel a été célébré le dixième anniversaire du traité de l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du droit des affaires). L'auteur rappelle tout d'abord la genèse de la mise en œuvre de l'OHADA, lors d'une conférence des chefs d'État et de délégation de France et d'Afrique, tenue à Libreville les 5 et 6 octobre 1992. Pour en finir avec la situation d'insécurité juridique et financière, les chefs d'État ont approuvé le projet d'harmonisation du droit des affaires conçu par les ministres des Finances de la zone franc. Le 17 octobre 1993, à Port-Louis (île Maurice), lors de la conférence des pays ayant en commun l'usage du français, le traité a été soumis à la signature et plusieurs États francophones, non membres de la zone franc, ont manifesté leur intérêt pour le projet, ce qui a amené à intituler le projet 'Harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique'. Le Conseil des ministres de l'OHADA a adopté, en avril 1997, trois projets d'acte uniforme: le droit des sociétés, le droit commercial et le droit des sûretés. Actuellement, le projet d'acte uniforme du droit du travail est en cours d'élaboration. Le problème le plus important traité lors du Conseil extraordinaire des ministres de l'OHADA d'octobre 2003, a été le financement de l'OHADA. Il s'est avéré que le système des contributions était trop aléatoire et qu'un financement autonome devait être mis sur pied. Après expertise, il a été proposé une taxe dite prélèvement OHADA sur les importations de produits originaires des pays tiers mis à la consommation. Son taux a été fixé à 0.05 pour cent. En ce dixième anniversaire, il est à souhaiter que soient poursuivies les actions entreprises et notamment que soit terminée la mise en œuvre, dans et par chaque État partie, des textes leur incombant comme par exemple, la fixation des sanctions afférentes aux incriminations pénales des Actes uniformes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

91 Léopold

Léopold Sédar Senghor : 1906 - 2001 / éditorial Bassirou Dieng. - Dakar : [s.n.], 2002. - 259 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (; no. 69) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

Ce numéro spécial est consacré à Léopold Sédar Senghor. Il se compose de cinq parties. 1) "L'œuvre". Contributions: "Le retour de l'enfant prodigue": pour une étude comparatiste (Pierre Brunel) - Sédar sans honte et sans limite: du terroir au "tout monde" (Lilyan Fongang-Kesteloot) - Léopold Sédar Senghor: de la réécriture d'un paysage à la

fondation de la nation (Antonella Emina) - Senghor et Tchicaya: la réécriture de Chaka, une épopée bantoue (Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin) - "Dans la nuit tamoule...": le poète, la mort et l'ordre sacré des signes (Alioune Diane, Oumar Sankharé) - "Femme noire" de L.S. Senghor: de la poésie charnelle à l'expression de l'universel (Saïd Ben Slimane) - Le projet didactique du conte dans l'œuvre de Senghor (Mor Talla Diallo). 2) "La pensée". Réflexions sur la Négritude (F. Abiola Irele) - Senghor: l'intellectuel, la dialectique et l'éthique (Abdoulaye E. Kane) - Léopold Sédar Senghor et la "déconstruction" du marxisme (El Hadj Ibrahima Diop) - La pensée senghorienne: un tremplin pour demain (Victor Emmanuel Cabrita) - Senghor et la spiritualité (Joseph Mathiam) - Léopold Sédar Senghor ancêtre (Janvier Amela) - Senghor et la Francophonie (René Gnalega) - Senghor: de la Négritude à la Francophonie (Aïssata Soumana Kindo). 3) "Témoignages". L.S. Senghor, lecteur de "Femme noire" (Théophile Obenga) - L'obstination, la sagesse, ces vertus du paysan sereer (Tom Amadou Seck) - De la constance de Senghor envers l'Allemagne (Maguèye Kasse). 4) "Critique d'art". Senghor et les arts plastiques (Abdou Sylla). La cinquième et dernière partie comporte deux poèmes de Mohamed Aziza et d'Amadou Lamine Sall dédiés à L.S. Senghor. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

92 Lainé, Agnès

Médecins africains et français à la côte d'Afrique: les raisons d'une non rencontre (1815-1874) / Agnès Lainé. - 2003. - no. 338/339, p.199-224 : fig., krt - In: *Outre-mers*: (2003), no. 338/339, p.199-224 : fig., krt.

Au moyen de l'étude systématique des publications comportant les écrits des médecins de la Marine et des Colonies, l'auteur s'attache à reconstituer l'évolution historique des représentations que les Français se sont forgées des savoirs "indigènes" dans les colonies d'Afrique noire, en matière de médecine et de phytothérapie. Le présent article concerne la période antérieure à la phase d'expansion coloniale de la fin du XIXe siècle, où il est montré que ces représentations ont été formées dans un contexte où les Occidentaux n'ont pas été en contact avec l'élite savante africaine, mais seulement avec la pharmacopée populaire. Les raisons historiques de cette "non rencontre" sont envisagées, tenant à la fois aux circonstances de la colonisation française (Sénégal et Gabon), à l'organisation des sociétés africaines et à l'évolution du rôle scientifique des médecins coloniaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

93 MacGowan, Patrick J.

African military coups d'état, 1956-2001: frequency, trends and distribution / Patrick J. MacGowan. - 2003. - vol. 41, no. 3, p. 339-370 : graf., tab - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 339-370 : graf., tab.

This article describes a new data set including all successful coups d'état (80), failed coup attempts (108) and reported coup plots (139) for all 48 independent sub-Saharan African (SSA) States for the 46-year period from January 1956 until December 2001. Elite political instability in this form remains widespread in SSA, in contrast to other regions of the global South. Military-led political instability has been shown to adversely affect economic growth and human development in SSA, and is a major cause of the current African 'crisis.' The frequency of these instability events is given for each State for all 46 years and for the two periods 1956-1979 and 1980-2001. A Total Military Intervention Score (TMIS) for each State is calculated and examined over time to explore trends in coup behaviour. The distribution of these events among major African regions is presented. An appendix lists all coups and failed coups by State and date. Major findings are that military interventions have continued to be pervasive in Africa, despite democratization trends since 1990; that coups, failed coups and coup plots form a syndrome of military-led political instability; that colonial heritage is unrelated to coup activity; that the chance of success when launching a coup attempt has averaged more than 40 percent since 1958; that once a successful coup has occurred, military factionalism often leads to more coup behaviour; that except for a declining rate of success once a coup is undertaken, there is no major difference between 1956-1979 and 1980-2001; that no trends of increasing or decreasing coup behaviour are evident, except that up to around 1975 as decolonization progressed, TMIS also increased; and that West Africa is the predominant centre of coup activity in SSA, although all African regions have experienced coups. States that have been free of significant political instability since 1990 are examined and those with institutionalized democratic traditions appear less prone to coups. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

94 Mahouve, Michel

Le système pénal OHADA ou l'uniformisation à mi-chemin / par Michel Mahouve. - 2004. - année 114, no. 846, p. 87-96 - In: *Penant*: (2004), année 114, no. 846, p. 87-96.

Le droit pénal est l'une des branches juridiques fondamentales de la souveraineté des États. C'est pourquoi les États montrent de la réserve lorsqu'il s'agit de transférer à des organisations supranationales leurs prérogatives dans ce domaine. Le traité OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du droit des affaires, 1993) semble être

l'illustration parfaite d'une telle situation. Le présent article relève quelques difficultés d'ordre pratique et technique dans l'application du traité. Celles-ci ont trait au recensement des dispositions d'incrimination pénale contenues dans les Actes uniformes déjà en vigueur, à la compatibilité ou la complémentarité des incriminations des droits internes avec celles-ci, aux techniques d'implantation des normes conventionnelles dans les droits internes et aux choix des peines. Les États d'Afrique centrale et occidentale signataires du traité de l'acte uniforme OHADA devront traduire dans les faits leur engagement et éviter un vide dans la répression. Or, ils ont choisi de cantonner l'abandon volontaire de leur souveraineté à la création du droit économique et aux normes de comportement pénalisables. Ils se sont réservé la compétence de la détermination des peines applicables, ce qui est aussi l'expression de leur souveraineté. Mais on peut se demander si cette manière de voir sert véritablement les enjeux de l'intégration économique. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

95 Miroudot, Sébastien

L'enjeu du coton / Sébastien Miroudot. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 43-57 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 43-57.

Le coton est la principale culture d'exportation dans plusieurs pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre. Or, entre 1997 et 2002, le cours du coton a diminué de 50 pour cent. Les 5 milliards de subventions accordées chaque année par les pays développés, notamment les États-Unis et l'Europe, à leurs producteurs de coton ont eu un rôle prépondérant dans cet effondrement des cours aux conséquences dramatiques sur les économies africaines. Au mois d'avril 2003, quatre pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre - Bénin, Burkina Faso, Mali et Tchad - ont déposé à l'OMC une proposition d'action pour remédier à la crise que traverse leur filière cotonnière. Ils demandent, dans le cadre de la négociation agricole du Programme de Doha pour le développement, l'adoption d'un plan d'élimination des subventions qui provoquent des distorsions sur le marché mondial, ainsi qu'une compensation financière pour le préjudice qu'ils subissent tant que ce plan n'est pas mis en œuvre. Or, à la conférence de Cancun, en septembre 2003, l'OMC n'est pas parvenue à un accord sur ce sujet. L'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre représente une part relativement faible de la production mondiale de coton (5 pour cent), mais une part significative des exportations (13 pour cent en 2002) ce qui en fait le deuxième exportateur mondial, après les États-Unis. D'une part, l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre dispose d'un avantage comparatif dans la production cotonnière (climat et sol, récolte manuelle qui fournit une meilleure qualité), d'autre part, il n'existe pas dans la région d'autre culture d'exportation offrant la même compétitivité économique et pouvant

remplacer le coton. Au bout du compte, la disparition des subventions au coton est inéluctable; cependant, il y a peu d'espoirs de voir évoluer les positions américaines et européennes à court terme. En attendant, on peut se demander ce qu'il va advenir de la filière cotonnière africaine. L'on prévoit, à moyen terme, des cours relativement faibles. Il y a des marges de progrès dans la compétitivité de la filière, en améliorant les rendements, la fourniture des intrants, la qualité de la récolte, les infrastructures de transport. À plus long terme, le défi que devra relever le secteur cotonnier africain est celui des évolutions technologiques. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

96 Mwase, Ngila

The liberalisation, de-regulation and privatisation of the transport sector in sub-Saharan Africa : experiences, challenges and opportunities / Ngila Mwase. - 2003. - vol. 12, suppl. 2, p. 153-192 : tab - In: *Journal of African Economies: (2003)*, vol. 12, suppl. 2, p. 153-192 : tab.

This paper discusses the liberalization, deregulation and privatization of the transport sector in sub-Saharan Africa. It reviews the changing policy environment and its impact on the structural development and transformation of transportation systems and services. It shows how transport parastatals, even in strategic public utilities such as ports, airports and railways, are being deregulated, commercialized and privatized. The ensuing favourable pricing and marketing policies have led to improved transport services. Hitherto, transport costs to the economy, especially its rural component, were exorbitant. Some rural areas had no access at all to transport services, either because roads had 'withered away' and/or transport operators avoided rural areas. Past policies and practices emphasizing excessive reliance on public transport monopolies, direct or indirect (cross) subsidization of transport services, administratively determined tariffs and regulatory protection of, or preference for, national as against (sub)regional operators are giving way to transport policy reform and restructuring to increase financial accountability and viability, enterprise autonomy and cost effectiveness in resource use and enhanced transport service delivery. The challenge is to develop a deregulated and privatized multi-modal transportation system responsive to the economy's needs and user expectations. The paper also documents three country experiences (Burundi, Ethiopia and Rwanda) and best practices, and proposes policy options and a research agenda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

97 Nel, Philip

Income inequality, economic growth, and political instability in sub-Saharan Africa / Philip Nel. - 2003. - vol. 41, no. 4, p. 611-639 : tab - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 611-639 : tab.

There is much disagreement about the effect that income distribution has on economic growth. This study uses household-expenditure-based data to estimate this effect for a sample of sub-Saharan African States. It uses an ordinary least squares (OLS) technique to estimate the effects of income inequality in a standard reduced-form growth regression for a set of cross-section data for the period 1986-1997. It finds that higher levels of inequality seem to impinge negatively on growth prospects over the medium term, but that this effect is weak and that the finding of a negative relationship is not robust. It then tests whether this negative consequence of inequality for growth is attributable to inequality's effect on political instability, as the literature suggests. The evidence indicates that high levels of inequality do not affect political instability in any statistically significant manner for the countries in the sample, but that they do negatively affect the risk perceptions of potential investors, and so may contribute to lower growth prospects. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

98 Nouvelles

Nouvelles dramaturgies d'Afrique noire francophone / sous la dir. de Sylvie Chalaye ; préf. de Caya Makhélé. - Rennes : Presses Universitaires de Rennes, 2004. - 188 p. ; 21 cm. - (; 12) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-86847-920-0

Cet ouvrage comprend certains des textes des communications présentées au cours d'un colloque intitulé "Nouvelles dramaturgies d' Afrique noire francophone" qui s'est tenu à l'Université de Rennes 2, France (8-9 mars 2002). Il comporte aussi des travaux universitaires qui sont venus prolonger ce colloque. Trois axes de recherche ont été explorés: 1) Ces dramaturgies sont issues d'une hybridation culturelle, les auteurs refusant toute définition réductrice de leur identité artistique; 2) Ces écritures par leur violence ne ménagent pas le spectateur, qu'il soit africain ou occidental; 3) Quelle est la trace des réminiscences de l'oralité dans les écritures traversées par des influences multiples. Chaque partie commence par un échantillon emblématique de ce théâtre, et se termine sur une table ronde ou un entretien. 1) Sylvie Chalaye traite plus particulièrement du théâtre de Caya Makhélé (Congo-Brazzaville) et de Koffi Kwahulé (Côte d'Ivoire), Judith Miller de José Pliya (Bénin), Amiel Melnick centre sa réflexion autour de l'aliénation. 2) Pour Natasa Raschi, ces dramaturgies puisent dans l'actualité

parfois terrible des sociétés modernes; Lisa Mac Nee évoque les paradoxes de la censure en Afrique; Dany Toubiana voit en les fantômes et les griots du théâtre africain contemporain des personnages de subversion; Rita Freda fait une analyse de la violence dans "Big Shoot" de Koffi Kwahulé. 3) Laurence Barbolosi voit une résurgence du messager du théâtre antique dans les dramaturgies africaines francophones avec un texte de Kossi Efoui (Togo); Virginie Soubrier compare le chœur grec avec celui de 'Bintou et Fama' de Koffi Kwahulé; Gilles Mouëllic recherche l'influence du jazz, et Alix de Morant celle de la danse dans l'écriture de Koffi Kwahulé. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

99 Olarreaga, Marcelo

Multilateralism and regionalism : trade opportunities for sub-Saharan Africa / Marcelo Olarreaga, Manuel de la Rocha. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 1, p. 99-109 : graf., tab - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2003), Jg. 38, H. 1, p. 99-109 : graf., tab.

Sub-Saharan Africa's (SSA) integration with world markets is not as low as sometimes suggested. The exports to GDP ratio of the region is higher than the world average. However, the increase in the exports to GDP ratio in SSA has been slower than in other regions during the period 1970-2001. Several explanations can be advanced for this decline. Focusing on the role of multilateral and regional trade agreements this paper reviews the trade opportunities facing SSA both at the multilateral and the regional level. It argues that at the multilateral level, the focus should be on simple rules being introduced in the World Trade Organization that could enhance the relative bargaining capacity of SSA countries. At the regional level, the new momentum given to regional integration by NEPAD should help overcome some of the political constraints and push forward the regional trade agenda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., [ASC Leiden abstract]

100 Politique

La politique de sécurité de la France en Afrique / sous la dir. de Pierre Pascallon. - Paris [etc.] : Harmattan, 2004. - 474 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Défense) - Bibliogr.: p. 451-465. - Met lit.opg.

ISBN 2-7475-6264-6

Cet ouvrage fait suite au colloque qui s'est tenu le 7 juillet 2003 à l'Assemblée nationale à Paris. Si la politique de sécurité de la France en Afrique s'inscrit dans la longue durée, les indépendances africaines ne marquent pas le retrait militaire complet français. En effet, au lendemain des indépendances, la France va s'impliquer fortement dans la sécurité du continent africain, avec de nombreuses interventions armées pour protéger, voire rétablir, des pouvoirs menacés dans son "pré carré" sub-saharien. La première

partie de l'ouvrage rappelle les évolutions récentes, depuis les années 1996-1997, de la politique de sécurité de la France en Afrique, et fait le bilan de ces évolutions. La deuxième partie pose la question de savoir quelles modifications apporter à la cette politique, en fonction du changement du caractère des conflits africains à court et moyen terme ainsi qu'à long terme. Parmi les nouvelles institutions africaines en matière de sécurité et de défense, le cas de l'Union Africaine est plus particulièrement évoqué. Auteurs des contributions: Cl. d'Abzac-Epezy, G. Azaïs, J. Balogue, D. Bangoura, J.-C. Belliard, J.-P. Benoit, Ph. Bohn, Cl. Borgis, D. Bourmaud, A. Cabanis, W. Cosby, D. S. Diop, A. Dumoulin, E. Dupuy, A. Fall, F. Gaulme, R. Leray, J. de Lespinois, M. Lesure, Ph. Leymarie, É. de la Maisonneuve, M.-L. Martin, P. Messmer, J.-P. Monfort, B. Muna, J. Norlain, P. Pascallon, J.-P. Petit, I. Piat-Durozoi, M. Scarbonchi, I. Signate, V.-E. D. Toko, F. de Vaissière, D. de Villepin, P.-A. Wiltzer, Ch. Zorgbibe. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

101 Reinhart, Carmen M.

Financial liberalisation: the African experience / Carmen M. Reinhart and Ioannis Tokatlidis. - 2003. - vol. 12, suppl. 2, p. 53-88 : tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, suppl. 2, p. 53-88 : tab.

Almost a decade after their initiation, financial reforms appear to have had little effect on the economies of sub-Saharan Africa. Whether the blame falls on their initial design or on the partial nature of their implementation, liberalization has not mobilized savings, deepened intermediation or raised investment. Yet Africa needs functioning financial markets for a more efficient allocation of resources and growth. How can African governments 'correct' their approach towards financial reform? A first step towards refining future policy choices requires an assessment of the short African experience with financial reforms. How has progress in institutional and policy reform affected financial deepening? How have gains in financial depth, if any, affected saving, consumption and investment? How does the African experience compare with that of other developing countries? These are some of the key issues addressed in this paper. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

102 Temple, Henri

Quel droit de la consommation pour l'Afrique?: une analyse critique du projet OHADA d'acte uniforme sur le droit de la consommation (juin 2003) / Henri Temple. - 2003. - no. 33/34, p. 105-122 - In: *Revue burkinabè de droit*: (2003), no. 33/34, p. 105-122.

L'OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du droit des affaires), convenue le 17 octobre 1993 à Port-Louis (île Maurice) élabore un acte uniforme sur le contrat de

consommation. Le but de cet article est de montrer les raisons pour lesquelles cette démarche doit être, selon l'auteur, reconsidérée. Il s'agit de la méthode, de la stratégie juridique, et du projet lui-même. La méthode utilisée n'est conforme ni au cadre institutionnel de l'OHADA, ni aux méthodes habituelles dans cette matière. Entre autres, la stratégie pourra conduire à des conflits de droit, en particulier avec le droit qui se trouve dans le cadre de l'accord ACP (Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique)-CE et avec les droits régionaux et nationaux, et il se posera un problème de hiérarchie des sources. Quant au contenu du projet d'acte uniforme sur le droit de la consommation africain, il pose des problèmes dans son fond car il procède de choix de politiques et de techniques juridiques présentant un danger de régression de la protection des consommateurs, de l'inadaptation des dispositifs de fond, et de l'imprécision de la rédaction. Le droit de la consommation pour l'Afrique devrait être concerté entre les États et les organisations de consommateurs, mis en œuvre en coopération avec la Communauté européenne, harmonisé essentiellement par les directives communautaires UEMOA (Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine) et CEMAC (Communauté économique et monétaire d'Afrique centrale), et unifié sur un nombre de points essentiels dans le cadre des unions régionales UEMOA et CEMAC. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

103 Thiele, Rainer

Price incentives, non-price factors and agricultural production in sub-Saharan Africa : a cointegration analysis / Rainer Thiele. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 425-438 : tab - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 425-438 : tab.

This paper deals with the question of how responsive farmers in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) are to changes in incentives. Employing Johansen's multivariate cointegration approach and covering the period 1965-1999, it investigates for ten selected SSA countries the long-run effect of pricing policies, macroeconomic distortions, and certain nonprice factors on agricultural production. It turns out that - in those cases where cointegration relationships are found - estimated supply elasticities tend to lie between 0.20 and 0.50. Among the nonprice factors, drought episodes have significantly impaired agricultural growth in six out of ten sample countries. Technical progress as measured by a simple deterministic time trend has only had a minor impact on output. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

104 Tragédies

Tragédies africaines / [comité de réd.: Béatrice Giblin... et al.]. - Paris : La Découverte, 2003. - 169 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 20 cm. - (Hérodote ; 4e trimestre 2003, no. 111) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ISBN 2-7071-4187-9

Qu'ils soient des séquelles des guerres coloniales, qu'ils se combinent ou non avec la poussée islamiste, les conflits que connaissent les États d'Afrique noire sont d'abord des conflits internes: s'ils se propagent dans des États voisins, ils apparaissent d'abord dans le cadre d'un État et se déroulent entre des forces locales ou régionales qui correspondent pour la plupart à des groupes dont les particularités ethniques sont plus ou moins marquées. Ce volume recherche les causes, qui peuvent être de nature multiple, des conflits en Afrique au sud du Sahara, en mettant l'accent sur la perspective de la géographie et de la géopolitique. Ont été ou sont plus particulièrement touchés par ces conflits en Afrique centrale le Congo (ex-Zaïre), l'Ouganda, le Rwanda et le Burundi, et en Afrique de l'Ouest la Côte d'Ivoire, le Libéria, la Sierra Leone et la Guinée. Contributions: Géopolitique des tragédies africaines (Yves Lacoste) - L'Afrique centrale dans la tourmente. Les enjeux de la guerre et de la paix au Congo et alentour (Roland Pourtier) - Les espaces de la guerre en Afrique de l'Ouest (Michel Galy) - Somalie, l'interminable crise (Jean-Christophe Mabire) - Afrique du Sud, les temps du changement (Philippe Gervais-Lambony) - Les questions de la terre dans la nouvelle Afrique du Sud (Thierry Vircoulon) - L'infection à VIH/sida en Afrique subsaharienne, propos géographiques (Jeanne-Marie Amat-Roze). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

105 Van der Merwe, Izak J.

The global cities of sub-Saharan Africa : fact or fiction? / Izak J. Van der Merwe. - 2004. - vol. 15, no. 1, p. 36-47 : krt., tab - In: *Urban Forum*: (2004), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 36-47 : krt., tab.

Cities such as New York, London and Tokyo are classified as 'global cities' because of the intensity of their interaction as hubs of international finance and business, corporate and communication services, as well as carriers of mass information and culture. However, present studies of globalization have been biased towards Western core countries. This paper deals with the question of how applicable current global city definitions and associated methodologies are outside of the Western world. Focusing on the criterion of corporate/producer services and their function of connectivity between cities (accounting, advertising, banking, insurance, law and management), four categories of sub-Saharan cities emerge on an arbitrary basis. Johannesburg stands out as sub-Saharan Africa's best candidate for a 'global city'. Cape Town and Nairobi operate on a connectivity level of about half that of Johannesburg and show signs of secondary world city status. The next tier incorporates five cities with notable potential to develop minor global city status in future (Lagos, Abidjan, Harare, Accra and Lusaka).

The relative gap to the last six cities (Dar es Salaam, Maputo, Dakar, Douala, Luanda and Addis Ababa) is quite significant and suggests that global city capacity might still be in the distant future for them. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

106 Anyanwu, John C.

Estimating the macroeconomic effects of monetary unions : the case of trade and output / John C. Anyanwu. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 126-145 : graf., tab - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 126-145 : graf., tab.

This paper examines the various theories and paradigms relating to trade and output in monetary unions. Both descriptive and empirical evidence are used to analyse the case of African regional economic groupings, especially that of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and other countries in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). While the descriptive statistics point to room for improvement, especially in the areas of price stability, fiscal discipline and greater intratrade, the empirical evidence shows that monetary union is beneficial to bilateral trade and especially economic growth. The results support the hypothesis that important beneficial effects of monetary union also come through central bank credibility. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

107 Brahimi, Denise

Un cinéma détourné vers l'Europe / Denise Brahimi. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 133-146 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 133-146.

Il n'y a pas eu en Afrique, à l'exception du cas maghrébin, de rupture entre le cinéma dit colonial et le cinéma dit national. On peut cependant parler d'un cinéma post-colonial, notamment au Sénégal, par exemple pour désigner l'œuvre cinématographique de Sembène Ousmane, qui fait partie des cinéastes militants, engagés à la fois dans la lutte sociale aux côtés de la classe ouvrière et dans tous les combats à mener contre l'impérialisme. Les difficultés qui apparaissent assez vite dans les États devenus indépendants et les insuffisances manifestes des gouvernements qui sont supposés y faire face incitent certains cinéastes, tels que le malien Souleymane Cissé, à chercher une sorte de refondation de leur pays. S'agissant de fondation ou de refondation, l'un des moyens est le recours au mythe: souvent désignés comme 'mythes fondateurs', il

s'agit de récits visant à expliquer l'existence de pays à tous égards fort complexes. L'auteur donne un aperçu de l'évolution du cinéma en Afrique de l'Ouest et remarque que l'Afrique du Sud pourrait bien devenir un pays de plus en plus important dans le cinéma africain, et servir d'intermédiaire entre la cinématographie africaine francophone et anglophone. Le gros problème de la production cinématographique africaine est que son succès est un phénomène purement européen, qui n'a guère de chance de toucher le public africain. Cependant, les atouts du cinéma africain sont, premièrement, l'aptitude du cinéma africain à aborder les problèmes par la voie du mythe, ce qui leur donne une dimension universelle, et deuxièmement, la capacité des cinéastes africains à décrire la vie quotidienne dans leurs pays. Cette dimension semble une mine inépuisable, toujours appréciée du public, tant il est vrai que la vie quotidienne africaine est d'emblée un spectacle. Les cinéastes africains participent d'une Afrique culturelle qui se présente comme décalée par rapport aux États. En l'absence de structures transnationales, cette double insuffisance explique que le cinéma africain soit actuellement déporté vers l'Europe, tant pour son financement que pour son public. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

108 Coulibaly, Abou Saïb

Le droit de la concurrence de l'Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine / Abou Saïb Coulibaly. - 2003. - no. 43/44, p. 37-77 - In: *Revue burkinabè de droit*: (2003), no. 43/44, p. 37-77.

L'Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine (UEMOA) a été créée le 10 janvier 1994 par le Traité de Dakar. La concurrence apparaît comme l'un des principes clés du processus d'intégration enclenché par l'UEMOA. Pour la mise en place d'un marché commun, l'Union œuvre pour l'institution de règles communes de concurrence applicables aux entreprises publiques et privées ainsi qu'aux aides publiques. On examine ici tout d'abord l'ensemble des règles de fond édictées en la matière (1), puis leur mise en œuvre (2). 1) La régulation des pratiques anticoncurrentielles des entreprises comprend l'interdiction de principe des ententes et la prohibition des abus de position dominante. La forte limitation des interventions des États entraîne l'interdiction de la plupart des aides publiques et l'obligation de libéralisation et de transparence par rapport aux monopoles et entreprises publiques et aux organisations internationales. 2) La mise en œuvre des règles de concurrence de l'UEMOA se caractérise surtout, d'une part, par l'institution d'un mécanisme à deux étages, donnant un rôle primordial aux organes communautaires; d'autre part, par le souci de compatibilité avec les autres droits de la concurrence applicables dans l'espace UEMOA, ainsi que la prise en compte des droits "transnationaux" de la concurrence. Celle-ci résulte en effet de l'adhésion du

législateur de l'UEMOA à L'OMC (Organisation mondiale du commerce) et de l'acceptation possible des futures règles de la concurrence de l'Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du droit des affaires (OHADA), malgré l'existence subséquente de quelques risques d'incompatibilité. L'auteur conclut en souhaitant une certaine souplesse de la part de la Commission et de la Cour de justice de l'UEMOA quant à l'interprétation des dispositions relatives à l'exemption de certaines ententes et aides publiques. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

109 Dapaah-Agyemang, Joshua

Transformation of ECOWAS as a security apparatus and its implications in Ghana's political orientation, 1990-2000 / Joshua Dapaah-Agyemang. - 2003. - vol. 2, no. 1, p. 3-36 : tab - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2003), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 3-36 : tab.

The transformation of ECOWAS from an economic integration scheme to a political security scheme was the result of various subregional conflicts in the 1990s - Liberia (1990-1997), Sierra Leone (1993-2000), Guinea-Bissau (1998-1999). This transformation gave Ghana an opportunity to change its purposeful isolationism of the 1980s into active regional participation in the 1990s. This article examines how civil conflict in neighbouring States and conflict management via Ecomog (ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group) led to changes in Ghana's foreign and security policies. It discusses the objectives, principles and institutions of ECOWAS, the role of Ghana within ECOWAS, and the impact of Ecomog interventions, notably in Liberia, on Ghana's political orientation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

110 Islam

Islam et villes en Afrique au sud du Sahara : entre soufisme et fondamentalisme / sous la dir. de Adriana Piga ; trad. de l'italien. - Paris : Karthala, 2003. - 417 p. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Met lit.opg. - Oorspr. titel en uitg.: *Islam e città nell'Africa a Sud del Sahara: tra sufismo e fondamentalismo*. - Liguori Editore, Naples, 2001. ISBN 2-8458-6395-0 pbk

Ce volume comporte des textes issus du congrès 'Islam et urbanisation en Afrique de l'Ouest: du soufisme au fondamentalisme' (Rome, Italie, 4-5 février 2000). Après l'introduction: L'idéologie islamique dans les villes de l'Afrique subsaharienne entre mysticisme et fondamentalisme (Adriana Piga), il comprend quatre parties. Contributions: 1) Le fondamentalisme islamique. Radicalisme et néotraditionalisme (Renzo Guolo) - Fondamentalisme et pluralisme dans les sociétés musulmanes contemporaines (Roberto Gritti) - L'audition mystique dans la tradition musicale arabo-

islamique (Paolo Scarnecchia). 2) Les images de la ville dans la littérature africaine (Alberto M. Sobrero) - Villes et sociétés urbaines au sud du Sahara. Études italiennes (Federico Cresti) - L'islam en Afrique de l'Ouest. Une histoire urbaine dans la longue durée (Jean-Louis Triaud) - Cités incomparables: polis, médina, cités-États africaines (Jean Schmitz) - La perception de l'espace dans les cultures islamiques entre nomadisme et sédentarisation (Lucilla Rami Ceci) - Islam et urbanisation dans l'espace nomade ouest-saharien (Constant Hamès). 3) Une confrérie soufie à l'époque du renouveau. La tarîqa Tijâniyya (Alberto Grigio) - Islam et urbanisation en Afrique de l'Ouest. La contribution de la Tijâniyya Umariyya (Samba Dieng) - Processus d'islamisation dans le Nigeria septentrional (Sergio Baldi) - Syncrétisme ou radicalisme ? Modèles d'islamisation en conflit au Nigeria septentrional précolonial (Francesco Zappa) - Peut-on être musulman sans être arabe? À propos du N'ko malinké d'Afrique de l'Ouest (Jean-Loup Amselle) - Vers un nouveau prosélytisme islamique en Côte d'Ivoire. Une révolution discrète (Marie Miran) - Trajectoires du fondamentalisme parmi les communautés soninké musulmanes immigrées en France (Mahamet Timera) - Un survol sur la dialectique entre soufisme et anti-soufisme au Sénégal contemporain (Adriana Piga) - 4) Les liens religieux confrériques, réseaux privilégiés d'insertion urbaine à Dakar (Abdou Salam Fall) - Stratégies d'insertion urbaine. Associationnisme et éthiques au féminin à Dakar (Abdou Salam Fall) - L'urbanisation mouride et les migrations transnationales sénégalaises (Bruno Riccio) - La politique urbaine de la Banque mondiale dans les pays du Sahel (Annik Osmont) - Une hypothèse d'interprétation du processus d'urbanisation dans l'Afrique contemporaine subsaharienne (Stephano Petilli). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

111 Laffont, Jean-Jacques

Enforcement, regulation and development / Jean-Jacques Laffont. - 2003. - vol. 12, suppl. 2, p. 193-211 : tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, suppl. 2, p. 193-211 : tab.

After discussing examples of enforcement failures for regulatory contracts in the telecommunications industry in Ghana, Tanzania and Côte d'Ivoire, the author develops a regulation model with asymmetric information and imperfect enforcement. Either the regulator succeeds in forcing the regulated firm to fulfill the contract or renegotiation takes place. The probability of renegotiation decreases with the level of enforcement expenditures which is chosen by the regulator. The model suggests that the endogenous level of enforcement decreases with the proneness to corruption, and increases and then decreases with the level of development. With cross-section regressions for 1997

the author shows that the predictions are not rejected by the data. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

112 Making

Making land rights more secure : international workshop for researchers and policy makers : Ouagadougou, March 19 to 21, 2002 / [coord. by Ph. Lavigne-Delville... et al. ; with the collab. of P.Y. Le Meur]. - London : IIED, 2004. - IV, 164 p. : tab. ; 30 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 1-8436-9261-9

The West African LandNet, GRAF (Groupe de recherche et d'action sur le foncier, Burkina Faso), GRET (Groupe de recherche et d'échanges technologiques, a French NGO) and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) organized an international seminar in Ouagadougou from 19 to 21 March 2002, so that researchers and policymakers dealing with land tenure in West Africa could get together to report and discuss the main findings of recent work undertaken on this issue. The seminar was built around two kinds of workshops: the first gave feedback on recent work, while the second was geared towards future prospects and issues of implementation. Topics discussed included administrative decentralization and the land tenure question; rural land tenure plans and cadastral systems; land transactions and derived rights; pastoralism and natural resource management; legal conditions for the recognition of local land rights and tenure practices; land tenure and farming policies; formalization of rights, information and mediation in relation to land tenure; promoting public debate on land tenure policy options. Contributors: J.F. Belières, P.-M. Bosc, J.-P. Chauveau, B. Drabo, G. Faure, S. Fournier, J. Gastaldi, A.B. Konaté, Ph. Lavigne-Delville; B. Losch, H. Ouedraogo, A. Rochegude, S. Sanou, C. Toulmin, O. Touré, and M. Zongo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

113 Pour

Pour une sécurisation foncière des producteurs ruraux : actes du séminaire international d'échanges entre chercheurs et décideurs, Ouagadougou, mars 19 au 21, 2002 / coordonné par Ph. Lavigne Delville, H. Ouédraogo, C. Toulmin avec la collab. de P.-Y. Le Meur. - Paris : Gret, 2003. - IV, 175 p. : tab. ; 30 cm - Organisé avec le soutien financier des ministères des Affaires étrangères de la France, du Danemark et de la Suède, et avec un appui du CTA-NL, Landnet West Africa et du DFID (UK). - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-86844-134-3

Cette publication consiste en les actes d'un séminaire international d'échanges entre chercheurs et décideurs autour du thème de la sécurisation foncière des producteurs ruraux en Afrique de l'Ouest qui s'est tenu à Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, des 19 au 21 mars 2002. Quelque quatre-vingts responsables de politiques foncières, représentants d'organisations paysannes, chercheurs, élus locaux, examinent les résultats des recherches récentes et d'expériences concrètes, débattent de la notion de sécurisation des droits fonciers, précisent les approches susceptibles d'améliorer la situation des populations rurales. Les cas présentés touchent principalement le Bénin, le Burkina Faso, la Côte d'Ivoire, le Mali, le Sénégal. Introduction générale: "Dynamiques foncières et interventions publiques. Enjeux, débats actuels et expériences en cours sur les politiques foncières en Afrique de l'Ouest" (Ph. Lavigne Delville, H. Ouédraogo, C. Toulmin). Thèmes orientant les discussions dans les ateliers: "La décentralisation administrative face à la question foncière: quelques réflexions" (Ph. Lavigne Delville) - "La décentralisation, une opportunité pour la relance du foncier: quelques constats sur l'évolution du foncier" (A. Rochegude) - "Les plans fonciers ruraux: conditions de pertinence des systèmes d'identification et d'enregistrement des droits" (J.-P. Chauveau) - "Transactions foncières et droits délégués: réguler les marchés fonciers émergents" (M. Zongo) - "Pastoralisme et ressources renouvelables: enjeux de la maîtrise locale des ressources" (Oussouby Touré) - "Conditions juridiques de reconnaissance des droits fonciers locaux et des pratiques foncières locales" (H. Ouédraogo) - "Quel avenir pour les agricultures familiales d'Afrique de l'Ouest dans un contexte libéralisé?" (J.-F. Bélières et al.) - "Nouveaux savoir-faire et rôles dans le cadre de la gestion alternative des conflits liés aux ressources naturelles: cas du Sahel burkinabé" (B. Drabo) - "Sécurisation foncière et nouvelles pratiques, nouveaux métiers" (J. Gastaldi) - Les journées nationales du foncier au Burkina Faso: un forum annuel de débat public sur le foncier" (S. Sanou) - "Les politiques GDRN5 et l'influence des politiques de gestion des ressources naturelles: le projet de loi portant sur la Charte pastorale au Mali" (A.B. Konaté). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

114 Westley, David

An annotated bibliography of reference sources for Hausa studies / by David Westley. - 2003. - no. 92, p. 45-53 - In : *African Research and Documentation*: (2003), no. 92, p. 45-53.

This annotated bibliography lists major reference sources for the study of Hausa languages, culture and history in four sections: bibliographies, reference grammars,

dictionaries and electronic resources. Within each section entries are arranged chronologically according to date of publication. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BENIN

115 Adjovi, Emmanuel Vidjinnagni

Liberté de presse et "affairisme" médiatique au Bénin / Emmanuel Vidjinnagni Adjovi. - 2003. - no. 92, p. 157-172 : tab - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 92, p. 157-172 : tab.

Le contenu de la presse au Bénin est structuré par des pratiques corruptives qui consistent, pour des journalistes, à utiliser la liberté de la presse comme fonds de commerce pour s'enrichir personnellement et faire vivre leurs organes de presse. Cet "affairisme médiatique", qui participe paradoxalement à la consolidation du pluralisme médiatique, permet à ces journalistes de profiter d'une partie de l'argent que les politiques et les hommes d'affaires ont accumulé, souvent illégalement. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 206). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

116 Christianisme

Christianisme et humanisme en Afrique : mélanges en hommage au cardinal Bernardin Gantin / Association des Théologiens du Bénin ; préf. de Bernard Agre et Adrien Sarr. - Paris : Karthala, 2003. - 403 p. ; 24 cm. - (Mémoire d'églises) - Met noten. ISBN 2-8458-6394-2

Le cardinal Bernardin Gantin, doyen émérite du Collège Cardinalice, natif du Dahomey, l'actuel Bénin, fut le tout premier représentant de l'Afrique moderne dans la curie romaine. Ces Mélanges lui sont dédiés. L'initiative de ce volume de réflexions et le choix de ses contributeurs sont dus aux membres de l'Association des Théologiens du Bénin. Ce livre axé sur la théologie et l'inculturation comprend six parties: 1) "L'homme", avec des contributions d'Alphonse Quenum, Nathanaël Yaovi Soédé, Eugène Goussikindey; 2) "L'Afrique et ses problèmes", contributions de Raymond Bernard Goudjo, Benoît Goudoté, Honorat Aguessy, Paulin J. Hountondji, Gaston Ogui Cossi; 3) "L'Église", contributions de Joseph Doré, Ignace Ndongala Maduku, Joseph Ratzinger, Emmanuel Lafont, Anselme Titianma Sanon; 4) "L'évêque", contributions de G. B. Re, Nestor Assogba, Charles Whannou; 5) Défis synodaux et perspectives d'engagement, contributions de Michel Dujarier, Barthélémy Adoukonou, Francis Arinze, Jean-Claude Djereke; 6) "Nouvelles perspectives", contributions d'Édouard Adé, Robert Sarah, Mawuto R. Afan, Nicole-Joseph Ballé, Agnès Adjaho, Florian Pitschl. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BURKINA FASO

117 Making

Making land rights more secure : international workshop for researchers and policy makers : Ouagadougou, March 19 to 21, 2002 [coord. by Ph. Lavigne-Delville... et al. ; with the collab. of P.Y. Le Meur]. - London : IIED, 2004. - IV, 164 p. : tab. ; 30 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 1-8436-9261-9

The West African LandNet, GRAF (Groupe de recherche et d'action sur le foncier, Burkina Faso), GRET (Groupe de recherche et d'échanges technologiques, a French NGO) and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) organized an international seminar in Ouagadougou from 19 to 21 March 2002, so that researchers and policymakers dealing with land tenure in West Africa could get together to report and discuss the main findings of recent work undertaken on this issue. The seminar was built around two kinds of workshops: the first gave feedback on recent work, while the second was geared towards future prospects and issues of implementation. Topics discussed included administrative decentralization and the land tenure question; rural land tenure plans and cadastral systems; land transactions and derived rights; pastoralism and natural resource management; legal conditions for the recognition of local land rights and tenure practices; land tenure and farming policies; formalization of rights, information and mediation in relation to land tenure; promoting public debate on land tenure policy options. Contributors: J.F. Belières, P.-M. Bosc, J.-P. Chauveau, B. Drabo, G. Faure, S. Fournier, J. Gastaldi, A.B. Konaté, Ph. Lavigne-Delville; B. Losch, H. Ouedraogo, A. Rochegude, S. Sanou, C. Toulmin, O. Touré, and M. Zongo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

118 Études

Études urbaines à Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) / éd. par le Centre de Recherches sur les Espaces Tropicaux - CRET. - Bordeaux : Université de Bordeaux III, 2003. - 160 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (; no. 11) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Ce volume rassemble des études de géographes africains sur divers thèmes se rapportant à la capitale du Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou. Contributions: Croissance démographique et espace urbain à Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), par Georges Compaoré et Ousmane Nébié - L'évolution des espaces périurbains à Ouagadougou, par Georges Compaoré - Les transports urbains à Ouagadougou: diagnostic et perspectives, par Stanislas Bamas - L'approvisionnement de Ouagadougou en produits

avicoles et piscicoles, par Ousmane Nébié - Prostitution et sida à Ouagadougou, par André Soubeiga - Le travail des enfants à Ouagadougou, par Banza Baya. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

119 Burkina

Burkina Faso : cent ans d'histoire, 1895-1995 : actes du premier colloque international sur l'histoire du Burkina, Ouagadougou, 12-17 décembre 1996 / sous la dir. de Yénouyaga Georges Madiéga et Oumarou Nao. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2003. - 2 dl (xx, 2206 p.). : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Sponsored by the Département d'histoire et archéologie, Université de Ouagadougou. - Met bijdragen in het Engels, bibliogr., index, noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ISBN 2-8458-6431-0

Cet ouvrage en deux tomes, qui comprend cent contributions sur de nombreux sujets, est le résultat du premier colloque international sur l'histoire du Burkina Faso, tenu du 12 au 17 décembre 1996 à Ouagadougou. Il s'agissait de faire le bilan des recherches sur cent ans d'histoire du pays, selon une approche pluridisciplinaire, en faisant appel à des chercheurs en sciences humaines et sociales, ainsi qu'à des témoins, pour contribuer à la connaissance des sociétés burkinabè depuis la fin du XIXe siècle. Le premier tome comporte trois parties. La première, 'Questions méthodologiques, débats, témoignages', rappelle l'importance de l'histoire d'hier comme fondement et source d'investigation pour le développement aujourd'hui. La deuxième partie, 'Conquête coloniale, réactions des peuples, portraits', montre les difficultés des historiens à appréhender les sociétés burkinabè précoloniales, qui ont été fortement dénaturées par l'impact colonial. Plusieurs auteurs rendent compte des changements politiques, administratifs et judiciaires dans la troisième partie, où sont aussi abordées la question de l'islam et la participation féminine dans la vie politique. Deuxième tome: la quatrième partie porte sur les bouleversements introduits dans l'économie depuis l'introduction de la monnaie, au début du vingtième siècle, jusqu'à la dévaluation du franc CFA en 1994, ainsi que sur la désertification, le travail forcé, les politiques de développement agricole, l'histoire de l'élevage. La cinquième partie s'intéresse aux changements sociaux, culturels et artistiques, à l'école et à l'éducation, aux langues nationales, à la santé. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

120 Dacher, Michèle

Chronique des violences ordinaires: parcours d'un jeune paysan burkinabè immigré en Côte d'Ivoire / Michèle Dacher. - 2003. - t. 73, fasc. 2, p. 137-161 : fig., tab - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2003), t. 73, fasc. 2, p. 137-161 : fig., tab.

À travers le récit de vie d'un jeune paysan gouin du sud-ouest du Burkina Faso (né en 1971) parti, comme la plupart des villageois de son âge et de sa région, en migrations temporaires de travail en Côte d'Ivoire (pour la première fois en 1987), ce texte tente de montrer que la dégradation des rapports sociaux quotidiens dans la société d'origine et la violence impersonnelle qu'elle engendre sont cause de l'allongement de la migration et parfois de son caractère irréversible. D'autres violences, symboliques et physiques, s'ensuivront pour le jeune immigré, en raison de sa position de travailleur étranger exploité et misérable dans une société de plus en plus xénophobe et finalement livrée à la guerre civile. Toute sa vie sera ainsi dominée par la violence: aussi bien celle des rapports sociaux dans la sphère privée que les violences politiques, économiques, militaires à grande échelle, chacune enclenchant la suivante et toutes cumulant leurs effets. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

121 Dembélé, André

Les droits des personnes handicapées au Burkina Faso / André Dembélé. - 2003. - no. 43/44, p. 9-35 - In: *Revue burkinabè de droit*: (2003), no. 43/44, p. 9-35.

Au Burkina Faso, l'intégration des personnes handicapées n'est pas suffisamment inscrite dans la réalité. Les personnes handicapées ignorent le plus souvent leurs droits et ne les revendiquent pas. Les administrations ne connaissent pas la règle de droit applicable à cette minorité. Le présent article examine les causes de cette situation et s'efforce de dégager des perspectives, en prenant en compte le contexte socioéconomique de ce pays pauvre. Sous l'éclairage du droit comparé, il montre qu'au Burkina Faso, les droits des personnes handicapées sont proclamés, mais inégalement et insuffisamment appliqués (première partie), alors que pour des raisons tenant à la contribution de cette frange de la population au développement socioéconomique et à la dignité de la personne humaine, il est nécessaire de promouvoir et de protéger les droits de cette minorité (seconde partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

122 Dutilly-Diane, Céline

Household behaviour under market failures : how natural resource management in agriculture promotes livestock production in the Sahel / Céline Dutilly-Diane, Elisabeth Sadoulet and Alain de Janvry. - 2003. - vol. 12, no. 3, p. 343-370 : graf., tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, no. 3, p. 343-370 : graf., tab.

Improved water harvesting and soil erosion control using the simple practice of contour stone bunding is shown to increase grain yields by 41 percent in low rainfall regions of Burkina Faso. Empirical results show that yield increases in food crops help food-buying

farm households import-substitute in food consumption, reduce livestock production and increase seasonal migration, which is more compatible with seasonal agriculture than with the yearlong livestock activity. Self-sufficient households, by contrast, can take advantage of higher yields to free resources from food production and allocate these to expand their livestock economy, thus benefiting more from the region's comparative advantage. It is also shown that greater effectiveness in cooperation in the management of common property resources helps increase income derived from livestock for all categories of households. However, not all forms of cooperation are effective. When cooperation is only formal, individual activities such as crops, non-agricultural employment and seasonal migration are pursued, as opposed to livestock activities that rely on effective community management of common property resources. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

123 Guillaumont, Patrick

Une expérience européenne: la conditionnalité de performance au Burkina Faso / Patrick Guillaumont et Sylviane Guillaumont Jeanneney. - 2004. - no. 209, p. 197-227 - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2004), no. 209, p. 197-227.

Depuis 1999, la Commission européenne a engagé une réforme de la conditionnalité de son aide budgétaire aux pays ACP (Afrique, Caraïbes, Pacifique), en introduisant une "tranche de financement variable" dont le décaissement est conditionné par les performances obtenues par les pays dans des domaines convenus d'un commun accord. Cette conditionnalité a été expérimentée au Burkina Faso de 1997 à 2000. L'expérience a été examinée par les auteurs de la présente étude au regard de trois objectifs poursuivis, qui étaient: améliorer l'appropriation par les responsables nationaux de l'action publique; renforcer la coordination de l'action des donateurs par des évaluations conjointes; accroître la régularité et la prévisibilité des flux d'aide, en évitant la politique du "tout ou rien". Les principes sous-jacents de l'initiative de la Commission européenne semblent aujourd'hui faire l'objet d'un consensus international, la prise en compte des résultats obtenus par les pays receveurs permettant une meilleure allocation des ressources ou sélectivité de leurs concours. Toutefois, l'expérience menée au Burkina Faso a montré que la conditionnalité nouvelle n'a pas encore suffisamment apporté la preuve de son efficacité à promouvoir une appropriation des politiques par les autorités nationales des pays aidés, sans doute parce qu'elle n'a pas été une vraie conditionnalité de performance. L'article propose des améliorations, en particulier concentrer la nouvelle conditionnalité sur la santé et l'éducation, fonder celle-ci sur de véritables indicateurs d'impact comme la réduction de la mortalité infantile juvénile et l'amélioration des connaissances des enfants, tenir compte des facteurs exogènes dans

l'évaluation de l'impact, renforcer la capacité d'analyse des politiques dans les pays receveurs. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

124 Histoire

Histoire du peuplement et relations interethniques au Burkina Faso I sous la dir. de Richard Kuba, Carola Lentz et Claude Nurukeyor Somda. - Paris : Karthala, 2004. - 290 p. : krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-8458-6459-0

Cet ouvrage présente les contributions issues du colloque "Environnement, histoire du peuplement et relations interethniques" organisé conjointement par l'université de Francfort (RDA) et l'université de Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), qui s'est tenu en décembre 2001 à Ouagadougou. Les textes des auteurs, historiens et anthropologues, s'organisent autour de trois thèmes: 1) Terroirs et territoires contestés, 2) Relations ethniques, 3) Histoire et construction des identités. Sommaire: La dénomination de l'espace dans la construction du Burkina Faso (1919-2001) (Pierre Claver Hien) - Identité et mobilité: la dynamique des droits fonciers et la poursuite d'une sécurité de subsistance dans la province de Sanmatenga, Burkina Faso (Mark Breusers) - Les chefs de terre à Maane: le discours sur la répartition des territoires et le voisinage (province du Sanmatenga) (Sabine Luning) - Imposer son tutorat foncier. Usages autochtones de l'immigration et tradition pluraliste dans le Gwendégué (centre-ouest Burkina) (Jean-Pierre Jacob) - "Ils sont venus comme une nuée de sauterelles": chercheurs d'or dans un village au sud-ouest du Burkina Faso (Katja Werthmann) - "Premiers arrivés" et "nouveaux venus": discours sur l'autochtonie dans la savane ouest-africaine (Carola Lentz) - Comment devenir Pougouli? Stratégies d'inclusion au sud-ouest du Burkina Faso (Richard Kuba) - Des fleuves, des rois et des colons: l'organisation spatiale actuelle de la région bisa dans une perspective historique (Andrea Reikat) - Éleveurs et agriculteurs du Komonola (sud-ouest du Burkina) (Youssouf Diallo) - La "nomadisation" du Sahel burkinabè: le cas des provinces de l'Oudalan, du Séno et du Soum (1500-1900) (Christoph Pelzer) - Les calamités naturelles du XXe siècle dans le Sahel burkinabè selon les traditions orales: le cas du Liptaako (Claude Nurukeyor Somda) - Amoro et Guimbé: histoire et religion dans la construction de l'identité tiefo (Sten Hagberg) - Les sources de l'histoire du peuplement en pays kasena (Moustapha Gomgnimbou) - Mythes d'origines comme fondement du peuplement et de l'organisation sociale du village kasena de Kaya-Navio (Province du Nahouri) (Ludovic Kibora). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

125 Kambou, G. Benoît

Regards sur la loi portant statut de l'opposition au Burkina Faso / G. Benoît Kambou. - 2003. - no. 43/44, p. 79-103 - In: *Revue burkinabè de droit*: (2003), no. 43/44, p. 79-103.

Le Burkina Faso s'est doté, depuis le 25 avril 2000, d'un statut de l'opposition dans la vie politique du pays. Des dispositions de cette loi se dégagent deux idées-force: la reconnaissance officielle de l'opposition politique, et la recherche d'un équilibre politique entre majorité et opposition. Le législateur a caractérisé l'opposition qu'il entend réglementer, après qu'il ait indiqué sa fonction stratégique - une opposition œuvrant pour une alternance politique. Le jeu parlementaire ayant révélé un profond déséquilibre entre le parti majoritaire et l'opposition, très marginalisée et en rupture de dialogue avec le pouvoir politique, le législateur a voulu, par un texte audacieux mais prudent, "déverrouiller" le système. Aussi a-t-il soumis la majorité et l'opposition à un traitement égalitaire, puis associé l'opposition à l'exercice du pouvoir politique dans les Assemblées. Le pari est qu'en contraignant l'opposition à s'unir, et à se doter d'un code de bonne conduite et d'un leader qui procédera des urnes, cette loi entraînera une bipolarisation de la classe politique. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

126 Magnavita, Sonja

The beads of Kissi, Burkina Faso / Sonja Magnavita. - 2003. - vol. 1, no. 1, p. 127-138 : foto's, krt., tab - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2003), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 127-138 : foto's, krt., tab.

Archaeological investigations on settlements and graveyards near the Mare de Kissi in northeastern Burkina Faso, which started in 1996, proved human occupation at this location at least from the 4th century BC up to the 12th/13th century AD. One important category of finds recovered from the excavations are beads: about five thousand beads of various materials were found, especially as grave goods in the cemeteries, but also in settlement zones. A comparison of bead assemblages from distinct activity areas in Kissi shows that there is a significant contrast between everyday adornment and grave jewellery. While the majority of the beads found in settlement zones was made of low cost, locally occurring materials such as ceramic, bone and shell, beads found in the cemeteries were often imported goods, consisting mostly of more precious materials such as stone and glass. Results of preliminary chemical analysis on some of the Kissi glass beads suggest Asia as their broader region of production. Radiocarbon dates of burials bearing such imported beads as grave goods indicate that they predate the arrival of the first Arab merchants to the West African Sahel, pointing to the existence of

an incipient, early trans-Saharan trade. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

127 Ouédraogo, Arouna

Anxiété et dépression chez les personnes vivant avec le VIH en milieu africain à Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso / Arouna Ouédraogo, T. Laurent Ouédraogo, Paul Thomas Sanou. - 2001/02. - vol. 31, no. 3, p. 333-344 : tab - In: *Psychopathologie africaine*: (2001/02), vol. 31, no. 3, p. 333-344 : tab.

Cet article rend compte d'une étude qui a été effectuée au Centre de Traitement Ambulatoire (CTA) de Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) en juillet 2001. Les objectifs en étaient doubles: estimer la prévalence des troubles anxieux et dépressifs chez les personnes vivant avec le VIH suivies au CTA, et identifier les facteurs de risques sociodémographiques et médicaux associés à la survenue de ces troubles anxieux et dépressifs. L'étude a concerné 80 patients consentants, qui ont rempli un questionnaire écrit, ainsi que des inventaires. L'amélioration de la prise en charge des personnes vivant avec le VIH passe aussi par une prise en compte de leur état mental. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

128 Santiso, Carlos

Explaining the unexpected: electoral reform and democratic governance in Burkina Faso / Carlos Santiso and Augustin Loada. - 2003. - vol. 41, no. 3, p. 395-419 : tab - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 395-419 : tab.

The parliamentary elections of May 2002 in Burkina Faso saw the ruling party lose its exclusionary grip on power. For the first time since the restoration of democracy in 1991, the parliamentary opposition now represents a sizeable group. While it retains the majority, the ruling party has to share legislative power with the opposition. These elections marginally alter the structure of power in a deeply presidential system of government. Several institutional and electoral reforms have played a critical role in strengthening the mechanisms of 'vertical accountability' and representative democracy. By assessing recent electoral reforms in Burkina Faso, the article underlines the importance of the electoral system in multiparty elections and thus contributes to an understanding of the effects of changes in electoral rules on the distribution of political outcomes. In particular, it underscores the contribution that institutional engineering and electoral reform can make to further democratization in a semi-authoritarian context. While many challenges to democratic governance and the rule of law remain, the new political landscape holds the promise of changes in the style of government and the

emergence of more consensual modes of governance. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

129 Yonaba, Salif

Une nouvelle catégorie juridique en quête d'identité: la loi ordinaire relative aux lois de finances / Salif Yonaba. - 2003. - no. 43/44, p. 123-140 - In: *Revue burkinabè de droit*: (2003), no. 43/44, p. 123-140.

La loi relative aux lois de finances no. 2/2003/AN du 23 janvier 2003 au Burkina Faso soulève des problèmes. Elle a connu un délai exceptionnellement long entre son adoption par la représentation nationale le 24 janvier 2003 et sa promulgation par le chef de l'État le 29 octobre 2003. De plus, le juge ayant conclu que l'on se trouvait en dehors du domaine d'application de la loi organique, le texte a été promulgué en l'état, sous réserve qu'il fût amputé du qualificatif "organique", en attendant une éventuelle révision de la Constitution. Le présent article considère deux points principaux: la situation curieuse créée par cette amputation du qualificatif d'"organique", et un plaidoyer pour une reconsidération de la nature juridique de cette loi vu son contenu. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CAPE VERDE

130 Rodrigues, Isabel P.B. Fêo

Islands of sexuality: theories and histories of creolization in Cape Verde / by Isabel P.B. Fêo Rodrigues. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 1, p. 83-103 - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 83-103.

If the role it played and continues to play in explanations of creolization is analysed, sexuality becomes a unique conduit for understanding the lived cultural contradictions and internal tensions of social life in the colonies. An examination of sexual tropes can reveal much about both the rigidity and the vulnerability of colonial forms of stratification and the concomitant blurring of racial boundaries. Colonialism in Cape Verde, as elsewhere, was not detached from the domain of intimate social relations and the role sexuality played in the biological and symbolic reproduction of colonial societies. This essay examines the role of sexuality in the Cape Verde creolization process, which began to develop in the islands shortly after Portuguese settlement in the 15th century. The essay also suggests that colonial ideologies - in this case the use of sexuality to explain the formation of Creole identities - were not fabrications of a distant metropole to be exported, consumed, and contested in the colonies. Rather, such tropes often found

inspiration and co-authorship in the social practices of the colonies. Moreover, Creole populations were in a privileged position to co-author and to transform colonial ideologies, often subverting the outcome into a political project of their own. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GHANA

131 Dapaah-Agyemang, Joshua

Transformation of ECOWAS as a security apparatus and its implications in Ghana's political orientation, 1990-2000 / Joshua Dapaah-Agyemang. - 2003. - vol. 2, no. 1, p. 3-36 : tab - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2003), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 3-36 : tab.

The transformation of ECOWAS from an economic integration scheme to a political security scheme was the result of various subregional conflicts in the 1990s - Liberia (1990-1997), Sierra Leone (1993-2000), Guinea-Bissau (1998-1999). This transformation gave Ghana an opportunity to change its purposeful isolationism of the 1980s into active regional participation in the 1990s. This article examines how civil conflict in neighbouring States and conflict management via Ecomog (ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group) led to changes in Ghana's foreign and security policies. It discusses the objectives, principles and institutions of ECOWAS, the role of Ghana within ECOWAS, and the impact of Ecomog interventions, notably in Liberia, on Ghana's political orientation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

132 Anarfi, John K.

Migration and livelihoods in the era of AIDS : a West African focus with emphasis on Ghana / John K. Anarfi. - 2001. - n.s., vol. 17, no. 1, p. 17-24 - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2001), n.s., vol. 17, no. 1, p. 17-24.

In order to meet the sexual needs of the male migration stream from the Sahelian areas to Abidjan, capital city of Côte d'Ivoire, a smaller but predominantly female migration stream has developed from Ghana to Abidjan. Commercial sex has become one of the easy entry jobs for women, especially in Côte d'Ivoire, where the large influx of male migrants from neighbouring countries has led to a large excess of males over females. The Ghanaian women are hiding behind the anonymity provided by distant Abidjan to practise what they know is not very acceptable in their home areas. The advent of AIDS in West Africa, and in Côte d'Ivoire in particular, has made migration as a survival strategy for both men and women in the subregion an increasingly risky enterprise. Furthermore, the link between human mobility and the spread of HIV/AIDS is not limited

to international migration. Through circumstances beyond their control, some itinerant women traders are compelled to become involved in sexual activities while out on business. For effective HIV prevention, self-advocacy is essential. This requires a careful look at the general environment within which Ghanaian migrant women, including itinerant traders, operate. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

133 Adu-Mireku, Samuel

Schools and health: a district-level evaluation of school health education in Ghana / Samuel Adu-Mireku. - 2003. - vol. 18, no. 2, p. 105-120 : tab - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2003), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 105-120 : tab.

This study evaluates Ghana's school health education programme at the district level. In particular, it assesses the policy guidelines of the programme, curriculum topics, and evaluation methods. A modified version of the Health Education District Questionnaire, a self-administered instrument developed by the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), was used to collect data from the country's 110 district school health education programme coordinators between August and November 2000. The response rate was 80 percent. Information was also gathered through in-depth interviews with the national coordinator and her staff and by reviewing programme documents. The results indicated that the programme is focused on building life skills by using participatory teaching methods. However, although the programme guidelines require the use of two strategies - the unit course approach and the integrated/infusion approach - to cover health topics within the curriculum, the extent of actual coverage of the topics as reported by the district coordinators varied (ranging from 52.3 percent for consumer health to 98.9 percent for personal hygiene). In addition, less than 40 percent of the coordinators reported having conducted any formal or informal evaluation of key aspects of the programme at the district level. The findings of this study have implications for Ghana's school health education programme. These are discussed, along with some recommendations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

134 Akotia, Pino

Public sector records systems in Ghana: some lessons in development management / Pino Akotia. - 2003. - vol. 13, no. 2, p. 107-117 - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 107-117.

The origins of the decline of the National Archives of Ghana go a long way back. By the late 1970s, the National Archives were on the verge of collapse. The result was a progressive deterioration in the management of recorded information, key to the

efficiency and effectiveness of government. This article argues that the Ghana Records Management Improvement Programme, introduced in 1991 as part of the initiative to strengthen the civil service, marked a paradigm shift in the development management strategies of Ghana. Restructuring the records management systems of government was crucial for improving the efficiency of development management interventions. The strengthened National Archives have been transformed into a department exercising a wider remit. New systems and procedures have been put in place to provide a sound records management programme. Unable, however, to address the management of financial records alongside records of other sectors, public financial management has remained weak due to the unstructured and poor state of the existing financial records systems. This remains so despite the several policy measures introduced to strengthen financial management. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

135 Amanor, Kojo Sebastian

Empowering women through tree planting? : gender and global environmentalism in northern Ghana / Kojo Sebastian Amanor. - 2001. - n.s., vol. 17, no. 1, p. 63-73 - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2001), n.s., vol. 17, no. 1, p. 63-73.

The author looks at tree planting in the Chiana district in the Kasena-Nankani area in the Upper East Region of Ghana. He notes that a major rhetorical emphasis of post-Rio global environmental programmes has been on promoting community participation, especially of women, and respect for indigenous knowledge and traditional institutions, with an emphasis on building local capacity to manage programmes. By contrast, he found that in practice environmental programmes may rather erode local capacities to manage the environment by imposing programmes that do not make sense in local contexts, eroding local knowledge. Local community groups become clients of environmental coalitions and rely on their inputs. There is only a minor trickle down of resources to the communities and community groups. The author stresses the need to recognize environments as anthropogenic and to understand the linkages between humans and their environments, making natural assets, not foreign technologies, the basis for building new strategies on how to care for the environment, and integrating the production and livelihood needs of the local producers. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

136 Awedoba, Albert Kanlisi

Help-seeking and coping strategies in onchocerciasis afflicted communities in the context of globalisation / Albert Kanlisi Awedoba. - 2001. - n.s., vol. 17, no. 1, p. 49-62 :

tab - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2001), n.s., vol. 17, no. 1, p. 49-62 : tab.

Globalization influences the patterns of help-seeking and the strategies that individuals and communities devise for coping with their health problems or preventing illness. The result is eclecticism, an ingenious blending of diverse approaches and traditions in health-seeking behaviours, as people are influenced not only by indigenous knowledge but also by new knowledge and information obtained, amongst others, from friends and relatives and educational messages from biomedical practitioners. This paper illustrates the wide-ranging effects of globalization by attempts to treat onchocerciasis. Onchocerciasis is known to most people as river blindness, but it is less commonly realized that onchocerciasis has other manifestations, such as skin disease. Between 1993 and 2000, WHO/TDR sponsored several sociomedical studies on the disease in Ghana, amongst others in the Aowin-Suaman District of the Western Region. The present paper is based on data collected largely in this district. It looks at perceptions of onchocerciasis skin disease; the various names of this skin disease; perceived problems (itching and stigmatization); coping strategies; patterns of help-seeking; reasons for preferring a particular mode of help-seeking (cost factors, effectiveness, experience, accessibility); and prevention. Bibliogr., note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

137 Badasu, Delali

Public versus private resources for childbirth and care in Ghana / Delali Badasu. - 2001. - n.s., vol. 17, no. 2, p. 45-62 - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2001), n.s., vol. 17, no. 2, p. 45-62.

A national family planning programme launched in Ghana in 1970 and relaunched in 1991 and 2002 has aimed at achieving a high prevalence of modern contraceptive use in Ghanaian society. Unfortunately, the desired impact has not been achieved. In fact, modern contraception has not even contributed significantly to the fertility transition that began in Ghana over a decade ago. This essay suggests that abortion and other alternative resources available for managing child birth and care probably undermine efforts at promoting modern contraception in Ghanaian society. These alternative resources, collectively referred to as 'private resources for fertility management', range from abortion to post-natal control measures, such as child fostering, early marriage of girls, early entry into the labour market and migration. The essay concludes that attempts to improve contraceptive prevalence in Ghanaian society must not focus on improving the family planning/reproductive health delivery alone. A political economy approach to implementing family planning programmes which emphasizes child welfare

policies and programmes must also be considered, and the practice of abortion needs to be tackled, since it has been a major health issue and need not be a preferred method of averting births when other means are available. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

138 Boafo-Arthur, Kwame

Chieftaincy in Ghana: challenges and prospects in the 21st century / Kwame Boafo-Arthur. - 2003. - vol. 2, no. 2, p. 125-153 - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2003), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 125-153.

This paper delineates what are seen as key challenges to the chieftaincy institution in Ghana. Historical challenges in the form of colonial attempts to sidestep the institution and attempts by the immediate postindependence governments to subjugate and divest the chiefs of their economic strength through drastic laws, have not undermined the institution. Currently, the 1992 Fourth Republic Constitution bars chiefs from participating in partisan politics, thus infringing on their inalienable right of free association. In response, many chiefs have re-channelled their energies into other developmental activities, such as the setting up of education funds, participating in the fight against HIV/AIDS, and tackling various environmental issues. The author concludes that the resilience of the chieftaincy institution will once more assist in facing the challenges posed to it in the 21st century. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

139 Critical

Critical perspectives on politics and socio-economic development in Ghana / ed. by Wisdom J. Tettey, Korbla P. Puplampu and Bruce J. Berman. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2003. - XXI, 451 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (African social studies series, ISSN 1568-1203 ; vol. 6) - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 90-04-13013-6

This collective volume presents an analysis of the politics, economy and society of Ghana, outlining tensions, dilemmas and prospects that the country has to contend with. The chapters examine the performance and prospects of democratic institutions and processes; responses to, and impact of, economic policies and programmes; and how culture intersects with the preceding developments to shape socioeconomic and political institutions and practices. Contributors: Isaac Addai; Senyo Adjibolosoo; Peter Arthur; Louis Awanyo; Joseph R.A. Ayee; Bruce J. Berman; Henry M. Codjoe; George J. Sefa Dei; Edna D. Djokoto-Asem; Kobena T. Hanson; Charlotte Kesson-Smith; Kwamena

Kwansah-Aidoo; Korbla P. Puplampu; Donald I. Ray; Baffour K. Takyi; and Wisdom J. Tettey. [ASC Leiden abstract]

140 Hilson, Gavin

Why is illegal gold mining activity so ubiquitous in rural Ghana? / Gavin Hilson and Clive Potter. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 237-270 : fig., graf., krt., tab - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 237-270 : fig., graf., krt., tab.

Notwithstanding its prolonged existence, little research has hitherto been undertaken to determine why illegal artisanal and small-scale mining is a widespread phenomenon in the developing world. This paper profiles the case of Ghana, where clandestine gold mining activity is now ubiquitous throughout many rural areas. Despite having passed a series of industry-specific laws and regulations, and implementing an array of support services under the guidance of the Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) and the World Bank, the Ghanaian government is widely regarded as having failed in its attempts to regulate the sector and bring it into the public domain. Combining findings from the literature, indigenous reports and government documents with feedback from interviews with key government personnel and miners, the paper attempts to explain why a disproportionate percentage of resident artisanal and small-scale gold miners continue to operate illegally. Marked improvements can only be achieved in this area if the government prospects and demarcates land for small-scale gold miners; improves the quality of industry support services; and reskills miners for work in other professions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

141 Lund, Christian

'Bawku is still volatile': ethno-political conflict and State recognition in northern Ghana / Christian Lund. - 2003. - vol. 41, no. 4, p. 587-610 - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 587-610.

This article analyses a long-standing ethno-political conflict between Kusasis and Mamprusis in Bawku in northeastern Ghana. A double argument is pursued. First, while communal conflict and violence challenge the State and expose its incapacity, the conflicts (played out over chieftaincy, party politics, land, markets, names of places etc.) at the same time invoke a powerful idea of the State as the most significant institution to qualify claims as rights or discard them as illegitimate. Second, the broad variety of social conflicts has effectively been cut to fit an ethnic distinction. Thus, the various conflictual issues have 'confirmed' and structured each other. The antagonisms have been crystallized and a pattern entrenching conflict between the two groups has been

perpetuated. The article draws historical lines from the 1930s to the present, linking national policy to local politics and political culture with a particular focus on the political manifestations vis-à-vis the State and the use of 'history' to justify claims. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

142 Lutz, John

Pessimism, autonomy, and commodity fetishism in Ayi Kwei Armah's 'The beautiful ones are not yet born' / John Lutz. - 2003. - vol. 34, no. 2, p. 94-111 - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2003), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 94-111.

A common critical focus in treatments of Ayi Kwei Armah's novel 'The beautiful ones are not yet born' (1969) concerns the ontological status of the novel's vision of social reality in Ghana immediately preceding the February coup of 1966. In many accounts of the novel, the ponderous, oppressive representation of social reality is taken as evidence for the novel's endorsement of a form of cosmic pessimism that views the social corruption and degeneration of Ghanaian society as the inevitable consequence of natural processes. The present paper seeks an explanation for the fixed, reified character of the social relations of Armah's Ghana in Marx's theory of commodity fetishism. It argues that Armah's attitude towards socialism plays an important role. The indeterminate status of man's class along with the absence of any clear agency of revolutionary change reflect, despite the novel's critique of commodity fetishism and its effects, a significant level of pessimism in regard to the possible success of socialism. Despite this disavowal of socialism, however, the closing image of the novel endorses an optimistic vision of the future based on an implicit affirmation of the project of individual and collective autonomy that is entirely consistent with its goals. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

143 Opare, James Adu

'Kayayei': the women head porters of southern Ghana / James Adu Opare. - 2003. - vol. 18, no. 2, p. 33-48 : tab - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2003), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 33-48 : tab.

For over a decade now, southern Ghana has witnessed a growing influx of young women and teenage girls whose sole business is to engage in the head portage of goods. A woman engaged in such business is referred to as a 'kayayoo' (from 'kaya' or luggage in Hausa, and 'yoo' or woman in Ga; pl. 'kayayei'). This paper offers information on who these women and girls are, why they migrate from their places of origin, why they engage in the head portage business and the plans they have for the future. A non-random sample of 700 subjects from all the major markets in the Accra-Tema

metropolitan area was selected for the study. Unstructured interviews and personal observation were used as the tools for data collection. It was found that most of the woman porters hail from the savanna zones of northern Ghana and adjoining areas of Burkina Faso and Togo. They move down south to work and save money for various forms of investment. The paper attributes the push factor, poverty, to the interplay of natural phenomena and human agency. Suggestions for policy measures are offered. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

144 Opong, Christine

Globalization and the disruption of mothercare / Christine Opong. - 2001. - n.s., vol. 17, no. 1, p. 25-47 : tab - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2001), n.s., vol. 17, no. 1, p. 25-47 : tab.

Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region in the world where the rates of infant malnutrition are increasing. Furthermore, infant hunger is found in nations and households which are not the most food insecure or deprived. This paper looks at the issue of women's declining relative status vis-à-vis males in the region, as indicated by the lowering of relative life expectancy, and examines likely causes and correlates and potential impacts on maternal care and infant feeding, which have led to the escalation of infant hunger and malnutrition. Anthropological work on gender roles and population issues, carried out in the 1960s and 1970s in Ghana, provides the basis for examining changing gender roles in production and reproduction, infant nutrition outcomes, and in particular, how changes in occupational, conjugal, domestic and kin roles have been increasing women's strain as nursing mothers of babies, resulting in negative impacts on both the mothers' own well-being and the care of their babies. Sources of role strain include diminishing help from kin, now often living a considerable distance away, and from school-going children, and role conflicts engendered by simultaneous and conflicting tasks in contexts of diminished opportunities for delegation or support. The library research on which the paper is based was carried out in 2000-2001. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

145 Phimister, Ian

Mining, engineers and risk management : British overseas investment, 1894-1914 / Ian Phimister, Jeremy Mouat. - 2003. - no. 49, p. 1-26 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2003), no. 49, p. 1-26.

In the two decades immediately preceding the outbreak of World War I, mining was a rapidly increasing part of British overseas investment. Mining, though, was a particularly

risky form of investment. As arenas for the operation of professional speculation, mining markets had few equals. Moreover, the 'high risk business' of international mining was made riskier by the dealings of fraudulent promoters. When the mining market eventually did collapse, problems of risk management were all the more compelling for having been so long ignored. Now firms emerged which were 'less concerned with share speculation than with long-term exploitation of mineral deposits; production was now more important than promotion'. In this context, the present paper examines the activities of the mining companies of Bewick, Moreing and Company in Western Australia, and Tarbutt, Janson and Sons in West Africa, particularly the Gold Coast (now Ghana). It shows that, although these companies did bring a new degree of professionalism to their operations, it is equally clear that they were involved in some extremely dubious mining and marketing practices. More often than not, risk was reconfigured rather than reduced. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

146 Posnansky, Merrick

Processes of change: a longitudinal ethno-archaeological study of a Ghanaian village: Hani 1970-98 / Merrick Posnansky. - 2004. - vol. 21, no. 1, p. 31-47 : krt., tab - In: *African Archaeological Review*: (2004), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 31-47 : krt., tab.

Most ethno-archaeological research involves the study of single communities over short time periods. As archaeology endeavours to appreciate the processes of change over extended periods of time it is important to obtain insights into the dynamics of past communities by studying comparable communities over periods long enough to delineate significant changes in site formation, uses of material culture and reactions to environmental, economic, and political stimuli. The study of the Ghanaian village of Hani (c. 450 km northwest of Accra), the successor community to the medieval town of Begho (ca. AD 1100-1800), is unique in that it provides a continuous study of a community over 28 years (1970-1998). During this time the village has been mapped on seven occasions, agricultural practices and collecting activities have been studied at different seasons, the changing material culture of the village recorded and the attitudes and reactions to environmental, economic, and political changes monitored through a continuous series of questionnaires. Conclusions are drawn as to the effect of these changes and the archaeological implications are evaluated. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

147 Sackey, Brigid M.

Cultural responses to the management of HIV/AIDS : the repackaging of puberty rites / Brigid M. Sackey. - 2001. - n.s., vol. 17, no. 2, p. 63-72 - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2001), n.s., vol. 17, no. 2, p. 63-72.

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Ghana keeps rising. Of late, there has been a concerted public outcry by religious groups, chiefs, public officials and individuals for the restoration of puberty rites, arguing that their abolition has created a vacuum in the moral lives of the youth, as manifested in sexual laxity and associated problems of teenage pregnancy, the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. The author proposes that aspects of traditional puberty rites in Ghana that deal with positive cultural values be resuscitated while irrelevant and archaic customs, such as female genital mutilation, incision, scarification and nudity, which accompany the rites in some African societies, be left out. She contends that puberty rites can be used as a tool against HIV/AIDS because, in traditional society, adolescents who had not gone through the rites were not permitted to become sexually active. Her research, which is an ongoing project, aims at studying 3000 junior secondary school children between the ages of 12 to 16 years and, in the present paper, focuses on girls. The teenagers have, at least on paper, expressed their willingness to cooperate. After an examination of perceptions prevailing among the Ghanaian population on the origins of AIDS, the author makes suggestions regarding how puberty rites could be performed to suit modern trends. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

148 Sam, David Lackland

Value of children: effects of globalization on fertility behavior and child-rearing practices in Ghana / David Lackland Sam. - 2001. - n.s., vol. 17, no. 2, p. 5-16 : fig., graf., tab - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2001), n.s., vol. 17, no. 2, p. 5-16 : fig., graf., tab.

Why do people have children, or what values do they assign to having children and how does the value assigned to children reflect in the ways they are socialized? These questions are discussed in this paper from a theoretical point of view and as a basis for generating hypotheses to be tested within the Ghanaian cultural setting. The paper draws upon ideas emerging from an ongoing research project (Value of children, VOC) in nine non-African countries. The paper aims at raising concerns about the implications of the VOC study findings for Africa, particularly Ghana, and at possibly initiating a similar study in Ghana. First, the paper looks at the question of how 'values of children' may be reflected in child rearing practices. Next, an examination of the role of

globalization - defined in this analysis as the process by which cultures influence one another and become more alike through trade, immigration, and the exchange of information and ideas - focuses on the question of how Western industrialized countries in the form of modernization and urbanization are influencing Ghana culturally, socially, economically and politically, and how this in turn affects fertility behaviour and child rearing practices. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

149 Senah, Kojo

In sickness and in health : globalization and health care delivery in Ghana / Kojo Senah. - 2001. - n.s., vol. 17, no. 1, p. 83-89 - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2001), n.s., vol. 17, no. 1, p. 83-89.

This paper examines the role of globalization in health care delivery in Ghana. It describes the commodification of health care in Ghana, examining historical developments from the colonial system onwards. The postcolonial health status of the nation is not encouraging, as illustrated by the inadequate financing of the health care system and the impact of user fees on potential patients. The commodification of health care has led to the fetishing of pharmaceuticals. Drugs are widely available and often used without adequate supervision, leading in some cases to illness and death. In conclusion, the paper emphasizes that the false sense of security emanating from the prevalence of drugs has reduced their impetus to mobilize for the promotion of environmental health and sanitation. Yet, prevention of diseases by social improvements and environmental management is a more promising avenue for enhancing health than merely increasing expenditure on medical technology. Major determinants of health are likely to be nutritional status and quality of the environment, but in globalizing the health care system this seems to have been forgotten. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GUINEA-BISSAU

150 Mendy, Peter Karibe

Portugal's civilizing mission in colonial Guinea-Bissau : rhetoric and reality / by Peter Karibe Mendy. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 1, p. 35-58 : krt., tab - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 35-58 : krt., tab.

This article explores Portugal's 'civilizing mission' in Guinea-Bissau (former Portuguese Guinea) during a colonial presence that was firmly established in the early years of the 20th century, and which ended abruptly in 1974, following a decade-long bloody war of independence. This 'civilizing mission' was used as justification for colonial domination

and exploitation. However, its hollowness was evident in the paucity of the very institutions needed to impart the much-lauded Lusitanian culture. On the eve of the launching of the armed liberation struggle, Guinea-Bissau had the highest illiteracy rate among Portugal's five colonies in Africa. For those contemptuously referred to as natives or uncivilized, the harsh realities of the civilizing mission meant, in particular, the systematic use of forced labour and corporal punishment under the indigenato regime - a system based on the widespread abuse of fundamental human rights. The Guineans whom the colonial regime considered uncivilized revolted against colonial exploitation and oppression. The revolt emerged as both spontaneous and sporadic, but it was soon organized and led by a group the regime considered assimilated and civilized. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

IVORY COAST

151 Dacher, Michèle

Chronique des violences ordinaires: parcours d'un jeune paysan burkinabè immigré en Côte d'Ivoire / Michèle Dacher. - 2003. - t. 73, fasc. 2, p. 137-161 : fig., tab - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2003), t. 73, fasc. 2, p. 137-161 : fig., tab.

À travers le récit de vie d'un jeune paysan gouin du sud-ouest du Burkina Faso (né en 1971) parti, comme la plupart des villageois de son âge et de sa région, en migrations temporaires de travail en Côte d'Ivoire (pour la première fois en 1987), ce texte tente de montrer que la dégradation des rapports sociaux quotidiens dans la société d'origine et la violence impersonnelle qu'elle engendre sont cause de l'allongement de la migration et parfois de son caractère irréversible. D'autres violences, symboliques et physiques, s'ensuivront pour le jeune immigré, en raison de sa position de travailleur étranger exploité et misérable dans une société de plus en plus xénophobe et finalement livrée à la guerre civile. Toute sa vie sera ainsi dominée par la violence: aussi bien celle des rapports sociaux dans la sphère privée que les violences politiques, économiques, militaires à grande échelle, chacune enclenchant la suivante et toutes cumulant leurs effets. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

152 Anarfi, John K.

Migration and livelihoods in the era of AIDS : a West African focus with emphasis on Ghana / John K. Anarfi. - 2001. - n.s., vol. 17, no. 1, p. 17-24 - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2001), n.s., vol. 17, no. 1, p. 17-24.

In order to meet the sexual needs of the male migration stream from the Sahelian areas to Abidjan, capital city of Côte d'Ivoire, a smaller but predominantly female migration stream has developed from Ghana to Abidjan. Commercial sex has become one of the easy entry jobs for women, especially in Côte d'Ivoire, where the large influx of male migrants from neighbouring countries has led to a large excess of males over females. The Ghanaian women are hiding behind the anonymity provided by distant Abidjan to practise what they know is not very acceptable in their home areas. The advent of AIDS in West Africa, and in Côte d'Ivoire in particular, has made migration as a survival strategy for both men and women in the subregion an increasingly risky enterprise. Furthermore, the link between human mobility and the spread of HIV/AIDS is not limited to international migration. Through circumstances beyond their control, some itinerant women traders are compelled to become involved in sexual activities while out on business. For effective HIV prevention, self-advocacy is essential. This requires a careful look at the general environment within which Ghanaian migrant women, including itinerant traders, operate. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

153 Laloupo, Francis

La Côte d'Ivoire ou l'échiquier des énigmes / Francis Laloupo. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 175-188 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 175-188.

La crise politique et armée en Côte d'Ivoire a donné lieu à une succession de rebondissements, de coups de théâtre, mais elle est aussi riche de multiples enseignements. Depuis la tentative de coup d'État le 19 septembre 2002 qui a été repoussée, une rébellion se fait jour dans le nord du pays, reprenant à son compte une revendication initiale: la démission du président Laurent Gbagbo et l'instauration d'un "ordre politique nouveau". Il reste beaucoup de questions sur le Mouvement patriotique de la Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI) de Guillaume Soro, composé de soldats dissidents de l'armée. La rébellion du MPCI est assimilée à celle d'un groupe d'étrangers ou 'allogènes', les étrangers burkinabé et d'autres habitants de Côte d'Ivoire originaires de pays ouest-africains. Voici venue l'heure de la chasse aux étrangers. Le processus d'insertion de la France dans la crise est une autre énigme aujourd'hui encore non résolue. La situation ivoirienne met en lumière aussi bien les capacités des pays de la sous-région à mettre en application des mécanismes spécifiques de résolution de crise que les limites 'politiques' de la CEDEAO. La faiblesse de l'État ivoirien a fini de renforcer l'assurance de ses agresseurs. En réponse, l'État a recours à des méthodes dangereuses: manipulation de l'opinion, complaisance des pulsions extrémistes et xénophobes, recours à la terreur par des escadrons de la mort, etc. Après la signature

des accords de Marcoussis, le 24 janvier 2003, on assiste à une longue période de bras de fer politique entre le pouvoir et les rebelles, qui dénoncent le revirement de Gbagbo sur ces accords. Durant l'année 2003, Gbagbo a procédé à un achat massif d'armes de guerre: il n'a pas renoncé à écraser la rébellion. En participant au gouvernement d'union, les ex-rebelles prenaient le risque d'une neutralisation de leur mouvement par Gbagbo, qui a appliqué une interprétation toute personnelle des accords de Marcoussis. Les ministres des Forces nouvelles suspendent leur participation au gouvernement le 23 septembre 2003. L'échiquier ivoirien s'embrouille encore un peu plus, avant que Gbagbo signe, le 12 décembre 2003, une délégation de pouvoirs au premier ministre, et que les ex-rebelles annoncent leur retour au sein du gouvernement. Il reste encore à savoir quelle est la marge de manœuvre politiquement 'tenable' de la France dans le vaste poker-menteur qu'est la crise ivoirienne, et dont elle est partie prenante. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

154 Lanoue, Éric

L'école à l'épreuve de la guerre: vers une territorialisation des politiques d'éducation en Côte d'Ivoire? / Éric Lanoue. - 2003. - no. 83, p. 129-143 : tab - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 83, p. 129-143 : tab.

Cet article éclaire la politique scolaire du Front populaire ivoirien (FPI) aux commandes du ministère de l'Éducation nationale de Côte d'Ivoire depuis janvier 1999. Avec des mesures inspirées d'un esprit de revanche, censées refléter l'action d'une "République des professeurs" succédant à celle, non moins imaginée, des "planteurs", le régime Gbagbo doit faire face à une présence massive d'enseignants et d'élèves réfugiés au sud du pays, ce qui augure une territorialisation des politiques d'éducation au moment où les mouvements rebelles installent, au Nord, des formes d'administration de l'institution scolaire, pour l'instant localisées et embryonnaires. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 206). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

155 N'Zué, Félix Fofana

Le rôle des exportations dans le processus de croissance économique de la Côte d'Ivoire : ses implications pour des stratégies de création d'emplois durables / Félix Fofana N'Zué. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 199-217 : fig., graf., tab - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 199-217 : fig., graf., tab.

La présente étude a pour objectif d'analyser la relation de causalité au sens de Granger entre l'expansion des exportations et la croissance économique de la Côte d'Ivoire et de déterminer ses implications en matière de création d'emplois. Cette analyse s'est faite

sur la base des tests de stationnarité, de cointégration et de causalité à la Granger. Il ressort des résultats de l'étude que malgré l'absence de cointégration entre les exportations et la croissance économique, il existe une relation circulaire entre elles. En outre, il n'y a pas de cointégration entre le facteur travail, les exportations, les dépenses publiques et la croissance économique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

156 Okiemy, Bienvenu

L'accord de Linas-Marcoussis: la France de retour / par Bienvenu Okiemy. - 2003. - année 57, no. 4, p. 473-490 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones*: (2003), année 57, no. 4, p. 473-490.

Une table ronde en présence de toutes les forces politiques ivoiriennes s'est tenue du 15 au 23 janvier 2003 à Linas-Marcoussis, France. Le modus vivendi qui en a résulté a eu pour ambition de mettre fin au conflit en n'écartant de la discussion aucun des problèmes qui ont été à l'origine du conflit en Côte d'Ivoire. Le présent article examine les tenants et les aboutissants de l'accord pour les différentes parties en jeu. Le pouvoir du président Laurent Gbagbo aura été préservé, mais, en même temps, l'accord aura répondu aux revendications de la rébellion. Les arrières pensées des uns et des autres peuvent laisser subsister un doute, en particulier sur la véritable nature de la politique française en Afrique, et sur la réelle capacité des institutions africaines (OUA, ECOMOG, NEPAD) à régler les différends sur le continent. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

157 Woods, Dwayne

The tragedy of the cocoa pod : rent-seeking, land and ethnic conflict in Ivory Coast / Dwayne Woods. - 2003. - vol. 41, no. 4, p. 641-655 - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 641-655.

Many people have been surprised by the eruption of ethnic conflict and civil war in Ivory Coast, a country well known for its cocoa production. The country had gained a reputation as a relatively stable and economically prosperous agricultural republic in a region known for ethnic conflict, economic decline and civil war. The underlying factors that have led to the ethnic violence, the flight of immigrants from neighbouring countries, and the division of the country into a predominantly Muslim north and largely Christian south have been known for some time. The country's property rights regime that encouraged easy access to a forest rent - as long as cheap migrant labour and virgin forested land were available - was a recipe for future conflict. As available land declined

and labour costs increased, a cycle of sharpening conflicts over these assets contributed to the current situation of ethno-regional division and civil war. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

LIBERIA

158 Hoffman, Danny

The civilian target in Sierra Leone and Liberia: political power, military strategy, and humanitarian intervention / Danny Hoffman. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 411, p. 211-226 - In: *African Affairs*: (2004), vol. 103, no. 411, p. 211-226.

This article traces one of the logics of the ongoing war in the Mano River region of West Africa. It argues that, in the wake of humanitarian interventions in Sierra Leone, combatants who moved on to fight in Liberia were more likely to use attacks against civilians in their military strategy. It suggests, however, that such tactical military choices are to be understood in terms of local contexts of meaning, most notably about the nature of political power. The author's own ethnographic work with the 'kamajor' militia in Sierra Leone and with Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) in Liberia serves as the basis for this analysis, and he advocates a participant-observation field methodology for the study of contemporary conflict. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MALI

159 Dogon

Dogon : mythe en werkelijkheid in Mali / R. Bedaux & J.D. van der Waals (red.). - Leiden : Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde ; Gent : Snoeck, 2003. - 228 p. : ill. ; 30 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 217-224. - Filmogr.: p. 225-227. - Met noten.
ISBN 90-5349-422-7

Dit boek is verschenen als catalogus bij de tentoonstelling 'Regards sur les Dogon du Mali' (begin 2004 Bamako, eind 2004 Leiden). Een gevarieerd beeld wordt geschetst van de complexe Dogonsamenleving, zowel in het heden als in het verleden. Het boek bestaat uit de volgende delen: Het natuurlijk milieu (o.a. landgebruik), Archeologie, Geschiedenis, Het vormen van de ruimte (woonvormen, heiligdommen, afval), Het dagelijkse leven en het hiernamaals (sociale organisatie, religie, divinatie), De materiële cultuur (maskers, beeldhouwkunst, muziek, rotsschilderkunst, smidsen, aardewerk, textiel), Toerisme en identiteit (maskerfestivals, filmbeelden), en Het behoud van een

Werelderfgoed. Auteurs: P. Abspoel, P.M. Banga, R.M.A. Bedaux, W.E.A. van Beek, W.F. de Boer, J. Bouju, M. de Bruijn, L. Cisse, M. Diawara, B. Dietz, A. Doquet, I. Dougnon, A. Dupuis, D. Dijk, H. van Dijk, E. Ermert, F. Fagnola, A. Gallay, B. Gardi, E. Huysecom, E. Jolly, B. Kamian, C. Kleinitz, P. Lane, Ph. Lemineur, Ph. Lourdou, K. Macdonald, C. Panella, A. Person, V. Plungian, P. Richards, I. Schuts, J.D. van der Waals en N. Wanono. [Samenvatting ASC Leiden]

160 First

First chrono-cultural reference framework for the West African Paleolithic : new data from Ounjougou, Dogon Country, Mali / Aline Robert... [et al.]. - 2003. - vol. 1, no. 2, p. 151-169 : ill., fig., foto, krt., tab - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2003), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 151-169 : ill., fig., foto, krt., tab.

Evidence of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic human settlements in sub-Saharan West Africa is relatively uncommon, poorly or not even dated, and comes from surface sites or secondary stratigraphic context. The discovery, within the international research programme 'Palaeoenvironment and human settlement in West Africa', of an impressive Pleistocene sedimentary sequence with numerous archaeological levels in the sector of Ounjougou (Dogon Country, Mali), is thus of great importance, insofar as it allows for the setting up of a first chrono-cultural reference framework for the West African Palaeolithic. Although the exact chronological position of a Lower Palaeolithic human settlement has yet to be specified, the recurrent Middle Palaeolithic occupation, between the end of marine isotope stage 5 and the beginning of stage 2, reveals an astonishing cultural diversity. This could indicate an important repopulating activity, following climatic and environmental changes during the Upper Pleistocene. Particularly, the appearance of the Levallois reduction technique in Sahelian West Africa, possibly prior to the emergence of the Saharan Aterian, leads to a reconsideration of the question of the geographic origin of this reduction concept and the timing of its introduction in sub-Saharan West Africa. More generally, the Palaeolithic sequence in the sector of Ounjougou shows the intrusion of more southern and/or eastern cultural influences. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

161 Insoll, Timothy

The archeology of post medieval Timbuktu / Timothy Insoll. - 2001/02. - n. 13, p. 7-22 : fig., krt - In: *Sahara (Milano)*: (2001/02), n. 13, p. 7-22 : fig., krt.

Timbuktu (Mali) has only recently begun to be investigated systematically through archaeological research. This paper presents the results of a programme of trial

excavations which was conducted in several parts of Timbuktu in September 1998. These excavations recovered assemblages of various types of archaeological material - pottery, tobacco pipes, beads, bracelets, metal and glass objects, shells, and spindle whorls. The results of the excavations, though limited in scale, give an insight into postmedieval Timbuktu. The article discusses the findings and places them in the context of the history of the city and its trade relations between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries. The article makes suggestions for further excavations which might shed light on the origins of Timbuktu. Bibliogr., sum. in English, Italian and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

162 McIntosh, Susan Keech

Tobacco pipes from excavations at the Museum Site, Jenne, Mali / Susan Keech McIntosh, Daphne Gallagher & Roderick J. McIntosh. - 2003. - vol. 1, no. 2, p. 171-199 : ill., fig., foto's, krt., tab - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2003), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 171-199 : ill., fig., foto's, krt., tab.

Tobacco pipes are among the most frequently recorded artefacts from historic period sites in West Africa, and can be used to both establish tight chronologies and address issues of social and economic change. This paper is a discussion of the 300-year sequence of tobacco pipes recovered from excavations at Jenne, Mali in 1999. The assemblage, which includes over 300 fragments, is first placed in its historical and archaeological context. The pipes are fully described using a multivariate approach, and the results illustrate a clear sequence. Following a reassessment of J. Daget and Z. Ligers' previously (1962) proposed pipe chronology for the Inland Niger Delta, the pipes are analysed using two primary frames of reference. On a broad regional scale, the assemblage is compared with those from sites throughout West Africa, while on the local level possible motivations for the types of changes seen in the assemblage are discussed. Bibliogr., ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

163 Nouvelles

Nouvelles données sur l'Âge ancien des métaux au Mali / Christian Dupuy... [et al.]. - 2001/02. - n. 13, p. 61-90 : fig., foto's, krt., tab - In: *Sahara (Milano)*: (2001/02), n. 13, p. 61-90 : fig., foto's, krt., tab.

Cet article présente de nouvelles données sur l'Âge ancien des métaux au Mali. Il s'agit de 72 représentations d'objets métalliques (probablement fabriqués localement) gravées sur des parois rocheuses dans l'Adrar des Iforas et d'un bas fourneau mis au jour à l'occasion d'une fouille menée à proximité du village de Koussané dans la vallée de la

Kolimbiné. L'association de ces représentations à des motifs que l'on retrouve figurés dans l'art rupestre de l'Adrar des Iforas témoigne de la transmission, sur le quart nord-ouest du continent africain, de biens de prestige et de concepts nouveaux en relation avec les mondes des métaux de l'Orient et de l'Occident méditerranéens du 2^e millénaire av. J.-C. De cette époque datent probablement les réalisations des gravures d'objets coudés dans l'Adrar des Iforas. Dans cette hypothèse, celles-ci s'avèrent environ un millénaire plus anciennes que les plus vieux vestiges métallurgiques et objets métalliques qu'aient livrés à ce jour les fouilles au Mali. Le bas fourneau mis au jour à Koussané compte parmi ces anciens vestiges. Daté des 2^e-3^e siècles ap. J.-C., il a permis la réduction directe d'un minerai de fer siliceux. L'article décrit son architecture et estime à 11,5 kg la masse du métal produit. Mais il reconnaît en conclusion que le dossier de l'origine et de l'ancienneté des métallurgies en Afrique sub-saharienne reste très débattu. Bibliogr., rés. en italien, en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

MAURITANIA

164 Antil, Alain

Le chaînon manquant: notes sur la route Nouakchott-Nouadhibou, dernier tronçon de la transsaharienne Tanger-Dakar / Alain Antil, Armell Choplin. - 2003. - no. 208, p. 115-126 : krt - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2003), no. 208, p. 115-126 : krt.

La construction, d'ici 2007, d'un axe routier reliant Nouakchott, la capitale politique de Mauritanie, à Nouadhibou, la capitale économique, symbolisera l'épilogue d'une longue méfiance des Mauritaniens à l'égard du Maroc, avec lequel la frontière a été réouverte le 1^{er} février 2002. Cet ultime tronçon (470 km) de la transsaharienne reliera le Maroc, la Mauritanie et le Sénégal, et à long terme devrait se prolonger jusqu'à Lagos (Nigeria). L'axe Nouadhibou-Nouakchott représente également un bouleversement du territoire mauritanien et la promesse d'un nouvel équilibre géopolitique. Le présent article se développe autour de trois questions: comment s'insère la route dans la politique d'aménagement du territoire et le modèle de développement du pays? Quels peuvent être les scénarios d'évolution de la capitale mauritanienne dans l'espace national et régional? Quelles sont les motivations réciproques au réchauffement spectaculaire des relations maroco-mauritaniennes? La Mauritanie, avec cette route, devrait retrouver un rôle de pont entre l'Afrique du Nord et l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Notes, réf., rés. en français et anglais (p. 173). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

165 Aperçu

Aperçu archéozoologique d'un site de chasseurs au Néolithique ancien à Berouâga (Mauritanie nord-occidentale) / Hélène Jousse, Namy Ould Mohamed Kaber, Michel Raimbault. - 2003. - n. 14, p. 81-88 : fig., foto's, krt., tab - In: *Sahara (Milano)*: (2003), n. 14, p. 81-88 : fig., foto's, krt., tab.

Le site néolithique de Berouâga en Mauritanie a livré un assemblage faunique qui permet de compléter nos faibles connaissances sur la faune de l'Holocène ancien de la région nord-occidentale du pays. Il est composé d'un chat sauvage, d'un rhinocéros, de nombreuses gazelles, mais également du buffle et d'une petite antilope, le redunca. Les sites contemporains ou plus récents de Mauritanie offrent de plus larges spectres fauniques, témoins d'environnements végétaux et hydrologiques plus riches, alors que l'aridité du climat est démontrée à Berouâga par la faible diversité de la faune et la nette prédominance des gazelles. Ces espèces sauvages furent chassées par les populations humaines figurant parmi les plus anciennes dans la région. Bibliogr., rés. en italien, en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

166 Boulay, Sébastien

Organisation des activités techniques féminines de fabrication de la tente dans la société maure (Mauritanie) / Sébastien Boulay. - 2003. - t. 73, fasc. 2, p. 107-120 - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2003), t. 73, fasc. 2, p. 107-120.

L'étude de l'organisation du travail féminin de fabrication et de réparation de la tente, dans la société bédouine maure de Mauritanie, montre d'une part que, du point de vue de la répartition des tâches techniques, elle est calquée sur les représentations de l'ordre social, et contribue à la reproduction des identités statutaires. La spécialisation est ancrée dans un système de valeurs et de représentations. Le tissage des bandes de tente était, selon la tradition orale, un travail d'affranchies et de tributaires réalisé pour des femmes nobles. Cependant, la forte spécialisation technique féminine d'avant les années 1970 a, en une ou deux décennies, perdu de sa force pour évoluer vers une certaine polyvalence des femmes bédouines. Quant aux opérations techniques collectives proprement dites, elles s'inscrivent dans un système d'entraide réciproque ('twîze'), et sont, pour les femmes, des occasions de remise en cause de l'idéologie dominante, des valeurs agnatiques et des normes comportementales qui prévalent dans cette société. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

167 Ould Ramdan, Haïmoud

La réforme de la justice en Mauritanie / par Haïmoud Ould Ramdan. - 2004. - année 114, no. 846, p. 5-71 - In: *Penant*: (2004), année 114, no. 846, p. 5-71.

Un an après la publication, le 29 janvier 1997, de la vaste réforme institutionnelle du cadre juridique devant servir de support au développement du secteur privé en Mauritanie, cette étude s'efforce de montrer comment la justice dans ce pays peut renforcer sa crédibilité. Elle connaît en effet une crise de confiance de la part du justiciable et l'appareil judiciaire est entaché de dysfonctionnements. La première partie de l'article en décrit les insuffisances. Les lacunes s'apparentent à celles que rencontrent tous les services publics de la justice dans les pays en voie de développement. L'auteur relève d'abord notamment la lenteur parfois suspecte de la procédure et l'ambivalence de la justice qui constituent un obstacle de taille à l'unicité de la jurisprudence sous l'autorité de la Cour suprême. Des incertitudes entourent un système judiciaire confronté au défi de la démocratisation dans une société en pleine mutation. De plus, les relations entre le juge et le pouvoir sont de nature ambiguë. Le malaise est dû en outre à l'insuffisance des moyens matériels, aux difficultés que rencontrent les hommes de la justice dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, à la méconnaissance du fonctionnement de la justice et des multiples réformes qui la concernent. La deuxième partie traite de l'amélioration du service public de la justice: la nécessité d'une politique législative cohérente et précise (dont la formation du personnel), et d'une organisation judiciaire en adéquation avec la nature, l'importance et la diversification des litiges que connaît la société en pleine expansion économique. Il convient que le juge soit proche du justiciable. Mais la justice étatique ne pouvant à elle seule résoudre toutes les situations litigieuses au sein de la société, il est nécessaire de promouvoir d'autres modes de règlement tels la conciliation et l'arbitrage, conformes, particulièrement en milieu rural, à la mentalité judiciaire locale. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGER

168 Barry, Sadio

Les représentations sociales du 'weïno' dans la communauté urbaine de Niamey (Niger) / Sadio Barry, Marcel Salifou Modibo Coulibaly. - 2001/02. - vol. 31, no. 3, p. 303-331 : tab - In: *Psychopathologie africaine*: (2001/02), vol. 31, no. 3, p. 303-331 : tab.

Les auteurs se penchent sur le terme "weïno", issu de la culture zarma-songhaï, qui est fréquemment évoqué par les patients dans le service de psychiatrie à l'hôpital de

Niamey (Niger), et est très difficile à rendre en français par un seul équivalent. Les Zarma-Songhaï à qui l'on demande le sens du mot le traduisent spontanément par hémorroïde. Dans le service de psychiatrie, le "weïno" est généralement le premier motif de consultation. L'étude s'appuie sur un questionnaire et une enquête qui s'est déroulée du 1er septembre 2001 au 6 janvier 2002. Elle montre, d'une part, comment les représentations différentes de "weïno" déterminent les choix du mode de traitement par les patients, et comment les soignants pourront adapter la prise en charge du "weïno" aux croyances et aux réalités culturelles des patients. Dans cette optique, elle dégage les invariants structuraux principaux du "weïno" afin de retirer ce concept du domaine des mythes pour le classer dans celui de l'objectivité. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

169 Gazibo, Mamoudou

La vertu des procédures démocratiques: élections et mutation des comportements politiques au Niger / Mamoudou Gazibo. - 2003. - no. 92, p. 145-156 : tab - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 92, p. 145-156 : tab.

Dès le mois de février 1990, des campagnes de revendication démocratique commençaient au Niger. Le président Saïbou finissait par accepter le principe du multipartisme en novembre 1990 et, en avril 1991, l'Assemblée nationale procédait à une révision constitutionnelle afin de briser le monopole du parti unique sur la vie politique du pays. À partir de l'exemple du Niger, cet article montre comment la mise en œuvre des procédures électorales a produit des compétences et transformé les comportements politiques: les sentiments partisans, l'attachement au système démocratique, les diverses formes (négatives ou positives) de participation politique, les sanctions et les rétributions électorales administrées par les votants traduisent des mutations clairement observables dans le sens d'une redéfinition (démocratique) du rapport au politique. L'hypothèse est développée autour de deux axes: la production et l'apprentissage du sens électoral à travers les partis politiques et l'élection, qui, tout en se structurant, deviennent des "pourvoyeurs de sens"; la légitimation sociale et politique du mode de gestion démocratique qui résulte de cette socialisation. Notes, réf.. rés. en français et en anglais (p. 206). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

170 Hartmann-Mahmud, Lori Lynn

The rural-urban dynamic and implications for development : perspectives from Nigerien women / Lori Lynn Hartmann-Mahmud. - 2004. - vol. 22, no. 2, p. 227-252 : krt., tab - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2004), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 227-252 : krt., tab.

Based on research conducted in Niger in three villages, three towns and the capital, Niamey, between November 1997 to April 1998, the author explores how people, particularly women, define, assess and imagine rural and urban lifestyles. She found that definitions of rural and urban places provided by informants were not based on population size or density but rather on opportunities and life conditions. While a majority (52 percent) of the women designated the urban setting as more satisfying than the rural, the often-assumed unbridled desire to move to the city is unfounded. Many informants did not fall in with a dichotomous rural-urban distinction, instead providing critical and creative perspectives on the interdependence of rural and urban settings, and the relationship between development "space" and "place". Hence the dichotomization of rural and urban often assumed in policy decisions is misleading and results in distorted development. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

171 Luxereau, Anne

Place actuelle de la cueillette dans l'économie locale du Niger central / Anne Luxereau. - 2003. - t. 73, fasc. 2, p. 77-90 : tab - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2003), t. 73, fasc. 2, p. 77-90 : tab.

Parmi les populations des régions sahélo-soudaniennes, la désertification et le changement social entraînent des modifications de la biodiversité végétale, cultivée ou non. Ces dynamiques se répercutent au niveau de l'exploitation des ressources végétales spontanées, ramassées ou cueillies. Dans les villages du Niger central, certaines plantes sont devenues quasi domestiques, d'autres ont, au contraire, acquis un statut de plantes spontanées. Dans ce domaine, les évolutions sont variées. Les femmes en restent les acteurs essentiels, mais les hommes aussi se tournent vers le ramassage et la cueillette. Des réseaux commerciaux et des spécialisations locales apparaissent. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGERIA

172 Pérouse de Montclos, Marc-Antoine

Le fédéralisme au secours de l'Afrique? : du Nigeria au Soudan, des expériences contrastées / Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos. - 2003. - no. 208, p. 101-114 - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2003), no. 208, p. 101-114.

D'aucuns semblent penser que le fédéralisme est la forme de gouvernement la plus adaptée pour répondre aux défis du multiculturalisme en Afrique, lorsqu'il s'agit de reconstruire des pays déchirés par des guerres civiles comme en Somalie ou d'effectuer

une transition démocratique comme en Éthiopie dans les années 1990. L'auteur examine selon une double lecture institutionnelle et pratique, depuis la colonisation jusqu'aux grandes orientations politiques après la période des indépendances, les exemples du Nigeria et du Soudan, qui ont pu être des références l'un pour l'autre. De dictatures militaires en conflits armés, leur communauté de problèmes a, en tous cas, enrichi la réflexion sur les systèmes de gouvernements fédéraux. Un fédéralisme dévoyé a permis au Nigeria et non au Soudan d'éviter l'implosion. Par rapport au Soudan où se poursuit la guerre, la stabilité du Nigeria résulte moins des performances de son système fédéral que de la meilleure circulation des ressources économiques et politiques à travers tout le pays. En guise de panacée, le fédéralisme doit d'abord se comprendre comme un mode de redistribution des richesses, y compris par la corruption et la criminalité dans le cas du Nigeria. Un tel constat relativise beaucoup les mérites d'un modèle dont les vertus peuvent être reconsidérées dans le contexte des rapports de force régionaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p.173). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

173 Adelegan, Olatundun Janet

Capital market efficiency and the effects of dividend announcements on share prices in Nigeria / Olatundun Janet Adelegan. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 218-236 : tab - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 218-236 : tab.

An efficient market is one in which prices fully reflect available information. An implication of an efficient market is that no excess returns can be made from this information because current prices already reflect the information. However, excess returns (if any) should not be statistically significant from zero. The overall aim of this study is to test if the Nigerian stock market efficiently reacts to dividend announcements in price adjustments. The study extends and improves on previous studies by assessing the speed with which share prices adjust to the information contained in dividend announcements using daily data on the Nigerian stock market. The total number of announcements examined in the Notice to Dealing Members' File of the Nigerian Stock Exchange from 1991 to 1999 totalled 990. The study covered only 595 cases of annual dividend announcements during this period. To determine the short-run reactions to dividend, the author calculated market adjusted buy-and-hold returns for the samples for the three-day event period (that is from the day before the announcements to the day after), for the 21-day and 61-day event windows. The results revealed that there were excess returns and the cumulative excess returns were significant for 30 days before and until 25 days after dividend announcements for dividend paying firms. It points to the

fact that the Nigerian stock market is not semi-strong efficient. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

174 Adelowo, O.O.

Challenges of developing a taxonomic information system (TAXIS) on the indigenous medicinal plants of south-western Nigeria / O.O. Adelowo and R.O. Agbonlahor. - 2003. - vol. 13, no. 1, p. 65-78 : ill., tab - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 65-78 : ill., tab.

The oral nature of indigenous knowledge has always been cited as one of the important problems limiting its documentation, development and utilization. This was found to be true in the development of a taxonomic information system (TAXIS) on medicinal plants in Nigeria. Information was collected about the taxonomy, important uses and dangers associated with use/misuse of 118 medicinal plant species indigenous to southwestern Nigeria. Photographs of 21 of the 118 species were also collected as well as bibliographic data on 158 publications that discuss the various plant species. This information was used to develop a taxonomic information system on medicinal plants. Several challenges were encountered in the process of developing TAXIS. These include the unwillingness of some local practitioners involved with indigenous medicinal plants to volunteer information, a huge mass of unsubstantiated information, changes in the names of some species, and a lack of coordinated effort by the government and the scientific community to develop standards for plant preservation. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

175 Ajibefun, Igbekele A.

Determinants of technical and allocative efficiency of microenterprises: firm-level evidence from Nigeria / Igbekele A. Ajibefun and Adebisi G. Daramola. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 353-395 : tab - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 353-395 : tab.

This paper examines the determinants of technical and allocative efficiency of micro enterprises in the Nigerian economy, using cross-sectional data collected on 180 micro enterprises selected from blockmaking, metal fabrication and sawmilling enterprises. The Nigerian government has put in efforts at promoting productivity and efficiency in both the public and private sector of the economy. As a developing country, Nigeria has immense potential for better economic growth, both in the short and long run. It then becomes important to know the current level of efficiency within the sector. Quantitative estimates obtained from the stochastic frontier production function indicated a wide

variation in technical and allocative efficiencies within and across occupational groups and across operational scale. The wide variation in the level of efficiency is an indication that there is ample opportunity for these enterprises to raise their level of efficiency. While the level of education of enterprise owners was found to be highly significant in affecting the level of efficiency of the micro enterprises, the age of enterprise owners was found to be negatively related to their level of efficiency. These variables are important factors that government policy should address so as to improve the current level of efficiency in the sector. App., bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

176 Ehikhamenor, Fabian A.

The information society and the Nigerian print media / Fabian A. Ehikhamenor. - 2003. - vol. 13, no. 2, p. 187-199 : tab - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 187-199 : tab.

This work reports on the extent to which the Nigerian print media have been transformed by information and communication technologies (ICTs) in order to function in the evolving information society. Almost all the print media in Nigeria are using a wide range of ICTs, each according to its needs and what is affordable. The pressure to invest in ICT applications derives from three causes: (1) The stiff competition among the media organizations in the last five years accentuated the need to gain competitive advantage; (2) ICTs have become a strategy for meeting organizational goals for survival, and for enhancing profit level; and (3) the media organizations are quite conscious of developments in the information society and the changing role of the print media in the emerging information economy and are prepared to meet these challenges. The areas that are going to engage more attention are electronic publishing, online access, multimedia applications, advertising, and electronic commerce. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

177 Ichoku, H. Eme

Demand for healthcare services in Nigeria : a multivariate nested logit model / H. Eme Ichoku and Murray Leibbrandt. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 396-424 : fig., graf., tab - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 396-424 : fig., graf., tab.

The object of this paper is to explain the health care decision process and the factors that influence medicare demand decisions of Nigerian households during a period of economic depression. It is based on a sample from a small-area analysis focusing on a relatively homogenous group. The objective of the study involved estimating the

parameters of the demand for health care services in order to understand the nature of health care choices and the pathways to those choices that Nigerian households make under dire economic circumstances. These demand parameter estimates are considered valuable inputs into health care policy. To date, there is insufficient information on the vital factors that shape households' utilization of medicare services and the relative importance of health care alternatives available to them. This is the knowledge gap that this study hopes to fill. The nested logit model was found to be an appropriate functional form for the analysis. The data for the study were generated from a household survey conducted in the Nsukka local government area, Enugu State, southeastern Nigeria, in 2000. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

178 Idemudia, Sunday Erhabor

Sexual coercion of young offenders in Nigerian prisons : preliminary report / Sunday Erhabor Idemudia, Priscilla Reddy. - 2001/02. - vol. 31, no. 2, p. 221-234 : fig., graf., tab - In: *Psychopathologie africaine*: (2001/02), vol. 31, no. 2, p. 221-234 : fig., graf., tab.

This article reports on a study of sexual coercion and abuse of young offenders in Nigerian prisons and the effect on the HIV/AIDS rate in prisons. Seventy-eight participants aged 11-25 years were randomly selected from three institutions: Abeokuta prison, Agodi prison in Ibadan, and Lagos State Remand Home. The data, which were collected through questionnaires and group discussions, revealed the complex nature of sexual practices in prison. These included a frequent prevalence of sexual coercion and abuse, mainly among male inmates, but also by male prison staff of female prisoners. Food, bedding accessoires, money and power played a significant role in coercive behaviour. Sexual coercion was also common among detainees awaiting trial. The study further revealed that the majority of inmates had a history of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), but that knowledge about HIV/AIDS and its prevention was limited. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

179 James-Eluyode, Jide

Enforcement of international humanitarian law in Nigeria / Jide James-Eluyode. - 2003. - vol. 3, no. 2, p. 264-274 - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2003), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 264-274.

This article examines the implementation of international humanitarian law in Nigerian law. It is clear from Nigerian jurisprudence that a treaty remains unenforceable under domestic law unless it has been enacted into law by parliament. The four Geneva Conventions of 1949 have been incorporated into Nigerian legislation. This is, however,

not the case with the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions, which were adopted in 1977 and ratified by Nigeria in 1988. This poses a problem, especially with regard to the protection of international humanitarian law in an internal armed conflict. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

180 Mathuray, Mark

Realizing the sacred: power and meaning in Chinua Achebe's 'Arrow of God' / Mark Mathuray. - 2003. - vol. 34, no. 3, p. 46-65 - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2003), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 46-65.

The Latin word 'sacer', which denotes the idea of the sacred, has an ambiguous character. It incorporates both the mythic hero and the sacrificial victim. Through a reading of Chinua Achebe's 'Arrow of God' (2nd ed., 1986), the author of the present paper makes a case for the use of the concept of sacred in the analysis of myth and ritual in African literary texts. This approach has been premised on the belief of the persistence of the sacred in contemporary African society, structuring and delimiting the sphere of political relations and epistemological concerns. The double value of the sacred and its relative opacity places indeterminacy at the heart of these relations/concerns, an indeterminacy that institutes a specific form of morality. Power and Meaning are placed outside the sphere of humans in the symbolic order of the sacred; thus the exercise of power and the search for meaning is always constrained by this belief. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

181 Ngaage, Barine Saana

'The star of the morning' : Ogoni praise songs of Ken Saro-Wiwa / Barine Saana Ngaage. - 2003. - vol. 34, no. 3, p. 148-158 - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2003), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 148-158.

This paper examines five Ogoni praise songs for Ken Saro-Wiwa. It presents the original Ogoni texts as well as an English translation. In these songs, Ken Saro-Wiwa is praised as the star of Ogoni, a bold, articulate and gifted writer; an honest, champion human rights fighter for the Ogoni and Niger Delta in Nigeria. He is praised and remembered for his nonviolent approach to the liberation of the oppressed. He is regarded as a revolutionary in these songs since he stood for high standards and values. Moreover, since it is on record that he stopped Shell Oil from exploration in Ogoni lands - implying that the social conditions of the Ogoni will improve when their problems will finally be adequately addressed - he is the hero of the oppressed, indeed, their 'star of the morning'. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

182 Nwakanma, Chukwuemeka Dean

Research publications in Library and Information Science (LIS) in Nigeria: publishing to the wrong audience? / Chukwuemeka Dean Nwakanma. - 2003. - vol. 13, no. 2, p. 93-106 : graf., tab - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 93-106 : graf., tab.

Library and Information Science (LIS) research in Nigeria spans over five decades. However, despite these decades of LIS research and education, problems continue to plague the development of the profession in Nigeria. This paper is a comparative study of Nigerian LIS researched articles published in foreign and local LIS journals. An analysis of LIS researched articles, as contained in the online version of Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA), Library Literature (LL) and Information Science Abstracts (ISA), from 1968 to June 2002, was carried out in order to compare LIS research publications about Nigeria by Nigerian authors that were published in foreign and Nigerian journals. The results show that a majority of the authors published in foreign LIS journals since the early 1980s till date. Owing to the difficulty encountered in accessing foreign journals in Nigeria, publishing Nigerian LIS research in foreign journals deprives the nation of the benefits of utilizing these research results for the solution of LIS problems in Nigeria. The practice of Nigerian researchers publishing in foreign journals is examined and the problems associated with local access to these journals and its implications for the growth of the LIS profession in Nigeria are highlighted. Suggestions are provided to encourage local publishing of LIS research in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

183 Okpewho, Isidore

The art of 'The Ozidi Saga' / Isidore Okpewho. - 2003. - vol. 34, no. 3, p. 1-26 - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2003), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 1-26.

In 1977 the Nigerian poet-playwright John Pepper Clark-Bekederemo published 'The Ozidi Saga', a folk epic from the Ijo of the Niger Delta. This publication was based on the audiotapes of a command performance, in 1963, of the story by a troupe led by an outstanding storyteller named Okabou Ojobolo. The performance, which took place in Ibadan, was hosted by an Ijo matron, before an audience made up partly of Ijo residents in Ibadan and partly of non-Ijo Nigerians. The present paper, examining the artistic qualities of 'The Ozidi Saga' as revealed both by the text on the printed page and by the interaction between the narrator and his audience, pays attention to the way in which Okabou stamps his personality and interests into the body of the story's material; his use of the sounds of his native Ijo language; and narrative strategies (the descriptive

strategy, the kinesic strategy, and the strategy of nuanced representation). The paper shows how the realities of Ijo culture and society impress themselves on the tale in the narrator's frequent recourse to Ijo ontology, referring to the validity of the female-male distribution, kinship and gender relations, and the image and position of the female among the Ijo. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

184 Political

Political finance and democracy in Nigeria : prospects and strategies for reform / ed. by: Ndubisi Obiorah. - Lagos : Centre for Law and Social Action, [ca. 2003]. - XII, 92 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 84-92. - Met noten.
ISBN 978-36705-3-0

With support from the Heinrich Böll Foundation, the Nigeria-based Centre for Law and Social Action (CLASA) undertook a comparative study of political finance regulation in selected 'transitional' and 'advanced' democracies and drafted a policy agenda for reform. A workshop for key actors was convened in Lagos, Nigeria, on December 11, 2003. The present collective volume contains the working documents for the workshop and the policy agenda. Michael Pinto-Duschinsky presents a global view of the financing of political parties, organizations and election campaigns and candidates. Udo Jude Ilo examines the legal framework regulating political finance in Nigeria, highlighting inadequacies or deficiencies and proffering suggestions on the way forward, drawing from the practices of other emerging and 'advanced' democracies. Uche J. Emelonye explores the concept of political finance, through a global vista, but with a reformatory emphasis on the Nigerian polity. [ASC Leiden abstract]

185 Sam, Monibo A.

When founding entrepreneurs leave: the problem of succession in small firms in Nigeria, 1971-1980 / Monibo A. Sam. - 2003. - vol. 41, no. 3, p. 371-393 : graf., tab - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 371-393 : graf., tab.

Like its counterparts elsewhere, the small business sector of the Nigerian economy is extremely volatile. A corollary of this volatility is the dearth of long-established firms. One issue that can help to account for the scarcity of long-established firms and also contribute to an understanding of the sector's volatility is succession, the ease with which ownership changes from one hand to another. This paper explores the issue of succession in privately incorporated small firms in southeastern Nigeria. Data were collected between January and August 1997. Overall, it appeared that 71 percent of the traced firms were closed down. Nearly half of the closures were attributable to

succession problems. The paper focuses on succession-related closures, analysing four independent variables: age of the firm, ownership structure, entrepreneurial tradition, and entrepreneur's education. The implications of the findings for research on the small business sector and for the development expectations of the sector are outlined. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

186 Usman, Aribidesi

The ethnohistory and archaeology of warfare in northern Yoruba / Aribidesi Usman. - 2003. - vol. 1, no. 2, p. 201-214 : foto's, graf., krt., tab - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2003), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 201-214 : foto's, graf., krt., tab.

The location of Igbomina in the middle belt of Nigeria and as a frontier Yoruba region opened it to the influence of the powerful and competing States of Oyo, Nupe, Fulani, and Ibadan. The expansion of the Oyo Empire in the 16th century, which was accompanied by a large migration of Yoruba northward, led to frequent military aggression on the northern boundary with the Nupe. This paper examines military aggression in the Igbomina area of north central Yorubaland. Military threat or warfare initiated various responses in Igbomina, as evident in community aggregation, the building of fortifications, the production of weapons, and settlement abandonment. The high level of military aggression in Igbomina also acted as an instrument of sociopolitical change in the area as seen in increased centralized control and hierarchy. Oral historical sources and archaeological surveys and excavations form the core of this examination of military aggression in Igbomina. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

187 Watts, Michael

Économies de la violence : or noir et espaces [in]gouvernables du Nigeria / Michael Watts ; [trad. de Roland Marchal]. - 2004. - no. 93, p. 125-142 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2004), no. 93, p. 125-142.

Pour comprendre le long compagnonnage du pétrole et de la violence au Nigeria, il faut analyser les formes particulières d'économies d'enclave et d'espaces gouvernables par la violence et l'instabilité mises en place pour l'exploitation de l'or noir. Ce travail, outre qu'il souligne le statut singulier du pétrole par rapport à d'autres ressources et le poids des acteurs non locaux, étudie une configuration singulière associant entreprises pétrolières, appareil d'État et communautés aux prises à de fortes tensions. Il est centré ici sur trois espaces particuliers: la chefferie, la communauté indigène et la nation. Il se pose entre autres la question de savoir quel type d'espace gouvernable représente l'expérience du Mosop de Ken Saro-Wiwa (pendu avec neuf autres dirigeants ogoni en

novembre 1995). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 193). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

SENEGAL

188 Zorgbibe, Charles

Senghor et Cheikh Anta Diop ou la conscience restaurée / Charles Zorgbibe. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 161-174 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 161-174.

Léopold Sédar Senghor (1901-2001) et Cheikh Anta Diop (1923-1986), deux Sénégalais, deux Africains, les deux pôles intellectuels de l'Afrique du XXe siècle. Le premier est mort auréolé de gloire politique et littéraire, l'autre avec l'humilité d'un éternel dissident. Aux sources des œuvres de l'un comme de l'autre, on trouve la même protestation indignée contre un colonialisme qui tenta, dans un système implicite de hiérarchisation des races, d'amputer l'Afrique de son passé historique et de nier l'Africain en tant qu'être humain à part entière. Comment restaurer la conscience historique africaine, rendre aux Africains la conscience de participer à l'Histoire, de faire l'Histoire? Les deux hommes aboutiront à des réponses différentes à ces questions. L'auteur décrit les différentes trajectoires des deux personnalités, qui sont issues de milieux très différents, et dont les parcours universitaires en France se sont déroulés de manière très différente. Il montre aussi comment Senghor - le principal théoricien du mouvement littéraire de la 'négritude' - et Diop - qui propose de faire renaître la culture africaine à partir de l'héritage égyptien pharaonique - adoptent des positions différentes face aux pouvoirs coloniaux d'abord, puis dans la vie politique du Sénégal indépendant. Diop aurait-il triomphé, à titre posthume, en faisant définitivement ombrage à l'œuvre de Senghor? [Résumé ASC Leiden]

189 Atlan, Catherine

De la gestion à l'arbitrage: l'administration du Sénégal face aux premières élections libres de l'après-guerre (1945-1958) / Catherine Atlan. - 2003. - no. 338/339, p. 133-152 - In: *Outre-mers*: (2003), no. 338/339, p. 133-152.

Cet article examine la façon dont l'administration coloniale du Sénégal a réagi face au développement de la politique électorale dans ce territoire après 1945. Chargés d'organiser des consultations de plus en plus larges, les fonctionnaires coloniaux expriment dans les rapports administratifs rédigés pour l'occasion les dispositions dans lesquelles ils abordent cette nouvelle mission. Leurs propos dévoilent d'abord un certain

mépris du vote africain, qui se fonde sur des préjugés anciens - incompétence supposée des électeurs africains, médiocrité du personnel politique autochtone - et qui les conduit à vouloir limiter la participation indigène, tout en préservant l'expression politique des Européens. L'autre obsession récurrente est la volonté de préserver la marge de manœuvre de l'administration - en gardant le contrôle du processus électoral, en cherchant un certain équilibre politique et régional, enfin en limitant le pouvoir des personnalités africaines issues des urnes. Cette attitude peut s'interpréter comme le réflexe de défense d'un corps en passe de perdre ses anciennes prérogatives. Elle ressortit également à la culture politique de l'Administration française, dont la relation à la chose politique est, depuis la fin du dix-neuvième siècle, éminemment ambiguë. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

190 DeCorse, Christopher R.

Toward a systematic bead description system : a view from the Lower Falemme, Senegal / Christopher R. DeCorse, François G. Richard & Ibrahima Thiaw. - 2003. - vol. 1, no. 1, p. 77-109 : foto's, krt., tab - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2003), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 77-109 : foto's, krt., tab.

Beads testify to local and regional exchange networks throughout West Africa. The analysis of a bead collection - consisting of 474 mainly European-made beads - recently recovered from the Lower Falemme area of Senegal provides an empirical illustration of the untapped potential of beads as sources of temporal information. The Lower Falemme provides a relevant geographic lens for assessing the material impacts of European capitalism on the sociopolitical systems of the Upper Senegal River. While locally produced ceramics lend significant insights into issues of timing, trade imports - beads most particularly - play an important role in chronologically situating sites and material assemblages. This paper presents a systematic bead description system and examines its utility with reference to the Falemme assemblage. The resulting data point to 19th-century occupations, a period that is corroborated by associated trade import and local ceramic assemblages, as well as available documentation. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

191 Drug

Drug use among secondary school students in Senegal / Arne H. Eide... [et al.]. - 2001/02. - vol. 31, no. 2, p. 235-255 : tab - In: *Psychopathologie africaine*: (2001/02), vol. 31, no. 2, p. 235-255 : tab.

A study on drug use in secondary schools was carried out in Senegal in 1998-1999. The objectives of the study were to establish the prevalence and frequency of drug use among secondary school students and to analyse the relationship between drug use and demographic, psychological, social and cultural predictors. A questionnaire developed by the WHO was adapted to fit the local context and administered in classrooms in 30 Upper Secondary Schools. The study revealed that the use of cannabis, inhalants and alcohol seem to be less prevalent in Senegal than in other countries in sub-Saharan Africa where similar studies have been undertaken. Tobacco appears to be more prevalent among Senegalese youth. Socioeconomic status, and to some extent also urbanicity, are shown to be conducive to drug use. Gender differences are pronounced in that boys report higher levels of use and experimentation than girls. Alcohol is an exception to this pattern. The social distribution was not found to differ between the most prevalent drug types. The authors suggest that this particular drug use profile may be due to the suppression of alcohol by the dominant Muslim community and the lack of a cannabis tradition in large parts of the country. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

192 Fresia, Marion

"Frauder" lorsqu'on est réfugié / Marion Fresia. - 2004. - no. 93, p. 42-62 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2004), no. 93, p. 42-62.

L'inadéquation de l'assistance alimentaire, les effets pervers des politiques humanitaires, mais aussi les dysfonctionnement des administrations des pays d'accueil, limitent souvent les possibilités d'intégration des réfugiés et les contraignent à trouver d'autres solutions pour assurer leur survie économique et sociale. À partir de l'exemple du commerce transfrontalier informel pratiqué par les jeunes réfugiés peuls originaires de Mauritanie, cette étude montre comment ces réfugiés ont réactualisé des réseaux économiques et des alliances interethniques anciens afin de contourner les obstacles qui se sont posés à leur intégration économique au Sénégal. L'article conclut que les nouvelles figures de la réussite n'empêchent cependant pas les structures de la domination économique de se reproduire. D'un point de vue institutionnel et politique, elles ne permettent pas non plus d'aboutir à des changements significatifs. Elles tendent simplement à banaliser des pratiques illégales. En définitive, la floraison d'activités frauduleuses dans les zones frontalières ne dépend pas du seul contexte humanitaire; elle se manifeste partout où des espaces économiques et politiques sont séparés de manière artificielle par des frontières étatiques et, plus encore, là où la construction et l'ancrage de l'État-nation restent inachevés. Les pratiques "illégales" en arrivent même à être considérées de plus en plus comme les seules voies possibles de la réussite

économique et sociale, manifestant ainsi un décalage toujours plus grand entre le légal et le légitime. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 192). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

193 Gouverner

Gouverner le Sénégal : entre ajustement structurel et développement durable / sous la dir. de Momar-Coumba Diop. - Paris : Karthala, 2004. - 299 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-8458-6425-6

Cet ouvrage expose la suite et la fin des résultats de recherches entreprises sur le Sénégal entre 1999 et 2002. Dans le premier volume, 'Le Sénégal contemporain', les principales étapes de cette trajectoire intellectuelle ont été reconstituées. Ce troisième volume entend éclairer les changements observés dans la société sénégalaise et leurs significations sociale, économique et politique, ainsi que les contraintes et les éléments structurels qui déterminent les orientations et décisions du pouvoir en place au Sénégal depuis mars 2000. Il met l'accent sur le fonctionnement et l'efficacité des institutions publiques. Contributions: Essai sur "l'art de gouverner" le Sénégal (Momar-Coumba Diop) - La gouvernance publique: changement ou continuité? (Moussa Samb) - Les politiques économiques et leurs performances: un aperçu (Abdoulaye Diagne) - Réformes économiques et environnement institutionnel: la politique industrielle et commerciale (Gaye Daffé et Momar-Coumba Diop) - L'administration publique à l'ère des politiques d'ajustement (E. H. Seydou Nourou Touré) - Le financement des secteurs sociaux (Abdoul Aziz Wane) - La politique de l'habitat: permanences et ruptures (El Housseynou Ly) - Les femmes à l'épreuve du politique: permanences et changements (Aminata Diaw) - Le dilemme des Dakaroises: entre travailler et "bien travailler" (Agnès Adjamagbo, Philippe Antoine, Fatou Binetou Dial) - Les femmes et la terre (Fatou Sow). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

194 Thiaw, Ibrahima

Archaeology and the public in Senegal : reflections on doing fieldwork at home / Ibrahima Thiaw. - 2003. - vol. 1, no. 2, p. 215-225 - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2003), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 215-225.

Over its century and a half presence in Senegal, archaeology has operated mainly inside the academia and outside local notions of history and cultural heritage. Archaeologists are conceived of as primarily concerned with unclaimed, useless fragmentary artefacts, buildings, dead bodies, and space, and little effort has been made over the years to explain to the Senegalese people what archaeology does and why. In examining the

nature of the encounter between archaeologists and the people, this paper explores how past and present fieldwork practices have shaped how archaeology is perceived locally. The paper is born out of the author's recent interest in the historical archaeology of Gorée Island where, in contrast to prehistoric and protohistoric archaeology, the archaeological past can be claimed and contested locally. The paper seeks to liberate archaeology from the tutelage of history for a more fruitful, supplemental collaboration that cross-checks different sources of knowledge, taking into account the possibilities and limits inherent to each. The paper is also a call for the demystification of public views on archaeology through greater public outreach programmes to raise awareness about Senegal's archaeological heritage. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

195 Wittmann, Frank

Zur Ambivalenz des Populärjournalismus in Senegal : strategische Aneignung und mediale Repräsentation der Hausmädchen / Frank Wittmann. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 2, p. 153-172 : graf - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2003), Jg. 38, H. 2, p. 153-172 : graf.

Das urbane Afrika bietet ein immenses Reservoir an populärkulturellen Medien und Praktiken an. Ein herausragendes Beispiel in Senegal sind Presseberichte über die Hausmädchen, die mit Geschichten von 'Sex and Crime' von sich reden machen. Der vorliegende Artikel geht in der Tradition der Aneignungsstudien aus den 'Cultural Studies' der Forschungsfrage nach, ob und wie sich die senegalesischen Hausmädchen die Berichterstattung der Populärpresse aneignen und wie sie die Auswirkungen auf ihr Ansehen und ihren Berufsalltag einschätzen. Die von dem Autor durchgeführten Interviews fokussieren das Selbstverständnis der senegalesischen Hausmädchen: halten sie die berichteten Geschichten überhaupt für wahr oder von einem sensationsgierigen Boulevardjournalismus erfunden? Decken sich die im Arbeitsalltag auftauchenden Probleme der Hausmädchen mit der journalistischen Agenda? Führt ihrer Meinung nach die tabubrechende Presse im Sinne der Imitationsthese zu einer Verschlechterung der Arbeitsbedingungen? Nimmt das Ansehen des Berufsstandes durch die reisserische Berichterstattung Schaden? Bevor die qualitativen Interviews ausgewertet werden, wird zunächst die Entstehung des senegalesischen Populärjournalismus nachgezeichnet. Sodann wird die Rolle des senegalesischen Hausmädchens skizziert und es werden diejenigen Artikel einer Boulevardzeitung, die sich mit der semi-informellen Berufsgruppe der Hausmädchen beschäftigen, analysiert. Zum Abschluss werden die verschiedenen Argumentationsfäden des Artikels zusammengeführt und es wird erörtert, welches Erkenntnispotential eine verstärkte Berücksichtigung von westafrikanischen (Print-)Medien im Rahmen der 'Cultural Studies'

bereitstellt. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch.
[Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

SIERRA LEONE

196 Hoffman, Danny

The civilian target in Sierra Leone and Liberia: political power, military strategy, and humanitarian intervention / Danny Hoffman. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 411, p. 211-226 - In: *African Affairs*: (2004), vol. 103, no. 411, p. 211-226.

This article traces one of the logics of the ongoing war in the Mano River region of West Africa. It argues that, in the wake of humanitarian interventions in Sierra Leone, combatants who moved on to fight in Liberia were more likely to use attacks against civilians in their military strategy. It suggests, however, that such tactical military choices are to be understood in terms of local contexts of meaning, most notably about the nature of political power. The author's own ethnographic work with the 'kamajor' militia in Sierra Leone and with Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) in Liberia serves as the basis for this analysis, and he advocates a participant-observation field methodology for the study of contemporary conflict. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TOGO

197 Koffi-Tessio, Egnonto M.

Les déterminants de l'état de santé au Togo / Egnonto M. Koffi-Tessio, Yao H. Tossou et Kpotogbé A. Homevor. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 146-164 : tab - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 146-164 : tab.

L'impact limité des politiques de santé et de nutrition sur l'état de santé des populations au Togo justifie la nécessité d'avoir une meilleure compréhension des déterminants de l'état de santé au Togo. Sur la base des données de l'enquête démographique de santé du Togo de 1998, la présente étude a pour objectif d'identifier et d'évaluer l'ampleur des déterminants de l'état de santé. Il ressort de l'analyse bivariée que l'âge de l'enfant, la diarrhée, l'accès à l'eau potable, à l'électricité, aux latrines et l'état de nutrition de la mère expliquent de manière significative la différence entre les indices de croissance de court et long termes utilisés comme proxy de l'état de santé. À partir d'une fonction de production de santé, excepté l'âge de la mère, toutes les caractéristiques du ménage déterminent l'état de santé au Togo. Toutefois, les caractéristiques individuelles

(vaccination, maladie, âge et sexe) sont plus importantes dans l'explication de l'état de santé que celle des ménages. Il convient donc dans l'avenir d'orienter les politiques de santé et de nutrition d'une part au profit des enfants vers une intensification des programmes de vaccination et de lutte contre les maladies diarrhéiques et d'autre part au profit des parents à travers une éducation appropriée et une politique de promotion des activités génératrices de revenu, des conditions d'assainissement et d'hygiène. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

198 Le Cornec, Michel

Le golfe de Guinée, mare nostrum / Michel Le Cornec, Julien Hadonou. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 239-251 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International: (2004)*, no. 13, p. 239-251.

Compte tenu des positions occupées, aucun des pays du golfe de Guinée n'a la possibilité d'envisager une politique autarcique de développement, tant les traits communs - géographiques, historiques et sociologiques - sont forts, tant il est impossible de régenter des courants migratoires transfrontaliers. Le golfe de Guinée est très riche en ressources naturelles, minières et humaines. Les pays abritent la majeure partie - 80 pour cent - des forêts denses du continent africain, d'où l'importance, pour leurs exportations notamment, des millions de tonnes de bois rond industriel produit. Ils pratiquent une agriculture intensive aux résultats impressionnants. De plus, le golfe de Guinée est l'une des zones les plus poissonneuses du globe et est probablement une des régions du monde les plus prometteuses en matière de pétrole et de gaz. Reste à muer toutes ces ressources en avantages économiques. Les pays du golfe de Guinée forment un grand ensemble de plus de 240 millions d'habitants, auxquels il faut ajouter les populations des pays de l'hinterland que sont la République centrafricaine, le Tchad, le Niger, le Burkina Faso et le Mali. Il s'agirait au total d'un marché de près de 300 millions d'habitants. L'UEMOA intègre plusieurs pays de l'Afrique occidentale côtière sur le plan économique. La CEDEAO se dresse comme un ensemble plus intégrateur, allant au-delà de la monnaie et des barrières linguistiques. La CEMAC joue le même rôle en Afrique centrale. La constitution entre les pays du golfe d'un front commun - qui pourrait s'étendre aux ressources minières comme le gaz, le pétrole et le diamant - permettra de faire obstacle à la politique du 'diviser pour mieux régner' tant pratiquée par les puissances économiques occidentales. Le problème de l'environnement se pose avec

acuité. La configuration géographique du golfe, avec la présence des deux archipels de Sao Tomé et de la Guinée équatoriale, complique la délimitation des zones d'intérêt économique de 200 miles. Cette imbrication des zones d'intérêt est une source de conflits. Seule une structure politique, économique et sociale unitaire pourra permettre de faire face aux problèmes qui surviennent dans le golfe. Une fusion de la CEDEAO avec la CEMAC, incluant l'Angola, la RDC et Sao Tomé, donnerait une meilleure visibilité aux pays de la région. On pourra alors redynamiser la Commission du golfe de Guinée (CGG), instaurée en 1999, qui regroupe le Nigeria, l'Angola, le Cameroun, la Guinée équatoriale, le Gabon, Sao Tomé et Príncipe et le Congo (Brazzaville), mais n'est pas une entité juridique internationalement reconnue. Note. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ANGOLA

199 Baines, Gary

'South Africa's Vietnam?': literary history and cultural memory of the Border War / Gary Baines. - 2003. - no. 49, p. 172-192 : ill - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2003), no. 49, p. 172-192 : ill.

America's war in Vietnam became a point of reference for South African soldiers who served in the Border War, the South African Defence Force's (SADF) illegal occupation of Namibia in the 1970s and 1980s. Basing himself on the impressions of South African soldier-authors - white conscript soldiers rather than freedom fighters - who served at the Namibian/Angolan border, the author of the present paper contends that South African soldiers related to American Vietnam war films and literature in order to make sense of significant episodes in their life stories. This was because, at the time, local productions of war adventure films with a Border setting lacked credible story lines and heroes. The author makes his case by examining themes which resonate in the literatures of both the Vietnam War and the Border War. [ASC Leiden abstract]

200 Roque, Ricardo

The razor's edge: Portuguese imperial vulnerability in colonial Moxico, Angola / by Ricardo Roque. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 1, p. 105-124 : krt - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 105-124 : krt.

The author approaches the study of colonialism in practice by replacing notions of superiority and hegemony with those of vulnerability and colonial collectives. He analyses the Portuguese occupation of an inland province of Angola called Moxico from 1894 to 1905, a period generally regarded in the historiography of colonial expansion as

the heyday of imperialist territorial and military expansion in Africa. He critiques colonial narratives of vulnerability as events of heroism, and thus describes the diverse ways of narrating colonial vulnerabilities. He first makes clear the notion of vulnerability as emergent in the colonizers' own experiences. Next, he describes the horror and heroic narratives that made up colonial literary and political imagery of Mexico and its imperial occupation during the first decades of the 20th century. He demonstrates how imperial imaginations either conceived empire in Mexico as a fractured and internally disruptive enterprise or turned colonial vulnerabilities into elements of an elastic and powerful 'blood and tears' rhetoric of sacrifice, heroism and victory. Finally, he offers an alternative account of vulnerability events by paying attention to the occupation of Mexico in 1894. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CAMEROON

201 Cameroon

Cameroon : politics and society in critical perspectives / ed. by Jean-Germain Gros. - Lanham, MD [etc.] : University Press of America, cop. 2003. - XXIV, 238 p. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [211]-222. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-7618-2590-8

The regeneration of modes of democratization has been occurring all over Africa since the mid-1980s. Not since the independence era has there been such an opportunity to make comparisons from African experience for the understanding of democracy. The present collective volume offers a selection of studies on politics and society that opens that window on contemporary Cameroon. Contents: Cameroon in synopsis, by Jean-Germain Gros; Ahmadou Ahidjo revisited, by Victor T. Le Vine; The institutional roots of the 'Anglophone problem' in Cameroon, by Tata Simon Ngenge; Anglophone political struggles and State responses, by Nantang Jua; Cameroon: the political economy of poverty, by Tatah Mentan; Elections and democratization in Cameroon: problems and prospects, by Jean-Germain Gros and Tatah Mentan; Football and identity in Cameroon, by Bea Vidacs; Politics and music in Cameroon, by Francis Nyamnjoh and Jude Fokwang. [ASC Leiden abstract]

202 Comment

Comment peut-on être opposant au Cameroun? : politique parlementaire et politique autoritaire / sous la dir. de Luc Sindjoun. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2004. - IV, 346 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

Dans le contexte politique du Cameroun, l'opposition comme paradigme d'action et d'organisation politiques constitue une révolution des années 1990, car la politique normale entre 1966 et 1990 était dominée par le règne de l'"Un" sous la forme du parti unique. Ce volume sur la problématique de l'opposition au Cameroun comporte, après l'introduction intitulée "L'opposition au Cameroun, un nouveau jeu politique parlementaire", de Luc Sindjoun, des contributions rassemblées en deux parties: 1) L'opposition comme paradigme politique, et 2) L'opposition comme entreprise de conquête du pouvoir. 1) Ce que s'opposer veut dire: l'économie des échanges politiques (Luc Sindjoun) - L'institutionnalisation de l'opposition: une réalité objective en quête de consistance (Léopold Donfack Sokeng) - Un parti politique d'opposition est-il banal? Le régime des partis politiques (Alain Didier Olinga) - L'opinion publique et l'opposition: l'espace public comme champ politique (Maurice Engueleguele). 2) "Le Social Democratic Front": un parti d'opposition entre charisme et bureaucratie (Mathias Eric Owona Nguini) - L'action internationale de l'opposition: la transnationalisation de la vie internationale camerounaise (Yves Alexandre Chouala) - Conclusion: grandeurs et misères de l'opposition (Yves Poirmeur). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

203 Darlington, Sonja

Calixthe Beyala's manifesto and fictional theory / Sonja Darlington. - 2003. - vol. 34, no. 2, p. 41-52 - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2003), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 41-52.

In Calixthe Beyala's (Cameroon) 'Your name shall be Tanga' (1996), Tanga, as a girl-child woman, is challenged to live as a girl-child without a beginning known as childhood. The present author argues that 'Your name shall be Tanga' is in part a manifesto. On one level, it is a political manifesto drawing attention to the civil rights of children. On another level, it is a political manifesto for the rights of women: socially and economically. In a real sense, 'Your name shall be Tanga' is an ideological war being fought against psychological, social and economic determination. However, Tanga should not be remembered simply as a victim of determinism. By examining the deterministic elements in this novel and also by investigating the discourse related to issues of knowing, being and becoming, the author develops Juliana Makuchi Nfah-Abbenyi's (1997) notion of 'theorized fiction' a step further. She argues that Beyala's contribution to African literature consists of two aspects: one, her brilliant manifesto on behalf of the girl-child woman through which she critiques the ideological determinism that thwarts the development of girl-children and women; and two, her ability to use fictional theorizing to demonstrate a girl-child woman's efforts to know and to become a human being. In Beyala's theorizing on indigenous knowing, emotional knowing and

imaginative knowing, she radicalizes thinking about contemporary African childhood as well as African womanhood. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

204 Debusmann, Robert

Médicalisation et pluralisme au Cameroun allemand: autorité médicale et stratégies profanes / Robert Debusmann. - 2003. - no. 338/339. p. 225-246 - In: *Outre-mers*: (2003), no. 338/339. p. 225-246.

Si les patients autochtones à l'époque allemande au Cameroun (1884-1916) avaient à l'égard des médecins coloniaux européens, médecins de l'État comme médecins des Missions, une attitude de respect et de considération, les médecins dépeignaient leurs patients comme des gens rustres et incultes négligeant tout de l'hygiène et coopérant mal avec le médecin qui proposait ses mesures de thérapie et de prophylaxie. Le présent article démontre que le rapport conflictuel entre médecins coloniaux et patients camerounais découle d'appréciations divergentes du rôle du spécialiste médical et du patient. D'un côté, les médecins coloniaux réclamaient de larges compétences de gestion et de décision médicales qui devaient revenir au spécialiste professionnel. Leur rêve était l'assainissement de la colonie qui devait passer par une "médicalisation" pour le moins partielle des milieux camerounais. De l'autre côté, comme le montrent des exemples tirés de l'expérience d'Albert Schweitzer à l'hôpital de Lambaréné, les malades et leurs familles ne se soumettaient pas à l'autorité des médecins européens qu'ils consultaient. Ils s'efforçaient plutôt de contrôler eux-mêmes le processus thérapeutique à l'aide de certaines stratégies relativement efficaces. En fin de compte, au lieu de monopoliser la guérison et les mesures de santé, la médecine européenne était intégrée dans un système médical pluraliste pré-existant où les profanes camerounais faisaient également appel à d'autres instances thérapeutiques et à d'autres explications de leurs maladies. Réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

205 Konings, Piet

Privatisation and ethno-regional protest in Cameroon / Piet Konings. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 1, p. 5-26 - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2003), Jg. 38, H. 1, p. 5-26.

Privatization has become a cornerstone of the linkage between good governance and structural adjustment as formulated by Western donors and creditors. This case study of Cameroon, however, shows that privatization schemes have often failed to promote any transparency and accountability in public-sector reforms or to encourage greater participation of civil society in the decisionmaking process. Instead, privatization

schemes have frequently led to vehement protests from ethno-regional organizations, particularly when they have felt excluded from the sale of vital regional public enterprises to well-placed nationals or to foreign-owned enterprises. This is illustrated by the case of the privatization of the Cameroon Development Corporation (CDC). Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. in English, French and German. [Journal abstract, edited]

206 Langlois, Olivier

Traditions funéraires et religions au Diamaré : apports historiques d'une approche ethnoarchéologique (Nord-Cameroun) / Olivier Langlois ; avec la collab. de Lola Bonnabel. - 2003. - t. 73, fasc. 2, p. 26-76 : fig., krt., tab - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2003), t. 73, fasc. 2, p. 26-76 : fig., krt., tab.

Les deux grands types de sépultures aujourd'hui représentés, respectivement, dans les montagnes et les plaines du nord du Cameroun apparaissent comme les expressions matérielles des rapports entretenus entre les morts et les vivants. Par extension, ces sépultures témoignent de la place, fort variable, réservée aux ancêtres par les sociétés régionales. Considérées à la lumière des données ethnographiques, les sépultures anciennes fouillées dans la région de Maroua (département du Diamaré), laissent envisager le développement local d'un culte des ancêtres dès le début du second millénaire AD, processus qui sera entravé par l'arrivée incessante de groupes issus des plaines orientales. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

207 Mbuagbo, Oben Timothy

Civil society and democratization: the Cameroonian experience / Oben Timothy Mbuagbo and Celestina Neh Fru. - 2003. - vol. 18, no. 2, p. 133-148 - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2003), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 133-148.

This paper identifies a new orientation for civil society in Cameroon. It points to civil society's current deficiencies in its efforts to assert itself successfully as an important and central player in affecting political and social change. This is blamed on the government's unwillingness to introduce genuine democratic reforms and on the lack of political organization and effective mobilization of civil society movements themselves, due in part to parochialism expressed in the form of ethnicism and regionalism. The paper outlines the potential of civil society in Cameroon by drawing inspiration from the activities of some civil society organizations, including the Catholic Church, and concludes that an integration of traditional social structures such as kinship associations and a revamping of the objectives of civil society could constitute a springboard for

popular participation. This could usher in a sustainable democratic transition process in Cameroon. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

208 Mevougou-Nsana, Roger

La nature consensuelle et synallagmatique du contrat de prêt consenti par un professionnel : le sacre d'une thèse doctrinale / par Roger Mevougou-Nsana. - 2004. - année 114, no. 846, p. 72-86 - In: *Penant*: (2004), année 114, no. 846, p. 72-86.

Les contours juridiques du contrat de prêt à la consommation affecté à l'accession à la propriété immobilière en droit camerounais montrent son rattachement à la typologie des contrats réels doublés des caractéristiques du contrat d'adhésion, ce qui est la cause essentielle du déséquilibre qui existe entre le prêteur et l'emprunteur au préjudice de ce dernier. Dans le contexte camerounais, le consommateur de crédit ne parvient pas à obtenir des pouvoirs publics un traitement juridique approprié pour mettre fin à ce qui peut apparaître comme un diktat des banques et des établissements financiers. Or, la jurisprudence française récente (28 mars 2000, première chambre civile de la Cour de cassation) fait prévaloir le caractère consensuel et synallagmatique du contrat de prêt à la consommation, l'accord de volonté devenant seul générateur des obligations du prêteur. Le contrat est ainsi rééquilibré. Pour l'auteur du présent article, une interprétation semblable améliorerait très certainement la situation des emprunteurs en droit camerounais. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

209 Nguihe Kante, Pascal

Dignité humaine et formes d'embauches en droit camerounais du travail / par Pascal Nguihe Kante. - 2003. - année 113, no. 845, p. 483-505 - In: *Penant*: (2003), année 113, no. 845, p. 483-505.

Le concept de dignité de la personne humaine est largement utilisé par le droit social camerounais sans que ce dernier s'en réclame ouvertement. En effet, sa genèse révèle qu'il bénéficie d'un espace d'application privilégié dans le droit du travail. Le droit à la dignité du salarié au travail, et plus exactement le droit à un "véritable" emploi, est un des droits à la condition humaine, étant un des facteurs permettant de libérer l'être humain de la crainte de la misère. Il est donc logique qu'émerge le concept de dignité du salarié dans l'accès aux formes d'emploi, standard de droit propre s'inscrivant comme une réponse minimale aux déséquilibres sociaux. En effet, la philosophie législative des rapports de travail au Cameroun a été toujours orientée vers l'objectif de stabilité. Les politiques de l'emploi avaient pour but essentiel le développement de l'emploi salarié assimilable au contrat de travail à durée indéterminée, modèle de stabilité attaché à une

entreprise. Aujourd'hui, les mutations des entreprises confrontées à la crise économique révèlent que ce modèle n'est plus du tout opérationnel. L'accroissement du nombre de chômeurs a conduit à l'introduction des nouvelles possibilités d'embauche dans le Code du travail du 14 août 1992. À côté des formes d'emploi permanent qui traduisent encore la vision traditionnelle des relations de travail, la législation camerounaise a créé des formules nouvelles d'embauche qui ont pour point commun d'offrir un lien contractuel souvent précaire. Même si elles se veulent protectrices des droits des travailleurs en difficulté d'insertion, elles n'établissent paradoxalement aucun statut professionnel véritable à leur profit. Il en résulte une incertitude dans la garantie des ressources. L'effet des nouveaux contrats précaires est d'abord, de réduire la protection assurée pour l'emploi classique à travers la dépossession de la dignité humaine dont est victime le travailleur (I). Il est ensuite, de détruire l'équilibre au sein de l'entreprise et de mettre en cause certains de ses principes généraux (II). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

210 Sterner, Judy

Action on matter: the history of the uniquely African tamper and concave anvil pot-forming technique / Judy Sterner & Nicholas David. - 2003. - vol. 1, no. 1, p. 3-38 : ill., foto's, krt., tab - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2003), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 3-38 : ill., foto's, krt., tab.

Mostly based on new data published largely by ethnoarchaeologists on the tamper and concave anvil technique of potforming (TCA) this paper reassesses this technique, its toolkit and its culture history. It begins with a description of TCA in the Mandara Mountains of Cameroon, where the authors have been working since 1984. The TCA technique has high potential for the efficient production of spherical water jars of high volume to weight ratio, much appreciated in arid environments. It is used by diverse peoples representing three of Africa's four indigenous language phyla who live or lived between 10 and 18 degrees North and from the Malian Inland Niger Delta to the Lower Blue Nile and the Nuba mountains in Sudan, extending down the Nile to Egypt. There are variations across the Sahel and neighbouring zones in the gender and social status of potters, in their other occupations, the part or full time nature of their work, and in their tool kits, postures, the production sequences, productivity and production. The origins and diffusion of the technique are assessed in the light of the ethnological, archaeological, linguistic and historical evidence, and a four stage historical development is sketched. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

211 Takougang, Joseph

The 2002 legislative election in Cameroon: a retrospective on Cameroon's installed democracy movement / Joseph Takougang. - 2003. - vol. 41, no. 3, p. 421-435 : tab - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 421-435 : tab.

This paper examines the impressive victory by President Paul Biya and his ruling Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM) in the 2002 Cameroon legislative election, especially in the light of the near collapse of the regime and the party in 1992, when it almost lost its parliamentary majority. The paper argues that several factors contributed to this turn of events, including the president's skilful use of his power of incumbency to forestall the democratic process, the ineffectiveness of the opposition parties, and the lack of sustained support for genuine democratic change in Cameroon by France and other Western industrialized nations. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

212 Tanga Onana, Joseph

La pénurie de la main d'œuvre indigène dans les plantations européennes de l'Ouest-Cameroun (1935-1938) / Joseph Tanga Onana. - 2003. - no. 338/339, p. 247-271 : krt., tab - In: *Outre-mers*: (2003), no. 338/339, p. 247-271 : krt., tab.

Pour exploiter les ressources du sol et du sous-sol du Cameroun, territoire sous mandat français, les colons en général et les planteurs européens de l'Ouest-Cameroun et du Mungo en particulier ont eu recours à la main d'œuvre "indigène". Mais, à partir de 1935, les planteurs européens de l'Ouest-Cameroun et du Mungo éprouvent de sérieuses difficultés pour recruter une main d'œuvre nombreuse et moins chère pour assurer la récolte ou les travaux d'entretien des plantations (caféières, bananeraies, palmeraies). Il existait une vive concurrence entre les planteurs européens, les pionniers Bamiléké et les populations autochtones (Mbo, Bakossi, Bamoun, etc.) dans les années trente. L'auteur de cet article recherche les causes et analyse les solutions pour remédier à la pénurie de main d'œuvre préconisées par l'administration coloniale française et les colons. Ceux-ci ont recours à des solutions administratives avant 1937 (comme la réquisition des ouvriers agricoles ou le travail obligatoire); puis en 1938 une nouvelle réglementation du travail indigène améliore les conditions de travail, interdit le recrutement forcé et revalorise les salaires des manœuvres indigènes. Enfin, la limitation des concessions européennes et indigènes à partir de 1937 n'eut qu'un bilan mitigé en la matière. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden].

213 Tollens, Eric F.

Does market liberalisation jeopardise export quality? : Cameroonian cocoa, 1988-2000 / Eric F. Tollens and Christopher L. Gilbert. - 2003. - vol. 12, no. 3, p. 303-342 : graf., tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, no. 3, p. 303-342 : graf., tab.

A frequently encountered argument against the liberalization of markets for tropical crop commodities is that this may jeopardize export quality. This paper looks at this argument in the specific case of cocoa export from Cameroon, where it is widely supposed that liberalization has resulted in a decline in quality. That claim is not supported by examination of the unit value of cocoa imports into the European Union, which demonstrates constant relativities over time in the unit value of cocoa imports from major West African producers. The paper argues that, in a liberalized environment, export quality is determined by market participants and that increased competition from cocoa buyers has resulted in a transfer of some processing functions from farmers to intermediaries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

214 Vincent, Jeanne-Françoise

La ménopause, chemin de la liberté selon les femmes beti du Sud-Cameroun / Jeanne-Françoise Vincent. - 2003. - t. 73, fasc. 2, p. 121-136 - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2003), t. 73, fasc. 2, p. 121-136.

Le sujet de la ménopause n'est pas fréquemment traité par les anthropologues hommes et femmes en Afrique. Une série de témoignages spontanés a permis à l'auteur d'aborder ce thème avec des femmes beti de la grande forêt du Cameroun. après avoir abordé la question de la situation de la femme dans l'ancienne société beti polygame, Cet article rend compte de la perspective propre des femmes beti actuelles. Selon elles, la vie sexuelle des femmes, centrée surtout sur la mise au monde d'enfants, cesse dans la société traditionnelle avec l'arrêt des règles car celui-ci détermine la fin des relations conjugales. Fait notable, cette cessation résulte de la seule décision des femmes résolues à "ne plus employer les hommes". La ménopause marque le début d'une période où la femme, libérée des obligations du mariage, désormais considérée "comme un homme", devient une femme accomplie, susceptible d'exercer d'importantes fonctions, telle autrefois la responsabilité des sociétés secrètes féminines. Certains indices invitent à penser que cette conception beti de la ménopause pourrait se rencontrer en d'autres régions d'Afrique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

CHAD

215 Miroudot, Sébastien

L'enjeu du coton / Sébastien Miroudot. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 43-57 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 43-57.

Le coton est la principale culture d'exportation dans plusieurs pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre. Or, entre 1997 et 2002, le cours du coton a diminué de 50 pour cent. Les 5 milliards de subventions accordées chaque année par les pays développés, notamment les États-Unis et l'Europe, à leurs producteurs de coton ont eu un rôle prépondérant dans cet effondrement des cours aux conséquences dramatiques sur les économies africaines. Au mois d'avril 2003, quatre pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre - Bénin, Burkina Faso, Mali et Tchad - ont déposé à l'OMC une proposition d'action pour remédier à la crise que traverse leur filière cotonnière. Ils demandent, dans le cadre de la négociation agricole du Programme de Doha pour le développement, l'adoption d'un plan d'élimination des subventions qui provoquent des distorsions sur le marché mondial, ainsi qu'une compensation financière pour le préjudice qu'ils subissent tant que ce plan n'est pas mis en œuvre. Or, à la conférence de Cancun, en septembre 2003, l'OMC n'est pas parvenue à un accord sur ce sujet. L'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre représente une part relativement faible de la production mondiale de coton (5 pour cent), mais une part significative des exportations (13 pour cent en 2002) ce qui en fait le deuxième exportateur mondial, après les États-Unis. D'une part, l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre dispose d'un avantage comparatif dans la production cotonnière (climat et sol, récolte manuelle qui fournit une meilleure qualité), d'autre part, il n'existe pas dans la région d'autre culture d'exportation offrant la même compétitivité économique et pouvant remplacer le coton. Au bout du compte, la disparition des subventions au coton est inéluctable; cependant, il y a peu d'espoirs de voir évoluer les positions américaines et européennes à court terme. En attendant, on peut se demander ce qu'il va advenir de la filière cotonnière africaine. L'on prévoit, à moyen terme, des cours relativement faibles. Il y a des marges de progrès dans la compétitivité de la filière, en améliorant les rendements, la fourniture des intrants, la qualité de la récolte, les infrastructures de transport. À plus long terme, le défi que devra relever le secteur cotonnier africain est celui des évolutions technologiques. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

216 Dossier

Dossier littéraire : approche génétique des écrits littéraires africains : le cas du Congo / dossier réalisé par Nicolas Martin-Granel et Gréta Rodriguez-Antoniotti. - 2003. - no. 15, p. 3-63 - In: *Études littéraires africaines*: (2003), no. 15, p. 3-63.

En s'appuyant sur des témoignages recueillis auprès d'écrivains du Congo-Brazzaville, ce dossier évoque tout d'abord l'effervescence dans la vie littéraire du Congo-Brazzaville des années 1970-1980 à la déchirure des années 1990. Puis il montre comment les auteurs eux-mêmes - ici, L. A. Baker, Daniel Biyaoula, Emmanuel Dongala, Mambou Aimée Gnali, Bill Kouélany, Henri Lopes, Alain Mabanckou - réfléchissent et commentent leur dynamique créatrice, le statut de l'écrivain au Congo, les conditions à réunir pour travailler, la collaboration avec les maisons d'édition. La seconde partie du dossier, accompagnée de huit annexes, traite de l'œuvre et du travail de Sony Labou Tansi (mort en 1995 à l'âge de quarante-huit ans), qui, du fait de son activité scripturale précoce et débordante dans tous les genres, occupe une place à part dans la littérature africaine francophone. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

217 Ndiaye, Serigne

Dictatorship and the emptiness of the rhetoric of totalitarian discourse in Sony Labou Tansi's 'La vie et demie' / Serigne Ndiaye. - 2003. - vol. 34, no. 2, p. 112-126 - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2003), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 112-126.

Thematically, 'La vie et demie' (1979) by the Congolese writer Sony Labou Tansi depicts the throes of the people of a fictional republic who suffer from the ruthless and irresponsible misgovernment of their country by successive dictatorial regimes. 'La vie et demie' tells a story of political oppression and resistance to totalitarianism, but equally important is the way in which the story is told. By identifying his book with a fable, that is, withdrawn from reality, Labou Tansi seeks to shelter his political engagement in a conceptual world whose reference to the real world, though obvious, remains implicit. Furthermore, 'La vie et demie' illustrates the unavailing efforts to try to limit the freedom of individuals in and through language. It transpires from the text that the language in which the discourse of power is couched backfires against the very people who exercise political power. With respect to the ultimate impossibility to curb meaning and interpretation, the present paper examines some of the figurative strategies and linguistic devices that Sony Labou Tansi puts into play in 'La vie et demie'. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

218 Sony

Sony Labou Tansi : témoin de son temps / sous la dir. de D. Gérard Lezou et Pierre N'Da. - Limoges : Pulim, 2003. - 314 p. ; 24 cm. - (Collection francophonies) - Met noten. ISBN 2-8428-7269-X

Ce volume est issu d'un colloque international sur l'écrivain congolais Sony Labou Tansi, tenu à l'Université d'Abidjan-Cocody, Côte d'Ivoire. Les textes des contributions sont rassemblées en deux parties. 1) "Langue, style, écriture" et 2) "L'œuvre et sa signification". 1) Contributions: L'esthétique romanesque sonienne comme exemple de l'expression de la langue par la parole dans "La vie et demie" (Djédjé Hilaire Bohui) - Sony Labou Tansi et le "français" du Congo (Idris Makward) - Quel(s) emploi(s) de la langue française chez Sony Labou Tansi? (Valérie Kouamé-Martin) - L'écriture de la transgression ou le parti pris de la subversion des codes. L'exemple de Sony Labou Tansi et de Baenga Bolya dans "La vie et demie" et "Cannibale" (Pierre N'da) - Introduction posthume au cycle romanesque de Sony Labou Tansi: "Le commencement des douleurs" (Arlette Chemain-Degrange) - La stratégie romanesque de Sony Labou Tansi dans "La vie et demie": le carnivalesque (Anny Wynchank) - "La vie et demie": une esthétique de la tératologie (Gérard Dago Lezou) - L'ironie dans "La vie et demie" (Catherine Kéré) - Sony Labou Tansi, poète de l'amour (Jean Dérive) - Du dévoilement à l'impossible dévoilement de la femme dans "Poèmes et vents lisses" de Sony Labou Tansi (René Gnaléga) - Odeurs de Sony, odeurs chez Sony (J. Dominique Penel) - "La parenthèse de sang": jeu pour quel enjeu? (Blédé Logbo) - La dramaturgie de Sony Labou Tansi (Sidibé Vally). 2) Hommage à l'écrivain le plus doué de sa génération (Jean-Claude Rédjémé) - L'amour dans "L'anté-peuple" de Sony Labou Tansi - La vie et la mort dans "La vie et demie" (Jean-Marie Kouakou) - Le mythe christique dans "La vie et demie": une écriture enchevêtrée (Marie-Clémence Adom) - Le réel et la fiction dans "La vie et demie" de Sony Labou Tansi (Damien Bédé) - Chaïdana, figure d'une situation liminale (Virginie Kouassi Affoué) - Sony Labou Tansi et le problème de la liberté: l'exemple de "La vie et demie" (Kouamé Kouamé) - Sony Labou Tansi: jusqu'au bout de l'engagement (Christian Kocani). Postface (Idriss Youssou Elmi). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

219 Cuvelier, Jeroen

Réseaux de l'ombre et configurations régionales: le cas du commerce du coltan en République démocratique du Congo / Jeroen Cuvelier. - 2004. - no. 93, p. 82-92 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2004), no. 93, p. 82-92.

Le conflit en République démocratique du Congo a donné naissance à une nouvelle régionalisation, informelle, qui se construit à côté de projets plus officiels comme la Communauté de développement d'Afrique australe (SADC). Les élites, à travers l'imbrication mouvante de réseaux locaux, nationaux, régionaux et internationaux, tendent à concentrer leurs efforts sur l'expansion de ces réseaux clientélistes plutôt que de s'attacher à construire un projet régional, formel au niveau étatique. Le processus de régionalisation informelle en Afrique centrale est illustré par l'examen des réseaux impliqués dans le commerce du coltan au cours de la récente guerre en RDC. Le soutien du Rwanda au mouvement rebelle du Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie (RCD-Goma) est allé de pair avec une coopération croissante entre des hommes d'affaires, des hommes politiques et des militaires de haut rang des deux côtés de la frontière congolaise. L'auteur préfère parler de circuits "de l'ombre" plutôt que d'utiliser le terme "criminel" ou "illégal". L'établissement du monopole de la Société minière de grands Lacs (SOMIGL) et la création de la Congo Holding Development Company ont été des tentatives bien coordonnées de la direction rebelle et du Rwanda pour tirer le plus grand bénéfice financier possible de l'intérêt national pour les réserves minérales des provinces du Kivu. Autre exemple: la capacité d'adaptation d'Abdul Karangwa, homme d'affaires et commerçant de coltan rwandais, qui s'est révélée un atout vital dans une guerre où les alliances n'ont cessé de changer. Par les contacts qu'il a noués avec des membres de l'élite politique et économique à Kinshasa, Kampala et Kigali, Karangwa apparaît emblématique d'une nouvelle classe d'entrepreneurs de la région des Grands Lacs. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 192). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

220 Jacobs, J.U.

Translating the 'Heart of Darkness' : cross-cultural discourse in the contemporary Congo book / J.U. Jacobs. - 2002. - vol. 14, no. 2, p. 104-117 - In: *Current Writing*: (2002), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 104-117.

The tension between the insistent binarism of Marlow's discourse on darkness and the cautionary self-reflexivity of the frame narrator in Conrad's 'Heart of Darkness' (1902) has remained a feature of writing about Congo up to the present day: 'King Leopold's Ghost' (1998) by Adam Hochschild, 'The Poisonwood Bible' (1998) by Barbara Kingsolver, and 'A Passage to Africa' (2001) by George Alagiah. The patriarchal discourse of the American missionary, Nathan Price, is central to Kingsolver's novel. However, Price's voice is only heard reported - and subverted - in the narratives of his family members, who bear out the truth that "to resist occupation, whether you're a

nation or merely a woman, you must understand the language of your enemy". The article considers, in the light of a theory of cross-cultural discourse, whether Kingsolver's novel, despite its self-reflexive analysis of English as hegemonic language, and its engagement with the various linguistic and epistemological worlds of the Congo - Lingala, Kikongo, French - can succeed in creating a space for Africa to be heard speaking against its colonization by Europe, the United States, and its own kleptocrats. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

221 Mangu, André Mbata B.

The conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the protection of rights under the African Charter / André Mbata B. Mangu. - 2003. - vol. 3, no. 2, p. 235-263 - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2003), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 235-263.

This article analyses the causes, nature and settlement of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), a conflict that has left four million people dead. The problems of implementing the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement of 1999 are discussed. This is followed by a discussion of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue that led to the adoption of the Global Agreement and the Interim Constitution in April 2003. Though the Interim Constitution recognizes a wide range of human rights, no provision for the enforcement of these rights exists. A complex powersharing system has been set up to integrate the various former rebel groups into the interim government. An effective State is essential for the protection of human and peoples' rights. Lasting peace will not be possible without a State built on democracy, constitutionalism and human rights. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

222 Mantuba-Ngoma, Pamphile Mabilia

La nouvelle histoire du Congo : mélanges eurafricains offerts à Frans Bontinck, c.i.c.m. / sous la dir. de Pamphile Mabilia Mantuba-Ngoma. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2004. - 472 p., [32] p.pl. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (; no. 65-66-67) - Met noten. ISBN 2-7475-6391-X

Les études sur le Congo (ex-Zaïre) qui constituent ces Mélanges dédiés à l'historien et missionnaire de Scheut Frans Bontinck touchent à différents aspects de l'écriture de l'histoire: méthodologie, art, linguistique et histoire; histoire culturelle, histoire socioéconomique, histoire sociopolitique. Contributions: Paul Imbali et Marc Kimpe, deux informateurs importants concernant les anciens villages des environs de Kinshasa (Léon de Saint Moulin) - Le poids des sources orales dans l'écriture et la réécriture de l'histoire contemporaine au Katanga (D. Dibwe dia Mwembu) - Notes introductives à l'histoire du

Congo ancien et du Congo moderne (Yogolelo Tambwe ya Kasimba) - Ivoires et tissus kongo. L'Italie, le Portugal et le Congo aux XVe-XVIe siècles (Ezio Bassani) - La statue royale kuba (Belepe Bope Mabintch) - Instruments et insignes de pouvoir chez les Teke (Alphonse Lema Gwete) - Anthroponymie et histoire du Congo des origines à nos jours (Pamphile Mabilia Mantuba-Ngoma) - Emprunts portugais et français en kiyombe, langue kongo du Bas-Congo (André-Édouard Yengo-Ki-Ngimbi) - La problématique des langues nationales en République démocratique du Congo ou l'histoire à l'épreuve des clivages socioculturels (Noël Obotela Rashidi) - Histoire de la traduction du terme "EKKLESIA": une contribution à la compréhension du Mystère de l'Église (Josée Ngalula Tshianda) - Les États-Unis d'Amérique et l'enseignement en Afrique noire (1910-1945) (Paul Serufuri Hakiza) - Kinshasa: (auto)représentation d'une société "moderne" en (dé)construction. De la modernisation coloniale à la globalisation (Bogumil Jewsiewicki) - Réflexions sur la question de la violence dans l'histoire de l'État indépendant du Congo (Jean-Luc Vellut) - Les violences au quotidien dans la ville de Kinshasa sous Mobutu (1965-1997) - La correspondance de Mvemba N'zinga, Afonso 1er, Mani Kongo (1506-1543) - Le voyage d'exploration de Max Buchner au royaume lunda, 1878-1882 (Beatrix Heintze) - La question kimbanguiste: de la persécution à la tolérance (1945-1957) (Mathieu Zana Aziza Etambala) - L'engagement politique des chrétiens congolais: de l'époque coloniale à nos jours (Jean-Marie Mutamba Makombo) - La nationalité congolaise à l'épreuve du séisme des Grands Lacs (Isidore Ndaywel è Nziem). Les annexes portent sur la biographie, la bibliothèque africaniste et les publications de 1950 à 2001 de Frans Bontinck. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

223 Rubbers, Benjamin

La dislocation du secteur minier au Katanga (RDC): pillage ou recombinaison? / Benjamin Rubbers. - 2004. - no. 93, p. 21-41 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2004), no. 93, p. 21-41.

Autrefois contrôlé par un monopole public, le secteur minier katangais est maintenant disputé entre une pluralité d'acteurs, dont l'intervention est liée, pour chacun d'entre eux, à la raréfaction des ressources financières et à l'opportunité nouvelle que représente la faiblesse de la Gécamines (Générale des carrières et des mines). Confrontées à une compétitivité accrue, les entreprises des "majors" visent les richesses dont la Gécamines est propriétaire. De leur côté, évoluant dans une économie de survie, les creuseurs "artisans" investissent les gisements d'une société publique ayant perdu ses moyens de contrôle. Afin de relativiser l'analyse de l'ONU (2002) sur le secteur minier en République démocratique du Congo faite dans une perspective juridique, cet

article propose une étude sur l'exploitation du cuivre et du cobalt au Katanga en adoptant une démarche plus globale, qui replace la trajectoire des opérateurs miniers dans l'historicité propre de la région. Ce qui importe ici n'est pas la légalité ou l'illégalité d'une activité économique, mais son lien avec la perpétuation d'un conflit. L'auteur s'efforce de revenir aux conditions locales de l'action entrepreneuriale, de comprendre dans quelles circonstances les acteurs miniers interviennent au Katanga, comment ils s'insèrent dans un complexe de relations économiques et politiques, de quelle manière leur activité fait sens pour eux. Il s'efforce de retracer la trajectoire de différentes catégories d'opérateurs miniers, au point de passage entre marché global et économie locale, dans un univers social en voie de profonde reconfiguration. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 192). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

GABON

224 Atenga, Thomas

Gabon: apprendre à vivre sans pétrole / Thomas Atenga. - 2003. - no. 92, p. 117-128 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2003), no. 92, p. 117-128.

Le Gabon offre l'image paradoxale d'un pays stable traversé par des tensions sociopolitiques que la baisse de la production pétrolière ne fait qu'aviver. Omar Bongo a accédé à la présidence en 1967 et s'efforce de rester président à vie, entre autres par une révision constitutionnelle en juillet 2002 afin de modifier les conditions d'élection du président. La "bongocrature" pourra-t-elle survivre à l'épuisement des champs pétrolifères? C'est cet enjeu central que soulève le présent article, en soulignant la difficulté pour l'État gabonais de redéfinir son économie politique et d'assurer sa survie en dehors de la rente de l'or noir. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 206). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

225 Bertz, Ned

Indian Ocean world travellers : moving models in multi-sited fieldwork / by Ned Bertz. - 2003. - vol. 22, no. 35, p. 46-74 - In: *African Currents*: (2003), vol. 22, no. 35, p. 46-74.

Indentured labourers, traders, colonial officials, anticolonial activists and postcolonial diplomats, dancing bar girls, slaves, spirits, smugglers, students, soldiers, sailors, and

the everyday local-yet-trans-local woman and man represent categories of historical agents who are often misunderstood, ignored for their marginal status, or who fall between the cracks of area studies because they are "on the move". Despite calls for border-crossing research, the connections between East Africa and India, for example, have been ignored in research on the South Asian diaspora in Tanzania. In conceptualizing an Indian Ocean world one must study not only populations that move across borders and settle, but also those who return, or those who dwell temporarily, or those who continue to move, in real or imaginary terms. While detailing transnational movements, one must also be very cautious about assuming the ease of border-crossing in a globalizing world. New moving models must be invoked, including the centrality of imaginations of place, notions of circuits of exchange, active webs between diverse people in disparate places and process historiographies, in order to understand the histories of Indian Ocean world travellers, along with the things and ideas they carry. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

226 Léon, Alain

L'intégration est-africaine. - Nairobi : Institut français de recherche en Afrique, 2004. - 89 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (; 23) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten. - Bevat: L'East African Community : vers une intégration régionale des espaces / par Alain Léon ; Infrastructures et développement : le cas de l'EAC / par Ronan Porhel.

Le traité pour l'établissement de l'EAC (East African Community), qui comprend trois pays, le Kenya, l'Ouganda et la Tanzanie, a été signé le 30 novembre 1999. Ce cahier comprend deux textes traitant du processus d'intégration. Le premier entend appliquer les nouveaux concepts de la géographie économique et de l'économie spatiale à la problématique de l'intégration régionale dans les pays en développement. L'exemple de l'EAC permet de montrer les domaines de coopération économique générateurs d'externalités régionales. La construction d'un environnement propice constitue la base minimale pour garantir la viabilité du processus régional. La création d'un capital spatial régional peut notamment s'appuyer sur des programmes infrastructurels et sur la capacité d'acteurs localisés à stimuler des externalités d'agglomération. Les effets de polarisation des échanges autour d'un pays leader (Kenya) et des asymétries sous-régionales attestent du caractère évolutif de ces recompositions spatiales. Le second article est centré autour du rôle des infrastructures. La stratégie 2001-2005 de l'EAC est de chercher à améliorer la coopération en terme d'infrastructures. Une meilleure dotation en infrastructures pourrait-elle favoriser un développement de la région de l'EAC? Il existe un potentiel de développement régional à condition d'intégrer la dimension

spatiale des externalités. La stratégie d'une meilleure occupation de l'espace de l'EAC, dans le cadre d'un développement durable, doit s'accompagner d'une politique régionale plus volontariste. Le bassin du lac Victoria, lui, semble engagé dans une stratégie de développement durable, avec des analogies avec certaines régions d'Asie du sud-est. Mais le bilan pour la région d'Afrique de l'Est reste à ce jour mitigé, les transformations des structures et des mentalités exigeant du temps. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

227 Prabhu, Prafulla M.

Select bibliography on "Indian Ocean region" / by Prafulla M. Prabhu. - 2003. - vol. 22, no. 35, p. 75-80 - In: *African Currents*: (2003), vol. 22, no. 35, p. 75-80.

This bibliography on the Indian Ocean region covers primarily works published between 1990 and 2002, although a number of articles and books published earlier are also included. Titles are listed alphabetically by author in two sections: books (21 titles) and articles (29 titles). [ASC Leiden abstract]

228 Twesigye, Charles K.

A multidisciplinary approach for the management of Lake Victoria Basin wetlands within the framework of cultural and natural heritage / Charles K. Twesigye. - 2003. - vol. 49, p. 66-78 : krt - In: *The Uganda Journal*: (2003), vol. 49, p. 66-78 : krt.

Wetlands within the Lake Victoria drainage basin (LVDB) have great social and economic potential. Unsustainable exploitation of this potential may lead to adverse ecological impacts on the lake's ecosystem. The many wetland production systems currently practised are unsustainable and bound to lead to destruction of this resource base. The author focuses on possible ways to explore and improve, in collaboration with adjacent local communities, the contribution of wetlands in maintaining food security and supporting rural livelihoods in the Lake Victoria region. A key element examined is the lack of interaction between local knowledge and government policies, which threatens to undermine sustainable use of the Lake Victoria Basin resources. There is an urgent need for a multidisciplinary research approach to gain a wider and holistic understanding of the various processes affecting wetland use and management. A triangulation of quantitative, qualitative and participatory methodologies is needed to harness and document diverse local knowledge, practices and management strategies by local communities regarding wetland resources. Critical cases which need urgent attention include the Nakivubo wetlands (Uganda), the Mwanza Gulf drainage system (Tanzania) and the Nzoia drainage basin (Kenya). Furthermore, the author stresses the need to recognize cultural heritage values alongside those of the natural heritage, and to

develop closer contacts with relevant international and intergovernmental agencies, such as the Ramsar Convention and UNESCO. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

KENYA

229 Adam, Michel

Diasporas d'Afrique de l'Est. - Nairobi : Institut français de recherche en Afrique, 2004. - III, 79 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (; 24) - Met bibliogr., bibliogr. in het Grieks, noten. - Bevat: Qui sont les populations d'origine indienne au Kenya? / par Michel Adam ; La diaspora grecque au Kenya et en Tanzanie : identité, formation et organisation en réseaux / par Eleni Lazidou.

Le premier article de ce cahier passe en revue les diverses communautés religieuses, ainsi que les organisations sup-ra-religieuses et les principales organisations indo-kényanes. Le Kenya comprend des minorités originaires du nord-ouest du sous-continent indien. Ces populations indo-kényanes sont essentiellement regroupées dans les villes, en particulier Nairobi, Mombasa et Kisumu. Elles se monteraient en 2001 à environ 120 000 personnes, soit 0,7 pour cent de la population kenyane, et leur nombre a connu une diminution. Les Indiens forment au Kenya une micro-société qui évoque une sorte d'Inde en réduction, où sont représentées à peu près toutes les communautés sociales et religieuses existant en Inde. Cependant, les musulmans occupent au Kenya une part très supérieure à celle de l'Inde (35 à 40 pour cent de musulmans au lieu de 14 pour cent; 46 pour cent de chiites au lieu de 15 pour cent). On note une dynamique d'endogamie et d'enfermement communautaire. Le second article traite de l'histoire, de l'identité et des réseaux de la diaspora grecque au Kenya et en Tanzanie, qui a beaucoup contribué à la transformation du paysage urbain et rural de l'Afrique orientale. Il s'appuie sur des documents d'archives collectés dans les deux pays africains en question et qui concernent la première moitié du vingtième siècle. En nombre, la communauté grecque de Tanzanie était plus importante que celle du Kenya ou de l'Ouganda. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

230 Auerbach, Joshua N.

Police accountability in Kenya / Joshua N. Auerbach. - 2003. - vol. 3, no. 2, p. 275-313 - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2003), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 275-313.

This article examines the Kenya Police Force and how the current 'constitutional moment' may be seized for much needed reform. The police have been at the nexus of the most serious problems facing Kenyan society: corruption, crime, inter-ethnic violence

and vigilantism. Institutional arrangements are needed to ensure police accountability. Accountability has the following components: popular accountability, legal accountability and transparency. It is essential that the police be insulated from extralegal or illegal political interference and that internal and external supervisory and complaints mechanisms holding members of the police accountable, exist. The article discusses police accountability in Kenya. Brief comparative sketches of Uganda, Nigeria, South Africa and Northern Ireland are given. These countries have taken steps to broaden the range of actors and institutions to which the police are accountable and to have the executive share the power of appointing and removing senior officers of the police. The article ends with six recommendations on how to enshrine popular accountability, legal accountability and transparency as the central values in Kenyan law enforcement. Note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

231 Bii, Harrison Kibet

Provision and accessibility of health information to the rural communities in Kenya: a case study of Bomet District / Harrison Kibet Bii and Japhet Otike. - 2003. - vol. 13, no. 2, p. 155-174 : tab - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 155-174 : tab.

This paper presents the findings of a study that examined the provision and accessibility of health information to the residents of Bomet District, Kenya. A sample of 100 respondents aged 15 years and above was selected from 10 randomly picked villages in a purposively selected location of the district. Face-to-face, semistructured interviews were conducted. It was found that rural people have many health information needs, most of which are directly related to their health problems. Some of these needs have not been met or satisfied by the existing information resources and services due to a number of factors that make health information inaccessible. Most of these factors emanate from the nature of the existing information and communication infrastructure and associated services. The paper recommends that health meetings, visual media, adult education, rural-focused broadcast and print media, as well as infrastructure supportive of health information communication should be improved. Basic health lessons need to be introduced in schools and rural information centres need to be established in the rural areas. The paper also recommends that the Ministry of Health puts in place a policy to promote health information dissemination. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

232 Karanja, Andrew M.

Economic reforms and evolution of producer prices in Kenya : an ARCH-M approach / Andrew M. Karanja, Arie Kuyvenhoven and Henk A.J. Moll. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 271-296 : tab - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 271-296 : tab.

For the last two decades, most countries in sub-Saharan Africa have been liberalizing their economies, and agricultural markets in particular. The reforms were envisaged to improve the agricultural sector terms of trade and prices received by producers as a means of stimulating production and growth. This paper analyses the effects of market reforms on the evolution and volatility of producer prices in Kenya. An autoregressive conditional heteroscedastic in mean (ARCH-M) regression model is applied to analyse monthly producer prices for a 15-year period. The periods 1985-1991 and 1992-1999 represent the pre-reform and reform periods, respectively. Milk and maize are used to represent food items while coffee and tea represent traded non-food commodities. Real producer prices for coffee, tea and maize significantly declined during the reform period while milk prices increased. Results also indicate that market reforms were generally associated with higher volatility of commodity prices, although there are inter-commodity differences. These price developments could be attributed to sequencing problems and the intermittent nature of market reforms as well as limited private sector participation in agricultural markets. International trends in agricultural commodity prices are also shown to have played a major role, especially for traded products. Policy implications with regard to smallholder agricultural development in a liberalized market environment in Kenya and in the wider context of sub-Saharan Africa are highlighted. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

233 Kiboss, Joel K.

The re-emergence of tuberculosis among the economically productive age group in Kenya: the case of Mombasa district / Joel K. Kiboss and Nicholas K. Kibitok. - 2003. - vol. 18, no. 2, p. 121-132 : tab - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2003), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 121-132 : tab.

This study analyses possible causes of the re-emergence of tuberculosis (TB) in Mombasa district, Kenya. It is based on an investigation of 43 cases of patients undergoing tuberculosis treatment at satellite treatment centres situated within Mombasa municipality. The span of the study was five months commencing from April 1997. The study was carried out in collaboration with the National Leprosy and Tuberculosis Programme at Port Reitz, Coast General and Ganjoni centres of infectious and

contagious diseases in Mombasa district. The data seem to indicate that the highest number (97 percent) of persons affected by TB come from the economically productive age group (15-50 years). A possible cause of the recurrence of TB in Mombasa district is lifestyle. The majority of the patients have an income that is below the poverty line. They live in rented or overcrowded houses with inadequate ventilation, insufficient sanitary and transport facilities and poor health systems. In addition, there is a general lack of awareness of the dangers of infection, spread and prevention of TB. Areas warranting closer attention by future research are highlighted in the study. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

234 Mau

Mau Mau & nationhood : arms, authority & narration / ed. by E.S. Atieno Odhiambo, John Lonsdale. - Oxford : Currey ; Nairobi : EAEP ; Athens : Ohio University Press, 2003. - XIV, 306 p. : krt. ; 22 cm. - (Eastern African studies) - Bibliogr.: p. 284-298. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 0-85255-478-8 (Oxford) : £45

Fifty years after the declaration of the state of emergency in Kenya, Mau Mau still excites argument and controversy, not least in Kenya itself. This collection combines retrospective overviews with fresh research to achieve a multilayered analysis of an enduring topic. Contents: Mau Mau & nationhood: the untold story (Bethwell A. Ogot), Matunda ya Uhuru, fruits of independence: seven theses on nationalism in Kenya (E.S. Atieno Odhiambo), Authority, gender & violence: the war within Mau Mau's fight for land & freedom (John Lonsdale), Writing in revolution: independent schooling & Mau Mau in Nyeri (Derek Peterson), Complementary or contending nationhoods? : Kikuyu pamphlets & songs, 1945-52 (Cristiana Pugliese), Mau Mau & the arming of the State (David A. Percox), The battle of Dandora swamp: reconstructing the Mau Mau Land Freedom Army October 1954 (David M. Anderson), 'Impossible to ignore their greatness': survival craft in the Mau Mau forest movement (Kennell Jackson, Jr), Detention, rehabilitation & the destruction of Kikuyu society (Caroline Elkins), 'Daddy wouldn't buy me a Mau Mau': the British popular press & the demoralization of empire (Joanna Lewis), Mau Mau & the contest for memory (Marshall S. Clough), The nation & narration: 'the truths of the nation' & the changing image of Mau Mau in Kenyan literature (James Ogude). [ASC Leiden abstract]

235 Mwabu, Germano

The demand for medical care in Kenya / Germano Mwabu, Joseph Wang'ombe and Benjamin Nganda. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 439-453 : tab - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 439-453 : tab.

This paper examines medical care financing in Kenya. The authors use a quantile regression method to analyse the demand effects of user fees over the entire distribution of visits in a sample of rural and urban populations controlling for other covariates of interest, notably income and demographics. They find that the negative effects of fees on attendance differ across the visit quantiles, with the smallest effects being felt at higher quantiles. The main contribution of the paper is to show the nonuniform effects of fees at different points of the visits distribution, in contrast to the average effect computed using the ordinary least squares (OLS) method. The policy implications of the findings are briefly discussed. The data used are derived from a facility and household survey undertaken for the Kenyan Ministry of Health in 1998. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

236 Rono, Philip K.

The role of popular participation and community work ethic in rural development: the case of Nandi District, Kenya / Philip K. Rono and Abdillahi A. Aboud. - 2003. - vol. 18, no. 2, p. 77-103 : tab - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2003), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 77-103 : tab.

This paper examines the performance of rural community development projects in relation to the work ethic, gender and the level of participation in the process of rural development among the Nandi people of western Kenya. Data for the study were obtained in 1996-1997 from a survey of 25 randomly-selected community development projects and a sample of 305 respondents involved in these projects. Rural development projects were found to achieve on average 53 percent of their objectives and 56 percent of their operational effectiveness. Overall, rural Nandi people demonstrated on a 4-range Likert Scale an average measure (2.86) in their community work ethic and an average measure (2.38) in their actual involvement and participation in rural development projects. Policymakers, development planners and implementers should ensure that people in this community are made aware that their level of work ethic, involvement and participation is responsible for the poor performance of their community development projects. If the Nandi rural economy is to be revived, agents of change ought to guide the rural population towards involvement and full participation in projects which are meant to improve their welfare. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

237 Vandenberg, Paul

Ethnic-sectoral cleavages and economic development: reflections on the second Kenya debate / Paul Vandenberg. - 2003. - vol. 41, no. 3, p. 437-455 : tab - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 3, p. 437-455 : tab.

Kenya's Asian community was left out of the debate in the 1970s and 1980s on the country's economic development. This debate centred on whether Africans were moving into manufacturing or whether the sector continued to be controlled by foreign multinational corporations. In the early 1990s, David Himbara sought to rectify this oversight through the publication of a book and two articles on the Asian contribution. His work sparked a new debate on the nature of Kenyan development. This article argues that both debates suffer from similar flaws: they have focused narrowly on urban manufacturing, even though Kenya's economy is based largely on agriculture and services. Focusing on the second debate, the article further argues that the debate has lacked a clear understanding of the process by which an indigenous community might invest its surplus capital. If farming is profitable, re-investment in farming and related agroprocessing, transport and services may constitute the best option. Meanwhile, channelling money into urban activities in which the indigenous community has limited experience may be risky and unprofitable. In this way traditional patterns of ethnic-sectoral cleavage may take considerable time to dissolve. The article provides new calculations on the extent of African involvement in manufacturing, and reviews an ancillary literature which uses institutional and socioeconomic analysis to understand differences in Kenya's business communities. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

RWANDA

238 Adami, Tom A.

The management of international criminal justice records: the case of Rwandan Tribunal / Tom A. Adami. - 2003. - vol. 13, no. 1, p. 1-10 : fig - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 1-10 : fig.

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) has been widely criticized for the slow pace of justice and for mismanagement. On the contrary, much has been achieved in an African context to assist in achieving peace and reconciliation for the people of Rwanda. The information management programme of the ICTR has developed some unique and innovative ways of dealing with its large and varied collection of judicial records. There is much to be proud of in the achievements of the Records and Archives

Unit of ICTR. This paper aims to share with others the experience of ICTR in the management of large and varied judicial records. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

239 Braeckman, Colette

Rwanda: les défis d'après la victoire / Colette Braeckman. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 189-201 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 189-201.

Le 25 août 2003, Paul Kagame, le leader du Rwanda depuis 1994, est élu à la présidence avec 95,4 pour cent des voix. Le caractère massif de ce score suscita des commentaires dubitatifs, mais il régna un enthousiasme général. Les élections s'étaient déroulées sans violence. Le Front patriotique rwandais (FPR), neuf ans après le génocide qui avait emporté un million de Tutsis, avait réussi à légitimer son amère victoire militaire d'alors et à installer Paul Kagame au pouvoir pour un mandat de sept ans. Pourquoi relever le défi électoral neuf ans seulement après le génocide? Le pouvoir rwandais éprouvait le besoin d'être légitimé, afin de pouvoir se déployer sur la scène africaine et internationale, pour répondre aux exigences démocratiques des bailleurs de fonds, mais surtout pour mettre définitivement fin à une période débutée avec la colonisation, dominée par les Hutus, afin de recréer l'unité du peuple rwandais. Le programme du FPR reposait sur trois priorités: unité, réconciliation, développement. Cependant, la volonté d'unité et l'interdiction de toutes références ethniques aboutit à une accusation de 'divisionnisme' de toute personne ou association qui se trouve en contradiction avec le FPR et au strict contrôle des partis politiques. Mais était-il bien raisonnable, neuf années après le génocide, d'attendre autre chose qu'un régime de parti unique de facto? C'est pour répondre au défi de réconciliation que le régime a lancé les tribunaux gacaca, ou justice participative. Rien ne dit cependant que ces tribunaux seront couronnés de succès. Une question qui se pose est: faut-il, oui ou non, voter une loi prévoyant un fonds de compensation pour les victimes? Le Rwanda s'est métamorphosé de manière radicale durant ces années de transition; le pays a basculé vers un développement urbain spectaculaire. Le pari du gouvernement sur l'éducation, sur les nouvelles technologies et sur une vocation de services ne manque pas d'audace. Selon Kagame, le développement du Rwanda repose sur la sécurité et sur le rôle régional que le pays veut assurer. Avec ces arguments le régime justifie son intervention en RDC et continue toujours ses pratiques d'exploitation des ressources du Kivu. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

240 Dowden, Richard

Comment: the Rwandan genocide: how the press missed the story : a memoir / Richard Dowden. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 411, p. 283-290 - In: *African Affairs*: (2004), vol. 103, no. 411, p. 283-290.

With hindsight, it is obvious that the world's political leaders and opinion formers failed Rwanda in 1994. However, the aim of this commentary is not to pass judgement on these players, but to try to recall the thinking of the time and revisit the context in which decisions about Rwanda and Africa were taken. Since the genocide in Rwanda itself has challenged assumptions and changed perspectives, it requires a mental repositioning that goes further than asking who knew what when. The author begins with his own experience as a journalist covering Africa at the time, and goes on to examine some of the early coverage of the genocide that appeared in the British press. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

241 Reyntjens, Filip

Rwanda, ten years on: from genocide to dictatorship / Filip Reyntjens. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 411, p. 177-210 : tab - In: *African Affairs*: (2004), vol. 103, no. 411, p. 177-210 : tab.

Ten years after the 1994 genocide, Rwanda is experiencing not democracy and reconciliation but dictatorship and exclusion. Although the government led by the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) has achieved rapid institutional reconstruction and relatively good bureaucratic governance, it has also concentrated power and wealth in the hands of a very small minority, practised ethnic discrimination, eliminated every form of dissent, destroyed civil society, conducted a fundamentally flawed 'democratization process, and massively violated human rights at home and abroad. The Rwandan army twice invaded neighbouring Zaire-Congo, where its initial security concerns gave way to a logic of plunder. It has caused protracted regional instability and derailed the transition process in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Rwandan government has succeeded in avoiding condemnation by astutely exploiting the 'genocide credit 'and by skilful information management. The international community has been complicit in the rebuilding of a dictatorship under the guise of democracy. It assumes a grave responsibility in allowing structural violence to develop once again, just as before 1994. In years to come, this may well lead to renewed acute violence. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TANZANIA

242 Laffont, Jean-Jacques

Enforcement, regulation and development / Jean-Jacques Laffont. - 2003. - vol. 12, suppl. 2, p. 193-211 : tab - In: *Journal of African Economies: (2003)*, vol. 12, suppl. 2, p. 193-211 : tab.

After discussing examples of enforcement failures for regulatory contracts in the telecommunications industry in Ghana, Tanzania and Côte d'Ivoire, the author develops a regulation model with asymmetric information and imperfect enforcement. Either the regulator succeeds in forcing the regulated firm to fulfill the contract or renegotiation takes place. The probability of renegotiation decreases with the level of enforcement expenditures which is chosen by the regulator. The model suggests that the endogenous level of enforcement decreases with the proneness to corruption, and increases and then decreases with the level of development. With cross-section regressions for 1997 the author shows that the predictions are not rejected by the data. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

243 Adam, Michel

Diasporas d'Afrique de l'Est. - Nairobi : Institut français de recherche en Afrique, 2004. - III, 79 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (; 24) - Met bibliogr., bibliogr. in het Grieks, noten. - Bevat: Qui sont les populations d'origine indienne au Kenya? / par Michel Adam ; La diaspora grecque au Kenya et en Tanzanie : identité, formation et organisation en réseaux / par Eleni Lazidou.

Le premier article de ce cahier passe en revue les diverses communautés religieuses, ainsi que les organisations supra-religieuses et les principales organisations indo-kényanes. Le Kenya comprend des minorités originaires du nord-ouest du sous-continent indien. Ces populations indo-kényanes sont essentiellement regroupées dans les villes, en particulier Nairobi, Mombasa et Kisumu. Elles se monteraient en 2001 à environ 120 000 personnes, soit 0,7 pour cent de la population kenyane, et leur nombre a connu une diminution. Les Indiens forment au Kenya une micro-société qui évoque une sorte d'Inde en réduction, où sont représentées à peu près toutes les communautés sociales et religieuses existant en Inde. Cependant, les musulmans occupent au Kenya une part très supérieure à celle de l'Inde (35 à 40 pour cent de musulmans au lieu de 14 pour cent; 46 pour cent de chiites au lieu de 15 pour cent). On note une dynamique d'endogamie et d'enfermement communautaire. Le second article traite de l'histoire, de l'identité et des réseaux de la diaspora grecque au Kenya et en Tanzanie, qui a

beaucoup contribué à la transformation du paysage urbain et rural de l'Afrique orientale. Il s'appuie sur des documents d'archives collectés dans les deux pays africains en question et qui concernent la première moitié du vingtième siècle. En nombre, la communauté grecque de Tanzanie était plus importante que celle du Kenya ou de l'Ouganda. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

244 Burton, Andrew

Townsmen in the making : social engineering and citizenship in Dar es Salaam, c. 1945-1960 / by Andrew Burton. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 2, p. 331-365 : ill - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 331-365 : ill.

With the colonial acknowledgement of the African urban presence from the 1940s came the perceived need to stimulate a sense of responsibility and reciprocity among townsmen and (to a lesser extent) townswomen, to provide respectable outlets for the channelling of leisure time, and through these initiatives to help mould the social structures that were emerging in a society still characterized by very low levels of urbanization. In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the British administration made attempts at the socialization and acculturation of the African population, through the activities of the Social Welfare (later Social Development) Department, notably the establishment of community centres. However, these were insufficient to prevent an urban society emerging about which official knowledge was negligible and over which colonial influence was limited. Increasing African participation in local government was also important, and to this end the system of ward councils was introduced. However, this failed to prevent the politicization of the urban populace and the rise of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). By the late 1950s, the British regime's grip was weakening as a result of the nationalist challenge. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

245 Changing

Changing land tenure regimes in a matrilineal village of south eastern Tanzania / Stephane Dondeyne [et al.]. - 2003. - vol. 18, no. 1, p. 7-31 - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2003), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 7-31.

Social and cultural factors governing access to land in a village of matrilineal peoples of southeastern Tanzania were analysed through group interviews and the life stories of 13 women collected in 1997. Land has become scarce with increasing population density. Access to land is mainly obtained through family relations, where people from clans claiming first occupancy of the area have access to more and better land. When relatives cannot provide land, clan members or village government officials are approached.

Although clan membership is still defined by maternal line of descent, inheritance follows a bilineal pattern and marriages tend to be patrilocal. Women and men have equal rights of ownership, but it is harder for women to keep control over their land when marriages are patrilocal. With the new land law (1999), which recognizes customarily-obtained land as fully legal, jurisdiction over land is vested in the village government. This raises the concern that socioeconomically weaker people may further lose control over land. However, the new land law could prove positive for sustainable land management by better securing land rights of better-off people. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

246 Shetler, Jan Bender

The gendered spaces of historical knowledge : women's knowledge and extraordinary women in the Serengeti District, Tanzania / by Jan Bender Shetler. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 2, p. 283-307 : krt - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 283-307 : krt.

In the Serengeti District, Mara Region, Tanzania, people learn about the past in particular gendered spaces. Men tell stories of ethnic origin, clan interactions, and migration with other men in the courtyard around pots of beer or on hunting trips. Women talk about the past as a discussion while they work together in the fields or in their homes. They are interested in the relationships between people. Men and women do not seem to share the same types of knowledge about the past and they have differing styles of narration. Yet there are also important structured ways, though informal and offstage, in which women have influenced men's narratives of the past. In addition, because of the situational and contextual nature of gender identity, exceptional women sometimes gain access to men's knowledge of the past and use their female knowledge to affect those narratives. Among the peoples of the small ethnic groups of Serengeti District, women seem to have had a significant effect on the separate and "exterior" accounts of men's ethnic histories through their "interior" community knowledge. What emerges is the contested nature of gender identity embedded in the historical narratives themselves, never fully controlled by either gender. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

247 Turner, Simon

Under the gaze of the 'big nations': refugees, rumours and the international community in Tanzania / Simon Turner. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 411, p. 227-247 - In: *African Affairs*: (2004), vol. 103, no. 411, p. 227-247.

In most academic literature refugees are portrayed either as those who lack what national citizens have or as a threat to the national order of things. This article explores the effects of being excluded in such a way, and argues that Burundian refugees in a camp in northwest Tanzania find themselves in an ambiguous position, being excluded from the national order of things - secluded in the Tanzanian bush - while simultaneously being subject to state-of-the-art humanitarian interventions, apparently bringing them closer to the international community. The article explores the ways in which refugees in the camp relate to the international community. Ambiguous perceptions of the international community are expressed in rumours and conspiracy theories. These conspiracy theories create a kind of ontological surety by presenting the Hutu refugees as the victims of a grand Tutsi plot supported by 'the big nations.' Finally, the article argues that refugees - being excluded from the nation-State and being subject to the government of international NGOs - seek recognition from the international community rather than any nation-State. This does not, however, destabilize the hegemony of the nation-State, as refugees perceive their own position as temporary and the international community as the guarantor of a more just international order in the long run. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

UGANDA

248 Byaruhanga, Christopher

Bishop Alfred Robert Tucker of Uganda : a defender of colonialism or democracy? / Christopher Byaruhanga. - 2003. - vol. 49, p. 1-7 - In: *The Uganda Journal*: (2003), vol. 49, p. 1-7.

Alfred Robert Tucker (1849-1914) was the third Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa and the first Bishop of Uganda from 1897 to 1911. Tucker's vision for Uganda has placed him in two camps: a defender of colonialism and at the same time a defender of democracy. When Tucker arrived at the headquarters of the Church Missionary Society (CMS) at Mengo in December 1890, he found Uganda in a state of semi-war, Christian forces struggling with Muslim fighters. Tucker was eager to obtain protection from the Imperial British East Africa Company against the attacks of the Muslim fighters, but due to a lack of money, the Company's directors decided to withdraw temporarily from Uganda in December 1891. It was through Tucker's efforts in arousing public opinion and collecting money that the Company's withdrawal from Uganda could be postponed for a year. Subsequently, he devoted all his efforts to ensuring that Uganda was no longer governed through the intermediary of the Company. This resulted in the decision of the British government, in April 1894, to make Uganda a full protectorate of the British

Crown. Now Tucker decided to organize the growing local congregation of the Church of England into a Native Anglican Church that was independent of the Church of England. His next step was the drawing up of a Constitution of the Native Anglican Church in the conviction that Ugandan Christians and missionaries should have equal status. Under this Constitution, Church members were to elect their representatives to the Synod. In this way, Tucker helped indigenous people to discover their innate voting powers. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

249 Hanson, Holly

King for a day : how Ganda chiefs ended a civil war in 1893 / Holly Hanson. - 2003. - vol. 49, p. 8-14 - In: *The Uganda Journal*: (2003), vol. 49, p. 8-14.

This paper explores the end of a civil war. In 1893, rulers of the Buganda kingdom reimposed order in a time of seemingly unending violence by reallocating land in a way that incorporated the apparent sources of the violence into the conceptual map of the kingdom. The most powerful chiefs in Buganda used Frederick Lugard, Captain of the Imperial British East Africa Company, to do this for them. They made him 'king for a day', because only a king could rearrange the land of the kingdom in this fundamental way, and in the profound chaos of the time, no Ganda person was available to do it. Lugard does not appear in history texts as the puppet mouthpiece of a group of African chiefs, who temporarily ceded him power but then took it back again. Yet historical sources, including the writings of the contemporary Ganda chroniclers Apollo Kaggwa, James Miti and Batolomayo Zimbe, as well as documents of the Imperial British East Africa Company, reveal that the Ganda chiefs wielded more power, and Lugard wielded less, than the commonly accepted story. The vision of Lugard as the brash, forceful imperial entrepreneur who ended Buganda's civil war and shaped the evolving Uganda polity requires revision. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

250 Kakudidi, Esezah Kyomugisha

Crafts-making plants from in and around Kibale National Park, Western Uganda / Esezah Kyomugisha Kakudidi. - 2003. - vol. 49, p. 46-55 : graf., krt., tab - In: *The Uganda Journal*: (2003), vol. 49, p. 46-55 : graf., krt., tab.

This paper on plants used for craft making is based on a study undertaken in three parishes adjacent to Kibale National Park (Karole district, western Uganda) in 1996-1998. The ethnobotanical methods used in the study involved informal conversations, field excursions, semi-structured interviews, ranking and scoring and market surveys. The paper discusses plant species used for handicrafts; user groups and gender

involvement; factors influencing the collection and use of craft materials; and products made from the various species. Attention is also paid to the importance of a sustainable use of the resources. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

251 Kwesiga, Joy Constance

The women's movement in Uganda revisited : will the twenty-first century create a different strand? / Joy Constance Kwesiga. - 2003. - vol. 49, p. 20-40 : tab - In: *The Uganda Journal*: (2003), vol. 49, p. 20-40 : tab.

In analysing the Uganda experience, this paper raises key considerations in the general study of women's movements. It covers the whole spectrum of the Uganda women's movement since its inception in the 1940s, providing a brief historical background. It considers crucial issues that have been debated locally from time to time: structure, categorization, types of membership and leadership, areas of activism, strategies used, achievements, weaknesses/barriers, relationships with the State and the wider world, and the financing of the movement. Furthermore, contemporary debates that raise questions about future trends are explored. The visibility of the current women's movement is reflected mainly in the political arena. In this respect, problems at the parliamentary, local government and council levels as well as in the electoral process need to be addressed. The paper also considers the dimensions of cultural norms and practices and civic education for women political candidates. Strategies the women's movement should adopt in the 21st century include breaking the norm; engaging the State; intensification of networking, coalitions and pressure group strategies; and a redefinition of the role of men in the process of gender advocacy for equity and equality. Appendices include a table of landmarks in the history of the women's movement in Uganda and a sample list of NGOs affiliated to NAWOU (National Association of Women's Organizations in Uganda). App., bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

252 Mukiibi-Katende, M.W.

A comparative analysis of the pre and post colonial land tenure systems in Buganda : which one is the most suitable for the future? / M.W. Mukiibi-Katende. - 2003. - vol. 49, p. 15-19 - In: *The Uganda Journal*: (2003), vol. 49, p. 15-19.

This paper looks at the evolution of administrative and land tenure structures in Buganda in the pre and post-colonial period. Initially, all land in the kingdom belonged to the 'kabaka' (king) and there was, therefore, no single land tenure pattern in the kingdom. As Buganda developed politically, its administrative hierarchy also developed and became more elaborate. The 'kabaka' began to exercise his prerogative by granting unoccupied

land to his chiefs. As a result, four different land tenure systems were created: 'Obutongole (rights of the chiefs over land), 'Obutaka' (clan rights over land), 'Obwesengeze' (undisputed occupation) and 'Bakopi' ((peasants) rights of occupation). In 1894, Buganda became a British protectorate and, subsequently, Indirect Rule was introduced. The British began the process of giving land as incentives to the chiefs. This was the beginning of State control over land. The precolonial land tenure systems gave a share to all classes of people in Buganda. The colonial 'mailo' system was advantageous only to a privileged few. For Buganda and Uganda today, a freehold land tenure system would be the most suitable to replace the outdated and unfair 'mailo' land tenure system. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

253 Mwebaza, Rose

Access to information, public participation and justice in environmental decision making in Uganda / Rose Mwebaza. - 2003. - vol. 9, no. 1, p. 37-86 - In: *East African Journal of Peace and Human Rights*: (2003), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 37-86.

It is now an indisputable fact in modern environment discourse that the promotion of environmental protection and sustainable development is fundamentally enhanced through the adoption of strategies and practices that secure citizens' rights to access information, public participation and access to justice. The adoption of the Aarhus Convention (1998) with an option for non-EEC countries to accede to the Convention means that an irreversible trend with global implications has been set for securing environmental procedural rights. However, in spite of the fact that States have made international commitments for the implementation of environmental procedural rights, the application of these rights is national. This paper analyses the extent to which Uganda has progressed in promoting and securing environmental procedural rights for its citizens. It contends that it is important for States to recognize and implement these rights in order to achieve sustainable development. The paper also pays attention to the global context within which environmental procedural rights have emerged and how they have been provided for in international and regional instruments, particularly focusing on the European Union. Recommendations for improving Uganda's environmental procedural rights regime conclude the paper. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

254 Ofcansky, Thomas P.

Sir Albert Cook, C.M.G., O.B.E. : a bibliography / by Thomas P. Ofcansky. - 2003. - no. 92, p. 39-44 - In : *African Research and Documentation*: (2003), no. 92, p. 39-44.

Sir Albert Ruskin Cook (1870-1951) played a crucial role in Uganda's colonial history. He helped to establish western medicine in Uganda, founding Mengo Hospital in 1897. He also established a formidable reputation as a historian. The present bibliography includes published and archival materials. It is arranged in the following sections: Cook's medical publications, Cook's nonmedical publications, Publications about Cook, Obituaries of Cook, Archival materials. [ASC Leiden abstract]

255 Onoria, Henry

Soldiering and constitutional rights in Uganda : the Kotido military executions / Henry Onoria. - 2003. - vol. 9, no. 1, p. 87-114 - In: *East African Journal of Peace and Human Rights*: (2003), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 87-114.

Two soldiers, attached to the 'B' Company of the 67th battalion of the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces (UPDF), were executed by firing squad for allegedly killing one Rev. Fr. Declan O'Toole and two other persons in Karamoja in northeastern Uganda on 21 March 2002. The soldiers were publicly executed on 25 March 2002 after a trial of less than three hours before a Field Court Martial, which found them guilty of the triple murder. Following the executions there was an outcry. Concern was expressed by various persons and institutions, including Kotido Diocese, Mill Hill Fathers (of which Fr. O'Toole was a member), the Uganda Human Rights Commission and Amnesty International, primarily at the hurried nature of the trial and execution as well as the legality of the Field Court Martial and the death penalty. The government and its army came out strongly in defence of the executions. The present article explores the legal and constitutional issues surrounding the Kotido executions, and the question of constitutionally guaranteed rights vis-à-vis military law in Uganda. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

256 Oryem-Origa, H.

Some medicinal plants in Mukono District / H. Oryem-Origa, A.B. Katende & E.K.Z. Kakudidi. - 2003. - vol. 49, p. 56-65 : tab - In: *The Uganda Journal*: (2003), vol. 49, p. 56-65 : tab.

Many local communities often obtain medicinal plants from forest reserves and other ecosystems. They also have a widespread knowledge of plant remedies used in their surroundings. This study documents indigenous knowledge on the utilization of medicinal plants by local communities in Uganda. It is part of an overall ethnobotanical study undertaken by the Department of Botany of Makerere University. The study area is located in Mukono District, 20 km north of Lake Victoria. The study methods included visits to individuals (men and women), communities close to forested areas as well as

areas where forests have largely been cleared and replaced with farming activities. The results reveal that 146 species of medicinal plants are used in Mukono District to treat up to 98 varied conditions, broadly divided into general health conditions, female health-related conditions and social situations. For the latter, plants believed to have magical powers are often used. The paper includes a detailed table presenting information on plant family, taxon, local name, habit, habitat, parts used and conditions treated. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

257 Reid, Andrew

Recent archaeological discoveries in Buganda and their implications for heritage management policies / Andrew Reid. - 2002. - vol. 48, p. 87-102 : foto's, krt - In: *The Uganda Journal: (2002)*, vol. 48, p. 87-102 : foto's, krt.

While Ugandans are just beginning to consider their ancient cultural heritage - which is far older than any European country - and its value, the cultural resources attesting to this heritage are being destroyed before they are even recorded. The author first presents the results of recent archaeological research in Buganda, where oral and archaeological surveys were conducted from 2000 onward. The evidence, including the recovery of Urewe pottery, suggests a long-term (500 BC-AD 1000) and widespread tradition of agriculture. The research also reveals that moves toward specialization of production, coinciding with the replacement of Urewe pottery by roulette decorated pottery, took place around AD 1000, thus predating the Buganda Kingdom. Finally, the fact that numerous iron-smelting sites were discovered indicates a previously unrecorded and unnoticed precolonial technology, distinct from other smelting sites in the Great Lakes, which continued into the 20th century. The author extrapolates that up to 99 percent of Uganda's archaeological resources are undiscovered, most of them lying buried beneath the ground. In conclusion, the author expresses his concern about Uganda's heritage legislation, which fails to protect these resources. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

258 Robertshaw, Peter

The ancient earthworks of western Uganda : capital sites of a Cwezi empire? / Peter Robertshaw. - 2002. - vol. 48, p. 17-32 : krt - In: *The Uganda Journal: (2002)*, vol. 48, p. 17-32 : krt.

The author examines the ancient earthworks of western Uganda, the best known being the system of ditches on the south bank of the Katonga River at Bigo. Radiocarbon and luminescence dates obtained from Munsa and Kibengo, which, apart from Bigo, contain

the two most extensive systems of ditches, indicate that these ditches originally were excavated probably during the 15th or 16th centuries AD. The ditches at Bigo may be the same age or about a century older. The author looks at the question of whether the earthworks were the capitals of one or more chiefdoms or kingdoms, and who built them. It has often been suggested that the earthworks were built by the Bacwezi, a group of people whose very existence has been questioned. The most widely accepted interpretation within Uganda is that the Bacwezi were leaders of the Cwezi dynasty, a dynasty based in western Uganda, in the area called Kitara, which ruled over a substantial, if short-lived, empire. Basing himself on archaeological evidence, the author of the present paper concludes that the earthworks were not built by the Cwezi and cannot be considered as evidence to support the hypothesis of an ancient Cwezi kingdom or empire. He proposes that Bigo, Munsa and Kibengo were the capitals of three contemporary polities of the 15th and 16th centuries. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

259 Rugumayo, Edward B.

Ecotourism in Uganda / by Edward B. Rugumayo. - 2002. - vol. 48, p. 103-110 - In: *The Uganda Journal*: (2002), vol. 48, p. 103-110.

This lecture to the Uganda Society (31 January 2002) deals with ecotourism in Uganda. Uganda's wildlife species and habitats are important economic resources for national development, and there is considerable scope for increasing revenues for conservation from tourism. The strategy of developing ecotourism takes into account the protection of the natural and cultural character of the host nation and the desire to bring about long-term benefits to communities associated with tourism. If communities are to benefit from ecotourism initiatives, it is important that they actively participate in the development and management of tourism enterprises. Attention is paid to the planning and development of ecotourism destinations; objectives and strategies of developing ecotourism in Uganda; the sustainability of ecotourism projects; and problems and solutions in developing ecotourism in Uganda. [ASC Leiden abstract]

260 Steinhart, Edward I.

The resurrection of the spirits : archaeology, oral history and the Bacwezi at Munsa / Edward I. Steinhart. - 2002. - vol. 48, p. 71-80 - In: *The Uganda Journal*: (2002), vol. 48, p. 71-80.

In 1987, historians and archaeologists returned to the contested field of the historical interpretation of the 'Bacwezi Empire' in western Uganda. Much new evidence questions

the existence of this political construct. In the processes of excavation, interview and reinterpretation, the myth of the Bacwezi as a dynasty of superhuman, pastoral conquerors may have been buried, while the Bacwezi spirits as curative, protective and jealous deities may have been resurrected. On the basis of interviews held in 1996 and 1997 with informants in Munsa and Kasanga, in the heartland of the supposed 'empire', the author found that a recent revival of the Cwezi spirit traditions has taken place. Two versions of the Bacwezi story and history coexist at Munsa. The first is part of the national and imperial mythology of kings and conquest that legitimizes the Bito dynasty and the social and cultural complex of pastoral and patriarchal values. The other is the popular tradition of ecstatic religion and spirit possession which helps explain the poverty and powerlessness of the religion's adherents and offers solace in the form of answers to their prayers and ritual practices to ease their woes. The contemporary resurrection of Cwezi spirits at Munsa can be understood as part of a cycle of spiritual regeneration which affects the entire lacustrine region, coinciding with the period of chaos under the dictatorships of Idi Amin and Milton Obote, and the establishment of the current regime of President Yoweri Museveni. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

261 Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza, Lillian

Understanding children's rights : the case of corporal punishment in rural Uganda / Lillian Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza. - 2003. - vol. 9, no. 1, p. 115-143 - In: *East African Journal of Peace and Human Rights*: (2003), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 115-143.

This paper is based on an empirical pilot study, carried out in 2001 in Nabitende subcounty, a rural community in Iganga District, southeastern Uganda, of the use of corporal punishment in disciplining children at home as well as at school. Interviews were held with parents, teachers, elderly members of society, and student leaders, and focus group discussions were held with students aged 14-17 years. The students and teachers were from two secondary schools. The purpose of the research was to investigate the significance of the Ugandan cultural and social context in the recognition and enforcement of children's rights. This was done within the framework of the minimum standards set out in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC0), the African Charter for the Rights and Welfare of the Child, Uganda's 1995 Constitution, and the 1996 Children Statute. Uganda has adopted the values and norms reflected in international instruments and consequently, universal norms and values have become national norms and values. However, despite codification of the rights of children, the status of children in Uganda is still principally determined by culture and other social and economic factors. Consequently, the existence of good laws has not

always automatically culminated in the enjoyment of all the prescribed rights. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

262 Biswas, Aparajita

South Africa, Indian Ocean and SADC / Aparajita Biswas. - 2003. - vol. 22, no. 35, p. 8-33 - In: *African Currents*: (2003), vol. 22, no. 35, p. 8-33.

The historic changes that have taken place in South Africa in the 1990s call for a radical restructuring of South Africa's pattern of integration with Africa in general and the countries of the southern African region in particular. In view of South Africa's economic dominance the question arises as to whether South Africa will choose to cultivate relations with its immediate neighbours or with other regional groupings, such as Europe, or the Indian Ocean countries. South Africa's role within the SADC has been variously seen in terms of neo-mercantilism, hegemonistic bilateralism and full partnership. At the same time, as a middle power in the global arena, South African diplomacy has increasingly focused on international institutions, trying to bridge the gap between developed and developing countries. Foreign policy is increasingly aligned with a neoliberal doctrine. This shift to the right has created tensions between South Africa and other countries of the southern African region, which are also sceptical about South Africa's membership of the Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC). Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

263 Petersson, Lennart

Production fragmentation and specialisation, with special reference to the SADC textile and clothing industry / Lennart Petersson. - 2003. - vol. 71, no. 4, p. 762-791 : tab - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2003), vol. 71, no. 4, p. 762-791 : tab.

International fragmentation is an increasingly important feature of contemporary globalization. Enterprises spread across a variety of locations around the world perform a sequence of related activities to bring a product through different phases of production to delivery to global consumers. This article explores the trade patterns of SADC countries with special reference to international fragmentation and world trade arrangements in the textile and clothing sector. First, it reviews the importance of textile and clothing in SADC trade. Next, it examines, for individual SADC countries, revealed

patterns of comparative advantages, intra-industry trade and revealed comparative advantage in marginal trade of products at different stages of the value chain, and analyses the impact of international fragmentation on world trade. This is followed by an analysis focusing on international fragmentation in the trade of the dominating SADC exporters of textile and clothing: Mauritius and South Africa. Thereafter, the option of a regional supply chain in the SADC Free Trade Area is discussed and related to current changes in the world trading system. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

264 Chinsinga, Blessings

The participatory development approach under a microscope : the case of the poverty alleviation programme in Malawi / Blessings Chinsinga. - 2003. - vol. 18, no. 1, p. 129-144 - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2003), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 129-144.

In the wake of democratization most developing countries have had to reorient their characteristically top-down development strategies to embrace a participatory development philosophy in a bid to reinvigorate their rural development efforts. However, an overview of Malawi's 1994 Poverty Alleviation Programme suggests that the professed commitment to participatory local planning, as a hallmark of contemporary grassroots development intervention, is largely rhetorical. Much as the Programme flags beneficiary participation as its guiding philosophy, it is totally silent on the modus operandi of the form of participation that drives its implementation. Participation is viewed as a neutral concept. This means that the framework for institutionalizing participation lacks any component of a negotiation process. The exogenous nature of the drives to reform forces developing countries to pretend they are committed to the participatory development philosophy merely to appease the West. As a result, local participation has been sought without any meaningful reform of the power relations between development planners and the grassroots. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

265 Kishindo, Paul

Customary land tenure and the new land policy in Malawi / Paul Kishindo. - 2004. - vol. 22, no. 2, p. 213-225 - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2004), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 213-225.

Malawi's present policy on land matters is a product of colonial history and settlement patterns, the agricultural policies of the one-party era, and recent demographic trends. Under the Land Act of 1965, the right to land was vested in the president and powers of control and administration in the minister responsible for land matters. Legal title in customary land was thereby effectively transferred from communities and their chiefs to political authorities. As such, the Land Act was a fundamental source of insecurity in customary landholding. These factors have contributed to the problems that currently affect land tenure and utilization throughout Malawi, such as deliberate encroachment on estates and the invasion of protected lands such as forest reserves. In an attempt to find a solution to these land-related problems, the President of Malawi appointed a commission of inquiry into land policy reform on 18 March 1996. A national land policy, based on the commission's report and additional consultations with stakeholders, was approved by cabinet on 17 January 2002, and legislation is currently pending. The major elements of the new policy on customary land relate to security of tenure, accountability in land administration, inheritance, transfer of customary estates, and enforcement of conservation and environmental regulations. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

266 Musila, Jacob Wanjala

Does currency devaluation improve the trade balance in the long run? : evidence from Malawi / Jacob Wanjala Musila and John Newark. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 339-352 : graf., tab - In: *African Development Review*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 2/3, p. 339-352 : graf., tab.

This paper explores the impact of nominal exchange rate devaluation on the trade balance for Malawi. A small-open economy IS-LM aggregate supply model of Malawi estimated using time series data covering the period 1967-1996 is used in the simulation analysis. The results of the simulation experiment show that devaluation helps to improve export performance and to curtail the growth of imports in the long run, which leads to improvement in the trade balance position. The results provide evidence supporting the view that nominal devaluation can indeed be a quite powerful tool in minimizing the imbalances in Malawi's international trade. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

267 Allina-Pisano, Eric

Borderlands, boundaries, and the contours of colonial rule : African labor in Manica district, Mozambique, c. 1904-1908 / by Eric Allina-Pisano. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 1, p. 59-

82 : tab - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 59-82 : tab.

Using the case of Manica, a region in central Mozambique known for its mineral wealth - particularly gold -, during the period 1904-1908, this essay argues that cross-border labour mobility was crucial to the constitution of colonial power. Africans returned from southern Rhodesia to central Mozambique seeking to exchange British for Portuguese rule. The returnees negotiated the terms of their settlement in Portuguese territory with local administrators, extracting exemptions from labour recruitment as a condition of their return. The agreement they reached with the colonial administration concerning the disposition of their labour became the focal point of these African communities' relationship with the colonial State. Control over labour was crucial to the development of State power. However, the development of that power was not limited to State actors negotiating treaties between sovereign nations. It also involved local actors and thus African actors. Even within a structurally subordinate position, Africans helped determine the contours of colonial rule, injecting their interests into the formation of colonial power. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

268 Errante, Antoinette

White skin, many masks: colonial schooling, race, and national consciousness among white settler children in Mozambique, 1934-1974 / by Antoinette Errante. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 1, p. 7-33 : fig - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 7-33 : fig.

The author examines the degree to which schools in colonial Mozambique shaped the racial and national consciousness of White settler children (1934-1975). She bases herself on archival material and oral histories. The story begins with Portugal's need for a colonial omnipotence myth as a way of repairing its own injured national identity. Pathologies originating from this metropolitan context created the social and structural hierarchies that fostered an extremist pattern of migration to Mozambique. This migration to Mozambique resulted in the artificial homogenization of Whites in relation to Blacks even as it heightened class tensions and conflicts within the White settler community. These tensions only exacerbated the weak allegiance to Portugal some settlers already brought with them to the colony. While weak allegiances helped sever some settlers' and their children's identification with Portugal, Mozambique's own 'charisma of place' enabled them to formulate alternative conceptions of race and nation. Throughout, the author illustrates how the structure and content of colonial schooling helped shape

conceptions of race and nation implicit in the myth of colonial omnipotence as well as in formulating alternative conceptions. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

269 Isaacman, Allen

Making the Chikunda : military slavery and ethnicity in southern Africa, 1750-1900 / by Allen Isaacman and Derek Peterson. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 2, p. 257-281 : krt - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 257-281 : krt.

This article explores how military slaves on Portuguese-run estates ('prazos') along the Zambezi River (in contemporary Mozambique) came to define themselves as sharers of a new social identity, Chikunda ("the conquerors"). Portuguese settlers used the slaves as soldiers, to collect taxes from peasants, patrol the borders, and police the estates. Asked to perform highly dangerous tasks in the service of their owners, slaves developed shared behaviours and beliefs, a patrilineal system of kinship and inheritance, and a rich repertoire of cultural practices (songs, ceremonies, initiation rituals, clothing, facial tattoos) that celebrated their prowess as warriors and hunters. Chikunda identity was in large part the product of slaves' own cultural and political work. Slaves made themselves Chikunda in order to set themselves apart from the local peasantry, gain leverage with owners, and lend meaning and prestige to their lives of danger. After the collapse of the 'prazos' in the nineteenth century and the manumission of the slaves, former soldiers enlarged on their shared history and forged a Chikunda ethnic identity which survives up to the present day. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

270 Villanculos, Flatiel Fabio

Assessment of the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the financial sector: a case study of the Mozambican banking system / Flatiel Fabio Villanculos and Kgomotso H. Moahi. - 2003. - vol. 13, no. 1, p. 21-32 : tab - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 21-32 : tab.

This study investigates the extent to which information and communication technologies (ICTs) are used by commercial banks in Mozambique, the impact of ICTs on banking performance and work processes, and the possible benefits to customers. A survey was carried out of three of the country's seven commercial banks - Banco Comercial de Moçambique (BCM), Banco Comercial e de Investimentos (BCI), and Banco Standard Totta de Moçambique (BSTM). Thirty-one managers, fifty-four clerical staff and fifty-eight customers were surveyed. The findings reveal that the use of information and communication technologies was well entrenched in Mozambican banks. This has resulted in the improvement of banking services. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZAMBIA

271 Chifwepa, Vitalicy

The use of the Intranet and Internet by teaching staff of the University of Zambia / Vitalicy Chifwepa. - 2003. - vol. 13, no. 2, p. 119-132 : tab - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 119-132 : tab.

The use of the Intranet and Internet among academic members of staff at the University of Zambia was surveyed using a questionnaire. The findings revealed that the University had a well-developed network for both Intranet and Internet that was established to foster communication and access to both internal and external information. The paper concludes that there are some bottlenecks to the full use of the networks, including a lack of policy, inadequate investment, poor marketing of the services available, and inadequate skills development. However, there is potential for full utilization of the networks on condition that a policy to integrate the networks and ICT in general university management is developed and implemented. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

272 Flint, Lawrence S.

State-building in central southern Africa : citizenship and subjectivity in Barotseland and Caprivi / by Lawrence S. Flint. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 2, p. 393-428 : krt - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 393-428 : krt.

The stated perception of Namibian and Zambian governments that Caprivi and Barotse separatism are linked and in some way homogenous is patently incorrect. The explanation can be found in the historical construction of citizenship in the region and the differential impacts of formal imperialism on contemporary Lozi identity in Namibia and Zambia. The author analyses the rise of Lozi influence in southern Barotseland and Caprivi and examines specific periods of external influence imposed on the region: the colonization of the flat "Bulozi" floodplain of the Upper Zambezi by the Luyi toward the end of the 16th century; the invasion and takeover of the Lozi kingdom by the Makololo people in the 1830s; the precolonial relationship between the Makololo and Lozi kings and Europeans; British colonialism in southern Barotseland, and German and South African colonialism in Caprivi (a southern component of the original Lozi kingdom); and the interaction between the Lozi regions and the respective postindependence governments. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

273 Nkhoma, Boyd Patrick

A critical analysis of library computerisation at the Copperbelt University, Zambia / Boyd Patrick Nkhoma. - 2003. - vol. 13, no. 2, p. 133-153 - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 133-153.

The paper takes a critical look at the computerization project (1993-1999) at the Copperbelt University Library, Zambia, focusing on the problems encountered. The inaccurate costing of the project is seen as a major setback in that it was accomplished at the expense of a small and outdated book collection, and other information resources. Selection of Stylis as the main software for library automation is viewed as a costly mistake as its continuity is very much uncertain. While the basic computer infrastructure and a library Local Area Network has been put into place, the internal operations are seen as being at variance with professional expectations. Lack of Internet access by professional librarians and the single PC for Internet use by library users are seen as obstacles to the smooth operation of a computerized library network. The non-availability of PCs for CD-ROM use by the public is also seen as a negative phenomenon that needs redress. The lack of cooperation between the University of Zambia Library and the Copperbelt University Library in their computerization projects is seen as a missed opportunity for beneficial networking. The paper concludes that automation at the Copperbelt University Library is only partially accomplished. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

274 Zorgbibe, Charles

Le Commonwealth sans le Zimbabwe / Charles Zorgbibe. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 227-237 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*: (2004), no. 13, p. 227-237.

Le sommet du Commonwealth, réuni à Abuja (Nigeria) du 5 au 8 décembre 2003, a refusé d'inviter le président du Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, et ce dernier a préféré quitter l'organisation. En principe, il ne s'agit pas d'une instance de décision, mais d'un 'forum', facilitant la communication entre États développés et ceux du Tiers-Monde. Pourtant, le rôle international du Commonwealth s'accroît: intercesseur dans le domaine du maintien de la paix, et surtout dans celui de la bonne gouvernance, comme le montre le retour de la question du Zimbabwe, qui fut si longtemps à l'ordre du jour du Commonwealth. L'auteur rappelle le processus de décolonisation de l'Afrique britannique du Sud-Est. La présence d'importantes communautés blanches et l'influence du dominion sud-africain font apparaître la tentation d'une évolution vers une Afrique 'politiquement blanche'. En

Rhodésie du Sud, au fort peuplement blanc, le Front rhodésien de Ian Smith accède au pouvoir aux élections de 1962, et décrète unilatéralement, sans l'accord de la Grande-Bretagne, l'indépendance du pays. L'auteur décrit les actions notamment de Washington et des cinq États africains voisins, dit de la 'ligne de front' - Tanzanie, Zambie, Mozambique, Angola et Botswana - en faveur d'un gouvernement issu de la majorité noire. Le Commonwealth se transforme en un très efficace groupe de pression international sur l'ancienne métropole. Après l'installation du gouvernement de l'évêque Muzorewa en juin 1979, la guerre civile éclate. De nouvelles négociations aboutissent à l'organisation de nouvelles élections. Le triomphe de Robert Mugabe (et de la Zanu-Front patriotique) aux élections du 28 février 1980 s'explique par le fait qu'il est apparu aux électeurs noirs comme le champion le plus efficace d'une redistribution des richesses. Vingt-trois ans après, le Commonwealth est à nouveau saisi de la question du Zimbabwe, et se transforme, cette fois-ci, en un groupe de pression de l'ancienne métropole sur les États africains. L'effondrement du Zimbabwe a pour causes principales la manière dont est exécutée la réforme agraire, le refus de tout débat démocratique, ainsi que l'intervention militaire en République démocratique du Congo (RDC). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

275 Bourbon, Adrian de

Human rights litigation in Zimbabwe : past, present and future / Adrian de Bourbon. - 2003. - vol. 3, no. 2, p. 195-221 - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2003), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 195-221.

This article examines the progress and difficulties experienced in litigating human rights in Zimbabwe, from independence in 1980 to the present day. During the first five years after Zimbabwe had gained independence, the ability of the Supreme Court to hear litigation on human right issues was severely limited due to a constitutional provision that determined that existing laws could not be challenged under the Declaration of Rights. Thereafter followed what has been described as the 'golden era of human rights litigation', from 1985-2001. Decisions were taken in almost every field of human rights specified in the Declaration of Rights and the vast majority of these decisions favoured the citizen. Post-2001 human rights litigation, however, has by March 2003 yielded only two Supreme Court decisions where the citizens' rights prevailed. The present composition of the Supreme Court bodes ill for human rights in Zimbabwe. The impression created by the government propaganda machine is that human rights litigation is an anti-government activity, and that those who engage in it, whether as

litigants or as lawyers, are disloyal to the country. The future of the judiciary is intertwined with the future of the government of Zimbabwe. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

276 Chaumba, Joseph

From 'jambanja' to planning : the reassertion of technocracy in land reform in south-eastern Zimbabwe? / Joseph Chaumba, Ian Scoones and William Wolmer. - 2003. - vol. 41, no. 4, p. 533-554 - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 533-554.

This paper examines the land occupations and fast-track resettlement process in Chiredzi district in Zimbabwe's southeast lowveld, and argues that their broad-brush representation as chaotic, violent and unplanned is misleading. In Zimbabwe the instruments and mechanisms of order assert themselves even in the midst of violent disorder. The ongoing deployment of the formal and technical tools and discourses of land-use planning have been instrumental in securing the visibility and legitimacy of Zimbabwe's new settlers. The speed and short cuts of the fast-track land reform process and vagueness of policies to date have in the short term opened up a certain amount of space for negotiation and a degree of leeway and flexibility in land-use planning and allocation. But the danger for the settlers is that, by deploying a discourse rooted in long-held and institutionally embedded Rhodesian traditions of planning and control, they have played into a process that - as so often in Zimbabwe's history - will reimpose coercive land-use regulations that are at odds with their livelihood strategies and seek to vet settlers and so undermine populist claims of redressing inequalities and providing land to the landless and poor. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

277 Kaseke, Edwin

Social exclusion and social security : the case of Zimbabwe / Edwin Kaseke. - 2003. - vol. 18, no. 1, p. 33-48 - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2003), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 33-48.

The paper examines the problem of social exclusion in the provision of social security in Zimbabwe. After sketching a historical perspective of the problem of social exclusion in Zimbabwe, it is argued that social exclusion emanates largely from the orientation of social security which places emphasis on protecting persons employed in the formal sector. The reality in Zimbabwe, however, is that those employed in the formal sector constitute a small percentage of the population. Consequently, the majority are excluded from social security coverage. The paper also observes that there is a gender dimension to social exclusion as women are largely excluded from contributory social security

schemes. The paper ends by calling for appropriate interventions in order to achieve inclusiveness in social security coverage. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

278 LeBas, Adrienne

Une alliance qui se délite? : contrôle partisan et dynamiques internes dans la Zanu-PF (1999-2003) / Adrienne LeBas. - 2004. - no. 93, p. 105-124 - In: *Politique africaine*: (2004), no. 93, p. 105-124.

En dépit d'importantes pressions extérieures et de tensions intérieures, le parti au pouvoir à Harare, l'Union nationale africaine du Zimbabwe-Front patriotique (Zanu-PF), est parvenu, depuis les élections parlementaires de juin 2000, à conserver son unité et à maintenir son contrôle sur des segments sociaux clés. Le présent article analyse comment la violence politique, le déclin économique et une rhétorique sans nuances ont contribué à renforcer sa domination sur l'arène politique. L'article examine les éléments de continuité et de changement dans la conduite politique de la Zanu-PF depuis l'indépendance, en soulignant l'importance de la volatilité électorale et le factionnalisme à l'intérieur du parti. On voit ensuite comment certains groupes de dirigeants du parti sont parvenus à contrer les tentatives de déstabilisation les visant et à conserver le soutien de secteurs décisifs de sa base sociale. Suit une discussion du factionnalisme persistant, dans le cadre du débat sur la succession, en soulignant la réémergence d'un lobby réformiste qui avait pratiquement disparu de 2000 à 2002. Le travail s'appuie sur des entretiens formels et sur des discussions informelles avec des cadres et des militants de la Zanu-PF entre mars 2002 et août 2003. L'efficacité avec laquelle les dirigeants ont fait taire leurs propres dissidents pourrait s'atténuer à l'avenir. Les chances d'un changement politique majeur s'en trouveraient alors accrues. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 193).[Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

279 Maundeni, Zibani

Why the African Renaissance is likely to fail : the case of Zimbabwe / Zibani Maundeni. - 2004. - vol. 22, no. 2, p. 189-212 - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2004), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 189-212.

African economic and State failure can be linked to the continent's ancient State cultures. Zimbabwe is a case in point. Precolonial Zimbabwean State institutions (the army, kings and chiefs, and the priests) were structured in ways that worked to promote the temporary enrichment of a few warlords who easily lost to others, the utilization of war as a ritual function for purposes of purifying the land, the fragmentation of chiefly power that led to the failure to exercise leadership in economic matters, and the

rendering of economic matters as part of religious rather than State functions. The colonial State's intention of preserving indigenous culture and its failure to recruit and train a large number of indigenous people for its army, bureaucracy and economy combined to ensure the survival of precolonial State culture. The nationalist and postcolonial Zimbabwean State elite was embedded in the precolonial Shona State culture. They used it to reorganize the inherited Rhodesian State institutions and build a nondevelopmental State that catapulted the country into economic decline. The strong links between pre and postcolonial Zimbabwe show that the continuity of the indigenous State cultures in Africa could be the primary problem and not the solution to State and economic failures. Without a developmental State, it is difficult to see how the idea of the African Renaissance can be realized. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

280 Nyamukapa, Constance A.

Orphans' household circumstances and access to education in a maturing HIV epidemic in eastern Zimbabwe / Constance A. Nyamukapa, Geoff Foster and Simon Gregson. - 2003. - vol. 18, no. 2, p. 7-32 : graf., tab - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2003), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 7-32 : graf., tab.

Levels of orphanhood and patterns of different forms of orphanhood (namely, double, paternal and maternal) will change as an HIV epidemic progresses. The implications of different forms of orphanhood for children's development will also change as the cumulative impact of a period of sustained high morbidity and mortality takes its toll on the adult population. The authors describe patterns of orphanhood and orphans' educational experience in populations in eastern Zimbabwe subject to a major HIV epidemic which is maturing into its endemic phase. Levels of orphanhood have grown recently but rates of maternal and double orphanhood, in particular, are likely to continue to increase for several years to come. Orphans are found disproportionately in rural, female, elderly and adolescent-headed households. Each of these is a risk factor for more extreme poverty. The over-representation in rural areas could reflect urban-rural migration around the time of death of the parent due to loss of income and the high cost of living in towns. Over-representation in female, elderly and adolescent-headed households reflects the predisposition of men to seek employment in towns, estates and mines; the higher level of paternal orphanhood; the reluctance of second wives to take responsibility for their predecessors' children and stress in the extended family system. The death of the mother was found to have a strong detrimental effect on a child's chances of completing primary school education. The death of the father had no detrimental effect, despite the fact that paternal orphans were typically found in the poorest households. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

281 Ogunleye, Foluke

Zimbabwe's theatre for young people : a documentation of personal development and social responsibility / Foluke Ogunleye. - 2003. - no. 17, p. 42-61 - In: *Journal of Humanities / University of Malawi*: (2003), no. 17, p. 42-61.

Children's theatre and theatre for young people in Zimbabwe is aimed at the "total man", touching the spirit, the soul and the body. The activities of Zimbabwean theatre for young people are explored in case studies of Chipawo, Children's Performing Arts Workshop, an educational, nonprofit theatre established in 1989 in Harare; the National Arts Council of Zimbabwe, a parastatal organization established in 1985 to spearhead, coordinate and facilitate the development and promotion of arts and cultural activities; the National Theatre Organization; Amakhosi, a Ndebele-based community theatre company in Bulawayo; PLAN, an international agency which uses various performance art techniques to educate children on issues such as HIV/AIDS, child abuse, teenage pregnancy, and child labour, and empower them to protect themselves; and projects initiated by MARCH, Modelling And Reinforcement to Combat HIV, which focus on the promotion of health and social issues, amongst others through social change oriented drama. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

282 Okonkwo, Christopher

Space matters: form and narrative in Tsitsi Dangaremba's 'Nervous conditions' / Christopher Okonkwo. - 2003. - vol. 34, no. 2, p. 53-74 - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2003), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 53-74.

This essay looks at Tsitsi Dangaremba's novel 'Nervous conditions' (1988), which is set in colonial Rhodesia (present-day Zimbabwe) from the 1950s up to the period shortly before the country's independence in 1980. It offers a reading that conjoins toward thematic explication the focal idea of space and a number of the text's other literary elements, namely 'point of view', character, plot, action, narrative. It argues more specifically that interweaving those resources, 'Nervous conditions' explores the following premise: it asserts that its female character's plight is codified in various domestic and public spatial structures, ideologies and experiences that differently impede women's lives under (post)colonization, which itself is an unfinished tale of history and identity. The novel points out concomitantly that survival and transcendence of that colonization experience and its stresses demand that one, especially the ex-colonial, remains ideologically flexible rather than unbending and repressive. Furthermore, the essay shows that the text of 'Nervous conditions' exemplifies the notion

that content and form complement each other and thus are inseparable. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

283 Baines, Gary

'South Africa's Vietnam?': literary history and cultural memory of the Border War / Gary Baines. - 2003. - no. 49, p. 172-192 : ill - In: *South African Historical Journal: (2003)*, no. 49, p. 172-192 : ill.

America's war in Vietnam became a point of reference for South African soldiers who served in the Border War, the South African Defence Force's (SADF) illegal occupation of Namibia in the 1970s and 1980s. Basing himself on the impressions of South African soldier-authors - white conscript soldiers rather than freedom fighters - who served at the Namibian/Angolan border, the author of the present paper contends that South African soldiers related to American Vietnam war films and literature in order to make sense of significant episodes in their life stories. This was because, at the time, local productions of war adventure films with a Border setting lacked credible story lines and heroes. The author makes his case by examining themes which resonate in the literatures of both the Vietnam War and the Border War. [ASC Leiden abstract]

284 Canis

Canis familiaris : a dog history of South Africa / guest ed.: Lance Van Sittert and Sandra Swart. - 2003. - no. 48, p. 138-251 : foto's, krt., tab - In: *South African Historical Journal: (2003)*, no. 48, p. 138-251 : foto's, krt., tab.

Two themes - extermination and domestication - animate the dog history of southern Africa, part of a broader process of "bringing in the wild", first under the superintendence of indigenous Africans and, from the mid-seventeenth century onwards, European settlers. Each epoch of human-canine interaction produced its own peculiar animal, literally a precolonial, colonial and postcolonial dog, as well as its doppelgänger, the wild "Kaffir" or stray dog. This collection of papers on the history of the dog in South Africa uses the dog to think about human society and illustrates the emotional, intellectual, financial and political investment people make in their dogs. Lance Van Sittert and Sandra Swart paint a broad canine history of South Africa; Albert Grundlingh discusses British greyhound racing on the Witwatersrand between 1932 and 1949; Sandra Swart

focuses on the social role of three Southern African dog "breeds" : the Rhodesian Ridgeback, the Boerboel and the Africanis dog; Lance Van Sittert considers the 1893 Port Elizabeth rabies epidemic; and Kirsten McKenzie traces concerns about stray dogs in letters written to the 'Advertiser' as a route towards understanding an emergent bourgeois culture in Cape Town in the early nineteenth century. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BOTSWANA

285 Dissez, Anne

La bonne réputation du Botswana / Anne Dissez. - 2004. - no. 13, p. 213-225 - In: *Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International: (2004), no. 13, p. 213-225.*

Le Botswana, qui figurait au moment de l'indépendance, en 1966, parmi les pays les plus pauvres du monde, connaît aujourd'hui le revenu par habitant le plus élevé d'Afrique, grâce aux ressources minières (diamant, nickel, cuivre, charbon). L'auteur rappelle l'histoire du pays, dont les premiers habitants furent les San ou Bushmen vivant dans le désert du Kalahari, qui couvre une bonne partie du pays. Les Batswana sont les ancêtres d'une famille royale toujours régnante à Gaborone. L'auteur explique l'organisation politique et administrative du pays, qui fut un asile pour les réfugiés de l'apartheid qui sévissait en Afrique du Sud jusqu'en 1994. Malgré l'incontestable emprise du parti présidentiel, le Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), sur la vie politique du pays, ou peut-être à cause de cela, les débats du parti sont marqués par de fortes rivalités internes. De même, dans l'opposition, une bataille s'est menée pour la présidence du Botswana National Front (BNF). Le BNF n'est pas capable d'organiser un rassemblement des opposants du BDP. Il ne faut donc pas s'attendre que la prochaine campagne électorale en octobre 2004 soit riche en rebondissements. Ni la société civile, ni la presse ronronnante ne présentent le moindre risque de gripper la mécanique. La prudence observée dans la politique économique continuera d'être strictement respectée; c'est elle qui est la clé du succès du Botswana. Le commerce du diamant est de loin la plus importante source de revenu du Botswana. L'autre richesse du pays est son cheptel et la qualité de sa viande. Le tourisme est un secteur en pleine extension. La bonne réputation du Botswana et son passage dans la catégorie des 'pays moyens' a un revers; les aides qui lui avaient été attribuées dans les années suivant l'indépendance sont retirées les uns après les autres. Cependant, l'exploitation des diamants a enrichi formidablement une élite, mais la pauvreté frappe encore une bonne partie de la population, ce qui explique en partie l'extraordinaire expansion de l'épidémie

du SIDA. La bonne gouvernance de l'équipe dirigeante et sa diplomatie tranquille contribuent pour beaucoup à l'image quasi exemplaire du Botswana. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

286 Huffman, Thomas N.

Shona ethnography and Iron Age burials / Thomas N. Huffman & McEdward Murimbika. - 2003. - vol. 1, no. 2, p. 237-246 : krt., tab - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2003), vol. 1, no. 2, p. 237-246 : krt., tab.

Archaeologists in southern Africa have been debating the use of ethnography to reconstruct archaeological settlement organization. This paper uses Shona cosmology to explain burial variability in Kgaswe, a 1000-year old settlement in Botswana. Although Shona society has undergone much change, it is still a valid source of hypotheses about Iron Age burials. Death is part of a cycle that underpins the separate treatment of infants, children, young adults and adults. Everyone except chiefs should lie in a sleeping posture, and their location in the settlement depends on age, status and kinship. Adults should point westerly and lie on their left or right side depending on their status and gender. Everyone must be buried, including strangers and social outcasts, and anomalies to the normal pattern also follow cultural rules. The Shona rules have multiple points of correspondence with burials at Kgaswe and other Iron Age sites in southern Africa. Shona ethnography fits the archaeological data well because it is part of a larger nexus of Eastern Bantu culture: in contrast, Western Bantu ethnography does not fit the archaeology. Successful interpretations such as this involve the recursive interplay between ethnographic and archaeological data. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

287 Modie-Moroka, Tirelo

Vulnerability across a life course: an empirical study : women and criminality in Botswana prisons / Tirelo Modie-Moroka. - 2003. - vol. 18, no. 1, p. 145-179 : tab - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2003), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 145-179 : tab.

The number of women in prison in Botswana has grown over the past ten years. This is due, in large part, to rising numbers of women offenders admitted to prison for property and drug-related offences. The purpose of the study presented here was to assess the relationship between their life events and the subsequent offending of incarcerated women. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with 80 women inmates at six prisons in Botswana in 1997. Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, respondents were asked about their backgrounds, criminal histories and

relationships with significant others, together with the reasons for their current offending. Results show that women in prison are predominately poor, young and uneducated. They report high levels of victimization, substance abuse, familial disruption and high-risk behaviour and suffer from a host of physical and mental disorders. High rates of child and adult abuse, neglect and abandonment were also reported. These histories were strong predictors of poor physical and mental health. The findings of this study force us to examine the interplay of the cultural, ideological and structural factors affecting women's lives and how these are related to female criminality. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

288 Ngwenya, Barbara Ntombi

Redefining kin and family social relations : burial societies and emergency relief in Botswana / Barbara Ntombi Ngwenya. - 2003. - vol. 18, no. 1, p. 85-110 : tab - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2003), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 85-110 : tab.

Based amongst others on fieldwork conducted in Botswana (Gaborone and Ramotswa) between February 1997 and August 1998, the author discusses the provision of financial relief to members' households by women-centred local institutions known as burial societies (diswaeti) in the event of death. The omnipresence of death and dying in Botswana does not necessarily precipitate despondency; instead it underwrites commitments by members of burial societies to new sensibilities and to imaginative interventions that regenerate, rather than wear out, kin relations. By providing emergency financial and non-financial support, burial societies find practical ways to minimize social tensions and reduce animosity between individuals, family and kin. In the burial society community, therefore, the social process of providing emergency financial and non-financial relief is more than an instrumental task: it is a nuanced cultural process that redefines kin and family social relations. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

289 Ojedokun, Ayoku A.

Internet access competence and the use of the Internet for teaching and research activities by University of Botswana academic staff / Ayoku A. Ojedokun and Emmanuel O. Owolabi. - 2003. - vol. 13, no. 1, p. 43-53 : tab - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2003), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 43-53 : tab.

The Internet is dramatically changing the world of research and teaching. However, academics will have to learn new skills of Internet use to fully transform their research and teaching. The objective of this study is to assess the impact of Internet competence

on the use of the Internet for teaching and research activities among the academic staff of the University of Botswana. The Internet was introduced in the University in February 1997. A total of 216 academic staff participated in the study. A specially designed questionnaire with open and close-ended questions was used as the main instrument for data collection. Data were analysed for frequency and percentage using the cross-tabs sub-programme of SPSS. The study showed that many of the respondents are skilled users of the Internet only as far as its application in research activities is concerned. This is essentially in the area of literature and supporting/baseline data searching. They seem not to be as skilled in the use of the Internet to enhance teaching activities, such as presenting course descriptions on the Internet, delivering additional lecture notes, and sending files to students. The study therefore recommends that for the University of Botswana to derive maximal benefit from its investment in personal computers and Internet access for its academic staff, it is imperative that training programmes be organized for the academic staff on Internet use for teaching and research. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

290 Siphambe, Happy Kufigwa

Understanding unemployment in Botswana / Happy Kufigwa Siphambe. - 2003. - vol. 71, no. 3, p. 480-495 : tab - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2003), vol. 71, no. 3, p. 480-495 : tab.

The impressive performance that Botswana has achieved since gaining independence in 1966 is one of the few success stories of economic development in sub-Saharan Africa. Unemployment is however one of the most serious problems that the country is facing. This paper explores the issues of unemployment and employment in Botswana's economy. It looks at both the supply and demand side of the labour market. The supply side analysis uses the original 1995/1996 Labour Force Survey data to understand the unemployed. Part of the process involves specifying a probit function to determine the factors determining unemployment. The probit analysis shows that women are more likely to be unemployed than men. This could be a result of previous occupational segregation that leaves women with fewer job opportunities in the 'women's' jobs. The paper also shows that education, training and age significantly determine the probability of being employed. The unemployed are more likely to be the youth, those with little or no education and those with no training. Given that unemployment exists side by side with vacant posts, questions arise concerning the appropriateness of the education system. The paper also looks at the demand for labour by various key sectors, viz. agriculture, construction, wholesale and retail, and manufacturing. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

LESOTHO

291 Mba, Chuks J.

Assessing the reliability of the 1986 and 1996 Lesotho census data / Chuks J. Mba. - 2003. - vol. 18, no. 1, p. 111-127 : tab - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2003), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 111-127 : tab.

The present study attempts to assess the quality of reported age-sex distributions of Lesotho's 1986 and 1996 censuses using conventional demographic techniques. First, the data presented in single years are examined to identify patterns of digit preference and then Whipple's, Myers' and Bachi's indexes are computed in order to furnish a clear picture of the magnitude of deficiencies that might have occurred. The findings show that there is a tendency to prefer even numbers and avoid odd numbers in census enumeration in Lesotho. Also, the Whipple's index declined from 115 in 1986 to 106 in 1996, while the Myers' and Bachi's indexes respectively declined from 11 and 7 in 1986 to 9 and 6. These results suggest that there are deficiencies in the Lesotho data. A closer assessment of the data is undertaken by curtailing part of the erratic fluctuations in single year age distribution via grouping the data in quinary ages and applying the age-sex accuracy index. The index yields a value of 35 for the 1986 census and 32 for the 1996 census. The findings show that, though there are some distortions in the reported age-sex distributions of Lesotho, the data are fairly accurate and point to a modest improvement in quality over the decade. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

292 Thabane, Motlatsi

Technical skills, technology and innovation among individual diamond diggers at the Letšeng-la-Terae and Kao diamond mines of Lesotho, 1960-1970 / Motlatsi Thabane. - 2003. - no. 49, p. 147-161 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2003), no. 49, p. 147-161.

This article discusses the experiences of individual diggers who occupied and mined two diamond deposits in areas in the northeastern mountains of Lesotho, namely the Kao and Letšeng-la-Terae areas, in the 1960s and 1970s. Using oral testimonies of diamond diggers, the article argues that even though the colonial and postcolonial governments - put under pressure by big foreign mining companies who were applying for prospecting and mining licences and wished to be protected from 'diamond rushes' by local individual diamond diggers - regarded individual diggers' mining methods as primitive, unchanging and unproductive, these methods were in fact effective. In the case of both Kao and Letšeng, although large mining companies reached the conclusion that the deposits

were uneconomic, they were forced to reconsider this view as a result of increased productivity by the individual diggers and their innovative mining methods. Individual diggers continually improved their working methods and equipment by using experience gained locally and elsewhere. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NAMIBIA

293 Flint, Lawrence S.

State-building in central southern Africa : citizenship and subjectivity in Barotseland and Caprivi / by Lawrence S. Flint. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 2, p. 393-428 : krt - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 393-428 : krt.

The stated perception of Namibian and Zambian governments that Caprivi and Barotse separatism are linked and in some way homogenous is patently incorrect. The explanation can be found in the historical construction of citizenship in the region and the differential impacts of formal imperialism on contemporary Lozi identity in Namibia and Zambia. The author analyses the rise of Lozi influence in southern Barotseland and Caprivi and examines specific periods of external influence imposed on the region: the colonization of the flat "Bulozi" floodplain of the Upper Zambezi by the Luyi toward the end of the 16th century; the invasion and takeover of the Lozi kingdom by the Makololo people in the 1830s; the precolonial relationship between the Makololo and Lozi kings and Europeans; British colonialism in southern Barotseland, and German and South African colonialism in Caprivi (a southern component of the original Lozi kingdom); and the interaction between the Lozi regions and the respective postindependence governments. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

294 Hoek, Maarten van

The Saharan "girafe à lien" in rock art: domesticated giraffe or rain animal? : comparing enigmatic giraffe petroglyphs from the Sahara and Namibia / Maarten van Hoek. - 2003. - n. 14, p. 49-62 : fig., ill - In: *Sahara (Milano)*: (2003), n. 14, p. 49-62 : fig., ill.

It is not rare to find the depiction in rock art of various species of animals being captured and/or domesticated. The so-called "girafe à lien" ("tethered giraffe") phenomenon present in Sahara rock art is compared here with "similar" motifs found in rock art in Namibia. The possibility is, therefore, considered that the "girafe à lien" might have represented a metaphor evoking the concern for water and/or fertility. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English, French and Italian. [Journal abstract]

295 Knutsen, Hege M.

Black entrepreneurs, local embeddedness and regional economic development in northern Namibia / Hege M. Knutsen. - 2003. - vol. 41, no. 4, p. 555-586 - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2003), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 555-586.

This article addresses possibilities and barriers to economic activity and development in the Oshana region of northern Namibia. The focus is on the role of local embeddedness of economic activities in attaining economic development. A network perspective, based on theories of value chains that are embedded both in social relations and spatially, is selected as the analytical framework. The value chains of local black entrepreneurs in the study area are short. Moreover, the analysis reveals that social obligations may impede economic development, but that such practices are diminishing. The economic dominance and competition from South Africa is the main impediment to economic development in northern Namibia. Local political embeddedness is shallow and political measures have not significantly reduced the implications of this dominance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

296 Willemse, Hein

Textual production and contested histories in a performance of the Namibian storyteller Dawid Plaatjies / Hein Willemse. - 2003. - vol. 34, no. 3, p. 27-45 : krt - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2003), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 27-45 : krt.

The author has positioned his ongoing research of Afrikaans oral tradition within a performance framework exploring individual communicative events and the sociopolitical contexts of contemporary articulations. One such event was the telling of a historical, authentically indigenous tale by Dawid Plaatjies, a storyteller born in the town of Keetmanshoop (originally /Nu/goaes), southern Namibia, in 1921. The author's fieldwork in 1993 provided Plaatjies with a rare opportunity to publicly address what he regarded as the common disregard for, or at least silence on, the role of the Kharo-loab or the Plaatjies people, in the history of /Nu/goaes and southern Namibia. Following a brief summary of the historical context of the Nama people and the role of the Kharo-loab in the history of Keetmanshoop, the author explores the textual production strategies that Plaatjies engaged in his performance, which was recorded in July 1993. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

297 Ssenyonjo, Manisuli

Justiciability of economic and social rights in Africa : general overview, evaluation and prospects / Manisuli Ssenyonjo. - 2003. - vol. 9, no. 1, p. 1-36 - In: *East African Journal of Peace and Human Rights: (2003)*, vol. 9, no. 1, p. 1-36.

Despite widespread international ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and incorporation of social and economic rights in the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR), this has not been accompanied by any effective steps to entrench those rights within the domestic legal system so that they are subject to legal enforcement. This article argues that economic and social rights as guaranteed under ICESCR and ACHPR can be translated into binding State obligations (as opposed to merely directive State principles) at the domestic level that can be effectively monitored and enforced in Africa. It presents a brief overview of the question of the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights, followed by a survey of cases on economic and social rights litigated under ACHPR and the emerging jurisprudence of the African Commission, and assesses the prospects for the ACHPR. The article then turns to domestic litigation of economic and social rights in specific African States, particularly South Africa. It concludes with recommendations to strengthen the African regional human rights system so that it has an effective impact on domestic legal systems. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

298 Biswas, Aparajita

South Africa, Indian Ocean and SADC / Aparajita Biswas. - 2003. - vol. 22, no. 35, p. 8-33 - In: *African Currents: (2003)*, vol. 22, no. 35, p. 8-33.

The historic changes that have taken place in South Africa in the 1990s call for a radical restructuring of South Africa's pattern of integration with Africa in general and the countries of the southern African region in particular. In view of South Africa's economic dominance the question arises as to whether South Africa will choose to cultivate relations with its immediate neighbours or with other regional groupings, such as Europe, or the Indian Ocean countries. South Africa's role within the SADC has been variously seen in terms of neo-mercantilism, hegemonistic bilateralism and full partnership. At the same time, as a middle power in the global arena, South African diplomacy has increasingly focused on international institutions, trying to bridge the gap between developed and developing countries. Foreign policy is increasingly aligned with a neoliberal doctrine. This shift to the right has created tensions between South Africa and

other countries of the southern African region, which are also sceptical about South Africa's membership of the Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC). Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

299 Canis

Canis familiaris : a dog history of South Africa / guest ed.: Lance Van Sittert and Sandra Swart. - 2003. - no. 48, p. 138-251 : foto's, krt., tab - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2003), no. 48, p. 138-251 : foto's, krt., tab.

Two themes - extermination and domestication - animate the dog history of southern Africa, part of a broader process of "bringing in the wild", first under the superintendence of indigenous Africans and, from the mid-seventeenth century onwards, European settlers. Each epoch of human-canine interaction produced its own peculiar animal, literally a precolonial, colonial and postcolonial dog, as well as its doppelgänger, the wild "Kaffir" or stray dog. This collection of papers on the history of the dog in South Africa uses the dog to think about human society and illustrates the emotional, intellectual, financial and political investment people make in their dogs. Lance Van Sittert and Sandra Swart paint a broad canine history of South Africa; Albert Grundlingh discusses British greyhound racing on the Witwatersrand between 1932 and 1949; Sandra Swart focuses on the social role of three Southern African dog "breeds" : the Rhodesian Ridgeback, the Boerboel and the Africanis dog; Lance Van Sittert considers the 1893 Port Elizabeth rabies epidemic; and Kirsten McKenzie traces concerns about stray dogs in letters written to the 'Advertiser' as a route towards understanding an emergent bourgeois culture in Cape Town in the early nineteenth century. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

300 Afrique

L'Afrique du Sud dix ans après : transition accomplie? / sous la dir. de: Philippe Guillaume, Nicolas Pégout, Aurelia Wa Kabwe-Segatti. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2004. - 361 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés) - Cet ouvrage a été publié avec le soutien de l'IFAS.. - Bibliogr.: p. [333]-335. - Met bibliogr., bijl., gloss., noten. ISBN 2-8458-6529-5

La nature de la mutation actuelle et du changement social dans l'Afrique du Sud post-apartheid est complexe. Cet ouvrage collectif s'efforce de comprendre la multiplicité des processus à l'œuvre dans l'Afrique du Sud d'aujourd'hui et de proposer une vision plus nuancée de la métaphore consensuelle du "miracle" sud-africain. Ce livre comporte quatre parties: 1) Reconfiguration du pouvoir; 2) Recomposition des territoires; 3)

Restructuration de la connaissance et dynamiques de reconnaissance; 4) Reconstruction de soi et du rapport à l'autre. Études: 1) Qui gouverne la "nouvelle" Afrique du sud? Élités, réseaux, méthodes de pouvoir (1985-2003) (Marianne Séverin et Pierre Aycard) - Le fossé "racial": l'accès à l'emploi en Afrique du Sud (Michael Brooks et Timothy Hinks) - "Big Brother" en Afrique du Sud? Gouvernement électronique et contrôle panoptique sous et après l'apartheid (Nicolas Pégout) - 2) Du don du logement au paiement des services urbains dans les villes sud-africaines (1994-2003): les cas du Cap et de Port-Elizabeth (Marianne Morange) - La réforme foncière en Afrique du Sud: des résultats peu convaincants (Ward Anseeuw); 3) Éducation, démocratie et décentralisation: Les réformes des politiques d'éducation en Afrique du Sud (1994-2004) (Ingrid Bamberg) - Franchissement de frontières, correction de trajectoires? Renouveau littéraire dans l'Afrique du Sud post-apartheid (Donald Moerdijk) - De la réapparition des Khoesan dans l'Afrique du Sud post-apartheid: invention de la tradition et réconciliation nationale (François-Xavier Fauvelle-Aymar); 4) De la diversité linguistique en Afrique du Sud: comment transformer un facteur de division en un outil de construction nationale? (Michel Lafon) - Reformuler la politique d'immigration dans l'Afrique du Sud post-apartheid: de l'Aliens Control Act de 1991 à l'Immigration Act de 2002 (Aurelia Wa Kabwe-Segatti) - Générations post-apartheid: enjeux et constructions identitaires (Vijé Franchi) - Sida en Afrique du Sud 1990-2004: logiques gouvernementales et mobilisations sociales (Judith Hayem). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

301 Alexander, Peter

Paternalised migrants, policing and political economy : Highveld colliery strikes, 1925-49 / Peter Alexander. - 2003. - vol. 29, no. 1, p. 49-77 : graf., tab - In: *Social Dynamics*: (2003), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 49-77 : graf., tab.

The author argues that, in the period 1925-1949, black colliers employed in the Transvaal and Orange Free State coal industry were probably the most militant workers in South Africa. Specifically, the author shows that between 1939 and 1948 this industry, referred to here as Highveld coal mining, experienced more than twice as many days lost per thousand workers than occurred in gold mining. The question is: why was this group of workers so relatively militant? Answers draw, first, from archival evidence of the 57 strikes that have been located, second, from aspects of the social history of the collieries, and, third, from insights gained from Dunbar Moodie's 1994 work on 'moral economy' and existing theories of mining militancy in other countries. Several suggestions are advanced, including the isolation of the main centre of coal production from large concentrations of police; the average size of the collieries; an extensive repertoire of contention, and a strong ethnic basis for mobilization. Further, the author

argues that Moodie's conceptualization of 'moral economy' would gain greater depth if it were rooted in salient features of 'political economy'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

302 Apartheid

'An apartheid of souls' / [ed. Deborah James, Albert Schrauwens]. - Leiden : Grafaria, 2003. - 336 p. ; 21 cm. - (; vol. 27, no. 3/4 (2003)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This volume originated in a workshop entitled 'An apartheid of souls: Dutch colonialism and its aftermath in Indonesia and South Africa', held at the London School of Economics in December 2000. It aims to initiate a comparative study of the "Greater Netherlands" by delineating the distinctive governmental and cultural processes which currently shape the emergent democratization of Indonesia and South Africa and by establishing how far these owe something to Dutch (and related European) influence. It compares Dutch 'ethical imperialism' in Indonesia with the 'internal colonialism' of Afrikaner nationalism in South Africa, examining to what degree Dutch and Afrikaners came to share a common 'colonial culture', and the contribution to its creation of the Dutch churches, notably the institution of the 'volkskerk' (lit. people's or national church), and their missions. The editors - Deborah James and Albert Schrauwens - focus in the introduction on the late nineteenth century, underscoring the particular effects of Dutch nationalism, religious "pillarization" ('verzuiling') and "ethical" colonialism within the cultural sphere of the "Greater Netherlands". Contributions on South Africa include autobiographical notes and an article by Hermann Giliomee, author of 'The Afrikaners: biography of a people' (2003), and articles by Robin Oakley (the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk and the Nama experience in Namaqualand), Linda Waldman (Christianity and Griqua identity), Jonathan Hyslop (Afrikaner identity and the white poor at the end of apartheid), and Deborah James and Geoffrey Nkadimeng (African Christians and land claims). [ASC Leiden abstract]

303 Auga, Ulrike

Intellectuals between resistance and legitimation : the cases of Nadine Gordimer and Christa Wolf / Ulrike Auga. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 1, p. 1-16 - In: *Current Writing*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 1-16.

The role of the public intellectual is usually discussed within the context of the nation-State. However, with the weakening post-ideological relationships between the nation and the State, public figures may be scrutinised in terms of what they really are: intellectuals. Applying a 'theory of the intellectual', a flexible pattern by which the different roles of public intellectuals can be discussed, the present author considers the roles

occupied by Christa Wolf and Nadine Gordimer in their "non-literary statements" in periods of political change in Germany and South Africa respectively. She argues that from erstwhile resistance writer Gordimer has become the "State writer" of the ANC in the post-apartheid dispensation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

304 Ballard, Richard

Middle class neighbourhoods or 'African kraals'? : the impact of informal settlements and vagrants on post-apartheid white identity / Richard Ballard. - 2004. - vol. 15, no. 1, p. 48-73 : krt - In: *Urban Forum:* (2004), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 48-73 : krt.

The author examines the generally hostile response by many white people in South Africa to the arrival of informal settlements and vagrants. He bases himself on interviews conducted with white people in the Berea (Durban) in 1996-1997 as well as newspaper material on the study site and relevant examples from around the country throughout the 1990s. The reasons given for the dislike of informal settlements present the squatters as a threat to established formal residents, especially in terms of crime, health and decreased property value. The author argues that while the instinct to defend property value is indeed at the core of white resentment of informal settlements, on its own this is an inadequate explanation. Informal settlements impact on more than the bank balance: they impact on residents' sense of place - squatting is seen as a threat to the conception of an ideal environment - and therefore on their self-perception as Western, modern, civilized people. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

305 Bell, David

The persistent presence of the past in contemporary writing in South Africa / David Bell. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 1, p. 63-73 - In: *Current Writing:* (2003), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 63-73.

In the mid-1990s André P. Brink argued that history provides one of the more fertile "silences" to be revisited by South African writers. With Brink's postmodernist perception of history as a point of departure, this article explores the ways in which contemporary fiction from South Africa has attempted to mediate and problematize the past. The focus is on three approaches: the memoir, genealogy, and historical re-narrativization. These offer interesting interactions between past and present. The works in question are Breyten Breytenbach's 'Dog Heart' (1999), J.M. Coetzee's 'Boyhood' (1997) and 'Youth' (2000), Zoë Wicomb's 'David's Story' (2000), and Zakes Mda's 'The Heart of Redness' (2000). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

306 Bogaards, Matthijs

Power-sharing in Südafrika: ist der ANC eine Konkordanzpartei? / Matthijs Bogaards. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 1, p. 49-70 : tab - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2003), Jg. 38, H. 1, p. 49-70 : tab.

Trotz aller Zweifel am konkordanzdemokratischen Charakter Südafrikas nach der Apartheid stellen nur wenige Autoren in Frage, dass die Übergangsverfassung Elemente des power-sharing umfasste. Die permanente Verfassung und das Ausscheiden der National Party (NP) aus der Regierung der nationalen Einheit im Jahre 1996 haben die Aussichten eines politischen Ausgleichs in dieser pluralen Gesellschaft geschwächt. Nachdem der ANC zur dominanten Partei wurde, setzten manche Beobachter ihre Hoffnungen darauf, dass der ANC zu einer inklusiveren und partizipatorischeren Partei werde. Diese Entwicklung lässt sich als Übergang von einer Standardform der Konkordanzdemokratie zwischen (segmentierten) Parteien zur Konkordanz innerhalb einer (Konkordanz) Partei beschreiben. Der Aufsatz untersucht die Chancen bzw. Aussichten bezüglich einer solchen Entwicklung für den ANC und richtet sein Augenmerk vor allem auf die Organisation der Partei, die innerparteiliche Repräsentation, und den internen Ausgleich sozialer Konflikte. Die Analyse bezieht vergleichende Erkenntnisse über andere Konkordanzparteien wie die Congress Party in Indien und die Kenya African National Union (KANU) mit ein. Es wird gezeigt, dass der ANC eine noch negativere Auffassung partei-interner Konkordanz besitzt als von klassischer Konkordanzdemokratie. Diese Tatsache weist auf die Wahrscheinlichkeit einer dauerhaften politischen Marginalisierung der Minderheiteninteressen in Südafrika hin. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

307 Bosch, Shannon

Amnesties as a trump to foreign prosecution of international crimes? : a South African view / Shannon Bosch. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 2, p. 138-158 - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 138-158.

This article begins by setting the background to the South African amnesty process, and examining its application to the individual applicant (Part II). Part III explores whether the amnesties granted by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) for international crimes were, first, legitimate amnesties under international law, and secondly, whether there remains an obligation upon foreign States to prosecute despite the amnesties. The international law obligations upon States are considered according to the source of the obligations, either in treaty law or customary international law. Part IV investigates the

practical limitations on foreign prosecution in the face of a national amnesty. The focus here is largely on the concerns of jurisdiction, looking in turn at the State's jurisdiction to prescribe certain criminal conduct, and then at the jurisdiction to enforce its laws. Lastly, Part V examines the attitude towards amnesties as a defence to prosecutions for international crimes. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

308 Buthelezi, Mbongiseni

A Brazilian theatre model meets Zulu performance conventions : Westville Prison, the case in point / Mbongiseni Buthelezi and Christopher Hurst. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 1, p. 123-134 - In: *Current Writing*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 123-134.

In July 2002, Christopher Hurst supervised Mbongiseni Buthelezi, a postgraduate student in Drama and Performance Studies at the University of Natal, who conducted a Prison Theatre project at the Medium B Prison (a men's maximum security prison) at Westville Prison in Durban, South Africa. Buthelezi used theatre workshop techniques to create a play that addressed expressions of prejudice towards inmates with HIV/AIDS. The play re-imagined and utilized Zulu military conventions and combined them with the Brazilian Forum Theatre methods of Augusto Boal. This combination made it possible for the inmate audiences to articulate criticisms about the behaviour of prison staff and other inmates that would otherwise have been difficult in the prison context. The performance form was recognized as something altogether new by the Zulu male participants, particularly because of the negotiations of power occasioned by the performance. Buthelezi, an isiZulu speaker, reported that his participation made him draw strongly on his knowledge of Zulu culture and urban working class society, and re-evaluate his own experiential knowledge of Zulu performance conventions and culture. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

309 Clasquin, Michel

Ixopo: the evolution of a South African Buddhist Centre / Michel Clasquin. - 2004. - vol. 17, no. 1, p. 45-65 - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2004), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 45-65.

The Buddhist Retreat Centre (BRC), near the town of Ixopo in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, was established in 1980 and has been at the centre of the South African Buddhist community ever since. Most other Buddhist establishments in the country can directly or indirectly trace their roots to it. This article traces the history and governance structures of the Centre and shows the role that the BRC plays in terms of M. Baumann's (1994) theoretical approach to the development of Western Buddhism. Social upliftment and ecological work have also featured among the BRC's activities. For now, Buddhism in

South Africa remains largely a white phenomenon, but there are signs that this may change as the middle-class audience to which it appeals changes in composition. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

310 De Wet, H.F.

A note on cartel pricing in the South African cement industry : new evidence / H.F. De Wet. - 2003. - vol. 71, no. 3, p. 544-555 : tab - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2003), vol. 71, no. 3, p. 544-555 : tab.

In 1994, F.C.v.N. Fourie and A. Smith analysed the cement market in South Africa on a structural, conduct and performance basis and came to the conclusion that cement price trends and cement price levels were unacceptably high. They did foresee the possibility of cost aspects peculiar to the cement industry that could have caused unacceptable cement price levels and cement price trends other than the cement manufacturers abusing their market power. However, they could not pursue this line of argument any further due to lack of information regarding cement manufacturing costs. In 2001, information on costs regarding cement manufacturing became available and allowed for in-depth analyses of cement costing. The present paper shows that additional depreciation costs and railrage costs had a detrimental effect on cement price levels and cement price trends. Responsibility for changes in these two costs lay with the Price Controller (and later the Competition Board) and the South African Railways, and not the cement manufacturers. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

311 de Wet, Walter A.

Thinking like a governor : central banking under an inflation target / Walter A. de Wet. - 2003. - vol. 71, no. 4, p. 792-805 - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2003), vol. 71, no. 4, p. 792-805.

In late 2001 South Africa suffered a sharp depreciation of its currency. This resulted in inflation rising to such a level that the Reserve Bank of South Africa had to abandon its initial inflation target of 3-6 percent for 2002 and then set out to reach the target in 2003. Since the early months of 2002 the Reserve Bank increased its operational target - the 'repo rate' - several times, such that by mid-September 2002 the 'repo rate' was 400 basis points above its January 2002 level. Although sharp response from the central bank was expected at the end of 2001, many market participants disagreed with the 400 basis points increase in the 'repo rate'. This paper sets out a framework in which a central bank under an inflation-targeting regime operates, and justifies why the interest rate hikes were necessary given the present framework of the South African Reserve

Bank. Section 1 examines four observations from the literature on inflation targeting, viz. credibility and dynamic inconsistency; the role of expectations; central bank independence; and money growth targets, the instruments of monetary policy and their implementation. Section 2 comments on the South African situation in the context of this framework. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

312 Diesel, Alleyn

Hindu 'Amman' religion as a post-patriarchal women's spirituality / Alleyn Diesel. - 2004. - vol. 17, no. 1, p. 5-29 - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2004), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 5-29.

The folk or village tradition of south India, which is dominated by the 'Amman' (Mother) Goddesses, is Dravidian in origin, belonging to the aboriginal inhabitants of the subcontinent. This religion is women-focused, encapsulating in its characteristics and mythology the potential for the empowerment of contemporary women. 'Amman' Goddesses have the potential to act, and are already to some extent acting, as empowering role models for their women devotees. This religion, particularly as the author has witnessed it in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, meets the criteria for women's spirituality, offering the possibility of support, well-being, and possibly transformation, to contemporary women. The author contends that this ancient and possibly prepatriarchal religion has the potential to offer a valuable post-patriarchal spirituality to both Hindu and other women. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

313 Dimitriu, Ileana

The end of history : reading Gordimer's post-apartheid novels / Ileana Dimitriu. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 1, p. 17-37 - In: *Current Writing*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 17-37.

This article examines Nadine Gordimer's novels that have appeared after the end of apartheid in South Africa: 'None to Accompany Me' (1994), 'The House Gun' (1998) and 'The Pickup' (2001). In considering the continuing relevance of Gordimer's work, the purpose is to foreground features of her writing that were usually not emphasized when she was seen as the "conscience of the anti-apartheid struggle": her liberation from excessive social responsibility, the shift from large historical events to the reconstitution of the civil imaginary, and engagements with the private life as independent of and not inextricably interwoven with the public domain. The article looks beyond the constraints of the political context to "post-ideological" possibilities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

314 Drewett, Michael

Battling over borders: narratives of resistance to the South African border war voiced through popular music / Michael Drewett. - 2003. - vol. 29, no. 1, p. 78-98 - In: *Social Dynamics*: (2003), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 78-98.

This paper explores instances in which popular music captured contesting narratives over the South African border war of the 1970s and 1980s. It is particularly concerned with the use of 'the border' as a trope for situating ideological and political contests arising out of the border war and conscription into the South African Defence Force (SADF). Popular music was an important means by which such narratives could be expressed. During this period South African musicians coming to terms with various aspects of the war wrote many songs reflecting the trauma of their situation and thereby acted as 'movement intellectuals' broadly aligned to the anti-war movement, spearheaded by organizations such as the End Conscription Campaign. The paper especially focuses on those songs that entwined personal experience and sentiments with resistance to the military, characteristic of the left of that time. It argues that the songs captured the contested nature of borders, the way they shift and can be crossed. The paper demonstrates that, even in the face of strong State/military hegemony, localized forms of resistance were formulated through popular music and have impacted on the memory of the border war. The lyrics and music capture the convictions of the time, ensuring that these important narratives are potentially preserved in the collective memory of South Africa's past. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

315 Edwards, Lawrence

South African productivity and capital accumulation in manufacturing : an international comparative analysis / Lawrence Edwards and Stephen S. Golub. - 2003. - vol. 71, no. 4, p. 659-678 : graf., tab - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2003), vol. 71, no. 4, p. 659-678 : graf., tab.

The authors compare productivity in manufacturing in South Africa to a large group of developed (United States, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Canada, Japan and Spain) and developing countries (Zimbabwe, Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and China). The calculations show that South African relative productivity growth in manufacturing in the 1980s and 1990s has been weak, measured either by labour or total factor productivity (TFP), especially in comparison to other newly industrializing countries in Asia and others such as Chile. In the 1990s, South African labour productivity (LP) picked up, but TFP lagged and employment fell. South African productivity remains well below that of the newly industrializing countries, and shows little sign of catching up. Further, the

improvement in LP during the 1990s appears to be related to capital-labour substitution. These findings are disconcerting insofar as sustainable long-run output and employment growth depends on raising productive efficiency rather than on capital-labour substitution and labour shedding. Sector level indicators of relative LP and TFP also show that South Africa's relative productivity is below that of the weighted-average for comparison countries for all but one sector. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

316 Farquharson, Karen

Transforming the Springboks: re-imagining the South African nation through sport / Karen Farquharson and Timothy Marjoribanks. - 2003. - vol. 29, no. 1, p. 27-48 - In: *Social Dynamics*: (2003), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 27-48.

Nationbuilding occurs not only through the creation of formal institutions, but also through struggles in cultural and symbolic contexts. In apartheid South Africa, the rugby union Springboks both symbolized and institutionalized a racially based form of 'bounded citizenship'. In post-apartheid South Africa, the Springboks have emerged as a contested and significant site in the attempt to build a nonracial nation through reconciliation. To explore these contests, the authors undertook a qualitative thematic analysis of key English newspaper discourses around the Springboks, reconciliation and nationbuilding in the contexts of the 1995 and 1999 Rugby World Cups. Their research suggests, first, that the Springboks have been reimagined in newspaper discourses as a symbol of the nonracial nationbuilding process in South Africa, especially in 'media events' such as the World Cup. Second, the authors find that there are significant limitations in translating this symbolism into institutionalized practice, as exemplified by newspaper debates over the place of 'merit' in international team selection processes. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

317 Fedorowich, Kent

Sleeping with the lion? : the loyal Afrikaner and the South African Rebellion of 1914-15 / Kent Fedorowich. - 2003. - no. 49, p. 71-95 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2003), no. 49, p. 71-95.

The reasons for the outbreak of the Afrikaner Rebellion or 'armed protest' of 1914-1915 are as many as they are varied. On the surface, the catalyst that unleashed the latent forces of Afrikaner nationalism and republicanism was London's unilateral declaration of war and its subsequent request that Union forces invade neighbouring German South West Africa. However, using a wide range of archival material in Britain and South Africa, this paper argues that the Afrikaner 'Rebellion' of 1914-1915 was as much about

the pressures of modernization, which were painfully transforming the Afrikaner political landscape, as it was about casting off an oppressive imperial yoke. Although many of the rebels were generally opposed to the new order emerging in South Africa, they were often unclear about the precise target of their protest, thereby raising an equally significant issue: why then did so many Afrikaners remain loyal to the fledgling Union government headed by Generals Louis Botha and J.C. Smuts? Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

318 Fourie, F.C. v N

Fiscal sustainability and the South African transformation challenge / F.C. v N Fourie and P. Burger. - 2003. - vol. 71, no. 4, p. 806-829 - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2003), vol. 71, no. 4, p. 806-829.

South Africa's economy faces two transformation processes: globalize successfully and achieve sustainable development. To enter the globalized economy and attract foreign investment government needs to run an 'acceptable' deficit in terms of conventional rules for fiscal sustainability. However, this policy may prove to be politically unsustainable due to non-performance on the development, basic needs and social services fronts. South Africa appears to face a genuine dilemma, unable to achieve success simultaneously on both sustainability fronts required: fiscal sustainability and sustainable development. The question is whether there is any way out of the 'twin sustainabilities' predicament. This paper focuses on human capital development as a source of economic growth and demonstrates that it provides a way to ease the apparent tension between the goals of fiscal sustainability and sustainable development. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

319 Friedman, Steven

Another voice in Africa : towards a new Jewish identity / Steven Friedman. - 2004. - vol. 17, no. 1, p. 151-174 - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2004), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 151-174.

Theorizing a Jewish role in Africa seems at first glance a futile exercise: the Jewish presence on the continent is tiny and dwindling. There are, nevertheless, important reasons for a continued Jewish presence in South Africa particularly. Jews need a presence in Africa because, if current trends persist and Judaism becomes a religion practised only in the rich countries of the West, it will lose touch with the experiences and concerns of much of humanity and will be unable to speak fully to the human condition. And Africa may benefit from a Jewish presence because Judaism, like other

religious traditions, has specific insights and teachings which enrich Africa's capacity to address its challenges. An appropriate Jewish response to South African realities is possible, however, only if a specifically South African interpretation of Jewish tradition is developed. This paper offers a first attempt at developing South African Jewish thought. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

320 Günther, Ursula

The memory of Imam Haron in consolidating Muslim resistance in the apartheid struggle / Ursula Günther. - 2004. - vol. 17, no. 1, p. 117-150 - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2004), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 117-150.

Imam Abdullah Haron, who died in detention in 1969, became a symbol and icon for the Muslim struggle against apartheid in South Africa in the late 1970s. Of particular interest for this essay is not his life or the circumstances of his death as such but the complex dynamics of creating a martyr of Imam Haron after his sacrifice had nearly fallen into oblivion. The author's approach is inspired by the concept of the 'invention of tradition', a process involving the creation and construction of symbolic or ritual complexes, which is normally used to explain the phenomenon of nationbuilding, but which also provides tools to explain developments within the Muslim community. The historical reconstruction of political attitudes among Muslims in the late 1950s and 1960s, in comparison to the 1970s and 1980s, reveals the dynamics of creating a martyr or a legend at a time when the need for role models for Muslims involved in the liberation struggle was obvious. Imam Haron's memory suggests a continuity of the Muslim struggle against oppression. However, an in-depth analysis shows that this is a historical transfiguration rather than experienced reality. Furthermore, it reveals how Muslims relate to their recent past, especially concerning the phenomenon of the invention of tradition. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

321 Gangadharan, Lata

Testing for son preference in South Africa / Lata Gangadharan and Pushkar Maitra. - 2003. - vol. 12, no. 3, p. 371-416 : tab - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2003), vol. 12, no. 3, p. 371-416 : tab.

Evidence from many developing countries suggests that parents have a preference for sons over daughters. This has been referred to as son preference. This paper uses individual level unit record data to test the son preference hypothesis in South Africa. It uses an accelerated hazard model to estimate the duration between successive births and the results indicate that son preference exists only for the Indian community in South

Africa. Indian households are observed to have a higher duration between children following the birth of a son, irrespective of the number of children they already have. For the rest of the population, there is very little evidence of son preference. Preference for sons could be the result of a combination of factors including religious beliefs and social customs such as the dowry system, lineage and familial and kinship ties. The data set used in the paper is from the 1993 South African Integrated Household Survey. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

322 Horn, André

The suburban challenge: (de)segregation, opportunity, and community in Akasia, City of Tshwane / André Horn and June-Rose Buyisiwe Ngcobo. - 2003. - vol. 14, no. 4, p. 320-346 : krt., tab - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 4, p. 320-346 : krt., tab.

Residential desegregation and social reform in urban South Africa are of particular interest when considered against the degree of separation and division that previously existed. The suburban region with the fastest rate of residential change in the City of Tshwane and in the entire Tshwane-Johannesburg conurbation is Akasia, with no less than 35 percent of a total of 2,821 residential property transfers between 1993 and 2000 to blacks. The authors' investigation of suburban racial change in the Akasia region includes quantitative, spatial and emotive assessment. Their attention to this historically once white suburban area was originally drawn by indications of the high influx of blacks, and by the proximity of black border towns as a probable catalyst for racial change in nearby white suburbs. Particular attention is also paid to structural and spatial assimilation, and to the opportunity of location. Orientations to society and community as influenced by past identities, and existing ties of social and cultural capital emerge as important factors for consideration. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

323 Hunter, Nina

Foreign street traders working in inner city Durban : local government policy challenges / Nina Hunter and Caroline Skinner. - 2003. - vol. 14, no. 4, p. 301-319 : tab - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 4, p. 301-319 : tab.

Since the mid 1990s there has been an increasing number of foreigners, particularly from other African countries, working on the streets of many South African cities and small towns. This paper starts out by placing the issue of foreigners working in the South African formal economy in a global and regional context. The main body of the paper reports on a survey conducted in 2001 with over 170 foreign street traders working in Durban's inner city. The survey concentrated on the economic activities of this group and

their experience of living in Durban. Attention is paid to the question of who these foreign traders are and where they are from; their educational levels and work experience; work activities; their economic contribution; obstacles to their trading activities; and their future intentions. The paper shows that national government provides little guidance to local government about how to respond to the growing numbers of foreigners trying to make a living in South Africa. It is, however, at a local level that government has to make some difficult decisions. In the final section of the paper, possible coherent, proactive policy responses at a local level are explored. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

324 Itzkin, Eric

The Indian Monument : selective memories of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902 / Eric Itzkin. - 2003. - vol. 43, no. 2, p. 79-88 : foto's - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2003), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 79-88 : foto's.

The Indian Army's contribution to the British war efforts during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 has been largely ignored. Although no Indian Army regiments took part, volunteers from these regiments, referred to as "Indian Army auxiliaries", participated in a noncombatant role, as hospital staff and stretcher bearers, horse trainers and transport drivers, cooks, water carriers and laundrymen. Eventually over 9,000 Indian noncombatants, including NCOs, were brought to South Africa during the course of the war to perform auxiliary duties. They shared the fate of other "non whites" who were drawn into the conflict, but whose contribution has been largely overlooked and undervalued. Only Johannesburg's first war memorial, at the summit of Observatory ridge, unveiled on 31 October 1902 in the first flush of victory, honours the memory of the Indians who fell in the war. Four unknown Muslims from the nearby remount depot were buried close by in August 1902. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

325 Jaffe, Alan

Maximising comparative advantage in a partnership : a sanitation project in Umkhanyakude district municipality, KwaZulu-Natal / Alan Jaffe, Liz Dartnall and Louise Torr. - 2003. - vol. 33, no. 2, p. 6-17 : foto, krt - In: *Africanus*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 6-17 : foto, krt.

The African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) facilitated the Masijuleke Water and Sanitation Project, a project for integrated and sustained water and environmental sanitation services amongst disadvantaged communities in the Umkhanyakude District of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The objectives of the project were to increase opportunities for community participation in water and environmental sanitation; improve

the capacity of health development workers to facilitate community-based activities; and increase community access to water and sanitation activities at community and household level. The present paper examines the setting up of the plan, its initial progress, putting into practice of the plan, the challenges that arose, and the way forward. The paper concludes that projects designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated with full participation of the target communities at all stages have better chances of success and sustainability. This process enhances community ownership of the initiative and enables communities to take responsibility for their own development. However, projects are dynamic and leaders must be prepared to adapt the project plan according to the environmental situation and to emerging community needs. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

326 Kossew, Sue

The politics of shame and redemption in J.M. Coetzee's 'Disgrace' / Sue Kossew. - 2003. - vol. 34, no. 2, p. 155-162 - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2003), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 155-162.

J.M. Coetzee's 'Disgrace' is a complex exploration of the collision between private and public worlds; intellect and body; desire and love; and public disgrace or shame and the idea of individual grace or salvation. Set in a recognizably postapartheid South Africa, it is also concerned with what David Attwell and Barbara Harlow (2000) have called "the refashioning of identities caught between stasis and change". The present paper explores some of these aspects of the novel. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

327 Kotze, Nico

The inclusion of South Africans with disabilities in public space : a Bloemfontein case study / Nico Kotze. - 2003. - vol. 14, no. 4, p. 366-378 : tab - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 4, p. 366-378 : tab.

It is estimated that up to twelve percent of the South African population are moderately to severely disabled. Although no legislation has been introduced in South Africa for people with disabilities to date, their rights are entrenched in the South African Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and accessibility to buildings is ensured with the National Building Regulations and Standards, Part S (SABS 040 of 1990). Therefore, public spaces should be accessible to the disabled. The present paper examines how accessible public space is for this group of the South African population. Bloemfontein is used as a case study. In the first part of the paper, an evaluation model is developed based on the building regulations for people with disabilities as published in the National

Building Regulations and Standards, Part S (SABS 040 of 1990). Criteria developed for this model include the availability of parking, ramps, and lifts as well as accessible corridors and toilets. In the second section, a selection of consumption facilities - sports, recreational, cultural (museums and theatres) and retail (shopping malls/centres) - in Bloemfontein are evaluated against this model. The paper concludes that, notwithstanding the South African Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the Code of Practice: Accessibility to Disabled Persons of 1993, the country's public spaces are still not entirely accessible for people with disabilities. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

328 Kuo, Chun-Yan

The economic opportunity cost of capital in South Africa / Chun-Yan Kuo, Glenn P. Jenkins and M. Benjamin Mphahlele. - 2003. - vol. 71, no. 3, p. 523-543 : tab - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2003), vol. 71, no. 3, p. 523-543 : tab.

To determine if an investment project should be implemented, the net present value of the project is considered the most satisfactory criterion for use in its economic appraisal. This criterion requires the use of a discount rate in order to be able to compare the benefits and costs that arise in different time periods over the life of the investment. The economic opportunity cost of capital (EOCK) is the appropriate discount rate to use when estimating the economic net present value of a project. This paper describes a practical framework for the estimation of the economic opportunity cost of capital in the economy of South Africa. The model considers the economic cost of raising funds from the capital market. It takes into account not only the opportunity cost of funds diverted from private domestic investment and private consumption, but also the marginal cost of foreign borrowing. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

329 Kynoch, Gary

Controlling the coolies : Chinese mineworkers and the struggle for labor in South Africa, 1904-1910 / by Gary Kynoch. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 2, p. 309-329 - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 309-329.

Between 1904 and 1907 some 63,695 Chinese men were imported into South Africa to work as indentured labourers on the gold mines. By 1910, all but a few had been repatriated to China. During their time in South Africa these men struggled against punitive working and living conditions designed to grind them into a compliant labour force. Labour relations were volatile and the workers rioted on a number of occasions. Clashes with the police called in to suppress these protests frequently resulted in fatalities and a number of labourers were executed for murders committed during riots.

This article explores the conflicts between management and labour and the tactics and strategies employed by both groups. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

330 Laband, John

Colonial flotsam: the Zululand squatters and the Zululand Lands Delimitation Commission 1902-1904 / John Laband. - 2003. - no. 49, p. 53-70 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2003), no. 49, p. 53-70.

Squatting was, and continues to be closely bound up in South Africa with the land question. Historically, squatting is an issue which has largely affected the black population, but in the case of the province of Zululand at the turn of the 19th century, it was not only Africans who suddenly found themselves in that invidious category. With the incorporation of Zululand into the Colony of Natal on 29 December 1897, the rights to land of the small handful of whites and 'half-castes' or coloureds who were already living in Zululand were not automatically accepted. They were in the same technical category of squatters as tens of thousands of Zulu, without any legal claim to the lands they occupied. However, because they formed such an insignificant group, because what little land they held was agriculturally unimportant, and because there was some sense of settler obligation to them as harbingers of white "civilization", the two Colonial Commissioners appointed to handle the land issue were predisposed to "deal liberally" with them. The present paper examines the cases of the Zululand whites who came before the Commission between 1902 and 1904. The sudden insecurity of their situation reveals the human dimension of a group of not always sympathetic frontiersmen - "the flotsam of the interaction between the colonial world and the old Zulu kingdom..., cast up on the shore of self-governing colonial Natal" - in their personal difficulties and disappointments. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

331 Limb, Peter

"No people can be expected to be loyal under such difficulties": ambiguities and identities of early African National Congress leaders in South Africa / Peter Limb. - 2003. - vol. 29, no. 1, p. 1-26 - In: *Social Dynamics*: (2003), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 1-26.

This paper examines the identities of early leaders of the ANC and its precursors, until the 1920s, at a time when British influences still prevailed in South Africa. African attitudes to the 'British World' reveal complex identities that also reflected political and cultural variations according to race, class, gender and region. Relations between ANC leaders and the African 'elite' and between the elite and subaltern strata were not straightforward. A careful reading of the discourses in and around Congress points to

contradictory attitudes to things British and to ambiguous identities that lingered and contributed to the mix of social and national ideas and identities that influence contemporary South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

332 Long, Wahbie

Dissension in the ranks : the 'Sufi'-'Wahhabi' debate / Wahbie Long & Wahbie Long. - 2004. - vol. 17, no. 1, p. 67-93 - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2004), vol. 17, no. 1, p. 67-93.

The Western Cape, South Africa, has played host to a flurry of controversies that has rocked its Muslim community. This paper deals with the most recent dispute, which should be considered from three interrelated perspectives, namely a clash between ideas, a struggle for social resources, and a race for legitimation. 41 letters and articles that appeared in four Cape newspapers in 2001 were discourse-analysed. Authors were split into two opposing camps, categories X and Y, depending on each letter-writer's explicit or implicit stance regarding the issue of contention: shrine veneration. Although the dominant category Y casts the debate in terms of the ideologically loaded 'Sufi'-'Wahhabi' couplet, it is demonstrated that the extra-discursive referents called into being by this construction are, at best, elusive. At its most radical, the authors problematize the taken-for-granted notion of a 'group', which implies that mainstream theories of intergroup relations need to be reworked. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

333 Machaka, Johannes

The DTI's new 'integrated manufacturing strategy'? : comparative industrial performance, linkages and technology / Johannes Machaka and Simon Roberts. - 2003. - vol. 71, no. 4, p. 679-704 : graf., tab - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2003), vol. 71, no. 4, p. 679-704 : graf., tab.

A new industrial policy framework was outlined by the South African Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) in 2002. This integrated manufacturing strategy (IMS) will 'constitute a collective government position and coordinate a set of actions across government'. It is primarily focused on improving competitiveness. Integration with the international economy and increased knowledge-intensity in production are key features of the new competitiveness approach of the DTI, as opposed to the natural resource and unskilled-labour bases of earlier phases of industrialization. The IMS proposes a 'value-matrix' framework to understand vertical and horizontal relationships affecting production. To assess the implications of such an approach the authors examine the debates around competitiveness before drawing on recent studies of manufacturing

subsectors to assess the development of three industry groupings: basic iron and steel and metal products; chemicals and plastic products; and clothing and textiles. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

334 Manyozo, Linje

Reality and representation in ethnographic photography / Linje Manyozo. - 2003. - no. 17, p. 1-25 - In: *Journal of Humanities / University of Malawi*: (2003), no. 17, p. 1-25.

Cultural, social and ideological factors shape the production and consumption of photographic representations of other cultures. Photography on and about cultures - visual ethnography, photographic documentary, ethnographic photography - is situated within the relationships between researchers and subjects. The photograph is a result of the tensions, negotiation and compromise among the visible and invisible circuits of culture of the subjects, researchers and photographers. A key issue in photographic representations of other cultures is the authenticity and accuracy of representation. People engage in photographic behaviour by behaving differently in front of cameras. The notion of "spectacle" invokes concepts of difference, stereotyping and otherness. The search for the authentic Bushman in South Africa led to photographic colonization and museum dioramas which ignored the participation of the Bushmen subjects as equal partners. In 1996 P. Weinberg's photographic documentary exhibition 'Footprints in the Sand' came under heavy criticism from Rory Bester and Barbara Buntman, who questioned Weinberg's attitude towards and his relationship with subject Bushmen communities. The debate demonstrates the confusion over the notions of depiction and representation. It raises questions about how images that frame the Bushmen as a spectacle are identified and agreed on, the time span of the photographic process (when does photography begin and when does it end) and the role of the camera. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

335 Marais, Lochner

An empirical comparison of self-help housing and contractor-driven housing : evidence from Thabong (Welkom) and Mangaung (Bloemfontein) / Lochner Marais, Nicolaas Van Rensburg and Lucius Botes. - 2003. - vol. 14, no. 4, p. 347-365 : graf., tab - In: *Urban Forum*: (2003), vol. 14, no. 4, p. 347-365 : graf., tab.

This paper provides a comparison between houses delivered by means of the People's Housing Process (self-help) in Thabong, Welkom, South Africa, and housing units delivered by means of a contractor (contractor-driven) in Freedom Square, Mangaung-Bloemfontein. The comparison is conducted against the theoretical perspective of the

work of J.F.C. Turner (1976, 1978). In keeping with Turner's views, it was found that in Thabong, where the self-help project was utilized, the housing units on average had more rooms than in the contractor-driven Freedom Square project, and that respondents were considerably more satisfied with their housing. In addition, the Thabong project had also ensured a larger degree of community involvement in the building process (which probably ensured that the money remained in the community), as well as a larger degree of investment of own resources during the process. It also seems that the potential to kick-start a secondary housing market is somewhat better in Thabong than in Freedom Square. The paper concludes with some policy considerations. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

336 Mayer, Claude-Hélène

Südafrikanische Kulturstandards: Handlungsrelevantes Wissen für Fach- und Führungskräfte / Claude-Hélène Mayer, Christian Boness. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 2, p. 173-196 - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2003), Jg. 38, H. 2, p. 173-196.

Die vorliegende Arbeit befasst sich mit der Überprüfung von Kulturstandards wie sie auf der Basis mehrerer längerer Feldforschungen in Südafrika erhoben worden sind. Das Datenmaterial wurde mit Hilfe der Instrumente 'fokussierte Interviews', 'narrative interviews', und 'teilnehmender Beobachtung' gesammelt. Als Informanten standen Angehörige der repräsentativen Bevölkerungsgruppen in Südafrika zur Verfügung, sowie Europäer, zumeist Deutsche, die als Fachkräfte, Experten oder Manager in Südafrika tätig sind. Die aus einer breiten Datenbasis heraus destillierten Kulturstandards gelten ihrerseits als Voraussetzung, praxeologisch orientierte und kulturspezifisch fundierte interkulturelle Trainings zu entwerfen. Hier schliesst sich eine Lücke zwischen den Ergebnissen methodisch kontrollierter Feldforschung und der Umsetzung in selbstgesteuerte Lernprozesse, die auf Grund von angebotenen kulturspezifischen Lernprogrammen erfolgen können. So kann die Zielgruppe der Trainees selbstkritisch überprüfen, in welchem Grade ein interkultureller Kompetenzzuwachs feststellbar ist. Die auf der Basis der interkulturellen Didaktik entwickelten Lernschritte des Trainings führen die Lerner in ihrem eigenen Takt methodisch kontrolliert zum Ziel, nämlich südafrikanische handlungs- und verhaltensrelevante Orientierungen kennen zu lernen und zu verstehen. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

337 Mbananga, Nolwazi

Towards a critical review of reproductive health information development in South Africa / Nolwazi Mbananga. - 2003. - vol. 33, no. 2, p. 35-44 - In: *Africanus*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 35-44.

The theory of the social construction of reality is used as a tool to examine available reproductive health information (RHI, covering family planning, sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, sexually and reproductive cancers) designed for communities in South Africa. The study reveals that RHI is often not understood, or is misunderstood, by the target community. Other studies conducted in South Africa have shown that, despite high levels of knowledge (98 percent) about HIV/ AIDS amongst community members, the knowledge is not translated into the required sexual behavioural change. The HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted disease (STD) rates in South Africa are still increasing and this, as a proxy measure for poor translation of RHI into sexual behavioural change, is also used in this article. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

338 Media

Media, identity and the public sphere in post-apartheid South Africa / ed. by Abebe Zegeye and Richard L. Harris. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2003. - 194 p. ; 24 cm. - (International studies in sociology and social anthropology, ISSN 0074-8684 ; vol. 88) - Met index, lit. opg.
ISBN 90-04-12633-3

The essays in this collection examine the role of the mass media in South Africa's social transformation and the importance of the evolving cultural, social and political identities of its diverse population. They focus in particular on the interrelationships between the mass media and these evolving identities. Contributions: Introduction (Abebe Zegeye and Richard L. Harris) - The struggle for African identity: Thabo Mbeki's African Renaissance (Pal Ahluwalia) - How good is the South African media for democracy? : mapping the South African public sphere after apartheid (Sean Jacobs) - Between the local and the global: South African languages and the Internet (Herman Wasserman) - A matter of colour (Abebe Zegeye) - Unsung heroines: media reflections of the social conflict in South Africa (Elizabeth Le Roux) - Shooting the East/Veils and masks: uncovering Orientalism in South African media (Gabeba Baderoon) - Black and white in ink: discourses of resistance in South African cartooning (Andy Mason) - Opportunities and challenges of new technologies in media and communication: the Windhoek Declaration (Thembisa Mjwacu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

339 Meth, Charles

Mass poverty, slow economic growth and redistribution / Charles Meth. - 2003. - vol. 29, no. 1, p. 99-130 : fig., tab - In: *Social Dynamics*: (2003), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 99-130 : fig., tab.

Policymakers in South Africa prefer to tackle poverty indirectly through promoting growth, and allowing benefits to trickle down to the poor, rather than reducing poverty directly through redistributing income. In the long run, economic growth is the only way to reduce poverty. But the benefits of growth take a long time to mitigate poverty, especially in conditions of high inequality or high unemployment - both of which characterize South Africa. The poor benefit more through a more directly redistributive strategy even if overall growth is lower than it would otherwise be. Modelling the effects of different rates of growth, public works programmes and different redistributive strategies (including a basic income grant and expanded child support grants) shows that the poor benefit most from a directly redistributive basic income grant. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

340 Modi, Renu

Migration to South Africa : a human rights perspective / Renu Modi. - 2003. - vol. 43, no. 2, p. 49-70 - In: *Africa Quarterly*: (2003), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 49-70.

With the democratic transition in South Africa there has been an increase in the flow of migrants from the neighbouring countries of Mozambique, Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Botswana and Swaziland. There has been considerable controversy over the implications of migration for the labour market and for the development of a national immigration policy. Trans-border migration, both formal and informal, has had a long history in the southern African region, and migrant labour has been a key factor in forging a regional political economy. Climatic conditions, economic stagnation, demographic pressure and sociocultural factors also contribute to population movements. What is ironic is that the enfranchised black majority in South Africa now considers migrants from neighbouring countries as foreigners. The same people were considered their allies in the regional struggle against apartheid. The government response to migration has been diverse. Its attitude is to "keep them out and send them home". The current immigration policy is discriminatory. The media has also been a factor in arousing negative emotions. It has exaggerated the problem by inflating figures and criminalizing migrants. Both the government and the press have overlooked the positive contribution of migrants. Migration to South Africa is symptomatic of the structural imbalances between countries in the southern African region. There is a

definite link between human rights, development and migration. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

341 Morris, David

Rock art as source and resource : research and responsibility towards education, heritage and tourism / David Morris. - 2003. - no. 49, p. 193-206 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2003), no. 49, p. 193-206.

The focus of this article is rock art as a source - a corpus of traces from the past - that is subjected to the interrogative methods of archaeology (and history), in universities and the larger museums, in the writing of aspects of mainly precolonial history; but which, simultaneously, is used as one of many resources that are being packaged and interpreted for the tourism industry and a burgeoning heritage sector. The renewed commitment to integrate history and archaeology in the social sciences curriculum in schools in South Africa means that rock art could become a key resource in education as well. While applauding the broadening of frames of reference that this entails beyond more familiar recent pasts, it is important to adopt a critical stance vis-à-vis the way that rock art is used in various history-related contexts in this country. The paper particularly considers the new development of the Wildebeest Kuil Rock Art Centre near Kimberley, and also refers to aspects of the Ancestors Gallery at the McGregor Museum, Kimberley, and a recent study at the engraving site of Driekopseiland, to discuss some of the issues that these projects and perspectives raise in relation to research and the uses of rock art as a heritage resource. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

342 Murray, Bruce K.

The sports boycott and cricket : the cancellation of the 1971/72 South African tour of Australia / Bruce K. Murray. - 2003. - no. 49, p. 162-171 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2003), no. 49, p. 162-171.

1970 was a year of stunning success for the sports boycott, as the campaign to exclude apartheid South Africa from international sporting competition was called. Amongst others, the scheduled South African cricket tour of England was cancelled in response to the threat of militant protest action and the request of the British government. In the next year, the 1971/1972 cricket tour of Australia was also called off, leaving South Africa effectively excluded from international cricket. The records of the Australian government relating to the cancellation of the tour indicate that unlike in Britain, there was no direct pressure on the part of the Australian federal government to cancel the tour. The

decision for cancellation was entirely that of the Australian Cricket Board under the chairmanship of, Sir Donald Bradman. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

343 Murray, Martin J.

The spatial dynamics of postmodern urbanism : social polarisation and fragmentation in São Paulo and Johannesburg / Martin J. Murray. - 2004. - vol. 22, no. 2, p. 139-164 - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2004), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 139-164.

While the spatial dynamics of postmodern urbanism originated in leading cities in the core areas of the world economy, its more disturbing features can be found in regionally significant cities such as Johannesburg (South Africa) and São Paulo (Brazil) that aspire to "world-class" status. São Paulo and Johannesburg share five key features of postmodern urbanism: spatial fragmentation and disaggregation; fortress enclaves and siege architecture; class polarization and the fear of crime; the adoption by city managers, urban planners and local authorities of neoliberal planning principles and spatial regulation; and the privatization of policing and law enforcement. Investigating these new kinds of urbanity in Johannesburg and São Paulo illustrates how the spatial dynamics of postmodern urbanism both reproduce social inequalities and legitimate class privilege and various kinds of social exclusion. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

344 Musselman, Elizabeth Green

Plant knowledge at the Cape : a study in African and European collaboration / by Elizabeth Green Musselman. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 2, p. 367-392 : ill - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 367-392 : ill.

The more tenuous nature of the sciences and of colonialism before about 1850 opened a space in the Cape Colony (South Africa) for a more explicitly acknowledged interaction between European and African natural knowledge. Europeans had not yet colonized the whole of southern Africa and so relied more clearly on African informants to help them understand the natural environment within and beyond the colony's borders. Moreover, European naturalists before the mid-1800s typically shared with Cape liberals an optimism that they could "civilize" southern Africans, and thus naturalists paid more attention at this stage to Africans' intellectual capacity and potential. The article focuses on how African and Europeans shared knowledge about plants. It considers the mutual influence of African and settler farming practices and the importance of cultivation to Cape elites; the related importance of African natural knowledge to European botanical expeditions; and the reasons why, from the middle of the nineteenth century, South

African naturalists of European ancestry stopped acknowledging the centrality of African natural knowledge for their craft. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

345 Natrass, Nicoli

AIDS, economic growth and income distribution in South Africa / Nicoli Natrass. - 2003. - vol. 71, no. 3, p. 428-454 : tab - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2003), vol. 71, no. 3, p. 428-454 : tab.

The understanding of the economic impact of the AIDS pandemic in South Africa is sketchy at best. Macroeconomic modellers are divided over whether the overall impact of the epidemic will be to raise or lower per capita GDP, and there are no studies of the impact of AIDS on income distribution. This paper provides an overview of selected recent macroeconomic research on the impact of AIDS in South Africa. The key objective is to explain how different macroeconomic models arrive at different results and to point to the limitations of these models - particularly, their failure to take into account the dynamic adjustments suggested by firm-level studies. It is argued that the recent sharp decline in the cost of antiretroviral medication will probably result in more firms providing such medication to their workers (particularly skilled workers). If so, then the economic impact of AIDS will be less substantial than that projected by the main macroeconomic models. However, the distributional implications are unsettling. If firms continue to decrease their reliance on unskilled labour, poor households will find themselves disadvantaged, while, conversely, relatively skilled workers could benefit from greater employment opportunities. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

346 Ntege, S. Ssekabira

Are prices sticky downwards? : the effect of trade liberalisation on South Africa's wine industry / S. Ssekabira Ntege and C. Harmse. - 2003. - vol. 71, no. 4, p. 729-761 : tab - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2003), vol. 71, no. 4, p. 729-761 : tab.

Recent developments reveal a move away from blanket acceptance of the relationship between free trade and gains from trade. Against this background, the present paper empirically investigates the South African wine industry. One country's exports are another country's imports. However, an emphasis on the outward-oriented policy ignores its import aspect, and possibly exaggerates the benefits from free trade. The paper therefore investigates whether import prices are lowered when tariffs are reduced. The issue of income redistribution is also pursued. The reliability of the policy in achieving its goal, as well as the policy integration at micro-macro level, is touched upon as well. The paper concludes that opening up, in the instance of South Africa's wine industry, has

proved inconsistent with what was the target: a more equitable distribution of income. Against expectations, prices of imported wine are sticky downwards. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

347 Peltzer, Karl

Public opinion on witchcraft seriousness and reporting intentions in the Northern Province, South Africa / Karl Peltzer. - 2001/02. - vol. 31, no. 2, p. 257-267 : tab - In: *Psychopathologie africaine*: (2001/02), vol. 31, no. 2, p. 257-267 : tab.

Witchcraft is a priority crime in the Northern Province of South Africa. A study was carried out to identify community perceptions on the Witchcraft Suppression Act (1957, amended by Act 50 of 1970). The sample studied included 200 African/black participants, 100 urban and 100 rural, ranging in age from 21 to 68, from the Pietersburg area. Interviews were carried out on the basis of questionnaire with case vignettes (a mix of different witchcraft situations) that measure reporting intentions. Three cases - bewitched food, the confession to be a witch, and witch 'behaviour' at a funeral - were considered as more serious than two other cases - love potions and illness due to witchcraft. In all cases the majority of the respondents felt that the law would not require to report the case. There was a high agreement across all cases that a report would not be of benefit to the persons involved nor to the community. Generally, respondents felt that they would not report a case themselves. The likelihood to report was positively associated with the seriousness of a case, the labelling of an incident as bewitchment, and the legal requirement to report, and negatively associated with benefit to the persons involved and benefit to the community. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

348 Pieterse, Edgar

Untangling 'integration' in urban development policy debates / Edgar Pieterse. - 2004. - vol. 15, no. 1, p. 1-35 - In: *Urban Forum*: (2004), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 1-35.

'Urban integration' is the core idea of the Urban Development Framework that was launched in 1997 as the South African government's policy approach to urban development and reconstruction. Yet, the meaning of the notion and its application remains shrouded in confusion. The author teases out the multiple meanings of 'integration' in urban development policy thinking. He explores three contiguous debates that shed light on a different dimension of the elusive strategy/ideal. The three debates arise from urban planning studies, environmental critiques of urban development, and the more recent focus on urban management. In particular, the author's interest is to

understand the associations and meanings of integration in urban development policies in the current period when the mainstream policy consensus is seemingly settled on the desirability of 'sustainable urban development'. In order to demonstrate the linkages between South African urban policy conceptions and the international literature, the author links each thematic exploration to South Africa's Urban Development Framework policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

349 Pieterse, Marius

Equality in the global village / Marius Pieterse. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 2, p. 172-197 - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2003), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 172-197.

This article contemplates the realization of substantive equality in the context of the globalization of neoliberal culture, which favours liberal concerns over egalitarian objectives, conceptualizes both State and citizen in entrepreneurial terms and believes that social disparities fall to be redressed by the market and not by the State. The article shows that the South African government is in the somewhat precarious position of having to balance the above dictates of globalization with the transformative vision espoused by the 1996 Constitution. After setting out the normative underpinnings of economic globalization and identifying related international tensions, and having highlighted certain premises and structural consequences of economic globalization which could lead to the further entrenchment of structures that create and reinforce inequality, the article investigates how the balance between economic imperatives and social transformation is currently being struck in the South African labour market. In conclusion, the author attempts to show that goals of international economic integration and social transformation need not be mutually exclusive by contemplating the reconceptualization of the labour market in egalitarian terms. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

350 Posel, Dorrit

What has been happening to internal labour migration in South Africa, 1993-1999? / Dorrit Posel and Daniela Casale. - 2003. - vol. 71, no. 3, p. 455-479 : tab - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2003), vol. 71, no. 3, p. 455-479 : tab.

Attempts to map changes over time using data from repeated cross-sections of a population are always susceptible to problems of comparability across surveys. In the case of labour migration, these problems are complicated by the declining coverage of labour migrants in household surveys in South Africa over time. Notwithstanding these

limitations, the authors explore the data on internal labour migration that are available in nationally representative household surveys for the period 1993 to 1999. It appears that labour migration from African rural households has increased over the last decade, as has the proportion of these households receiving remittance income from migrant workers. The increase in labour migration has been driven by the rising proportion of women leaving rural areas to work. This trend has coincided with a decrease in marital rates among African women and a fall in the proportion of women living with men, and employed men in particular. It is likely that these changes, on the one hand, have created greater income insecurity in rural households, pushing women into finding employment, and, on the other hand, have allowed women greater freedom to leave the household to work or to search for work. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

351 Price, Gregory N.

South African apartheid, black-white inequality, and economic growth : implications for reparations / Gregory N. Price. - 2003. - vol. 71, no. 3, p. 611-630 - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2003), vol. 71, no. 3, p. 611-630.

This paper provides a heuristic and theoretical framework that will permit an assessment of the costs and damages incurred by blacks in South Africa under an apartheid scheme that constrained their living standards below that of white South Africans. Taking seriously the Theory of Restitution, the paper is motivated by the following question: As a historic relationship between white and black South Africans, what reparable costs/damages did apartheid impose upon blacks? The paper provides a two period consumption model of a representative white South African who has a preference, enabled by an apartheid regime, for a high level of consumption relative to black South Africans. Two propositions are established that demonstrate the adverse effects that apartheid had on economic growth and black South African income. The implications of these propositions for reparations policy are discussed. Next, an empirical cross-household growth regression model is proposed. Fitted to survey data on South African households, the empirical growth model can provide estimates of the reparable damages incurred by black South Africans as a result of apartheid-induced preferences for high white relative to black consumption. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

352 Puoane, Thandi

Primary prevention of non-communicable diseases by community health workers: a case study of health and development / Thandi Puoane and Hazel Bradley. - 2003. - vol. 33, no. 2, p. 29-34 : foto - In: *Africanus*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 29-34 : foto.

Obesity in the urban black population is becoming a public health problem in South Africa and is associated with the emergence of non-communicable diseases such as Type 2 diabetes in urban populations in South Africa. Community health workers (CHWs) were especially targeted in the project because they could be used as change agents in their community. As part of this initiative, a participatory approach of assessment, analysis and action was used to collect baseline data from CHWs on barriers that they experienced to healthy living including risk factors, prevention and treatment of diabetes. In making the participating CHWs aware of their own need for behavioural changes and assisting them in making these changes they could be used successfully as change agents in their community. This article is based on a case study of Khayelitsha, a township in Cape Town, South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

353 Rangasamy, L.

The extent of trade liberalisation in the 1990s : revisited / L. Rangasamy and C. Harmse. - 2003. - vol. 71, no. 4, p. 705-728 : tab - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2003), vol. 71, no. 4, p. 705-728 : tab.

In a recent article in this journal (vol. 69, no. 4, 2001), J. Fedderke and P. Vaze analysed the extent and effects of trade liberalization in South Africa during the 1990s. Their study quantified the extent of trade (tariff) liberalization in South Africa using a measure of the effective protection rate (ERP). Based on their ERP calculations Fedderke and Vaze found that "more of South Africa's output is protected by tariffs in 1998 than in 1988", and hence deduced from this that "the much-hyped liberalization of the South African economy has not been fully realized". The present paper ascertains if this is indeed the case and if new evidence exists that gives more complete answers. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

354 Rogerson, Christian M.

From spatial development initiative to Blue IQ : sub-national economic planning in Gauteng / Christian M. Rogerson. - 2004. - vol. 15, no. 1, p. 74-101 : krt - In: *Urban Forum*: (2004), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 74-101 : krt.

One of the key distinguishing features of successful subnational planning in the developing countries in the South is the central role that is assumed by so-termed 'meso institutions' which operate at the level of sector and/or region. This paper chronicles the evolution and development trajectory of one of the most advanced forms of meso-level planning institutions currently in operation in Africa - namely Blue IQ. Based in Johannesburg, South Africa, Blue IQ is a multi-billion rand initiative of the Gauteng

Provincial Government to invest in economic infrastructure development in identified mega projects in tourism, smart industries and high value added manufacturing. The origins of this agency for subnational development planning in Gauteng can be traced back to the institutional arrangements that linked to South Africa's top-down programme of spatial development initiatives (SDI), which was operationalized from 1996. This paper traces the history of the Gauteng SDI and the subsequent establishment of Blue IQ and assesses the operations of this institution as an example of the practice of subnational development planning in the South. The analysis draws from interviews undertaken with key participants as well as a review of project documentation, unpublished consultancy reports, press statements and published source material. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

355 Simkins, Charles

Employment and unemployment in South Africa / Charles Simkins. - 2004. - vol. 22, no. 2, p. 253-278 : graf., tab - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2004), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 253-278 : graf., tab.

Statistical information about the labour market in South Africa has always lagged behind analytical and policy-driven needs for it. This remains true today, even though the period since 1994 has seen a dramatic increase in statistical information about the labour market. Sources include Statistics South Africa's Survey of Employment and Earnings, available on a monthly or quarterly basis, two population censuses (1996, 2001), six October Household Surveys, six Labour Force Surveys and a time-use study conducted in 2000. The challenge now is to reconcile the findings of these data sources by comparing them, establishing the reliability of each, drawing conclusions and assembling a coherent account of the contemporary labour market. As a coda, a simple projection to 2013 is designed to give a sense of how permanent present patterns of employment and unemployment are likely to be. Although it is quite likely that South Africa's unemployment rate may drop in the next decade, it is unlikely that the drop will be great. A substantial labour surplus will still exist in 2013. A consideration of the political economy of unemployment, its salience and the range and adequacy of political responses to it concludes the article. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

356 Suttner, Raymond

The African National Congress (ANC) underground : from the M-Plan to Rivonia / Raymond Suttner. - 2003. - no. 49, p. 123-146 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2003), no. 49, p. 123-146.

Existing scholarship on ANC underground organizations in South Africa suffers from an overreliance on documentary resources, which has tended to conceal its texture, complexity and detail. This article covers an early part of that experience, reinterpreting some literature on the ANC's M-Plan as well as using oral evidence to throw light on its meaning and impact. While the ANC was declared illegal in 1960, there was extensive experience in underground activity inside and outside that organization - in the reconstitution of the South African Communist Party (SACP) - during the 1950s. It is necessary to revisit plans for underground like the M-Plan, which have generally been characterized as having an essentially limited impact. This evaluation derives from the narrow character of the focus, which looks mainly at only one phase of ANC and the M-Plan's history - the moment of its first attempted implementation. By expanding the focus, it is found that the M-Plan was one of the more substantial sources on which the ANC underground drew in establishing itself after banning in 1960. At the same time, having a plan was insufficient for successful implementation. Without the organizational muscle of the SACP, then already enjoying some experience in underground organization, the ANC underground may have taken off with much greater difficulty. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

357 Swart, Sandra

Mythic Bushmen in Afrikaans literature : the 'Dwaalstories' of Eugène N. Marais / Sandra Swart. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 1, p. 91-108 : ill - In: *Current Writing*: (2003), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 91-108 : ill.

Previous debate around Eugène N. Marais' 'Dwaalstories' (1927) (Wandering Tales) has been about their "authenticity". Marais maintained that an itinerant Bushman, whom he had met while in the Waterberg, had narrated them, and that he had then written them up as a series of prose poems. More interestingly, however, the stories fill a gap in the analysis of Western writing on Bushmen. They shed light on Afrikaans depictions of Bushmen and they reveal the role played by Marais in laying a foundation for modern discourse on the Bushmen. White settler images of the Bushmen in popular writings have received historiographical analysis, but writings in Afrikaans have been omitted, distorting the chronology and content of the historiography. In Marais' tales, the "Bushmen characteristics" known to us from later writers such as Laurence van der Post are first displayed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

358 Theron, Bridget

Civilising colonial communities: Owen Lanyon's imperialism in southern Africa in the late nineteenth century / Bridget Theron. - 2003. - no. 49, p. 27-52 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2003), no. 49, p. 27-52.

With new British imperialism on the rise in the 1870s, Lord Carnarvon, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1874 to 1878, selected a number of key imperial agents to implement his ill-fated confederation scheme in southern Africa. One of these imperial officials was William Owen Lanyon. This paper examines Lanyon's particular brand of British imperialism in the 1870s in southern Africa and seeks to establish the extent to which it was a reflection of official British policy of the time. More particularly, it unravels Lanyon's attitude towards various colonial communities and how he dealt with their resistance to his unbending, autocratic administration of Griqualand West, where his administration started in 1875, and the Transvaal Colony, where he worked from 1879 to 1881. Taking Lanyon as an example, the paper explores the premise that British civil administrators in late 19th-century southern Africa were bent on making subject peoples - both indigenous communities and 'other' non-British settlers - fit into what they saw as the British mould. Communities in the colonies of settlement had to be put under British rule, and this implied that they had to be appropriately 'civilized' and made assimilable in a British frame of reference. The paper concludes that Lanyon's heavy-handed, superior and racist attitude towards non-British subjects in the imperial periphery does indeed appear to have been typical of British policymakers of his time. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

359 Thiedemann, Hilke

The 'lawful judge': a comparative survey on the allocation of cases to judges in South Africa and Germany / Hilke Thiedemann. - 2003. - Jg. 36, Quartal 2, p. 228-260 - In: *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee*: (2003), Jg. 36, Quartal 2, p. 228-260.

This article describes the guarantee of the 'lawful judge' in German law and compares this principle with the practice of allocation of court cases in South Africa. After an explanation of the scope and implications of the principle in German law, the need for its adoption in the South African legal system is pointed out. An overview of recent developments in South Africa in the area of judicial independence and court organization is given, followed by a brief analysis of the possible reasons why the principle has not found reception in the South African Constitution. Next, an attempt is made to determine if the principle can be derived from the existing provisions of the Constitution. Finally, an argument is made in favour of integrating the principle into South African law. The article

concludes with some proposals for legislative reform to incorporate the principle of the 'lawful judge' by means of a statutory provision. Notes, ref., sum. (p. 162-163). [ASC Leiden abstract]

360 Thomas, Liz

Is social capital a useful tool for public health and development? : insights from social capital theory and a South African case study / Liz Thomas. - 2003. - vol. 33, no. 2, p. 18-28 - In: *Africanus*: (2003), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 18-28.

Social capital is increasingly being used to refer to the 'glue that holds communities together'. Social capital theory provides a multidisciplinary approach to the understanding of communities. Using the theory, which attempts to understand social factors such as trust, community networks and involvement in civic activities, the author explores the relevance of social capital as a conceptual framework and its applicability to public health. She draws on research carried out among 250 women - aged between 16 and 40 - in Siyanda, an informal settlement in Durban, South Africa. The findings suggest that a more detailed understanding of the social capital of communities would highlight the trust that communities have in local government, community leaders and one another. This will inform and enhance the contribution of public health workers working with communities in developing countries. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

361 To

To change reels : film and culture in South Africa / ed. by Isabel Balseiro and Ntongela Masilela. - Detroit, MI [etc.] : Wayne State University Press [etc.], cop. 2003. - XII, 272 p. : foto's. ; 23 cm. - (Contemporary film and television series) - Bibliogr.: p. 231-241. - Filmogr.: p. 243-245. - Met index, noten. ISBN 0-8143-3000-2 : £26.95 :

This book approaches cinema as a manifestaion of South African cultural history. Hence, it is not narrowly about films made by South Africans in South Africa, but describes the unfolding of film culture within a series of stages that have yet to give rise to a national cinema. Part one concerns the early history of South Africa's film production: The New African Movement and the beginnings of film culture in South Africa (Ntongela Masilela), The politics of leisure during the early days of South African cinema (Bhekizwe Peterson). Part two deals with cinema before and under apartheid: The birth of a nation: contextualizing 'De Voortrekkers' (1916) (Edwin Hees), "What sort of memorial?" : 'Cry, the beloved country' on film (Mark Beittel), 'Come back, Africa': black claims on "white"

cities (Isabel Balseiro). Part three focuses on contemporary debates: Framing South African national cinema and television (Jacqueline Maingard), The race for representation: new viewsites for change in South African cinema (Lucia Saks). The last part considers cinema in the new South Africa: 'Jump the gun': departing from a racist/feminist nexus in postapartheid cinema (Laura Twigg), Sexuality, power, and the black body in 'Mapantsula' and 'Fools' (Kgafela oa Magogodi), Afterword: future directions of South African cinema (Haile Gerima). [ASC Leiden abstract]

362 Vahed, Goolam H.

A Sufi saint's day in South Africa : the legend of Badsha Peer / Goolam H. Vahed. - 2003. - no. 49, p. 96-122 - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2003), no. 49, p. 96-122.

This article examines the role of 'pirs' (saints), 'mazars' (shrines) and 'Urs' ('wedding') in forging Islamic culture and identity in South Africa. The focus of the study is the 'Urs' in May 2002, the 'death' anniversary of Badsha Peer, a revered saint who lies buried in Durban, KwaZulu Natal, where Muslims are predominantly of Indian origin. The saint's passing away is regarded as a wedding ceremony in which the saint, who is a bridegroom, will join God, the Beloved Bride, in an eternal marriage. While providing succour to many ordinary Muslims, Badsha Peer's shrine is a site of tension. The article traces the establishment of the shrine, the role it played and plays in the lives of Muslims, its significance to those who administer it, and how conflict over the shrine and practices associated with it refract social relations among Muslims. More broadly, the study explores 'internal' debate among Muslims about the relationship between God and believers, and transitions in activities associated with popular Islam, in the context of historical and structural economic and political change in 20th-century South Africa. App., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

363 Van der Berg, Servaas

Education and socioeconomic differentials : a study of school performance in the Western Cape / Servaas Van der Berg and Ronelle Burger. - 2003. - vol. 71, no. 3, p. 496-522 : graf., tab - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2003), vol. 71, no. 3, p. 496-522 : graf., tab.

In a highly unequal society in which labour market inequalities largely have their origin in human capital differentials, it is not surprising that the educational system is seen as a major means of addressing these inequalities. Does South Africa's educational system accomplish this? The first section of this paper argues that the school system is presently incapable of substantially reducing inequality in the South African labour

market because of its inability to reduce inequalities in educational output in any major and systematic way in a short time frame. Section 2 supports the conclusion from section 1 in two ways. First it shows that, for the Western Cape, the large output differentials largely follow past racial patterns. Poor schools with predominantly black and coloured pupils do worse than others. Moreover, investments to improve teacher quantity and quality are unlikely to offer a viable means of overcoming these shortcomings in education before shortages in complementary teaching materials are addressed, and the appropriate management and incentive structures are in place. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

364 Visser, Gustav

Visible, yet unknown: reflections on second-home development in South Africa / Gustav Visser. - 2003. - vol. 14, no. 4, p. 379-407 - In: *Urban Forum: (2003)*, vol. 14, no. 4, p. 379-407.

This paper attempts to fill the void in academic reflection on second-home development in South Africa. It argues that second homes should be understood as the result of a range of relationships between tourism and migration and examines various forms of consumption-led mobility (migration of economically active migrants; migration of retirees), and of production-led mobility (tourism labour migration; tourism entrepreneurial migration). A brief geography of the localities where second-home development has been taking place shows that second-home development is concentrated along the coastline. A number of regions have experienced the impact of such development, with large concentrations found in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces. It appears that second homes are properties that fulfil a holiday function, with weekend homes and those associated with retirement seldom being the main reason for such development. Although these properties are mainly owned by South Africans, a discernible increase in foreign interest in second homes in this country is starting to emerge. This has led to a range of impacts, many of which are not desirable to the host community. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

365 Wallmach, Kim

"Seizing the surge of language by its soft, bare skull" : simultaneous interpreting, the Truth Commission and 'Country of My Skull' / Kim Wallmach. - 2002. - vol. 14, no. 2, p. 64-82 - In: *Current Writing: (2002)*, vol. 14, no. 2, p. 64-82.

The gap between original and interpreted text remains largely uncharted, as does the gap between the actual practices and processes of interpreting and the ethical standards

for the interpreting profession. In this article, the author explores these two interpretive interstices, drawing upon aspects of professional simultaneous interpreting practice exemplified by interpreters for South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission and Antjie Krog's portrayal of this Commission in her book, 'Country of My Skull' (1998). She argues that just as 'Country of My Skull' raises questions about the tensions between truth and non-truth in the process of forging a new national identity, so does the process of interpreting. Inherent in the process of interpreting is the power to manipulate truth(s), and just as we cannot but examine the effects of Krog's voice on the Commission, so we cannot erase the voice of the interpreter in the Commission. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

SWAZILAND

366 Sihlongonyane, Mfaniseni Fana

The invisible hand of the royal family in the political dynamics of Swaziland / Mfaniseni Fana Sihlongonyane. - 2003. - vol. 2, no. 2, p. 155-187 - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2003), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 155-187.

Why does Swaziland remain authoritarian despite the democratic political changes that have occurred in other parts of the African continent since the 1990s? Does it mean that Swaziland is immune to political change? The answers to these questions are diverse and wide-ranging, from the international relations view to the radical perspective and the functionalist view. But the tendency of these views is to analyse Swazi politics according to historically constructed and particularized contexts and dynamics without fusing the various factors that play a role in the politics of the country. They assume that the State (royal family) and the nation (subjects) are the same, as was the case in the precolonial period, and that the State has the sole privilege to cultural instrumentalism. These views have a tendency to explain political change in terms of class structure and capital relations, without taking the multifunctional dimensions of culture into consideration. This paper brings together the various views to explain political resistance in the country in terms of a cleavage between the State and the nation. It provides a historical overview of the political transformation in the country within a framework of cultural nationalism. The thrust of the paper is to look at how the royal family has survived from the colonial to the postcolonial period and to assess whether there are prospects for democratic change in Swaziland. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ISLANDS

GENERAL

367 Communautés

Communautés périphériques et espaces publics émergents : les médias dans les îles de l'océan Indien I sous la dir. de Jacky Simonin. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2002. - 208 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Collection communication et civilisation) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-7475-3046-9

Les travaux qui composent cet ouvrage ont pour objectif de comparer les médias présents dans trois îles de l'océan Indien, Madagascar, Maurice et la Réunion, à l'occasion d'un événement, la visite que le Pape Jean Paul II a accomplie en 1989 dans chacune des trois îles. Il s'agit de faire l'analyse sociopolitique et textuelle de la construction médiatique d'événements dans un espace public local. La première partie rassemble des contributions qui s'intéressent à la mise en contexte socio-historique des médias présents dans les trois îles. Auteurs: Bernard Idelson (sur la Réunion et Madagascar), Mayila Paroomal, Virginie Barbeau (sur Maurice). La deuxième partie présente des analyses des productions médiatiques qu'a générées la visite du Pape à la Réunion, à leurs conditions de production et de réception. Sur la presse écrite, auteurs: Sandrine Comment, Gilles Gauthier et Émilie Giguère, Philippe Breton. Sur la télévision, auteurs: Jean Mouchon, Yves Winkin, Daniel Dayan. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MADAGASCAR

368 Marcus, Richard R.

Participation and the poverty of electoral democracy in Madagascar / Richard R. Marcus, Paul Razafindrakoto. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 1, p. 27-48 : tab - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2003), Jg. 38, H. 1, p. 27-48 : tab.

On December 16, 2001, Marc Ravalomanana took the lead over incumbent Didier Ratsiraka in the first round of presidential elections in Madagascar. The vote count brought an electoral crisis. The Ministry of the Interior argued that Ravalomanana won 46 percent of the vote, while an independent commission saw Ravalomanana as having won 50.5 percent of the vote, and thus the presidency, in the first round. Hundreds of thousands of Malagasy citizens took to the streets in support of Ravalomanana, leading to a violent five-month conflagration. This paper asks: If a challenger is faced with a highly flawed electoral process and a dearth of constitutional options for rectifying the

outcome then is he justified in taking extra-constitutional measures? Where electoral democracy focuses on process to the exclusion of more liberal democratic measures, that process must ultimately produce an indisputable outcome or else the democratization process is in jeopardy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, French and German [Journal abstract]

369 Rajaona, Andrianaivo Ravelona

Le juge, les urnes et la rue: figures judiciaires et variations juridiques autour de la crise politique malgache (janvier-juin 2002) / par Andrianaivo Ravelona Rajaona. - 2003. - année 57, no. 4, p. 391-444 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones*: (2003), année 57, no. 4, p. 391-444.

La crise politique consécutive au premier tour de l'élection présidentielle du 16 décembre 2001 a montré les incertitudes de la culture démocratique au sein de la société malgache. Le juge, face à la fronde de la rue, a eu à les mesurer et à les apprécier. L'enjeu majeur de la crise politique malgache reposait sur un concept qui structurerait tout le débat consécutif, celui de la justice. Marc Ravalomanana, le principal challenger du président sortant, Didier Ratsiraka, avait fondé et articulé toute sa campagne électorale autour de la justice et de la vérité, thématique que la rue s'appropriait dans un ferveur quasi religieuse. La logique de ce discours exigeait que son auteur fasse prévaloir les voies de droit dans le débat post électoral, engageant de la sorte le juge à jouer un rôle de premier plan. Le juge, dans les premiers temps, a été, à son corps défendant, le catalysateur de la plus grave crise politique que l'État malgache ait connue depuis son indépendance en 1960. Le droit matériel sur lequel il s'appuyait pour répondre à la demande de justice n'était pas perçu comme étant transparent, et le cheminement qui l'a amené à trancher le litige électoral n'était guère convaincant. La pratique juridictionnelle du juge a souligné l'abandon de critères objectifs, en tant que source de significations claires et distinctes pour les textes et les techniques judiciaires de référence. Dans un deuxième temps, le juge s'est avéré l'acteur principal de la sortie de crise. Les différentes figures adoptées par le juge dans cette posture ont visé à garantir et à renforcer la cohérence de l'ordre juridique, entendue à la fois comme congruence logique et harmonie conceptuelle et théorique. Sur le plan politique, le juge, à travers sa décision de justice, a réconcilié les exigences de la légalité et les impératifs de la légitimité que les protagonistes de la crise politique avaient instrumentalisés à outrance, pour en constituer l'élément dynamique de la crise. Le juge a bien souligné à quel point, au sein de la démocratie en émergence que constitue la société malgache, il ne peut y avoir de contradiction entre la légalité et la légitimité. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

370 Sarrasin, Bruno

Madagascar: un secteur minier en émergence, entre l'environnement et le développement / Bruno Sarrasin. - 2003. - no. 208, p. 127-144 : graf., tab - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2003), no. 208, p. 127-144 : graf., tab.

Le code minier adopté en 1999 à Madagascar sous l'influence du modèle de développement préconisé par la Banque mondiale s'inscrit dans une démarche dont l'objectif principal est une accélération de la croissance d'un secteur qui s'appuie sur le retrait de l'État. Or, le manque de ressources humaines et financières pour assurer le suivi et la mise en œuvre de nombreuses législations pose problème, particulièrement sur le plan de la protection de l'environnement. Près de vingt ans d'ajustement structurel ont conduit à une réduction de la capacité institutionnelle de l'État, qui, paradoxalement, est difficilement en mesure de mettre en œuvre ses législations, même libérales, comme le code minier. Au-delà des "modèles" et des intentions, dans les faits, cette situation laisse donc aux intervenants privés une grande liberté mais aussi la responsabilité de leurs actions. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 173-174). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

RÉUNION

371 Institutions

Institutions et cultures : les enjeux d'une rencontre / Jacques Brandibas... [et al.]. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan ; ADFOI, cop. 2003. - 212 p. ; 22 cm. - (Questions contemporaines) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.
ISBN 2-7475-4043-X

Cet ouvrage est issu d'un colloque (2000) consacré à la question de la rencontre entre institutions et culture dans une île comprenant une diversité d'univers culturels indien, musulman, africain, malgache, chinois, européen, créole, comorien, comme c'est le cas à la Réunion. Les auteurs des communications sont avocat, magistrat, psychologues, psychiatre, psychothérapeute. Les études touchent à des sujets tels que l'identité et l'universalité dans la justice des mineurs, la psychothérapie transculturelle des enfants, les systèmes de représentations institutionnelles et familiale, l'éducation, le religieux. Auteurs: Alain Blanchet, Rémy Boniface, Jacques Brandibas, Emmanuèle Delossedat, Georgius Gruchet, Martine de Maximy, François Nebra, Geneviève Payet, Roger Ramchetty, Philippe Reignier, Muriel Roddier, Isabel Urdapiletta. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

372 Live, Yu-Sion

Fantasmes et réalités du sentiment d'insécurité à Saint-Denis de la Réunion / Live, Yu-Sion. - 2003. - no. 66, p. 145-174 : krt., tab - In: *Journal of Asian and African Studies / Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA)*: (2003), no. 66, p. 145-174 : krt., tab.

L'île de la Réunion est devenue, au début du vingt-et-unième siècle, une société de consommation, qui a connu d'importantes mutations sociales, économiques et culturelles. Les jeunes de moins de vingt ans représentent environ 40 pour cent de l'ensemble de la population réunionnaise. La croissance de la délinquance juvénile est accompagnée d'un sentiment d'insécurité chez les habitants. Des études et statistiques montrent que le pourcentage des mineurs mis en cause a augmenté de 96,7 pour cent entre 1989 et 1997. La part des jeunes dans la délinquance représente 11,2 pour cent des personnes mises en cause en 1989, et a atteint 23,8 pour cent en 2001. Cet article qui se fonde sur des enquêtes quantitatives et qualitatives, réalisées entre janvier 1999 et janvier 2001 à Saint-Denis de la Réunion, examine les représentations collectives et interprétations et d'autre part les faits concernant la délinquance et les problèmes d'insécurité dans les quartiers urbains. Selon l'auteur, le sentiment d'insécurité, nourri par les rumeurs et les médias alors que les faits réels se produisent rarement, est surtout lié au sentiment que les incivilités, infractions et actes délictueux ne sont pas ou peu punis par les autorités publiques. Il faut éviter que ce sentiment se transforme en pathologie sociale et mène à la stigmatisation des jeunes, en période de construction identitaire. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]