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Number 10, 2005

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

EDITORIAL POLICY

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

Coverage

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

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

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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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

Contents and arrangement

In principle *African Studies Abstracts Online* is published four times a year. Each issue contains up to 450 titles with abstracts of collective volumes and journal articles. Items are

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

Each entry provides the conventional bibliographical information together with an abstract 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.). Where applicable an indication of the time period, as well as specific geographical information (such as names of towns, villages or districts), as well as the names of persons, languages and ethnic groups are also included.

Indexes and list of sources

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

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

In addition, each issue of *African Studies Abstracts Online* contains a list of periodicals abstracted which provides information on title, current place of publication and ISSN of all periodicals from which articles have been selected, as well as indicating which issues of the periodical in question have been covered. A complete list of all periodicals regularly

scanned for abstracting or indexing is available on the African Studies Centre website at http://www.ascleiden.nl/Library/Abstracts

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

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Vol. 44, no. 3 (2003)
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No. 54 (2004)

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Vol. 15, no. 2 (2004)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 African

The African diaspora in the Indian Ocean / ed. by Shihan de Silva Jayasuriya and Richard Pankhurst. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World, 2003. - 293 p., [31 p.pl.]. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-86543-979-6

Although much has been written about the African diaspora in the Atlantic Ocean, the diaspora in the Indian Ocean is virtually unrecognized. This volume deals with Africans who lived south of the Sahara and were dispersed by free will or forcefully to the Indian Ocean region. Edward Alpers compares the African diaspora in the Indian Ocean with that of the Atlantic Ocean. Eduardo Medeiros surveys the Mozambican diaspora in the Indian Ocean Islands (Madagascar, Seychelles, the Mascarenhas, Mauritius and Reunion). Malyn Newitt's paper on African migration to Madagascar focuses on the African contribution to contemporary Malagasy culture. Helen Hintjens examines the African diaspora in Reunion and focuses on the transformation of the diaspora into French citizens. Jean Houbert analyses the creolization and decolonization of the Indian Ocean Islands of Mauritius, Reunion, Rodrigues, Seychelles and Chagos. Richard Pankhurst deals with the Ethiopian diaspora in India from medieval times to the end of the 18th century. Helen Basu focuses on the diaspora from the global and political elite context and delineates local constructions of Sidi identity in Gujarat (India) that are embedded in a cult of African saints. Finally, Shihan de Silva Jayasuriya examines the extent to which the so-called Ceylon Kaffirs (people of African descent) of Sri Lanka exhibit African cultural traits, focusing on music and dance. [ASC Leiden abstract]

2 Fashioning

Fashioning Africa : power and the politics of dress / ed. by Jean Allman. - Bloomington, IN [etc.] : Indiana University Press, cop. 2004. - VI, 247 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm. - (African expressive cultures) - Met index, noten.
ISBN 0-253-34415-8

This collective volume, which is based on papers presented on two panels at the 2001 meeting of the African Studies Association in Houston, Texas, explores dress practice as it is embedded in fields of power - economic, political, gendered, or generational - in order to probe the ways in which modifications of the body through clothing have been

used to constitute and to challenge power in Africa and its diaspora. Part 1 (Fashioning unity: women and dress; power and citizenship) contains chapters on dress and identity on Zanzibar (Laura Fair); dress and politics in post-World War II Abeokuta, western Nigeria (Judith Byfield); nationalism and dress of Somali women in Minnesota (Heather Marie Akou). Part 2 (Dressing modern: gender, generation, and invented (national) traditions) includes chapters on clothing and struggles over identity in colonial western Kenya (Margaret Jean Hay); nation and dress in late colonial Luanda, Angola (Marissa Moorman); urban style, gender and the politics of 'national culture' in 1960s Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (Andrew M. Ivaska). Part 3 (Disciplined dress: gendered authority and national politics) presents chapters on dress and political transition in Nigeria (Elisha P. Renne); the politics of clothing in Nkrumah's Ghana (Jean Allman); miniskirts, gender relations and sexuality in Zambia (Karen Tranberg Hansen). Part 4 (African 'traditions' and global markets: the political economy of fashion and identity) contains chapters on the globalization of 'bogolan' or mudcloth, from Mali (Victoria L. Rovine); the role of African textiles in the politics of diasporic identity-making (Boatema Boateng). There is an afterword by Phyllis M. Martin. [ASC Leiden abstract]

3 New

New African diasporas / ed. by Khalid Koser. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2003. - XIX, 163 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Global diasporas) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-415-30949-2

This volume aims to apply new diaspora concepts to recent African migrations. However, beyond the geographical criteria stipulating that new African diasporas include migrant communities from so-called 'black' Africa, currently living outside the African continent, there is little consensus among the authors as to what constitutes 'new' or who comprises or what forms a diaspora. The case studies, all based on recent empirical research, are concerned with migrant communities from different origins and in different destinations. They include diasporas originating in Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ghana, Senegal and Somalia, and located variously in Canada, France, Germany, the Middle East, the United Kingdom and the United States. The volume is loosely structured around the logic of the diaspora 'life cycle'. The first two chapters following the introduction focus on patterns and processes of dispersal, the middle four examine different aspects of settlement and identity formation, and the final two are concerned with perceptions of, and return to, the 'homeland'. Contributors: Donald Carter, Jayne O. Ifekwunigwe, Désiré Kazadi W. Kabwe, Khalid Koser, Takyiwaa Manuh, Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos, Bruno Riccio, Aurelia Segatti, Paul Stoller, David Styan. [ASC Leiden abstract]

4 Taylor, Ian

New world orders without end? : an intellectual history of post-war North-South relations / Ian Taylor. - 2001/02. - no. 9/10, p. 1-18 - In: *Afr. zamani:* (2001/02), no. 9/10, p. 1-18.

The intellectual history of North-South relations has been largely dominated by the debate between various strands of thought emanating from either modernization theory or dependency theory. Yet in recent times what might be termed a nascent 'post-hegemonic' new dispensation may be discerned. Whether this new turn in North-South relations is sustainable or genuinely different is one of the biggest questions facing the South today. Is it actually possible to deregulate markets and roll back the State, allowing a free rein for international capital and, at the same time, promote equity and mutual development in both North and South? In this light, is the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) a chimera offering little substance? Those advocating such projects need to answer a most fundamental problem: is it intrinsic to the capitalist system that the generation of wealth is predicated upon poverty-producing principles, and must there always be a dominant sector and a dominated sector in society - in international terms, a North and a South? Is the call for a post-hegemonic order and a new phase in North-South relations a fantasy, or is it attainable? In short, in examining the history of relations between the developed and developing world, has a new page been turned? Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

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ISBN 0-253-34415-8

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Moorman); urban style, gender and the politics of 'national culture' in 1960s Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (Andrew M. Ivaska). Part 3 (Disciplined dress: gendered authority and national politics) presents chapters on dress and political transition in Nigeria (Elisha P. Renne); the politics of clothing in Nkrumah's Ghana (Jean Allman); miniskirts, gender relations and sexuality in Zambia (Karen Tranberg Hansen). Part 4 (African 'traditions' and global markets: the political economy of fashion and identity) contains chapters on the globalization of 'bogolan' or mudcloth, from Mali (Victoria L. Rovine); the role of African textiles in the politics of diasporic identity-making (Boatema Boateng). There is an afterword by Phyllis M. Martin. [ASC Leiden abstract]

6 Taylor, Ian

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AFRICA

GENERAL

7 Adande, Joseph C.E.

L'art africain et l'imaginaire des autres entre le XVIe et le début du XXe siècle : essai d'analyse diachronique des prémisses d'un processus de "globalisation" / Joseph C.E. Adande. - 2001/02. - no. 9/10, p. 60-76 - In: *Afr. zamani:* (2001/02), no. 9/10, p. 60-76.

L'art du continent africain a participé depuis le XVIe siècle - plus tôt que ne l'écrivent la plupart des ouvrages d'histoire de l'art disponibles - à la construction d'une culture visuelle qui relève de la globisation longtemps avant que le mot n'ait été inventé. Cette contribution sur la longue durée a commencé depuis la rencontre avec les Portugais. "Découvreurs" de l'Afrique devant une certaine histoire, ils ont mis à contribution le talent des sculpteurs d'ivoire africains. Elle s'est prolongée dans une négation et un mépris parallèles à la conquête du continent par l'Europe industrielle et darwinienne pour s'imposer finalement avec les peintres cubistes dans le premier quart du XXe siècle. La place de cet art dans la globalisation ne cesse de grandir si l'on en croit les ventes aux enchères où les pièces de l'art africain "traditionnel" s'enlèvent à des prix exponentiellement croissants. Mais il s'agit d'un "art-pour-les-autres" qu'il convient que les universités africaines se réapproprient par l'enseignement si l'on veut que demain les fils de ce continent continuent d'être fiers d'un héritage qu'ils connaissent et apprécient. Le développement qui est d'abord un processus mental est certainement à ce prix aussi dans un monde où nul ne sait de quoi la globalisation sera faite et au profit de qui elle se répandra. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

8 African

African historical archaeologies / ed. by Andrew M. Reid and Paul J. Lane. - New York ; Boston ; Dordrecht [etc.] : Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, cop. 2004. - 408 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Contributions to global historical archaeology) - Met index, lit. opg.
ISBN 0-306-47995-8 geb.

Traditionally, historical archaeology has had a Western stance, focusing on the interplay between historical documents and the archaeological record. For Africa, with its non-traditional historical sources, this interplay is not as applicable. There is a range of unconventional, non-European sources which detail African history prior to the arrival of Europeans. These alternative sources also inform the period of contact with Europeans,

during which the shape of the modern continent was defined. By focusing on such sources it becomes possible to present historical understandings which are capable of accessing African experiences of both interactions with outsiders and with other African populations. In so doing, this collective volume aims to encourage the development of links between contemporary populations and their past, which conventional archaeology has all too often overlooked. The interactions between archaeology and history are examined through a diverse series of examples and settings, from ancient Nubia in the time of ancient Egypt, the Mijikenda of Kenya, the Sultanate of Kilwa (in present-day Tanzania) and the Swahili of Pemba, to Gao (Mali), coastal West Africa, Karanga settlements in south-central Zimbabwe, Tswana townscapes in southern Africa and the 1894 Maleboho War (Limpopo Province, South Africa). Contributors: Joanna Behrens; David Edwards; Jeff Fleicher; Richard Helm; Timothy Insoll; Kenneth G. Kelly; Paul Lane; Adria LaViolette; Innocent Pikirayi; Peter Robertshaw; Keith Ray; Andrew Reid; J.A. van Schalkwyk; B.W. Smith. [ASC Leiden abstract]

9 Armed

Armed conflict in Africa / ed. by Carolyn Pumphrey, Rye Schwartz-Barcott. - Lanham, MD : Scarecrow Press, 2003. - XII, 313 p. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 287-310. - Met bijl., noten.
ISBN 0-8108-4742-6

On February 5-6, 1999, a conference on conflict in Africa was held at the Friday Center in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. This collective volume, which focuses on both contemporary conflict and conflict resolution, but also pays some attention to the wars of Africa's past, includes revised and updated contributions presented at this conference. Contents: General introduction, by Carolyn Pumphrey; Conflict in Africa: an overview, by Ali A. Mazrui; Violence in Africa since 1950: frontiersmen, by Anthony Clayton; The economic context of conflict in Africa, by Julius E. Nyang'oro; Ethnicity as myth: the view from Central Africa [particularly Rwanda], by René Lemarchand; Nongovernmental organizations and their potential for conflict reduction in Africa, by Claude E. Welch Jr.; Conflict resolution: a methodology for assessing internal collapse and recovery, by Pauline H. Baker; The Sudan: negotiating a settlement, by Bona Malwal; Conclusion: a call from arms?, by Rye Schwartz-Barcott. [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 Aukot, Ekuru

Refugee protection in Africa : a developing country's dilemmas towards effective protection / Ekuru Aukot. - 2003. - vol. 9, no. 2, p. 213-254 - In: *East Afr. j. peace hum. rights:* (2003), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 213-254.

There is a need to revise the present international legal framework in order to meet the needs of those fleeing poverty, torture and persecution. However, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) believes the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees is still capable of providing protection from persecution and violence to millions of refugees. At the heart of the problem is the question of who is a refugee under existing international law. This has presented difficulties for receiving States. Part 1 of this paper argues that the lack of proper identification of refugees and the lack of application of the definition to mass influxes of refugees in Africa has created a dilemma. Part 2 examines the question of mass movements across borders that render the application of the Conventions moot. Kenya provides a case study demonstrating this problem. Part 3 examines the development of refugee-specific legislation in Kenya, in contrast with Uganda and Tanzania, in order to see whether these laws facilitate refugee protection. Part 4 explores some of the problems receiving States have that lead to a reluctant acceptance of refugees. Part 5 critiques the role of relief assistance, examining whether international relief assistance is an impediment or incentive in the development of an extended legal framework for refugee protection. Part 6 argues for a reformulation of refugee law, exploring the remedies available to developing countries. Refugee protection is analysed in the context of globalization. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

11 Bongmba, Elias K.

Reflections on Thabo Mbeki's African Renaissance / Elias K. Bongmba. - 2004. - vol. 30, no. 2, p. 291-316 - In: *J. South. Afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 291-316.

The author analyses Thabo Mbeki's call for an African Renaissance, and argues that, as a general response to the crisis in Africa, the African Renaissance should be debated within a broader intellectual tradition of renewal. He argues that Mbeki's call is timely because he calls for the liberalization of African States and their economies; the institution of values that must replace corruption and incompetence; as well as seeking the peaceful resolution of conflicts, and encouraging an Africa-centred engagement that will promote trade and sustainable development. He further argues that the African Renaissance is an imperative because it demands a post-nationalist agenda that takes the African region seriously, calls for the revitalization of Africa's cultural ideals, and promotes a new political culture. In the final section of the article, he argues that the Renaissance is an imperative because of the precarious socioeconomic situation in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

12 Chichti, Jameleddine

L'Union monétaire européenne : opportunités et défis pour les économies africaines / par Jameleddine Chichti. - 2004. - année 58, no. 3, p. 395-409 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 3, p. 395-409.

Du fait de la libéralisation de l'économie, l'économie des pays africains se voit confrontée à des défis de taille. Le présent article s'efforce de montrer l'impact du passage à la monnaie unique européenne, l'euro, pour les économies africaines, dans le cadre de la coopération euro-africaine et dans un environnement international caractérisé par une mondialisation de plus en plus prononcée. Certains pays ont des relations commerciales avec les pays de la zone euro qui dépassent les 80 pour cent du volume total de leurs transactions commerciales. La dette extérieure d'une grande partie des pays africains (anciennes colonies européennes) représente un pourcentage qui dépasse même parfois 50 pour cent du montant des dettes, et un service de la dette important. Les paiements en direction de l'Europe sont désormais en euros. Or, toute instabilité de l'euro pourrait aggraver sérieusement la part de la dette extérieure envers la zone euro. Les économies africaines s'articulent avec les pays de l'union européenne à travers le secteur public et privé et par le biais des institutions financières et bancaires d'une part, et des entreprises d'autre part. Cette étude présente une analyse de la menace due à la concurrence et du défi de la compétitivité pour les entreprises africaines. Elle montre les avantages et les inconvénients d'une ouverture bancaire africaine, ainsi que d'une ouverture d'institutions non bancaires (assurance directe et réassurance africaine) envers la zone euro. Restent posées les questions de l'ancrage des devises africaines en euro, du régime de change à adopter, des possibilités de consolidation des monnaies africaines pour créer des devises régionales, de la possibilité d'unions monétaires en Afrique, des réformes institutionnelles à adopter. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

13 Conservation

Conservation, ecology, and management of African fresh waters / Thomas L. Crisman... [et al.]. - Gainesville [etc.] : University Press of Florida, cop. 2003. - XXII, 514 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-8130-2597-4

This collective volume uses an integrative approach that links social and natural sciences to synthesize the current state of knowledge on aquatic conservation and management issues in African fresh waters. The two chapters of Part 1 are concerned with the paleoecology of inland waters and landscape histories over a millennial time

scale. Part 2 contains five chapters providing a series of geographically oriented perspectives that review emerging water management issues and conservation challenges in major regions of the continent (Ethiopia, West Africa, southern Africa, East Africa and Madagascar). These chapters take an interdisciplinary approach linking human needs and activities to aquatic ecosystem change, water availability and biodiversity loss. Part 3 contains nine chapters on major aquatic ecosystems in Africa, processes that define systems, and emerging water management issues (such as the Aswan High Dam in Egypt), paying attention to fishes and fisheries (amongst others in Lake Victoria). Management issues include changes in trophic state, overexploitation, deforestation, sedimentation, hydrodevelopment, genetic and species diversity and loss thereof, and wetland degradation. Part 4 (five chapters) focuses on human dimensions of aquatic conservation and management in Africa, paying attention to land use issues, ecotourism in wetlands of Botswana, fisheries in national parks in Uganda, and the onchocerciasis control programme of West Africa. Contributors: Jacques J.M. van Alphen, John S. Balirwa, Mark T. Brown, Andres Buenfil, Fred W.B. Bugenyi, Davide Calamari, Lauren J. Chapman, Colin A. Chapman, Thomas L. Crisman, Jenny Day, Paul Fuerst, Christopher Gordon, William R. Harding, Robert K. Hitchcock, Les S. Kaufman, Daniel A. Livingstone, Della E. McMillan, Arthur R. Mugisha, Michael Murray-Hudson, Wilson Mwanja, Peter N. Reinthal, Karen J. Riseng, Peter Schmidt, Ole Seehausen, Scot E. Smith, John S. Sparks, Jeff E. Thornton, Robin L. Welcomme, Frans Witte, and Gebre-Mariam Zinabu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

14 Dossier

Dossier Panafricanisme : piège post-colonial ou construction identitaire "non blanche" / [par Aggée C. Lomo Myazhiom... et al.]. - Strasbourg [etc.] : Homnisphères, 2003/04. - 249 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (Latitudes noires, ISSN 1241-4468) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Frans. - Ook bijdragen in het Engels.
ISBN 2-915129-01-0

Ce dossier s'efforce de comprendre le panafricanisme, la formation des concepts le supportant, le rôle de l'histoire, dont celui de l'esclavage, les défis que le panafricanisme implique, les obstacles qu'il lui faut vaincre. Contributions: Peuples otages (Aggée Célestin Lomo Myazhiom) - Panafricanisme économique: régionalisations hyper-formelles versus prédations intégrées (Martial Ze Belinga) - Le panafricanisme "grand enfant" (Bassidiki Coulibaly) - Le choix pan-africaniste: Julius Nyerere et la restructuration géopolitique de l'Afrique (Françoise Clary) - De l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine (OUA) à l'Union Africaine (UA): la contribution de Kwame Nkrumah (Kofi Adu

Manyah) - L'ajustement comme problème philosophique: pour une alternative panafricaniste aux thèses postcolonialistes (Charles Romain Mbele) - "Comme le lamantin va boire à la source": le mythe de l'Afrique unitaire chez L.S. Senghor (Buata Malela) - Linking the African diaspora in Brazil and the United States: the race and democracy in the Americas project (Minion K.C. Morrison). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

15 Federalism

Federalism in Africa / Aaron T. Gana and Samuel G. Egwu (eds.). - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2003. - 2 vol. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-86543-977-X (Vol. 1)

This two-volume study brings together, from a multidisciplinary focus, reflections on one of the most pressing and fundamentally enduring public policy problems in Africa: the so-called national question. In particular, it examines the relevance of the federal solution to the national question in Africa. Volume I, Framing the national question, contains chapters on theoretical considerations, managing diversity in federal polities, managing accumulation in federal polities, and federalism in comparative perspective. Volume 2, The imperative of democratic development, deals with the contexts of federalism; federalism, civil society and the democratic imperative; and confronting gender in federal polities. With a geographical focus on Nigeria, the study also pays attention to the federal option in Ethiopia, South Africa and Sudan. [ASC Leiden abstract}

16 Femmes

Femmes d'Afrique dans une société en mutation / Philippe Denis et Caroline Sappia (dir.) ; avec les contrib. de Danielle De Lame... [et al.]. - Louvain-la-Neuve : Academia-Bruylant, 2004. - 212 p. : ill., krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Espace afrique ; 3) - Bijdragen en samenvattingen in het Frans en Engels. - Met noten.
ISBN 2-87209-744-9

Le présent ouvrage constitue les actes du colloque organisé par la Chaire d'études africaines de l'Université catholique de Louvain (Belgique), qui s'est déroulé les 13 et 14 mars 2003, sur le thème "Conditions féminines et mutations sociales dans l'Afrique contemporaine". Contributions, en français et en anglais: Existe-t-il un féminisme africain? (Gertrude Tshilombo Bombo) - Femmes et hommes dans les villes coloniales: l'illusion du déséquilibre permanent (Odile Gœrg) (sur les Sierra Leonais à Conakry, Guinée) - O Mother, unburden me: strategies, solidarities and conflicts of motherhood in a changing society (Kenya; Stella Nyanchama Okemwa) - Féminisme et société coloniale au Congo belge (1918-1960) (Catherine Jacques et Valérie Piette) - Femmes

métisses au Congo-Zaïre: stigmatisation coloniale de la "mulâtresse" et héritages contemporains (Lissia Jeurissen) - Crossing boundaries and building bridges: the Anglican Women's Fellowship of South Africa (Deborah Gaitskell) - "L'apartheid, nous le vivons à la maison...": paroles de femmes à Pietermaritzburg, Afrique du Sud (Philippe Denis) - La mobilité des femmes au sein des Églises à Lubumbashi, 1990-2002 (Marcel Ngandu Mutombo) - Les femmes massa du Nord-Cameroun dans une société en changement (Samuel Frouisou) - Féminismes africains et rapports de genre (Danielle De Lame). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

17 Geldenhuys, Deon

Afrika en die globalisering van 'goeie regering' / Deon Geldenhuys. - 2003. - jg. 43, nr. 1/2, p. 66-73 - In: *Tydskr. geesteswet.:* (2003), jg. 43, nr. 1/2, p. 66-73.

The so-called good governance agenda has become a major vehicle for the globalization of Western-inspired standards of political and economic management. Much of the international effort to promote the rules of good governance is focused on Africa. Contrary to the popular view that the good governance agenda is being imposed from outside on an unwilling continent, African States have in fact over many years voluntarily subscribed to the standards of good governance. Challenging another common notion, it is argued here that the good governance agenda is both suited and essential to African countries desperate to improve their lot. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

18 Globalization

Globalization and citizenship in Africa / guest ed. Chachage Seithy L. Chachage and Karuti Kanyinga. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2003. - 207 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Africa development, ISSN 0850-3907 ; vol. 28, no. 1/2 (2003)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

The articles in this special issue use different aspects and dimensions of globalization to address questions of nationalism, citizenship and rights in contemporary Africa. Donor-inspired reforms and development initiatives as well as 'changing politics', new forms of identities and regional and continental integration and other global processes constitute the most significant entry points in the papers. Contributions: Introduction (Chachage Seithy L. Chachage & Karuti Kanyinga) - The contradictory position of 'tradition' in African nationalist discourse: some analytical and political reflections (Michael Neocosmos) - Citizenship and partitioned people in East Africa: the case of the Wamaasai (Chachage S.L. Chachage) - Narrating national identity: fiction, citizenship

and the Asian experience in East Africa (Danson Kahyana) - Globalizing ethnicity, localizing citizenship: globalization, identity politics and violence in Kenya's Tana River region (Peter Mwangi Kagwanja) - Citizenship and rights: the failures of the post-colonial State in Africa (Karuti Kanyinga & Musambayi Katumanga) - Ambiguous transitions: mediating citizenship among youths in Cameroon (Jude Fokwang). [ASC Leiden abstract]

19 Grätz, Tilo

Freundschaftsprozesse in Afrika aus sozial-anthropologischer Perspektive : eine Einführung / Tilo Grätz, Barbara Meier und Michaela Pelican. - 2004. - Jg. 39, H. 1, p. 9-39 - In: *Afr. Spectrum:* (2004), Jg. 39, H. 1, p. 9-39.

Dieser Essay versucht, einige Grundzüge der Beschäftigung mit dem Thema Freundschaft in der Sozialanthropologie und in Nachbardisziplinen mit Fokus auf afrikanische Gesellschaften nachzuzeichnen. Dabei wird sowohl auf die Problematik der Begriffsbestimmung, methodologische Fragen als auch auf zentrale Dimensionen von Freundschaft hingewiesen, die es lohnt, zukünftig weiter zu erforschen. Klassische Texte zu Freundschaft in Afrika werden ebenso vorgestellt wie einige jüngere Studien zu diesem Thema. Freundschaft wird über die dyadische Dimension hinaus als Ensemble sozialer Praktiken und Beziehungen bestimmt, und ist durch emotionale wie funktionale Aspekte gleichermassen und durch unterschiedliche Grade von Intimität gekennzeichnet. Freundschaft als universales Merkmal sozialen Lebens is jedoch in spezifische kulturelle, ökonomische, politische und moralische Kontexte eingebunden, und variiert daher in ihrer lokalen Bestimmung. Der Beitrag versteht sich zugleich als Einleitung zu einer Reihe von Beiträgen, die empirische Befunde zu diesem Thema diskutieren. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

20 Gumedze, Sabelo

Bringing communications before the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights / Sabelo Gumedze. - 2003. - vol. 3, no. 1, p. 118-148 - In: *African human rights law journal / Centre for Human Rights:* (2003), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 118-148.

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights is increasingly playing an important role in the implementation of human rights in Africa. The Commission continues to develop jurisprudence particularly relevant to Africa. The Commission has also exhibited a propensity to interpret its mandate broadly at a time when governments continue to perpetrate serious violations of human rights. Notably, an important

development is that the Commission considers itself free to consider communications falling short of alleged grave and massive violations. This article provides an overview of the steps in the process of submitting a communication to the African Commission. The initiation of 'litigation' before the Commission differs markedly from litigation at the domestic level. The procedure governing communications before the Commission is divided into four steps: seizure, admissibility, merits and remedies. Under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights the Commission has also been willing to conduct on-site investigations and recommend interim measures. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

21 Hassanain, K.

Purchasing power parity and cross-sectional dependency : an African panel / K. Hassanain. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 2, p. 238-257 : tab - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 2, p. 238-257 : tab.

The theory of purchasing power parity (PPP) states that if international arbitrage is possible, a domestic currency must have the same purchasing power in every other country. One implication of the PPP is that the real exchange rate should not change starting from an equilibrium position. There has been increasing evidence recently to suggest that PPP does in fact hold as a long-run phenomenon. These studies, which mostly used the panel test procedure, were carried out mainly for developed and industrial countries. Studies carried out for developing countries, including Africa, also generally supported PPP, especially when they tested for unit root in panel data. The present study reexamines the PPP theory using both annual and quarterly data and the bilateral dollar exchange rate. The study differs from other studies in that cross-correlation is dealt with directly, using a nonlinear IV panel unit root testing procedure newly developed by Y. Chang (2002). The evidence for PPP under the alternative hypothesis appeared more consistent with the new test. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

22 Hounsounou-Tolin, Paulin

La question du postulat d'une épistémologie propre au continent noir et le devoir épistémologique universel / Paulin Hounsounou-Tolin. - 2003. - no. 70, p. 187-203 - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 70, p. 187-203.

Les chercheurs en sciences sociales en Afrique doivent-ils tenir le mêmes discours que leurs collègues européens? La rhétorique qui fait comprendre les réalités socioculturelles ne doit-elle pas varier d'un continent à l'autre, à l'image de ces mêmes

réalités? L'auteur entend montrer la nécessité de ce qu'il appelle "le devoir épistémologique universel", en traitant de cinq idées chères à certains étudiants et chercheurs africains. Ainsi il montre l'ineptie de certains courants de pensée africains autour des cinq idées suivants: l'inculturation (s'agissant du christianisme), la particularité des "mi-dits" africains, la sagesse des contes et proverbes africains, l'apologie de l'oralité, le devoir épistémologique universel. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

23 Ishemo, Shubi L.

Culture & historical knowledge in Africa : a Cabralian approach / Shubi L. Ishemo. - 2004. - vol. 31, no. 99, p. 65-82 - In: *Rev. Afr. polit. econ.:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 99, p. 65-82.

This article examines the current debates about what some have characterized as an information age, a network society in the context of capitalist globalization and its sociocultural and political implications. It stresses the relevance of the role of history and culture in the shaping of African approaches to the so-called information revolution. It argues that the dominant perspective on the significance of communication and information technologies in African socioeconomic, political and cultural processes has been based on resuscitated modernization theories and a resurgent neoliberal ideology which seeks to legitimize the capitalist counterrevolution on a world scale. The recolonization of Africa and many of the countries of the South has been accompanied by a crisis whose profoundly devastating effects on humanity are well known. Debates on how resolve the worldwide crisis have included the role that communication and information technologies might play. It is suggested that this has resulted in problems that are synonymous to those which Amilcar Cabral and others sought to confront and shape the intellectual tools that guided the national liberation struggle. In the current historical epoch, those intellectual tools are relevant in the struggle for the rehumanization of humanity. They are characterized by what Fidel Castro has termed the 'battle of ideas'. It is suggested that this will be best waged through the recovery of the positive cultural and historical knowledge of the African people and the selective borrowing and readaptation of positive cultural and intellectual tools from other societies. That will result in the liberation of the processes of the development of the productive forces. A liberatory use of information and communication technologies has to be concretized in the sociocultural realities of Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

24 Jouve, Edmond

L'union européenne et l'Afrique, de Yaoundé à Cotonou / par Edmond Jouve. - 2004. - année 58, no. 3, p. 361-371 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 3, p. 361-371.

La coopération entre l'Europe et l'Afrique peut être illustrée par les conventions de Yaoundé (1963), de Lomé (1975) et de Cotonou (2000). Actuellement, les soixante-dix-sept pays ACP (Afrique, Caraïbes, Pacifique) et les quinze États membres de l'Union européenne font partie du plus vaste ensemble mondial de partenariat pour le développement, si l'on excepte l'Organisation des Nations Unies. Le présent article commence par tracer les grandes lignes du "système de Lomé" progressivement mis en place, puis les changements intervenus. De 1979 à 1995, c'est un système novateur qui se construit, avec un accroissement de l'aide financière et une amélioration des mécanismes compensateurs; mais cependant, le commerce n'a pas été pour les ACP un moteur de développement. De 1995 à aujourd'hui, c'est l'aspect contraignant pour les ACP qui paraît l'emporter. L'article examine les incidences qu'ont eues sur les volets institutionnel et politique, commercial, thématique et financier, la révision du dispositif initial de la Convention de "Lomé IV" et l'Accord de Cotonou. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

25 Kargbo, Joseph M.

Purchasing power parity and exchange rate policy reforms in Africa / Joseph M. Kargbo. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 2, p. 258-281 : tab - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 2, p. 258-281 : tab.

African policymakers are implementing exchange rate and other macroeconomic policy reforms based on the implicit assumption that there exists a long-run purchasing power parity (PPP) relationship between prices and exchange rate in African economies. The author deals with the question of whether or not there is empirical support for the PPP relation in African countries. He applies S. Johansen's cointegration and error correction modelling techniques to annual data on bilateral official exchange rates and the consumer price index (CPI) of 35 countries covering the 1958-2002 period. The results show overwhelming support for long-run PPP in African countries. Since the PPP doctrine views relative prices as the fundamental determinants in assessing the appropriate levels of exchange rates when a long-run relationship exists, these empirical results mean that PPP is a reliable guide for both exchange rate determination and exchange rate policy reform in various African countries. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

26 Kindiki, Kithure

The normative and institutional framework of the African Union relating to the protection of human rights and the maintenance of international peace and security: a critical appraisal / Kithure Kindiki. - 2003. - vol. 3, no. 1, p. 97-117 - In: *African human rights law journal / Centre for Human Rights:* (2003), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 97-117.

This article examines norms and institutions developed under the auspices of the African Union (AU), dealing with human rights challenges on the continent. The article focuses on the possibilities these norms and institutions offer to the AU to undertake collective humanitarian intervention in response to massive and grave violations of human rights involving war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide being perpetrated in a member State. The writer expresses optimism that the norms and institutions developed under the AU in relation to intervention are more progressive than those obtained under the AU predecessor, the OAU. If effectively implemented, they could contribute significantly to enhancing human rights protection in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

27 Kokoroko, Dodzi

Le droit à des élections libres et démocratiques dans l'ordre régional africain / par Dodzi Kokoroko. - 2004. - année 58, no. 2, p. 152-166 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 2, p. 152-166.

Plus que jamais l'émergence d'une norme, à l'échelle continentale, en faveur du droit à des élections libres et démocratiques apparaît impérieux parce que porteur d'apports fondamentaux, à savoir la fin des conflits qui minent les structures étatiques en Afrique sur le fondement du déficit démocratique. Dans la première partie du présent article, l'auteur évoque l'émergence d'une relative volonté politique de consacrer un droit à des élections libres et démocratiques dans l'ordre régional africain. Les logiques constitutionnelles nationales internes ont joué un rôle décisif dans l'érection de la démocratie électorale en norme régulatrice du système régional. Sur cette base, les instances régionales africaines ont essayé de formuler un agenda démocratique panafricain, même si certains textes embryonnaires existaient déjà. À l'origine, l'OUA était très attachée à l'égalité souveraine des États membres, au principe de non-ingérence dans les affaires intérieures des État et toute volonté d'observer un processus électoral d'un État membre était considérée comme un crime de lèse-majesté. Toutefois, l'évolution de la conjoncture politique internationale ajoutée à des causes internes propres à chaque pays ont amené l'OUA, devenue l'Union africaine, à prendre en marche le train de la démocratie libérale sous la pression des bailleurs de fonds entre

autres. La mise en application de l'impératif électoral dégagé au niveau régional africain est inégale. Face à cette application limitée des normes relatives aux élections libres et démocratiques, il y a matière à une réforme de fond. Il serait nécessaire que les États membres de l'OUA s'engagent par voie conventionnelle à organiser des élections libres et démocratiques. Pour donner une véritable réalité juridique à l'éventuelle adoption du protocole relatif à la tenue d'élections libres et démocratiques, la création d'une Cour africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples où les États seraient justiciables de leurs agissements pourrait être une solution technique de mise en jeu de la responsabilité internationale des régimes bafouant les principes démocratiques en matière électorale. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

28 Lô, Gourmo

L'initiative du NEPAD : un nouvel élan pour le développement de l'Afrique? / par Gourmo Lô. - 2004. - année 58, no. 3, p. 372-385 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 3, p. 372-385.

L'initiative du NEPAD, ou "Nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique", lancée par deux des chefs d'État les plus respectés en termes de gouvernance démocratique dans le continent africain, Thabo Mbeki de l'Afrique du Sud et Abdoulaye Wade du Sénégal, bénéficie d'un fort courant de soutien de la part des États africains mais aussi du reste de la communauté internationale. Cette confiance nourrit l'espoir de voir le continent emprunter des voies nouvelles pour sortir de sa crise structurelle. Les enjeux essentiels de cette initiative sont ambitieux. Les conditions mêmes dans lesquelles a été prise l'initiative du NEPAD semblent marquer une rupture avec la pratique traditionnelle en matière de construction des plans et projets consacrés au développement du continent africain. Elles paraissent en tous cas avoir largement contribué à emporter l'adhésion du reste de la communauté internationale à l'idée d'offrir à l'Afrique une chance de rejoindre le reste du monde dans sa marche vers le progrès. Pour la communauté internationale, il est de son intérêt de soutenir le NEPAD. Si, pour la plupart des dirigeants africains, les enjeux sont quelque peu différents de ceux de la communauté internationale, il s'agit de construire un environnement favorable à l'établissement du capitalisme en Afrique comme principal facteur structurel d'une véritable amorce de développement du continent. L'auteur indique encore les difficultés qui font obstacle à la mise en œuvre du NEPAD et recommande une révision des perspectives méthodologiques sur lesquelles les dirigeants africains semblent avoir fondé leur nouvelle vision du partenariat et du processus de développement durable. Selon lui, il aurait mieux valu, pour l'Afrique du Sud, le Sénégal et les pays qui se

rapprochent de leur standard de "gouvernance" générale, instituer entre eux des mécanismes et structures évolutifs d'intégration supportés par le NEPAD, reposant sur le principe d'"élection" des bénéficiaires du partenariat et non d'auto-désignation comme c'est le cas actuellement. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

29 MacBean, Bridget

Viewing Cotonou from a helicopter / by Bridget MacBean. - 2004. - no. 95, p. 21-34 : tab - In: *Afr. res. doc.:* (2004), no. 95, p. 21-34 : tab.

The Cotonou Partnership Agreement, signed in 2000, is the successor to the Lomé Convention. Built on three pillars - trade, development cooperation and political dimensions - it sets the agenda for relations between the African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and the European Union (EU) and its member States for the next 25 years. The present article maps some of the principal sources of information about the Cotonou Agreement, including the core texts, sources supplying analysis, facts and comments on the content, process and progress of the Agreement, and selected organizations involved in EU-ACP cooperation. Note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

30 Mbembe, Achille

Essai sur le politique en tant que forme de la dépense / Achille Mbembe. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 151-192 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 151-192.

La plupart des chroniques consacrées aux guerres africaines sous-estiment la centralité que celles-ci ont fini par prendre dans la représentation que le sujet africain contemporain se fait de la vie, du politique en général et de sa relation avec la mort en particulier. De fait, lors de périodes plus ou moins prolongées de l'histoire récente de plusieurs pays, donner la mort a eu tendance à devenir aussi bien ce par quoi l'on crée un monde que le monde même que l'on fait être ou que l'on construit. La guerre a été à l'origine de situations extrêmes et a octroyé à la mort une place centrale aussi bien dans les processus de constitution de la réalité que dans l'économie psychique en général. S'appuyant sur le concept - développé par Bataille -- de la dépense, cette étude analyse quelques-unes des manières d'imaginer le politique qui, dans l'Afrique contemporaine, accordent une place centrale à la pensée et à la pratique du pouvoir comme pensée et pratique de la guerre. Pour ce faire, elle identifie un ensemble d'éléments structurants des conditions matérielles de la vie dans l'Afrique du dernier quart du XXe siècle. Elle examine ensuite trois formations de l'imaginaire qui, s'enchevêtrant et se relayant sans cesse, dessinent autant de figures de la lutte politique et de la guerre en tant que prise

sur les corps, sur les choses et sur la vie. Bibliogr., notes, réf, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

31 Mubiala, Mutoy

Les droits de la femme en Afrique / Mutoy Mubiala. - 2004. - année 44, no. 386, p. 354-365 - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2004), année 44, no. 386, p. 354-365.

La Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, adoptée en 1981, n'a pas pris en compte les problèmes spécifiques qui se posent aux femmes en Afrique, en plus de ceux qu'elles partagent avec leurs congénères des autres régions du monde. Il a fallu attendre plus d'une décennie pour que les États africains se penchent sur les droits de la femme. Les problèmes auxquel la femme africaine est confrontée sont nombreux, notamment: l'incapacité en matière successorale, les pratiques discriminatoires en matière matrimoniale (entre autres polygamie), les pratiques traditionnelles de mutilations génitales, la banalisation des violences conjugales, la division inégale du travail agricole et domestique, l'inégalité d'accès au pouvoir politique et aux ressources économiques. En juillet 2003, l'Union africaine a adopté un Protocole à la Charte relatif aux droits de la femme en Afrique, pour pallier les insuffisances de celle-ci. L'auteur examine ce Protocole à la lumière du système de protection existant à l'échelon universel (mécanisme de la Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes) afin d'évaluer son apport normatif à la protection des droits de la femme en Afrique. La Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes a été adoptée par l'ONU le 18 décembre 1979 et est entrée en vigueur le 3 septembre 1981. L'auteur décrit les droits garantis par la Convention ainsi que le mécanisme de contrôle. Le Protocole à la Charte relatif aux droits de la femme connaît, d'une part, les instruments interdisant les discriminations à l'égard des femmes et prescrivant leur élimination, et, d'autre part, les instruments qui recommandent l'adoption de mesures concrètes visant à améliorer la condition des femmes. La double référence à des instruments contraignants et programmatoires détermine la structure dualiste du dispositif du Protocole, qui comporte des dispositions prohibitives/protectrices et incitatives/promotionelles. Les premières garantissent des droits exécutoires et les deuxièmes des droits programmatoires. Ainsi le protocole vient combler les lacunes de la Convention de l'ONU et de la Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples quant à la protection des droits de la femme en Afrique. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

32 Mulokozi, M.M.

Creative literature, language and African identity / M.M. Mulokozi. - 2002. - vol. 65, p. 114-120 - In: *Kiswahili:* (2002), vol. 65, p. 114-120.

Language is a key element in identifying a literature as belonging to a specific community and hence is capable of serving as a basic feature of that community's identity. While in Europe and Asia literature and identity usually go together, in Africa they tend to be separated by language. That among the "world's" 100 best books of the twentieth century there were less than five books written by Africans is in fact hardly surprising. Africans writing in a "borrowed" language such as English or French cannot expect to compete with an indigenous English or French writer. Sadly, however, a list of the 100 best "African" titles of the twentieth century contained less than ten titles which were not in one of the four colonial languages (English, French, Portuguese, Spanish). An unstated linguistic criterion - a work should preferably be in the languages of the former colonizers - seems to have played a decisive role in the selection. A dichotomy has emerged between African literature written in indigenous languages and the literature of the elite written in foreign languages. Yet a people's identity, expressed in that people's culture, beliefs, rituals and way of life, can best be depicted in the indigenous, home-grown language. Africans must write in their indigenous languages. They must decide on a continental language, which should eventually serve as a pan-African language, so that "Africans conversing with one another will no longer need interpreters". Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

33 Musungu, Sisule Fredrick

Economic integration and human rights in Africa: a comment on conceptual linkages / Sisule Fredrick Musungu. - 2003. - vol. 3, no. 1, p. 88-96 - In: *African human rights law journal / Centre for Human Rights:* (2003), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 88-96.

This paper focuses on treaties establishing African regional and subregional organizations for economic integration. These include the African Economic Community (AEC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (Comesa), SADC, ECOWAS and the revived East African Community (EAC), all making reference to human rights. In addition, the founding treaties of all these organizations make provision for courts to determine trade disputes and interpret agreements. It is significant that trade arrangements such as Cotonou, the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and NEPAD also link economic integration to human rights by emphasizing civil and political rights. It remains to be seen to what extent these organizations and agreements will apply human rights, in particular the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

The paper reviews linkages and tensions between the rules and operations of the subregional economic institutions in Africa and human rights as conceptualized under the African Charter. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

34 New

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) : internal and external visions / Rachel Hayman, Kenneth King, Simon McGrath [ed.]. - Edinburgh : University of Edinburgh, Centre of African Studies, cop. 2003. - IV, 216 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 0-9545183-0-6

The beginning of the millennium has seen attempts to construct a new vision and strategy for African development from within Africa, most closely linked to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Concurrently, Northern agencies for development cooperation have also begun to cooperate on a new strategy for African development, centred on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. This collective volume examines both approaches and their intended interactions. It developed from a conference in 2002 coinciding with the fortieth anniversary of the Centre of African Studies. Contributions are arranged in sections assessing 40 years of African development (Abdalla Bujra, Thandika Mkandawire) and covering new approaches to African development and the response of African States (Wiseman Nkuhlu, Adebayo Olukoshi); the response of donors (Ruth Kagia, Desmond McNeill, Holger Bernt Hansen); the roles of civil society and the private sector, including the experience of the Commonwealth Development Corporation (Michael McWilliam) and Africa's position in international trade (Kevin Watkins); and the future of African development: ownership, partnership or domination (David Ellerman), with a case study of the education sector (Katherine Namuddu). Keynote speech: NEPAD: internal and external visions (Kwesi Botchwey). [ASC Leiden abstract]

35 Nkamleu, Guy Blaise

Productivity growth, technical progress and efficiency change in African agriculture / Guy Blaise Nkamleu. - 2004. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 203-222 : graf., tab - In: *Afr. dev. rev.:* (2004), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 203-222 : graf., tab.

This paper examines the economic performance of the agricultural sector in a number of African countries using an international comparable data set and the latest technique for analysis. The paper focuses on growth in total factor productivity and its decomposition into technical change and efficiency change components. It uses data envelopment

analysis (DEA) and panel data on 16 African countries over the period 1970-2001. It finds that, globally, during that period, total factor productivity experienced a positive evolution in the sampled countries. The good performance of the agricultural sector was due to good progress in technical efficiency rather than technical progress. The region suffered a regression in productivity in the 1970s, and made some progress during the 1980s and 1990s. The study also highlights the fact that technical change has been the main constraint on the achievement of high levels of total factor productivity during the reference period in sub-Saharan Africa. Contrariwise, in the Maghreb countries, technological change has been the main driving force of productivity growth. Finally, the results indicate that institutional factors as well as agroecological factors are important determinants of agricultural productivity growth. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

36 Obotela Rashidi", Noël

Afrique: à quand la sortie de la quadrature du cercle? / Noël Obotela Rashidi". - 2004. - année 44, no. 386, p. 324-329 - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2004), année 44, no. 386, p. 324-329.

À travers la lecture de quelques ouvrages récents sur la situation présente et l'avenir de l'Afrique, entre autres celui de l' historien Joseph Ki-Zerbo, intitulé À quand l'Afrique? Entretiens avec René Holenstein' (2003), l'auteur du présent article fait une analyse de la situation actuelle dans laquelle se trouve le continent africain. Le continent a célébré en avril 2004 deux événements significatifs. Il y eut, d'une part, le dixième anniversaire de la fin de l'apartheid en Afrique du Sud, et, de l'autre part, celui du génocide rwandais. L'année 2003 a été pour l'Afrique une période marquée à la fois de pessimisme et d'une certaine embellie. D'un côté, il y a eut plusieurs coups d'État, de l'autre, après la conclusion de l'AGI (Accord global et inclusif) et le démarrage du processus de la Transition, la République démocratique du Congo donne des signes d'espoir. Ils sont cependant ponctués des crises intermittentes au Burundi et au Rwanda. La région des Grands Lacs demeure encore le ventre mou de la paix en Afrique. Éradiquer la pauvreté par le développement durable, doter les États africains des atouts pour afronter les contraintes de la mondialisation et mettre fin au cycle de la violence par une paix solide, tel paraît l'itinéraire à emprunter pour sortir l'Afrique du tunnel. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

37 Olurode, Lai

Gender, globalisation and marginalisation in Africa / Lai Olurode. - 2003. - vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 67-88 - In: *Afr. dev.:* (2003), vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 67-88.

Globalization is discussed as an all-encompassing historical process of change that has been with humanity for generations. Yet, it is a system of domination and disempowerment which impacts social groups differently. Globalization is altering gender relations in societies as well as distancing people from the very cultural resources within their societies. In the latter sense, globalization deepens dependency in all its facets. The papers' main objective is to demonstrate how globalization is marginalizing women in Africa. For Africa, the central elements of globalization are liberalization of the economy - Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) - and political reform (democratization). But men and women differ in their responses to globalization and in the strategies that are being employed to smuggle gender-specific agendas into the State arena. The article describes the forms of resistance women have deployed in the face of globalization, and notes the enhanced visibility of women in politics. The article employs content analysis, observation, and personal interviews to enrich the analysis. In its conclusion, the article cautions against an undiscriminatory consumption of the products (whether material or immaterial) of globalization. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

38 Onoria, Henry

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the exhaustion of local remedies under the African Charter / Henry Onoria. - 2003. - vol. 3, no. 1, p. 1-24 - In: *African human rights law journal / Centre for Human Rights:* (2003), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 1-24.

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights is expected to perform a multiplicity of functions, amongst which is a protectionist role in the form of receiving communications on allegations of violations of human and peoples' rights. The performance of this function entails scrutiny of incidents and situations obtaining within the domestic legal order of the States that are party to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. Of significance is the fact that the principle that human rights are not the preserve of the 'domestic jurisdiction of States' has been readily admitted and affirmed by the Commission. However, a critical issue has been the rationale behind the need to allow the domestic legal order the first opportunity to address and remedy any alleged violations of human rights. This issue has been reflected in the criteria for admissibility of communications and more specifically in the requirement that local remedies must be exhausted. This article examines the manner in which the Commission has construed this significant aspect of its mandate, focusing on the availability and effectiveness of domestic remedies, serious or massive violations of human rights as an exception to local remedies rule, and the nature and scope of

domestic remedies to be exhausted. It is apparent from the decisions of the African Commission since 1988 that an impressive jurisprudence on the local remedies rule has emerged that compares favourably with that of its European and inter-American predecessors. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

39 Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, Banji

Human capital and systems of innovation in African development / Banji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka and Lou Anne Barclay. - 2004. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 115-138 : fig., graf., tab - In: *Afr. dev. rev.:* (2004), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 115-138 : fig., graf., tab.

The authors propose that historically generated institutions and persistent patterns of human capital formation condition the emergent systems of innovation in Africa. These factors determine the development path of the region. The authors advance the notion of dynamic and nondynamic systems of innovation, the latter describing the African condition. They combine the strands of literature on institutions and their persistence in shaping development with evolutionary theory and systems of innovation. Evidence is presented on the colonial origins of skewed schooling enrolment, at variance with the industrialization objective of modern economies. Employing simple statistical tests, the persistence of initial human capital (school enrolment) reflects in the significant correlation among the three levels of schooling enrolments (primary, secondary, tertiary), and correlation of enrolment in 1970 with per capita income in 2000, a periodicity of some three decades. This outcome is consistent with the literature on countries at early stages of development. Path dependency is partially proven even though the authors did not attempt to investigate all variables making up the system of innovation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

40 Oyono, Dieudonné

Les relations nord-sud dans le nouveau contexte international : le cas des rapports entre la France et l'Afrique / par Dieudonné Oyono. - 2004. - année 58, no. 3, p. 312-318 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 3, p. 312-318.

Cet article aborde la question des rapports entre la France et l'Afrique, qui sont eux-mêmes profondément marqués par la logique de la mondialisation. Le nouveau contexte, dominé par la logique néolibérale, a entraîné une remise en cause des liens qui, pendant la période de bipolarité avant la chute du mur de Berlin, étaient conditionnés davantage par des considérations politiques et stratégiques que par des critères de rationalité économique. Il s'agit donc d'examiner comment la coopération

privilégiée Afrique/France peut aujourd'hui intégrer, dans un monde dominé par la logique du marché, à la fois les exigences du "partenariat rénové" UE/ACP (Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique) définies par l'Union européenne (Convention de Cotonou, juin 2000) et le maintien de son caractère privilégié. Dans la nouvelle situation, il faut aussi compter avec les États-Unis, qui sont, entre autres, en position de concurrence avec la France en Afrique. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

41 Pambou Tchivounda, Guillaume

Le rôle de la société civile dans l'établissement de l'État de droit / par Guillaume Pambou Tchivounda. - 2004. - année 58, no. 2, p. 142-151 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 2, p. 142-151.

La clarification des notions de société civile et d'État de droit s'impose d'entrée de jeu pour l'évaluation du rôle de la société civile dans l'établissement de l'État de droit, à la lumière des expériences politiques récentes qui ont marqué les transitions politiques en Afrique et en Europe. L'auteur examine les formes que peut revêtir l'intervention de la société civile dans la phase d'instauration de l'État de droit d'abord, puis dans celle de sa consolidation. Dans la phase d'instauration de l'État de droit, la société civile exerce notamment les fonctions d'intermédiation, d'initiative et de négociation, c'est-à-dire d'agent de mutation politique. La phase de consolidation de l'État de droit pose le problème du devenir de la société civile en termes d'autonomie, de renouvellement et, somme toute, d'identité. La société civile court le risque de dilution dans la société gouvernante, par l'effet de l'accession des cadres, c'est-à-dire de l'élite de la société civile, au pouvoir. Un autre risque est la démobilisation de la société civile par l'effet de la résurgence des 'vieux démons' des coups d'État militaires. L'enjeu du devenir de la société civile se pose ici en termes de constance de son action dans l'exercice du rôle de vigilance et de veille face au risque de retour en arrière et de capacité à résister aux manœuvres d'anéantissement de son rôle de masse critique face à la société gouvernante. Dans les procédures de modification constitutionnelle accompagnant l'instauration de l'État de droit, la société civile est marginalisée et n'est pas consacrée constitutionnellement. La banalisation de la société civile se manifeste à travers le rôle d'accessoire qui lui est consacré dans le processus d'accompagnement de l'État de droit, c'est-à-dire à l'occasion des élections. La place réservée à la société civile au sein des institutions telles que celles de promotion des droits de l'homme ne garantit pas leur indépendance. De nouvelles opportunités pour la société civile surgissent au plan international dans la décennie 1990: il s'agit de l'accès direct des ONG au travers des grands sommets mondiaux organisés par les Nations unies. Rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

42 Posthumus, Bram

NePAD : a new partnership? : "shall I abide by the rules or speed up change by breaking them?" / author: Bram Posthumus. - Amsterdam : NIZA, 2003. - 81 p. ; 30 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 65-66. - Met noten.

Proceedings of a conference on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) held in The Hague (the Netherlands) on 21 February, 2003. The conference focused on where the niche for Dutch and European civil societies in NEPAD is. Contents: NEPAD: a new partnership? - Conference programme - A conference report (Bram Posthumus) - Opening speech (Bob van der Winden) - How can/are the SADC NGOs influencing regional developments in terms of NEPAD? (Venetia Govender) - What is NEPAD? How does it relate to civil society and to Europe? (P. Jana) - The New Partnership for Africa's Development (Claire Mandouze, presented by Vincent Dowd) - NEPAD and African unity (Viriatoto Tamele) - A view of the Zambian civil society on NEPAD (Grayson Koyi) - NEPAD and the problem of ownership (Mallet Pumelele Giyose) - The peer review mechanism and the role of civil society in Angola (Manuel Jose Paulo) - Closing speech (Bob van der Winden) - Participants list. [ASC Leiden abstract]

43 Pour

Pour une pensée africaine émancipatrice : points de vue du Sud / Centre Tricontinental ; [auteurs: Alexandre Mbandi... et al.]. - Louvain-la-Neuve : Centre Tricontinental ; Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, [cop. 2004]. - 191 p. ; 22 cm. - (Alternatives sud ; vol. 10 (2003) 4) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 2-7475-6135-6

Les conditions d'existence d'une philosophie africaine émancipatrice font toujours débat. À l'heure où le dogme du salut par le marché s'impose sur tous les continents et où, en marge d'États douteux sans réelle souveraineté, un faisceau de conglomérats privés transnationaux pèse de tout son poids dans le quotidien tragique de l'Afrique, l'intelligentsia locale se doit de susciter un sursaut de la pensée. Par une redéfinition du rôle et de l'image du philosophe africain et par la refondation de son discours. Cet ouvrage collectif est divisé en trois parties. I. Pensée africaine: définitions, conditions et fonctions. Contributions: Alexandre Mbandi, La problématique de l'identité et des définitions de la philosophie africaine - Elie Henri Ngoma Binda, L'exigence d'un patriotisme philosophique africain - Kwasi Wiredu, L'ancrage de la pensée africaine et les conditions du dialogue interculturel - Jacques Nanema, Philosopher aujourd'hui en Afrique: obstacles et enjeux pour un développement approprié. II. Pensée africaine et problématiques connexes. Contributions: Albert Kasanda Lumembu, L'avenir de la

philosophie africaine et de son enseignement - Jacques Ngangala, Les penseurs africains face à la problématique des langues vernaculaires et occidentales - Albertine Tshibilondi Ngoyi, La philosophie et la problématique du genre en Afrique. III. Pensée africaine et défis politiques. Contributions: Liboire Kagabo, La démocratisation en Afrique: l'impératif éthique - Hein Marais, Les ambivalences du projet sud-africain de renaissance africaine, ses penseurs et ses détracteurs. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

44 Premières

Premières dames en Afrique / [dossier] coordonné par Christine Messiant. - 2004. - no. 95, p. 5-124 : ill - In: *Polit. afr.:* (2004), no. 95, p. 5-124 : ill.

Ce dossier, qui constate le fait de l'émergence en Afrique des "Premières dames" ou des épouses de présidents et de l'extension progressive de leur domaine de "compétence", présente des études de cas sur ce sujet. Comme le montre l'introduction de Christine Messiant et Roland Marchal, "Premières dames en Afrique : entre bonnes œuvres, promotion de la femme et politiques de la compassion", deux directions de recherche ont été adoptées. La première est d'analyser les Premières dames comme des acteurs, au même titre que d'autres, de la vie politique en Afrique, comme des symptômes éclairant les économies politiques autant que les économies morales des États; la seconde est de les considérer comme l'expression en Afrique de dynamiques globales, sociales et politiques plus générales qui poussent les États à adopter des "modèles" extra-africains de présidence et une formule de "gouvernance" en phase avec l'ère de la démocratisation. Le sujet est illustré par des extraits tirés de la presse locale (une page de portraits-caricatures de quelques Premières dames et la reproduction d'un article de Moussa Touré paru dans "Le Patriote", intitulé "Côte d'Ivoire : Simone Gbagbo prend le pouvoir"). Contributions constituant le dossier: Des reines mères aux épouses de président (Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch) - Deux femmes, de la guérilla à l'institutionnalisation du pouvoir en Ouganda : portraits croisés de Janet Museveni et de Winnie Byanyima (Sandrine Perrot) - De Wassila à Leïla, Premières dames et pouvoir en Tunisie (Sadri Khiari) - Rosine Soglo, famille et entreprise politique (Émile A. Tozo) - Chantal Biya : "Fille du peuple" et égérie internationale (Fred Éboko) - Lucy Kibaki, débat domestique et autorité politique (Hervé Maupeu). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

45 Réparations

Réparations, restitutions, réconciliations entre Afriques, Europe et Amériques. - Paris : Éd. de l'École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, 2004. - 487 p. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers d'études africaines ; vol. 44, no. 1-2) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr. en samenvattingen in het Engels.

ISBN 2-7132-1823-3

Après "Héritages et réparations en quête d'une justice pour le passé ou le présent", la présentation du thème de ce numéro spécial par Bogumil Jewsiewicki, suivent deux parties, l'une plus générale sur le concept de réparation et l'histoire, l'autre comprenant des études de cas. Contributions (en français et en anglais) à la première partie par: Kwame Anthony Appiah, J.F. Ade Ajayi, Rhoda E. Howard-Hassmann, Graeme Simpson (sur la Commission 'Vérité et Conciliation' en Afrique du Sud); Désiré Kazadi Wa Kabwe (sur la dette coloniale dans les romans congolais récents), Achille Mbembe. Deuxième partie: sur l'assassinat de Patrice Lumumba, Gauthier de Villiers, Jean Omasombo Tshonda; sur les réparations en Afrique australe, Warren Buford et Hugo van der Merwe; sur le monument aux Voortrekkers en Afrique du Sud, Rehana Vally; sur l'hymne de l'African National Congres (ANC) et subséquemment de l'État sud-africain, Bennetta Jules-Rosette et David B. Coplan; sur la stèle éthiopienne de Rome, Éloi Ficquet; sur la mémoire de l'esclavage à l'île de la Réunion, Françoise Vergès; et à l'île Maurice, Laval Jocelyn Chan Low. Suit un dossier sur la conduite du deuil au Burundi (Bogumil Jewsiewicki, Augustin Nsanze, Melchior Mukuri, Catherine Newbury, David Newbury, René Lemarchand). Une section sur le film en Afrique du Sud traite de l'apartheid et du documentaire (Samuel Lelièvre) et de la réception de 'Promised Land' par les Afrikaners. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

46 Raulin, Arnaud de

L'Afrique à la recherche d'un nouveau statut international / par Arnaud de Raulin. - 2004. - année 58, no. 3, p. 265-276 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 3, p. 265-276.

L'Afrique est en plein bouleversement politique et géopolitique et les différents conflits qui ont lieu au début du vingt-et-unième siècle (Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Afrique centrale), font que l'on s'interroge sur l'avenir de celle-ci. Les causes de ces conflits sont complexes, et leur manifestation multiforme. Sur quels fondements et objectifs peut-on remplacer un ordre ancien par un nouveau? Cet article vise à faire comprendre l'évolution des statuts interne et international des États en Afrique en montrant dans un premier temps quel est le cadre historique des relations entre l'Europe et l'Afrique, puis de faire le bilan de celles-ci afin d'en dégager des perspectives à moyen et long terme. L'auteur recommande l'annulation de la dette, qui est évaluée à ce jour à quelque 334 milliards de dollars. Il souligne que l'Europe peut être un facteur d'intégration de l'Afrique dans le système international. Il mentionne la coopération monétaire et économique (l'introduction de l'euro n'a pas provoqué de bouleversements

dans la zone du franc CFA; le traité OHADA sur l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique offre des garanties aux investisseurs en Afrique francophone). La tendance générale de la relation entre l'Europe et l'Afrique tend à passer d'une coopération de type colonial à des rapports de partenariat et de contractualisation. Un enjeu majeur de l'évolution actuelle de l'Afrique est celui de la dialectique décomposition-recomposition politique. On observe en particulier une remise en cause des tracés frontaliers qui datent de l'indépendance. La problématique de la revendication d'un axe identitaire et sécuritaire sous-tend la place des minorités et de leur représentation et représentativité dans un cadre étatique traditionnel inspiré par le colonisateur. L'identification et la reconnaissance des causes de guerre sont devenues une nécessité et une urgence par rapport à ces nouvelles dimensions sécuritaire et identitaire. Les relations eurafricaines doivent s'inscrire dans une triple perspective: éthique, idéologique, politique, et doivent aboutir à une vision commune d'un grand projet de développement. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

47 Raulin, Arnaud de

L'Afrique et la recherche d'un nouveau statut / par Arnaud de Raulin. - 2004. - année 58, no. 2, p. 131-141 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 2, p. 131-141.

L'Afrique est en plein bouleversement politique et géopolitique et les différents conflits qui ont lieu actuellement donnent matière à s'interroger sur son avenir. La structuration de la société internationale et africaine bâtie par les grandes puissances coloniales, organisée autour de quelques principes juridiques simples (unité, intégrité territoriale, démocratie) est remise en cause. Pour comprendre l'évolution des statuts interne et international de l'Afrique, l'auteur brosse un tableau historique des relations 'eurafrique' à partir de la Conférence de Berlin de 1885 où les grandes puissances européennes se partagèrent l'Afrique, en rappelant les traités et conventions conclus entre l'Europe et l'Afrique après les indépendances des années 1960. Le bilan est mitigé. La tendance générale de la relation euro-afrique tend de plus en plus d'une coopération de type colonial vers des rapports de partenariat et de contractualisation. C'est une Afrique sans tutelle qui est en train de se former avec le désengagement des grandes puissances depuis 1990. Si, jusqu'aux années 1990, il y eut une sorte de consensus entre les Africains et la communauté internationale autour de quelques règles qui régissaient la situation politique et territoriale de ce continent, les années 1990 font apparaître une brèche dans cet ordonnancement international. Dans la recherche d'un nouveau statut politique sur les plans interne et international, on assiste à une dialectique

décomposition-recomposition politique de l'Afrique. Plusieurs élélements concourent à la manifestation de ce phénomène: le contentieux territorial; la place des minorités dans la société africaine; la reconnaissance d'un axe sécuritaire et identitaire; la mise en place d'un processus démocratique. Désormais, les relations eurafricaines doivent s'incrire dans une triple perspective: éthique, idéologique et politique. Les deux continents doivent avoir une vision commune du développement. Entre antimondialistes et les tenants d'une ordre néo-libéral, l'Afrique et l'Europe doivent rechercher un point d'équilibre. La coopération et le partenariat doivent devenir une des priorités de la politique étrangère des États des deux rives de la Méditerranée. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

48 Reitzes, Maxine

NEPAD and neighbours : an international exploration of principles to inform African labour migration regimes / Maxine Reitzes. - 2004. - vol. 22, no. 3, p. 343-366 - In: *J. contemp. afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 22, no. 3, p. 343-366.

Based on an extensive literature review, this study aims at extracting lessons for Africa from migrant labour regimes elsewhere. It finds that the proximity of countries among which people migrate has a decisive influence on the way in which those countries manage migration; that although migration policy is often seen as a tool for managing domestic labour markets, migration is also a challenge for political management and governance; and that migration can usefully be regarded as a development resource rather than a threat to social and economic security, and ought to be managed accordingly. Major factors influencing feasible and sustainable labour migration regimes include the proximity of countries of origin and destination, and the nature of their borders; the difficulty of breaking migration linkages once they are established and the near impossibility of reversing migration flows; the level of infrastructural development; strong political leadership and tolerance of foreigners by citizens of host countries; the administrative and managerial capacity of both sending and receiving States. Given the historical and current regional and continental realities of Africa and the ambitious development initiatives of NEPAD, the creation of regional and continental labour migration regimes, however difficult, is both necessary and inevitable. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

49 Ryanga, Sheila

The African Union in the wake of globalisation : the forgotten language dimension / Sheila Ryanga. - 2002. - vol. 65, p. 1-15 : tab - In: *Kiswahili:* (2002), vol. 65, p. 1-15 : tab.

Language may be the missing link in African unity. The use of an indigenous African language in educational research, business dealings across Africa, and as the language of the African Union, could propel Africa significantly into the new technological age, for concepts and ideas are better developed in one's own language. At present major decisions have remained dominated by foreign thought due to linguistic dependence on the languages of the former colonial nations. The AU needs to put language at the centre of its activities, by developing a common language policy for implementation in education and for public use throughout the continent. It needs to reassess the use of foreign languages as a medium of communication for Africa and Africans in international forums. The present author puts the case for Kiswahili as the most viable indigenous language that Africa has and one which probably can be easily acceptable. She argues that the AU needs to address the language issue within its framework of programmes for cooperation and unity. To this end, she suggests concrete procedures for the implementation of Swahili as a continental language. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

50 Salhi, Kamal

Rethinking francophone culture: Africa and the Caribbean between history and theory / Kamal Salhi. - 2004. - vol. 35, no. 1, p. 9-29 - In: *Res. Afr. lit.:* (2004), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 9-29.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, large areas of the world were controlled by the French colonial power. As a select few from the indigenous peoples in these areas were educated in colonial schools, it was inevitable that French thought and theory then developing there would influence them in disharmony. They would explore, reinvent, and sometimes apply it to seek the liberation of their people from colonial rule. This paper analyses critical issues relating to Africa and the Caribbean as they rebound in the expression of their writing, and the discourses that have constructed models for interpretative approaches to theoretical frameworks for these writings. It highlights the most compelling, shared features of francophone postcolonial cultures and examines what these cultures have in common. Attention is paid to Valentin Yves Mudimbé, who has questioned the relevance of French theoretical knowledge for an African context; the Caribbean writers Edouard Glissant, Raphaël Confiant, Patrick Chamoiseau and Maryse Condé and their conception of Creolization; and the 'négritude' movement led by Aimé Césaire and Léopold Sédar Senghor. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

51 Samb, Djibril

Afrique-Europe: pour un dialogue des civilisations / Djibril Samb. - 2003. - no. 70, p. 205-215 - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 70, p. 205-215.

Après avoir présenté une définition de la notion de civilisation, l'auteur envisage la signification d'un dialogue entre les civilisations, et particulièrement entre l'Afrique et l'Europe. Il rappelle le passé tragique de la rencontre entre l'Europe et l'Afrique avec la traite négrière et la colonisation, qui continue d'informer non seulement les relations euro-africaines mais également les sociétés africaines. Il ne s'agit pas d'oublier ce passé, mais il est question de n'en être pas prisonnier. Le passé commun que partagent l'Europe et l'Afrique, même tragique, a fini par tisser des liens politiques, culturels et économiques. Si l'Europe et l'Afrique possèdent des valeurs communes, il ne sert à rien de masquer leurs différences culturelles. Il faut s'enrichir mutuellement de ces différences. L'auteur évoque la vision africaine du monde, qui se fonde sur la vie, qui est une énergie, une force qui se déploie dans le cosmos. Le sens de la vie s'exprime d'abord dans la joie de vivre. Cette joie de vivre, fondée sur une grande espérance, l'Europe peut la redécouvrir dans un dialogue fécond avec l'Afrique. La France et l'Afrique noire francophone dispose déjà d'un cadre approprié d'expérimentation d'un tel dialogue à travers l'Agence intergouvernementale de la Francophonie. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

52 Schommer, Birgit

Littérature franche, nouvelle appellation unifiante pour une production littéraire dispersée / Birgit Schommer. - 2003. - no. 70, p. 121-134 - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 70, p. 121-134.

La littérature d'expression française en Afrique et à l'océan Indien manifeste une grande fertilité. S'inscrivant dans un contexte littéraire d'engagement contestataire, d'abord contre la colonisation française, puis, après les indépendances, contre les systèmes totalitaires dans les nouveaux États post-coloniaux, elle souffre, de la part de la critique, dès son apparition, de mille et un noms disparates qui la divisent plus qu'ils ne parviennent à l'unifier. Il s'agit d'un mélange de dénominations empruntées à des disciplines aussi diverses que la géographie, la biologie, la linguistique et la politique. L'auteur démontre l'absurdité de toutes ces classifications qui divisent des œuvres dont les ressemblances sont parfois frappantes. L'auteur évoque également le cas des auteurs d'Afrique, des Caraïbes et de l'océan Indien qui se sont exilés en France. Comment les classer? Les anthologies se sont tenues longtemps dans leurs classifications à la provenance originale des auteurs, et cela pouvait passer pour la première et la deuxième génération de romanciers. Mais déjà s'annonce une nouvelle génération d'auteurs qui s'éloignent des problèmes de leur pays d'origine. Un des pièges pour la critique réside dans le risque de confondre l'identité de l'œuvre littéraire avec celle de l'auteur. Les critiques devraient identifier un courant littéraire particulier d'après

des critères de la classification littéraire. Un jour la critique trouvera un moyen d'intégrer ce nouveau courant, avec toute sa créolitude, ses arabismes et africanités, dans le grand bassin d'une littérature d'expression française, dans un sens plus large. Cette production littéraire mérite mieux que le qualitatif de 'francophone'. L'auteur propose le terme 'littérature franche', un concept qui tente de faire référence à son patrimoine culturel, le français, et de faire face à sa nouvelle revendication sociale qui est la franchise. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

53 Scriptural

Scriptural politics : the Bible and the Koran as political models in the Middle East and Africa / ed. by Niels Kastfelt. - London : Hurst, cop. 2003. - XI, 226 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - Met index, noten.
ISBN 1-85065-443-3

This collective volume examines how the Koran and the Bible are interpreted and acted upon by political movements in the Arab world and Africa. It is commonly held that the Koran has more specific rules for the organization of society than does the Bible. The contributors contend that this assumption should be reassessed, given the way that the Bible is being interpreted in contemporary African Christianity. They go on to explain how the different political traditions of Africa and the Arab world shape reactions to the Koran and the Bible. The book also offers a comparison of Islamic and Christian radicalism in the 1990s. Islamist and radical Christian groups of a charismatic-pentecostal orientation have been on the rise in Africa and the Arab world in the 1990s, and they show remarkable similarities. Contributions by Rijk van Dijk (on Ghana), Quentin Gausset (on northern Cameroon), Paul Gifford, Holger Bernt Hansen, Niels Kastfelt (on Nigeria), Ahmad S. Moussalli, Monte Palmer (on Zambia and Egypt), M.A. Mohamed Salih (on South Sudan), Jørgen Bæk Simonsen, Endre Stiansen, and Michael Twaddle (on Uganda). The book has its origins in a conference held in December 1998 in Tune Landboskole, Denmark. [ASC Leiden abstract]

54 Sidaty, Saadbouh Ould

Globalisation et régionalisation : un défi pour l'Afrique / par Saadbouh Ould Sidaty. - 2004. - année 58, no. 3, p. 277-294 : tab - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 3, p. 277-294 : tab.

Cet article s'efforce de trouver une réponse à la question de savoir sous quelles conditions la régionalisation peut éviter la marginalisation de l'Afrique au sein d'une économie globalisée. Il examine, dans une première section, l'expérience africaine dans

le domaine de l'intégration régionale: il présente les arguments avancés en faveur de cette forme d'intégration, décrit les caractéristiques et la spécificité de la plupart des groupes régionaux en Afrique (en traitant plus spécialement de l'Union du Maghreb Arabe ou UMA, de la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest ou CEDEAO, et du Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa ou COMESA), puis analyse les facteurs explicatifs de l'échec de cette première vague d'intégration. Dans une seconde section, il discute des avantages et des inconvénients de la globalisation sur l'intégration régionale en Afrique, en précisant en particulier les possibilités de réaliser en même temps une intégration horizontale (Afrique--Afrique/Sud) et une intégration verticale (Afrique--UE/EU). Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

55 Sociétés

Sociétés et espaces urbains en Afrique / sous la dir. d'Odile Goerg ; art. d'O. Faye... [et al.]. - Paris : Éditions de l'Atelier, 2003. - 190 p. : krt. ; 24 cm. - (Le mouvement social, ISSN 0027-2671 ; no. 204) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., discogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Frans en Engels.

Cette publication porte sur un champ de l'histoire sociale appliqué au terrain des villes en Afrique, qui connaissent, comme le dit l'introduction d'Odile Goerg, 'Construction de sociétés urbaines en Afrique', des taux de croissance très forts. L'ouvrage souligne la diversité des situations et des thématiques, tout en mettant en évidence quelques traits communs. Après l'article 'Histoire urbaine de l'Afrique du Sud: nouveaux axes de réflexion' (Patrick Harries), les contributions sont rassemblées en trois parties. Première partie: 'Espaces: de la ville à la cour': L'apprentissage de la ville en Afrique sud-saharienne (Jean-Luc Piermay) - De la résidence lignagère à la rente immobilière: cours et compounds en Afrique Occidentale Française et au Nigeria, fin XIXe siècle-1960 (Laurent Fouchard). Deuxième partie: 'Populations: métiers et vécus': Prestige et métier dans la société malgache. À Tananarive aux XIXe-XXe siècles (Faranirina V. Rajaonah) - "A xikomo xa lomu, iku tira". Citadines africaines à Lourenço Marques (Mozambique), 1945-1975 (Jeanne-Marie Penvenne) - Les marginaux et l'État à Dakar (Ibrahima Thioub et Ousseynou Faye). Troisième partie: 'Cultures nouvelles': Ô, Kisasa makambo! Métamorphoses et représentations urbaines de Kinshasa à travers le discours musical des années 1950-1960 (Charles Didier Gon dola) - Une société urbaine "moderne" et ses représentations: la peinture populaire à Kinshasa (Congo) (1960-2000) (Bogumil Jewsiewicki). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

56 Somé, Magloire

Les cultures africaines à l'épreuve de la colonisation / Magloire Somé. - 2001/02. - no. 9/10, p. 41-59 - In: *Afr. zamani:* (2001/02), no. 9/10, p. 41-59.

L'idéologie civilisatrice du 19e siècle, par ses constructions de pensée négatives sur l'Afrique et par l'échelle des valeurs qu'elle a établie entre les sociétés humaines, a abouti à l'infériorisation du Noir et à son rejet au faubourg de l'histoire. Cet article vise à montrer que si l'anthropologie de terrain a contribué à la réhabilitation de la personnalité négro-africaine, les élites africaines se sont réveillées au lendemain de la seconde guerre mondiale pour reprendre à leur compte cette lutte de réhabilitation qui leur incombait plus qu'à quiconque. Leur expression de la lutte sera nationaliste et anticolonialiste parce qu'elles étaient convaincues que seule la reconquête de l'initiative historique pouvait permettre la revalorisation ou le renouvellement de leurs cultures. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

57 Special

Special issue: peacekeeping in Africa. - Umhlanga : Accord, 2004. - 56 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. - (Conflict trends, ISSN 1561-9818 ; 2/2004) - Met noten.

This special issue on peacekeeping in Africa contains the following contributions: The African mission in Burundi: lessons learned from the first African Union peacekeeping operation, by Festus Agoagye; The gender perspective as a deterrent to spoilers: the Sierra Leone experience, by Desmond Molloy; Refining the African Standby Force concept, by Cedric de Coning; African regional organizations' peacekeeping experiences and capabilities, by Eric Berman. [ASC Leiden abstract]

58 Ssettuuma, Benedict

Mission as service to life : reflections from an African worldview / Benedict Ssettuuma. - 2004. - vol. 33, no. 2, p. 180-198 - In: *Exchange Leiden:* (2004), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 180-198.

In the African world view, life is the basic and central reality. This makes service to life the basic duty of the individual as well as the community. An examination of the Bible reveals that life is also at the centre of Christian mission. Assisted by the African world view, this paper argues that mission is fundamentally a service to life. It generates a new model of missionary praxis that will be more appealing to Africans and make Christianity more acceptable to them. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

59 Transmission

The transmission of learning in Islamic Africa / ed. by Scott S. Reese. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2004. - XIV, 307 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Islam in Africa, ISSN 1570-3754 ; vol. 2) - Met index, lit. opg.
ISBN 90-04-13779-3 geb.

The papers included in this collective volume were presented at a colloquium of the Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought in Africa (ISITA) held at Northwestern University (Evanston, IL, USA) in May 2001. The theme of the colloquium was the conservation and study of Arabic manuscript writings in sub-Saharan Islamic countries in Africa. Contents: Introduction: Islam in Africa: challenging the perceived wisdom, by Scott S. Reese; Sufi networks and the social contexts for scholarship in Morocco and the northern Sahara, 1660-1830, by David Gutelius; Inkwells of the Sahara: reflections on the production of Islamic knowledge in 'Bilād Shinqīá¹-, by Ghislaine Lydon; The 'Shurafā' and the 'blacksmith': the role of the Idaw 'Ali of Mauritania in the career of the Senegalese Shaykh Ibrāhīm Niasse (1900-75), by Rüdiger Seesemann; Mass Islamic education and emergence of female 'ulamā' in northern Nigeria: background, trends, and consequences, by Muhammad S. Umar; Murtaá¸□ā al-Zabīdī (1732-91) and the Africans: Islamic discourse and scholarly networks in the late eighteenth century, by Stefan Reichmuth; Goths in the lands of the blacks: a preliminary survey of the Ka'ti Library in Timbuktu, by Albrecht Hofheinz; From Wādī Mīzāb to Unguja: Zanzibar's scholarly links, by Philip Sadgrove; 'Making people think': the Ramadan lectures of Sheikh Abdilahi Nassir in Mombasa (1419 A.H.), by Kai Kresse; The adventures of Abū á¸¤ārith: Muslim travel writing and navigating the modern in colonial East Africa, by Scott S. Reese; Zanzibar: some nineteenth-century Arabic writings on healing, by Lorenzo Declich; 'Small world': neo-Sufi interconnexions between the Maghrib, the Hijaz and Southeast Asia, by R.S. O'Fahey. [ASC Leiden abstract]

60 Truth

Truth in politics : rhetorical approaches to democratic deliberation in Africa and beyond / Philippe-Joseph Salazar, Sanya Osha, Wim van Binsbergen (eds.). - [Leiden : African Studies Centre], 2004. - 274 p. : ill. ; 20 cm. - (Quest, ISSN 1011-226X ; vol. 16, no. 1/2 (2002)) - Speciaal nummer van Quest. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

Democracy is about competing "truths". This is why "rhetoric"- the study of public deliberation and the training in public debate and argumentation - is part of democracy in development. This volume acclimatizes "rhetoric" to the philosophical scene in South Africa, and more in general in Africa as a whole, and reflects on the emergence of public

deliberation in the South African democracy through a reading of the 1995-1998 Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in terms of Aristotelian rhetoric. Four papers (part 1) tackle, from four different angles, the re-telling of private truths about a public regimen of affairs in front of the TRC. In Part 2, public deliberation and the fashioning of truth are approached from a variety of perspectives, examples and situations of "rhetorical democracy" from elsewhere in Africa (Nigeria) and beyond. Part 3 offers examples of how rhetoric may be brought to bear upon politics in order to understand how dialogue between different levels of agency creates democratic negotiation and, in the process, shapes policy, as for example in the case of the African Renaissance, the land redistribution programme in postapartheid South Africa and the 1991 National Conference of Congo-Brazzaville. The volume closes on a philosophical analysis of the "ethical" dimension inherent to public deliberation as well as to the contest of beliefs, and on an examination of the volume's contents in the light of long-standing concerns of African philosophy and of the journal 'Quest'. Contributors: Charles Calder, Barbara Cassin, Mary Jane Collier, Erik Doxtader, Eugene Garver, Yehoshua Gitay, Lisa Hajjar, Darrin Hicks, Johnson Segun Ige, Abel Kouvouama, Andrea Lollini, Reingard Nethersole, Sanya Osha, Philippe-Joseph Salazar, Lydia Samarbakhsh-Liberge, Wim van Binsbergen, Charles Villa-Vicencio. [ASC Leiden abstract]

61 Unwin, Tim

ICT & education in Africa : partnership, practice & knowledge sharing / Tim Unwin. - 2004. - vol. 31, no. 99, p. 150-160 - In: *Rev. Afr. polit. econ.:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 99, p. 150-160.

This briefing explores the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in contributing to changes in educational provision in Africa. It does so from a practitioner's perspective, building on the experiences gained by the 'Imfundo' team in shaping and delivering a programme of activities intended to support African governments and people. 'Imfundo' (meaning 'the process of becoming educated' in the Nguni languages of southern Africa) was an initiative of the British government in 2000. The briefing examines the processes that shaped the initiative, their relation to broader global activities and debates over the use of ICT in development, and the mechanism created in order to deliver the programme's core objectives, particularly through a 'Resource Bank' and 'Knowledge Bank'. The author was a team leader with 'Imfundo' from 2001 to 2004. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

62 Vanguard

Vanguard or vandals : youth, politics and conflict in Africa / ed. by Jon Abbink, Ineke van Kessel. - Leiden ; Boston : Brill, 2005. - IX, 300 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (African dynamics, ISSN 1568-1777 ; vol. 4) - Based on an African Studies Centre conference held in Leiden in April 2003. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 90-04-14275-4 alk. paper

This volume contains a range of original studies on the controversial role of youth in politics, conflicts and rebellious movements in Africa. A common aim of the studies is to try and explain why patterns of generational conflict and violent response among younger age groups in Africa are showing such a remarkably uneven spread across the continent. An introduction by Jon Abbink (Being young in Africa: the politics of despair and renewal) is follwed by three parts: 1. Historical perspectives on youth as agents of change (Murray Last on youth in Muslim northern Nigeria, 1750-2000; G. Thomas Burgess on youth in revolutionary Zanzibar); 2. State, crisis and the mobilization of youth (Peter Mwangi Kagwanja on youth identity and the politics of transition in Kenya, 1997-2002; Karel Arnaut on youth and the politics of history in Côte d'Ivoire; Jok Madut Jok on the position of youth in South Sudan; Piet Konings on anglophone university students and anglophone nationalist struggles in Cameroon; and Sara Rich Dorman on youth and politics in Eritrea); 3. Interventions: dealing with youth in crisis (Yves Marguerat on street children in Lomé, Togo; Angela McIntyre on the phenomenon of child soldiers in Africa; Simon Simonse on failed Statehood and the violence of young male pastoralists in the Horn of Africa; and Krijn Peters on the reintegration of young ex-combatants in Sierra Leone). [ASC Leiden abstract]

63 Williams, Paul

La Grande-Bretagne de Tony Blair et l'Afrique / Paul Williams. - 2004. - no. 94, p. 105-127 - In: *Polit. afr.:* (2004), no. 94, p. 105-127.

Cet article est une réflexion sur la formulation et le contenu de la politique britannique en Afrique depuis l'arrivée aux affaires du Nouveau Labour en 1997. Il s'intéresse d'abord aux différents acteurs impliqués dans l'élaboration de cette politique, puis examine son degré de réussite au regard de ses objectifs: assurer la paix, la prospérité et la démocratie sur le continent (particulièrement au Liberia, en Angola, au Soudan, en Sierra Leone et au Zimbabwe). Une dernière partie analyse l'attitude de la Grande-Bretagne à l'égard du NEPAD, vecteur par lequel le gouvernement de Tony Blair espère actuellement atteindre ses objectifs en Afrique. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 211-212). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

64 Wolff, Jürgen

Les résultats de la coopération entre l'Europe et l'Afrique : qu'en savons-nous? / par Jürgen Wolff. - 2004. - année 58, no. 3, p. 319-322 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 3, p. 319-322.

Cet article pose la question de savoir quels sont les résultats de la coopération économique entre l'Europe et l'Afrique; en d'autres termes, non pas quels sont les résultats des projets individuels, mais dans quelle mesure ces projets ont participé au développement. Il met en cause les méthodes d'évaluation des projets. Si les départements de recherche, par exemple de la Banque mondiale ou des universités, utilisent l'analyse de régression, les agences de supervision de la coopération économique ne le font pas. On ne constate presque jamais une relation entre le montant d'aide à la coopération économique et le développement, soit le développement du produit réel par habitant, soit de la baisse de la pauvreté ou de l'analphabétisme ou d'un quelconque autre indicateur. C'est que la théorie de la coopération au développement ne prend pas en compte la possibilité théorique de la "fongibilité", qui fait qu'une partie des fonds originellement consacrés à des fins de développement n'y est plus affectée après la réception des fonds de l'extérieur. La conclusion de l'auteur est que ce sont les efforts des Africains eux-mêmes qui comptent et qui ne peuvent pas être remplacés par un apport de l'extérieur. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

65 Ya'u, Y.Z.

The new imperialism & Africa in the global electronic village / Y.Z. Ya'u. - 2004. - vol. 31, no. 99, p. 11-29 : tab - In: *Rev. Afr. polit. econ.:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 99, p. 11-29 : tab.

Conscious of the importance of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the globalization process, the World Trade Organization (WTO) has developed a vision for structuring the ICT sector in developing countries. However, although embedded in international efforts to address the digital divide, itself occasioned by uneven access to ICTs at a range of geographic scales, WTO strategy for configuring the ICT sectors of developing countries appears to work in the interests of multinational corporations. Furthermore, WTO policy initiatives, especially those which come under the ambit of the Agreement on Telecommunications, the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs), have tended to exacerbate the digital divide. The result is the resurgence of imperialism, this time represented by knowledge dependence. While locating the marginality of Africa in cyberspace within its colonial past, this paper argues that current international attempts at bridging the digital divide are part of wider efforts to not only secure the virgin markets

of developing countries, but also to configure the world in the interests of the new imperial powers. Within this context, therefore, Africa faces the challenge of imperialism anew. The paper discusses the substance of this challenge, and argues that while isolationism cannot be promoted as a counter force to globalization, Africa must re-establish the basis of its integration into a globalizing world by developing a framework that challenges the dominant assumptions of processes of globalization promoted by the WTO. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

ERITREA

66 Hot

Hot spot Horn of Africa : between integration and disintegration / Eva-Maria Bruchhaus (ed.). - Münster [etc.] : LIT Verlag, 2003. - 208 p. ; 21 cm. - (Afrikanische Studien ; 19) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 3-8258-6835-4

This collective volume includes contributions on Ethiopia and Eritrea presented at the 'Arbeitstagung Horn von Afrika', which took place on 22-23 May 2002 at Hamburg University, as well as a few complementary articles. Contributions on Ethiopia: Ethiopia 12 years after the fall of Mengistu (C.P. Scherrer); identity discourse and practices among the Anywaa and the Nuer (D. Feyissa); interethnic relations and integration among the Metekkel, 1882-1991 (T. Endalew); the contextualization of Islam in the Muslim community of Harar (P. Desplat); identity and ethnicity in the Ethiopian Evangelical Church (A.L.R. Schmidt); modernity and Christianity among the Nuer in Africa and the USA (C. Falge); the Kambata of southern Ethiopia (B.G. Tochalo); social roles in Bashada (S. Epple); female genital cutting among the Arbore (A. Peller); cenotaphs among the Konso and neighbouring groups (N. Poissonnier); natural resource management, modes of governance and the construction of gender (C. Becher); the cultivation of enset as a food plant among the Hadiyya (A. Dohrmann); music among the Arbore (E.C. Gabbert); demobilization and remobilization after 1991 (G. Schröder). Contributions on Eritrea: 'tagadelti' (fighters) oral history of Eritrea's war of independence (H. Quehl); psychosocial support of children during and after armed conflict (J. Fleischhauer); women in the performing arts (C. Matzke); young urban life style and the problem of adolescence in Asmara (M. Treiber); Eritreans in Germany (B. Conrad); ecological change and strategies for survival in Eritrea 1850-1900 (M.

Tesfagiorgis); development strategy and development cooperation (H. Ogbamichael). [ASC Leiden abstract]

67 Rao, S. Krishna

A megalithic circle from ∃mba Dərho : some significant aspects of culture / S. Krishna Rao and Yosief Libsekal. - 2004. - vol. 7, p. 13-27 : ill., foto's, krt - In: *Aethiopica / Inst. Afr. Äthiop. Univ. Hambg:* (2004), vol. 7, p. 13-27 : ill., foto's, krt.

The archaeological evidence of megalithic stone circles found during excavations in 2000 at ∃mba Dərho, a village near Asmara (Eritrea), sheds some light on the development of prehistoric religion, with particular regard to death and burial. Although, chronologically, the ∃mba Dərho megalithic burial is dated to AD 260 plus or minus 100, as evident from carbon-14 dating, the belief concepts and the mortuary practices are prehistoric. In ∃mba Dərho two types of megalithic circles were found: single stone circles and double stone circles. These may have been arranged by two different groups. Such differences, however, could also have been the result of the influence of microenvironmental variations within the same ecological zone. With regard to the ethnicity and origins of megalithic circles, there are different versions. In this respect, the authors make a brief comparison with stone circles of the lowland Danakil Depression, also in Eritrea, and megalithic cicles in India. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

68 Uhlig, Siegbert

Bairu Tafla / Siegbert Uhlig. Publications of Bairu Tafla. - 2004. - vol. 7, p. 7-8, 9-12 - In: *Aethiopica / Inst. Afr. Äthiop. Univ. Hambg:* (2004), vol. 7, p. 7-8, 9-12.

Bairu Tafla was born on 15 December 1938 in Adirba near Keren in present-day Eritrea. He studied history, educational theory and political studies at Hayle Selassie I University and worked for the Institute of Ethiopian Studies and Hamburg University. His research focuses on recent European history and Ethio-European relations. His enquiries can be classified into four thematic areas, viz. biographies; political and cultural history of Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the region's traditional laws, titles and offices; editions, translations, commentaries and analyses of historiographies dealing with recent historiography of the region; Ethio-European cultural encounters. The list of Bairu Tafla's publications presented here - in chronological order - includes titles of books and articles, published between 1964 and 2003. [ASC Leiden abstract]

69 Uoldelul Chelati Dirar

From warriors to urban dwellers : 'ascari' and the military factor in the urban development of colonial Eritrea / Uoldelul Chelati Dirar. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 175, p. 533-574 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 175, p. 533-574.

This article deals with the role of the military in the urbanization process in Eritrea under Italian colonialism (1890-1941). It argues that the role of the military was crucial in reshaping the physical and social landscapes of colonial Eritrea. Two main phases in the urban history of Eritrea are distinguished: the liberal period, from 1885 to the early 1920s; and the fascist period, from the late 1920s to the crumbling of the Italian 'empire' in 1941. The article analyses how criteria of military defensibility determined the main patterns of early colonial settlements in Eritrea. It examines the nature and extent of the interaction between colonial urban planning and Eritrean society, emphasizing the role of the 'ascari', the Eritrean colonial troops. Due to their close relation with the colonial authorities, 'ascari' became a buffer between colonized and colonizers and, therefore, played an important role in Italian urban strategies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

70 Hot

Hot spot Horn of Africa : between integration and disintegration / Eva-Maria Bruchhaus (ed.). - Münster [etc.] : LIT Verlag, 2003. - 208 p. ; 21 cm. - (Afrikanische Studien ; 19) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 3-8258-6835-4

This collective volume includes contributions on Ethiopia and Eritrea presented at the 'Arbeitstagung Horn von Afrika', which took place on 22-23 May 2002 at Hamburg University, as well as a few complementary articles. Contributions on Ethiopia: Ethiopia 12 years after the fall of Mengistu (C.P. Scherrer); identity discourse and practices among the Anywaa and the Nuer (D. Feyissa); interethnic relations and integration among the Metekkel, 1882-1991 (T. Endalew); the contextualization of Islam in the Muslim community of Harar (P. Desplat); identity and ethnicity in the Ethiopian Evangelical Church (A.L.R. Schmidt); modernity and Christianity among the Nuer in Africa and the USA (C. Falge); the Kambata of southern Ethiopia (B.G. Tochalo); social roles in Bashada (S. Epple); female genital cutting among the Arbore (A. Peller); cenotaphs among the Konso and neighbouring groups (N. Poissonnier); natural resource management, modes of governance and the construction of gender (C. Becher); the cultivation of enset as a food plant among the Hadiyya (A. Dohrmann); music among the Arbore (E.C. Gabbert); demobilization and remobilization after 1991

(G. Schröder). Contributions on Eritrea: 'tagadelti' (fighters) oral history of Eritrea's war of independence (H. Quehl); psychosocial support of children during and after armed conflict (J. Fleischhauer); women in the performing arts (C. Matzke); young urban life style and the problem of adolescence in Asmara (M. Treiber); Eritreans in Germany (B. Conrad); ecological change and strategies for survival in Eritrea 1850-1900 (M. Tesfagiorgis); development strategy and development cooperation (H. Ogbamichael). [ASC Leiden abstract]

71 Uhlig, Siegbert

Bairu Tafla / Siegbert Uhlig. Publications of Bairu Tafla. - 2004. - vol. 7, p. 7-8, 9-12 - In: *Aethiopica / Inst. Afr. Äthiop. Univ. Hambg:* (2004), vol. 7, p. 7-8, 9-12.

Bairu Tafla was born on 15 December 1938 in Adirba near Keren in present-day Eritrea. He studied history, educational theory and political studies at Hayle Selassie I University and worked for the Institute of Ethiopian Studies and Hamburg University. His research focuses on recent European history and Ethio-European relations. His enquiries can be classified into four thematic areas, viz. biographies; political and cultural history of Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the region's traditional laws, titles and offices; editions, translations, commentaries and analyses of historiographies dealing with recent historiography of the region; Ethio-European cultural encounters. The list of Bairu Tafla's publications presented here - in chronological order - includes titles of books and articles, published between 1964 and 2003. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ETHIOPIA

72 Alòs-Moner, Andreu Martínez

The Jesuit Patriarchate to the 'Preste' : between religious reform, political expansion and colonial adventure / Andreu Martínez Alòs-Moner. - 2003. - vol. 6, p. 54-69 - In: *Aethiopica / Inst. Afr. Äthiop. Univ. Hambg:* (2003), vol. 6, p. 54-69.

The author analyses the reasons that led Portugal to send a Jesuit Patriarch to Ethiopia in 1556. Such a mission represented a radical break from the tolerant attitude the Lusitans had been showing vis-à-vis the Ethiopian Church; the embassies that for decades flowed between Ethiopia and Portugal were suddenly replaced by a one-way attempt of conversion that deeply affected Ethiopian Christian society for more than a century. This mission is placed at the crossroads of both a process of spiritualization that the Portuguese court, under the influence of the Jesuit fathers and the cardinal 'infantes', endured, and of the political stagnation of the Indian colonial project. But the Catholic

Patriarchate would only come to the fore, the author contends, at the outcome of the Bermudez affair. The forgery of the 'mestre' João Bermudez was a key piece in the politico-religious projects that Catholic Europe prepared for Ethiopia and this episode, which has largely been underestimated by historiography, was crucial for pushing forward King João III, the Pope and the Jesuits in the Patriarchal adventure. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

73 Belay, Kassa

Challenges facing agricultural extension agents : a case study from south-western Ethiopia / Kassa Belay and Degnet Abebaw. - 2004. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 139-168 : tab - In: *Afr. dev. rev.:* (2004), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 139-168 : tab.

This article examines the working conditions of extension workers and constraints to the adoption of modern agricultural technologies/practices in southwestern Ethiopia. Data collected in 2001 from 85 extension workers form the empirical basis for the study. The results indicate that extension work in the study area has not been participatory in its nature, little consideration was given to farmers' experiences and knowledge, and extension workers lack practical skills. In addition to deciding on who should take part in the extension programme, extension agents are found to supply more services to those farmers who are financially sound and show interest in the programme. The study reveals that apart from the fact that the number of extension workers in the study area is very small, their qualifications and communication skills leave a lot to be desired. The study also makes it clear that a host of factors obstructs the promotion/adoption of modern agricultural technologies/practices in the study area. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

74 Benin, Samuel

Policies affecting changes in ownership of livestock and use of feed resources in the highlands of northern Ethiopia / Samuel Benin, Simeon Ehui and John Pender. - 2004. - vol. 13, no. 1, p. 166-194 : tab - In: *J. Afr. econ.:* (2004), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 166-194 : tab.

This paper examines the factors contributing to decline in ownership of various types of livestock and availability and quality of grazing lands in the northern Ethiopian highlands since 1991. It also examines the factors contributing to changes in utilization of various feed resources. Increase in the extent of drought and population growth have contributed significantly to decline in ownership of livestock and availability and quality of grazing resources. On the other hand, better access to markets and increase in participation in credit and extension programmes have contributed to increases in

ownership of livestock and use of feed resources. The results suggest that improving access to markets and extension programmes can enhance the role of livestock in improving food security and reducing poverty in the mixed crop-livestock farming systems as exist in the Ethiopian highlands. In addition, easing the pressure on agricultural land by providing non-farm opportunities and credit, extension and training in these activities will be important. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

75 Economic

Economic development and its environmental impact / ed. by Gedion Asfaw. - Addis Ababa : Forum for Social Studies, 2003. - 40 p. : ill., krt. ; 29 cm. - (Consultation papers on environment ; no. 4) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This booklet contains papers presented at the fourth forum of the Civil Society and Environmental Policy Dialogue series of the Forum for Social Studies (FSS), held in Addis Ababa on 1 August, 2003. Contributions: Introduction: economic development and its environmental impact, by Gedion Asfaw; Forest and wildlife conservation in Ethiopia: factors behind the failure, by Kinfe Abebe; Overview of environmental assessment (EA) in Ethiopia, by Solomon Kebede; Urban environmental degradation, by Ammanuel Malifu. A summary of presentations and discussions (by Ato Girma Feyissa) is also included. [ASC Leiden abstract]

76 Environment

Environment and environmental change in Ethiopia / ed. by Gedion Asfaw. - Addis Ababa : Forum for Social Studies, 2003. - 36 p. : ill. ; 29 cm. - (Consultation papers on environment ; no. 1)

This collective volume on environment and environmental change in Ethiopia contains the discussion papers from the first of a series of Environmental Policy Dialogue workshops, launched by the Forum for Social Studies and held on January 24, 2003. Contributions: Introduction: environment and environmental change in Ethiopia, by Gedion Asfaw; Programme brief and introductory remark, by Gedion Asfaw; State of the environment in Ethiopia: past, present and future prospects, by Demel Teketay, Masresha Fetene and Asferachew Abate; Causes and consequences of environmental degradation in Ethiopia, by Ermias Bekele; Global environmental issues and impacts on Ethiopia, by Dessalegne Mesfin. [ASC Leiden abstract]

77 Environment

Environment, poverty and gender / ed. by Gedion Asfaw. - Addis Ababa : Forum for Social Studies, 2003. - 27 p. : ill. ; 29 cm. - (Consultation papers on environment ; no. 2)

This booklet contains papers on environment, poverty and gender in Ethiopia presented at the second forum of the Civil Society and Environmental Policy Dialogue series of the Forum for Social Studies (FSS), held in Addis Ababa on 21 March, 2003. Contributions: Introduction: environment, poverty and gender, by Gedion Asfaw; The links between environmental change and poverty, by Alemu Mekonnen; Gender, youth and the environment, by Lebesech Tsega; Host communities at risk of being turned into environmental refugees: environmental impact of refugees in eastern and western Ethiopia, by Seyoum Mengistu. A summary of presentations and discussions (by Ato Girma Feyissa) is also included. [ASC Leiden abstract]

78 Environmental

Environmental conflict / ed. by Gedion Asfaw. - Addis Ababa : Forum for Social Studies, 2003. - 31 p. : ill. ; 29 cm. - (Consultation papers on environment ; no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This booklet contains papers on environmental conflict in Ethiopia presented at the third forum of the Civil Society and Environmental Policy Dialogue series of the Forum for Social Studies (FSS), held in Addis Ababa on 23 May, 2003. Contributions: Introduction: environmental conflict, by Gedion Asfaw; The nature and consequences of environmental conflicts in Ethiopia, by Yohannes Habtu; Population, development and environment in Ethiopia, by Sahilu Habte; Utilization of transboundary water resources and its consequences, by Gulilat Birhane. A summary of the general discussions is presented by Ato Girma Feyissa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

79 Ficquet, Éloi

La stèle éthiopienne de Rome : objet d'un conflit de mémoires / Éloi Ficquet. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 369-385 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 369-385.

En mars 1937, un an après la conquête de l'Éthiopie par l'Italie, les forces d'occupation fascistes décidaient de prendre comme trophée de guerre une des stèles géantes d'Axoum, le plus haut lieu de l'Éthiopie antique. Ce monument haut de 24 mètres fut installé à Rome, parmi les obélisques témoignant de la grandeur de l'Empire romain, avec laquelle le régime de Mussolini voulait renouer. Après-guerre, le traité de paix signé par l'Italie prévoyait au chapitre des réparations de guerre que les pièces du

patrimoine éthiopien qui avaient été pillées fussent rendues. Jusqu'à aujourd'hui la stèle a fait l'objet d'un contentieux entre les deux pays. Le processus de restitution n'a véritablement pris forme que depuis quelques années, sous la pression d'intellectuels ayant donné un puissant écho médiatique à cette revendication dans le sentiment national éthiopien. Après quelques tergiversations, on a commencé, le 10 octobre 2003, à démonter la stèle, mais elle attend toujours que les problèmes de transport soient résolus avant de pouvoir retrouver son site d'origine. Pour examiner ce cas de restitution et discuter des limites de son extrapolation dans la jurisprudence sur les biens culturels illégalement acquis, le présent article s'applique à situer ce monument dans une histoire longue des usages politiques du patrimoine archéologique et des références à l'Antiquité qui structurent fortement les mémoires nationales, tant en Italie qu'en Éthiopie. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

80 Government

Government and environmental policy / ed. by Gedion Asfaw. - Addis Ababa : Forum for Social Studies, 2004. - I, 23 p. : ill. ; 29 cm. - (Consultation papers on environment ; no. 5) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This booklet contains two papers presented at the fifth workshop organized by the Forum for Social Studies (FSS) in the Civil Society and Environmental Policy Dialogue series, held in Addis Ababa on 10 October, 2003. Contributions: Introduction, by Gedion Asfaw; A brief note on the implementation of the environmental policy of Ethiopia and related institutional issues, by Kifle Lemma; Why past environmental rehabilitation programs have had limited results, by Ababu Anage. Girma Feyissa wrote a summary of the presentations and discussions. [ASC Leiden abstract]

81 Haaland, Randi

Iron smelting: a vanishing tradition: ethnographic study of this craft in south-west Ethiopia / Randi Haaland. - 2004. - vol. 2, no. 1, p. 65-79 : fig., foto's, krt - In: *Journal of African archaeology:* (2004), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 65-79 : fig., foto's, krt.

Smelting of iron is a craft which is still practised in southwest Ethiopia. Mainly based on fieldwork carried out in 2000 in Oska Dencha, a village on the Omo River inhabited for the most part by Tsara-speaking people, this article focuses on the technological aspects of the work. The iron smelting is based on a shaft furnace made of clay with a slag pit. Pot bellows and two types of tuyeres are used to attach the bellows to the furnace. However, the ideology related to procreation is strongly emphasized. This is manifest in the terms used for the tuyeres, which are the same as the male sexual organs, indicating

that the smelting process is metaphorically linked to sexual intercourse, the furnace is impregnated and gives birth to the bloom. The metaphorical association between birth and making iron is also manifested in the idea that the woman giving birth is polluted and so is the smelter. When a woman gives birth she is brought outside to a specially erected hut, just as the polluting smelting activities take place outside the village boundaries. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

82 Harar

Harar : une cité musulmane d'Éthiopie = Harar : a Muslim city of Ethiopia / sous la dir. de Philippe Revault & Serge Santelli ; trad. du français en anglais Jack Liesveld. - Paris : Maisonneuve & Larose, 2004. - 255 p. : foto's. ; 29 cm - Tekst in het Frans en Engels. - Ouvrage publié avec le concours de L'Ambassade de France en Ethiopie, la ville de Charleville-Mézieres, l'École d'Architecture de Paris Belleville, l'École d'Architecture de Paris la Villette. - Rugtitel: A Muslim city of Ethiopia. - Bibliogr.: p. 249-253. - Met gloss., noten.
ISBN 2-7068-1875-1

La ville de Harar en Éthiopie est depuis de nombreux siècles un centre économique majeur et un pôle urbain musulman sur la route qui relie l'Arabie à l'Afrique. Capitale du Sultanat d'Adal au 16e siècle et Cité-état indépendante du 17e siècle jusqu'à la fin du 19e, Harar développe une culture urbaine spécifique, unique en Éthiopie. Considérée comme la quatrième ville sainte de l'Islam elle a conservé jusqu'à ce jour l'essentiel de ses édifices publics et privés, de ses pratiques religieuses et de sa vie sociale. Cette étude se fonde sur des séjours de terrain annuels depuis 1999 qui ont permis à des étudiants français, associés à des architectes éthiopiens, de réaliser de nombreuses cartes urbaines et des relevés architecturaux des édifices les plus remarquables: maisons traditionnelles ou de type indien, mosquées et tombeaux. Ce travail a justifié pleinement les efforts fournis pour soumettre la candidature de la ville en vue d'être inscrite sur la liste du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO. Les contributions sont groupées en trois parties: 1. L'histoire de la ville (Imran Abdallah, Pauline Bosredon, Emma Greiner, Raphaël Alessandri); 2. La culture harari (Nadia Ammi, Barbara Bonnefoy, Nadège Bonnet-Chelhi, Ahmed Zekaria); 3. La forme urbaine et l'architecture (Serge Santelli, Philippe Revault). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

83 Hope, Kempe Ronald

Economic performance, trade, and the exchange rate in Ethiopia, 1990-2002 / Kempe Ronald Hope, Sr. - 2004. - vol. 3, no. 1, p. 61-76 : graf., tab - In: *Afr. Asian stud. Print:* (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 61-76 : graf., tab.

Since 1992, the Ethiopian government has been liberalizing and reorienting the country's economy through moderate market reforms and the shifting of its role from one of active participation in the productive and service sectors to one of creating an enabling environment for the private sector and providing regulatory oversight. This article assesses Ethiopia's trade and exchange rate relationship, during the period 1990-2002, in the context of the country's economic performance under the liberalized economic policies of the government. It also examines the related issue of the value of the country's currency to determine, through the Purchasing-Power Parity Hypothesis method, whether the country's currency (the Ethiopian Birr) is undervalued or overvalued. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

84 Manzo, Andrea

Skeuomorphism in Aksumite pottery? : remarks on the origins and meanings of some ceramic types / Andrea Manzo. - 2003. - vol. 6, p. 7-46 : ill., fig., foto's, krt - In: *Aethiopica / Inst. Afr. Äthiop. Univ. Hambg:* (2003), vol. 6, p. 7-46 : ill., fig., foto's, krt.

This paper deals with the problem of the origins of some Aksumite ceramic types (Ethiopia). The possibility that these types originated through the imitation of shapes and decorations of imported Mediterranean metal and glass vessels is pointed out. Several cases supporting this hypothesis are proposed. Thus, Aksumite pottery can give us information about a class of imported luxury items absent in the archaeological record but present in the documentary sources, which did not escape the melting pot and reuse. As the use of metal vessels by the Aksumite elite might be linked to the adoption of Mediterranean elements in Aksumite pagan ideology, the imitation of metalware in less expensive media such as pottery suggests the adoption of this ideology by people of lower status. Moreover, the changes in ceramic styles in the mid-4th to mid-6th centuries AD can be related to the progressive adoption of Christianity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

85 Molvaer, Reidulf K.

The function of charter-myths and trickster-tales in Ethiopia / Reidulf K. Molvaer. - 2004. - vol. 7, p. 136-145 - In: *Aethiopica / Inst. Afr. Äthiop. Univ. Hambg:* (2004), vol. 7, p. 136-145.

The Ethiopian trickster is not only a figure of fun at whom everyone laughs: on the contrary, he is often admired for getting away with the dishonest tricks he plays on credulous people. In Ethiopian tales, the trickster always gets away unpunished. He is, however, not so destructive that he creates total chaos, as is the case with tricksters in

some other cultures; he gets only advantages for himself at the expense of others, and he does this by being more 'clever' than they are. The present author bases himself mainly on tales he collected in Ethiopia. He finds it helpful to discuss trickster tales together with charter myths, which are the biggest trickster tales of all. Ordinary trickster tales are just popular versions of the greater trickster tales, namely the myths that function as charters giving rights of supreme power to a certain group, which has itself created or taken over these charter myths. The charter myths legitimize unlimited 'tricks' (hoaxes presented as rights) and often indeed crimes against the ruler's own people ('subjects'). The author propounds his view in a set of statements, 'proving' them by reference to illustrative tales. He concludes that, without checks on behaviour 'from above', lawlessness would flourish; but trickster tales may hint that obedience to the law is not absolute, and that rebellion is a possibility if power is misused. Tricksters tales remind rulers to be moderate in their use of power. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

86 Osmond, Thomas

Waaqeffannaa : une association religieuse d'Éthiopie entre nationalisme ethnique et idéologie afrocentriste / Thomas Osmond. - 2004. - no. 94, p. 166-180 - In: *Polit. afr.:* (2004), no. 94, p. 166-180.

Les populations oromo représentent le plus important groupe ethnique d'Éthiopie. Né dans les années 1960, le nationalisme oromo a pris récemment une forme afrocentriste originale avec la création de l'association Waaqeffannaa (littéralement "nous célébrons Dieu/Waaqa"). Cette association religieuse a pour but de promouvoir le retour d'une identité oromo originelle, héritère de l'Égypte ancienne, et s'applique à réécrire une histoire des Oromo, démontrant que le peuple oromo reste aujourd'hui encore marqué par la "colonisation" abyssine. Cet article propose une présentation de cette association dans le contexte du fédéralisme ethnique éthiopien, instauré depuis le début des années 1990. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 212). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

87 Pankhurst, Richard

Ethiopia and the great transformation / Richard Pankhurst. - 2004. - vol. 7, p. 84-113 - In: *Aethiopica / Inst. Afr. Äthiop. Univ. Hambg:* (2004), vol. 7, p. 84-113.

Karl Polanyi (1944) declared that 19th-century Western capitalism was unique in basing itself on the principle of gain, as expressed by the self-regulating market system. The present article examines the economy and society of traditional, highland Ethiopia, i.e. the core of the medieval and post-medieval Christian State and its values, in the light of

Polanyi's thesis; considers the validity of this hypothesis in relation to traditional Ethiopia; and asks how far the analysis under discussion provides a useful tool for Ethiopian historical study. The article shows that, in traditional Ethiopia, land and labour (agricultural and domestic, specifically slavery) were little related to the market; peasant families worked largely for themselves rather than for sale; production was in many areas subordinated to the dictates of religion; trade was subordinated to ethical considerations; officials and other travellers received free hospitality, the provision of which was a compulsory obligation on the peasantry; and market requirements were generally subordinated to traditional religious values. Although, at certain points in history, there was a limited degree of commercialization, Polanyi's analysis thus seems useful in focusing on, and contextualizing, numerous areas of Ethiopian life which were independent of the market mechanism. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

88 Sbacchi, Alberto

Italy and Ethiopia: the colonial interlude revisited / Alberto Sbacchi. - 2004. - vol. 7, p. 114-135 - In: *Aethiopica / Inst. Afr. Äthiop. Univ. Hambg:* (2004), vol. 7, p. 114-135.

The theme of Italian colonialism in Ethiopia has long been an emotional one. However, in the last few years new archival sources have become available and the literature on the Italian occupation of the country has become more objective and reliable. The present paper reassesses the Italian presence in Ethiopia, paying attention to Ethiopia's internal divisions before the Italian invasion; the positive reaction of various ethnic groups (Oromo, Gedeo, amongst others) to the Italian occupation; possible reasons for Haile Selassie's plea in favour of the Italians after the Italians surrendered in 1941; the considerable Italian investments in Ethiopia, during the occupation as well as thereafter; and Italo-Ethiopian diplomatic relations after the war. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

89 Tegene, Belay

Combining land capability evaluation, geographic information systems, and indigenous technologies for soil conservation in northern Ethiopia / Belay Tegene. - 2003. - vol. 19, no. 2, p. 23-53 : fig., krt., tab - In: *East. Afr. soc. sci. res. rev.:* (2003), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 23-53 : fig., krt., tab.

A framework for soil conservation planning is proposed by combining land capability evaluation, geographic information systems (GIS), and indigenous conservation technologies for use in the highlands of northern Ethiopia. The applicability of the framework was tested in a typical agricultural micro-watershed, the Gido watershed of

South Welo. Land capability and land use status were established following the procedures of a modified treatment-oriented capability classification using GIS. The case study recommends contour-furrows and broad-based terraces on 40.67 percent, broad- to narrow-based terraces on 17.57 percent, and intensive narrow-based to bench terraces on 31.95 percent of the cultivated land. The rest of the cropland is not at all suitable for annual cropping, and hence, should be put out of production. Where terraces are recommended, acceptance by farmers is ensured not only by developing the structures from indigenous technologies, but also by adopting various strategies to increase their economic advantages and profitability. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

90 Teklu, Tesfaye

Rural land, emerging rental land markets and public policy in Ethiopia / Tesfaye Teklu. - 2004. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 169-202 : tab - In: *Afr. dev. rev.:* (2004), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 169-202 : tab.

While farmers in Ethiopia today access land mainly through administratively-based land distribution, transactions in rental markets are on the rise. Different rental contracts are informally arranged with varied land use and transfer rights and degree of enforcement. These contracts are often interlocked to overcome the problem of incomplete or missing non-land factor markets. The empirical evidence is thin but shows mixed records on performance of rental markets. Transactions in rental markets provide an additional venue to access land, reduce disparity in distribution of area of land operated, correct imbalances in factor proportions at farm level, and partly substitute for missing or incomplete factor markets. However, rights to rental land are restricted and poorly enforced, and markets are localized and thinly traded. While participation in rental markets is potentially welfare-improving, increasing scarcity of land and demands for higher rent, a fee for right to rent land, payment in cash, farming skills and experience, and proof of no-default are tightening conditions to land access, particularly in the case of young, poor farmers. Public policy has an important role in formalizing and enhancing the development of rental markets through strengthening enforceable long-term security of tenure, providing legal cover to rental contracts, allowing tradability of long-term use rights through rental markets, and providing the institutional mechanism to enforce contracts and reduce the burden of self-enforcement. These policy measures need to be nested within a broad framework of market development, and informed by policy research and experimentation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

91 Voigt, Rainer

Gärmän dägg näw 'Deutsches/Deutschland ist gut!' : ein amharisches Lied zu Ehren des deutschen Kaisers aus der Sammlung Kaschke / Rainer Voigt. - 2004. - vol. 7, p. 146-159 - In: *Aethiopica / Inst. Afr. Äthiop. Univ. Hambg:* (2004), vol. 7, p. 146-159.

Als Teilnehmer an der Deutschen Aksum-Expedition (1905/1906) hat Erich Kaschke 1906 in Aksum (Äthiopien) eine Reihe von Walzenaufnahmen angefertigt, die heute im Ethnologischen Museum in Berlin verwahrt sind. Bei dem hier vorgestellten Lied Nummer 5 aus der Sammlung der 'Abessinischen Phonogramme', die von Kaschke im Frühjahr 1906 aufgenommen worden waren, handelt es sich um ein Loblied auf den deutschen Kaiser Wilhelm, auf dessen Beschluss hin die 'Deutsche Aksum-Expedition' so schnell realisiert werden konnte. Die amharischen bzw. altamharischen Kaiserlieder stellen die orale Ergänzung zu den wenigen in Handschriften erhaltenen Zeugnissen der altamharischen Literatur dar. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf englisch. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

SOMALIA

92 Islamism

Islamism and its enemies in the Horn of Africa / ed. by Alex De Waal. - London : Hurst, cop. 2004. - XIII, 279 p. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 258-269. - Met gloss., index, noten.
ISBN 1-85065-730-0 : £45.00

This book examines the social and political manifestations of Islamism in the Horn of Africa. It focuses on the confrontation between militant Islam and its political and ideological adversaries, especially in Sudan and Somalia. These adversaries include popular Islam, which in Africa is mostly Sufi sects. 'Islamism' as a movement developed in the 1920s, spurred by the collapse of the Ottoman empire and the abolition of the Caliphate. It is seen as the response of Muslim theoreticians and freelance activists to the challenges of modernity. Contributions: On the failure and persistence of jihad (A.H. Abdel Salam and Alex de Waal) - Islamism, State power and jihad in Sudan (Alex de Waal and A.H. Abdel Salam) - Islamic political dynamics in the Somali civil war: before and after September 11 (Roland Marchal) - Islamic NGOs in Africa: the promise and peril of Islamic voluntarism (M.A. Mohamed Salih) - The politics of destabilisation in the Horn, 1989-2001 (Alex de Waal) - Africa, Islamism and America's 'war on terror' (Alex de Waal and A.H. Abdel Salam). [ASC Leiden abstract]

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SUDAN

94 Marchal, Roland

Le conflit au Darfour, point aveugle des négociations Nord-Sud au Soudan / Roland Marchal. - 2004. - no. 95, p. 125-146 - In: *Polit. afr.:* (2004), no. 95, p. 125-146.

La guerre au Darfour (Soudan) a surgi dans l'actualité en février 2003, mais elle est plus ancienne. Cet article s'efforce de restituer les dynamiques du conflit, ses enjeux politiques locaux et nationaux, et d'essayer de comprendre pourquoi une crise de cette ampleur a pu se développer et le gouvernement soudanais accepter de payer un tel prix diplomatique pour un conflit qui ne le menaçait pas directement. L'article commence par une analyse des modes de production et des transformations écologiques. La guerre civile ne relève pas simplement du dérèglement des rapports de voisinage entre groupes différents. La crise s'explique par la montée de contradictions locales exacerbées par la politique sécuritaire de Khartoum, la marginalisation économique de cette région et les effets - dont l'autoritarisme - de la guerre civile au Tchad d'hier et d'aujourd'hui. Le Darfour avait en effet une position de sanctuaire pour les opposants au régime tchadien voisin. Le fait que la crise ait pris forme à ce moment illustre les points aveugles de la négociation entre les insurgés du Sud-Soudan et le gouvernement

central. La communauté internationale, prolixe en fortes déclarations, a fluctué dans son entendement de la crise jusqu'à aujourd'hui. Notes, réf, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 220). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

95 Prunier, Gérard

Rebel movements and proxy warfare : Uganda, Sudan and the Congo (1986-99) / Gérard Prunier. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 412, p. 359-383 : krt - In: *Afr. aff.:* (2004), vol. 103, no. 412, p. 359-383 : krt.

Sudan and Uganda have for many years carried out an undeclared war. One little-known aspect of this conflict is the use of Zaire/Congo as an outside battlefield where proxy guerrilla organizations either fought each other or fought the armies of their sponsors' enemy. From a small scale prior to 1996, the conflict grew to occupy a major place in terms of men engaged and battles fought after this proxy war morphed into the bigger 'Congolese' conflict which developed from the fall of President Mobutu in 1996 and lasted until 2002. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

96 New

New African diasporas / ed. by Khalid Koser. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2003. - XIX, 163 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Global diasporas) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-415-30949-2

This volume aims to apply new diaspora concepts to recent African migrations. However, beyond the geographical criteria stipulating that new African diasporas include migrant communities from so-called 'black' Africa, currently living outside the African continent, there is little consensus among the authors as to what constitutes 'new' or who comprises or what forms a diaspora. The case studies, all based on recent empirical research, are concerned with migrant communities from different origins and in different destinations. They include diasporas originating in Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ghana, Senegal and Somalia, and located variously in Canada, France, Germany, the Middle East, the United Kingdom and the United States. The volume is loosely structured around the logic of the diaspora 'life cycle'. The first two chapters following the introduction focus on patterns and processes of dispersal, the middle four examine different aspects of settlement and identity formation, and the final

two are concerned with perceptions of, and return to, the 'homeland'. Contributors: Donald Carter, Jayne O. Ifekwunigwe, Désiré Kazadi W. Kabwe, Khalid Koser, Takyiwaa Manuh, Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos, Bruno Riccio, Aurelia Segatti, Paul Stoller, David Styan. [ASC Leiden abstract]

97 Adido, Roch

Les sociétés entre époux: survivance du principe de la prohibition dans la réforme de l'OHADA / par Roch Adido. - 2004. - année 114, no. 848, p. 380-395 - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 848, p. 380-395.

Le législateur OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique) dispose dans l'Acte uniforme portant sur le droit des sociétés commerciales et du groupement d'intérêt économique en son article 9: 'Deux époux ne peuvent être associés d'une société dans laquelle ils seraient tenus des dettes sociales indéfiniment ou solidairement'. On pourrait en déduire que la société entre époux n'est plus interdite, sauf dans certains cas. Les époux ne peuvent donc être ensemble associés en nom ou commandités d'une société de personnes. Le maintien de cette exception n'est pas facile à justifier. L'article 9 n'ayant pas précisé son domaine d'intervention de façon explicite, s'applique de façon contradictoire. L'auteur estime qu'il eût été opportun de supprimer cette exception pour se conformer à l'ensemble de l'esprit de la réforme (première partie). Mais les auteurs de la réforme, en voulant faire fonctionner deux groupements (mariage et société) qui devraient s'ignorer, ont recherché la voie du compromis (deuxième partie). En conclusion, l'auteur pose le problème de savoir si le droit des sociétés - ayant un caractère supralégislatif mais s'insérant dans l'ordre interne - peut s'imposer à un droit du mariage (droit interne) qui relève de l'ordre public. Il existe en effet de nos jours un affaiblissement de la généralité du caractère impératif du droit du mariage. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

98 African

African philosophy : new and traditional perspectives / ed. by Lee M. Brown. - Oxford [etc.] : Oxford University Press, 2004. - XIV, 193 p. ; 21 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 179-186. - Met indices, noten.
ISBN 0-19-511440-X

This collection of essays addresses epistemological and metaphysical issues that are specific to the traditional - that is, without the infusion of foreign influence - conceptual languages of sub-Saharan Africa. The primary focus of the collection is on traditional African understanding, objectivity, destiny, free will, causation, and reality. It

encompasses these concerns from various African folk philosophical perspectives, including Akan, Azande, Bokis, Igbo, Luo and Yoruba perspectives. Contributions: Introduction: seeing through the conceptual languages of others - Akan and Euro-American concepts of the person (K. Anthony Appiah) - Truth and an African language (Kwasi Wiredu) - An outline of a theory of destiny (Segun Gbadegesin) - Personal identity in African metaphysics (Leke Adeofe) - The concept of the person in Luo modes of thought (D.A. Masolo) - Physical and metaphysical understanding: nature, agency, and causation in African traditional thought (I.A. Menkiti) - Witchcraft, science, and the paranormal in contemporary African philosophy (Albert Mosley) - Understanding and ontology in traditional African thought (Lee M. Brown). [ASC Leiden abstract]

99 Ajayi, J.F. Ade

La politique de réparation dans le contexte de la mondialisation / J.F. Ade Ajayi. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 41-63 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 41-63.

Ce texte, conceptualisant le présent comme découlant du passé, rassemble et condense les principaux arguments des avocats des réparations qui seraient dues par l'Occident à l'Afrique. Il s'appuie sur l'évidence de l'exploitation des Africains aux époques de la traite des esclaves et de la colonisation, événements de longue durée responsables des drames humains en Afrique et dans la diaspora. Il existe selon l'auteur une obligation morale et politique d'une "Réparation". L'esclavage ne constitue pas seulement un crime contre l'humanité, mais aussi un péché demandant confession et restitution. Dans une loi de mai 2001, le parlement français a reconnu la traite négrière comme crime contre l'humanité et spécifié que ce sujet fasse partie des programmes d'enseignement et de recherche, sans toutefois que cela mène à une prise de parole du représentant français à la Conférence mondiale contre le racisme organisée par les Nations unies à Durban (Afrique du Sud) en août-septembre 2001, boycottée par les États-Unis. Selon l'auteur, la participation d'Africains eux-mêmes à la traite négrière vient du fait qu'ils étaient eux aussi victimes du système. Il présente des objections à ceux qui, tel David Horowitz, s'opposent au concept de réparation en invoquant qu'il s'agit d'une mesure raciste dans la mesure où elle se fonde sur la race et non sur les préjudices subis. Il reprend à son compte la démarche de Basorum M.K.O. Abiola, qui a été de privilégier l'approche panafricaine. C'est pourquoi il préconise la solution de l'indemnisation financière des réparations, plutôt que de négocier avec les nations industrialisées comme dans le cadre du NEPAD (Nouveau partenariat pour le

développement de l'Afrique), Note, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

100 Ampofo, Akosua Adomako
The sex trade, globalisation and issues of survival in sub-Saharan Africa / Akosua Adomako Ampofo. - 2003. - vol. 6, p. 59-90 - In: *Ghana stud.:* (2003), vol. 6, p. 59-90.

Sex has become a major global product, and the sale of sex a multi-billion dollar industry which feeds on the poverty and vulnerability of African women and children for sustenance. This paper examines the phenomenon of the commodification of sex as it applies to sub-Saharan Africa. First, it provides a brief conceptualization of the demand for, and supply of commercial sex. Next, it discusses the commodification of sex, presenting references to some historical incidences among women referred to as 'conscripted public servants'. This is followed by an analysis of the diversity of contemporary forms of sexual exchange, including the different categories of prostitutes - male as well as female -, pimps and brokers, the traffic in women and children, and internet sex. In conclusion, the paper discusses 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]

101 Appiah, Kwame Anthony
Comprendre les réparations : une réflexion préliminaire / Kwame Anthony Appiah. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 25-40 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 25-40.

Cet article présente une analyse préliminaire de la logique morale qui sous-tend les revendications de groupe qui sont actuellement mises en avant sous le terme de 'réparations" pour les violations massives des droits de l'homme telles que l'esclavage et la traite négrière, le colonialisme, l'apartheid et l'oppression raciale comme en Afrique du Sud, le génocide comme au Rwanda. L'auteur commence par la justification des réparations dans des cas individuels. Typiquement, un "auteur" fait du tort à une victime, puis offre une réparation à cette victime. Un certain nombre de raisonnements qui autorisent cette pratique sont examinés. La réparation est perçue comme un moyen de "rétablir" la victime, d'exprimer la reconnaissance d'un tort, de rattraper le tort commis, de remettre en état la relation entre la victime et l'auteur. Ces théories s'accompagnent de difficultés pour ce qui est des types de réparations, en particulier ceux concernant l'esclavage, dont traite cet article. Tout d'abord, il s'agit ici de groupes, tant pour la

victime que pour l'auteur, et certains de ces groupes ne remplissent pas les conditions nécessaires à l'action collective. Ensuite, les victimes sont mortes depuis longtemps. La traite des esclaves semble à l'auteur trop éloignée dans le temps pour justifier des revendications, puisque les victimes n'étaient pas des nations contemporaines, mais des individus, appartenant de surcrôit à de nombreuses nations. Par contre, en Afrique du Sud, le cas des réparations est relativement simple, dans un environnement qui reconnaît à la fois les nations et les individus comme ayant un statut moral. Dans la mesure où nombre des actes incriminés étaient des infractions au regard du droit international et du droit national, ceux qui les ont perpétrés peuvent également raisonnablement être punis pour ces infractions, et la punition peut légitimement se traduire par des amendes. On peut en dire autant du cas des individus rwandais qui ont souffert des attaques cautionnées par l'État. Le groupe impliqué ici est l'État, et les États-nations ont un statut établi en tant qu'agents moraux. Mais les réparations sont enracinées dans le passé, et il ne faut pas que les débats sur les réparations fassent oublier la construction des avenirs possibles en restant tourné vers les passés conflictuels. Note, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

102 Atiku-Abubakar, Jennifer J.

An empirical profile of weak States in sub-Saharan Africa / Jennifer J. Atiku-Abubakar, Yoku Shaw-Taylor. - 2003. - vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 168-185 : tab - In: *Afr. dev.:* (2003), vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 168-185 : tab.

In this paper, the authors present an empirical construct to describe attributes of 32 weak States in sub-Saharan Africa using the Minorities at Risk Database, which is maintained by the Center for International Development and Conflict Management at the University of Maryland, USA (www.mar.org). Weak States are defined as having a prevalence of structural inequality, the components of which are economic differentiation, cultural (or social) inequality and political inequality. The authors used this construct to predict intercommunal conflict in two periods: between 1940 and 1989, and since 1990. Analysis showed that the structural inequality construct is reliable and that the likelihood of intercommunal or ethnic conflict between 1940 and 1989 was associated with cultural differentials. Results also suggest that structural inequality, by itself, does not directly lead to intercommunal conflict. The authors argue that the addition of a variable that captures prevalence of small arms or light weapons will improve the predictive power of the model. Frequency distributions of the construct revealed that there is a high incidence of intercommunal conflict in the region and that

three countries in particular were 'best performers:' Zambia, Tanzania and Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

103 Bede, Damien

Conte et nouvelle en Afrique noire : réflexions sur deux formes narratives en prose / Damien Bede. - 2003. - no. 70, p. 79-98 - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 70, p. 79-98.

Conte et nouvelle, ces deux formes narratives que l'on range habituellement dans la catégorie des fictions brèves ou courtes, ont connu des fortunes diverses dans leur réception par la critique. Si, pour le conte, des travaux entrepris ont permis de voir l'étendue de sa place dans la littérature d'Afrique noire francophone, pour la nouvelle, le peu d'attention portée par la critique à son évolution a donné l'impression d'un genre quelque peu négligé. Dans le présent article, l'auteur détermine tout d'abord les aspects communs entre les deux formes narratives. Ainsi, il examine les traits de la nouvelle qui établissent la permanence des formes d'inscription de l'oralité dans le fonctionnement des nouvelles. Pour cerner ce qui peut distinguer les deux formes narratives, on peut mettre en relief leur essence, statut et fonction. Le conte est un récit transmis, reçu comme un bien collectif en rapport avec l'aire culturelle qui l'a produit. Il naît à l'intérieur d'une communauté dont il doit assurer la perpétuité. Quant à la nouvelle, œuvre d'un artiste soucieux de qualité littéraire, elle est une création de l'esprit soutenue par l'écriture qui est ici une donnée éminemment moderne. La nouvelle se veut une œuvre littéraire autonome. La nouvelle est en Afrique noire francophone une forme narrative particulièrement adaptée aux réalités culturelles et sociopolitiques africaines. Dans l'exposition de situations individuelles ou collectives, les écrivains décrivent les antagonismes socioculturels, les mutations liées au passage de la tradition à la modernité. En somme, la nouvelle africaine contemporaine, sans être une copie conforme de l'oralité dont elle conserve quelques vestigues et sans s'inféoder aux seules techniques occidentales, se réalise dans une fusion harmonieuse de ses principales sources d'inspiration. Ainsi les nouvelles contemporaines préservent dans un même recueil divers modes d'insertion de l'irréel ou du fantastique au sein d'œuvres éminemment réalistes, en adéquation avec l'esprit, la culture et la vision du monde africain. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

104 Bi Oula, Kassia

Le recul de la nullité dans l'Acte uniforme sur les sociétés commerciales et le groupement d'intérêt économique / par Kassia Bi Oula. - 2004. - année 114, no. 848, p. 352-379 - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 848, p. 352-379.

Soucieux de protéger et de concilier les divers intérêts qui se rencontrent au sein d'une société, le législateur a multiplié les règles qui gouvernent les différents étapes de la vie sociétale. Pour assurer l'effectivité de ces différentes mesures, il a fallu les assortir de sanctions diverses. Il s'agit notamment de nullités diverses. Cependant, la nullité de la société présente de graves inconvénients. L'Acte uniforme sur les sociétés commerciales et le groupement d'intérêt économique de l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique) se situe dans cette perspective. La réglementation qu'instaure le livre VIII consacré à la 'Nullité de la société et des actes sociaux' à travers les articles 242 à 256, révèle que le législateur est plutôt hostile à la nullité en matière de sociétés. L'esprit générale qui anime ces textes est d'éviter autant que possible cette sanction. Ce recul de la nullité contraste avec l'esprit général de l'Acte uniforme. En effet, ce dernier a multiplié, dans un souci de protection des tiers, les règles impératives. On s'attendait à ce que ces règles soient sanctionnées de façon générale par la nullité. Mais c'est tout l'inverse qui se passe. La régression de la nullité se manifeste principalement sous la forme d'une double restriction: d'une part, l'Acte uniforme réalise une réduction importante des opportunités de nullité, conférant à cette sanction un domaine restreint (première partie). D'autre part, dans les hypothèses où cette nullité est admise, son régime juridique est particulièrement restrictif (deuxième partie). Le législateur OHADA est parvenu à un résultat satisfaisant. On peut cependant déplorer la complexité de la réglementation. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

105 Borges Coelho, João Paulo

Da violência colonial ordenada à ordem pós-colonial violenta : sobre um legado das guerras coloniais nas ex-colónias portuguesas / João Paulo Borges Coelho. - 2003. - p. 175-193 : graf - In: *Lusotopie:* (2003), p. 175-193 : graf.

Pour comprendre le lien entre la guerre coloniale et les conflits post-coloniaux dans les anciennes colonies portugaises d'Afrique, les explications traditionnelles sur l'enrôlement massif des Africains dans la guerre - lié à la rareté des ressources humaines et financières à laquelle le Portugal était confronté à mesure que le conflit s'aggravait - sont insuffisantes. À ces explications, il faut ajouter une stratégie consciente d' "africanisation" du conflit, qui a pris des formes différentes sur les trois théâtres d'opération de l'Angola, la Guinée-Bissau et le Mozambique, surtout à partir de 1968, dans le cadre de la décentralisation de la conduite de la guerre. De cette "africanisation", il a résulté, à la fin de la guerre, une réalité perverse caractérisée par l'existence de milliers d'Africains qui avaient combattu aux côtés des colonisateurs contre les mouvements de libération. Les contextes et les politiques post-coloniales ont influencé

et alimenté puissamment les conflits civils qui ont suivi les indépendances, suivant des développements dont on ne connaît encore que les contours. Notes, réf., rés. en français, en anglais et en portugais (p. 552-553), texte en portugais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

106 Delabrière, Antoine

La société en participation (SEP) dans le droit OHADA (aperçu) / par Antoine Delabrière. - 2004. - année 114, no. 848, p. 396-399 - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 848, p. 396-399.

Le Livre V de l'Acte uniforme OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique) sur les sociétés commerciales définit la société en participation (SEP) comme celle dont 'les associés conviennent librement qu'elle ne sera pas immatriculée au Registre du commerce et Crédit mobilier et qu'elle n'aura pas de personnalité morale' (article 854). Née de la pratique, la SEP constitue un moyen privilégié de coopération entre entreprises (notamment dans les domaines des travaux publics, de la construction ou de la réalisation de projets industriels complexes). L'auteur discute brèvement les caractéristiques de la SEP axés sur trois principes: le principe de liberté, le principe de discrétion et le principe de responsabilité. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

107 Devèze, Jean-Claude

Les agricultures familiales africaines entre survie et mutations / Jean-Claude Devèze. - 2004. - no. 210, p. 157-170 : fig - In: *Afr. contemp.:* (2004), no. 210, p. 157-170 : fig.

L'évolution des agricultures familiales africaines francophones reste préoccupante malgré les efforts accomplis et des réussites comme un certain développement des zones cotonnières. Les paysans continuent à se débattre entre des mutations difficiles à maîtriser et des économies de survie, avec des risques de marginalisation croissante aux conséquences redoutables au plan économique, environnemental, politique et humain. Pourtant des voies existent pour mobiliser les capacités des producteurs, pour "moderniser" ces agricultures, pour trouver de nouveaux équilibres entre agriculteurs et ruraux, entre villes et campagnes, entre intérêts individuels et approches collectives. Un exemple intéressant en matière de lancement d'une nouvelle dynamique de l'amélioration de la productivité semble être actuellement celui du Bénin, avec une expérience dans le domaine du coton engagée depuis le début des années 1990, le conseil de gestion à l'exploitation familiale (CEF), financé par l'Agence française de

développement (AFD). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 216). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

108 Earley, Samantha Manchester

Writing from the center or the margins? : Olaudah Equiano's writing life reassessed / Samantha Manchester Earley. - 2003. - vol. 46, no. 3, p. 1-16 - In: *Afr. stud. rev.:* (2003), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 1-16.

This article is a literary analysis of the autobiography of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African (Nigeria). It was a bestseller when it was published in 1789, and in the past few years it has seen a resurgence in popularity. To date, there have been very few studies of Equiano's religious conversion and his use of religious discourse. This article discusses Equiano's use of conventions of Christian spiritual autobiography. In particular, it examines Equiano's use of multiple discursive and rhetorical strategies in order to move the self of his slave narrator from 'marginal' to 'central' status in the international debate over slavery. It focuses on Equiano's understanding of morality as a multicultural framework and his application of Christian rhetoric in explaining it. The main argument is that his search for religious understanding and his experiential knowledge allowed him to move between cultural 'centres' and cultural 'margins' while speaking with an authoritative voice against slavery. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

109 Ecrire

Ecrire l'histoire de l'Afrique autrement? / Severine Awenengo, Pascale Barthelemy, Charles Tshimanga (eds.) ; préf. de Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2004. - 280 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Cahier, ISSN 0981-339X ; no. 22) - Réalisation avec le concours du laboratoire SEDET et de l'Université Paris 7-Denis Diderot. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-7475-6889-X

Cet ouvrage est principalement issu d'une table ronde éponyme tenue au sein du laboratoire "Sociétés en développement dans l'espace et le temps" (SEDET/CNRS) de l'Université Paris 7-Denis Diderot. Les contributions rassemblées s'interrogent sur la construction et le renouvellement possibles du savoir historique sur l'Afrique subsaharienne. Dans un contexte idéologique et scientifique différent réapparaissent des questions telles que: les rapports entre écriture, enjeu et fonction de l'histoire de l'Afrique; les relations entre historiens du Nord et ceux du Sud; la circulation et l'adaptation des savoirs. Dans une première partie, les auteurs (Pierre Boilley, Ibrahima

Thioub, Armelle Cressent, Emmanuelle Sibeud, Marie-Albane de Suremain) reviennent sur la prégnance du moment colonial et sur la nécessité de dépasser un certain nombre de blocages et de résistances. À partir d'exemples variés (la traite et l'esclavage; les intellectuels africains, les "Colonial Studies") se dégagent des perspectives renouvelées de recherche et d'écriture de l'histoire de l'Afrique. La deuxième partie examine les rapports entre écriture de l'histoire et construction nationale et pose la question de la fonction sociale et politique des chercheurs à partir d'études de cas portant sur le Burkina Faso (Moussa Bantenga), Madagascar (Didier Nativel), le Gabon (Constant-Félix Pambo-Loueya), l'Afrique du Sud (Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos), la diaspora africaine dans l'hémisphère nord (Charles Tshimanga). La troisième partie propose une réflexion plus épistémologique qui, en s'interrogeant sur la circulation et l'acclimatation des savoirs entre les continents et les disciplines, aborde la question de la place de l'histoire africaine en France et de ses rapports avec la production anglophone (auteurs: Sophie Dulucq, Bogumil Jewsiewicki, Jean-Hervé Jezequel). (Postfaces d'Odile Goerg et Gérard Noiriel). [Résumé extrait de l'ouvrage]

110 Fénéon, Alain

La mésentente entre associés dans les sociétés anonymes OHADA : prévention et modes de règlement / par Alain Fénéon. - 2004. - année 114, no. 848, p. 265-279 - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 848, p. 265-279.

La reconnaissance des sociétés à caractère unipersonnel et le développement de la notion d'intérêt social, plus particulièrement dans les sociétés anonymes faisant appel public à l'épargne, ont mis à mal le caractère contractuel de la société affirmé par l'article 1832 du Code civil, qui apparaît aujourd'hui insuffisant. Dès lors, il faut s'interroger sur la pérennité de cet article 1832 dans les droits nationaux des États membres de l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique), au regard de l'Acte uniforme OHADA sur les sociétés commerciales et le GIE et, plus généralement, du droit positif des sociétés anonymes dans l'espace OHADA. En effet, la notion d'intérêt social trouve aujourd'hui sa consécration législative dans l'Acte uniforme OHADA sur les sociétés commerciales. La coexistence de l'intérêt social et de l'intérêt des associés dans l'Acte uniforme OHADA vient utilement compléter le principe contractuel gouvernant le règlement des litiges entre associés. Dans la première partie, l'auteur examine le traitement des différends entre associés en considérant les mesures de prévention qui n'affectent pas la poursuite de la société. Dans la deuxième partie, l'auteur analyse les cas dans lesquels les difficultés atteignent un tel caractère de gravité que la poursuite de l'activité sociale peut se trouver mise en cause. Aux solutions classiques (la désignation d'un Administrateur provisoire, l'exclusion d'un associé, la

dissolution de la société), le législateur OHADA a ajouté avec la procédure d'alerte un nouveau mode de règlement qui peut cependant conduire à l'ouverture d'une procédure de règlement amiable, voire d'une procédure d'apurement du passif. L'ensemble des dispositions mises en place par le législateur OHADA et celles qui subsistent du droit antérieur donnent aujourd'hui aux actionnaires des sociétés anonymes de l'espace OHADA un arsenal juridique identique, voire sur certains points supérieur à celui des actionnaires de sociétés européennes. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

111 Feviliye-Dawey, Claudia Inès

La problématique de l'interprétation et de l'application d'un droit commun : l'exemple du droit des affaires en Afrique francophone / par Claudia Inès Feviliye-Dawey. - 2004. - année 114, no. 847, p. 133-140 - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 847, p. 133-140.

Malgré son appellation, le traité de l'Organisation pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique (OHADA) du 17 octobre 1993 vise non pas l'harmonisation du droit des affaires des pays signataires, mais l'unification par l'adoption de règles uniques selon une procédure commune et unique. Ce droit bien qu'unique est interprété et appliqué par les différentes juridictions nationales. Cet objectif d'unification semble être recherché dans le système juridique de l'OHADA dans la prédominance de la Cour Commune de Justice et d'Arbitrage (CCJA) sur les juridictions nationales (1e partie). Mais il ne peut raisonnablement être atteint en l'absence de protocole relatif à leur interprétation et à leur application, car la hiérarchie et l'autorité assurées par la Cour commune ne peuvent suffire à effacer les divergences jurisprudentielles entre les différentes juridictions nationales (2e partie). En l'absence d'un tel protocole, il serait judicieux que le secrétariat permanent, qui est chargé de la publication du Journal officiel de l'OHADA, se charge de collecter et de publier toutes les décisions émanant des juridictions nationales et de la CCJA appliquant les actes uniformes. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

112 Grandparents

Grandparents and grandchildren / guest ed.: Wenzel Geissler, Erdmute Alber and Susan Whyte. - [Edinburgh : Edinburgh U.P.], 2004. - 120 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Africa, ISSN 0001-9720 ; vol. 74, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samevattingen in het Engels en Frans.

This special issue on the intertwined lives of grandparents and grandchildren grew out of a panel presented at the 2002 conference of the Association of Social Anthropologists of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth (ASA), held in Arusha, Tanzania, and entitled 'Perspectives on time and society: experience, memory, history'. Contributions:

Lifetimes intertwined: African grandparents and grandchildren, by Susan R. Whyte, Erdmute Alber and P. Wenzel Geissler; Sharing home, food, and bed: paths of grandmotherhood in East Cameroon, by Catrien Notermans; Grandparents as foster parents: transformations in foster relations between grandparents and grandchildren in northern Benin, by Erdmute Alber; Grandparents and grandchildren in Kwahu, Ghana: the performance of respect, by Sjaak van der Geest; The value of grandchildren: changing relations between generations in Botswana, by Benedicte Ingstad; Children's children: time and relatedness in eastern Uganda, by Susan R. Whyte and Michael A. Whyte; Shared lives: exploring practices of amity between grandmothers and grandchildren in western Kenya, by P. Wenzel Geissler and Ruth J. Prince. [ASC Leiden abstract]

113 Howard-Hassmann, Rhoda E.

Reparations to Africa and the Group of Eminent Persons / Rhoda E. Howard-Hassmann. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 81-97 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 81-97.

This article begins with a discussion of the claims for reparations to Africa made at the United Nations-sponsored World Conference against Racism held in Durban, South Africa in September 2001. It then traces the claim back to the Eminent Persons Group established in the early 1990s by the OAU to pursue reparations for slavery, and perhaps for other wrongs perpetrated on Africa, including colonialism and "neo-colonialism". In 2002 only three members of the Eminent Persons Group were still active: they were Jacob Ade Ajayi, Ali A. Mazrui, and Dudley Thompson. The author interviewed all three in December 2002, and presents their views in this article. The article also considers precedents for the demand for reparations to Africa, especially reparations to Jews for the Holocaust, and the demand for reparations to African-Americans. The article closes with an assessment of the likehood that a large social movement for reparations to Africa will develop. Although the NGO Forum at Durban supported reparations to Africa, there has been little or no follow-up. As of 2003 there were very few groups dedicated to reparations. Moreover, the Group of Eminent Persons has not been able to frame its claim in a manner that would be persuasive to those from whom reparations are demanded. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

114 Jules-Rosette, Bennetta

"Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika": from independent spirit to political mobilization / Bennetta Jules-Rosette & David B. Coplan. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 343-367 : foto's, muz - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 343-367 : foto's, muz.

'Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika' (Xhosa for 'God bless Africa'), known as the African anthem, is a powerful signifier for mourning, redemption and celebration. Originally composed for school children in Johannesburg in 1897, the song figures prominently in the ceremonial repertoire of many independent churches and has been translated into several languages. Adoption of the song by the ANC and subsequently by the South African State under Nelson Mandela as a national anthem are further iterations in its trajectory. In the religious versions, the text emphasizes mourning for Africa's past and a prayer for redemption through Jesus and the Holy Spirit. The secular versions eliminate the reference to Jesus and focus on the spiritual inspiration and uplift needed by Africa's leaders. Africa metonymically occupies the space of a departed ancestor, living in a timeless eternity. The political song transforms this timeless eternity into an active present and an opportunity for future progress. It creates a landscape of memory that spans religious and political domains of action. The analysis of the contrasting versions of the song demonstrates how concepts of mourning and redemption influence religious ideals and political mobilization. Millenarian notions of time interface with political realities in which Africa itself becomes both the victim and the hero of a new narrative. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum in English and French. [(Journal abstract]

115 Kandiero, Tonia

Agricultural exports: important issues for sub-Saharan Africa / Tonia Kandiero and John Randa. - 2004. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 1-35 : graf., tab - In: *Afr. dev. rev.:* (2004), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 1-35 : graf., tab.

The central argument of this paper is that African countries stand to benefit more from the goodwill currently being shown by industrialized countries who have committed themselves to further opening up their markets for commodities from the region. However, more needs to be done by African governments and the international community if these benefits are to trickle down to African farmers and result in attaining the goal of poverty reduction. The paper identifies the issues that need to be addressed by all parties involved. At the macro level, the results show that the distortion in the macro environment is a major factor hindering African exports. At the micro level, the results show that for farmers to benefit from the opening up of the international market, they would need to have more access to market information and easier road access to

the markets for both their output and inputs, to improve their farming techniques by utilizing modern scientific farming methods and inputs, and to increase their productivity. At the international level, the study finds strong results indicating that foreign tariff rates, foreign governments' price support and standards act as a market barrier to African agricultural exports. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

116 Loukakou, Didier
Les conventions réglementées dans les sociétés commerciales de l'espace OHADA / par Didier Loukakou. - 2004. - année 114, no. 848, p. 326-345 - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 848, p. 326-345.

Parce que les dirigeants des sociétés commerciales disposent, selon l'Acte uniforme sur les sociétés commerciales de l'OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique), des pouvoirs les plus étendus pour engager leur société, il peut être tentant pour eux d'utiliser leurs pouvoirs légaux et statutaires pour obtenir des conditions particulières à leur avantage personnel mais au détriment de la société. Les conventions conclues entre les sociétés commerciales et leurs dirigeants sur cette matière sont susceptibles d'engendrer un conflit d'intérêt entre l'intérêt personnel du dirigeant et celui des associés ou actionnaires de la société contractante. La principale préoccupation du législateur OHADA consiste alors à prévenir ces conflits d'intérêts, dans le but de préserver l'égalité des associés ou actionnaires et leur intérêt commun dans la société. Dans les pays de la zone OHADA, on déplore depuis de longues années le laxisme et les abus de nombreux dirigeants ainsi que l'absence de transparence dans la gestion des entreprises. Ces lacunes expliquent largement les contre-performances des entreprises. La maîtrise du dispositif des conventions s'impose de ce point de vue comme une absolue nécessité. La réalité des conventions réglementées est éclatée en une multitude d'applications particulières. Dans la première partie, l'auteur du présent article examine le domaine d'application de la procédure de contrôle des conventions, la deuxième partie porte sur les différentes étapes de son déroulement, ce qui permet d'apprécier l'efficacité du dispositif. La prévention des conflits d'intérêts n'est réellement efficace que si le dispositif permet de faire face aux situations de conflit d'intérêt les plus diverses. Or, même si pour l'essentiel le dispositif mis en place paraît satisfaisant, une extension du domaine d'application de la procédure de contrôle est souhaitable. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

117 Masolo, D.A.
Philosophy and indigenous knowledge : an African perspective / D.A. Masolo. - 2003. - vol. 50, no. 2, p. 21-38 - In: *Afr. today:* (2003), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 21-38.

Rooted in the 1940s, the debate on African ethnophilosophy foreshadowed and preempted what was to become a global debate on philosophy and indigenous knowledge, whose tenets have now brought the natural and social sciences close together. Mediated by philosophers' scepticism toward objectivism (also called realism), scientists on both sides clearly agree that all knowledge is human-centred or driven by human interests, and therefore indigenous in various respects. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

118 Mba, Chuks J.

Sexual behaviour and the risks of HIV/AIDS and other STDs among young people in sub-Saharan Africa : a review / Chuks J. Mba. - 2003. - n.s. vol. 19, no. 1, p. 15-25 - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2003), n.s. vol. 19, no. 1, p. 15-25.

Although premarital sex is condemned in many African societies, and young, unmarried people, especially young women, are not expected to be sexually active, the gap between expected and actual behaviour is enormous. In particular, there is an almost universal gap between age at first sexual intercourse and age at first marriage across sub-Saharan Africa. Basing himself on available literature, the author offers an overview of sexual behaviour and the risks of HIV/AIDS among young people in some parts of sub-Saharan Africa, stressing the greater risk of girls. He argues that, in responding to the challenge of unbridled sexual behaviour and the attendant risk of STDs, including HIV/AIDS, among young people in sub-Saharan Africa, there is an urgent need for the development of more relevant information, education and communication. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

119 Men

Men and masculinities in modern Africa / ed. by Lisa A. Lindsay and Stephan F. Miescher. - Westport, CT : Heinemann, 2003. - XI, 265 p. : foto's, krt. ; 24 cm. - (Social history of Africa, ISSN 1099-8098) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-325-00255-X

Over the last twenty years, gender has become a major research focus in African Studies, but Africanist scholars have yet to address how shifting meanings of gender have affected African men. This collection analyses concepts and issues involved in exploring African men and the construction of masculinity in sub-Saharan Africa. Contributions: Introduction: men and masculinities in modern African history (Stephan F. Miescher and Lisa A. Lindsay) - 1. Challenging senior masculinity: Forsaking their fathers? Colonialism, Christianity, and coming of age in Ovamboland, northern Namibia

(Meredith McKittrick); "And she became a man": King Ahebi Ugbabe in the history of Enugu-Ezike, northern Igboland, 1880-1948 (Nwando Achebe); Old soldiers, young men: masculinity, Islam, and military veterans in late 1950s Soudan français (Mali) (Gregory Mann) - 2. (Re)making men in colonial Africa: The making of Presbyterian teachers: masculinities and programs of education in colonial Ghana (Stephan F. Miescher); "Taken as boys": the politics of black police employment and experience in early twentieth-century South Africa (Keith Shear); Industrial man goes to Africa (Frederick Cooper); Money, marriage, and masculinity on the colonial Nigerian railway (Lisa A. Lindsay); A "man" in the village is a "boy" in the workplace: colonial racism, worker militance, and Igbo notions of masculinity in the Nigerian coal industry, 1930-1945 (Carolyn A. Brown) - 3. Gendered nationalisms: Matrimony and rebellion: masculinity in Mau Mau (Luise White); Gendered nationalisms: forms of masculinity in modern Asante of Ghana (Pashington Obeng) - 4. Masculinity and modernity: Being Maasai men: modernity and the production of Maasai masculinities (Dorothy L. Hodgson); To be a man is more than a day's work: shifting ideals of masculinity in Ado-Odo, southwestern Nigeria (Andrea A. Cornwall); Afterword (Luise White). [ASC Leiden abstract]

120 Ndaye Mbaye, Mayatta

Les groupes de sociétés dans l'Organisation pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires (OHADA) / par Mayatta Ndaye Mbaye. - 2004. - année 114, no. 848, p. 280-325 - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 848, p. 280-325.

Le groupe de sociétés est un ensemble constitué de plusieurs sociétés qui sont juridiquement indépendantes mais liées par des relations diverses qui confèrent à l'une d'entre elles dénommée société mère le contrôle sur les autres sociétés appelées filiales. Si le groupe de sociétés constitue d'un point de vue économique une réalité incontestable, il n'a pas à proprement parler de réalité juridique. L'existence du groupe de société est déterminée par le contrôle qui détient une société sur l'autre. L'Acte uniforme OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique) sur les sociétés commerciales reste silencieux sur les sociétés qui pourraient faire partie d'un groupe. En conséquence, toutes les sociétés, dès lors qu'elles ont la personnalité morale, peuvent faire partie d'un groupe. Le présent article constitue une étude succincte des groupes de sociétés dans l'OHADA. L'auteur examine leur constitution (I), leur organisation (II), leur fonctionnement (III), la protection des actionnaires ou associés et des salariés des sociétés du groupe (IV) avant de terminer par les rapports enre les groupes de sociétés et les tiers (V). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

121 Pandja Polla, Guibert

La perte des capitaux propres / par Guibert Pandja Polla. - 2004. - année 114, no. 848, p. 346-351 - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 848, p. 346-351.

Les capitaux propres représentent l'ensemble des sommes qui reviendraient aux associés en cas de dissolution de la société. Ils regroupent l'ensemble des sommes investies par les détenteurs du capital par opposition aux ressources d'origine interne. Le montant correspond à la somme algébrique de trois principaux éléments: le capital social, les réserves et le résultat. Le capital social est constitué de la valeur des apports en numéraire et en nature et constitue, lors de la constitution de la société, le seul élément composant les capitaux propres. En effet, le capital social constitue la garantie qu'ont les créanciers de la société, de se voir rembourser en cas de difficultés. Ainsi pour préserver ce gage, le législateur OHADA (Organisation pour l'harmonisation du droit des affaires en Afrique) a prévu diverses dispositions dont celles des articles 371 et suivants de l'Acte uniforme relatif au droit des sociétés commerciales et du GIE. Il ressort des dispositions des articles 371 (pour les sociétés à responsabilité limitée) et 664 (pour les sociétés anonymes) que les capitaux propres de la société ne doivent, pas tomber en dessous de la moitié du capital social. Si cette situation advenait, les associés doivent dans les quatre mois qui suivent la date de l'approbation des comptes, se réunir pour décider, soit de la dissolution immédiate (première partie), soit de la poursuite de l'activité, sous certaines conditions (deuxième partie). Note. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

122 Reproduction

Reproduction and social context in sub-Saharan Africa : a collection of micro-demographic studies / ed. by Samuel Agyei-Mensah and John B. Casterline ; foreword by George Benneh. - Westport, CT [etc.] : Greenwood Press, 2003. - VIII, 206 p. : krt., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Contributions in Afro-American and African studies, ISSN 0069-9624 ; 206) - Met bibliogr., index.
ISBN 0-313-31908-1

Using a microdemographic approach, the chapters of this collective volume on fertility and reproductive health issues in sub-Saharan Africa blend both numerical and nonnumerical data, focus on as many different subregions as possible, and represent different stages of the African fertility transition. Contributions: Reproduction and social context in sub-Saharan Africa: an introduction, by Samuel Agyei-Mensah and John B. Casterline; Social organization and reproductive behaviour in southern Ghana, by Dominic K. Agyeman and John B. Casterline; Social identity and community in the fertility of southern Ethiopian women, by Dennis P. Hogan and Betemariam Berhanu;

The fertility impact of the Rahad Irrigation Project, Sudan, by El-Rayah A. Osman; Social setting, birth timing, and subsequent fertility in the Ghanaian south, by Samuel Agyei-Mensah, Asbjorn Aase and Kofi Awusabo-Asare; Changes in reproductive ideology and its control from natural to limited fertility regimes in Malawi, by Eliya Msiyaphazi Zulu and Ezekiel Kalipeni; The nature of unmet need for contraception in Ndola, Zambia, by Ann E. Biddlecom and Frederick A.D. Kaona; Space, context, and hardship: socializing children into sexual activity in Kenyan slums, by F. Nii-Amoo Dodoo, Melissa Sloan, and Eliya Msiyaphazi Zulu; Economic transactions associated with sexual intercourse among Malian adolescents: implications for sexual health, by Sarah Castle and Mamadou Kani Konate; New light on the sub-Saharan African fertility transition: conclusion, by John C. Caldwell and Pat Caldwell. [ASC Leiden abstract]

123 WIDER

WIDER special issue: Spatial issues in Africa / ed. by R. Kanbur and A.J. Venables. - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2003. - P. 473-678. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Journal of African economies, ISSN 0963-8024 ; vol. 12 (2003), suppl. 4 (Dec.)) - WIDER=World Institute for Development Economics Research. - Met bibliogr., noten en samenvattingen.

This special issue on spatial issues in Africa brings together some of the papers presented at the Conference on spatial inequality in Africa, held at the Centre for the study of African Economies, University of Oxford, 21 September 2002. It contains the following contributions: Editors' introduction, by R. Kanbur and A.J. Venables; An inquiry into cities and their role in subnational economic growth in South Africa, by W.A. Naudé and W.F. Krugell; Return international migration and geographical inequality: the case of Egypt, by Barry McCormick and Jackline Wahba; Love thy neighbour? Evidence from ethnic discrimination in information sharing within villages in Côte d'Ivoire, by Mattia Romani; Urban-rural inequality in living standards in Africa, by David E. Sahn and David C. Stifel; Regional or national poverty lines? The case of Uganda in the 1990s, by Simon Appleton; Crime, isolation and law enforcement (Madagascar), by Marcel Fafchamps and Christine Moser. [ASC Leiden abstract]

124 Williams, Nelly Temu

Book Aid International : 50 years of sharing information (1954-2004) / by Nelly Temu Williams and Sandrine Coll. - 2004. - no. 95, p. 35-44 - In: *Afr. res. doc.:* (2004), no. 95, p. 35-44.

2004 marks the 50th anniversary of Book Aid International (BAI), the major United Kingdom support for libraries in sub-Saharan Africa. BAI provides 650,000 books annually as requested by partners to meet the needs of their communities. 85 percent of BAI resources are currently targeted to 13 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. BAI is involved in strengthening the book chain, building capacity, and advocacy and resource mobilization, supporting libraries and the book trade to make their voice heard amidst growing competition for limited resources. BAI also encourages the formation of strategic partnerships and alliances in-country and within Africa, enabling stronger links between library services and the education system (for example teacher resource centres) and other agencies such as community based organizations. BAI works with African partners and is also increasingly cooperating with Northern organizations and agencies who can help increase the impact of its work and meet partners' needs. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

125 Autour

Autour du lac Tchad : intégrations et désintégrations / coordonné par Janet Roitman. - 2004. - no. 94, p. 7-104 : krt - In: *Polit. afr.:* (2004), no. 94, p. 7-104 : krt.

Sans chercher à définir géographiquement le bassin du lac Tchad, ce dossier s'intéresse à la constitution de cet espace marginalisé en portant attention aux forces et relations, aux dynamiques, qui permettent d'en considérer les reconfigurations contemporaines. Il s'agit en particulier d'examiner les reconfigurations des espaces imaginés du lac Tchad et de leurs limites, qui sont actuellement modifiés sous l'effet de plusieurs influences et initiatives décrites et analysées dans les articles de ce dossier. Titres: Les recompositions du bassin du lac Tchad (Introduction au thème) (Janet Roitman) - Coopération internationale et transformation du bassin du lac Tchad : le cas de la Commission du bassin du lac Tchad (Martin Zachary Njeuma) - Le bassin du lac Tchad, un espace migratoire polarisé par la Lybie? (Olivier Pliez) - Le bassin tchadien à l'épreuve de l'or noir : réflexions sur la "nouvelle donne pétro-politique" en Afrique centrale (Simon Tulipe) - L'embuscade sur les routes des abords sud du lac Tchad (Saïbou Issa). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 211) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

126 Chabal, Pierre

De la décolonisation bilatérale à la construction régionale : le cas de l'Afrique de l'Ouest / par Pierre Chabal. - 2004. - année 58, no. 3, p. 420-451 : tab - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 3, p. 420-451 : tab.

Cet article adopte une approche comparative. Dans un premier temps, il recherche, dans les théories existantes de la place de l'Afrique dans la politique internationale après la décolonisation, des éléments d'analyse et de critique permettant d'établir la comparabilité de la situation africaine dans l'après-guerre froide avec d'autres situations régionales. Les événements et processus de l'histoire internationale de l'Afrique depuis la Seconde Guerre mondiale ne semblent qu'imparfaitement expliqués par les théories classiques des relations internationales qui leur sont appliquées. L'auteur observe que c'est dans un même mouvement international que Nord et Sud évoluent vers des blocs (sous)-régionaux. La fin de la guerre froide confirme que la situation de l'Afrique est profondément comparable à celle d'autres régions du monde, toutes confrontées au poids du conformisme de la mondialisation. C'est donc logiquement que le nouveau paradigme d'explication du monde est à rechercher du côté des constructions régionales. Dans un deuxième temps, l'auteur se livre à une réflexion sur l'Afrique de l'Ouest comme région comparable à d'autres dans le monde par son dynamisme régional, en appliquant les théories de l'intégration régionale à la situation africaine dans l'après-guerre froide. À travers la CEDEAO (Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest) et l'UEMOA (Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine), l'Afrique de l'Ouest peut être observée selon deux théories de l'intégration régionale: la théorie que l'on pourrait qualifier de fonctionnelle ou de néo-fonctionnaliste, voire de fonctionnaliste fédérale, et la théorie institutionnelle ou plutôt néo-institutionnelle, voire encore administrative de l'intégration régionale. Quelle que soit l'hypothèse qui doive être confirmée, l'auteur s'écarte en tous cas résolument de l'hypothèse de "l'exception africaine". Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

127 Chidjou, Karime A

Régionalisation, mondialisation et développement: les processus d'intégration dans les Unions européenne et africaine à travers les exemples des PECO et de l'UEMOA / par Karime A Chidjou. - 2004. - année 58, no. 1, p. 3-20 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 1, p. 3-20.

La mise en place progressive de l'UEMOA (Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine) montre la référence à la construction européenne. L'adhésion prochaine des PECO (Pays d'Europe centrale et orientale) à l'UE (Union européenne) et la relance du

processus d'intégration régionale dans le cadre de l'UEMOA depuis 1994 témoignent de la nécessité de ce processus face aux exigences de la mondialisation et à l'impératif de développement. L'intégration économique a été le préalable nécessaire au processus d'unification politique de l'Europe. Dans le cas de l'UEMOA, le problème de financement est crucial; en effet, elle compte deux pays moins avancés (la Côte d'Ivoire, le Sénégal) sur ses huit membres. Cependant, faute d'imposer, comme l'a fait l'UE, le respect de la démocratie à ses membres, l'UEMOA n'a-t-elle pas omis un facteur essentiel du développement? Et notamment le déterminant d'ordre politique propre à tout processus d'intégration. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

128 Fighting

Fighting the slave trade : West African strategies / Sylviane A. Diouf, ed. - Athens : Ohio University Press ; Oxford : Currey, 2004. - XXVII, 242 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Western African studies) - Met bibliogr. - Index.
ISBN 0-8214-1516-6 (Athens)

The essays in this collective volume were presented at a conference entitled 'Fighting back: African strategies against the slave trade', held at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, in February 2001. Part 1 covers defensive strategies (in lacustrine villages in south Benin, by E. Soumonni; south of Lake Chad, by T.M. Bah; in Central Africa, 1850-1910, by D.D. Cordell; in Cayor and Baol, Senegal, by A. Guèye; in Wasulu and Masina, Mali, by M.A. Klein). Part 2 looks at protective strategies, such as redemption (S.A. Diouf) and the ethnic, cultural, political and institutional mechanisms against illegal enslavement used by Efik traders in business with the British at Old Calabar, 1740-1807 (P.E. Lovejoy and D. Richardson). Part 3 examines offensive strategies against slavers in Igboland (J.N. Oriji) and among the Balanta of Guinea-Bissau, 1450-1815 (W. Hawthorne); domestic slave revolts on the Upper Guinea Coast in the 18th and 19th centuries (I. Rashid); the role of the African State in the struggle against the transatlantic slave trade (J.E. Inikori); and the relationship of shipboard revolts to the structural characteristics of the slave trade and to the political economy of slavery within Africa (D. Richardson). In an epilogue, C. Brown describes an oral history project that seeks to document the ways that communities in the Biafran hinterland of southeastern Nigeria remember the slave trade. [ASC Leiden abstract]

129 Olukoju, Ayodeji

"Getting too great a grip" : European shipping lines and British West African lighterage services in the 1930s / Ayodeji Olukoju. - 2001/02. - no. 9/10, p. 19-40 - In: *Afr. zamani:* (2001/02), no. 9/10, p. 19-40.

With only one natural seaport on the West African coastline, shipping in the region during the colonial period was dependent upon the use of lighters to feed ocean-going vessels. However, lighterage services were monopolized by the leading expatriate shipping lines which constituted the West African shipping Conference or cartel. This essay examines the reaction of the British government when an American tramp shipper challenged the cartel on the issue of shipping charges in British West Africa and triggered the West African lighterage services controversy of the 1930s. The paper exposes the discriminatory practices of the lighterage companies which tried to forestall potential competition on the US/West Africa shipping route. The cartel, by cleverly tying its interests with those of the United Kingdom and mobilizing support in the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade, proved too entrenched to be dislodged. In its analysis of the debate among leading officials in the Colonial Office, the essay sheds light on the cleavage between the protectionists and free traders, the ramifications of business/government, metropolitan/colonial relations, and on the leverage of shipping in the imperial economic system. It was a system clearly controlled by the imperatives of the paramountcy of British over foreign, and of metropolitan over colonial, interests. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

130 Pesche, Denis

L'Afrique du coton à Cancun : les acteurs d'une négociation / Denis Pesche et Kako Nubukpo. - 2004. - no. 95, p. 158-168 - In: *Polit. afr.:* (2004), no. 95, p. 158-168.

Fin avril 2003, quatre pays africains (le Bénin, le Burkina Faso, le Mali et le Tchad) déposaient une proposition de négociation à l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) intitulée "Réduction de la pauvreté: initiative sectorielle sur le coton". En septembre 2003, lors de la conférence ministérielle de l'OMC à Cancún (Mexique), l'Afrique défrayait la chronique sur le "dossier coton", illustrant de manière emblématique les contradictions liées aux conditions actuelles de la production de coton dans le monde et, au-delà, les conditions de l'insertion internationale des pays africains dans un monde libéralisé. L'article analyse la genèse de cet événement et met en évidence les jeux d'acteurs dans les négociations internationales qui y ont conduit. Il dégage des logiques d'instrumentalisation croisées qui visaient, derrière l'Afrique, d'autres buts. Après Cancún, le coton est retenu comme une des quatre questions prioritaires à traiter

par l'OMC. L'irruption du dossier coton dans le débat public international aura fait progresser l'idée que le secteur agricole nécessite des régulations que les seuls mécanismes d'un marché international libéralisé ne peuvent assumer. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 220). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

131 Quand

Quand l'Afrique et l'Europe se rencontrent par la mer : modélisation d'une inversion territoriale / par Benjamin Steck, Jean Debrie, Emmanuel Eliot. - 2004. - année 58, no. 3, p. 452-461 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 3, p. 452-461.

L'ouverture de l'Afrique au reste du monde, à l'époque moderne, s'est opérée par la médiation des Européens au XVe siècle et par leurs implantations territoriales. De nos jours, il est question de mondialisation. Cette inversion territoriale de l'Afrique, inscrite dans la durée de plusieurs siècles, est connue des historiens. Le présent article montre quel peut être l'apport des géographes dans l'étude de l'organisation spatiale, grâce à une démarche modélisatrice, reposant sur cinq logiques, qui cherche à apprécier le sens des évolutions en cours. Il faudra attendre le XIXe siècle pour que le processus colonial, stricto sensu, se mette en place. À la logique, plutôt d'ordre politique et administratif, de territorialisation, s'est superposée une logique, plus économique, de fracturation de l'espace. Dans la logique la plus récente, les grandes places portuaires (Dakar, Abidjan, Accra-Téma, Lomé, Cotonou, Lagos), sont devenues les grands foyers majeurs de l'activité ouest-africaine. Le centre de l'aire soudano-sahélienne est devenu périphérique, les constructions étatiques et l'accumulation de richesses s'estompant au profit des nouvelles centralités littorales. Des dynamiques sont encore en marche, et des inversions de polarité semblent possibles dans les années qui viennent. En prenant plus particulièrement l'exemple de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, l'article présente, à partir du modèle d'inversion territoriale proposé, deux scénarios. L'un confirme la prédominance des centralités littorales. L'autre ouvre la perspective d'une composition territoriale plus équilibrée au profit des anciennes centralités continentales. La mise en place d'une régionalisation effective est actuellement l'objectif principal identifié par les acteurs politiques ouest africains dans le cadre des instances nationales et internationales comme l'UEMOA (Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine) et davantage encore la CEDEAO (Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest), et le nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique, le NEPAD. Quoi qu'il en soit des scénarios prospectifs, l'Afrique de l'Ouest connaît une tension effective. La grande coupure qui parcourt les États littoraux, la Côte d'Ivoire ou le Nigeria, entre autres, signe

une réorganisation des compositions territoriales mises en place par la rencontre entre l'Europe et l'Afrique depuis le XVe siècle. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

132 Traub-Merz, Rudolf

Öl-Boom im Golf von Guinea / Rudolf Traub-Merz. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 399-407 : tab - In: *Afr. Spectrum:* (2003), Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 399-407 : tab.

Seit Lobby-Gruppen und US-Politiker Rohöl im Golf von Guinea ins Visier genommen haben blicken Viele mit stärkerem Interesse nach Westafrika (es geht um Nigeria, Angola, Kongo-Brazzaville, Äquatorial Guinea, Tschad, und Sao Tomé und Principe). Petrodollars haben nicht nur in Afrika bisher wenig zur wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Entwicklung beigetragen. Ähnliche Fehlentwicklungen lassen sich für die politischen Systeme feststellen. Der erneute Ölboom im Golf von Guinea muss keineswegs die gleiche Dynamik lostreten wie sein Vorgänger in den 70er Jahren. In der Region finden sich neue Initiativen, mit denen versucht wird, friedliche Entwicklung mit Rentenreichtum in Einklang zu bringen. Öleinnahmen mussen in Sozialentwicklung überführt werden. Der Tschad ist das erste Land im sub-saharischen Afrika, das einen Teil der Öleinnahmen Staat und Wirtschaft vorenthält und in off-shore-Konten für künftige Verwendungszwecke einzahlt. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

BENIN

133 Devèze, Jean-Claude

Les agricultures familiales africaines entre survie et mutations / Jean-Claude Devèze. - 2004. - no. 210, p. 157-170 : fig - In: *Afr. contemp.:* (2004), no. 210, p. 157-170 : fig.

L'évolution des agricultures familiales africaines francophones reste préoccupante malgré les efforts accomplis et des réussites comme un certain développement des zones cotonnières. Les paysans continuent à se débattre entre des mutations difficiles à maîtriser et des économies de survie, avec des risques de marginalisation croissante aux conséquences redoutables au plan économique, environnemental, politique et humain. Pourtant des voies existent pour mobiliser les capacités des producteurs, pour "moderniser" ces agricultures, pour trouver de nouveaux équilibres entre agriculteurs et ruraux, entre villes et campagnes, entre intérêts individuels et approches collectives. Un exemple intéressant en matière de lancement d'une nouvelle dynamique de l'amélioration de la productivité semble être actuellement celui du Bénin, avec une expérience dans le domaine du coton engagée depuis le début des années 1990, le conseil de gestion à l'exploitation familiale (CEF), financé par l'Agence française de

développement (AFD). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 216). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

134 Alber, Erdmute

Quand l'application du droit national est déterminée par la demande locale : étude d'une résolution de conflit villageois au Bénin / Erdmute Alber & Jörn Sommer. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 175, p. 659-680 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 175, p. 659-680.

À travers l'exemple du Bénin, où l'État est faible, cet article expose les problèmes émanant du degré d'autorité de l'État. Dans le Borgou, région du nord-est du Bénin, le droit public et la pratique du droit dans le village divergent. En dessous d'un certain seuil d'escalade des conflits, l'État n'impose pas ses normes juridiques, mais ne fait que les proposer et fait dépendre leur application de la demande locale. Cette demande se trouve cependant limitée dans les villages par le fait que certains acteurs font appel à des idéologies communautaires qui ne sont pas nécessairement traditionnelles. Ils mobilisent pour cela des normes qui permettent de sanctionner cette simple demande de manière négative. Les réformes du droit, qui visent à toucher la réalité, doivent donc tenir davantage compte de la demande villageoise. Les projets de réforme du droit de la famille au Bénin en offrent un exemple actuel. Pour illustrer ces thèses fondées en théorie, le cas exemplaire d'un procès villageois fait l'objet d'une analyse. La base empirique de ces thèses repose sur plusieurs enquêtes et recherches menées dans différents villages de la région. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

135 Grätz, Tilo

Friendship ties among young artisanal gold miners in northern Benin (West Africa) / Tilo Grätz. - 2004. - Jg. 39, H. 1, p. 95-117 - In: *Afr. Spectrum:* (2004), Jg. 39, H. 1, p. 95-117.

The article addresses friendship relations among male artisanal gold miners in West Africa, exemplified by case studies from northern Benin. The author argues that friendship is an important element in understanding the fluid social configurations in the gold mining region. In the new social environment, immigrants develop new ties among themselves and with local communities. The author explores the general logic of friendship bonds in this area and discusses their integrative strength as well as their limits. In the context of gold mining, strategies of economic as well as social risk minimization incline many migrants to create friendship bonds. Parity in income sharing is more likely to be established among friends than among kinsmen. Friendship is

specifically relevant for the social integration of people with very different regional, ethnic and social backgrounds. Despite the many divergent interests between different economic actors, locals and immigrants, there are multiple bonds which give rise to different levels of social integration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, French and German. [Journal abstract]

136 Grätz, Tilo

Gold trading networks and the creation of trust: a case study from northern Benin / Tilo Grätz. - 2004. - vol. 74, no. 2, p. 146-172 : fig - In: *Africa London:* (2004), vol. 74, no. 2, p. 146-172 : fig.

This paper provides insights into an illicit trading system and explores the logics that contribute to its proliferation. It joins the literature on informal trading networks and revises conventional wisdom about what is necessary to sustain them. Gold traders have established intricate webs of relations based on personal dyadic affiliations. These extended networks are very heterogeneous, involving a multitude of actors, spanning regional, ethnic and social categories. Unlike many other examples in the anthropological literature, the gold trade is not a business carried out by members of a single ethnic group. Yet, explanation is required as to why, despite this heterogeneity, confidence between all actors is created, particularly in this case where there is no legal recourse when informal contracts are broken. The paper argues that a patron-client system of risksharing at various economic levels is the basis both for economic rationales and cohesion among all actors. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

137 Guichard, Martine

Chants, blâmes et paroles scandaleuses: les 'kabbitooji' chez les Fulbe du Borgou (Nord-Bénin) / Martine Guichard. - 2004. - no. 103/104, p. 181-200 - In: *Rev. monde musulman et Méditerr.:* (2004), no. 103/104, p. 181-200.

Cet article traite des sanctions collectives prises ou pouvant être prises contre les personnes qui prononcent des injures à l'encontre d'autrui dans la société fulbe du Nord-Bénin. Il est fondé sur une recherche de terrain effectuée dans le Borgou de septembre 1992 à septembre 1993. Le châtiment auquel il sera accordé le plus dattention a pour caractéristique de nêtre infligé quà' des membres de certaines catégories sociales. Il sa'git duˈne part, duˈn châtiment qui ne peut être requis que par des jeunes hommes et, daˈutre part, duˈne sanction qui prend dans un premier temps la forme de chants inspirant une grande crainte à leurs destinataires potentiels, les femmes et les aînés sociaux. Les

implications négatives de ces chants dissuadent effectivement nombre de entre eux de défendre leur point de vue énergiquement et de entrer ouvertement en conflit avec les jeunes hommes. Grâce aux chants de blâme dont ils ont le privilège, ces derniers sa vèrent particulièrement capables de structurer - éventuellement par l'ostracisme - les actions da utrui. Cette capacité est, comme il est suggéré dans cette contribution, ancrée dans la division socio-sexuée des émotions et nourrie par la masculinisation du droit à la colère. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

138 Quarles van Ufford, Paul

The transfer of trust: ethnicities as economic institutions in the livestock trade in West and East Africa / Paul Quarles van Ufford, Fred Zaal. - 2004. - vol. 74, no. 2, p. 121-145 : krt., tab - In: *Africa London:* (2004), vol. 74, no. 2, p. 121-145 : krt., tab.

This article explores the role of ethnic identity in the framework of the livestock trade in West and East Africa. It argues that ethnic identity was used as an instrument to build trust relationships that were vital to the development of precolonial livestock trade networks. With the onset of colonial rule, alternative marketing channels developed, none of which proved to be capable of providing reliable and low transaction cost services to both livestock producer and consumer. Nevertheless, the ethnic trade monopolies were threatened by the advent of formal colonial marketing institutions and the progressive 'opening up' of the market. This situation remained basically unchanged during the postcolonial era and with recent livestock and meat trade liberalizations. The evidence from Benin and Kenya demonstrates, however, that ethnic identity continues to determine the organization of the livestock trade, albeit in a different way. The transfer of trust remains crucial to minimize transaction costs in a market that is characterized by a mobile commodity, long distances, and delayed payment in the absence of adequate financial institutions. In addition, it is argued that the specificity of the market environment equally facilitates the use of ethnicity for commercial purposes such as the delimitation of market niches. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

BURKINA FASO

139 Fourchard, Laurent

Propriétaires et commerçants africains à Ouagadougou et à Bobo-Dioulasso (Haute-Volta), fin 19ème siècle - 1960 / by Laurent Fourchard. - 2003. - vol. 44, no. 3, p. 433-461 : graf., krt., tab - In: *J. Afr. hist.:* (2003), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 433-461 : graf., krt., tab.

À partir de sources orales et d'archives foncières, fiscales et administratives, cet essai sur la propriété africaine rend compte des pratiques foncières, résidentielles et sociales d'un groupe de commerçants africains provenant des différentes colonies de l'AOF (Sénégal, Soudan, Guinée) qui investirent, durant la période coloniale, les quartiers européens de Ouagadougou et de Bobo-Dioulasso en Haute-Volta (Burkina Faso). La comparaison de ces villes inégalement insérées dans les circuits de l'économie coloniale renseigne sur les marges de manœuvre de ces commerçants, et notamment de leurs aptitudes à jouer des différentes réglementations foncières alors en vigueur. Au-delà des comportements collectifs qui révèlent généralement un double investissement résidentiel (centre européen/quartiers africains), les stratégies individuelles témoignent des liens fréquents entre l'assise foncière des propriétaires, leur envergure sociale et leur rôle politico-administratif. Notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

140 Janin, Pierre

Tirailleurs "de brousse" en péril / Pierre Janin. - 2004. - no. 95, p. 147-156 : tab - In: *Polit. afr.:* (2004), no. 95, p. 147-156 : tab.

Après plus de quarante ans de silence et d'immobilisme, le gouvernement français a consenti à réévaluer le montant moyen des pensions militaires des anciens combattants africains. Cet effort financier paraît cependant bien tardif, et presque dérisoire, pour des "petits soldats de l'Union française" isolés, oubliés et, bien souvent, en fin de vie. Fondé sur des rencontres avec eux, cet article fait état de la situation, souvent précaire, de deux anciens combattants originaires du Burkina Faso (ancienne Haute-Volta) et raconte leur parcours dans les armées coloniales. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 220). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

141 Ouattara, Fatoumata

Une étrange familiarité : les exigences de l'anthropologie "chez soi" / Fatoumata Ouattara. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 175, p. 635-657 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 175, p. 635-657.

L'auteur de cet article est anthropologue, originaire d'un village senufo-nanerge du Burkina Faso, Silorola. En tant que chercheur africain africaniste francophone, et femme de surcroît, ce qui implique de se conformer aux normes de conduites sociales relatives à son sexe, elle entend contribuer au débat sur les conditions méthodologiques et épistémilogiques de la description dans un contexte de proximité culturelle au milieu à partir d'une expérience personnelle. En effet, le chercheur n'est pas totalement neutre et extérieur à la réalité. Si l'altérité du chercheur peut produire des biais, son implication sur

un terrain, préalable à la recherche, peut également influer sur la perception de la réalité qu'il tente de restituer. L'expérience personnelle met en évidence l'ambivalence de la position du chercheur dans une implication spécifique sur le terrain. Le chercheur dont la proximité au terrain se définit par les liens de parenté développe diverses stratégies pour contourner les risques d'être saisi dans les rouages de la filiation et des liens de parenté. Construire la distance vis-à-vis des liens pré-établis, se dés-impliquer de certains réseaux locaux et gérer les codes de savoir-vivre local sont autant de postures à prendre en compte pour parvenir à une construction critique de l'objet d'étude en situation d'"anthropologie chez soi". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

THE GAMBIA

142 Dieng, Bassirou

Oralité et création : l'épopée et l'islamisation des traditions de l'Ouest africain / Bassirou Dieng. - 2003. - no. 70, p. 99-120 - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 70, p. 99-120.

Cet article cerne les lieux de productivité actuels de l'oralité dans l'Ouest africain, en interrogeant les dynamiques sociales et culturelles qui les portent depuis la deuxième moitié du XIXe siècle. Les bouleversement du XIXe et XXe siècle ont produit trois systèmes culturels et éducatifs juxtaposés: le système traditionnel préislamique, le système islamique et l'école nouvelle occidentale. Pour éclairer leurs modes actuels de productivité, l'auteur examine le développement de l'oralité dans la région sénégambienne autour de l'épopée islamique depuis le XIXe siècle. L'épopée expose l'expression des différentes réalités sociales dans la longue durée. Elle focalise son dit sur la catégorie sociale qui assume l'initiative historique. Son modèle narratif est resté sensiblement stable depuis l'épopée de Soundjata (XIIIe siècle). L'épopée islamique met en scène l'élite arabisée qui a combattu les dynasties 'ceddo' et les a détrônées. La culture 'ceddo' des XVII-XVIIe siècles se confond avec la violence de la traite négrière et ses traumatismes qui ont abouti au rejet de la classe dirigeante fondée sur l'alliance des chasseurs et des agriculteurs par les anciens esclaves. L'auteur examine notamment le réaménagement du modèle narratif épique dans les épopées wolof mouride du Sénégal pour construire une nouvelle réalité sociale, et l'émergence de nouveaux contextes de production et de récitation des œuvres orales. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

GHANA

143 Ahiadeke, Clement

The incidence of self induced abortion in Ghana : what are the facts? / Clement Ahiadeke. - 2002. - n.s., vol. 18, no. 1, p. 33-42 : tab - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., vol. 18, no. 1, p. 33-42 : tab.

In Ghana, despite the growing number of studies, induced abortion remains a relatively unknown aspect of national demographics. Interest in abortion research is, however, reemerging, partly as a result of political changes and partly due to evidence of the contribution of induced abortion to the high level of maternal mortality. A recent prospective study in Southern Ghana indicates that abortion rates in Ghana could range between 22 and 28 abortions per 1,000 women of reproductive age. Most of the abortion patients studied were young, some married and others unmarried. Results of logistic regression models suggest that those who work outside their homes, the self-employed, urban dwellers, single persons, women who have had a previous abortion, women with levels of education beyond Middle/Junior Secondary School and Christians rather than Muslims are the ones likely to have an abortion. Because official statistics on illegal abortion do not exist, the data presented here are the best available estimate; but they are not definitive. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

144 Ahmed-Rufai, Misbahudeen

The Muslim Association Party : a test of religious politics in Ghana / by Misbahudeen Ahmed-Rufai. - 2002. - n.s., no. 6, p. 99-114 - In: *Trans. Hist. Soc. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., no. 6, p. 99-114.

The creation of the Gold Coast Hausa Constabulary, the decline of the Salaga market and the activities of Muslim traders greatly bolstered Muslim communities on the Accra coast towards the end of the nineteenth century. The defeat of Ashanti by the British in 1874, and the Salaga civil war of 1892, resulted in an influx of Muslims into Accra. Muslims in Accra were ethnicized along foreign and indigenous lines. The Hausa, Yoruba, Wangara, Busanga, Gao, Mossi and Zabrama were considered foreign by the Ga, Dagomba, Gurushi, as well as other Muslims from northern Ghana. Since most Muslims chose not to be educated in the colonial educational system, due to suspicion of its Christianizing mission, Western illiteracy became one of the defining elements of Muslims in Ghanaian society. The ethnic divide between Muslims was manifested in the political associations that were formed in the community. Thus most members of the Muslim Association Party (MAP), originally a religious organization known as the Gold

Coast Muslim Association until it turned political in 1954, were of Hausa-Yoruba origin. Party political affiliation was a source of intra Muslim conflicts, as were political differences between the youth and the older generation. Muslim political values and positions were shaped by political expediency rather than religio-ethnic solidarity. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

145 Akurang-Parry, Kwabena O.

To Wassa Fiase for gold : rethinking colonial rule, El Dorado, antislavery, and chieftaincy in the Gold Coast (Ghana), 1874-1895 / Kwabena O. Akurang-Parry. - 2003. - vol. 30, p. 11-36 - In: *Hist. Afr.:* (2003), vol. 30, p. 11-36.

According to R.E. Dumett (1998), until the late 1890s, the British colonial authorities did little to encourage capitalist goldmining in Wassa Fiase in the Western Province of the Gold Coast (Ghana). Dumett argues that the colonial intervention in Wassa Fiase was due to King Enimil Kwao's ineptitude, structural conflict inherent in chieftaincy, and problems of African rulers' territorial jurisdictions. He also asserts that it was a forceful London-based antislavery lobby and Governor George Strahan's tactlessness that drove the colonial State to intervene in Wassa Fiase. Using new official sources and newspaper accounts giving additional insights into Enimil Kwao's slave-dealing trial and his subsequent exile to Lagos, the present author disputes Dumett's conclusions. He argues that local crisis, the role of the London-based antislavery lobby and the impetuosity of Governor Strahan do not adequately explain the colonial intervention. He shows that colonial rule in Wassa Fiase was systematic, aimed at supporting capitalist goldmining ventures from the early 1880s, and not from the late 1890s, as Dumett asserts. Indeed, the focal point of contention should be the degree of the colonial State's success in harnessing goldmining from the inception of colonial rule, rather than as Dumett states, its objection to goldmining until Joseph Chamberlain's economic policies in the late 1890s. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

146 Amos, Alcione M.

'I am Brazilian' : history of the Tabon, Afro-Brazilians in Accra, Ghana / by Alcione M. Amos and Ebenezer Ayesu. - 2002. - n.s., no. 6, p. 35-58 : tab - In: *Trans. Hist. Soc. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., no. 6, p. 35-58 : tab.

An estimated 3,000 to 8,000 Afro-Brazilians returned to Africa during the 19th century. Many came from Bahia, where slave revolts had been taking place. The return to Accra, Ghana, in the early decades of the 19th century of several small groups of Afro-Brazilian Muslims, belonging to the Hausa ethnic group, can be placed within this historical

context. Tradition says that upon arrival the Afro-Brazilian returnees, unable to speak the local language, would answer 'Tá Bom', ' It's alright', to every question they were asked. Thus they became known as Tabon, the name by which they are still known today. The Afro-Brazilians developed cordial relations with the Ga, who were under the nominal protection of the Dutch. Under the personal patronage of the Otublohum chief, Kwaku Ankrah, who was also the Dutch 'makelaar' or chief broker and the leading slave trader in the area, they were given land to settle in the Otublohum quarter of Dutch Accra. The Ga also gave them a stool, the symbol of Ga leadership. Although the Tabon remained a distinctive group, they integrated completely into Ga society and there is no indication that they retained much of the culture they had been exposed to in Brazil. App. (list of original Tabon names, names of Tabon slaves), notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

147 Anarfi, John Kwasi

To change or not to change : obstacles and resistance to sexual behavioural change among the youth in Ghana in the era of AIDS / John Kwasi Anarfi. - 2003. - n.s. vol. 19, no. 1, p. 27-45 : tab - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2003), n.s. vol. 19, no. 1, p. 27-45 : tab.

Ghana has one of the highest levels of reported cases of HIV/AIDS in the West African subregion. The majority of infected persons are in their twenties. This paper presents a review of available literature on sexual behaviour, which shows a number of hindrances to positive behavioural responses to the threat of HIV/AIDS. Some of these factors are related to social institutions and structures, such as marriage, and particularly polygamy; the culture of silence adopted by society concerning the sex education of youths; a breakdown of puberty rites; and economic motivations of young girls and women. Next, the paper presents the results of a study on perceptions of and reactions to the HIV/AIDS epidemic which was carried out among in and out-of-school youth in five regions in Ghana (Greater Accra, Eastern, Ashanti, Northern and Upper East Regions). The young people interviewed confirmed most of the issues raised in the literature review. Attention is paid to knowledge, attitudes and misconceptions related to HIV/AIDS; protection during sexual intercourse; obstacles to change; societal influence; and the influence of Western education and Christianity. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

148 Anyidoho, Kofi

The back without which there is no front / Kofi Anyidoho. - 2003. - vol. 50, no. 2, p. 3-18 - In: *Afr. today:* (2003), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 3-18.

Using as its point of reference the principle of "continuity" fundamental to Ewe conception of development and of life itself, this paper draws on the author's personal experience and testimony to establish an organic relationship between Ewe oral tradition and poetry written in English. The article examines contradictions surrounding the use of colonial-heritage language and culture as the basis of creativity and general education in Ghana and in Africa more generally. It demonstrates the challenges of creative work in colonial-heritage languages and the benefits of original work in African languages that draws on models from the oral tradition; however, given that African cultural practice is primarily oral, the paper acknowledges the need for using modern technology for transmitting African literature, especially poetry, through recordings of the spoken voice. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

149 Awedoba, A.K.

Kasena norms and reproductive health / A.K. Awedoba. - 2002. - n.s., vol. 18, no. 1, p. 13-26 : tab - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., vol. 18, no. 1, p. 13-26 : tab.

The reproductive culture of the Kasena of Ghana is pro-natalist, pro-child and pro-offspring. This is obvious from their norms, sayings and institutions. This pro-natalist attitude is inculcated in children at an early age and there is evidence for this in almost all aspects of life. Cultural norms with respect to conjugal practices and attitudes to extramarital sex, lineage exogamy, premarital chastity and sexual abstinence impact directly on reproductive health, as do dietary prohibitions which apply to the expectant and nursing mother. Despite the high value placed on children, not all children are considered equally desirable. The Kasena consider certain births as unusual, if not unnatural. For example, spirits masquerading as babies with congenital deformities are perceived as threats to the family and society and "must be returned to the bush". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

150 Awumbila, Mariama

Social dynamics and infant feeding practices in northern Ghana / Mariama Awumbila. - 2003. - n.s., vol. 19, no. 2, p. 85-98 : tab - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2003), n.s., vol. 19, no. 2, p. 85-98 : tab.

Infant feeding practices have been identified as one of the major determinants of children's nutritional status and account to a large extent for the high rates of malnutrition among children in Ghana. Based on research undertaken in 1998-1999 in a rural and an urban area in Ghana's Bawku East District, this paper examines infant feeding practices

of women with children between 0 and 6 months of age and analyses the role of sociocultural factors, household and gender dynamics as determinants of infant feeding practices and child nutrition. It argues that the existence of beliefs and value systems especially with regard to the cultural administration of water is central to conflicts with exclusive breastfeeding recommendations of WHO and UNICEF. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

151 Badasu, Delali

Policy implications of the variations in Ghana's fertility transition / Delali Badasu. - 2003. - n.s. vol. 19, no. 1, p. 1-13 : krt., tab - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2003), n.s. vol. 19, no. 1, p. 1-13 : krt., tab.

Although the earliest fertility decline in Ghana was observed at the time of the 1979/1980 Ghana Fertility Survey, it was the results of three consecutive Demographic and Health Surveys (GDHS) carried out in 1986, 1993 and 1998 which indicated that the population had begun to experience fertility transition. The results of the surveys also showed significant differentials in fertility change among geographical entities as well as socioeconomic subgroups of the population. The present paper discusses the patterns and trends in these variations, which appear to be caused by disparities in socieoeconomic development (urbanization and education, particularly of mothers) and health status of the population. The paper shows how this poses challenges to Ghana's socioeconomic development policy and its family planning/reproductive health policies and programmes. It recommends equitable principles in development policy formulation and implementation. Furthermore, it stresses that better understanding of the differentials in fertility transition requires data on smaller geographical units and more socioeconomic subgroups as well as qualitative approaches to data collection on fertility and related demographic issues. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

152 Bead

The bead is constant / ed. by Alexandra Wilson. - [Accra] : Ghana Universities Press, 2003. - 168 p. : foto's, krt. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 142-146. - Met gloss., index1.
ISBN 9964-3-0303-3

This book introduces beads in Ghana through the histories of living people who wear, trade or produce beads. As part of the project to conserve and display the Museum of Archaeology bead collection, the book explains how the beads came to Ghana and how they were used. Contributors: James Anquandah, Fiona Collis, L.B. Crossland, Tanja Galetti, Trish Graham, Frauke Heldring, Barbara Henderson, Fereshteh Klauss, J.E.J.M.

van Landewijk, Monika Parikh, G.E. Sinclair, Tessa South, Maeve Ward, R.P. Wild, and Alexandra Wilson. [ASC Leiden abstract]

153 Benson, Susan

Connecting with the past, building the future : African Americans and chieftaincy in southern Ghana / Susan Benson. - 2003. - vol. 6, p. 109-133 - In: *Ghana stud.:* (2003), vol. 6, p. 109-133.

This paper examines the effects of a deliberate and explicit innovation in Ghanaian traditions of chieftaincy: the incorporation of non-Ghanaians, especially African Americans, into the chiefship institutions of the Akan areas of southern Ghana. Many such individuals have been enstooled as 'nkosuohene', 'progress' or 'development' chiefs, a title initiated in 1985 by Asantehene Opoku Ware II. Some hold other titles. Public opinion in Ghana is divided on the usefulness and appropriateness of this involvement and this is one of the themes of the present paper. But it also addresses the question of what such chiefs, few of whom are resident in Ghana, intend when they enter into such binding commitments. It argues that, what is at stake here, is not only the question of how best to mobilize resources for local community development, nor even the broader question of building effective collaborative relationships between Africans of the diaspora and those in the continent. What such innovations and the debates occasioned by them also reveal is the interplay between the creative possibilities of contemporary transnational connections and the ongoing importance of particular and quite distinct historical understandings and political interests. The paper is based on research conducted in Ghana's Central and Ashanti regions from December 2000 onward. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

154 Brempong, Arhin

The bureaucratization of traditional authority under colonial rule : the Asante stool treasuries, 1927-1944 / Arhin Brempong, Mariano Pavanello. - 2002. - vol. 5, p. 159-175 - In: *Ghana stud.:* (2002), vol. 5, p. 159-175.

This paper compares the administrative systems of the Asante kingdom in the 19th century with those of the 20th century, when the Asante traditional authority operated within the framework of British colonial overrule. The objective of the comparison is to evaluate the degree to which the two systems could be said to be 'bureaucratic' in the Weberian sense. It appears that the changes in the administrative system of the historic Asante kingdom attributed by Wilks (1966, 1967) to the Asante King Osei Kwadwo (1764-1777) amounted to no more than the strengthening of the nuclear patrimonial

apparatus fashioned in the reigns of the previous Asante kings, Osei Tutu (1685-1717) and Opoku Ware I (1720-1750). By contrast, the British attempted to construct a formally bureaucratic system operating apart from the palace, 'gyase', organization, as a requirement of indirect rule. The British effort at bureaucratization may be seen in the introduction and administration of the stool treasury system, 1927-1944, and in the comments of British officialdom on the operation of the different stool treasuries, which are available in documents kept at the Ghana National Archives. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

155 Chainsaw

Chainsaw lumber production: a necessary evil? / ed.: K.S. Nketiah, A. Wieman and K.O. Asubonteng. - Wageningen : Tropenbos International, 2004. - 79 p. : ill. ; 30 cm. - (Tropenbos International-Ghana workshop proceedings ; 2) - Proceedings of the workshop "Chainsaw lumber production: a necessary evil?" organised by Tropenbos International-Ghana (TBI-Ghana) on 11th November 2003 in Kumasi.
ISBN 90-5113-074-0

Ghana's tropical high forest has decreased by 80 percent in the past 100 years. Many accusing fingers are pointing to illegal chainsaw practices as one of the key causes. In an attempt to curb the situation the government has put a ban on chainsaw lumbering, but this has not realized an improved situation and each actor in the process blames other parties. During the workshop 'Chainsaw lumber production: a necessary evil?', organized by Tropenbos International-Ghana (TBI-Ghana) on November 11, 2003, at the Wood Industries Training Centre, Akyawkrom, near Ejisu, different actors - from forestry institutions as well as the timber industry - came together to discuss the issue, paying attention to topics such as control of illegal chainsaw activities, the local wood market, environmental costs of illegal chainsaw lumbering, and problems encountered by timber millers. This collective volume is the output of the workshop. Contributors: Edith Abroquah, E.E.K. Acquah-Moses, M.O. Addai, F. Agyeman, V.K. Agyeman, Prince Brenya Bonsu, Henry G. Coleman, K. Frimpong-Mensah, B. Kyereh, Emmanuel Marfo, Forster Ofori, J.E. Otoo, Attah Owusu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

156 Chouin, Gérard

Sacred groves as historical and archaeological markers in southern Ghana / Gérard Chouin. - 2002. - vol. 5, p. 177-196 - In: *Ghana stud.:* (2002), vol. 5, p. 177-196.

Small clusters of trees, groves or thick woods dominate the landscape of southern Ghana. The remarkable conservation of these groves is linked to the important

sociocultural functions they fulfill as sacred places associated with earth and ancestors' rituals. This paper examines these sacred groves as historical and archaeological markers in southern Ghana. It shows how sacred groves can present information on land clearing history; ancient settlements and ancestral sites; social organization; and historical events. The paper also addresses methodological problems related to potential archaeological investigation of sacred groves, and presents suggestions for a system aimed at mapping sacred groves. Bibliogr., note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

157 Dorward, David

'Nigger driver brothers': Australian colonial racism in the early Gold Coast mining industry / David Dorward. - 2002. - vol. 5, p. 197-214 : foto - In: *Ghana stud.:* (2002), vol. 5, p. 197-214 : foto.

This paper is based on a collection of letters sent home to Australia by two Cornish-Australian miners, George and Ern Bottoms, who worked as mine manager and foreman, respectively, with the Taquah & Abosso Gold Mining Company in the Gold Coast (now Ghana) between 1905 and c. 1912. The Bottoms brothers were working men, imbued with the racist culture of settler Australia. Besides presenting fragments, tinged with racism, from the letters which the 'nigger driver brothers' wrote home, the paper also pays attention to miners' wages, the racial hierarchy of labour, gold processing and gold production. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

158 Dovlo, Elom

African culture and emergent church forms in Ghana / Elom Dovlo. - 2004. - vol. 33, no. 1, p. 28-53 - In: *Exchange Leiden:* (2004), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 28-53.

The term 'African Initiated Churches' covers three types of churches in Ghana. Two of these are the earliest Independent Churches, which emerged in the colonial era (the mainline churches) and immediate postcolonial era (the Spiritual Churches). The third type and the newest to emerge are termed the Neo Pentecostal Churches, or Charismatic Churches. They began to spread especially in West Africa in the 1980s. These churches are normally credited with active engagement with African culture and therefore inculturation of the Gospel. Inculturation is a process, and its dynamic in Ghana is a complex ongoing process in which the emergent Church forms at various times engage with different African contexts. The process therefore not only reflects the evolution of Christianity, but also the evolutions in African culture. This paper reviews the genesis of these new church forms in Ghana and their engagement with African culture and context. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

159 Essah, Doris

Family life education needs of school children : a study in Akwapim Akropong / Doris Essah. - 2002. - n.s., vol. 18, no. 1, p. 43-50 - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., vol. 18, no. 1, p. 43-50.

Too often, early initiation of sexual relationships results in complications of sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies, abortions or early parenthood and curtailment of educational and therefore (job) aspirations, as pregnant girls are made to drop out of school, although boys are rarely reprimanded. A study of junior secondary school children at Akwapim Akropong, Ghana, indicates that financial reasons, together with curiosity and naughtiness, lead to early adolescent sexual experience, and pregnancy. Potential sources of information on sexual and reproductive health include peers and friends, social clubs and the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana, television and radio programmes, and school. Menstruation proved to be a taboo topic that both books and adults shied away from discussing with adolescents. Pupils' knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases was variable. They had little knowledge of contraceptive methods, except the condom. Detailed and consistent family life education, which focuses on improving people's quality of life in terms of their relationships with their families and society and develops them to take responsibility for their behaviour, including their sexual and reproductive behaviour, could help meet adolescents' sexual and reproductive health needs. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

160 Fred-Mensah, Ben K.

Looking up to the victims : land scarcity and women's role in food provisioning in the Ghana-Togo border area / Ben K. Fred-Mensah. - 2003. - n.s. vol. 19, no. 2, p. 35-48 - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2003), n.s. vol. 19, no. 2, p. 35-48.

The author examines the apparently contradictory status of women in most of Ghana's agrarian communities. Basing himself predominantly on empirical material from among the Buem of the border area between Ghana and Togo, he shows that, even though women in this area have played little role in the transfer of their ancestral land to migrant farmers and, today, constitute a negligible proportion of cash crop farm owners, either as wives or heads of single-parent households they face the inescapable responsibility of dealing with the increasing household food insecurity that has resulted from land scarcity. Introduced in the Ghana-Togo border area at the turn of the 20th century, the production of cocoa has engendered massive migration into the area. As a perennial export crop, cocoa profoundly altered the indigenous land rights system, with

subsequent negative impacts on food security. The author suggests that one potentially viable option for improving the food security situation for the poor households in the area is by enabling them to improve their income-earning capabilities by developing policies that would change occupational structure in the area. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

161 Frimpong-Nnuroh, Douglas

Conjugal morality and sexual vulnerability : the Ellembelle case / Douglas Frimpong-Nnuroh. - 2002. - n.s., vol. 18, no. 1, p. 27-32 : tab - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., vol. 18, no. 1, p. 27-32 : tab.

The Ellembelle Nzema of Western Ghana believe that the institution of marriage is sacred and must also endure. In this respect, the proprietary rights of husband and wife must be protected, hence the fashioning out of a conjugal code which delineates acceptable sexual behaviour, parenting and domestic responsibilities. In Ellembelle, certain risk factors and traditional practices may facilitate the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, such as gonorrhea and syphilis, but also HIV/AIDS. These factors include the permissibility of sex among people who intend to marry, the polygynous nature of Ellembelle society, widowhood rites that enjoin a widow to sleep with a virtual stranger after her statutory period of mourning, female migration to Franzie (Côte d'Ivoire) and the low use of condoms. AIDS in Ellembelle is real. Until recently, women who returned home from Abidjan terminally ill and died were believed to be accursed. The thrust of counselling sevices at the hospitals and clinics is to educate people on the risk behaviour that leads to HIV/AIDS. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

162 Gender

Gender differences in an emerging health profession: Ghanaian women as itinerant drug vendors / David A. Williamson... [et al.]. - 2004. - vol. 3, no. 1, p. 77-91 : tab - In: *Afr. Asian stud. Print:* (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 77-91 : tab.

The analysis in this paper is based on a sample of 517 itinerant drug vendors (IDVs) who were interviewed in Ghana during the summer of 1997. IDVs are health care entrepreneurs who provide inexpensive services in medically underserved areas. The authors describe the differences between men and women IDVs in order to assess 1) their potential to improve health services and 2) the possibility that sex segregation may be lessened in this innovative new profession, allowing women to make a greater contribution to health services delivery. Results indicate that IDVs may be a relatively

untapped health resource, but segregation remains strong, thus their full potential is hampered, as it is in institutionalized biomedicine. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

163 Getz, Trevor R.

Re-evaluating the 'colonization' of Akyem Abuakwa : Amoako Atta, the Basel Mission, and the Gold Coast courts, 1867-1887 / Trevor R. Getz. - 2003. - vol. 6, p. 163-180 - In: *Ghana stud.:* (2003), vol. 6, p. 163-180.

Colonialism looms large in Ghana's history, yet it remains unclear what constitutes the moment of 'colonization'. In contrast to the coastal Gold Coast States, the relationship between Britain and interior States such as Akyem Abuakwa after the 1873-1874 war against Asante continued to be one of alliance rather than subjugation. This paper looks at the roles of 'Okyeman' (the State of Akyem Abuakwa) indigenous bodies and agents of the Basel Mission in driving the changing relationship between the British administrators and the Paramount Chief of Akyem Abuakwa, 'Okyenhene' ('king') Amoako Atta I, in the period 1867-1887. A struggle over slavery between the mission and the royal court intensified following the establishment of the Gold Coast Protectorate in 1874, centring on the complex issue of the emancipation of the Protectorate's slaves. The paper shows that Akyem Abuakwa lost its sovereignty not through force or treaty, but through the transfer of legal authority, bit by bit, from the politico-religious personages and institutions of the 'Okyeman' State to the British colonial administration in Accra and its representatives. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

164 Greene, Sandra E.

Whispers and silences : explorations in African oral history / Sandra E. Greene. - 2003. - vol. 50, no. 2, p. 41-53 - In: *Afr. today:* (2003), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 41-53.

Western-trained historians have long employed a variety of methodological and theoretical approaches when analysing African oral narratives. In almost all cases, they have emphasized recording and analysing texts produced for official or public consumption. But what of things not said, the stories, the statements made only in whispers behind closed doors, away from the eyes and ears of officials and family? What are we to make of statements that, by being offered in secret, defy the social consensus on what is appropriate, proper, and safe to discuss with insiders, outsiders, or both? This paper argues that an analysis of what is whispered and what is not said is as important as analysing what is said. It illustrates this point by exploring oral discourses that have swirled around the topics of slavery and traditional religious belief among the Anlo-Ewe of Ghana since the late 19th century. It demonstrates that analysis of whispers and

silences reveals much about the stresses, strains, and opportunities associated with modernity that have had an impact on oral discourses about the past. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

165 Hasty, Jennifer

'Forget the past or go back to the slave trade!' : trans-Africanism and popular history in postcolonial Ghana / Jennifer Hasty. - 2003. - vol. 6, p. 135-161 - In: *Ghana stud.:* (2003), vol. 6, p. 135-161.

The author explores the interplay between global, national and popular discourses in Ghana in the context of globalization. Looking specifically at the late Rawlings period, she examines the contradictory discourses at work on the Ghanaian State, situated between the liberalizing forces of trade and aid, on the one hand, and the oppositional forces of popular culture, on the other. By the late 1990s the process of liberalization in Ghana had come to emphasize foreign investment and transnational trade over loans and grants from international development organizations. The shift in economic strategy from aid to trade has entailed a concomitant shift in the way the State has presented itself at the local level. In the State media, images of charismatic patronage associated with national development have been replaced by an abstract language of economic rationality and social discipline - the conditions necessary for foreign investment. This representational shift in the State media suggests a neoliberal transformation in the logic of political legitimacy deployed by the State. However popular discourses in Ghana tend to reject or ignore both Pan-Africanist and neoliberal rational-bureaucratic understandings of the transformations at work in contemporary Ghana. Drawing on fieldwork carried out in 1999, the author focuses on the controversies surrounding the African-African American Summit and the contradictory narratives that subsequently emerged in the celebration of the national June 4 holiday, commemorating Rawlings' first coup in 1979. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

166 Hevi-Yiboe, Laetitia A.P.

Family resources and reproductive health of girls : a focus on money and 'tugbewɔwɔ' : puberty rites among the Dodome Ewes / Laetitia A.P. Hevi-Yiboe. - 2003. - n.s., vol. 19, no. 1, p. 79-90 : tab - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2003), n.s., vol. 19, no. 1, p. 79-90 : tab.

There has been considerable concern about the reproductive health status of girls in Ghana in recent years due to the increase in premarital sexual activities amongst youths, and the socioeconomic implications of teenage pregnancy and illegal abortions. The

major objective of this paper is to throw some light on how proper use of family resources (such as money, time, energy) and community resources (such as schools) could help resolve the problem. In traditional societies in the past, specific rites were instituted to safeguard productive health. Puberty rites are an example. In Dodome traditional area (Ho district, Volta Region, Ghana), the puberty rite for girls ('tugbewɔwɔ') has been suspended for some years now. As part of these rites, girls are supposed to remain virgins till after the rites are performed. The paper examines the process of 'tugbewɔwɔ' as well as its objectives, advantages and disadvantages. An exploratory study in Dodome revealed that the majority of the people would like 'tugbewɔwɔ' to be reintroduced. The paper recommends that families be empowered financially to meet members' needs and that a detailed study be carried out into 'tugbewɔwɔ' with the aim of understanding and modernizing the rites for reintroduction in Dodome and the Ho district as a whole. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

167 Inanga, Eno L.

Financial resource base of subnational governments and fiscal decentralization in Ghana / Eno L. Inanga and David Osei-Wusu. - 2004. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 72-114 : fig., graf., tab - In: *Afr. dev. rev.:* (2004), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 72-114 : fig., graf., tab.

The past two decades have witnessed numerous attempts in developing countries at institutionalizing decentralization. Political leaders tended, before then, to believe that centralized planning was the key to economic growth and development. Ghana has not been excluded from this wave towards the transfer of power, competences, resources and functions from the centre to local levels of government. While Ghana has achieved significant political and administrative decentralization as well as decentralized planning, fiscal decentralization has been the unyielding component of the process. This paper examines the desirability, or otherwise, of fiscal decentralization in the context of funding arrangements. It uses the funding regime model as a basis for analysing how regulatory provisions, political and economic factors and practices, determine financial capacity of subnational governments. Evidence in the paper leads to the conclusion that subnational governments in Ghana do not support fiscal autonomy. They, instead, prefer being served and financed by the central government. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

168 Introduction

Introduction: teaching and learning in Ghana : historical and contemporary perspectives / Akosua Adomako Ampofo. Education in Ghana : yesterday and today / Francis Agbodeka. Mass education and communication in Ghana : a globalization perspective /

Kwasi Ansu-Kyeremeh. History of Islamic education in Ghana : an overview / David Owusu-Ansah. Gender issues in Ghanaian tertiary institutions : women academics and administrators at Cape Coast University / Mansah Prah. Does women's education matter in childbearing decision making? : a case study from urban Ghana / Akosua Adomako Ampofo. - 2002. - vol. 5, p. 3-20, 21-42, 43-59, 61-81, 83-122, 123-157: fig., graf., tab - In: *Ghana stud.:* (2002), vol. 5, p. 3-20, 21-42, 43-59, 61-81, 83-122, 123-157: fig., graf., tab.

The five papers in this special section, introduced and edited by Akosua Adomako Ampofo, discuss some of the challenges facing education in Ghana today. They were presented at a panel entitled 'The state of education in Ghana and its implications for development', which was held at the 2000 African Studies Association Annual Meeting in Houston, Texas. Francis Agbodeka examines the current state of education in Ghana, tracing the development of education in the country from traditional through (modern) Western forms. Kwasi Ansu-Kyeremeh examines the implications of the process of globalization for literacy education delivery in Ghana. David Owusu-Ansah presents an overview of the history of Islamic education in Ghana. Mansah Prah, taking a gender perspective, looks at women academics and administrators at the University of Cape Coast (UCC). Based on a case study from urban Ghana, Akosua Adomako Ampofo examines the question of whether women's education matters in childbearing decisionmaking. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

169 Kankpeyeng, Benjamin W.

Ghana's vanishing past: development, antiquities, and the destruction of the archaeological record / Benjamin W. Kankpeyeng and Christopher R. DeCorse. - 2004. - vol. 21, no. 2, p. 89-128 : foto's, krt - In: *Afr. archaeol. rev.:* (2004), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 89-128 : foto's, krt.

Ghana's past is being destroyed at a rapid rate. Although the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board (GMMB) has in some instances successfully intervened to stop the illicit trading of antiquities, the destruction of archaeological sites as a consequence of development over the past two decades has been staggering and the pace is accelerating. The potential of the legislation that established the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board and empowered it to manage and preserve the country's archaeological past has not been realized. The lack of political action, limited relevant public education, insufficient funding, and the poverty of the majority of the Ghanaian populace have allowed for the widespread destruction of both sites and historic buildings. Conspicuously, both the absence of integrated development planning by the

Ghanaian government and the inability of development partners (both foreign and domestic) to recognize the potential value of cultural resources have contributed significantly to the continued loss of the archaeological record. While the antiquities trade is a continuing threat to Ghana's cultural resources, it is, in fact, tourism and economic development that pose the major menace to the country's archaeological past. This article reviews the history of cultural resource management in Ghana, including both traditional attitudes toward preservation and current legislation. Case studies are used to illustrate the problems faced. Suggestions to improve the situation conclude the paper. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

170 Kwarteng, Kwame Osei

The Asante conquest of Ahafo in the 18th century : a historical legacy / by Kwame Osei Kwarteng. - 2002. - n.s., no. 6, p. 59-66 - In: *Trans. Hist. Soc. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., no. 6, p. 59-66.

Until the creation of the Brong-Ahafo Region of Ghana in April 1959, Ahafo constituted part of Asante, politically, administratively and traditionally. Examination of the literature and documentary evidence leads to the conclusion that the greater part of Ahafo land was captured and annexed to Asante between 1721 and 1722 through the instrumentality of the chiefs of Akwaboa, Hia, Bari-Offinano, Nyinahin, Assuowin and Nkawie-panin, as well as the Buaso Odikro. The conquered territory was systematically colonized by the Kumasi wing chiefs. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

171 Labi, Kwame A.

Akanization of the Hill Guan arts / Kwame A. Labi. - 2002. - n.s., vol. 18, no. 2, p. 1-22 : foto's, krt - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., vol. 18, no. 2, p. 1-22 : foto's, krt.

The original inhabitants of the Akuapem Hills, Ghana, were predominantly Guan. The introduction from the mid-18th century onwards of the Akyem (Akan) political system, marked a transition from the rule of priest-chiefs to secular chiefs. Accompanying the new political order were new art forms and regalia which projected the image, power and glory of chieftainship. The dynamism of chiefly art and regalia contrasted with the conservatism of priestly art and regalia, which were based on the dictates of the gods. Akan regalia, notably the black stool, and the celebration of the Odwira festival, attest to the acceptance of Akan political values. However, several aspects of Guan traditional art associated with the priests have been maintained. Culture contact in Akuapem has been

unbalanced and uneven and the process of Akanization partial. The author conducted field research in Akuapem in 1989. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

172 Meier, Barbara

Nähe und Distanz: Freundschaften bei nord-ghanaischen Migranten in Accra/Tema / Barbara Meier. - 2004. - Jg. 39, H. 1, p. 41-62 - In: *Afr. Spectrum:* (2004), Jg. 39, H. 1, p. 41-62.

Dieser Aufsatz behandelt Freundschaftsbeziehungen bei Migrantengruppen aus Nordghana in Accra und Tema. Um den konzeptuellen Hintergrund des allgemein verbreiteten Ideals von Freundschaft zu erfassen, beschäftigt sich die Autorin sowohl mit dem städtischen Lebensraum der Migrantinnen und Migranten aus der Upper East Region (Tallensi, Frafra, Kusase und Bulsa) als auch mit ihren ländlichen Herkunftsorten. Eine der zentralen Fragen ist, ob Migranten von Freundschaften als Mittel zur sozialen Integration in das urbane Umfeld Gebrauch machen. Die Forschungsergebnisse zeigen, dass Migranten sehr vorsichtig sind, Freundschaftsbeziehungen einzugehen oder zie zu ermutigen. Die Migrantengruppen aus der Upper East Region haben in der Stadt eine neue 'corporate identity' gefunden, die ihnen ihr marginalisiertes Dasein vis-à-vis den dominierenden Gruppen aus dem Süden Ghanas erleichtert. Abgesehen von dieser 'Northerners'-Identität haben sich zwischen den einzelnen ethnischen Gruppen 'nachtbarschaftliche' und Scherzbeziehungen entwickelt. Die Ergebnisse weisen hinsichtlich der investierten Zeit, Intensität und Qualität der Beziehung auf geschlechtsspezifische Handhabung von Freundschaften bei Migranten hin. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Überarbeitete Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

173 Migraine-George, Thérèse

Ama Ata Aidoo's orphan ghosts : African literature and aesthetic postmodernity / Thérèse Migraine-George. - 2003. - vol. 34, no. 4, p. 83-95 - In: *Res. Afr. lit.:* (2003), vol. 34, no. 4, p. 83-95.

Négritude and aesthetic postmodernity are both concerned with issues of identity, alienation and disenchantment in a context of shifting personal and communal bearings as well as groundbreaking literary innovations and creative energies. In his preface to 'The art of Ama Ata Aidoo: polylectics and reading against neocolonialism,' (1994) Vincent Odamtten writes that his 'polylectic reading' of the Ghanaian writer "demands that the critic not only acknowledge the importance of the undergirding orature but attempt to conjoin that aesthetic to the whole critical enterprise". In the spirit of

Odamtten's reading, the present author focuses on Aidoo's plays 'The dilemma of a ghost' and 'Anowa' (4th ed., 1991) to show how Aidoo, already in the early 1960s and 1970s, was tackling issues relevant both to the specific conditions of African literature and to various aesthetic and ideological aspects of literary postmodernity: homelessness, exile, the loss of personal and communal bearings "in the context of shifting social, political, and ethical standards". Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

174 Nanbigne, Edward

Poetry and gender: the changing status of Dagaare women / Edward Nanbigne. - 2003. - n.s., vol. 19, no. 2, p. 21-33 - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2003), n.s., vol. 19, no. 2, p. 21-33.

Literature in any society serves both as an indicator of change and an arena where change can occur. This paper presents evidence for a change in the role of Dagaare women (Ghana) as manifested in the context and performance of Dagaare oral literature, showing that the part played by Dagaare women in the performance of dirges ('lagni'), praise songs ('dannu') and play songs ('anlee' and 'kɔɔri') is an indication of a change in their status in society. Traditionally, it was unknown among the Dagaaba for a woman to chant a dirge at a funeral ground and it was a taboo for a woman to perform on the xylophone or the drums. In recent times, however, increasing numbers of women have begun to chant dirges and have become accepted as players of xylophones and drums. Also, women performers bring in new issues in their praise and play songs. This change in the role of women is also reflected in other areas of social life. It can be attributed to travel among other ethnic groups, education, activities of churches and NGOs, and economic developments. The change in status of Dagaare women is, however, on a minimal scale, and more can be done to accelerate the changes that are taking place. The paper is based on interviews with women performers and an analysis of their poems. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

175 Natural

Natural resource management in Ghana: challenges to professionalism / ed.: K.S. Nketiah, A. Wieman and K.O. Asubonteng. - Wageningen : Tropenbos International, 2004. - 50 p. : ill. ; 30 cm. - (Tropenbos International-Ghana workshop proceedings ; 1) - Proceedings of the workshop "Natural resource management in Ghana: challenges to professionalism" jointly organised by Tropenbos International-Ghana (TBI-Ghana) and the Ghana Institute of Professional Foresters (GIPF), July 2003 in Kumasi.
ISBN 90-5113-075-9

In spite of the large number of people trained in natural resource management and related disciplines and the subsequent inception, in 1988, of a professional body, the Ghana Institute of Professional Foresters (GIPF), Ghana's forest and wildlife resources are dwindling at a faster rate than ever. To redeem the present situation, the challenges and opportunities of natural resource management were discussed during a two-day workshop organized by Tropenbos International-Ghana (TBI), a local NGO which fosters research into sustainable forest management, and the GIPF, as part of the GIPF's 11th annual general meeting on 10-11 July, 2003, at the conference hall of Wood Industries Training Centre, Akyawkrom, near Ejisu. The main topics addressed in the four papers included in this collective volume are challenges to forestry practice; challenges to education and capacity building; and prospects and challenges to wildlife management. Summaries of the group discussions and comments from the audience have also been included. Contributors: Samuel Afari, Emmanuel Marfo, Samuel Kofi Nyame, William Oduro, and J.G.K. Owusu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

176 Odotei, Irene

Festivals in Ghana : continuity, transformation and politicisation of tradition / Irene Odotei. - 2002. - n.s., no. 6, p. 17-34 : tab - In: *Trans. Hist. Soc. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., no. 6, p. 17-34 : tab.

Festivals are multidimensional. The religious, political, social and artistic are combined in a unique performance. Most festivals in Ghana are also traditional in the sense that they are rooted in the world view and belief system of the people. While every festival has a focus around which its activities are organized, the religious or spiritual element is the binding factor, for in the world view and belief system of Ghanaians, every activity has its source and is sustained by the spiritual world through the gods and the ancestors. As an integral feature of the culture of the people of Ghana the festival as a traditional institution has displayed a remarkable capacity for survival and resilience. The importance of festivals has been recognized by the State, religious bodies, commercial enterprises, politicians and other agencies. Their interventions, and the forces of globalization, have transformed Ghanaian traditional festivals and contributed to their politicization. As a result, the external show during the festival comes to take precedence over the ritual aspect. The article is based on participant observation, interviews with chiefs, members of festival committees, and other key role players. App., bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

177 Olsen, William C.

The empire strikes back: colonial 'discipline' and the creation of civil society in Asante, 1906-1940 / William C. Olsen. - 2003. - vol. 30, p. 223-251 - In: *Hist. Afr.:* (2003), vol. 30, p. 223-251.

The author introduces a scenario of colonial forms of discipline and of civil society in the Gold Coast colony (now Ghana) from 1906 to 1940. The trope is medicine and forms of ritual healing as found in dozens of named witch-finding shrines throughout the entire colony which were and continue to be sought after today in the event of illness, sterility, barrennes and spontaneous abortion. No feature of the European colonial presence was more contested than the legal suppression of these shrines. The author shows that in the nearly 40 years of colonial engagement with witch-finding movements, the British changed the content of their 'official' orientations toward these practices but their purposes of regulation and discipline remained intact. The original legal sanction of 1906, along with the amendments of 1922 and 1930, forbidding either witchcraft or witch-finding were, by 1940, unofficially revoked or suspended. By 1940 the British pursued a new course of control, that of overseeing and issuing licences to witch-finding priests and thereby legitimizing them as practitioners of alternative medicines. Traditional healing had become politically disciplined, and it was then seen as an acknowledged part of civil society in the Gold Coast. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

178 Osei-Tutu, Brempong

The African American factor in the commodification of Ghana's slave castles / by Brempong Osei-Tutu. - 2002. - n.s., no. 6, p. 115-133 - In: *Trans. Hist. Soc. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., no. 6, p. 115-133.

This case study of the 1991-1996 multi-million dollar project to restore Cape Coast and Elmina Castles, Ghana, for cultural exposition and tourism development, highlights the contradictions between the Ghanaian authorities' quest for economic self-determination through the restoration and commodification of these World Heritage monuments, and African Americans' preference for preserving the same monuments as shrines not to be desecrated. It raises questions about commodification, ownership and representation of the monuments with African Americans and Ghanaians as stakeholders in a transnational landscape. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

179 Overå, Ragnhild

Gender ideology and manoeuvring space for female fisheries entrepreneurs / Ragnhild Overå. - 2003. - n.s. vol. 19, no. 2, p. 49-66 : krt., tab - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2003), n.s. vol. 19, no. 2, p. 49-66 : krt., tab.

Local gender ideologies vary considerably in fishing communities along the coast of Ghana. This article compares the extent to which women convert capital accumulated in the female-dominated fish market into ownership of fishing equipment in the male-dominated fisheries in three ethnically diverse communities - Fante (in Moree), Ga-Adangbe (Kpone) and Anlo-Ewe (Dzelukope) - where the author carried out fieldwork in 1991, 1994 and 1995. Kinship ideologies, post-marital residence patterns and gender division of labour and roles in the local fishing economies shape women's place-specific manoeuvring spaces. The paper argues that a loyal and trustworthy male cooperation partner is a prerequisite for the success of female entrepreneurs in a male arena like fisheries. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

180 Parish, Jane

Antiwitchcraft shrines among the Akan: possession and the gathering of knowledge / Jane Parish. - 2003. - vol. 46, no. 3, p. 17-34 - In: *Afr. stud. rev.:* (2003), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 17-34.

This article examines the epistemological certainties and uncertainties of Akan spirit possession and witchcraft knowledge. It is based on fieldwork carried out between 1990 and 1991 in Dormaa-Ahenkro, Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana. The article examines the transcendental knowledge found among antiwitchcraft shrine gods and their priests and how the sacred knowledge of gods is utilized to counter witchcraft in the modern postcolony. This, it is argued, is an ambiguous process, involving the "partial" knowledge of the shrine priest versus the "complete" picture of events held by the god. However, it is suggested that antiwitchcraft practices are very popular among priests because this type of knowledge allows the priest to manage uncertainty at first hand. The witch confesses directly to the priest, and this knowledge is not mediated through a god. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

181 Quarcoopome, Samuel S.

The municipal system and local administration at Cape Coast: 1858-1957 / by Samuel S. Quarcoopome. - 2002. - n.s., no. 6, p. 83-98 - In: *Trans. Hist. Soc. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., no. 6, p. 83-98.

In 1858, convinced that the traditional institutions were unable to administer Cape Coast (Ghana), evidenced amongst others in their inability to assume responsibility for hygiene and sanitation, the British introduced the concept of municipal administration. However, they never succeeded in setting up an effective municipal system of government at Cape Coast. British failure hinged on three main issues. No serious attempt was made to actively involve the traditional authorities. Secondly, throughout the period under study (1906-1957), the Cape Coast Town Council had serious financial difficulties, and its weak revenue base was never seriously addressed. Thirdly, there was a sharp division between the Council's nominated official members and the unofficial African members. The official members paid no rates yet their de facto majority meant that it was they who determined the rates and how they were to be collected and used. This remained a sore point with the elected African members. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

182 Quist, Hubert O.

Secondary education - a 'tool' for national development in Ghana : a critical appraisal of the post-colonial context / Hubert O. Quist. - 2003. - vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 186-210 : krt., tab - In: *Afr. dev.:* (2003), vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 186-210 : krt., tab.

The present article appraises the role of secondary education as a 'tool' for national development in postcolonial Ghana. In so doing, it analyses the problems of secondary education provision focusing on funding and reform. The author argues that - notwithstanding the World Banks' present support for universal primary education throughout Africa, a project commenced in Ghana as early as 1951, which represents a major shift from the Banks' previous endorsement (1960s) of university education as the panacea to Africas' development challenges - secondary education remains vital to Ghanas' development aspirations. As the most accessible form of higher education in Ghana today, increased attention to, and expansion of secondary education has a greater potential than primary education of sustaining literacy levels attained, raising political awareness and thus advancing democracy, as well as supplying sufficient middle-level manpower crucial to national development. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

183 Sackey, Brigid M.

Faith healing and women's reproductive health / Brigid M. Sackey. - 2002. - n.s., vol. 18, no. 1, p. 5-11 - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., vol. 18, no. 1, p. 5-11.

This paper is based on several years of field research on African religious movements in Ghana, particularly those led by women. It employs in-depth interviews, participant observation, collection of testimonies and case studies. It looks at how faith healing is patronized especially by women as a health delivery option. It suggests that, given the poor economic status of women, cultural beliefs, particularly witchcraft, and the uncertainties of continuous medical services resulting from frequent strikes, or 'alutas' by hospital personnel, as well as the complementary role the churches play in health delivery, faith healing should be taken seriously by the national health delivery agencies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

184 Senah, Kodjo

Maternal mortality in Ghana : the other side / Kodjo Senah. - 2003. - n.s., vol. 19, no. 1, p. 47-55 : tab - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2003), n.s., vol. 19, no. 1, p. 47-55 : tab.

According to recent estimates, about 200 to 740 per 100,000 Ghanese women die from pregnancy-related complications. This paper examines the 'non-medical' issues that affect maternal mortality in Ghana. These issues include sociocultural factors such as taboos about eating during pregnancy, lack of training of traditional midwives, delays in arriving at health facilities for delivery due to transportation problems, and delays on the part of medical staff in attending to women in labour. The paper also examines the contribution of abortion to maternal deaths. It points out that, although maternal mortality is largely preventable, it continues to cause the death of hundreds of women annually. This is not only because the sociocultural components of maternal mortality are largely ignored by policymakers, but also because the tragedy of maternal mortality is gendered: the women it affects are politically voiceless and financially powerless. Bibliogr., notes., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

185 Songsore, Jacob

Women's household environmental caring roles in the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area : a qualitative appraisal / Jacob Songsore and Gordon McGranahan. - 2003. - n.s., vol. 19, no. 2, p. 67-83 : fig - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2003), n.s., vol. 19, no. 2, p. 67-83 : fig.

Environmental health problems in and around homes are a serious health threat for women and children, particularly the poor. Based on the results of a qualitative survey held in the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area, Ghana (report published in 1996), this paper examines and makes more visible the role of women as the principal managers of

the household environment and the range of burdens women in different social classes face as a result of this environmental care. It first looks at gender relations within the household and shows that the power of men within the household has come under threat from two processes, viz. the economic crisis and the growing unemployment of men on the one hand, and the reverberations of the global movement for the empowerment of women on the other. Subsequently, the family itself has come under threat, and the number of female-headed households has increased. Next, the paper discusses the gender division of labour in the management of the home environment and examines women's environmental caring roles under the following headings: managing the household environment and cooking in the limited sense; caring for children, the elderly and the ill; and managing communal areas in house compounds and neighbourhoods. In conclusion, the case of a young female porter ('kaya yoo') serves as an illustration of the environmental health and management problems poor women face. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

186 Stoeltje, Beverly J.

Asante queen mothers: precolonial authority in a postcolonial society / Beverly J. Stoeltje. - 2003. - n.s. vol. 19, no. 2, p. 1-19 - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2003), n.s. vol. 19, no. 2, p. 1-19.

While the Asantehene and the Asantehemmaa - the king and queen mother of the Asante - are well-known figures in Ghana, less familiar are the many queen mothers who function in parallel roles to chiefs in every Asante town and paramountcy. This article considers the queen mother's role and responsibilities in the political system of the Asante. Through the weekly meetings of courts, the frequent large-scale funerals and regularly occurring rituals, Asante perform their culture. Focusing on queen mothers as a sign of female authority, the article explores their role from the perspective of performance, directing attention to actual situations and events and particular individuals, and taking account of the relevant historical, social, political and economic conditions affecting a set of circumstances. The article shows that, currently, the forces of nationalism and globalization shape power relations within chieftaincy and pose a threat to the authority of queen mothers. However, rather than acting as advisors to chiefs who are often uninterested and unavailable, the dominant function of queen mothers is shifting to the welfare of women. The article derives from the author's ethnographic research carried out in the Ashanti region in 1989-1990. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

187 Weiss, Holger

Crop failures, food shortages and colonial famine relief policies in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast / Holger Weiss. - 2003. - vol. 6, p. 5-58 : graf - In: *Ghana stud.:* (2003), vol. 6, p. 5-58 : graf.

This study deals with the British colonial discussion on famine prevention and relief in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (now Ghana). During the colonial period, food shortages were reported almost every second year. During the 1920s, a discussion was started among the colonial officials about the fear of desiccation and overpopulation, but before 1930 not much was done apart from reporting about the problems faced in various localities. A decade of locust invasions - together with the introduction of indirect rule in the North - prompted a change in attitude in the colonial government and the first plans for public famine relief were drafted. For the next decade, public famine relief was made up of two different schemes: one, where the Native Authorities would declare a ban on food exports, and another, where the colonial government would try to organize the importation of grain to famine stricken areas. Food-for-work schemes were applied during the 1930s, whereas government grain was sold at fixed prices in the markets during the 1940s and later decades. During the 1950s, an early warning system, which included close monitoring of the progress of the farming season, proved quite effective. The 1960s would, again, be a decade of rumours and ad hoc solutions. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

188 Wilks, Ivor

"Mallams do not fight with the heathen" : a note on Suwarian attitudes to jihad / Ivor Wilks. - 2002. - vol. 5, p. 215-230 - In: *Ghana stud.:* (2002), vol. 5, p. 215-230.

From the 11th to the 18th century, Muslim communities, in West Africa, had become accustomed to operating under and alongside non-Muslim authority. Their scholars made much of the corrupting effect of power, and suggested that less injustice was probably committed in the existing order of things than in a specifically 'Islamic' regime. They fully articulated their position in the course of the 18th and 19th centuries as a response to the jihadists. Among the opponents of the jihadists were scholars belonging to the tradition shaped by the teachings of al-Hajj Salim Suwari of Ja in Massina and Jahaba in Bambuhu. Several studies of the Suwarian tradition in various local contexts have appeared. The first part of the present note draws attention to a later 18th-century account of Dagomba that indicates the presence in that kingdom of savants belonging to the Suwarian tendency. The second part presents the text of a little known work that narrates the story of an abortive mid-19th century jihad launched in Wagadugu, the

sister kingdom of Dagomba. The third part is by way of commentary. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

189 Yayoh, Wilson K.

Krepi States in the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries / by Wilson K. Yayoh. - 2002. - n.s., no. 6, p. 67-81 - In: *Trans. Hist. Soc. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., no. 6, p. 67-81.

There has been a great deal of uncertainty as regards the delimitation of the area known as Krepied, Krepee or Crepee. In the present article it refers to the Ewes who settled in the central part of the present-day Volta Region of Ghana. The Ewe migrated from Notsie in groups consisting of lineages led by religious leaders, probably in the mid-17th century. On arriving at their present home, these lineages developed into traditional units or 'dukowo', independent small States. They developed kingship institutions, borrowed from their neighbours, particularly the Akan. However, they never formed a single political unit but remained a loose collection of small political States. By 1700 there were about 120 such small independent units. The alliances formed by the Krepi States during the Asante-Akwamu invasions of 1707-1833 broke up once peace was restored. In 1850 Krepi became part of the British Protectorate. In line with the British colonial policy of indirect rule all Krepi States were made to sign an agreement in 1886 recognizing Kwadzo Dei, chief of Peki, as "head chief". However, Kwadzo Dei's position as paramount chief over other Krepi States was short-lived. In 1890, Krepiland was partitioned between Britain and Germany. A sizeable part of Kwadzo Dei's confederacy was ceded to Germany, deepening Ewe fragmentation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

190 Yeboah, Richard W.N.

Abortion: the case of Chenard Ward, Korle Bu from 2000 to 2001 / Richard W.N. Yeboah and Monica C. Kom. - 2003. - n.s., vol. 19, no. 1, p. 57-66 : fig., graf., tab - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2003), n.s., vol. 19, no. 1, p. 57-66 : fig., graf., tab.

This paper examines the number of abortion cases attended to in the Chenard Ward of the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra, Ghana, during the years 2000 and 2001. A total of 1,935 abortion cases were handled in 2000 and 1,838 in 2001. The paper also investigates the various types of abortions attended to in this period, and the age group of the patients. It appears that the majority of the cases treated were between ages 21 and 30. An examination of the reasons for abortion shows that these include unmarried status, still being in school, financial problems, and having an irresponsible partner. The social implications and effects of abortion include, amongst others, infertility and

psychological problems. Policy recommendations to address the problem of abortion conclude the paper. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GUINEA

191 Chambers, Paul
Guinée : le prix d'une stabilité à court terme / Paul Chambers. - 2004. - no. 94, p. 128-148 - In: *Polit. afr.:* (2004), no. 94, p. 128-148.

En décembre 2003, le président de Guinée-Conakry Lansana Conté a été réélu pour la troisième fois au terme d'un processus électoral boycotté par l'opposition. En dépit des dérives évidentes du pouvoir - corruption, violences policières et militaires, état d'abandon préoccupant de certaines régions -, les acteurs internationaux (États-Unis, France, Conseil de sécurité) s'accomodent d'un gouvernement perçu comme un rempart utile contre le désordre régional. L'article analyse les facteurs permettant la longévité du régime Conté (scène politique pour la façade, clans présidentiels, armée privilégiée mais sous surveillance), longévité qui a cependant un prix: le délabrement de l'économie et la montée des tensions à l'intérieur de la société guinéenne. Si, dans l'immédiat, la stabilité est préservée en Guinée, le pays pourrait être affecté à moyen terme par des violences d'une ampleur nouvelle. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 212). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

GUINEA-BISSAU

192 Borszik, Anne-Kristin
Politische Musik in Guinea-Bissau / Anne-Kristin Borszik. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 319-345 - In: *Afr. Spectrum:* (2003), Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 319-345.

Dieser Beitrag analysiert politische Positionen, die Musiker in Guinea-Bissau einnehmen, um die gegenwärtige gesellschaftliche Lage des Landes zu kommentieren. Durch Artikulation der derzeitigen sozialen und politischen Lage des Landes versuchen die Musiker, die Bevölkerung Guinea-Bissaus zu informieren und zu sensibilisieren. Ihre zentrale Botschaft ist, dass Entwicklung durch Korruption gebremst wird und die Bevölkerung ihr Schicksal selbst in die Hand nehmen muss. Das Politische wird als ein Spannungsfeld zwischen Vertrauen und Misstrauen, ungleichen Machtverhältnissen sowie dem Okkulten beschrieben. Musiker, die über besonderes Prestige in der guineischen Gesellschaft verfügen, sind die kritischen Beobachter dieses Felds. Durch sprachliche Ambivalenz und die Verwendung von Metaphern wie "Zucker", "Karpfen"

und "Schiff" ist ihre Botschaft verschlüsselt. Die Sensibilisierung geschieht daher indirekt. Musik beeinflusst nicht die Tagespolitik. Indem Musiker jedoch die Landessprache Kriol mit westlich beeinflusster Musik kombinieren, erreichen sie besonders junge Menschen und (oppositionelle) Politiker. Bibliogr., Fussnoten. Zsfg. auf Englisch, Französisch und Deutsch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

IVORY COAST

193 Carle, Juliette

Quand la crise influe sur les pratiques nominales : les changements de nom chez les Sénoufo de Côte d'Ivoire / Juliette Carle. - 2004. - no. 95, p. 169-183 - In: *Polit. afr.:* (2004), no. 95, p. 169-183.

En s'attachant aux motivations qui président aux changements de nom chez de jeunes Sénoufo urbanisés, cet article montre de quelle façon ces pratiques nominales s'articulent aux politiques d'identification du peuple ivoirien et participent d'une dynamique de retour au terroir comme marque d'appartenance à la nation. En soulignant la laxité identitaire qui prévalait avant l'instauration de l'État colonial, il illustre le processus de fixation du nom à l'œuvre dans le contexte de crise actuel. Aujourd'hui le nom que l'on garde est un moyen de s'inscrire dans une histoire, celle du groupe sénoufo, et de se détacher de celle des Dioula. Si cette inscription est dotée d'une dimension temporelle, sa dimension spatiale mérite également d'être soulignée. Les noms - toponymes et anthroponymes - deviennent de la sorte des liens temporels et spatiaux: ils relient au passé et à la terre des ancêtres. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 220). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

194 D'Haeseleer, Steven

Globalisation and social security in low-income countries: the case of Côte d'Ivoire / Steven D'Haeseleer & Jos Berghman. - 2003. - vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 1-21 - In: *Afr. dev.:* (2003), vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 1-21.

Drawing on empirical evidence from Côte dIvoire, this article emphasizes the need to reform existing social security systems in low-income economies in order to alleviate poverty and guarantee economic security. Following a background perspective, the article presents a brief overview of existing formal and informal social security systems and examines their merits and limitations. Next, the challenges of globalization for social security systems in a low-income country context are discussed. Here, it is argued that the impact and challenges of globalization are real and increase the need to redesign

social security. The article concludes by suggesting that social security provision in low-income countries should be organized in a complementary way, drawing on the strengths of both formal and informal arrangements. Future reforms should attempt to combine poverty alleviation with measures designed to promote economic development and international economic integration. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

195 Soro, Fangnigué Siriki

L'incitation à la réalisation de l'infraction: nouvelle catégorie juridique du droit pénal ivoirien / par Soro Siriki Fangnigué. - 2004. - année 114, no. 847, p. 188-214 - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 847, p. 188-214.

L'article 28 du code pénal ivoirien définit l'incitation à commettre un crime ou un délit comme une infraction autonome, quand bien même cet acte n'aurait pas abouti à l'infraction projetée. Cet article est issu de la réforme législative intervenue en matière pénale en 1981 en Côte d'Ivoire. La présente étude pose la question de la spécificité de l'incitation au niveau de son élément matériel et au niveau de son élément moral. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

196 Tujague, Laurence

Le maraîchage en économie de plantation: une alternative à la crise sociale et économique? : le cas de la tomate dans la région d'Abengourou en Côte d'Ivoire / Laurence Tujague. - 2004. - no. 210, p. 171-190 - In: *Afr. contemp.:* (2004), no. 210, p. 171-190.

Les politiques d'ajustements structurels, et plus précisément les programmes de libéralisation des filières agricoles, ont un impact sur les économies locales et les agro-systèmes villageois en Afrique de l'Ouest qui se transforment et se recomposent. Le centre-est de la Côte d'Ivoire, traditionnellement dominé par la culture du cacao, a connu des problèmes de déforestation et de vieillissement des plantations. Face à cette situation, s'y sont développées depuis plus de dix ans des cultures maraîchères, tomate surtout, afin de pallier une chute des revenus agricoles. Le présent article examine les conditions dans lesquelles les revenus de cette culture permettent une autonomisation économique des maraîchers dans un environnement marqué par une forte hiérarchisation sociale. Il considère en particulier la situation des jeunes, des femmes et des étrangers. Pour identifier les contraintes, les ressources et les différents types d'exploitation, une enquête-suivi hebdomadaire a été réalisée en 2000 dans quatre villages, auprès de 24 exploitants choisis en fonction de leur lieu d'origine, de leur sexe,

de leur âge et de leurs rendements. Le suivi a porté sur l'inventaire, les budgets et les travaux des individus vivant sur l'exploitation en fonction des différentes parcelles. Une enquête quantitative ainsi que des entretiens approfondis ont repris et mis en évidence les variables les plus pertinentes. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 217). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

MALI

197 Amadou

Amadou Hampâté Bâ / textes réunis et prés. par Jean-François Durand. - Lecce : Alliance Française, 2003. - 346 p. ; 24 cm. - (Interculturel francophonies ; no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 88-901297-0-0

Ce numéro de la revue 'Interculturel francophonies' est consacré à l'œuvre d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ (1900-1991). Le dossier est divisé en trois parties: I. Tradition et identité. Contributions: Amadou Hampâté Bâ et le monde peul (Samba Dieng) - La permanence du récit initiatique chez Amadou Hampâté Bâ: la signature du silatigui (Boubacar Camara) - Le voyage dans l'œuvre d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ (Jacques Chevrier) - Kaïdara au miroir de nous-mêmes. Étude sur la dynamique du conte initiatique (Xavier Garnier) - La philosophie initiatique d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ (Guillaume Lozès) - Amadou Hampâté Bâ et le sacré (Matar Guèye). II. L'aventure de l'écrit. Contributions: Essai sur une mésentente: la politique de la rouerie dans 'L'Étrange destin de Wangrin' d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ (Romuald Fonkoua) - Collecteur, auteur, écrivain (Jean-Claude Blachère) - Amadou Hampâté Bâ, le "répond-bouche"... (Daphné Le Blanc) - 'L'Étrange destin de Wangrin' ou les roueries d'un auteur africain (Amina Azza Bekkat) - Amadou Hampâté Bâ et l'autobiographie africaine (Daouda Mar). II. Contacts et conflits de culture. Contributions: Humour et autobiographie chez Hampâté Bâ (Robert Jouanny) - Le regard d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ sur la colonisation (Kusum Aggarwal) - Amadou Hampâté Bâ et le monde blanc (Patricia Little) - Femmes dans 'Amkoullel' et 'Oui mon commandant' (Madeleine Borgomano) - Jésus vu par le musulman Amadou Hampâté Bâ (Gérard Chalaye). Le dossier se termine par un témoignage: Un autre regard sur Amadou Hampâté Bâ (Olympe Bhêly-Quenum). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

198 Lissouck, Félix François

L'évolution politique et institutionnelle récente au Mali: les leçons d'une expérience démocratique / par Félix François Lissouck. - 2004. - année 58, no. 1, p. 21-42 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 1, p. 21-42.

L'étude de l'évolution politique et constitutionnelle récente de la IIIe République du Mali révèle un triple paradoxe. Le Mali est en effet, premièrement, un des États les plus pauvres de la planète, avec, deuxièmement, un territoire immense qui connaît l'irrédentisme ethnorégional des Touaregs et des Maures; enfin, du fait du manque de développement de la base économique, le Mali ne pourrait prétendre qu'à une "démocratie de basse intensité". En fait, le processus de démocratisation au Mali semble échapper aux différentes catégories théoriques qui tentent d'indiquer le chemin de la démocratie de façon directive. Il faut bien constater la consolidation du processus démocratique (première partie); en même temps, le retour au pouvoir du président Amadou Toumani Touré, qui ne dispose pas d'une majorité cohérente à l'Assemblée nationale, permet d'invoquer une cohabitation qui, en raison des conditions de sa survenance et des risques qu'elle comporte, peut-être qualifiée d'imparfaite (2e partie). Notes, réf., rés. en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

199 Sanankoua, Bintou

Femmes et Parlement au Mali / Bintou Sanankoua. - 2004. - no. 210, p. 145-156 - In: *Afr. contemp.:* (2004), no. 210, p. 145-156.

La participation relativement faible des femmes à la vie publique au Mali ne reflète ni leur engagement politique effectif ni leur poids démographique. Au dernier remaniement de 2004, le gouvernement comportait 5 femmes sur 29 ministres. La première partie du présent article retrace la place faite aux femmes dans le contexte politique national de 1960 à nos jours. La seconde esquisse un portrait sociologique des femmes députées au Parlement de 1997 à 2002. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 216). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

MAURITANIA

200 Abdellahi, Sidi Ould Mohamed

La coopération entre l'Union européenne et les pays du Maghreb : les accords de pêche conclus par la Mauritanie avec l'Union européenne / par Sidi Ould Mohamed Abdellahi. - 2004. - année 58, no. 3, p. 462-471 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 3, p. 462-471.

La Mauritanie a adopté en avril 1987 une déclaration politique de développement du secteur de la pêche. L'accord de pêche actuellement en vigueur entre la Mauritanie et l'Union européenne a été conclu le 20 juin 1996. Le présent article dégage tout d'abord les paramètres généraux (objet et but, durée et structure des accords, droits

accessoires) de la coopération avec l'Union européenne, puis le régime de la pêche, et enfin les contreparties aux droits d'accès. Il faut souligner qu'en négociant des accords de pêche avec l'Union européenne, la Mauritanie espère limiter le pillage systématique de ses ressources par les flotilles européennes. De ce fait, elle attache une importance considérable au contrôle des activités des navires de l'UE dans sa zone de pêche. Ceci nécessite un renforcement de ses propres dispositifs de contrôle, en faisant également appel aux commissions bilatérales prévues à cet effet. Les contreparties aux droits d'accès comportent des prestations de nature économique (taxes et redevances, prestations en nature, compensations financières), et les transfert des sciences et des technologies marines. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

201 Sall, Ibrahima Abou

Licence verbale et mouvements contestataires chez les Haal pulareebe du Fuuta Tooro : Almudaagal ngay et Cooloyaagal / Ibrahima Abou Sall. - 2004. - no. 103/104, p. 201-221 : foto - In: *Rev. monde musulman et Méditerr.:* (2004), no. 103/104, p. 201-221 : foto.

Le Almudaagal ngay et le Cooloyaagal sont des mouvements qui se sont particulièrement illustrés à une certaine époque de la société haalpulaar (Mauritanie-Sénégal) et qui apparaissent comme des mouvements contestataires en ce sens qu'ils déployaient une quasi-totale liberté d'expression alors que la société était régie par un fort rigorisme religieux imposé par la domination d'un groupe situé en haut de l'échelle des statuts sociaux (les Toorobbe). Néanmoins, le comportement physique et l'expression orale étant extrêmement codifiés et déterminés par l'appartenance à tel ou tel groupe social, la pratique de l'injure (le 'attoore'), au sens strictement sexuel et obscène où l'entend le pulaar, n'était tolérée que pour ceux appartenant aux groupes du bas de l'échelle sociale. Les Almubbe ngay, originaires des groupes détenteurs de l'idéologie dominante, étaient destinés à perpétuer la diffusion de l'islam. Leur contestation passagère était considérée comme une sorte de thérapeutique visant en fait à mieux intégrer les étudiants dans l'ordre établi. En revanche les Coolooji, originaires des groupes du bas de l'échelle sociale, étaient exclus d'emblée de l'idéologie dominante. Leur contestation était avant tout sociale, passagère et même éphémère car elle n'avait aucun projet de renversement de l'ordre établi. Cet article se fonde sur des sources orales aussi bien qu'écrites. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

202 Taine-Cheikh, Catherine

De l'injure en pays maure ou "qui ne loue pas critique" / Catherine Taine-Cheikh. - 2004. - no. 103/104, p. 103-126 - In: *Rev. monde musulman et Méditerr.:* (2004), no. 103/104, p. 103-126.

L'auteur, qui s'intéresse au phénomène de l'injure dans la société arabophone de Mauritanie, commence par étudier les différents termes du dialecte hassaniyya qui relèvent de ce champ sémantique. Elle s'attache ensuite à montrer l'importance et la complexité de l'"effet injure", dans cette société fortement imprégnée par les valeurs de l'honneur où non seulement la critique mais aussi la louange peuvent apparaître comme des manifestations de l'injure. Passant en revue diverses situations empruntées à la vie quotidienne ou puisées dans des matériaux littéraires (écrits et surtout oraux), l'auteur relève diverses stratégies adoptées, soit par les personnes qui prononcent des injures, soit par les personnes auxquelles les "injurieurs" s'adressent, pour tenter de maîtriser les effets des mots (ou gestes) déplacés. Bien que le problème du contrôle de soi semble presque toujours primordial, la gestion de l'injure laisse apparaître une différenciation importante en fonction du sexe et du statut relatif des acteurs sociaux concernés. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGER

203 Benkemoun, Laurent

La mise en place de la justice des mineurs au Niger / par Laurent Benkemoun. - 2004. - année 114, no. 847, p. 215-226 - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 847, p. 215-226.

De par une ordonnance du 4 juin 1999 modifiant la loi du 16 mars 1962 (portant organisation judiciaire) en y intégrant la nouvelle juridiction des mineurs, le Niger est le premier État sahélien, et un des rares en Afrique de l'Ouest et centrale (avec le Sénégal, le Bénin, la Côte d'Ivoire) à avoir créé une juridiction des mineurs. La moitié des Nigériens ont moins de quinze ans. Le mérite du texte est d'être le fruit de la réflexion des Nigériens eux-mêmes et de répondre aux attentes qu'ils ont eux-mêmes déterminées. De plus, il est consensuel, non seulement dans la frange la plus éclairée de la magistrature, au barreau, à l'université, chez les travailleurs sociaux, dans les ONG, mais aussi et peut-être surtout chez les policiers, les gendarmes, les gardes républicains. La faculté pour le juge des mineurs d'intervenir pour protéger et plus seulement pour punir, la limitation de la durée de la détention préventive, la création de

peines alternatives à l'emprisonnement sont révolutionnaires et ne peuvent que servir de laboratoire à une réforme de la justice des adultes. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

204 Lassibille, Mahalia

"La danse africaine", une catégorie à déconstruire : une étude des danses des WoDaaBe du Niger / Mahalia Lassibille. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 175, p. 681-690 : foto's - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 175, p. 681-690 : foto's.

La danse africaine connaît un développement important et une visibilité croissante en Occident. Pourtant, cette appellation ne va pas sans poser de questions quant à son contenu et à la catégorisation qu'elle implique. L'étude ethnographique des danses des WoDaaBe, Peuls nomades du Niger, constitue une assise pour y réfléchir. L'auteure s'est rendue à cet effet quatre fois au Niger entre 1994 et 1999, pour étudier la pratique de ces danses non pas du point occidental, mais de celui des WoDaaBe, et envisager ainsi leur conception de la danse. Les caractéristiques utilisées pour définir la "danse africaine" et la "danse africaine traditionnelle" se rapportent à un ensemble de représentations. Les danses des WoDaaBe correspondent à une quête de la ligne, de l'élévation et de l'étirement. Elles ont comme finalité essentielle la beauté formelle, aspiration fondamentale à leurs yeux. De par les conceptions que les WoDaaBe développent au sujet de leurs danses, on devrait envisager aujourd'hui, en anthropologie notamment, non pas "la danse africaine" mais des danses dans leur singularité au sein du contexte propre où elles s'expriment. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

205 Spies, Eva

Interkulturelle Kontakte im Rahmen der Entwicklungskooperation in Zinder (Niger) : ein Zugang und ein Problem / Eva Spies. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 347-373 - In: *Afr. Spectrum:* (2003), Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 347-373.

Der Beobachtung folgend, dass europäische Entwicklungshelfer in Zinder (Niger) relativ wenige private Kontakte zu den Einwohnern der Stadt pflegen, versucht dieser Beitrag, sich einer möglichen Ursache dieser Kontaktarmut anzunähern. Am Beispiel der Beziehung zwischen Entwicklungshelfern und Hausangestellten wird ein allgemeines Problem interkultureller Begegnungen herausgearbeitet, das durch das Zusammentreffen kulturell unterschiedlicher Beziehungsmodelle und den unterschiedlichen Umgang mit ihren normativen Implikationen deutlich wird: die Erfahrung der Grenzen eigener Verstehensmodelle und der eigenen Handlungsfähigkeit. Diese Erfahrungen können dazu führen, dass Entwicklungshelfer es vorziehen, ihre

interkulturellen Kontakte zu reduzieren. Die Überlegungen zur Kontaktarmut im interkulturellen Kontext folgen dem Grundgedanken, dass im Rahmen einer Ethnologie der Entwicklung Entwicklungskooperation auch als das Zusammentreffen kulturell unterschiedlicher Formen des Umgangs mit dem Fremden betrachtet werden muss. Neben der Untersuchung von Diskursen, Institutionen und lokalen Akteuren gilt es dabei auch, interpersonelle interkulturelle Begegnungen im Entwicklungskontext in den Blick zu nehmen. Hierzu bietet sich an, die Forschungstraditionen der Ethnologie der Entwicklung und die der Erforschung interkultureller Kontakte stärker aufeinander zu beziehen. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Englisch, Französisch und Deutsch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

NIGERIA

206 Federalism

Federalism in Africa / Aaron T. Gana and Samuel G. Egwu (eds.). - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2003. - 2 vol. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-86543-977-X (Vol. 1)

This two-volume study brings together, from a multidisciplinary focus, reflections on one of the most pressing and fundamentally enduring public policy problems in Africa: the so-called national question. In particular, it examines the relevance of the federal solution to the national question in Africa. Volume I, Framing the national question, contains chapters on theoretical considerations, managing diversity in federal polities, managing accumulation in federal polities, and federalism in comparative perspective. Volume 2, The imperative of democratic development, deals with the contexts of federalism; federalism, civil society and the democratic imperative; and confronting gender in federal polities. With a geographical focus on Nigeria, the study also pays attention to the federal option in Ethiopia, South Africa and Sudan. [ASC Leiden abstract}

207 Adelusi, Olufemi

Perspectives on Nigeria's leadership crisis / Olufemi Adelusi & Hassan Saliu. - 1997. - vol. 18, no. 1, p. 1-16 - In: *Savanna:* (1997), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 1-16.

The crisis of Nigerian leadership can be traced in the footsteps of the leaders without vision who have governed Nigeria since independence in 1960. The emergence of indigenous leadership was characterized by the politics of ethnicity, mutual distrust, deceit and greed, all with their roots in the period of colonial rule. The main causes of leadership failure include the crisis of followership, poverty of thought, social injustice,

and the cult of mediocrity and compromise of principles. Among the consequences of leadership failure are stunted economic development and a fraudulent foreign policy. Every nation-State gets the type of leadership it deserves. Nigeria is no exception. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

208 Aiyede, E. Remi

The dynamics of civil society and the democratization process in Nigeria / E. Remi Aiyede. - 2003. - vol. 37, no. 1, p. 1-27 - In: *Can. j. Afr. stud.:* (2003), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 1-27.

Focusing on Nigeria, this article argues that civil society organizations that are shaped and largely controlled by authoritarian regimes will be constricted in their capacity to promote democratization. Many of the civil society organizations in Nigeria are so alienated from the State and so oriented towards disengagement that they hardly contribute to State building or democratization. The middle class or professional associations that were at the forefront of the democracy movement tend to be divorced from the grassroots. This explains why although associational life in Nigeria is very vibrant, civic engagement has been circumscribed. In general, the military governments have shaped civil society more than civil society has shaped political events. That might change, but it would be difficult to achieve. These organizations have to undergo a process of internal democratic renewal, expand their reach to the grassroots, and build structures that can respond to the State's institutions. Their success in achieving this transformation will influence their relevance and effectiveness in the second transition to a democratic consolidation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

209 Barnes, Andrew E.

'Religious insults': Christian critiques of Islam and the government in colonial Northern Nigeria / by Andrew E. Barnes. - 2004. - vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 62-81 - In: *J. relig. Afr.:* (2004), vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 62-81.

This article discusses two Christian critiques of Islam published in Nigeria during the colonial era, and the response by the colonial government to each. It concerns two short treatises by Ethel Miller, sister of Church Missionary Society missionary Walter Miller, published in 1926, and a 1949 newspaper article by Gideon Urhobo, Life President of God's Kingdom Society. The first goal is to characterize Christian criticisms of Islam during the colonial era. The second is to demonstrate how conflict over Islam could shape relations between British administrators and Christian missionaries. The third goal is to narrate the history of a religious controversy as it developed over two generations.

As is shown, the war of words over government religious policy toward Islam could become quite vicious, even without any active participation by Muslims. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

210 Behrendt, Stephen D.

African merchants, notables and the slave trade at Old Calabar, 1720 : evidence from the National Archives of Scotland / Stephen D. Behrendt, Eric J. Graham. - 2003. - vol. 30, p. 37-61 : tab - In: *Hist. Afr.:* (2003), vol. 30, p. 37-61 : tab.

In late 1719 the brigantine 'Hannover' sailed from Port Glasgow (Scotland) on a slaving voyage to the Guinea coast. Shipowner Robert Bogle jr. and partners hired surgeon Alexander Horsburgh as supercargo to supervise their trade for provisions and slaves along the Windward Coast, Gold Coast and at Old Calabar (in present-day Nigeria). The surviving ship's accounts contain the first detailed list of African traders and notables in Old Calabar history. This paper examines Horsburgh's commercial transactions in the context of 17th and 18th-century Old Calabar history. It focuses on one group of Cross River traders, the Efik, who emerged as 'monopolistic middlemen' in the trade for European imports. Horsburgh's list of comey recipients in 1720 presents a snapshot of Calabar history at one point in time, helping to establish dates of Efik settlement, the timing of new lineage formations, and rates of economic, social and political change in Old Calabar. App., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

211 Bondarenko, Dmitri M.

Advent of the second (Oba) dynasty : another assessment of a Benin history key point / Dmitri M. Bondarenko. - 2003. - vol. 30, p. 63-85 - In: *Hist. Afr.:* (2003), vol. 30, p. 63-85.

In studies of the precolonial Benin Kingdom (Nigeria) a lot of controversy exists regarding the consolidation of the present-day second ('Oba') dynasty around the turn to the 13th century and the person of its founder Oranmiyan (Oranyan in Yoruba), a member of the Ife royal family. The main reason for the controversy is the existence of considerable disagreement between numerous Bini and Yoruba versions of the oral historical tradition. Besides this, the story of Oranmiyan is one of the Bini and Yoruba oral history pages most tightly connected with mythology. Finally, there are the apocryphal versions of Benin oral tradition. Using recent literature on the subject, this paper examines the following questions: who initiated the founding of the Oba dynasty: Bini or Yoruba? Was it a request or a conquest? Are the characters of the oral tradition historical figures? What were the historical, sociocultural and political circumstances of the Oba accession? Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

212 Factors

Factors affecting farm-specific production efficiency in the savanna zones of West Africa / I. Okike... [et al.]. - 2004. - vol. 13, no. 1, p. 134-165 : graf., tab - In: *J. Afr. econ.:* (2004), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 134-165 : graf., tab.

Agricultural intensification involving greater crop-livestock interactions and integration is emerging as the most promising strategy for improving agricultural production and productivity in much of sub-Sahara Africa. In West Africa, where this process is at various stages of evolution, 559 farm households from two agroecological zones in Nigeria - the Sudan Savanna (SS) and Northern Guinea Savanna (NGS) zones - were studied to examine the factors affecting production efficiency. The farms in each zone were divided into four socioeconomic domains using a combination of population density and market access as criteria. Estimation of stochastic frontier production function indicated the need to include ecological and socioeconomic variables in both the production function and the accompanying inefficiency equation, failing which such models may suffer from omitted variables bias. The results show that inefficiency effects of a stochastic nature exist among the sample farms and average efficiency is 76 percent: 68 percent in the SS and 86 percent in the NGS zones. Further, increased resource use associated with agricultural intensification is not always accompanied by an increase in production efficiency; and while agricultural intensification based on high external input strategies yields higher marginal returns in the NGS, a similar strategy is not critical to success in the SS given current use levels and biophysical endowments of the zone. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

213 Frank, Barbara

Gendered ritual dualism in a patrilineal society: opposition and complementarity in Kulere fertility cults / Barbara Frank. - 2004. - vol. 74, no. 2, p. 217-240 : krt - In: *Africa London:* (2004), vol. 74, no. 2, p. 217-240 : krt.

Although a favourable position for women is usually anticipated where they occupy important economic roles in the context of matrilineal descent, such a position may well exist in a patrilineal society, especially if women organize. The present article examines such a women's association among the Kulere in middle-belt Nigeria. It focuses mainly on the manner in which through the cooperation of certain men's and women's associations 'gender symmetry' is ritually expressed in the sphere of agriculture and fertility. The practical foundation of this symmetry in fertility cults is a relatively even division of labour between the sexes and a favourable position for women in marriage, since they can decide independently whether to stay with a husband or leave him. Cult

associations are predominant in public life. Women are strictly excluded from men's associations which hold political-ritual offices and channel advantages in ritual consumption to men. Notwithstanding this exclusion, women have their own association in which they can regulate their own affairs as well as pass decisions for the whole community including the men. The women's organization holds major responsibilities for the protection and the fertility of the fields, both practically as well as ritually. In this responsibility the women's association cooperates with a men's association. This association of males protects the fields through the presence of supernatural guardians which is sometimes staged in masquerades. The corresponding duties and cooperation of both associations are enacted ritually through the use of common shrines and when the women contact water spirits to increase the harvest under the protection of male masqueraders. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

214 Genova, Ann

Oil in Nigeria: a bibliographical reconnaissance / Ann Genova, Toyin Falola. - 2003. - vol. 30, p. 133-156 - In: *Hist. Afr.:* (2003), vol. 30, p. 133-156.

Focusing on research-based articles and books, this bibliographical essay on oil in Nigeria examines literature on the impact of the oil industry on Nigeria's workers, environment and communities in the oil-rich Niger Delta; and the impact of oil revenue on Nigeria's foreign policy, national development and political stability. An examination of the literature from the 1950s to the present reveals several patterns of change. The literature begins with an optimistic view of the oil industry, shifts toward in-depth discussions during the 1970s and 1980s on the impact of the oil shock, and currently resides on issues of environmental destruction and human rights violations incurred from the oil industry. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

215 Gwarzo, Tahir Haliru

Activities of Islamic civic associations in the northwest of Nigeria : with particular reference to Kano State / Tahir Haliru Gwarzo. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 289-318 - In: *Afr. Spectrum:* (2003), Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 289-318.

Islamic civic associations have been in the vanguard for the reclamation and reassertion of people's power in Northern Nigeria. The relationship between the State and Islamic associations is not unilinear; rather it is characterized by varying currents. Radical Islamic civic associations, for example, can connect and disconnect with the State without necessarily being compromised. Islamic civic associations lack the capacity to

raise funds from within, thus they tend to rely on noninstitutionalized philanthropy and handouts from the State. These associations do not receive any substantial funding from international or bilateral aid of Arab countries, as is generally thought by outsiders. Islamic civic associations engage in advocacy work to promote legitimate interests of the Islamic world in Northern Nigeria. The range of activities spreads from promoting good governance or girl-child education to women empowerment. These civics in Kano State do not possess the capacity, skills and training for social or general administration. Nevertheless, even community policing has been promoted by associations like Hisbah through its instrumentality in the detection of crimes, and the rule of law has been greatly helped with its formation. However, critics of Hisbah equate it with extra-legal justice, and certainly it has the potential to degenerate into that if care is not taken. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

216 Harnischfeger, Johannes

Sharia and control over territory : conflicts between 'settlers' and 'indigenes' in Nigeria / Johannes Harnischfeger. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 412, p. 431-452 - In: *Afr. aff.:* (2004), vol. 103, no. 412, p. 431-452.

Introducing Islamic laws is a means of setting up claims over territory in which the will of Muslims reigns supreme. This has led to violent conflicts, especially in parts of the Middle Belt of Nigeria, where Muslim 'settlers' from the north, most of them Hausa and Fulani, have clashed with indigenous ethnic groups which are largely Christian and 'traditionalist.' The call for Sharia is popular among the migrants, as it provides them with a divine mission: they have to assume supremacy over the local non-Muslim population in order to shape public institutions according to what they see as the will of God. The 'indigenes,' however, have little interest in a religious confrontation. As 'sons of the soil,' they want to defend their ancestral land against 'foreign tribes;' they therefore emphasize ethnic, not religious, antagonisms. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

217 Idowu, A.A.

Human rights, democracy and development : the Nigerian experience / A.A. Idowu. - 2003. - vol. 9, no. 2, p. 290-310 - In: *East Afr. j. peace hum. rights:* (2003), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 290-310.

Based on a philosophical approach to the operational definitions and scope of human rights, democracy and development, the author observes that the three concepts are virtually inseparable in the scheme of human affairs for effective governance and national development. He recommends that the rights and freedoms of citizens who

constitute the workforce and human resources of the nation must be well protected and guaranteed before democracy and development can be meaningfully realized and sustained. Once the basic rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens are adequately guaranteed, democracy and development are bound to flourish. The author also observes that, although the three concepts are basic factors that are 'sine qua non' to good governance, the status and position of human rights appear to be the most fundamental, thus ranking it the highest of the three factors. Furthermore, poverty remains the greatest threat to the survival of human rights, democracy and development in Nigeria. If democracy is to take hold in any meaningful way in Nigeria, there must be economic democratization. Finally, unpredictable incidents of usurpation of political power by military leaders remain the most serious problem besetting an effective realization of human rights, democracy and development in Nigeria. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

218 Ifeka, Caroline

Violence, market forces & militarisation in the Niger Delta / Caroline Ifeka. - 2004. - vol. 31, no. 99, p. 144-150 - In: *Rev. Afr. polit. econ.:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 99, p. 144-150.

In contemporary African petroeconomies, politicoeconomic discourses authorize the armed violence of nation-State/ethnic communities in local wars popularly identified with boundary/land/oil conflicts, as well as the inner violence of corporate/community relations inflected with the multinational oil corporations' struggle for market survival in the global economy. In Nigeria's Niger Delta, militant youth are pursuing by violent and peaceful means the political goal of 'resource control'. This paper suggests that a central common denominator is the inner violence of political and economic rivalry between and within communities, companies and government seeking overall dominance of highly unstable commercial networks. In the Niger Delta each organization (companies, communities and the central government) engaged in oil-related combat adopts distinctive discourses. The paper discusses these discourses as well as the US discourse justifying the use of US armed force to impose democracy that it is believed will bring peace beneficial to enhance US oil company profitability. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

219 Kohnert, Dirk

Election observation in Nigeria & Madagascar : diplomatic vs. technocratic bias / Dirk Kohnert. - 2004. - vol. 31, no. 99, p. 83-101 : ill - In: *Rev. Afr. polit. econ.:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 99, p. 83-101 : ill.

International election observation has become a valuable means of supporting African democratic polity. Notably, EU observer missions adopting a professional approach are meant to shield against political pressures from partisan stakeholder interests. However, this growing professionalism does not necessarily lead to less biased observation results. Available evidence suggests that in crucial cases, the origin and orientation of the bias changes from 'diplomatic' to 'technocratic'. The latter can be at least as damaging to the declared aims of election observation as the former. Two outstanding examples, the observation of transitional elections in Nigeria (1999) and Madagascar (2002), serve to illustrate this hypothesis and its consequences for the necessary reorientation of election observation methodology. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

220 Kraxberger, Brennan

The geography of regime survival : Abacha's Nigeria / Brennan Kraxberger. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 412, p. 413-430 : krt - In: *Afr. aff.:* (2004), vol. 103, no. 412, p. 413-430 : krt.

This article examines the state-creation process in Nigeria in the context of military regime survival in the 1990s. Nigeria entered a period of protracted political crisis following the annulment of the 12 June 1993 presidential election and the entrenchment of the Abacha military government. The southwest, or Yorubaland, was the hotbed of opposition to continued military rule. This research shows how the Abacha government utilized the neocolonial strategy of 'divide and survive' to fragment opposition in Yorubaland, and how the government divided regional opposition both socially and spatially. A local coalition of Ekiti elites chose statehood over solidarity with their fellow Yorubas opposing Abacha, particularly those aligned with Afenifere and the Oduduwa Peoples' Congress. New state movements - like that for Ekiti State - promoted more local identities at the expense of pan-Yoruba solidarity and unified opposition to the regime. The article is based on six months of fieldwork in Nigeria in 2002, including a case study of the movement for the creation of Ekiti State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

221 Leleji, E.U.

School learning in Nigeria : roles, problems and prospects / E.U. Leleji. - 1997. - vol. 18, no. 2, p. 112-119 : tab - In: *Savanna:* (1997), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 112-119 : tab.

In Nigeria schools perform instructional and cultural functions as well as serve as agents of social stratification. Schooling in Nigeria has multiple problems. These include the influence of politics on school policies and the shabby treatment of teachers at all levels of the educational system. In order to rectify these problems, it is suggested that

remuneration of teachers be paid promptly. Required infrastructure at all levels of schooling should be provided. Additionally, the government should ensure that the exorbitant costs of learning materials are brought down so that all school children, whatever their social standing, can afford them. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

222 Magnavita, Carlos

A look into the earth: evaluating the use of magnetic survey in African archaeology / Carlos Magnavita & Norbert Schleifer. - 2004. - vol. 2, no. 1, p. 49-63 : fig., foto's, krt - In: *Journal of African archaeology:* (2004), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 49-63 : fig., foto's, krt.

In the last decades, geophysical methods such as magnetic survey have become a common technique for prospecting archaeological sites. At sub-Saharan African archaeological sites, however, magnetic survey and correlated techniques never came into broad use and there are no signs for an immediate change of this situation. This paper examines the magnetic survey undertaken on the site of Zilum, a settlement of the Gajiganna Culture (ca 1800-400 BC) located in Nigeria in the Chad Basin and dated to ca 600-400 BC. By means of the present case study, the paper demonstrates the significance of this particular type of investigation in yielding complementary data for understanding the character of prehistoric settlements. In conclusion, it points out that geophysical methods should play a more important role in modern archaeological field research, as they furnish a class of documentation not achievable by traditional survey and excavation methods, thus creating new perspectives for interpreting the past of African societies. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

223 Mba, Chuks J.

Nigeria's population policy and future fertility decline / Chuks J. Mba. - 2002. - n.s., vol. 18, no. 2, p. 23-37 : tab - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., vol. 18, no. 2, p. 23-37 : tab.

The government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria promulgated its first explicit population policy in 1988, in response to the soaring population growth rate that impedes developmental efforts. The policy document has stipulated a number of quantitative demographic targets. Paramount among these is the intention to reduce total fertility rate (TFR) to 4, raise the use of family planning methods to 80 percent, and raise mean age at first marriage to 18 years, by the year 2000. However, a macrosimulation analysis of changes in the proximate determinants of fertility as enshrined in the policy document reveals that Nigeria's TFR will fall from about 6 to 2 instead of 4, which is far beyond the

government's expectations. It is, therefore, needful to revisit the demographic targets of the population policy of Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

224 Mbembe, Achille

Life, sovereignty, and terror in the fiction of Amos Tutuola / Achille Mbembe. - 2003. - vol. 34, no. 4, p. 1-26 - In: *Res. Afr. lit.:* (2003), vol. 34, no. 4, p. 1-26.

Life does not exist in-and-of-itself. It does not reflect a generic property per se, but a mode of being-in-the-world, that is, a way of inhabiting the world; in short, a manner of confrontation and familiarity with the world and its full range of potentialities. To treat the question of the languages of life in their relationship with sovereignty, specular violence and terror, the author departs from what is conventionally called Western thought. Forgetting for a moment its heterogeneity, he demonstrates how (and implicitly critiques the ways in which), when it treats the languages of life, Western tradition accords a critical role to the notions of self, truth and time. Using the metaphor of the mirror, he bases his critique on a rereading of two African texts by Amos Tutuola (Nigeria), 'The palm-wine drinkard' and 'My life in the bush of ghosts'. This critique rests upon the notion - developed by Tutuola - of the ghost, or better, of the 'wandering subject'. The metaphor of the mirror, the present author argues, allows us to envisage ghostly power and sovereignty as aspects of the real integral to a world of life and terror rather than tied to a world of appearances. Finally, the author shows how Tutuola's fiction allows us to conceive of the idea of life, sovereignty, and terror as fundamentally linked to that of the imagination, work and remembrance. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

225 Mohammed, Abubakar Siddique

Was the June 12, 1993 presidential election in Nigeria free and fair? / Abubakar Siddique Mohammed. - 1997. - vol. 18, no. 2, p. 84-95 : tab - In: *Savanna:* (1997), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 84-95 : tab.

There are six aspects of an election which determine whether or not it is democratic, free and fair. These have to do with the composition of the electorate, the formation and control of the political parties putting up candidates, the nomination of the candidates, the election campaign, the polling, counting and recording of votes and the announcement of the results, and the way the judicial system handles election petitions. Examination of these aspects in relation to the June 12, 1993, presidential election in Nigeria indicates that this election was neither free nor fair. The fact that the results were annulled by the military regime of General Babangida cannot by itself make the election free and fair. The only inference that one can draw is that a conspiracy to install Chief

M.L.O. Abiola as president was, at the last minute, aborted by General Babangida and others. Those now campaigning for the "actualization of the June 12 election" refuse to acknowledge that 79 percent of the registered voters did not vote for Chief Abiola. The election does not provide Chief Abiola with a special mandate to rule Nigeria, irrespective of time, of laws and of the constitution. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

226 Oculi, Okello

Politics and the food crisis in Nigeria, 1900-1988 / Okello Oculi. - 1997. - vol. 18, no. 1, p. 34-48 : tab - In: *Savanna:* (1997), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 34-48 : tab.

Since 1900 the peasant farmer in Nigeria has been confronted by political elites both at national and local levels who are afraid of his economic prosperity and its possible translation into collective political power. The elites used their own political power to inflict violence on the agricultural sector, through conquest (1900-1920) and the administration of exploitation (1920-1960) in the colonial period, through taxation of agriculture (1960-1966) and land alienation (1966-1988) after independence. Low rural and urban purchasing power has remained one of the central blockages to agricultural development in Nigeria ever since the agricultural counterrevolution led by Lord Lugard engendered a regime of decaying purchasing power in both rural and urban areas. The Nigerian elites have succeeded in turning the deprivation and poverty of the peasantry and the urban masses into significant political assets, manipulating intergroup perceptions of perceived differences in levels of development into religious intolerance, ethnic xenophobia and political violence. A Nigerian agriculture which increasingly comes to rest on land which has been alienated from the peasant farmers cannot expect to transcend cycles of protest violence, especially during partisan mass political expressions. Such an agricultural regime cannot be a secure route to economic progress and collective national food security. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

227 Ogunleye, Foluke

Preserving culture through new artistic forms : the case of Duro Ladipo's folkloric theatre / Foluke Ogunleye. - 2002. - n.s., vol. 18, no. 2, p. 63-71 - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., vol. 18, no. 2, p. 63-71.

The popular tradition of drama in West Africa by the travelling theatre troupes, and which they are still dominating through the television and film media, is one of the new permanent forms through which the mythical repertory is transfused with new life and vigour and stored for posterity. These forms also serve as propaganda machineries through which traditional cultural practices are disseminated to the world at large. This

study examines some of Duro Ladipo's folkloric plays and how they disseminate a message of moral re-armament and cultural renaissance in 21st century Nigeria. African mythical repertories, which are important manifestations of African culture, have been used as source materials for these plays. Newer artistic forms such as writing and television production have been used to bring the myths alive and make them available to a wider audience. Relevant themes presented in the plays include patriotism, the womanist ideal as extant in traditional African society, the African moralistic ideal revealed through the presentation of religion as an indispensable part of the Yoruba existence, etc. Duro Ladipo's plays have sought to catch up with the dynamics of Nigerian life and have attempted to establish the relevance of the mythical repertory to the Nigerian condition. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

228 Okereke, Godpower O.

Incidence of physical spouse abuse in Nigeria : a pilot study / Godpower O. Okereke. - 2002. - n.s., vol. 18, no. 2, p. 39-51 : tab - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2002), n.s., vol. 18, no. 2, p. 39-51 : tab.

Based on informal/unstructured interviews with 50 women and 34 men in southeastern Nigeria, this exploratory study of the incidence of physical spouse abuse reveals that women are the primary victims. The study further reveals that early marriages, length of marriage, number and ages of children, size of household, amount of household income and the reluctance of the police to intervene in familial affairs affect the incidence of spouce abuse in Nigeria. Based on these findings, the author suggests that laws making all forms of domestic violence a crime be passed, victims be encouraged to take legal actions against perpetrators, and that the criminal justice system arrests, prosecutes, and punishes violators. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

229 Onyeonoru, Ifeanyi

Globalisation and industrial performance in Nigeria / Ifeanyi Onyeonoru. - 2003. - vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 36-66 : tab - In: *Afr. dev.:* (2003), vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 36-66 : tab.

This paper examines the impact of the neoliberal globalization of African economies of the 1980s and 1990s on industrial performance in Nigeria. Evidence from the study indicates that, contrary to claims by the World Bank, the economic performance of firms in the manufacturing sector during the globalization period in the study was adversely affected by the process. The study confirms the position that the globalization project, that aims at the structural economic transformation of modern capitalist relations in Africa, is associated with a process of deindustrialization. On the basis of conclusions

from the study, the author highlights lessons for African countries - the need to be critical in the implementation of the IMF/World Bank open-economy and the 'hands off' market-driven, noninterventionist development model premised on Adam Smiths' 'invisible hand.' Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

230 Pierce, Steven

Farmers and 'prostitutes': twentieth-century problems of female inheritance in Kano Emirate, Nigeria / by Steven Pierce. - 2003. - vol. 44, no. 3, p. 463-486 - In: *J. Afr. hist.:* (2003), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 463-486.

This article focuses on the implications of an emir of Kano's decision to forbid women from inheriting houses and farms in 1923 and a successor's reversal of that policy in 1954. The earlier emir justified his policy by claiming that women inheritors were becoming prostitutes and the later one argued that women's re-enfranchisement would ameliorate the poverty of destitute elderly women. Both these events appear to have been radical innovations for their time and reflect continuous anxiety over women living outside of male control and a longer-term attack on women's public role in Kano (Nigeria). While the emirs' explanations do not fully reflect the political considerations underlying their decisions, both the proclamations and the way they were explained illustrate contradictions and ambiguities within Hausa conceptions of gender. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

231 Röschenthaler, Ute

Transacting Obasinjom: the dissemination of a cult agency in the Cross River area / Ute Röschenthaler. - 2004. - vol. 74, no. 2, p. 241-276 : foto's, krt - In: *Africa London:* (2004), vol. 74, no. 2, p. 241-276 : foto's, krt.

During the twentieth century, Obasinjom became one of the best known and most effective cult agencies in the Cross River area of Cameroon and Nigeria. This paper aims at reconstructing the history of Obasinjom and some of its variants. Unlike many other witch-hunting cults, Obasinjom usually did not disappear after accomplishing the immediate job for which it was acquired. The owners additionally desired to possess the institution because it created wealth, influence and prestige for them as well as their village as a whole. Obasinjom and other cult agencies (as well as women's and men's societies and dance associations) spread from village to village across ethnic or language boundaries. Along with their dissemination, something of their identities and agency diffused and was incorporated into their histories over time and space. As intellectual property they were owned by the buying village and at the same time

remained the property of the selling village. Obasinjom, as well as more important institutions, created decentralized networks of owners who had no definite knowledge of all the other participants. The recently formed pan-Obasinjom association, however, has changed this situation and, at least among some owners, created a feeling of identity and a greater sense of unity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

232 Soyinka-Airewele, Peyi

When neutrality is taboo: navigating institutional identity in protracted conflict settings, the Nigerian Ife/Modakeke case / Peyi Soyinka-Airewele. - 2003. - vol. 2, no. 3, p. 259-305 - In: *Afr. Asian stud. Print:* (2003), vol. 2, no. 3, p. 259-305.

This paper explores the means by which social institutions such as universities can navigate institutional roles and identities in African communities that are deeply polarized along ethnic-related lines. Using a case study of ethno-political conflict in the Ile-Ife and Modakeke communities of southwestern Nigeria, the paper investigates how universities have sought to survive as a zone of diversity located in cities with rigidly structured mythico-histories and conflicting geopolitical claims. Through this exploration of the paradox of the uneasy cohabitation of contested realities and the quest for postwar healing and rehabilitation, the paper unveils the unusual local interpretation, rejection and reconstruction of the concept of neutrality, and highlights the challenges, both philosophical and concrete, which confront the academy. The findings of the study suggest a need to cautiously resituate the university as a civically engaged arena for the creative re-envisioning of diversity and cultural pluralism and, ultimately, for local and national conflict transformation in Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

233 Temgoua, Albert-Pascal

Les sources allemandes de l'histoire du Nigeria / Albert-Pascal Temgoua. - 2003. - vol. 30, p. 297-307 - In: *Hist. Afr.:* (2003), vol. 30, p. 297-307.

Outre les Britanniques qui en firent leur possession, des voyageurs, des hommes de science, des commerçants, des missionnaires, des militaires et des administrateurs coloniaux des autres nations européennes ont visité le Nigeria. Ces séjours ont permis aux nations dont les ressortissants étaient nombreux et actifs de constituer ou d'accumuler une abondante documentation. C'est à mieux faire connaître certaines sources de l'histoire du Nigeria et à faciliter les recherches que vise la présente étude bibliographique. Il s'agit des sources allemandes intéressant le Nigeria qui se trouvent à Berlin (Allemagne) et à Yaoundé (Cameroun). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

234 Udombana, Nsongurua J.

Nigeria's Land Use Act and human rights / Nsongurua J. Udombana. - 2003. - vol. 9, no. 2, p. 311-331 - In: *East Afr. j. peace hum. rights:* (2003), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 311-331.

The first Obasanjo (military) administration promulgated the Land Use Decree - now Act, LUA - in 1978 to check the 'scramble and battle over land and the uncertainty surrounding security of and title to land' in Nigeria. The LUA, which was entrenched in the 1979 Constitution as an 'existing law', vests all lands in the government of a State allodially. The nationalization or expropriation of all lands has left the citizens with mere rights of occupancy or user, impairing their freedom to exercise those main rights that determine ownership of property. The present paper argues that the LUA's architects did not take the security needs of ordinary Nigerians into consideration. Without human security (the right to life and human dignity; the right to food; and the right to housing and property) there can be no freedom. The paper concludes with suggestions as to how the Nigerian government can improve this situation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

235 Ujomu, Philip Ogo

Institutionalised marginality, social conflicts and the quest for national unity in an African nation-State: a theoretical exploration / Philip Ogo Ujomu. - 2003. - vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 22-35 - In: *Afr. dev.:* (2003), vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 22-35.

This article focuses on the issue of marginality, marginalization and the quest for national unity. Although the issue of marginalization in an African nation-State such as Nigeria has been widely discussed by writers, few have attempted to offer a systematic analysis of the issue through a theoretical or conceptual basis. The article examines the extent to which the competition for resources and the exercise of political control have compelled the marginalization of various ethnic groups and segments of Nigerian society. It highlights the evolving nature and different expressions of marginalization. By looking at the issue of marginality and the social order in Nigeria against the backdrop of the brutal facts of injustice, inequality and exploitation, the author seeks to discern the epochal configurations and sociocultural locations of the problem. He examines how this problem has militated against the quest for national integration and reconciliation in the polity. By highlighting the attendant crisis of social order occasioned by marginalization, the article reinforces the need for the urgent establishment of enduring humane rules of distributive justice in the society. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

236 Yunusa, Mohammed-Bello

Federal investment and national integration in Nigeria : a spatial perspective / Mohammed-Bello Yunusa. - 1997. - vol. 18, no. 1, p. 60-72 : tab - In: *Savanna:* (1997), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 60-72 : tab.

To forestall the evils of uneven economic activities and, invariably, imbalance of power, and to further sustain and strengthen the political, economic and social cohesion of the federation, the federal government of Nigeria must purposefully use its economic investment activities to restructure the industrial landscape, promote spatial integration and achieve the needed balance of power as well as develop a sense of belonging. Thus the location of the Ajaokuta steel complex, one of the largest federal investments outside the oil sector, in an economically undeveloped area of Nigeria has strengthened the federal system socially, politically and economically, through population agglomeration, the development of roads, the increased tempo and changing structure of economic activities and income expenditure by workers to the benefit of the local economy. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SENEGAL

237 Dieng, Bassirou

Oralité et création : l'épopée et l'islamisation des traditions de l'Ouest africain / Bassirou Dieng. - 2003. - no. 70, p. 99-120 - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 70, p. 99-120.

Cet article cerne les lieux de productivité actuels de l'oralité dans l'Ouest africain, en interrogeant les dynamiques sociales et culturelles qui les portent depuis la deuxième moitié du XIXe siècle. Les bouleversement du XIXe et XXe siècle ont produit trois systèmes culturels et éducatifs juxtaposés: le système traditionnel préislamique, le système islamique et l'école nouvelle occidentale. Pour éclairer leurs modes actuels de productivité, l'auteur examine le développement de l'oralité dans la région sénégambienne autour de l'épopée islamique depuis le XIXe siècle. L'épopée expose l'expression des différentes réalités sociales dans la longue durée. Elle focalise son dit sur la catégorie sociale qui assume l'initiative historique. Son modèle narratif est resté sensiblement stable depuis l'épopée de Soundjata (XIIIe siècle). L'épopée islamique met en scène l'élite arabisée qui a combattu les dynasties 'ceddo' et les a détrônées. La culture 'ceddo' des XVII-XVIIe siècles se confond avec la violence de la traite négrière et ses traumatismes qui ont abouti au rejet de la classe dirigeante fondée sur l'alliance des chasseurs et des agriculteurs par les anciens esclaves. L'auteur examine notamment le réaménagement du modèle narratif épique dans les épopées wolof mouride du Sénégal

pour construire une nouvelle réalité sociale, et l'émergence de nouveaux contextes de production et de récitation des œuvres orales. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

238 Sall, Ibrahima Abou

Licence verbale et mouvements contestataires chez les Haal pulareebe du Fuuta Tooro : Almudaagal ngay et Cooloyaagal / Ibrahima Abou Sall. - 2004. - no. 103/104, p. 201-221 : foto - In: *Rev. monde musulman et Méditerr.:* (2004), no. 103/104, p. 201-221 : foto.

Le Almudaagal ngay et le Cooloyaagal sont des mouvements qui se sont particulièrement illustrés à une certaine époque de la société haalpulaar (Mauritanie-Sénégal) et qui apparaissent comme des mouvements contestataires en ce sens qu'ils déployaient une quasi-totale liberté d'expression alors que la société était régie par un fort rigorisme religieux imposé par la domination d'un groupe situé en haut de l'échelle des statuts sociaux (les Toorobbe). Néanmoins, le comportement physique et l'expression orale étant extrêmement codifiés et déterminés par l'appartenance à tel ou tel groupe social, la pratique de l'injure (le 'attoore'), au sens strictement sexuel et obscène où l'entend le pulaar, n'était tolérée que pour ceux appartenant aux groupes du bas de l'échelle sociale. Les Almubbe ngay, originaires des groupes détenteurs de l'idéologie dominante, étaient destinés à perpétuer la diffusion de l'islam. Leur contestation passagère était considérée comme une sorte de thérapeutique visant en fait à mieux intégrer les étudiants dans l'ordre établi. En revanche les Coolooji, originaires des groupes du bas de l'échelle sociale, étaient exclus d'emblée de l'idéologie dominante. Leur contestation était avant tout sociale, passagère et même éphémère car elle n'avait aucun projet de renversement de l'ordre établi. Cet article se fonde sur des sources orales aussi bien qu'écrites. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

239 Audrain, Xavier

Devenir "baay-fall" pour être soi : le religieux comme vecteur d'émancipation individuelle au Sénégal / Xavier Audrain. - 2004. - no. 94, p. 149-165 - In: *Polit. afr.:* (2004), no. 94, p. 149-165.

On constate au Sénégal un engouement croissant des jeunes pour la communauté islamique des "baay-fall", branche interne de la confrérie mouride. En s'appuyant sur des récits de vie de "taalibe baay-fall", cet article illustre en quoi l'investissement de la jeunesse sénégalaise dans un tel mouvement religieux doit, en partie, se comprendre comme un phénomène d'invention de la modernité à travers des dynamiques religieuses. Grâce au paradoxe de l'"assujettissement affranchissant", ce phénomène,

qui s'apparente par sa recherche de la purification à l'idéologie "born-again", participerait d'un mode de reconfiguration des rapports de domination sociale et de reconstruction de soi en tant que sujet moral d'une nouvelle société. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 212). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

240 Camara, Abdoulaye

Histoire de Gorée / Joseph Roger de Benoist et Abdoulaye Camara ; contrib. de Françoise Descamps, Xavier Ricou et James Searing ; préf. de Christian Valantin. - Paris : Maisonneuve & Larose, 2003. - 155 p. : ill. ; 22x24 cm. - (Collection patrimoine architectural) - Bibliogr.: p. 147-151. - Met bijl., noten.
ISBN 2-7068-1765-8

Cet ouvrage collectif sur l'île de Gorée (Sénégal) est à la fois un manuel historique, guide culturel à l'usage des visiteurs et une invite à l'exploration, sur place comme dans la somme des sources rassemblées pour sa réalisation. Il comporte neuf chapitres: 1. Gorée dans l'histoire - 2. Le temps des compagnies à monopole (1677-1758) - 3. Du monopole au commerce libre (1758-1848) - 4. Les signares: de la représentation à la réalité - 5. Gorée, ville métisse - 6. Les signares et le patrimoine bâti de l'île - 7. La paroisse catholique de Gorée - 8. Menaces sur le patrimoine goréen et mesures de sauvegarde. 9. Annexes (Chronologie, Classe de découverte à Gorée). Contributions de: Abdoulaye Camara, Joseph-Roger de Benoist, Françoise Descamps, Xavier Ricou, James F. Searing.

241 Diene, Ibra

Les cultures religieuses et leurs signifiances dans les poésies des civilisations modernes : les exemples de Louis Aragon et des poètes du Sénégal / Ibra Diene. - 2003. - no. 70, p. 151-162 - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 70, p. 151-162.

Le recul de la pratique religieuse n'a pas entraîné l'effacement de la religion dans les œuvres poétiques modernes. Même les œuvres blasphématoires étalent une certaine culture religieuse dans leur contenu et dans leur forme tout comme des textes de thématique différente se servent de schèmes religieux pour asseoir le fondement de leur lisibilité idéologique, de leur expressivité ou de leur poéticité. Il ne s'agit pas seulement d'un détournement du discours religieux par un emploi métaphorique de premier degré, c'est-à-dire par comparaison analogique, mais aussi d'un retour à une inspiration directe où le poème devient panégyrique, où des images peuvent naître de la création ou de la recréation d'un monde calqué sur l'imaginaire religieux. L'inspiration directe de la religion est rare; pourtant, dans les sociétés de modernité récente où le spirituel a encore une

emprise primordiale comme au Sénégal, l'allégiance à Dieu est parfois objet poétique et sa poéticité se pose comme discours efficace à la double fonction persuasive et perlocutoire. Le présent article examine les similitudes et les différences dans l'utilisation de la religion, aussi bien la religion musulmane et chrétienne comme les religions traditionnelles africaines, dans la poésie sénégalaise et dans la poésie française, à travers notamment l'œuvre des poètes sénégalais Senghor et Amadou Lamine Sall et celui du poète français Louis Aragon. Dans la méthode, Aragon et Senghor semblent se rejoindre même s'ils utilisent le langage religieux à des fins tout à fait différentes. La métaphorisation du langage religieux leur est une pratique commune, mais elle se double chez Aragon d'une subversion blasphématoire alors que chez Senghor et Sall il s'agit d'une confirmation de la foi religieuse. La culture religieuse fonctionne, dans l'écriture poétique, comme les schèmes du surréalisme dans les littératures modernes. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

242 Fall, Babacar

Orality and life histories : rethinking the social and political history of Senegal / Babacar Fall. - 2003. - vol. 50, no. 2, p. 55-65 - In: *Afr. today:* (2003), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 55-65.

Life histories and other oral sources are an essential element of African historiography and ought to be integrated into the history curriculum of African institutions. Seeking to reorient the teaching of African history, history professors at the Ecole Normale Supérieure of Cheikh Anta Diop University (Dakar, Senegal) initiated an oral history project involving education students. Students collected life histories, which they later integrated into their lesson plans. Using the example of the 1947-1948 railroad strike, the article points to the complex relationship between literary creation and collective memory. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

243 Giguet, Frédéric

Poésie et peinture dans l' œuvre de L.S. Senghor / Frédéric Giguet. - 2003. - no. 70, p. 47-78 : ill - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 70, p. 47-78 : ill.

Le présent article examine les relations qu'entretient la poésie senghorienne avec la peinture. Ces relations apparaissent tout d'abord dans les articles de Léopold Sédar Senghor consacrés aux peintres, où le Senghor critique d'art laisse souvent la parole au Senghor poète: en révélant, en effet, ce que la peinture contient d'éléments poétiques, il montre également tout ce que la poésie (et, en l'occurrence, sa poésie) contient d'éléments picturaux. L'auteur ensuite étudie l'œuvre poétique de Senghor pour y chercher le travail de peintre réalisé par le poète, aussi bien dans le traitement des

couleurs, des formes, des jeux d'ombre et de lumière, que dans l'art du portrait ou la représentation des corps. Il démontre combien la poésie senghorienne possède une dimension proprement pictuale, et comment l'oreille du poète fait corps avec l'œil du peintre. Car la poésie négro-africaine, telle que la définit Senghor, est avant tout composée de cette alliance des dimensions auditive et visuelle. Pour conclure, l'auteur revient sur un élément essentiel dans la pensée de Senghor: la fonction de l'œuvre d'art, à la fois adressée à Dieu et dressée contre la mort. La 'poésie totale' devrait rendre compte du monde dans son essence, par une réunion des sens et des arts. Ce dernier pont symbolique entre les peintres et le poète, autour des fonctions vitales de l'art, donne aux poèmes senghoriens leur dimension profonde, celle d'une poésie au carrefour des arts et des cultures, destinée à dire, par des modes de représentation variés, le rapport complexe de l'homme avec le monde. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

244 Johnson, Stella M.A.

L'apport de Léopold Sédar Senghor à la Francophonie : témoignage / Stella M.A. Johnson. - 2003. - no. 70, p. 21-27 - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 70, p. 21-27.

Le président du Sénégal Léopold Sédar Senghor a été un des artisans les plus résolus de la Francophonie. En 1970, une rencontre de vingt-et-un chefs d'État africains à Niamey a abouti à la création de l'Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (ACCT), qui est aujourd'hui le principal opérateur direct de la Francophonie. Dans la même année, l'Organisation commune africaine et malgache (OCAM), réunie à Tananarive adopta un communiqué selon lequel "la conférence a entendu une communication du président Léopold Sédar Senghor sur la Francophonie, et a chargé le Président en exercice de l'OCAM et le président Senghor de prendre les contacts utiles en vue de la réalisation de cette Francophonie dans les domaines culturel et économique". Senghor devient un porte-parole important du rassemblement de pays et de communautés dans lesquels le français est le principal outil de communication. La symbiose qui caractérise l'unicité de la perception de Senghor quant à la Négritude, marque également sa définition de la Francophonie. La Francophonie est pour Senghor un dialogue de cultures, un mariage voulu des pays pauvres avec des pays riches, une collaboration des pays du Nord avec les pays du Sud. Il avait dans l'esprit une France rénovée qui épouserait les idéaux d'entraide et d'assistance technique. En 1986, pendant le lancement officiel de la Francophonie, Senghor n'était plus le président du Sénégal. Il a reçu alors la prestigieuse distinction de Président d'honneur du Haut Conseil de la Francophonie, devancé uniquement par le président de la France. Ce poste lui a permis d'apporter encore plus à la politique et au développement de la Francophonie. Senghor

a aussi su attirer au Sénégal de nombreux organismes internationaux. Trois d'entre eux s'insèrent dans la Francophonie: Association des femmes francophones, Association de la presse francophone et Environnement et développement dans le Tiers Monde. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

245 Niang, Papa Mody

L.S. Senghor: le contemporain capital : témoignage / Papa Mody Niang. - 2003. - no. 70, p. 7-19 - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 70, p. 7-19.

Le présent article traite de Léopold Sédar Senghor autour de trois axes: le politique, les enseignements de son action et l'humaniste. Pour Senghor, le politique n'était qu'un aspect de la culture. Il décide d'ouvrir la culture à la politique, qui "consiste à rendre les hommes plus prospères, meilleurs, et, partant, plus heureux". Les leçons que Senghor a laissées se résument en les points suivants: une foi (en l'homme noir), le respect de l'adversaire, la rigueur et la méthode, la stratégie, la dictature de la persuasion, un réalisme inventif, aisé, simple, la gratitude, l'attention à autrui, une éthique, la justice. En somme, il a laissé un modèle d'homme politique. Enfin, l'auteur évoque les relations entre le concept de la Négritude et l'humanisme chez Senghor. Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

246 Patterson, Amy S.

Power inequalities and the institutions of Senegalese development organizations / Amy S. Patterson. - 2003. - vol. 46, no. 3, p. 35-54 - In: *Afr. stud. rev.:* (2003), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 35-54.

The focus on decentralization and civil society in Africa demands that scholars examine the factors that affect the institutions (i.e., rules and procedures) of local development organizations. Using two case studies from rural Senegal - the Patar women's group and the Ndoulo garden group - this article investigates how the preferences of group participants, the authority positions of group actors, and the alternatives that individuals have shape the institutions of local organizations. The article then illustrates how the rules that emerge through institutional bargaining affect the decisions local organizations make about issues such as resource allocation and the implementation of development projects. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

247 Seck, Sidy

L'École de Dakar: réalité historique ou escroquerie intellectuelle? / Sidy Seck. - 2003. - no. 70, p. 29-45 : ill - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 70, p. 29-45 : ill.

Certaines étapes de l'histoire artistique du Sénégal restent contestées. Parmi celles-ci, ce qu'il est convenu aujourd'hui d'appeler 'l'École de Dakar', qui n'a pas encore fini de susciter des interrogations. L'École de Dakar serait-elle un espace institutionnel précis, avec des maîtres et un enseignement soumis à un programme, ou un regroupement d'artistes partageant comme dénominateur commun un style d'expression ou une doctrine, ou ne serait-elle qu'une aventure d'individualités, autonomes, regroupées après coup autour du vocable 'École de Dakar' par des commentateurs, ou bien ne serait-elle qu'une vaste escroquerie intellectuelle, une façon de forcer l'histoire? L'auteur évoque entre autres le rôle du français Pierre Jacques André Lods, qui, sur demande de Léopold Sédar Senghor, devait être affecté en 1961 à Dakar, à la section Recherches plastiques nègres de L'École des Arts. LÉcole de Dakar a paru se positionner dès après l'indépendance comme un maillon essentiel du dispositif culturel mis en place par Léopold Sédar Senghor, en conformité avec les idéaux de la Négritude. Cependant, même si l'École de Dakar a été d'une manière ou d'une autre un concept et une réalité historique incontestables pour certains, les acteurs n'avaient ni la même compréhension de la chose ni les mêmes motivations. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

248 Tall, Serigne Mansour

Senegalese émigrés: new information & communication technologies / Serigne Mansour Tall. - 2004. - vol. 31, no. 99, p. 31-48 - In: *Rev. Afr. polit. econ.:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 99, p. 31-48.

Emigration from Senegal increased rapidly between 1980 and 1990, and its economic and social implications grew in significance. These migratory flows diversified in terms of their departure points and destinations, making complex the challenge of preserving relationships with families at home. As Senegalese emigrated to countries with fewer links to Senegal, the need to find ways of maintaining long-distance relationships became more urgent. How do the émigrés appropriate new information and communications technologies (NICT)? How do the new technologies provide for financial transfers without the physical movement of funds? What role do the émigrés play in the penetration of new technologies in certain disadvantaged sectors? What are the economic and social implications of this advance of NICTs? This paper shows that the types of use made of the new technologies follow from a complex process of appropriation that can make a highly personal tool such as the cellular telephone into a collective instrument to bring a village out of its isolation and connect it with the world. It concludes that the emergence of the new technologies and their appropriation by émigrés creates new social configurations both in the new home and in the community of

origin, and contributes to the emergence of new spatial understandings. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

TOGO

249 Fred-Mensah, Ben K.
Looking up to the victims : land scarcity and women's role in food provisioning in the Ghana-Togo border area / Ben K. Fred-Mensah. - 2003. - n.s. vol. 19, no. 2, p. 35-48 - In: *Res. rev. / Inst. Afr. Stud., Univ. Ghana:* (2003), n.s. vol. 19, no. 2, p. 35-48.

The author examines the apparently contradictory status of women in most of Ghana's agrarian communities. Basing himself predominantly on empirical material from among the Buem of the border area between Ghana and Togo, he shows that, even though women in this area have played little role in the transfer of their ancestral land to migrant farmers and, today, constitute a negligible proportion of cash crop farm owners, either as wives or heads of single-parent households they face the inescapable responsibility of dealing with the increasing household food insecurity that has resulted from land scarcity. Introduced in the Ghana-Togo border area at the turn of the 20th century, the production of cocoa has engendered massive migration into the area. As a perennial export crop, cocoa profoundly altered the indigenous land rights system, with subsequent negative impacts on food security. The author suggests that one potentially viable option for improving the food security situation for the poor households in the area is by enabling them to improve their income-earning capabilities by developing policies that would change occupational structure in the area. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

250 Koffi-Tessio, Egnonto M.
Production alimentaire et environnement au Togo : une analyse économétrique / Egnonto M. Koffi-Tessio. - 2004. - vol. 16, no. 1, p. 53-71 : tab - In: *Afr. dev. rev.:* (2004), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 53-71 : tab.

Au Togo, la production alimentaire est en baisse continue et l'état de l'environnement est marqué entre autres par la dégradation des ressources naturelles. La présente étude vise à évaluer la contribution des facteurs environnementaux à la croissance alimentaire. L'hypothèse fondamentale est que la croissance alimentaire au Togo est moins liée aux aléas climatiques qu'aux investissements en capital physique et humain. L'étude aboutit à la conclusion que la variable environnementale n'est pas déterminante dans l'explication de la variation de la production alimentaire ce qui confirme l'hypothèse

initiale. En conséquence, les politiques de production alimentaire futures au Togo ne doivent pas privilégier les variables du capital physique au détriment de la variable environnementale. Il convient donc de rechercher à l'avenir la combinaison optimale des facteurs du capital physique et du capital humain et de l'environnement qui garantisse de manière durable la production alimentaire dans le cadre de la formulation de la politique de sécurité alimentaire au Togo. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

251 Laumann, Dennis

A historiography of German Togoland, or the rise and fall of a 'model colony' / Dennis Laumann. - 2003. - vol. 30, p. 195-211 - In: *Hist. Afr.:* (2003), vol. 30, p. 195-211.

German Togoland, in present-day Togo and Ghana, dates back to February 1884. This bibliographic essay reviewing the literature on German Togoland shows how, since the late 19th century, and through the various eras to the present, the nature of the German occupation of Togoland has been the subject of conflicting interpretations in the secondary sources, largely written by European observers and scholars. Most of these analyses addressed the question of whether German Togoland was a model colony. The German regime's achievements were, however, realized through a combination of forced labour and excessive taxation imposed on the Togolanders. Most German writers and, later, West German writers, have sought to uphold the 'model colony' idea. The East Germans, however, built on the charges first issued by the Allies, which portrayed German colonialism in the worst possible light, and sought to refute the model colony thesis. Non-German scholars may be situated somewhere in the middle, often accepting the idea that Togoland was in a sense a model colony, while also highlighting the negative characteristics of the German occupation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

252 Autour

Autour du lac Tchad : intégrations et désintégrations / coordonné par Janet Roitman. - 2004. - no. 94, p. 7-104 : krt - In: *Polit. afr.:* (2004), no. 94, p. 7-104 : krt.

Sans chercher à définir géographiquement le bassin du lac Tchad, ce dossier s'intéresse à la constitution de cet espace marginalisé en portant attention aux forces et relations, aux dynamiques, qui permettent d'en considérer les reconfigurations contemporaines. Il

s'agit en particulier d'examiner les reconfigurations des espaces imaginés du lac Tchad et de leurs limites, qui sont actuellement modifiés sous l'effet de plusieurs influences et initiatives décrites et analysées dans les articles de ce dossier. Titres: Les recompositions du bassin du lac Tchad (Introduction au thème) (Janet Roitman) - Coopération internationale et transformation du bassin du lac Tchad : le cas de la Commission du bassin du lac Tchad (Martin Zachary Njeuma) - Le bassin du lac Tchad, un espace migratoire polarisé par la Lybie? (Olivier Pliez) - Le bassin tchadien à l'épreuve de l'or noir : réflexions sur la "nouvelle donne pétro-politique" en Afrique centrale (Simon Tulipe) - L'embuscade sur les routes des abords sud du lac Tchad (Saïbou Issa). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 211) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

253 Fighting

Fighting the slave trade : West African strategies / Sylviane A. Diouf, ed. - Athens : Ohio University Press ; Oxford : Currey, 2004. - XXVII, 242 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Western African studies) - Met bibliogr. - Index.
ISBN 0-8214-1516-6 (Athens)

The essays in this collective volume were presented at a conference entitled 'Fighting back: African strategies against the slave trade', held at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, in February 2001. Part 1 covers defensive strategies (in lacustrine villages in south Benin, by E. Soumonni; south of Lake Chad, by T.M. Bah; in Central Africa, 1850-1910, by D.D. Cordell; in Cayor and Baol, Senegal, by A. Guèye; in Wasulu and Masina, Mali, by M.A. Klein). Part 2 looks at protective strategies, such as redemption (S.A. Diouf) and the ethnic, cultural, political and institutional mechanisms against illegal enslavement used by Efik traders in business with the British at Old Calabar, 1740-1807 (P.E. Lovejoy and D. Richardson). Part 3 examines offensive strategies against slavers in Igboland (J.N. Oriji) and among the Balanta of Guinea-Bissau, 1450-1815 (W. Hawthorne); domestic slave revolts on the Upper Guinea Coast in the 18th and 19th centuries (I. Rashid); the role of the African State in the struggle against the transatlantic slave trade (J.E. Inikori); and the relationship of shipboard revolts to the structural characteristics of the slave trade and to the political economy of slavery within Africa (D. Richardson). In an epilogue, C. Brown describes an oral history project that seeks to document the ways that communities in the Biafran hinterland of southeastern Nigeria remember the slave trade. [ASC Leiden abstract]

254 Traub-Merz, Rudolf

Öl-Boom im Golf von Guinea / Rudolf Traub-Merz. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 399-407 : tab
- In: *Afr. Spectrum:* (2003), Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 399-407 : tab.

Seit Lobby-Gruppen und US-Politiker Rohöl im Golf von Guinea ins Visier genommen haben blicken Viele mit stärkerem Interesse nach Westafrika (es geht um Nigeria, Angola, Kongo-Brazzaville, Äquatorial Guinea, Tschad, und Sao Tomé und Principe). Petrodollars haben nicht nur in Afrika bisher wenig zur wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Entwicklung beigetragen. Ähnliche Fehlentwicklungen lassen sich für die politischen Systeme feststellen. Der erneute Ölboom im Golf von Guinea muss keineswegs die gleiche Dynamik lostreten wie sein Vorgänger in den 70er Jahren. In der Region finden sich neue Initiativen, mit denen versucht wird, friedliche Entwicklung mit Rentenreichtum in Einklang zu bringen. Öleinnahmen mussen in Sozialentwicklung überführt werden. Der Tschad ist das erste Land im sub-saharischen Afrika, das einen Teil der Öleinnahmen Staat und Wirtschaft vorenthält und in off-shore-Konten für künftige Verwendungszwecke einzahlt. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

255 Zang, Laurent

L' intégration en Afrique centrale de l'UDEAC à la CEMAC / par Laurent Zang. - 2004. - année 58, no. 3, p. 410-419 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 3, p. 410-419.

Quatre ans après les indépendances des pays d'Afrique centrale, ceux-ci instituaient en 1964 l'Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC), constituée du Cameroun, du Congo, du Gabon, de la République centrafricaine, du Tchad, puis de la Guinée Équatoriale en 1984. L'UDEAC est le prédécesseur immédiat de la CEMAC (Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale, 1998) dont il a posé les principales bases institutionnelles. Selon l'auteur, l'Afrique centrale court le risque de la marginalisation ou de la relégation à la dernière place si elle ne renforce pas sa cohésion comme le font les pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest ou ceux de l'Afrique australe. Le présent article traite de la genèse de la CEMAC, de son système institutionnel, et de ses perspectives. Au titre des innovations majeures figurent la Cour de justice et le Parlement de la Communauté. Si les raisons d'espérer le succès de l'intégration sont importantes, il reste des obstacles à surmonter, comme le particularisme de certains États membres. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ANGOLA

256 Brinkman, Inge

War and identity in Angola : two case-studies / Inge Brinkman. - 2003. - p. 195-221 - In: *Lusotopie:* (2003), p. 195-221.

This essay studies the links between various categories of identity and the processes by which such categories may change. Two case studies, one dealing with northern Angola and the other with southeastern Angola, are presented. The first case study shows that references to ethnicity do not imply unquestioning unity: even if seen as a unified group by others, the "Bakongo" continue to be divided along many lines. Ethnic, local and national identities have become intertwined. Luanda/Angola is placed in opposition to Bakongo/Zaire. This dichotomy is in turn related to political and racial oppositions. The second case study shows that changes in identity politics do not only occur in the realm of ethnic identity. Refugees from southeastern Angola in Rundu (Namibia) see the Angolan civil war in terms of an opposition between 'people from town' and 'people from the bush'. This dichotomy is increasingly connected with violence, torture and mutilation. A process of essentialization started, by which townspeople and bush people were attributed specific characteristics. In this second case study, identity is inextricably linked to landscape and mobility. Notes, ref., sum. in French, Portuguese and English (p. 553-554). [Journal abstract]

CAMEROON

257 Röschenthaler, Ute

Transacting Obasinjom: the dissemination of a cult agency in the Cross River area / Ute Röschenthaler. - 2004. - vol. 74, no. 2, p. 241-276 : foto's, krt - In: *Africa London:* (2004), vol. 74, no. 2, p. 241-276 : foto's, krt.

During the twentieth century, Obasinjom became one of the best known and most effective cult agencies in the Cross River area of Cameroon and Nigeria. This paper aims at reconstructing the history of Obasinjom and some of its variants. Unlike many other witch-hunting cults, Obasinjom usually did not disappear after accomplishing the immediate job for which it was acquired. The owners additionally desired to possess the institution because it created wealth, influence and prestige for them as well as their village as a whole. Obasinjom and other cult agencies (as well as women's and men's societies and dance associations) spread from village to village across ethnic or language boundaries. Along with their dissemination, something of their identities and agency diffused and was incorporated into their histories over time and space. As intellectual property they were owned by the buying village and at the same time remained the property of the selling village. Obasinjom, as well as more important institutions, created decentralized networks of owners who had no definite knowledge of all the other participants. The recently formed pan-Obasinjom association, however, has

changed this situation and, at least among some owners, created a feeling of identity and a greater sense of unity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

258 Baye, Francis Menjo

Globalisation, institutional arrangements and poverty in rural Cameroon / Francis Menjo Baye. - 2003. - vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 112-141 : fig., tab - In: *Afr. dev.:* (2003), vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 112-141 : fig., tab.

This article posits that the institutional environment, which is constantly modified by the forces of globalization, significantly influences access to and returns on primary assets that determine poverty outcomes in rural societies. Within the framework of institutional economics related to globalization, rural institutions and poverty, the article, firstly, identifies monetary and exchange rate arrangements, public debt burden, democratic culture and rent-seeking, openness and obstacles to international trade, economic and structural reforms, and NGO activities as the main channels by which the forces of globalization permeate down to the rural poor in Cameroon. Secondly, it considers changes in land tenure arrangements, rural financial markets and marketing of agricultural products as important within the institutional environment that determines the capacity of rural dwellers to build on and derive returns from their primary asset endowments. Good governance is viewed as crucial in curbing socioeconomic difficulties and poverty in rural Cameroon. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

259 Fonchingong, Charles C.

The travails of democratization in Cameroon in the context of political liberalisation since the 1990s / Charles C. Fonchingong. - 2004. - vol. 3, no. 1, p. 33-59 - In: *Afr. Asian stud. Print:* (2004), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 33-59.

Nurturing Cameroon's fledgling democracy is proving a herculean task against the backdrop of disintegrative forces: a flawed electoral process, ethnicity, identity consciousness, clientelism, endemic corruption, regionalism and neopatrimonialism inherent in the State apparatus. The undercurrents on the interface of statehood in Cameroon's democratization process from the 1990s are explored. There is an enormous gulf between the State and the masses with the elite playing a prominent role in political sloganeering and regionalism, leading to a heightened sense of exclusion. The bureaucratic ethos still remains largely centralized despite the discourses on decentralization. The simmering Anglophone problem is still brushed aside. The paper

illuminates the disruption and fragmentation of national politics which has led to the emergence of identity and ethnic constructions in the search for belonging to the polity. The question of legitimacy and civic participation is largely distorted due to the disinterestedness of the populace in the State machinery. This is rendered more fluid by the manipulative tendencies of the regime, ruling elite and a fractured opposition. The fundamental question is whether Cameroon was adequately prepared for multiparty politics. Rekindling Cameroon's botched democratic process hinges on the institutionalization of consensus building, democratic accountability and participative governance. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

260 Inland

Inland fisheries, tenure systems and livelihood diversification in Africa : the case of the Yaéré floodplains in Lake Chad Basin / Christophe Béné... [et al.]. - 2003. - vol. 62, no. 2, p. 187-212 : krt., tab - In: *Afr. stud. Johannesbg.:* (2003), vol. 62, no. 2, p. 187-212 : krt., tab.

In the Yaéré floodplains within the Lake Chad Basin (around the border between northern Cameroon and Chad), fishing fits within a flexible matrix of various activities which constitute the basis of multi-activity-based livelihood strategies. During the same season, the local populations are alternatively or simultaneously fishers, herders and farmers, and each part of the floodplains is potentially a fishing ground, a grazing area and a cultured field, depending on the period in the flood cycle. This intricacy of activities implies that, in these floodplain areas, rural development and poverty alleviation assessments cannot be carried out through mono-sectoral approaches focusing on separated activities, but must instead be designed and carried out through an integrated approach in which the different sectors of the local economy are viewed together as a joint production activity. This paper, which is based on data collected in 1999-2000 using survey techniques derived from Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) methods, addresses this question. The results are reinterpreted with reference to the current literature related to food security, risk strategy and rural livelihood diversification. Implications for local-level policies conclude the paper. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

261 Jua, Nantang

Occupation of public space : anglophone nationalism in Cameroon / Nantang Jua & Piet Konings. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 175, p. 609-633 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 175, p. 609-633.

This article examines the historical process leading to the emergence of Anglophone nationalism in public space during the liberalisation process in the 1990s in Cameroon. Anglophone nationalism poses a severe threat to the post-colonial State's nation-building project that has been driven by the firm determination of the Francophone political elite to dominate the Anglophone minority and to erase the cultural and the institutional foundations of Anglophone identity. Persistent attempts by the Francophone-dominated State to control the newly created Anglophone movements have made Anglophone nationalists resort to less obtrusive forms of resistance, creating public space for an Anglophone identity and nationhood in historical, artistic, virtual, legal and everyday domains. Bibliogr, notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

262 Kom, Ambroise

Mongo Beti and the responsibility of the African intellectual / Ambroise Kom. - 2003. - vol. 34, no. 4, p. 42-56 - In: *Res. Afr. lit.:* (2003), vol. 34, no. 4, p. 42-56.

According to Noam Chomsky, "the responsibility of the writer as a moral agent is to try to bring the truth about matters of human significance to an audience that can do something abouth them". Following Chomsky and his predecessors, it can be shown that despite the dangers incurred, Mongo Beti took on the difficult role of African intellectual, a role that paradoxically reduced to almost nothing his chances of playing a political role in his chosen space. Breaking with the behaviours of many colleagues of his generation, Mongo Beti resolutely chose the cause of the dominated. The present author articulates Mongo Beti's intellectual thinking focusing on several essential stages: 'Main basse sur le Cameroun' (1972), the journal 'Peuples noirs - peuples africains' (1978-1991), 'La France contre l'Afrique, retour au Cameroun' (1993), and the Librairie des Peuples Noirs - a bookstore as well as a meeting place for numerous sociocultural actors forced to live in the margins of Cameroon's affairs -, which Mongo Beti created in Yaoundé. In this way, Mongo Beti appears to us under his double identity, that of a Western intellectual whose responsibility has been to tell the truth about the 'shaming of the West' to a Western audience, who can act to terminate the crimes effectively, and that of the African intellectual actively engaged in the struggles for the advent of democratic freedom and economic, social and cultural progress in his native country, and in Africa in general. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

263 Manga Fombad, Charles

Election management bodies in Africa: Cameroon's 'National Elections Observatory' in perspective / Charles Manga Fombad. - 2003. - vol. 3, no. 1, p. 25-51 - In: *African human rights law journal / Centre for Human Rights:* (2003), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 25-51.

This article examines the work of Cameroon's National Elections Observatory (NEO) during the 1990s, when democratic transitions through multiparty elections took place around Africa. It is contended that regardless of such initiatives, many countries now show signs of returning to de facto one-party systems. Indicative of this regression has been the way elections have been managed and manipulated by the ruling party. It is suggested that the integrity of the election management process is a crucial factor in the facilitation of functional democratic elections. Considering that election management bodies (EMBs) are vital for ensuring a level playing field between all political actors to guarantee free and fair elections, it is emphasized that EMBs must be independent and accountable, with sufficient resources to sustain their effective operation. The article concludes that even though some of the EMBs set up in African countries have been successful, many others lack in autonomy, power and capacity. EMBs are often not sufficiently independent, have merely served as instruments for perpetuating rituals of symbolic elections and disguise signs of authoritarian revival. The NEO is analysed and compared with other EMBs in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

264 Mongo

Mongo Beti : le proscrit admirable / textes réunis et prés. par Oscar Pfouma. - [Paris] : Editions Menaibuc, cop. 2003. - 142 p. : fig., foto. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-911372-01-8

Cet ouvrage est consacré à la personne et à l'œuvre de l'écrivain camerounais Mongo Beti (1932-2001). Contributions: La vie et l'œuvre de Mongo Beti (Odile Tobner) - La vocation religieuse du RPS dans "Le pauvre Christ de Bomba" de Mongo Beti (Michel Naumann) - Prolégomènes à l'analyse pragmatique du diptyque "Trop de soleil tue l'amour" "Branle-bas en noir et blanc" - La thématique de l'œuvre romanesque de Mongo Beti (Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin) - Lettre à Alexandre Mongo Beti (Andrée Appercelle) - Le traumatisme de la maternité ou la métaphore de la servitude dans "Perpétue et l'habitude du malheur" (Cécile Dolisane-Ebosse) - Pour une re-lecture de l'assassinat de Martin dans "Perpétue" de Mongo Beti (Auguste Owono-Kouma)- "Trop de soleil tue l'amour" et "En attendant le vote des bêtes sauvages": deux extrêmes, un bilan des transitions démocratiques en Afrique (Pierre Fando) - L'exil perpétuel d'un fils de la forêt: Mongo Beti (Cécile Dolisane-Ebosse). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

265 Pelican, Michaela

Frauen- und Männerfreundschaften im Kameruner Grasland : ein komparativer Ansatz / Michaela Pelican. - 2004. - Jg. 39, H. 1, p. 63-93 - In: *Afr. Spectrum:* (2004), Jg. 39, H. 1, p. 63-93.

Wie zeitgenössische ethnologische und soziologische Studien gezeigt haben, hat sich das im Westen populäre Modell von Freundschaft als dyadischer, nicht-utilitaristischer, egalitärer und emotionsgeladener Sozialbeziehung als nicht-verallgemeinerbares Ideal erwiesen. Freundschaft bedarf einer kontextbezogenen Analyse, welche historische, regionale, kulturelle, soziale, wirtschaftliche und politische Bedingungen in Betracht zieht. In diesem Artikel wird Freundschaft im Rahmen interethnischer Beziehungen zwischen Mbororo (agro-pastorale Fulbe), Hausa und Mitgliedern der Kameruner Grasland-Gesellschaften untersucht. Der Fokus liegt dabei auf gender- und altersspezifischen Unterschieden in der Konzeption und der Ausgestaltung von Freundschaftsbeziehungen. Um den polyvalenten und flexiblen Charakter realer Sozialbeziehungen zu erfassen, zieht die Autorin einen weit gefassten Freundschaftsbegriff vor, der Überschneidungen und Übergänge zwischen verschiedenen analytischen Kategorien wie Freundschaft, Verwandtschaft, Nachbarschaft, Geschäfts- und Patronagebeziehungen zulässt. Der Artikel basiert auf 14 Monaten Feldforschung über den Zeitraum 2000-2002. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

266 Sietchoua Djuitchoko, Célestin

La réforme inachevée du contrôle juridictionnel des comptes au Cameroun / par Célestin Sietchoua Djuitchoko. - 2004. - année 58, no. 1, p. 70-118 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 1, p. 70-118.

Au Cameroun, la loi du 21 avril 2003 fixe les attributions, l'organisation et le fonctionnement de la Chambre des comptes de la Cour suprême. L'institution de la Chambre des comptes, qui se substitue à l'inspection générale de l'État, est une des mesures destinées, en théorie, à accompagner la marche du pays vers l'État de droit. Or, la réforme du contrôle juridictionnel des comptes n'est satisfaisante, ni dans son aspect organique, ni dans son volet fonctionnel. Sous le premier angle, l'organisation de la Chambre des comptes est en butte à des obstacles constitutionnels et sa structure n'épouse pas entièrement la configuration de la nouvelle Cour suprême issue de la loi constitutionnelle de 1996. Sous le second, on voit les prérogatives constitutionnelles de contrôle des comptes de la Chambre des comptes limitées par le législateur de 2003. Encore que les conséquences des décisions de la Chambre des comptes sont incomplètes dans la loi récemment promulguée. Plus généralement, la loi organique du 21 avril 2003 illustre la réticence des pouvoirs publics à s'ouvrir le plus largement possible au contrôle de la Chambre des comptes. Elle rend témoignage, en pratique, des avatars de l'État de droit dans le Cameroun d'aujourd'hui. Notes, réf., résumé en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue, modifié]

267 Weate, Jeremy

Achille Mbembe and the postcolony : going beyond the text / Jeremy Weate. - 2003. - vol. 34, no. 4, p. 27-41 - In: *Res. Afr. lit.:* (2003), vol. 34, no. 4, p. 27-41.

In recent years, across a range of theoretical disciplines, from philosophy to cultural studies, from film theory to postcolonial studies, it has become an elementary assumption that any phenomenon - metaphysical, physical, cultural, conceptual and so on - appears and must appear in the form of text, to be 'read' and interpreted. But why should this be so? The present author examines an emerging voice within postcolonial theory, as a more channeled pathway into the critique of inscriptivism and an initial exploration of what lies beyond it. In his collection of essays entitled 'On the postcolony' (2001), the Cameroonian theorist Achille Mbembe's aim is to think African lived experience and forms of power beyond Western imposed reductivism. Focusing on historical and cultural analyses of West Africa, and Cameroon in particular, Mbembe tries to show how new concepts and forms of writing are necessary in order to capture adequately the complexities of African life. What is significant about Mbembe's project, in terms of a critique of the textual paradigm, is that he occupies an interstitial space somewhere between poststructuralism and existential phenomenology. The present author claims that Mbembe fails in his stated intentions and that his project is theoretically confused and devoid of productive substantial argument. Nonetheless, he also argues that, because of Mbembe's theoretical location, his proposed project of opening up 'another form of writing' for African discourse reveals an ambivalence towards the poststructuralist discourse of the sign, and therefore points the way forward for further research beyond the textual paradigm. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CHAD

268 Pesche, Denis

L'Afrique du coton à Cancun : les acteurs d'une négociation / Denis Pesche et Kako Nubukpo. - 2004. - no. 95, p. 158-168 - In: *Polit. afr.:* (2004), no. 95, p. 158-168.

Fin avril 2003, quatre pays africains (le Bénin, le Burkina Faso, le Mali et le Tchad) déposaient une proposition de négociation à l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) intitulée "Réduction de la pauvreté: initiative sectorielle sur le coton". En septembre 2003, lors de la conférence ministérielle de l'OMC à Cancún (Mexique), l'Afrique défrayait la chronique sur le "dossier coton", illustrant de manière emblématique les contradictions liées aux conditions actuelles de la production de coton dans le

monde et, au-delà, les conditions de l'insertion internationale des pays africains dans un monde libéralisé. L'article analyse la genèse de cet événement et met en évidence les jeux d'acteurs dans les négociations internationales qui y ont conduit. Il dégage des logiques d'instrumentalisation croisées qui visaient, derrière l'Afrique, d'autres buts. Après Cancún, le coton est retenu comme une des quatre questions prioritaires à traiter par l'OMC. L'irruption du dossier coton dans le débat public international aura fait progresser l'idée que le secteur agricole nécessite des régulations que les seuls mécanismes d'un marché international libéralisé ne peuvent assumer. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 220). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

269 Inland

Inland fisheries, tenure systems and livelihood diversification in Africa : the case of the Yaéré floodplains in Lake Chad Basin / Christophe Béné... [et al.]. - 2003. - vol. 62, no. 2, p. 187-212 : krt., tab - In: *Afr. stud. Johannesbg.:* (2003), vol. 62, no. 2, p. 187-212 : krt., tab.

In the Yaéré floodplains within the Lake Chad Basin (around the border between northern Cameroon and Chad), fishing fits within a flexible matrix of various activities which constitute the basis of multi-activity-based livelihood strategies. During the same season, the local populations are alternatively or simultaneously fishers, herders and farmers, and each part of the floodplains is potentially a fishing ground, a grazing area and a cultured field, depending on the period in the flood cycle. This intricacy of activities implies that, in these floodplain areas, rural development and poverty alleviation assessments cannot be carried out through mono-sectoral approaches focusing on separated activities, but must instead be designed and carried out through an integrated approach in which the different sectors of the local economy are viewed together as a joint production activity. This paper, which is based on data collected in 1999-2000 using survey techniques derived from Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) methods, addresses this question. The results are reinterpreted with reference to the current literature related to food security, risk strategy and rural livelihood diversification. Implications for local-level policies conclude the paper. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

270 Bikoumou, Bienvenu

L'exténuation en sourdine de la souveraineté étatique : un diagnostic des contrats d'État du Congo / par Bienvenu Bikoumou. - 2004. - année 114, no. 847, p. 170-187 - In: *Penant:* (2004), année 114, no. 847, p. 170-187.

La souveraineté de l'État en développement est limitée face à ses partenaires privés étrangers, les multinationales notamment, soit contractuellement, soit du fait des rapports de forces économiques défavorables à l'État. Le présent article montre ces aspects dans le cas du Congo: des clauses qui a priori ne visent pas à limiter la souveraineté de l'État ont pourtant des effets qui aboutissent à cette fin. Il analyse de telles constructions préjudiciables à l'État: les engagements de "non-discrimination" et de bénéfice du traitement le plus favorable que prend l'État à l'égard de son cocontractant (1e partie) et le traitement avantageux organisé au bénéfice des sous-traitants du cocontractant privé (2e partie). En conclusion, des améliorations sur le modèle actuel des contrats d'État sont nécessaires, mais cela n'est possible que dans le cadre d'un consensus multilatéral. Le droit international y contraint puisque des traités bilatéraux d'investissement entre États sous-tendent les contrats d'État; l'intérêt bien compris des pays en développement y oblige également. Chacun des États voudrait en effet bénéficier d'un niveau important en matière d'investissement étranger, ce qui oblige chacun d'eux à réserver aux dits investissements les conditions d'admission qui soient les plus attractives. Dès lors toute modification au modèle contractuel en vigueur s'avère périlleuse si elle ne s'inscrit dans une démarche consensuelle. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

271 Kinata, Côme

Les administrateurs et les missionnaires face aux coutumes au Congo français / Côme Kinata. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 175, p. 593-607 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 175, p. 593-607.

Cet article s'efforce d'expliquer et d'analyser l'attitude des administrateurs et des missionnaires, d'un côté comme de l'autre agents de la colonisation française au Congo au XIXe et au début du XXe siècles, devant deux problèmes: la polygamie et la sorcellerie. L'évangélisation et la colonisation se sont confondues dans leurs actions et méthodes pour civiliser ou christianiser les Noirs. Souvent, c'étaient les administrateurs conquérants qui déblayaient le terrain pour les missionnaires. Mais ils ont les uns comme les autres travaillé dans un projet de construction d'une société analogue aux sociétés occidentales, notamment française, considérée par les Spiritains comme un modèle de société chrétienne. Pour atteindre cet objectif général, administrateurs et missionnaires n'eurent pas la même approche de la question, les uns disant respecter la coutume, polygamie et sorcellerie, les autres considérant celles-ci comme un obstacle à la christianisation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

272 Malterre, Audrey

Droit à l'opacité langagière et culturelle dans la poésie de Sony Labou Tansi / Audrey Malterre. - 2003. - no. 70, p. 135-149 - In: *Éthiopiques:* (2003), no. 70, p. 135-149.

Le genre poétique africain d'expression française demeure hanté par la figure emblématique de la poésie de la Négritude, sinon celle de la poésie négro-africaine: Léopold Sédar Senghor, qui a orienté la poésie dans une perspective lyrique. Ce lyrisme, ancré dans une tradition européenne, ne peut survivre aux désillusions d'une réalité sociopolitique, qu'il s'agisse de la décolonisation ou de la situation actuelle de l'humanité. Avec une tonalité polémique, Sony Labou Tansi exprime, outre sa révolte personnelle, le désir d'une rupture langagière avec le passé. Cet écrivain congolais illustre avec ses écrits poétiques inédits datant des années 1970 à l'année de sa mort, 1995, la quête d'une nouvelle identité poétique; la révolte s'empare véritablement de la matière poétique pour bouleverser les codes établis, et par conséquent les codes de lecture. L'auteur montre que le cri, leitmotif de l'œuvre de Labou Tansi, défait le language et la perception en quête d'une ouverture. C'est cette ouverture de l'espace pré-établi de l'écriture qui non seulement engendre le sens mais constitue un espace de liberté et de créativité légué au lecteur. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

273 Prunier, Gérard

Rebel movements and proxy warfare : Uganda, Sudan and the Congo (1986-99) / Gérard Prunier. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 412, p. 359-383 : krt - In: *Afr. aff.:* (2004), vol. 103, no. 412, p. 359-383 : krt.

Sudan and Uganda have for many years carried out an undeclared war. One little-known aspect of this conflict is the use of Zaire/Congo as an outside battlefield where proxy guerrilla organizations either fought each other or fought the armies of their sponsors' enemy. From a small scale prior to 1996, the conflict grew to occupy a major place in terms of men engaged and battles fought after this proxy war morphed into the bigger 'Congolese' conflict which developed from the fall of President Mobutu in 1996 and lasted until 2002. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

274 Cnockaert, André

À propos de la peinture populaire urbaine congolaise / André Cnockaert. - 2004. - année 44, no. 386, p. 366-373 : ill - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2004), année 44, no. 386, p. 366-373 : ill.

À propos de deux publications récentes sur la peinture populaire en République démocratique du Congo: le catalogue de l'exposition de peinture populaire congolaise en l'été 2003 à Bruxelles (Belgique), intitulé 'Kin moto na Bruxelles - Quand Kinshasa réchauffe Bruxelles - Als Kinshasa Brussel verwarmt', et l'ouvrage de Bogumil Jewsiewicki, 'Mami Wata. la peinture urbaine au Congo' (2003), dont la parution coïncidait avec l'exposition, l'auteur de cet article livre quelques réflexions sur la peinture populaire urbaine congolaise et commente quelques tableaux reproduits dans l'article. Il est difficile d'aborder ces œuvres à partir de catégories artistiques académiques classiques. Il s'agit d'une créativité picturale qui s'apparente plutôt à la bande dessinée et souvent aussi à la caricature. On trouve généralement peu de composition dans des tableaux où foisonnent les personnages. Il est remarquable cependant combien certains de ces peintres rejoignent intuitivement l'imaginaire mythique universel et les thèmes et procédés des grandes traditions picturales. Pour l'historien Jewsiewicki, il s'agit d'icônes de la mémoire à la chronique du présent'. C'est bien dans le commentaire de l'événement, se réflétant dans la vie quotidienne, que ces peintres resteront le plus longtemps présents dans la mémoire de la nation. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

275 Kabuinji, Dibunda

Quelques problèmes qui se posent en matière de succession depuis l'avènement du Code de la famille / Dibunda Kabuinji. - 2003. - vol. 8, fasc. 1, p. 59-78 - In: *Revue analytique de jurisprudence du Congo:* (2003), vol. 8, fasc. 1, p. 59-78.

Avant l'avènement en République démocratique du Congo du Code de la famille porté par la loi no. 87/010 du 1 août 1987, entré en vigueur le 1 août 1988, la matière de la succession n'était pas organisée en droit civil congolais. La succession d'un Congolais était en principe régie par sa coutume. Texte constituant une véritable innovation en la matière, l'interprétation des dispositions du Code de la famille en matière des successions pose encore des problèmes. Le présent article examine les problèmes suivants: désignation respective du liquidateur de la succession et du conseil de famille (I), rôle respectif du liquidateur de la succession, du bureau administratif des successions, du conseil de famille et du juge (II), liquidation de la succession (III), partage de l'hérédité, droit de reprise, indivision, usufruit du conjoint survivant (IV), exécution forcée contre les héritiers d'un jugement de condamnation du de cujus aux dommages-intérêts et licitation susvisée (V), investiture (VI). Réf., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

276 Kazadi Wa Kabwe, Désiré

Réparation, récupération et dette coloniale dans les romans congolais récents / Désiré Kazadi Wa Kabwe. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 141-150 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 141-150.

Les jeunes émigrants africains en général, et congolais en particulier, ont fait de la philosophie de "réparation et réconciliation", ou encore de la "dette coloniale", le principal moteur de leurs agissements, tant dans leur pays d'origine que dans leur pays d'accueil. Ces derniers reprennent pour leur compte le discours politique, en le transformant en une dynamique de positionnement et repositionnement sociale face aux anciennes puissances coloniales. Le présent article s'efforce d'établir si cet argument, tel qu'ils est représenté dans les œuvres littéraires et en particulier dans les romans d'auteurs issus de la République démocratique du Congo, doit être considéré comme une stratégie de survie (souvent délinquante), dans le pays d'accueil (en l'occurence, la Belgique). Telles qu'elles sont décrites dans les romans étudiés, ces perceptions des nouvelles générations d'émigrants africains sont très éloignées des demandes politiques internationales qui ont relancé le débat sur la légitimité des dédommagements dûs ou non à l'Afrique. Quels sont les ambitions et le rôle joués par les écrivains congolais en se servant de cet argument comme thème littéraire récurrent? Bien que l'évidence textuelle et les trajectoires des personnages véhiculent une image négative de cette "philosophie", leur but initial en choisissant le genre du roman est de présenter des portraits anthropologiques à partir desquels le lecteur pourra extraire connaissance et opinion. Les témoignages individuels des migrants sont les reflets des perceptions d'une certaine frange de la jeunesse africaine dans une période historique, politique et économique donnée. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

277 Kin

Kin moto na Bruxelles : Quand Kinshasa réchauffe Bruxelles = Als Kinshasa Brussel verwarmt : 06/05-14/09/2003, Hôtel de Ville de Bruxelles, Galerie Bortier / [textes: Célestin Badibanga ne Mwine... et al.] ; vert. Wilfried Tersago. - Bruxelles : Echevinat de la Culture [etc.], 2003. - 240 p. : ill. foto's. ; 30 cm - Teksten in het Frans en Nederlands. - Tentoonstellingscatalogus. - Bibliogr.: p. 239. - Met noten, tentoonstellingslijst.

Hoewel de populaire schilderkunst in Kinshasa (Democratische Republiek Congo) in de jaren zestig is ontstaan, bestaat zij vandaag voornamelijk dankzij tentoonstellingen in Europa of Noord-Amerika. Het woord verlenen aan de Congolezen zelf om over hun cultuur te spreken is dan ook van groot belang. Dit boek is verschenen ter begeleiding

van de tentoonstelling 'Als Kinshasa Brussel verwarmt', die van 6 mei tot 14 september 2003 in Brussel gehouden werd en die het werk van 14 Congolese kunstenaars toonde, te weten Chéri Benga, Bodo, Alain Boduka, Chéri-Cherin, Ange Kumbi, Lusavuvu, Mfumu'eto, Moke, Moke fils, Pap'Emma, Chéri Samba, Shula, Sim Simaro en Syms. Inhoud: Als Kinshasa Brussel verwarmt (Henri Simons) - De populaire schilderkunst uit Kinshasa, een uitdaging van het alledaagse (Pascale Salesse) - De schilderkunst van de griots (Célestin Badibanga ne Mwine) - Kin moto na Bruxelles: populaire schilderkunst uit Kinshasa van 1990 tot 2003 (Joseph Ibongo Gilungula) - De draaideur (gesprek tussen Chéri Samba, Johan Muyle en Catherine de Croës) - Het woord aan de kunstenaars (Joseph Ibongo Gilungula en Jospeh N'soko Swa-Kabamba) - Chéri Samba moto na Tervuren (Guido Gryseels). [Samenvatting ASC Leiden]

278 Kumbu ki-Ngimbi

Du Code du travail de 1967 à celui de 2002: avancée, stagnation ou recul du droit de travail congolais? / Kumbi ki Ngimbi. - 2004. - année 44, no. 386, p. 335-353 - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2004), année 44, no. 386, p. 335-353.

Le présent article est une étude comparative de l'Ordonnance-Loi no. 67/310 du 9 août 1967 portant Code du travail et de la Loi 015/2002 du 16 octobre 2002, portant nouveau Code du travail, en vue de déterminer s'il y a avancée, stagnation ou recul du droit du travail en République démocratique du Congo. Dans la première partie, l'auteur donne les raisons qui ont milité pour l'abrogation de la loi de 1967. Un examen du Code du travail de 1967 quant à sa fonction de régulation juridique des relations de travail, pour assurer l'équilibre des rapports sociaux en vue d'une paix sociale durable, et quant à sa fonction d'instrument de développement économique et d'équité montre que le Code de 1967 présentait des faiblesses dues à son inadaptation à l'évolution économique et sociale du pays, notamment l'émergence de petites et moyennes industries et l'évolution d'un secteur informel, et la détérioration des rapports entre les employeurs et les travailleurs par des conflicts de travail demeurant sans solution. Le Code du travail de 1967 s'avère aussi nonconforme au normes internationales du travail, ainsi qu'aux exigences de la mondialisation. Dans la deuxième partie, l'auteur analyse les principales innovations apportées au Code du travail, en ce qui concerne la conclusion du contrat de travail, son exécution, la suspension de son exécution, sa résiliation ainsi que la solution des conflits, tant individuels que collectifs, qui peuvent naître à l'occasion du travail. L'auteur conclut que les modifications du Code de travail sont pas tous heureuses. Le cas de la capacité de la femme mariée, la résiliation du contrat de travail pour incarcération du travailleur, l'âge d'admission des enfants au travail, la compétence

des Tribunaux du travail en matière de conflit collectif sont autant d'innovations qu'il faut déplorer. Par contre, l'élargissement du champ d'application du Code du travail aux petites et moyennes entreprises, l'abolition des pires formes du travail des enfants et l'institution d'un Comité de lutte contre ces formes de travail, sont quelques-unes des innovations qu'il faut saluer. Le Code du travail 2002, qui est d'ailleurs sans mesures d'application, doit reprendre le chemin du Parlement. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

279 Mangwaya Bukuku, Pierre-Claver

Les violations des droits syndicaux en République démocratique du Congo / Pierre-Claver Mangwaya Bukuku. - 2004. - année 44, no. 385, p. 261-284 - In: *Congo-Afrique:* (2004), année 44, no. 385, p. 261-284.

Depuis les dernières années de la décennie 1990, les violations des droits syndicaux sont nombreuses dans les administrations et les entreprises congolaises. Beaucoup de ces cas de violation concernent la question centrale de la liberté syndicale des travailleurs que des employeurs n'acceptent pas dans la pratique. Ces violations portent atteinte à la dignité humaine du travailleur dont les droits fondamentaux (à un salaire décent, aux soins médicaux, au transport dans des conditions humainement acceptable etc.) sont niés. En République démocratique du Congo (RDC), les salaires sont maintenus à un niveau anormalement bas et le SMIG (Salaire minimum interprofessionnel garanti), entré en vigueur au cours de l'année 2002, n'est pas appliqué. La liberté du travailleur de s'affilier au syndicat de son choix peut déboucher sur la rupture de son contrat de travail. Une autre forme de violation des droits syndicaux est l'ingérence des employeurs dans l'administration et la gestion du syndicat. Le paiement irrégulier des salaires des travailleurs est un autre aspect. Le dialogue social est toléré mais non accepté: dans certaines entreprises de Kinshasa, les contacts entre le syndicat ou la délégation syndicale et la direction sont évités. Le gouvernement garde le silence devant cet état des choses. Si la RDC veut devenir une démocratie, elle doit commencer par respecter, faire respecter et appliquer la loi et en particulier le nouveau Code du Travail du 16 octobre 2002 et les conventions fondamentales de l'Organisation internationale du travail (OIT) qu'elle a ratifiées. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

280 Mercader, Julio

Shared technologies: forager-farmer interaction and ancient iron metallurgy in the Ituri rainforest, Democratic Republic of Congo / Julio Mercader, Salvador Rovira, and Pablo Gómez-Ramos. - 2000. - vol. 35, p. 107-122 : ill., foto's, graf., krt., tab - In: *Azania:* (2000), vol. 35, p. 107-122 : ill., foto's, graf., krt., tab.

The earliest archaeological manifestations of farming societies in central Africa are dated to 2500-300 BP. Archaeometallurgical evidence from the lowland rainforest is limited, consisting of various slag scatters, furnaces and tools from the central Congo basin dated to the first millennium AD, and ferrous pyrometallurgical debris, lateritic ore, and tools from the Ituri region (Democratic Republic of Congo) dated to the second millennium AD. Early ceramic and metal-using peoples in some regions of central Africa are believed to represent the first human horizon of the lowland rainforest, since there is no clear evidence of earlier human activity. This leads to two questions that form the subject of this paper, namely whether there was a Later Stone Age colonization of part or all of the African lowland tropical forest before farmers, and the nature of later forager-farmer interaction. The paper concludes that there was a Later Stone Age settlement of the African rainforest prior to farming and that ceramics and metals found in hunter-gatherer sites of Later Stone Age affiliation can be interpreted as proof of ancient interaction between foragers and farmers. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

281 Omasombo Tshonda, Jean

Lumumba, drame sans fin et deuil inachevé de la colonisation / Jean Omasombo Tshonda. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 221-261 : ill - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 221-261 : ill.

Comme Mobutu, Laurent Désiré Kabila a dit être passé par l'école de Lumumba. Cet article montre comment l'image de Patrice Lumumba, fortement associée à la proclamation de l'indépendance du Congo-Zaïre, symbolise la "mémoire congolaise", et devient même sa principale référence. Des tentatives menées par les pouvoirs en place pour les dissocier continuent d'échouer, comme pour exprimer l'embarras causé par son "élimination définitive". Autant qu'il domine l'histoire politique du Congo, le drame Lumumba continue à perturber les consciences et à dominer le présent. Au Congo, les guerres qui se poursuivent renforcent, chez les anciens Belges, l'idée du mal que Lumumba aurait causé à son pays par l'exigence d'une indépendance immédiate. L'opinion congolaise, partagée entre diverses thèses, est dominée par l'idée d'un malheur entretenu par l'Occident - la Belgique en premier - sur son ex-colonie, malheur qui, aujourd'hui, renforce malgré tout le sentiment d'unité d'un pays de plus en plus fantôme. Ce qui évoque encore davantage, sous forme d'écho, à la fois l'idéal et le drame que représente Lumumba pour son peuple. En définitive, l'image persistante de la victime met mal à l'aise ses bourreaux, et la déblâcle permanente du Congo contribue à perpétuer le deuil. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

282 Villers, Gauthier de

Histoire, justice et politique : à propos de la commission d'enquête sur l'assassinat de Patrice Lumumba, instituée par la Chambre belge des représentants / Gauthier de Villers. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 193-220 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 193-220.

En septembre 1999 paraît en néerlandais un ouvrage du sociologue belge Ludo De Witte : De Moord op Lumumba (L'assassinat de Lumumba). La grande presse, surtout flamande, donne un large écho à l'ouvrage, en le présentant de manière non critique. En mars 2000, le Parlement belge institue une commission d'enquête chargée d'établir les responsabilités éventuelles d'acteurs politiques belges dans l'assassinat de Patrice Lumumba, commis le 17 janvier 1961. La commission mise en place est dotée des pouvoirs d'un juge d'instruction. Elle fait appel à un collège d'experts dominé par des historiens. Le discours officiel charge la commission de faire œuvre de vérité au nom d'un devoir de mémoire et de justice, et en vue d'une réconciliation entre peuples belge et congolais. En fait, la création de la commission s'explique surtout par des facteurs de politique intérieure en même temps que par les ambitions diplomatiques que la Belgique a retrouvées en Afrique centrale. Le présent article met en cause la confusion qui en découle entre les registres de l'histoire, de la justice et de la politique. Il procède à la critique de la démarche d'investigation et d'analyse suivie par la commission, mais il montre en quoi et pourquoi cette commission, en dépit des limites et des biais de son travail, a abouti à mieux établir et faire reconnaître les responsabilités de la Belgique dans ce crime politique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

283 Vlassenroot, Koen

The politics of rebellion and intervention in Ituri : the emergence of a new political complex? / Koen Vlassenroot and Timothy Raeymaekers. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 412, p. 385-412 - In: *Afr. aff.:* (2004), vol. 103, no. 412, p. 385-412.

This article offers an interpretation of the present conflict in Ituri (Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC) based on social analysis. The central argument is that the outbreak of violence in Ituri has been the result of the exploitation, by local and regional actors, of a deeply-rooted local political conflict for access to land, economic opportunity and political power. The destruction of the local socioeconomic fabric and the emergence of ethnicity as the main basis for political mobilization has been the result of a long historical process in which access to land, education, political positions and economic dominance have played a crucial role. Although foreign elements (Uganda, Rwanda) have contributed

significantly to the escalation of the political crisis in Ituri, the war has also provided a perfect platform for local political and economic actors to redefine their position in this new political and economic landscape. Eventually, this emerging political complex has led to the development of a new political economy, characterized by a shift from traditional to military rule, privatized, non-territorial networks of economic control, and the consolidation of ethnic bonds in the economic and political sphere. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

284 Vogt, Andreas

Die Kongokrise 1960-1965 / Andreas Vogt. - 2003. - vol. 51, p. 35-62 - In: *J. Namib. Sci. Soc.:* (2003), vol. 51, p. 35-62.

Die Unabhängigkeit der Demokratischen Republik Kongo im Jahre 1960 ging mit schweren politischen und militärischen Unruhen in dem neuen Staate einher, bei der selbst einige der Spitzenpolitiker wie Ministerpräsident Patrice Lumumba und UN-General-Sekretär Dag Hammarskjöld ums Leben kamen. Lumumbas Nachfolger Moise Tshombé flüchtete ins Exil und erst die Machtübernahme Mobutus im Jahre 1965 setzten der Kongokrise ein Ende. In diesem Beitrag, der hauptsächlich die Sekundärliteratur verwendet, wie sie in der Staatsbibliothek Bamberg und der Teilbibliothek der Fakultät Geo- und Geschichtswissenschaften der Universität Bamberg erhältlich war, werden die Ereignisse geschildert, die den Anfang des unabhängigen Kongos kennzeichneten und deren Wirkungen bis in die Jetztzeit nachzuspüren sind. Um den historischen Kontext der Kongokrise abzustecken, wird im ersten Teil ein kurzer Überblick über die Geschichte des Kongo bis in die Jetztzeit gegeben. Der zweiten Teil bietet die Darstellung der Kongokrise, von ihrer Vorgeschichte, ihrem Verlauf hin bis zu ihrem Ende. Den tritten Teil bildet ein kurzer Überblick über die Gründe der Kongokrise. Im Schluss wird zusammenfassend auf die Frage eingegangen, wie durch den Ausgleich des Machtvakuums, das nach der Unabhängigkeit des Kongo eingetreten war, sich die politische Lage im Kongo wieder stabilisierte. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, zsfg. auf Englisch und Deutsch. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

285 Wood, Peter

'One day we will sing in God's home' : hymns and songs sung in the Anglican Church in north-east Congo (DRC) / by Peter Wood and Emma Wild-Wood. - 2004. - vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 145-180 - In: *J. relig. Afr.:* (2004), vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 145-180.

'Songs preach a lot' claim members of the Anglican Church in northeastern Congo (DRC). This article analyses what these songs preach and how they convey their

message. It examines the theology of the texts as sung in their musical and social context. The songs fall into two broad categories: Western hymns translated by missionaries and contemporary songs often composed locally or nationally. They have different but overlapping theologies and functions within worship. Heaven emerges as a central motif in both categories, presenting an eschatological oral theology, which offers comfort, escape and social comment. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

286 Youngs, Richard

A new approach in the Great Lakes? : Europe's evolving conflict-resolution strategies / Richard Youngs. - 2004. - vol. 22, no. 3, p. 305-323 - In: *J. contemp. afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 22, no. 3, p. 305-323.

The European Union (EU) has elaborated what it defines as a more political approach to conflict resolution, emphasizing issues of democratization and power-sharing. Through the study of policy in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the author assesses the way in which this apparently new perspective has been pursued. He finds that European governments' understanding of and reliance upon power-sharing has sat uneasily with support for underlying political transformation. Power-sharing has been approached by policymakers as a halfway house between expedient elite mediation and the imposition of pristine 'Western' democracy. Moreover, the scale of conflict resolution efforts undertaken by the EU has remained minimal relative to the magnitude of the problems that beset the Great Lakes region. A more common EU discourse on conflict resolution and some notable new European-level initiatives have been offset by the vestiges of familiar national differences, notably between France and the United Kingdom. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GABON

287 Fénéon, Alain

Le nouveau code des marchés publics gabonais / par Alain Fénéon. - 2004. - année 58, no. 1, p. 59-69 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 1, p. 59-69.

Cet article analyse le nouveau Code des marchés publics gabonais (décret no. 1140 du 18 décembre 2002), qui remplace l'ancien décret du 18 mars 1985 jusqu'alors en vigueur au Gabon. Les marchés publics sont des contrats écrits passés pour la réalisation des travaux, la livaison de fournitures, la prestation de services et la délégation de servicces publics pas l'État. Que les marchés publics doivent respecter les

principes d'égalité d'accès à la commande publique, d'égalité de traitement des candidats et de transparence des procédures est clairement affirmé par l'article 1er du nouveau décret. Cependant, on peut regretter que le législateur gabonais n'ait pas prêté une attention suffisante aux procédures de règlement des contentieux - des textes réglementaires annoncés à l'article 129 doivent par ailleurs venir préciser les dispositions du décret. Il serait souhaitable notamment, compte tenu de l'intégration du Gabon dans l'espace OHADA, qu'une référence spécifique soit prévue pour rappeler la capacité de l'État et des établissements publics à compromettre et permettre ainsi, notamment aux entreprises gabonaises ou étrangères, de pouvoir recourir à l'arbitrage pour le règlement des litiges en cette matière. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCÍPE

288 Seibert, Gerhard

The bloodless coup of July 16 in São Tomé e Príncipe / Gerhard Seibert. - 2003. - p. 245-260 - In: *Lusotopie:* (2003), p. 245-260.

In the early morning of 16 July 2003, soldiers seized key sites and captured a number of government ministers in São Tomé. It was a coup sui generis, since nobody was hurt during the action, the ministers detained in the barracks were well-treated and could communicate with the outside world, while ordinary life remained almost unaffected by the events. This takeover was very similar to the countrys' first coup in August 1995: the coup plotters justified their action by referring to the miserable conditions of the army and the corruption within the government, and they declared that they did not intend to take over power themselves. In both cases the Supreme Command did not participate in the putsch. Contrary to 1995, this time the initiative for the coup did not come from the military, but from a group of Saotomean members of the former Buffalo Battalion in South Africa, whose demands for compensation and reintegration measures were the main cause behind the coup. The countrys' increasing regional and international importance as an oil producer played an important role in the international mediation in the conflict. While in 1995 Angola was the only mediator, this time eight countries were involved in the process, which was dominated by Nigeria. Notes, ref., sum. in French, Portuguese and English (p. 554-555). [Journal abstract]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

289 Focus

Focus on gender and HIV/AIDS. - Durban : University of KwaZulu-Natal, Economic History Department, 2004. - 167 p. : ill., fig., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Transformation, ISSN 0258-7696 ; no. 54) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue on gender and HIV/AIDS in Africa south of the Sahara contains the following papers: Gender and HIV/AIDS in Africa south of the Sahara: interventions, activism, identities, by Debbie Epstein, Robert Morrell, Relebohile Moletsane and Elaine Unterhalter; 'I told them not to love one another!' Gender, Christianity and the role of adult education in the Ugandan response to HIV/AIDS, by Marc Friedrich; Men, male sexuality and HIV/AIDS: reflections from studies in rural and urban East Africa (Kenya and Tanzania), by Margrethe Silberschmidt; Living life on the edge: examining space and sexualities within a township high school in greater Durban, in the context of the HIV epidemic, by Alex A. Kent; The Treatment Action Campaign, HIV/AIDS and the government (South Africa), by Zackie Achmat; Hope, involvement and vision: reflections on positive women's activism around HIV, by Jo Manchester; AIDS discourses and the South African State: government denialism and post-apartheid AIDS policymaking, by Mandisa Mbali; Masculinities, multiple-sexual-partners, and AIDS: the making and unmaking of 'isoka' (a Don Juan or a Casanova) in KwaZulu-Natal, by Mark Hunter. [ASC Leiden abstract]

290 Wamitila, Kyallo Wadi

Place and placelessness in Kiswahili literature : the role of setting in Kiswahili creative writing / Kyallo Wadi Wamitila. - 2002. - vol. 65, p. 97-103 - In: *Kiswahili:* (2002), vol. 65, p. 97-103.

Setting refers basically to the circumstances of space and time in which a story occurs. This article explores the different ways in which creative writers of Kiswahili literature use setting as a crucial element in their works. It also shows how setting relates to other structural elements in Swahili fictional writing, such as plot, character, point of view, theme, tone and mood. It concludes that in most Kiswahili novels written within the confines of realism, setting plays a big role. There is a sense in which the use of setting allegorically seems to amount to a form of indirect characterization. However, in novels such as Kezilahabi's 'Nagona' and 'Mzingile', and Mkufya's 'Ziraili na Zirani', the

destabilization of physical setting is a part of the ontological disruption that is reflective of the world portrayed. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BURUNDI

291 Dossier

Dossier Burundi / Bogumil Jewsiewicki... [et al.]. - 2000. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 419-434 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2000), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 419-434.

Selon Bogumil Jewsiewicki ("Lever le deuil du passé, parvenir à la réconciliation"), la reconnaissance des torts du passé semble être la condition d'ouverture d'un futur partagé par tous les Burundais s'engageant dans un destin commun aux Hutu et aux Tutsi. Les deux textes dûs à Augustin Nsanze ("Le deuil du passé est-il possible?") et Melchior Mukuri ("Recours à la pratique du deuil") ont été présentés à la session "Mémoire et deuil du passé traumatique: un nouveau présent et un futur partagé dans la région des Grands lacs africains" de la Conférence annuelle de l'African Studies Association qui s'est tenue à Washington du 5 au 8 décembre 2002. Selon Nsanze, le passé refuse obstinément de disparaître, à moins d'un changement radical dans le système pour éradiquer les inégalités politiques et économiques au Burundi (et au Rwanda); Mukuri estime, lui, qu'une Commission "Vérité et Réconciliation", permettant que les vérités soient révélées, ouvrirait le processus de deuil. Catherine Newbury ("Mourning: possibility or impasse?"), David Newbury ("Engaging with the past to engage with the future: two visions of history") et René Lemarchand ("La mémoire en rivale de l'histoire") présentent leurs commentaires sur ces deux textes en en soulignant les différences profondes. Lemarchand insiste sur le fait que la mémoire se doit de n'être ni sélective, ni vengeresse, et qu'en ce sens il n'est pas évident que le "devoir de mémoire" soit toujours salutaire à la recherche de la paix. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

KENYA

292 Aukot, Ekuru

Refugee protection in Africa : a developing country's dilemmas towards effective protection / Ekuru Aukot. - 2003. - vol. 9, no. 2, p. 213-254 - In: *East Afr. j. peace hum. rights:* (2003), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 213-254.

There is a need to revise the present international legal framework in order to meet the needs of those fleeing poverty, torture and persecution. However, the United Nations

High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) believes the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees is still capable of providing protection from persecution and violence to millions of refugees. At the heart of the problem is the question of who is a refugee under existing international law. This has presented difficulties for receiving States. Part 1 of this paper argues that the lack of proper identification of refugees and the lack of application of the definition to mass influxes of refugees in Africa has created a dilemma. Part 2 examines the question of mass movements across borders that render the application of the Conventions moot. Kenya provides a case study demonstrating this problem. Part 3 examines the development of refugee-specific legislation in Kenya, in contrast with Uganda and Tanzania, in order to see whether these laws facilitate refugee protection. Part 4 explores some of the problems receiving States have that lead to a reluctant acceptance of refugees. Part 5 critiques the role of relief assistance, examining whether international relief assistance is an impediment or incentive in the development of an extended legal framework for refugee protection. Part 6 argues for a reformulation of refugee law, exploring the remedies available to developing countries. Refugee protection is analysed in the context of globalization. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

293 Quarles van Ufford, Paul

The transfer of trust: ethnicities as economic institutions in the livestock trade in West and East Africa / Paul Quarles van Ufford, Fred Zaal. - 2004. - vol. 74, no. 2, p. 121-145 : krt., tab - In: *Africa London:* (2004), vol. 74, no. 2, p. 121-145 : krt., tab.

This article explores the role of ethnic identity in the framework of the livestock trade in West and East Africa. It argues that ethnic identity was used as an instrument to build trust relationships that were vital to the development of precolonial livestock trade networks. With the onset of colonial rule, alternative marketing channels developed, none of which proved to be capable of providing reliable and low transaction cost services to both livestock producer and consumer. Nevertheless, the ethnic trade monopolies were threatened by the advent of formal colonial marketing institutions and the progressive 'opening up' of the market. This situation remained basically unchanged during the postcolonial era and with recent livestock and meat trade liberalizations. The evidence from Benin and Kenya demonstrates, however, that ethnic identity continues to determine the organization of the livestock trade, albeit in a different way. The transfer of trust remains crucial to minimize transaction costs in a market that is characterized by a mobile commodity, long distances, and delayed payment in the absence of adequate financial institutions. In addition, it is argued that the specificity of the market environment equally facilitates the use of ethnicity for commercial purposes such as the

delimitation of market niches. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

294 Akatch, Samuel O.

Kenya's experience towards sustainable human settlements delivery in Africa / Samuel O. Akatch and Maurice O. Oyugi. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 1/2, p. 28-39 : graf., tab - In: *Discov. innov.:* (2003), vol. 15, no. 1/2, p. 28-39 : graf., tab.

In spite of the introduction by the Kenyan government of urban and rural settlement strategies in 1978, the country's planning machinery has not yet been able to sustain a balanced hierarchy of urban centres and a regionally balanced dispersal of public expenditure to create regional uniformity in the development process. Failure to implement the proposals addressed in the 1978 policy document has translated into the mushrooming of urban slum and squatter settlements, inadequate provision of basic services in the settlements, and untold human suffering. The present paper examines the genesis of human settlements development planning in Kenya, which has been influenced by political, socioeconomic and environmental factors, and presents a policy framework for sustainable human settlement delivery. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

295 Bosire, Joseph

Measuring business skills cognition : the case of informal sector entrepreneurs in Kenya / Joseph Bosire and Paul Gamba. - 2003. - vol. 19, no. 2, p. 1-21 : graf., tab - In: *East. Afr. soc. sci. res. rev.:* (2003), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 1-21 : graf., tab.

There has been an increased interest in informal sector business activities. One of the major concerns has been the cognitive abilities of the participants of this sector, especially in view of the liberalized and highly competitive nature of business operations today. This paper presents and discusses findings of a study on measuring Business Skills Cognition among informal sector business owners. Data were collected from 208 respondents distributed over nine trading centres in both urban and rural Kenya. Business Skills Cognition was measured using three instruments to yield a continuum of scores ranging from 45 to 265 points. It was found that informal sector business owners differ in the various dimensions of business and in Business Skills Cognition. The findings are important in evaluating the usefullness of the informal sector in employment creation and the ability of the participants to earn a comparative advantage in an increasingly complex and competitive free market system. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

296 Brown, Stephen

Theorising Kenya's protracted transition to democracy / Stephen Brown. - 2004. - vol. 22, no. 3, p. 325-342 - In: *J. contemp. afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 22, no. 3, p. 325-342.

This essay examines the most recent advances in the protracted democratization process in Kenya. It argues that the results of the December 2002 elections, which transferred power to the opposition, depended in large part on a series of contingent events (notably Moi's decision to retire, KANU's implosion over his succession and greater opposition unity, and the dramatic decrease in organized political violence which was an unexpected positive side effect). Even though Kenya's experience is not easily reproduced elsewhere, it does suggest some implications for other democratizing countries, including the importance of institutional structures as points of contestation, notably the defence of constitutional term limits. Kenya also assists in reevaluating the "transition paradigm" that characterizes democratization theory, suggesting that the separation into transition and consolidation phases may be counterproductive to democratization itself, more broadly conceived. Bibliogr., note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

297 Decline

The decline in primary school enrolment in Kenya / Arjun S. Bedi... [et al.]. - 2004. - vol. 13, no. 1, p. 1-43 : tab - In: *J. Afr. econ.:* (2004), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 1-43 : tab.

Since independence in 1963, Kenya has invested substantial resources in the education sector. For almost twenty-five years, these investments and other government policies led to impressive gains in educational access at all levels. However, since the mid to late 1980s there appears to have been an erosion in educational participation and a reversal of the gains achieved in previous decades. Motivated by this trend, this paper uses temporal, cross-section and pseudo-panel data to assess the plausibility of various factors that may be responsible for the decline in primary school educational enrolment. In particular, it considers the role of school fees, school inputs and curriculum, school availability, the expected benefits of education and the spread of HIV/AIDS. It also tries to identify the most effective policy interventions that may be used to prevent further declines in primary school enrolment rates. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

298 Helm, R.M.

Recent archaeological research on the iron-working, farming communities of coastal Kenya / R.M. Helm. - 2000. - vol. 35, p. 183-189 : graf., krt., tab - In: *Azania:* (2000), vol. 35, p. 183-189 : graf., krt., tab.

Studies of East African coastal archaeology have long been dominated by the traditional coastal historiography surrounding Shungwaya. Enveloped in normative, culture-historic assumptions, historians and archaeologists alike have used these traditions to argue that the coastal hinterland region was only intermittently occupied. In contrast, a new programme of intensive field survey and excavation on the coastal hinterland of Kenya has provided a radically different picture. This work has demonstrated a continuous and evolving iron-working, farming cultural sequence spanning the early first to late second millennium AD, a pattern which questions the previous notion of spatial and cultural discontinuity. Rather than identifying fixed 'Iron Age' entities, the emerging evidence instead reflects a complex interplay of overlapping and dynamic cultural, social and economic continuity. Three themes, namely changing patterns of settlement, associated subsistence economies, and evidence for change and continuity in ceramic style and form, have all contributed to the revised understanding of the social and economic change evident in the coastal hinterland of Kenya. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

299 Hofer, Katharina

The role of evangelical NGOs in international development : a comparative case study of Kenya and Uganda / Katharina Hofer. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 375-398 - In: *Afr. Spectrum:* (2003), Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 375-398.

This paper examines the public role of a new type of Christian mission in sub-Saharan Africa: evangelical nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Since the early 1980s, NGOs have played an ever more prominent role in development cooperation. Yet within the nongovernmental sector, faith-based organizations now seem to excel secular organizations, both in number and budget. Their growing recognition can be explained in terms of their expanding international networks and well-established local alliances, as well as their steady supply in private funding and voluntary work force. Faith-based NGOs represent a vital component in the globally expanding evangelical network between the northern and southern hemispheres: by helping to advance church-planting campaigns in sub-Saharan Africa, faith-based NGOs broaden the international support bases for conservative Christian groups in North America. In the fall of 2001, President George W. Bush approved a new government programme that aims at expanding the share of religious organization in the domestic and international welfare sectors. This paper examines the link between foreign missionary interventions and the privatization of public services with reference to the education sector in Kenya and Uganda, and assesses the political implications of these developments. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

300 Kassam, Aneesa

Marginalisation of the Waata Oromo hunter-gatherers of Kenya: insider and outsider perspectives / Aneesa Kassam, Ali Balla Bashuna. - 2004. - vol. 74, no. 2, p. 194-216 : krt - In: *Africa London:* (2004), vol. 74, no. 2, p. 194-216 : krt.

This paper examines how the way of life of a little known group of hunter-gatherers, the Waata Oromo, was brought to an end through British colonial wildlife conservation laws and the creation of national parks in Kenya. Through this policy and that of the containment of ethnic groups to 'tribal reserves', the Waata lost their place in the regional economic system and suffered loss of cultural identity. It also meant that when Kenya gained independence, the Waata were not recognized as a distinct entity with rights to their own political representation. Instead, they became appendages of the dominant pastoral groups with which they had been associated. They were thus doubly marginalized, in both economic and political terms. The paper describes how this situation has led some Waata in northern Kenya to claim separate ethnic status. It discusses the problem from the point of view of a Waata social activist and of an anthropologist. These two perspectives raise further issues for the etic/emic debate in anthropology. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

301 Khayesi, Marie K.

Kiswahili and information technology (IT) : challenges in public university libraries in Kenya / Marie K. Khayesi. - 2002. - vol. 65, p. 24-31 - In: *Kiswahili:* (2002), vol. 65, p. 24-31.

Globalization has spread mainly through English. An important component of globalization is information technology (IT). Academic libraries in Kenya face major challenges in using Kiswahili, both for traditional operations and as an IT language in the organization, retrieval and dissemination of information. Challenges include the technology divide, the lack of IT personnel, and the legacy of training in a foreign language, usually English or French. There is little local content and library software is generally available in foreign-language versions only. The author suggests a number of measures and concludes that it requires the collective efforts of librarians in public universities, computer scientists and Swahili language experts to create computer programmes and databases for use by Kenyan libraries and other Kiswahili language users. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

302 Krüger, Marie

Narrative in the time of AIDS : postcolonial Kenyan women's literature / Marie Krüger. - 2004. - vol. 35, no. 1, p. 108-129 - In: *Res. Afr. lit.:* (2004), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 108-129.

'Confessions of an AIDS Victim', by Carolyne Adalla (1993) and 'Chira', by Marjorie Oludhe Macgoye (1997) portray AIDS in postcolonial Kenya as a painful social experience that blurs and shifts cultural values until the search for new normative and narrative community becomes inevitable. In the midst of such turbulent change, the possibility for dissent and subversion grows, but so does the desire to integrate split subjectives into a meaningful narrative with a clearly defined moral centre. The protagonists in both novels respond to the advance of a potentially terminal disease with the need for a clear sense of right and wrong. Hybrid identities return once more to the reliable and deceptively stable boundaries of religious or experiential authority. The relationship between identity and authority, however, remains precarious, and the ambiguity applies to both the moral authority that the characters long for and the narrative authority that legitimizes such longing. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

303 Kusimba, Chapurukha M.

Archaeology of slavery in East Africa / Chapurukha M. Kusimba. - 2004. - vol. 21, no. 2, p. 59-88 : ill., graf., krt., tab - In: *Afr. archaeol. rev.:* (2004), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 59-88 : ill., graf., krt., tab.

Although the slave trade was an important aspect of post-16th-century experiences of Africans, current research methodologies make the archaeology of slavery in Africa nearly impossible because evidence of the slave trade or slavery - including slave quarters, cemeteries, holding areas, shackles, and dungeons - can be interpreted in various ways. However, the present author argues that the archaeology of slavery and the slave trade in Africa is not only possible, but should also break new grounds and develop an innovative methodology for studying slavery. Focusing on Taita agropastoralists, his research in the Kasigau area of Tsavo (southeast Kenya) provides material evidence for slavery and the slave trade's impact on African communities. The Tsavo area was a major stopping point of caravan trade. Informant and historical accounts show that 18th and 19th-century East Africa was punctuated by insecurity and instability that was a consequence of slave trade, warfare and climate change. Oral and historical accounts and archaeological data provide multiple lines of evidence that support the hypothesis that the rockshelter fortifications found in Kasigau were

defensive. Fortification was a likely response to coastal slave raiding and cattle rustling. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

304 Ntarangwi, Mwenda

The challenges of education and development in post-colonial Kenya / Mwenda Ntarangwi. - 2003. - vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 211-228 - In: *Afr. dev.:* (2003), vol. 28, no. 3/4, p. 211-228.

This paper addresses the legacy of colonialism as manifested in the educational system of Kenya in the postcolonial era. The author argues that although Kenya is an independent country, it is overly dependent on the West for its cultural and intellectual nourishment. He analyses the role of education in shaping a national sense of identity and as an agent for development. The author shows that the education system offered in Kenya needs a total overhaul in order to tap the best of its brains by recreating a new cultural orientation. Therefore, this paper examines, with examples from Kenya, the condition of post-coloniality as it relates to education and development, two concepts that are closely related in both national and individual discourses. The author argues that through colonialism and postcolonialism, Kenyans have absorbed imperialist values that consequently condition them to think of 'development 'as the process of shedding any traces of their unique traditions and cultural practices. This has led to a situation where the majority of Kenyans have become schizophrenic members of a nation-State that tries to nurture citizens who strive to be Western and yet remain Kenyan. Even after three decades of political independence, Kenyas' education system has not been able to tailor its content and pedagogy to the socioeconomic and cultural realities of its people. Instead it continues to uphold an education system that is centred on schooling rather than learning and which consequently produces a people who are incapable of fitting into their own social environments. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

305 Nyamu-Musembi, Celestine

Local norms, institutions, and women's property rights in rural Kenya / Celestine Nyamu-Musembi. - 2003. - vol. 9, no. 2, p. 255-289 : tab - In: *East Afr. j. peace hum. rights:* (2003), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 255-289 : tab.

This article draws from the practices of administrative and informal social institutions at the local level in an eastern Kenyan district, and identifies features that are favourable to the realization of gender equality and features that impede such realization. The author illustrates her arguments with examples from research she conducted in Makueni district

in 1998-1999. The institutions she refers to are clans, forums for informal dispute resolution before local administrators, and the quasi-traditional Land Adjudication Committees established by the government in areas currently undergoing formal registration of title to land. The examples focus largely on gender relations around access to and control of property, particularly land. The author concludes that proponents of gender equality ought to abandon approaches that simply call for the eradication of cultural practices that contravene international human rights principles. Her approach is pragmatic: as long as the reality of poor access to formal judicial institutions due to cost and inadequate decentralization of institutions persists, people will need some kind of forum to resort to when interpersonal negotiations fail. For now, the semi-formal dispute resolution forums facilitated by local administrators, and the clan-based practices offer such a forum. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

306 Peters, Ralph-Michael

Kenya zwischen Kontinuität und Erneuerung : Bilanz des ersten Jahres der Regierung Mwai Kibaki / Ralph-Michael Peters. - 2004. - Jg. 39, H. 1, p. 119-133 - In: *Afr. Spectrum:* (2004), Jg. 39, H. 1, p. 119-133.

In Kenya hat die neue Regierungskoalition der National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) von Präsident Mwai Kibaki ein Jahr nach ihrem Sieg Ende 2002 noch kein inneres Machtgleichgewicht gefunden. Die daraus resultierenden internen Machtkämpfe im NARC-Bündnis verlaufen entlang der alten ethnisch-politischen Muster. Sie gefährden den Zusammenhalt der Regierung und damit auch die durchaus nicht geringen Reformfortschritte des ersten Regierungsjahres. In diesem Beitrag werden die wesentlichen Reformschritte der neuen Regierung und ihre Implikationen skizziert. Daran schliess sich eine Analyse und Einschätzung der aktuellen internen Machtkämpfe an. Bibliogr., Fussnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

307 Site

Site reconnaissance in the Kipsing and Tol River watersheds of central Kenya : implications for Middle and Later Stone Age land-use patterns / D. Bruce Dickson... [et al.]. - 2004. - vol. 21, no. 3, p. 155-191 : fig., foto's, krt., tab - In: *Afr. archaeol. rev.:* (2004), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 155-191 : fig., foto's, krt., tab.

The seasons (1996 and 1999) of archaeological site reconnaissance and geo-archaeological fieldwork in the Kipsing and Tol river valleys of Central Kenya have resulted in the location of 58 surface sites and 13 spot finds, and the excavation and dating of 11 alluvial stratigraphic profiles. These data are incorporated with previous

Stone Age tool technologies and land-use strategies during the Late Pleistocene period there. Specifically, the nature of the lithic inventories and observed distribution of archaeological sites suggests that people in the Middel Stone Age employed a 'patch choice' resource and land-use strategy while those in the subsequent Later Stone Age period utilized a 'logistical' strategy. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

308 Subbo, Wilfred K.

Settlement schemes as centres of socio-economic change : the case of Nyansiongo scheme, Nyamira District, Nyanza Province, Kenya / Wilfred K. Subbo. - 2003. - vol. 15, no. 1/2, p. 98-105 : tab - In: *Discov. innov.:* (2003), vol. 15, no. 1/2, p. 98-105 : tab.

Based on data from fieldwork conducted between November 1989 and February 1990 as well as literature research, this paper examines the direction and magnitude of social and economic change that has occurred among the resettled farmers of the Nyansiongo scheme (Nyamira District, Nyanza Province, Kenya). The household was the unit of analysis.The findings indicate that, overall, Abagusii farmers in Nyansiongo settlement have undergone significant socioeconomic transformations. They enjoy a higher standard of living than they did in the pre-settlement area. They now have bigger pieces of land that they utilize for the production of more food and cash crops. Most of them derive adequate income from their farming activities, which they invest in both farming and non-farming ventures. Socially, the resettlers have to a large extent adapted to the new environment by leading lifestyles that tend to be urban-oriented, characterized by investing in the environment, and being more individualistic and self-reliant. In brief, they have taken up farming as a commercial activity. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

309 Wildlife

Wildlife and people : conflict and conservation in Masai Mara, Kenya / M.J. Walpole... [et al.]. - London : International Institute for Environment and Development, 2003. - XII, 59 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 30 cm. - (Wildlife and development series, ISSN 1361-8628 ; 14) - 'Proceedings of a workshop series organised by the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, University of Kent, UK... 13-16 August 2001, Masai Mara National Reserve and adjacent group ranches, Kenya. - Bibliogr.: p. 53-56.
ISBN 1-8436-9416-6 pbk : No price

This collective volume on human-wildlife conflict and conservation in Masai Mara, Kenya, contains the proceedings of workshops held from 13 to 16 August 2001 at Masai

Mara National Reserve, Kenya. The Masai Mara National Reserve is a unique resource for the Maasai people, the country of Kenya, and the world in general. The survival of Masai Mara, and of the ecosystem as a whole, is vitally dependent upon the coexistence of local people with wildlife in these dispersal areas. Presentations: Tourism impacts in Masai Mara National Reserve, by G. Karanja; Factors affecting the recovery of Masai Mara Black Rhino population, by M.J. Walpole; Human-elephant conflict in TransMara district, Kenya, by N. Sitati. The book also includes the recommendations of the five working groups which considered the findings of the presentations. [ASC Leiden abstract]

RWANDA

310 Youngs, Richard

A new approach in the Great Lakes? : Europe's evolving conflict-resolution strategies / Richard Youngs. - 2004. - vol. 22, no. 3, p. 305-323 - In: *J. contemp. afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 22, no. 3, p. 305-323.

The European Union (EU) has elaborated what it defines as a more political approach to conflict resolution, emphasizing issues of democratization and power-sharing. Through the study of policy in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the author assesses the way in which this apparently new perspective has been pursued. He finds that European governments' understanding of and reliance upon power-sharing has sat uneasily with support for underlying political transformation. Power-sharing has been approached by policymakers as a halfway house between expedient elite mediation and the imposition of pristine 'Western' democracy. Moreover, the scale of conflict resolution efforts undertaken by the EU has remained minimal relative to the magnitude of the problems that beset the Great Lakes region. A more common EU discourse on conflict resolution and some notable new European-level initiatives have been offset by the vestiges of familiar national differences, notably between France and the United Kingdom. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

311 Corten, André

Rwanda: du Réveil est-africain au pentecôtisme / André Corten. - 2003. - vol. 37, no. 1, p. 28-47 - In: *Can. j. Afr. stud.:* (2003), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 28-47.

Dans les années 1930 naît au Rwanda un mouvement de réveil connu sous les noms de 'abaka' ou de 'balokole'. Ce mouvement essaime rapidement dans les pays de l'Est africain, en particulier l'Ouganda et le Kenya. Par ses similitudes avec le pentecôtisme,

par son millénarisme et par son caractère transterritorial, le Réveil est-africain (REA) favorise dans une phase ultérieure le développement d'un pentecôtisme africain. Aujourd'hui, le term 'balokole' est utilisé dans le langage courant rwandais pour désigner les pentecôtistes. Le REA met l'accent sur la conversion plutôt que sur l'instruction, il reprend des hymnes d'origine africaine et accorde une place décisive aux laïcs. Quant au pentecôtisme, il connaît au Rwanda trois périodes: il est introduit en 1940 par des Suédois; se propage rapidement dans les années 1960; et à partir de 1994, il connaît un tournant. Le millénarisme du REA et celui du pentecôtisme première période sont transformés par la transnationalisation marquée tant dans la circulation des discours et des rituels que dans la formation de nouveaux imaginaires. Le millénarisme du pentecôtisme transnationalisé, ou néopentecôtisme, donne des bases d'identité aux populations dans le cadre de la reconfiguration transterritoriale actuelle de l'Est africain. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais. [ASC Leiden abstract]

312 Vidal, Claudine

La commémoration du génocide au Rwanda : violence symbolique, mémorisation forcée et histoire officielle / Claudine Vidal. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 175, p. 575-592 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 175, p. 575-592.

Les cérémonies commémoratives du génocide au Rwanda, organisées depuis 1995 (et en particulier celle d'avril 1999 dans la préfecture de Gikongoro), loin d'euphémiser la violence interne du processus commémoratif, l'ont extériorisée et construite de façon explicite. Il faut aussi noter qu'elles excluaient du deuil national les victimes hutues des "génocideurs", et refusaient le statut de victime aux très nombreux Hutus qui, sans avoir été des bourreaux, furent massacrés à titre de représailles et pour instaurer un climat de terreur. À chaque commémoration, le pouvoir, mettant en scène un travail de deuil collectif, a instrumentalisé la représentation du génocide en fonction des conflits du moment et produit une histoire officielle qui donnait un prolongement idéologique aux rapports de force dans lesquels les autorités étaient engagées sur le moment. Mais, au-delà des intentions politiques qui sous-tendent pour une large part l'ordonnancement des cérémonies, leurs rituels ainsi que les sites mémoriaux où sont exposés les cadavres, constituent une violence symbolique extrême à l'égard des représentations rwandaises de la mort et du deuil des survivants. Nul doute qu'une telle violence doit être mise en relation avec le travail de mémorisation forcée engagée par le pouvoir. Toutefois, en octobre 2000 a été organisé un sommet national sur l'unité et la réconciliation, qui a sans conteste permis un début de discussion avec les survivant hutus auxquels était jusque là confisqué le droit à l'expression publique du deuil et de la douleur. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

TANZANIA

313 Brockington, Dan

Pastoralism on the margins : the decline and dispersal of herding on the Umba Nyika from 1800 to 1919 / Dan Brockington. - 2000. - vol. 35, p. 1-19 : krt - In: *Azania:* (2000), vol. 35, p. 1-19 : krt.

The dynamics of the 19th century were the precursor to more recent contests between pastoralists and the State over the proper fate of the Mkomazi Game Reserve in the Umba Nyika, between the Pare and Usambara mountains, the Taita hills and the coast of Tanzania. The history of the Umba Nyika can be divided into four chronological stages. First, in the early decades of the 19th century, the Umba Nyika was used by Maa-speaking pastoralists called the Kwavi. Second, use of the plains declined during the Iloikop wars of the 1820s-1850s, when these herders were driven out by other Maa speakers. Third, as people recovered from the wars and as pastoralists made use of their new domains, there was more evidence of cattle keepers on the plains by the 1880s. Fourth, from 1890 onwards, there was immense hardship, dislocation and considerable stock loss in the face of the ravages of rinderpest and following the establishment of German rule. At this time, use of the Umba Nyika appears to have declined dramatically. The 20th century after World War I saw revival of pastoralism on the plains. But, the process of pastoral expansion was overseen by the British and the land was 'packaged' into the domain of different ethnic groups, settler farms, national parks and game reserves along often unmarked and unrecognized lines. The central aspect of the history of the plains continued to be the contest for control by different groups, now also involving the State. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

314 Håland, Randi

Pottery production, iron working, and trade in the Early Iron Age : the case of Dakawa, east-central Tanzania / Randi Håland and Chediel S. Msuya. - 2000. - vol. 35, p. 75-106 : ill., foto's, graf., krt., tab - In: *Azania:* (2000), vol. 35, p. 75-106 : ill., foto's, graf., krt., tab.

The remains of a Late Stone Age and Early Iron Age occupation site at Dakawa on the Wami River, Tanzania, were investigated archaeologically between 1992 and 1993. This paper examines the possible position of Dakawa during the Early Iron Age in a broader context of production and exchange in East Africa. More specifically, the pottery recovered from the site, which lies c. 200 km inland, is similar to material found at numerous, roughly contemporary sites along the caost. This latter material, referred to

variously in the literature as 'Wenje ware', 'kitchen ware', 'Tana Tradition' and 'Triangular Incised Ware', has been dated to c. AD 600-1000, and is widely regarded as being diagnostic of early Swahili settlement. This paper argues that the similarities between the Dakawa and the coastal pottery relate to the emergence of a trading network between the coast and the hinterland. Dakawa is located in a favourable environment rich in resources. Iron ore and the extensive remains of iron smelting are found on the site. Judging from the material remains and the location of the site, it seems that it was important as a point of collection of inland products destined for the coast, such as iron, ivory, ebony and perhaps slaves. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

315 Mercer, Claire

Engineering civil society: ICT in Tanzania / Claire Mercer. - 2004. - vol. 31, no. 99, p. 49-64 : tab - In: *Rev. Afr. polit. econ.:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 99, p. 49-64 : tab.

The international development community has recently focussed attention on the potential role information and communication technologies (ICTs; email and Internet) can play in promoting democratic development. Claims have been prompted that access to ICTs will strengthen civil society by giving voice to the poor and marginalized, widening popular participation, and encouraging information sharing and alliance building. Drawing on research carried out in Dar-es-Salaam and Arusha, two of Tanzania's 'most connected' cities, this paper critically analyses such claims in the light of the experiences of nongovernmental organizations' (NGOs) use of ICTs. In the first instance, only a minority of well-resourced, urban and/or international NGOs have access to ICT facilities. Moreover, NGOs are not using ICTs in the ways imagined by donors, who ignore the social, cultural and political contexts within which they would wish to embed technological professionalism. Access to ICTs has to some extent facilitated networking among Tanzania's elite NGOs whose advocacy and lobbying activities have had some impact upon national policies. Overall, however, while donors may enjoy limited success in engineering an elite civil society, the paper concludes that the recent 'ICT fetishism' of international donors is likely to result in a case of misplaced optimism. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

316 Mlacha, S.A.K.

The 'mwidiki' performance as a survival of tradition / S.A.K. Mlacha. - 2002. - vol. 65, p. 86-96 - In: *Kiswahili:* (2002), vol. 65, p. 86-96.

The 'mwidiki' folk narrative is performed by the Nguu (Morogoro region, Tanzania) on the fortieth day after the death of a relative. It is a long conversation based mainly on the life

of the deceased and the future relations in the family. It is an oral narrative which serves as a springboard for clearing moral and cultural issues in the everyday lives of the Nguu and for maintaining continuity of culture and social unity. The author, who attended six burial ceremonies in Morogoro rural district, describes the 'mwidiki' performance and the various participants. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

317 Shetler, Jan Bender

Interpreting rupture in oral memory: the regional context for changes in western Serengeti age organization (1850-1895) / Jan Bender Shetler. - 2003. - vol. 44, no. 3, p. 385-412 : fig., foto, krt - In: *J. Afr. hist.:* (2003), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 385-412 : fig., foto, krt.

This essay argues that the apparent discrepancies between oral tradition and other kinds of historical evidence in the western Serengeti, Tanzania, result from a rupture in time and space. As people were incorporated into a meta-ethnic region to the east dominated by the Maasai in the last half of the nineteenth century, they created new ways of calculating time and organizing space based on new kinds of age-sets. Within this larger context of widespread disasters the small, unconsolidated western Serengeti ethnic groups that we now know as Nata, Ikoma, Ishenyi and Ngoreme formed their identities. New generational and gender contests of power came into play as western Serengeti peoples responded creatively to the pressures of the late nineteenth century by mobilizing their own internal cultural resources. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

UGANDA

318 Prunier, Gérard

Rebel movements and proxy warfare : Uganda, Sudan and the Congo (1986-99) / Gérard Prunier. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 412, p. 359-383 : krt - In: *Afr. aff.:* (2004), vol. 103, no. 412, p. 359-383 : krt.

Sudan and Uganda have for many years carried out an undeclared war. One little-known aspect of this conflict is the use of Zaire/Congo as an outside battlefield where proxy guerrilla organizations either fought each other or fought the armies of their sponsors' enemy. From a small scale prior to 1996, the conflict grew to occupy a major place in terms of men engaged and battles fought after this proxy war morphed into the bigger 'Congolese' conflict which developed from the fall of President Mobutu in 1996 and lasted until 2002. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

319 Hofer, Katharina

The role of evangelical NGOs in international development : a comparative case study of Kenya and Uganda / Katharina Hofer. - 2003. - Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 375-398 - In: *Afr. Spectrum:* (2003), Jg. 38, H. 3, p. 375-398.

This paper examines the public role of a new type of Christian mission in sub-Saharan Africa: evangelical nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Since the early 1980s, NGOs have played an ever more prominent role in development cooperation. Yet within the nongovernmental sector, faith-based organizations now seem to excel secular organizations, both in number and budget. Their growing recognition can be explained in terms of their expanding international networks and well-established local alliances, as well as their steady supply in private funding and voluntary work force. Faith-based NGOs represent a vital component in the globally expanding evangelical network between the northern and southern hemispheres: by helping to advance church-planting campaigns in sub-Saharan Africa, faith-based NGOs broaden the international support bases for conservative Christian groups in North America. In the fall of 2001, President George W. Bush approved a new government programme that aims at expanding the share of religious organization in the domestic and international welfare sectors. This paper examines the link between foreign missionary interventions and the privatization of public services with reference to the education sector in Kenya and Uganda, and assesses the political implications of these developments. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

320 Bøås, Morten

Uganda in the regional war zone : meta-narratives, pasts and presents / Morten Bøås. - 2004. - vol. 22, no. 3, p. 283-303 - In: *J. contemp. afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 22, no. 3, p. 283-303.

The current pattern of conflict in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa is best viewed as a series of local and national conflicts which do not always have that much in common but which become intertwined through the weakness of the State system in this particular region. These conflicts are caused by more than just greed and banditry or ethnic hatred. They have an ideational dimension, informed by social and discursive practices which tap into and elaborate on already well-established meta-narratives of pasts and presents, of 'self' and 'other'. Four such meta-narratives illustrate Uganda's complex and turbulent interlinkages with the Great Lakes regional war zone: that of the Acholi and their place (or lack of it) in the Ugandan polity; that of political and economic marginalization in western Uganda, which contributed to the emergence of the Alliance

of Democratic Forces (ADF) in 1996; the Rwandan meta-narative of betrayal, resistance, sacrifice and security, exemplified in the tension between Kampala and Kigali and the rivalry between former 'brothers in arms' (Museveni and Kagame); and that of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) as the sole keeper of stability in Uganda. The NRM meta-narrative identifies all opposition to the NRM of Museveni as an attempt to bring back the chaos of the 1970s and 1980s. It also constitutes the three others through the argument that the only alternative to Museveni's Uganda is descent into chaos and violence. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

321 Doyle, Shane

The language of flowers: knowledge, power and ecology in precolonial Bunyoro / Shane Doyle. - 2003. - vol. 30, p. 107-116 : krt - In: *Hist. Afr.:* (2003), vol. 30, p. 107-116 : krt.

This paper examines the limited evidence for the existence of an indigenous form of writing in the 18-19th-century precolonial kingdom of Bunyoro in the Uganda Protectorate. The form of writing that developed in Bunyoro was based on a floral code, which was not only a significant means of communication - the evidence suggests that a sophisticated form of flower language was used as a secret language of government and diplomacy - but also an example of the classification and application of botanical knowledge. The flower language could be interpreted as an example of Bunyoro's archaic, irrelevant tendency to focus on all things ancient, but it would be more accurate to view it as a feature of Bunyoro's elitist but utilitarian approach to governance. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

322 Egonda-Ntende, Fredrick

Presumption of innocence and the reverse onus clause : does the 1995 Uganda Constitution establish a new standard? / Fredrick Egonda-Ntende. - 2003. - vol. 9, no. 2, p. 194-212 - In: *East Afr. j. peace hum. rights:* (2003), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 194-212.

Article 28(3)(a) of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda provides that: (3) 'Every person who is charged with a criminal offence shall (a) be presumed to be innocent until proved guilty or until that person has pleaded guilty'. This is followed later with a claw back clause in Article 28(4) to the effect that: 'Nothing done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with (a) Paragraph (a) of clause (3) of this article, to the extent that the law in question imposes upon any person charged with a criminal offence, the burden of proving particular facts'. These provisions were carried over from the 1967, 1966 and 1962 Constitutions. Does the Constitution give with one hand and take with the other? Or are there limits that the same Constitution imposes on the

shifting of the burden of proof to the accused? The author discusses the law in this area in the pre and postindependence era, before the coming into force of the 1995 Constitution; examines comparative jurisprudence from Canada, Singapore, Hong Kong and South Africa; and then explores whether the new Constitution imposes a new standard that must be followed by the courts in applying the law in this area. Note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

323 Humphrey, Steven J.

Decision-making under risk among small farmers in east Uganda / Steven J. Humphrey and Arjan Verschoor. - 2004. - vol. 13, no. 1, p. 44-101 : graf., tab - In: *J. Afr. econ.:* (2004), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 44-101 : graf., tab.

The authors report an experimental test of individual decisionmaking behaviour under risk conducted in Sironko township in Sironko District and Bufumbo subcounty in rural east Uganda. The test employs an incentive compatible design where subjects were paid according to the outcome of one of their choices. The authors find that the risk preferences of east Ugandan farmers exhibit systematic and predictable deviations from expected utility maximization. These include violations of the independence and transitivity axioms of expected utility theory, and reference-dependent preferences. Not all deviations are the same as those which emerge from tests using (generally) student subjects at First World universities (e.g., an S-shaped rather than an inverse S-shaped probability weighting function is observed). The authors also find evidence of a substantial stochastic component to behaviour. The implications of their findings in terms of the appropriate characterization of risk preferences in applied policy analyses are discussed. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

324 Rashid, Shahidur

Spatial integration of maize markets in post-liberalised Uganda / Shahidur Rashid. - 2004. - vol. 13, no. 1, p. 102-133 : graf., krt., tab - In: *J. Afr. econ.:* (2004), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 102-133 : graf., krt., tab.

Using weekly price data for two subperiods - the first week of 1993 to the 40th week of 1994 and the 40th week of 1999 to the 30th week of 2001 -, this paper analyses how Ugandan maize markets performed in the years following agricultural market liberalization in the early 1990s. For each time period, the extent of integration, causality among spatial locations and relative importance of spatial locations in price formation are examined. The extent of integration, defined as a set of markets that shares common long-run price information, and the causal relationships among markets have been

tested within S. Johansen's cointegration framework. The relative importance of market locations is examined by estimating the common trend coefficients with a dynamic vector moving average model. Results indicate that, while there has been an overall improvement in spatial price responsiveness, the northern districts, which have been in a state of insurgency since 1986, continue to lack integration with major consumption markets in the central region. Causality test results show that, compared with the 1993-1994 time period, representing the early years of liberalization, interdependence among markets has increased. Estimates of the common integrating trend suggest that public policies, such as price stabilization, can have desired impacts by targeting a small number of locations. These results are consistent with recently conducted household and market surveys in the country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

325 Tuck, Michael W.

'Kabaka' Mutesa and venereal disease : an essay on medical history and sources in precolonial Buganda / Michael W. Tuck. - 2003. - vol. 30, p. 309-325 - In: *Hist. Afr.:* (2003), vol. 30, p. 309-325.

In an article about the Ganda monarch Mutesa (c. 1857-1884), Richard Read (1999) argues that Mutesa likely suffered from syphilis. John Rowe (2002) concludes that the disease from which Mutesa suffered was gonorrhea. Based in part on Ganda sources, the present author explains why it was unlikely that venereal syphilis existed in the Buganda (present-day Uganda) region in Mutesa's time. He argues that Mutesa suffered from gonorrhea or a similar complaint, and suggests ways that this would have affected him. The complications of gonorrhea are not as dramatic as the mental involvement of late syphilis, but would still have had an impact on his rule. Finally, the author suggests what Mutesa's gonorrhea can tell us about health conditions at the time, and the impact on the wider population. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

326 Van Acker, Frank

Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army : the new order no one ordered / Frank Van Acker. - 2004. - vol. 103, no. 412, p. 335-357 - In: *Afr. aff.:* (2004), vol. 103, no. 412, p. 335-357.

For almost 18 years, the so-called 'Lords' Resistance Army' (LRA) has waged war on the Ugandan government and its own people, the Acholi. The robustness of the conflict indicates that the forces working against peace outstrip those working for it. Analysis of the conflict is often reduced to describing the LRA rebellion as the handiwork of a religious fanatic. However, the social disorder that the National Resistance Movement,

led by current President Museveni, inherited in 1986 after the downfall of the Acholi-led Okello regime, contained the root causes for continued insurgency. These were amplified by external circumstances that created the operational leeway for rebellion, gathering force in the absence of a credible Acholi political leadership. A deliverance couched in religious discourse resolved the quandary. The emergence and transformation of the LRA can be made comprehensible only in relation, or even in opposition, to the emergence and downfall of the Holy Spirit Mobile Forces (HSMF) as a radical structure of rejection. Millenarian religious justification contextualizes violence and the use of terror as a means of immobilization and control of the population. As the character and composition of the LRA evolved to include the kidnapping of children, and as the terror escalated, the insurgency became increasingly ensnared in a web of internal contradictions. The result is that the LRA has exacerbated the process of dehumanization the HSMF first set out to counter. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

327 Buford, Warren
Les réparations en Afrique australe / Warren Buford, Hugo van der Merwe. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 263-322 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 263-322.

Cette étude examine comment, dans le contexte d'une transition politique, l'Afrique du Sud, le Malawi, le Zimbabwe, la Namibie et le Mozambique ont élaboré des programmes officiels et non judiciaires de réparations aux victimes/survivants de violations des droits de l'homme. Les cas abordés ici montrent que la réparation n'a pas grand sens sans "redevabilité" et sans reconnaissance - deux objectifs de la justice transitionnelle. Tout en étant un élément du processus plus large de justice transitionnelle, un programme de réparations global doit aborder des thèmes tels que la vérité, la justice et la "redevabilité". Ces processus sont à l'origine d'une prise de conscience sociale des violations qui place la demande de réparations dans l'arène publique. Les mesures de réadaptation, de mise en mémoire symbolique et de cicatrisation collective occupent une place importante dans le discours sur les réparations dans ces cinq pays. Sans faire abstraction des forces politiques en jeu, il est évident que les décisions des gouvernements en matière de justice transitionnelle influencent (de manière positive et négative) l'élaboration (ou la non-élaboration) des programmes de réparations. Bien que la réparation soit considérée comme un mécanisme parmi d'autres dans le cadre plus

large de la justice transitionnelle, elle doit être aussi perçue comme un processus dynamique qui, comme le processus de décision en justice transitionnelle en général, dépend de forces culturelles, économiques, politiques et sociales qui varient selon les contextes. Cette étude propose que la réparation soit désagrégée et démêlée pour être analysée comme un élément permanent de la justice transitionnelle. Il est aussi important d'abandonner les idées traditionnelles selon lesquelles la "réparation" n'est qu'un synonyme de restitution ou d'indemnisation. Bibliogr., Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

328 Educational

Educational research for sustainable development / ed. by Bagele Chilesa, Lily Mafela, Julia Preece. - Gaborone : Lightbooks Publishers, 2003. - V, 202 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., samenvatting.
ISBN 99912-7131-7

This collective volume contains papers selected from the 9th BOLESWA (Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) International Educational Research Symposium, held from July 28 to August 4, 2001, at the University of Botswana. All chapters link sustainable development to educational research. Following the Introduction by B. Chilisa, L. Mafela and J. Preece and two opening addresses, Part 2 contains contributions by C. Studman (the relationship between research utilization and sustainable development); T. Onstad, C.D. Kasanda and H.M. Kapenda (ethnomathematics) and E.H. Mutubuki (Africa's contribution to world civilization). Part 3 contains contributions by V.M. Ntoi and P.J. Lefoka (primary teacher education in Lesotho at the National Teacher Training College, NTTC) and M. Hoberg (the leadership role of the school principal in promoting sustainable development). Part 4 contains contributions by M.A. Mpotokwane (the concept of sustainable development); J.M. Ngwaru (population, environment and sustainable development: implications for curriculum and education in Third World countries and particularly Zimbabwe); S.D. Tlou (health education for sustainable development in SADC countries) and J. Preece and G. Ntseane (HIV/AIDS awareness intervention strategies for sustainable health in Botswana). Part 5 contains contributions by T. Nhundu (the role of nonformal education in sustainable development); N. Waterman (nonformal education as an opportunity for community empowerment and sustainable development) and G. Macúacua (nonformal education in Mozambique). [ASC Leiden abstract]

329 Khamfula, Yohane

South Africa and Southern African Monetary Union : a critical review of sources of costs and benefits / Yohane Khamfula and Mengsteab Tesfayohannes. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 1, p. 37-49 : tab - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 1, p. 37-49 : tab.

This study analyses whether or not it would be beneficial for South Africa to join the Southern African Monetary Union (SAMU). It dwells on the main sources of costs and benefits and the role of IMF/World Bank Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) in the event of South Africa joining SAMU. The most important sources of costs are prevailing differences in inflation rates among member countries, the existence of parallel organizations in the southern African region, and the likelihood of member countries not committing to SAMU policies. On the other hand, expected gains include transaction-cost savings, increased trade and economic integration, and reduced uncertainty about the exchange rate. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

330 Foster, Peter G.

Remarks concerning condoms and AIDS : some research findings / Peter G. Foster. - 2002. - vol. 55, no. 1, p. 67-75 - In: *Soc. Malawi j.:* (2002), vol. 55, no. 1, p. 67-75.

Research in Zomba district, Malawi, mainly in 1993, on gossip and off-the-cuff remarks concerning the issue of AIDS indicates that the wider response to AIDS is relevant to the issue of condom acceptance. AIDS was an important topic of debate. In the course of such debate, condoms were one of the issues that arose on a regular basis. The author presents the main patterns of response under the following headings: reaction to public promotion of condoms, general acceptance of condoms for AIDS control, general acceptance of condoms as control against sexually transmitted diseases, use of condoms and sensitivity, use of condoms seen as pointless, dangers and diseases caused by condoms, selective acceptance of condoms. The use of the condom is very much a matter for male control of the situation. If a man is reluctant to use it, he can pressurize the woman for sex even if she tries to resist. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

331 Kambili, Cyprian

Ethics of African tradition : prescription of a dress code in Malawi 1965-1973 / Cyprian Kambili. - 2002. - vol. 55, no. 2, p. 80-100 : ill - In: *Soc. Malawi j.:* (2002), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 80-100 : ill.

Malawi's first president, Dr Banda, and the Malawi Congress Party, the only lawful party after 1966, developed a moral philosophy for the Malawi nation based on some kind of self-evident principles of ethics of African tradition which, on closer scrutiny, proved to be either a failed programme of cultural homogenization or ethnic particularism. The moral code was targetted at the youth. Dr Banda was firmly convinced that they were exposed to the danger of moral corruption from the West. In March 1968 Dr Banda endorsed a ban on miniskirts. This policy caused some unease in the largely senior expatriate civil service as well as the white community. Despite efforts by the Attorney General to dissuade Dr Banda from legislating for a dress code, the Decency in Dress Act, banning the wearing of miniskirts and trousers by women and proscribing men from wearing bell-bottomed trousers, was passed in 1973. It was only repealed in 1993, in the run-up to multiparty elections and after nearly thirty years of one-party rule. The debates surrounding the passage of the Act and its repeal raise questions about the "morality basis" of a State, about when and under what circumstances must a State engage in legislation of a moral code governing private behaviour? Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

332 Lwanda, John

Paper tigers : the rise and fall of the independent media in Malawi, 1961-2001 / John Lwanda. - 2002. - vol. 55, no. 1, p. 1-23 - In: *Soc. Malawi j.:* (2002), vol. 55, no. 1, p. 1-23.

There was a natural expectation in Malawi that, with Dr Banda's declaration of a "free press" at the end of 1992 and the lifting of repression, a vibrant and healthy press would develop. However, this hope was only, and initially, partially realized. In his review of the media in Malawi in the years 1961-2001, the author argues that the internal dynamics and failings of the independent media facilitated its own downfall. Journalists and the new owners of papers failed to exploit the successful informal use of fax and photocopying machines which characterized the 1991-1992 transitional period and which had made it possible to bypass the government-controlled printing presses. Many of the newspapers were started by active politicians. The desire for perfect newspapers, the obsession with a Western model of publishing, led to dependence on the new political patrons for money, the printers for printing, and ultimately, any future

government that could control these systems. And the journalistic corps itself was not immune to the economic dynamics of the elite world it inhabited. There was also an amazing degree of complacency on the part of writers and journalists after the introduction of multiparty rule in 1994. Journalists completely ignored the rural audience, and failed to address the orality/illiteracy issue by providing simple and affordable reading materials in local languages. And with the advent of electronic media, they became increasingly irrelevant or marginal to their elite audiences, who preferred and could afford global entertainment. In sum, the independent media is no longer "the people's watchdog" which Malawi journalists had envisioned. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

333 Marjomaa, Risto

The martial spirit: Yao soldiers in British service in Nyasaland (Malawi), 1895-1939 / by Risto Marjomaa. - 2003. - vol. 44, no. 3, p. 413-432 - In: *J. Afr. hist.:* (2003), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 413-432.

During the colonial period, the Yao formed the main source of recruits for the King's African Rifles Nyasaland (Malawi) battalions. Originally, the main reason for the large number of Yao volunteers was probably the simple fact that the recruitment office was near Yao areas. However, due to prevailing racial ideals the British colonial military interpreted this as a sign of a 'martial spirit.' This led to active encouragement to enlist the Yao, which in turn made military service ever more attractive among this group. They became the 'martial race' of Nyasaland, a concept which continued to affect British recruitment policies until the Second World War. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

334 Morris, Brian

Nyau and rock art in Malawi / Brian Morris. - 2002. - vol. 55, no. 2, p. 31-41 : ill., foto - In: *Soc. Malawi j.:* (2002), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 31-41 : ill., foto.

Eastern and southern African rock art exhibits three distinct painting styles: the polychromatic naturalistic art, the well-known "bushman" paintings; the red schematic art; and the white stylized paintings that have been associated with later Bantu-speaking people and that consist of both white theriomorphic figures and paintings that are clearly associated with the Nyau (secret society) rituals. There are no naturalistic "bushman"-type paintings to be found in Malawi of the kind associated with the San hunter-gatherers in southern Africa. However, red schematic or geometric patterns are found in rock shelters throughout Malawi. The red paintings are clearly of different periods, and indicate different hues of red and red-purple paint. These schematic paintings may be

overlaid and interspersed with white stylized paintings depicting Nyau or theriomorphic figures. This is particularly so in the Dedza area, indicating a broad correlation between the white series of rock art and the areas where Nyau rites are held. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

335 Munthali, Alister C.

After delivery : attempts to protect children from 'tsempho' in a rural Malawian village / Alister C. Munthali. - 2002. - vol. 55, no. 1, p. 24-37 - In: *Soc. Malawi j.:* (2002), vol. 55, no. 1, p. 24-37.

In many African societies postpartum sexual intercourse is prohibited with the aim of protecting the health of the newly born child, as well as that of the man. Among the Yao, if a man has sexual intercourse with a newly delivered mother he will become sick and suffer from an illness called 'chinyera'. If a child comes into contact with someone who has had sexual intercourse, it will suffer from an illness called 'tsempho', characterized by severe wasting or swelling. Based on fieldwork conducted in 1999 in the area of TA Malemia, Zomba district, Malawi, the author describes the different ritual processes that take place after the birth of a child and before its parents can resume sexual intercourse. These include the seclusion of a newly born baby after birth; the administration of 'likambako', the medicines and other rituals which protect newly born babies against illnesses believed to be caused by sexual intercourse; and the declaration of adultery by men. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

336 Stambuli, Kalonga

A descriptive analysis of the food crisis in Malawi / Kalonga Stambuli. - 2002. - vol. 55, no. 2, p. 1-30 : graf., tab - In: *Soc. Malawi j.:* (2002), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 1-30 : graf., tab.

This article is a longitudinal study of Malawi's agricultural policies since the 1960s in an attempt to isolate short-term from long-term causality in respect of the food shortages that seem to have become perennial in nature. It examines the impact of the dichotomy between estates and smallholder, the distribution of land, labour policies and government strategies towards farm technology development, as well as agricultural marketing policies. It analyses trends in fertilizer uptake, input prices, producer prices, the role of credit in relaunching smallholder agricultural activity, and the role of free farm inputs aimed at kick-starting farm activities of vulnerable communities. It also addresses the problem of climatic variability, especially the relative sensitivity of maize when compared to sorghum, millet, cassava and sweet potato. It finds that since the 1970s land policies have favoured estate-based export production at the expense of household

food production. Initially, low population levels concealed the effects, but further population growth escalated food demands above the carrying capacity of diminishing household land. Efforts to reclaim land for food and shelter have resulted in deforestation. Cultivation of marginal lands resulting in high rates of soil erosion and intensive use of good land have also resulted in generally poor quality of land in Malawi. The fact that estates developed from previously customary land, but gains from estate exports were not redeployed towards improving household farm technologies, further underwrites the inequities underlying the current food problem. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

337 Bertelsen, Bjørn Enge

"The traditional Lion is dead" : the ambivalent presence of tradition and the relation between politics and violence in Mozambique / Bjørn Enge Bertelsen. - 2003. - p. 263-281 - In: *Lusotopie:* (2003), p. 263-281.

Mozambique's violent past in various ways impinges on the present and shapes political practices and cosmologies. This article, which is based on research carried out in Honde, a peri-urban locality near Chimoio, the capital of Manica Province, in 1999-2000, examines the past and present tense relations between politics and violence in the country. Specifically, it argues that, given an increase in the use and invocation of tradition in national politics, tensions between different levels of society may be increasing. The article explores dimensions of Mozambique's historically narrow relation between tradition and politics. It shows that the legitimacy of "tradition" is related to several issues: it is integral to violent practices; it is extremely ambivalent; and Renamo's prior role as guardian of tradition is to an increasing degree challenged by Frelimo's tentative appropriation of tradition in political and election settings. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French, Portuguese and English (p. 555). [Journal abstract]

338 Bertrand, Jordane

Le "cas" Cardoso au Mozambique : la violence et la corruption en procès / Jordane Bertrand. - 2003. - p. 453-463 - In: *Lusotopie:* (2003), p. 453-463.

Assassiné en pleine rue à Maputo (Mozambique) le 22 novembre 2000, Carlos Cardoso était considéré comme un des meilleurs journalistes du pays. Mozambicain d'origine portugaise, il dirigeait depuis 1997 le Metical, journal reconnu pour son sérieux et son indépendance. Jadis proche de Samora Machel, Cardoso avait de plus en plus critiqué

le Frelimo à partir de la fin des années 1980, et dénonçait l'affairisme et la corruption. Presque deux ans jour pour jour après le meurtre, le procès des six hommes accusés de l'assassinat s'ouvrait à Maputo. Pendant trois mois, ce procès a tenu en haleine l'ensemble de la population mozambicaine, faisant se succéder les révélations sur les liens entre l'élite politique et les réseaux mafieux et criminels. Dans un jeu subtil entre le pouvoir, les bailleurs de fonds et la société civile, l'affaire Cardoso est devenue un "cas" unique dans l'histoire du pays et du continent africain. Notes, réf., rés. en français, en portugais et en anglais (p. 560). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

339 Bonate, Liazzat J.K.

The ascendance of Angoche : the politics of kinship and territory in nineteenth century northern Mozambique / Liazzat J.K. Bonate. - 2003. - p. 115-140 : foto's - In: *Lusotopie:* (2003), p. 115-140 : foto's.

This paper attempts to reconstruct the history of the ascendance of the Angoche archipelago during the nineteenth century to the status of regional power in the territory of the modern northern Mozambican province of Nampula, which stretches from the coast up to Lake Nyassa in the mainland interior. The author argues that the success of Angoche was not only related to its geographical position, its involvement in the international slave trade and its relative independence from the control of the abolitionists. Its success was above all based on the ability of the Angoche rulers to create a network of allies among the chiefs of the interior who facilitated an increase of the number of slaves and control over the caravan routes. Contrary to Portuguese colonial reports and views held by many contemporary historians, the author argues that the Koti of Angoche and the hinterland Makwa shared common cultural, political and historical references. In particular, they employed the same political idiom centred on the dual principle of land (territory) and kinship. A skilful use of these shared cultural understandings enabled the Koti to win allies among the hinterland chiefs and this guaranteed their success. Notes, ref., sum. in English, French and Portuguese (p. 551). [Journal abstract]

340 Pimentel Teixeira, José

Ma-Tuga no mato : imagens sobre os portugueses em discursos rurais moçambicanos / José Pimentel Teixeira. - 2003. - p. 91-112 : tab - In: *Lusotopie:* (2003), p. 91-112 : tab.

Les représentations rurales contemporaines de la présence coloniale portugaise au Mozambique sont pleines de mémoires d'agressions. Mais elles permettent aussi de découvrir une association symbolique entre les Portugais et les élites urbaines actuelles,

ce qui permet une interprétation politique de ces discours comme résistances à la domination étatique. Même la mémoire rurale de la période coloniale apparaît ainsi comme un discours stratégique pour la critique sociale et politique de l'époque contemporaine, sans qu'elles ne reflètent pour autant une quelconque "nostalgie coloniale". Notes, réf., rés. en français, en anglais et en portugais (p. 551), texte en portugais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

341 Shafer, Jessica

Conflict, peace, and the history of natural resource management in Sussundenga District, Mozambique / Jessica Shafer and Richard Black. - 2003. - vol. 46, no. 3, p. 55-81 - In: *Afr. stud. rev.:* (2003), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 55-81.

This article examines the nature of conflicts over natural resources in the postwar period in Sussundenga District, Mozambique, as contextualized within a broad history of natural resource management in Mozambique from the colonial period through the postindependence and war years to the present day. The evidence suggests that the notion of a simple transition from wartime conflict to postwar sustainable development needs revision. Instead, some patterns and practices of resource use predated the war and have outlasted it, some began and ended with the peace agreement, and others accelerated or were initiated after the end of armed hostility. Throughout these periods, there have been social conflicts between and within different groups of resource users at all levels and patterns of unsustainable resource use have not ceased abruptly with the end of the war. Armed conflict did change patterns of resource use in some respects, but the result was not entirely negative for the natural resource base; forest resources in some areas actually regenerated during the war years. The article is based on research carried out in Mozambique from April 1999 to September 2000. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

342 Virtanen, Pekka

Defining the 'other': democracy in Mozambique within : a historical perspective / Pekka Virtanen. - 2003. - vol. 2, no. 3, p. 233-258 - In: *Afr. Asian stud. Print:* (2003), vol. 2, no. 3, p. 233-258.

Despite the apparent success of the transition process in Mozambique, the country is facing serious problems in institutionalizing democracy in the context of economic liberalization. These problems are linked to a basic contradiction between the need to construct a unified nation on the one hand, and the capacity to tolerate difference - an essential function of a democratic system - on the other hand. In Mozambique both

neotraditionalism and socialism, which can be interpreted as currents within African nationalism, have roots in pre-independence political movements. In line with Western modernism the ruling party Frelimo has been reluctant to accept any linkages between political pluralism and cultural difference based on denominational, ethnic or regional identities. On the other hand, many opposition parties see cultural difference as a constitutive element of African sociopolitical reality, and promote devolution of power to cultural regions and local communities as an effective means to engage the whole population in the political process. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

ZAMBIA

343 Nchito, Wilma

Four caveats for participatory solid waste management in Lusaka, Zambia / Wilma Nchito and Garth Andrew Myers. - 2004. - vol. 15, no. 2, p. 109-133 - In: *Urban forum:* (2004), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 109-133.

In its four years of formal existence (1997-2001), the Sustainable Lusaka Programme (SLP) (Zambia) had as its primary emphasis the generation of a participatory and community-based system of solid waste management for Lusaka's numerous unplanned settlements. By the end of 2002, however, little had changed in the removal of solid waste from compounds, despite the significant investment of donor funds and planning expertise. This essay, based on research conducted in 2002 and 2003, assesses outcomes in two periurban compounds that served as pilot neighbourhoods for the SLP's approach to solid waste management, the communities of Ng'ombe and Kamanga. Particular attention is paid to four caveats for participatory solid waste management from the Lusaka case that may have broader applicability, viz. the depth of connection between communities and the 'community-based' enterprises developed to operate in their midst; the political manipulations of participatory approaches in the transition from a government-centred management regime to one built around the construct of good governance involving public-private-popular partnerships; spatial and social inequalities resulting in a kind of apartheid of garbage collection; and the fact that the programme's advances toward female empowerment and entrepreneurship have often stalled because they are embedded in a male-dominated polity and culture. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

344 Robertson, John H.

Early Iron Age archaeology in Central Zambia / John H. Robertson. - 2000. - vol. 35, p. 147-182 : ill., fig., krt., tab - In: *Azania:* (2000), vol. 35, p. 147-182 : ill., fig., krt., tab.

This paper describes the results of excavations carried out from 1977 to 1979 at four Early Iron Age sites - M'teteshi (dated c. AD 100), Chalaka (c. AD 400), Mondake (c. AD 600) and Fibobe (c. AD 800) in the Mulungushi drainage basin, Central Province, Zambia. One of the major excavation goals was to test whether the four major attributes that define the Early Iron Age (pottery, iron slag, daga representing burnt wattle-and-daub structures, and domesticated plants) co-occurred. All four of these attributes were found. Based on an analysis of the pottery found, paying attention to tool marks, motifs, and decorations, a model is developed to explain the presence of pottery in Stone Age contexts. Overall, the Mulungushi sequence reveals at M'teteshi a society mainly dependent on hunting and gathering with a little domestication, and at Fibobe a society mainly dependent on domestication with a little hunting and gathering. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZIMBABWE

345 1953-2003

1953-2003 : special issue to mark the golden jubilee of the Society. - Harare : The History Society of Zimbabwe, 2003. - VIII, 191 p. : ill., krt., portr. ; 24 cm. - (Heritage of Zimbabwe ; no. 22 (2003)) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue commemorates the Golden Jubilee of the History Society of Zimbabwe, founded in 1953. It presents four articles relevant to the history of the Society, written by G.H. Tanser, Michael J. Kimberley, T.F.M. Tanser, and R.D. Taylor, respectively. The major content of the volume consists of a miscellany of articles published in the first forty volumes of the journal. Two articles relate to the journey of the Pioneer Column in 1890 from Tuli to Fort Victoria (by D.K. Parkinson) and from Fort Victoria to Fort Salisbury (E.E. Burke). An address given at the unveiling of the memorial at the Mangwe Pass on 18 July 1954 is repeated here. Many articles are biographical: three Rhodesian poets (Kingsley Fairbridge, Lewis Hastings and Arthur Shearly Cripps), by N.H. Brettell; Henry Hartley (1815-1876), hunter and discoverer of gold, by R.W.S. Turner; the burial of Cecil Rhodes, by J. Charles Shee; Colonel John Anthony Spreckley, by A.S. Hickman; Harold Basil Christian, an early Rhodesian botanist, by Michael J. Kimberley; the Jesuit missionary Peter Prestage, by W.F. Rea; David Livingstone tourist to Rhodesia, by G.L. Guy; Bernard Mizeki, the Anglican martyr of the 1896 Rebellion, by W.F. Rea; women pioneers, amongst others Ethel Colquhoun Tawse Jollie, by Philippa Berlyn; Pat Judson, first Rhodesian-born airman, by J. McAdam; Joseph Vintcent, Rhodesia's first judge, by Michael J. Kimberley; Henry Borrow, pioneer and hero, by D.

Hartridge; John Jacobs, treasure seeker, by J.G. Storry; R.S. Fairbridge, land surveyor at Umtali and father of Kingsley, by L.M. McBean. [ASC Leiden abstract]

346 Derman, Bill

Cultures of development and indigenous knowledge : the erosion of traditional boundaries / Bill Derman. - 2003. - vol. 50, no. 2, p. 67-85 - In: *Afr. today:* (2003), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 67-85.

From years of participation in development-related meetings and interviews in Zimbabwe (1989-2003), the author examines how meetings and workshops have been sites for learning, argument, engagement, and planning about and doing "development". He questions notions of what constitutes "indigenous knowledge" and suggests that it is not a separate domain, unchanging, or something that can be pulled out and utilized when needed. He explores how indigenous knowledge, although usually framed in more pragmatic terms, was mobilized to oppose elements of the Mid-Zambezi Rural Development Project, and how local ideas and practices interact with national laws and policies in Zimbabwe's nationally-based water reform programme. The focus is on how and in what ways local populations have articulated their knowledge and perspectives in complex settings, and the ways in which the organizational structures created by donors, national governments, and nongovernmental grassroots organizations have changed the terrain of debate, discussion, and representations and practices of African cultures. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

347 Engelke, Matthew

Discontinuity and the discourse of conversion / by Matthew Engelke. - 2004. - vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 82-109 - In: *J. relig. Afr.:* (2004), vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 82-109.

This paper focuses on the conversion narrative of a man in the Johane Masowe weChishanu Church, an apostolic church in Zimbabwe. Taking up recent discussions within anthropology on Pentecostal and charismatic churches, the author shows how apostolics talk about conversion as a distinct break with 'African custom'. It is argued that anthropologists of religion need to take such narratives of discontinuity seriously because they allow us to understand better the dynamics of religious change. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

348 Grant, Miriam R.

When tea is a luxury : the economic impact of HIV/AIDS in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe / Miriam R. Grant and Andrew D. Palmiere. - 2003. - vol. 62, no. 2, p. 213-241 : fig., graf., tab - In: *Afr. stud. Johannesbg.:* (2003), vol. 62, no. 2, p. 213-241 : fig., graf., tab.

Building on the work of G. Mutangadura et al. (1999), R. Sauerborn et al. (1996), G. Lwihula (1998) and others, this paper puts forward a review of the economic impact of HIV/AIDS and explores how household and community responses have emerged and are redefining social and familial relations in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second largest city, where HIV/AIDS is now the primary cause of death. The paper is based on field research conducted in two of Bulawayo's high density suburbs, Nketa and Mpopoma, in 1999. It first establishes the impact of Zimbabwe's Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) on the economy in general and outlines household income sources, levels, expenditures and problems in the context of ESAP. It then examines the economic impact of both non-HIV/AIDS and HIV/AIDS deaths and implications for household changes, expenses and earnings. Various household coping mechanisms and strategies in response to HIV/AIDS deaths are then articulated, including income diversification, loans, sale of assets, intra-household labour substitution and taking children out of school, and lengthening the work day. In conclusion, the paper stresses the importance of policies that reinforce positive household coping responses and at the same time discourage households from adopting responses that can compromise their future well-being. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

349 Lindgren, Björn

The internal dynamics of ethnicity: clan names, origins and castes in southern Zimbabwe / Björn Lindgren. - 2004. - vol. 74, no. 2, p. 173-193 : fig., krt., tab - In: *Africa London:* (2004), vol. 74, no. 2, p. 173-193 : fig., krt., tab.

Since the late 1960s, researchers have primarily regarded ethnicity as the result of increasing international relations, and thus often as a comparative phenomenon. Although this research has been immensely important for its critique of essentialist notions of ethnicity, analyses of the historically formed specificity of ethnicity have been somewhat neglected. In this article, using an example from Zimbabwe, the author highlights the internal dynamics of ethnicity. The article shows how people in southern Zimbabwe use various clan names, origins, and 'castes' in a practice of naming, and how this practice breaks the category Ndebele into parts. The author argues that instead of studying ethnic categories as unbreakable wholes, focusing on smaller units of analysis gives a more complex picture of ethnicity. This view challenges some more or

less established truths on ethnicity deduced from comparative studies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

350 Phimister, Ian

Speculation and exploitation: the Southern Rhodesian mining industry in the Company era / Ian Phimister. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 2, p. 88-97 - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 88-97.

That mining in general and goldmining in particular in colonial Zimbabwe turned on the exploitation of cheap black labour is well established in the subject's historiography. So too is its periodization. An initial period stretching from the start of the 1890s until roughly the turn of the 20th century, during which the Southern Rhodesian mining industry was characterized by speculation and fraud, is seen as having been followed by one lasting until c. 1910, in which the industry's profitability was secured largely through ruthless policies of cost minimization. While some scholars, however, noted that speculation and exploitation occasionally existed in the same period, the links between the two have never been explored. By means of a case study, this paper traces the origin, rise and fall of the Ayrshire Mine, touted in its heyday as the richest gold prospect in Southern Rhodesia, by way of suggesting that speculation did not so much give way to production and exploitation as develop an intimate relationship with them. The period covered falls largely between 1895 and 1905. Ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

351 Ranga, Dick

Sub-region differentials in migration and remittances in Zimbabwe between 1988-90 and 1996-98 / Dick Ranga. - 2003. - vol. 19, no. 2, p. 55-73 : tab - In: *East. Afr. soc. sci. res. rev.:* (2003), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 55-73 : tab.

In Zimbabwe, while some regions are agriculturally developed others are drought prone and poor. It is the study's argument that such drought-prone areas are not for ever poor and underdeveloped. On the contrary, when agriculture becomes impractical, people can engage in other activities, migration and remittances being one of them. The study employed the household questionnaire, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions to collect data and logistic regression analytical model to asses subregional differentials in the likelihood to remit to households of origin. The study was carried out in two communal lands, namely Matshetsheni in Gwanda district, Matabeleland South province, and Nyamaropa in Nyanga district, Manicaland province. The results confirmed

expectations that migration and remittances are necessary in a drought-prone region and, therefore, should be more organized. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

352 Ranger, Terence
Dignifying death: the politics of burial in Bulawayo / by Terence Ranger. - 2004. - vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 110-144 - In: *J. relig. Afr.:* (2004), vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 110-144.

It has been assumed that the Southern African town - and particularly the black townships - represented colonial control at its most intense and oppressive, allowing little room for symbolic or practical autonomy whether in social life, politics or religion.This article tests such presuppositions in relation to Southern Rhodesia's (now Zimbabwe) second largest town, and major industrial centre, Bulawayo. It argues that from the late 1890s there has always been a black Bulawayo, expressed first in the absence of municipal or State control of the location and expressed later by the emergence of varying influential men and women there with the capacity to take cultural and symbolic initiatives, perhaps especially in the sphere of death, burial and commemoration. It discusses the successful performance of rites to 'bring back the spirit' a year after death despite missionary and municipal prohibitions; it discusses the role of the innumerable burial societies in colonial Bulawayo; it discusses the efforts of educated young men to erect memorials for African kings and chiefs; it discusses the varying focus of three types of African urban Christianity - mission-founded churches, 'Ethiopianist' independent churches and Apostolic prophetic churches - on rituals of death. By so doing it opens up many questions about the social, political, cultural and religious life of an African location in colonial southern Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

353 Ranger, Terence
Nationalist historiography, patriotic history and the history of the nation: the struggle over the past in Zimbabwe / Terence Ranger. - 2004. - vol. 30, no. 2, p. 215-234 - In: *J. South. Afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 215-234.

Over the past two or three years there has emerged in Zimbabwe a sustained attempt by the Mugabe regime to propagate what is called 'patriotic history'. 'Patriotic history' is intended to proclaim the continuity of the Zimbabwean revolutionary tradition. It is an attempt to reach out to 'youth' over the heads of their parents and teachers, all of whom are said to have forgotten or betrayed revolutionary values. It repudiates academic historiography with its attempts to complicate and question. At the same time, it confronts Western 'bogus universalism' which it depicts as a denial of the concrete history of global oppression. 'Patriotic history' is propagated at many levels - on

television and in the State-controlled press; in youth militia camps; in new school history courses and textbooks; in books written by cabinet ministers; in speeches by Robert Mugabe and in philosophical eulogies and glosses of those speeches by Zimbabwe's media controller, Tafataona Mahoso. It is a coherent but complex doctrine. This article explores the intellectual and practical implications of 'patriotic history'. It contrasts it with an older 'nationalist historiography', a newer 'history of the nation', and with attempts at the University of Zimbabwe to move on to pluralist analyses and multiple questions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

354 Stapleton, Tim

The composition of the Rhodesia Native Regiment during the First World War : a look at the evidence / Tim Stapleton. - 2003. - vol. 30, p. 283-295 - In: *Hist. Afr.:* (2003), vol. 30, p. 283-295.

This paper looks at the composition of the Rhodesia Native Regiment (RNR), which was formed in Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) in 1916 and fought in the German East Africa campaign until the armistice in November 1918. The paper not only deals with the nationality of the soldiers, but also their ethnic/regional origin and pre-enlistment occupation. It appears that men from other territories in southern Africa (primarily Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique) made up from 62 to 70 percent of the regiment's numbers. Zimbabweans made up somewhere between 29 and 38 percent of the regiment's strength. The previous occupations of the soldiers illustrate the strong link between the regional migrant labour system and recruiting for the regiment. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

355 Vambe, Maurice Taonezvi

Orality in the black Zimbabwean novel in English / Maurice Taonezvi Vambe. - 2004. - vol. 30, no. 2, p. 235-249 - In: *J. South. Afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 235-249.

The question of the extent to which African orality exerts an influence on the black Zimbabwean novel in English has taken centre stage in recent critical debates. One view is that a revived African cultural nationalism during the war of liberation claimed for its own purposes that African orality was always resistant to colonial policies. According to this view, colonialism's attempt to suppress African culture instead generated among Africans a sense of oneness, producing a united community with the single aim of achieving freedom. This assumption that resistance was inherent in orality, both before colonization and during the struggle, is complicated by evidence that, in the periods in question, orality communicated absolutely everything, including authoritarian and

hegemonic ideas. Because orality occupied a highly volatile cultural space in the lived contexts of African societies, serving multiple and sometimes apparently contradictory purposes, it is not surprising that the same paradoxical uses of orality can be traced in the black novel. The challenge for black Zimbabwean novelists was whether they would attempt to make use only of specific 'traditional' protest genres within orality or whether they felt that the mere evocation of orality was enough to give an anticolonial authenticity to their novels. Referring to S. Mutswairo's 'Feso', C. Mungoshi's 'Waiting for the rain', C. Hove's 'Bones', and D. Marechera's 'Black sunlight', this article argues that Zimbabwean authors use orality to confront the reader with an array of unstable meanings that potentially subvert narratives of resistance. The article demonstrates that there are ideological differences and conflicting views underlying the ways in which authors use orality. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

BOTSWANA

356 Datta, Kavita

A coming of age?: re-conceptualising gender and development in urban Botswana / Kavita Datta. - 2004. - vol. 30, no. 2, p. 251-268 - In: *J. South. Afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 251-268.

Feminist research has debated whether gender and development discourse should be reconceptualized to include both women and men as gendered beings. While the arguments for and against such a reconceptualization are now fairly well established in the theoretical realm, empirically grounded work that has explored the sheer complexity of integrating men into what has hitherto largely been a women-only discourse is much more recent. Drawing upon in-depth interviews with NGO activists, government officials and focus group discussions with mixed groups of men in Gaborone, Botswana, this article explores the case for the inclusion of men in localized gender and development discourse, policies and programmes. The research evidence presented here is contradictory, suggesting both the potential for a marginalization of women's rights if men are embraced and the necessity of integrating men so as to further the struggle to achieve gender equality. The article concludes by arguing that, while the case for the reconceptualization of gender and development may not be clear-cut in Botswana, there is a need to start to think about how male identities can be problematized and how men can be usefully included into gender and development studies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

357 Hovorka, Alice J.

Entrepreneurial opportunities in Botswana : (re)shaping urban agriculture discourse / Alice J. Hovorka. - 2004. - vol. 22, no. 3, p. 367-388 : graf., krt - In: *J. contemp. afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 22, no. 3, p. 367-388 : graf., krt.

Literature on urban agriculture in southern Africa usually conceptualizes this activity as a household survival strategy born of urban crises. However, empirical evidence gathered in 2000 and 2001 in Greater Gaborone, Botswana, indicates that urban agriculture is also emerging as a response to an enabling politico-economic environment and sociocultural circumstances of urban dwellers. The city in this instance is an integral and pivotal site of opportunity, which has enabled a dynamic entrepreneurial urban agriculture to emerge. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

358 Maripe, Bugalo

Freezing the press: freedom of expression and statutory limitations in Botswana / Bugalo Maripe. - 2003. - vol. 3, no. 1, p. 52-75 - In: *African human rights law journal / Centre for Human Rights:* (2003), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 52-75.

Freedom of expression is guaranteed under section 12(1) of the Botswana Constitution. Limitations of this 'right' have to comply with the requirements in section (12)2, which allows for the limitation of freedom of expression under Botswana law. This article analyses a number of statutory provisions (the National Security Act, the Corruption and Economic Crime Act and Penal Code) and a government directive (to cease advertising in particular newspapers) that limit this right. The author investigates whether these limitations are in conformity with the Constitution. He concludes that there has been a significant erosion of freedom of expression, and laments the absence of judicial pronouncements on this issue. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

359 Setlhare, Lekgatlhamang

Bank of Botswana's reaction function : modelling Botswana's monetary policy strategy / Lekgatlhamang Setlhare. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 2, p. 384-406 : tab - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 2, p. 384-406 : tab.

This paper examines how monetary policy has been conducted in Botswana by specifying and estimating an empirical monetary policy reaction function for the Bank of Botswana (BoB) over the period of study, 1977-2000, and also over the post-liberalization period, 1991-2000. In both periods, a predominantly countercyclical policy reaction function was identified. The reaction function suggests that inflation is the

ultimate variable of policy interest. The existence of the reaction function suggests that the monetary authorities have been systematic in conducting policy and implies that Botswana has had a stable policy regime. This probably explains why Botswana, a country that has enjoyed a high economic growth rate for much of the 25 years after independence, has not experienced chronic inflation. Although the empirical reaction function in the paper generates results that are consistent with what the monetary authorities claim to be doing, the study assumed a homogenous type of response by the central bank to target variables. This may not be the case. Thus, future work may consider testing this hypothesis in the case of the BoB. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

LESOTHO

360 Ng, Francis

Export profiles of small land-locked countries : what are their implications for Lesotho? / Francis Ng and Alexander Yeats. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 1, p. 153-186 : tab - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 1, p. 153-186 : tab.

A geographic factor generally held to negatively impact on trade is the lack of direct access to ocean transport, or to the sea via rivers. This study determines if an analysis of the recent export performance of selected small, geographically disadvantaged, developing countries can provide useful insights concerning new export options for a given 'target' country (Lesotho) with similar physical characteristics. First, a comprehensive survey is undertaken to identify a 'comparator group' of countries whose size and other physical characteristics correspond with those of Lesotho. Next, trade statistics for the comparators are tabulated and similarities, and dissimilarities, between the export profiles of individual countries are examined. The paper closes with an assessment of available evidence on the commercial environment in Lesotho and its implications for the country's trade prospects. The study identifies several priority problems that have a major bearing on Lesotho's trade. These relate to the need for diversification of exports, Lesotho's international competitiveness, and the influence of the domestic commercial environment. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

361 Turkon, David

Modernity, tradition and the demystification of cattle in Lesotho / David Turkon. - 2003. - vol. 62, no. 2, p. 147-169 - In: *Afr. stud. Johannesbg.:* (2003), vol. 62, no. 2, p. 147-169.

James Ferguson's conceptualization of the 'bovine mystique' offers an analytical framework for understanding transactions involving cattle in rural Lesotho that represents a current application of a cultural relativistic approach (1985, 1990, 1992). Since his own fieldwork was carried out mostly in the rural Mokhotlong District of Lesotho (in 1987, 1989, 1991-1992 and 1997), the present author critiques Ferguson's 'bovine mystique', as an example of an interpretation of the ways that property is conceived of and used, that relies too heavily on cultural ideologies while neglecting material constraints. The author argues that the bovine mystique, by focusing heavily on cultural ideologies, only partially explains the reasoning behind ways that Basotho (singular Mosotho) use livestock. He proposes an interpretation that accounts for historical developments under the political economy of Southern Africa and global capitalism, ecological constraints, cultural ideologies, social structure and human action. His analysis builds upon conceptions of global culture from economic anthropology and draws on perspectives from critical social theory in order to focus on the rational accommodations that people use to support their lifestyles, in particular sociocultural contexts. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

362 Truth

Truth in politics : rhetorical approaches to democratic deliberation in Africa and beyond / Philippe-Joseph Salazar, Sanya Osha, Wim van Binsbergen (eds.). - [Leiden : African Studies Centre], 2004. - 274 p. : ill. ; 20 cm. - (Quest, ISSN 1011-226X ; vol. 16, no. 1/2 (2002)) - Speciaal nummer van Quest. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

Democracy is about competing "truths". This is why "rhetoric"- the study of public deliberation and the training in public debate and argumentation - is part of democracy in development. This volume acclimatizes "rhetoric" to the philosophical scene in South Africa, and more in general in Africa as a whole, and reflects on the emergence of public deliberation in the South African democracy through a reading of the 1995-1998 Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in terms of Aristotelian rhetoric. Four papers (part 1) tackle, from four different angles, the re-telling of private truths about a public regimen of affairs in front of the TRC. In Part 2, public deliberation and the fashioning of truth are approached from a variety of perspectives, examples and situations of "rhetorical democracy" from elsewhere in Africa (Nigeria) and beyond. Part 3 offers examples of how rhetoric may be brought to bear upon politics in order to understand how dialogue between different levels of agency creates democratic negotiation and, in the process,

shapes policy, as for example in the case of the African Renaissance, the land redistribution programme in postapartheid South Africa and the 1991 National Conference of Congo-Brazzaville. The volume closes on a philosophical analysis of the "ethical" dimension inherent to public deliberation as well as to the contest of beliefs, and on an examination of the volume's contents in the light of long-standing concerns of African philosophy and of the journal 'Quest'. Contributors: Charles Calder, Barbara Cassin, Mary Jane Collier, Erik Doxtader, Eugene Garver, Yehoshua Gitay, Lisa Hajjar, Darrin Hicks, Johnson Segun Ige, Abel Kouvouama, Andrea Lollini, Reingard Nethersole, Sanya Osha, Philippe-Joseph Salazar, Lydia Samarbakhsh-Liberge, Wim van Binsbergen, Charles Villa-Vicencio. [ASC Leiden abstract]

363 Focus

Focus on gender and HIV/AIDS. - Durban : University of KwaZulu-Natal, Economic History Department, 2004. - 167 p. : ill., fig., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Transformation, ISSN 0258-7696 ; no. 54) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue on gender and HIV/AIDS in Africa south of the Sahara contains the following papers: Gender and HIV/AIDS in Africa south of the Sahara: interventions, activism, identities, by Debbie Epstein, Robert Morrell, Relebohile Moletsane and Elaine Unterhalter; 'I told them not to love one another!' Gender, Christianity and the role of adult education in the Ugandan response to HIV/AIDS, by Marc Friedrich; Men, male sexuality and HIV/AIDS: reflections from studies in rural and urban East Africa (Kenya and Tanzania), by Margrethe Silberschmidt; Living life on the edge: examining space and sexualities within a township high school in greater Durban, in the context of the HIV epidemic, by Alex A. Kent; The Treatment Action Campaign, HIV/AIDS and the government (South Africa), by Zackie Achmat; Hope, involvement and vision: reflections on positive women's activism around HIV, by Jo Manchester; AIDS discourses and the South African State: government denialism and post-apartheid AIDS policymaking, by Mandisa Mbali; Masculinities, multiple-sexual-partners, and AIDS: the making and unmaking of 'isoka' (a Don Juan or a Casanova) in KwaZulu-Natal, by Mark Hunter. [ASC Leiden abstract]

364 Khamfula, Yohane

South Africa and Southern African Monetary Union : a critical review of sources of costs and benefits / Yohane Khamfula and Mengsteab Tesfayohannes. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 1, p. 37-49 : tab - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 1, p. 37-49 : tab.

This study analyses whether or not it would be beneficial for South Africa to join the Southern African Monetary Union (SAMU). It dwells on the main sources of costs and benefits and the role of IMF/World Bank Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) in the event of South Africa joining SAMU. The most important sources of costs are prevailing differences in inflation rates among member countries, the existence of parallel organizations in the southern African region, and the likelihood of member countries not committing to SAMU policies. On the other hand, expected gains include transaction-cost savings, increased trade and economic integration, and reduced uncertainty about the exchange rate. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

365 Adhikari, Mohamed

From Manenberg to Soweto : race and Coloured identity in the Black Consciousness poetry of James Matthews / Mohamed Adhikari. - 2003. - vol. 62, no. 2, p. 171-186 - In: *Afr. stud. Johannesbg.:* (2003), vol. 62, no. 2, p. 171-186.

The Black Consciousness poetry of James Matthews, born in 1929 in a run-down tenement in a predominantly Coloured working class neighbourhood in Cape Town (South Africa), reflects the growing popularization amongst politicized Coloured people during the 1970s of the idea that racial distinctions in general, and Coloured identity in particular, had historically been used by the white supremacist establishment to divide and rule the black majority. This insight provided the main thrust to the popular rejection of Coloured identity in the anti-apartheid movement of the 1980s. Matthews made a name for himself as a short-story writer from the mid-1950s onwards. Having switched to poetry in 1970, he was at the forefront of a new wave of black protest poetry that emerged in the early 1970s that primarily addressed a black readership. Drawing on his own experience of Cape Town's working class life, Matthew's work, which he chose to write in English, mediates the harsh realities of life in the city's townships and inner-city localities. The present paper discusses fragments of poems from 'Cry rage' (1972), 'Black voices shout' (1974), 'Pass me a meatball, Jones' (1977) and 'No time for dreams' (1981). While he at no point in his poetry tried to explain or deconstruct his own identity as Coloured, Matthews all his life nevertheless regarded himself as Coloured and his adherence to Black Consciousness did not cause him to reject this identification. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

366 Balcomb, Anthony

From apartheid to the new dispensation: evangelicals and the democratization of South Africa / by Anthony Balcomb. - 2004. - vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 5-38 - In: *J. relig. Afr.:* (2004), vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 5-38.

The author distinguishes between five responses to the political situation in South Africa made by evangelicals before and after the end of apartheid in April 1994. He characterizes the adherents of these positions as the conservatives, the pragmatists, the protagonists of the Third Way, the protagonists of the 'alternative' community and the liberationists. He then demonstrates their influence in the transformation of South African society towards democracy by undertaking a series of typological case studies of prominent representatives of these positions. In the process, he attempts to unpack some of the theological and political thinking that underlies and explains each position. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

367 Bangstad, Sindre

The changed circumstances for the performance of religious authority in a Cape Muslim community / by Sindre Bangstad. - 2004. - vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 39-61 - In: *J. relig. Afr.:* (2004), vol. 34, no. 1/2, p. 39-61.

In the Muslim communities of Cape Town, South Africa, religious authority is based on processes of designation in local communities. Increased access to higher religious education, and increased exposure to the diversity of local and global Islamic discourses as a result of general societal democratization and processes of globalization, leads to increased contestation over religious authority in Cape Muslim communities. As the rights to Muslim discourse are democratized, religious authority becomes more unstable. This article, based on fieldwork carried out between 1998 and 2001 in a coloured township south of Cape Town, argues that there has been a shift in the symbolic capital required of Muslim religious leaders from mastery of form to mastery of content, and suggests that the democratization of Muslim discourse has opened avenues to religious authority for Muslim females. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

368 Barnard, Alan

'!Ke e: /xarra //ke' : multiple origins and multiple meanings of the motto / Alan Barnard. - 2003. - vol. 62, no. 2, p. 243-250 : tab - In: *Afr. stud. Johannesbg.:* (2003), vol. 62, no. 2, p. 243-250 : tab.

'!Ke e: /xarra //ke' is the motto of the Republic of South Africa. Since its introduction by President Thabo Mbeki in April 2000, there has been much controversy and public debate about many aspects of it. This paper challenges one such criticism, that made by the South African San Institute (SASI), in its Annual Review April 2000-March 2001, where it states that, although the motto is meant to translate as 'Unity in diversity', from a San perspective the motto has the sense of 'Settlers unite'. The present author argues

that, first, the key phrase itself comes directly from words spoken by a specific /Xam individual in a specific linguistic context in 1878. Second, sentences like 'Unity in diversity', 'Diverse people unite', and the more literal 'People who are different come together' carry only part of the complex meaning of the motto in the /Xam language. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

369 Bergh, Johan S.

'White supremacy' twenty one years on : opportunities for comparative historical research / Johan S. Bergh. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 1, p. 355-372 - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 355-372.

Interest in comparisons between South African and American history reached a climax with the appearance of four prominent publications in the early 1980s: Stanley Greenberg's 'Race and State in capitalist development'; George Frederickson's 'White supremacy'; 'The frontier in history' edited by Howard Lamar and Leonard Thompson; and John Cell's 'The highest stage of white supremacy'. Well-known historians and other academics reviewed these books in leading academic journals. Although a few contributions on this theme continued to appear occasionally after this, it was particularly from the late 1990s onward that new interest arose. This opened the way for more initiatives in this field. The present author reviews a number of these books and reviews, looks briefly at the nature, criteria and limitations of comparative history and evaluates the viability of writing comparative history of South Africa and the USA. Note, ref., sum. in English (p. v-vi) and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

370 Critical

Critical essays on Bessie Head / ed. by Maxine Sample. - Westport, CT : Greenwood Press, 2003. - XII, 150 p. ; 25 cm. - (Contributions in Afro-American and African studies, ISSN 0069-9624 ; 205) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-313-31557-4

This volume features new critical material on Bessie Head's fiction, adding to the growing body of criticism on this South African writer. Contributions: Artist in exile: the life of Bessie Head (Maxine Sample) - Agriculture and healing: transforming space, transforming trauma in Bessie Head's 'When rain clouds gather' (Maureen Fielding) - Space: an experiential perspective: Bessie Head's 'When rain clouds gather' (Maxine Sample) - Bessie Head's 'Maru': writing after the end of romance (Colette Guldimann) - "A peculiar shuttling movement": madness, passing, and trespassing in Bessie Head's 'A question of power' (Helen Kapstein) - 'The cardinals': reclaiming language through the

"permanent revolution of language": literature (Colette Guldimann) - The didactic judgment of a woman writer: Bessie Head's 'The collector of treasures' (Loretta Stec) - Bessie Head: a bibliographic essay (Maxine Sample). [ASC Leiden abstract]

371 Dangor, Suleman E.

The establishment and consolidation of Islam in South Africa : from the Dutch colonisation of the Cape to the present / Suleman E. Dangor. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 1, p. 203-220 - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 203-220.

The Muslims of South Africa have diverse origins and were drawn from a medley of social classes, ranging from slaves to kings. Due to the fact that slaves at the Cape in the 17th and 18th centuries and the indentured labourers in Natal in the 19th century shared the same residential quarters or areas, a syncretic form of Islam developed in both regions. The subsequent emergence of institutional Islam can be attributed to the establishment of the mosque and 'madrasah' (Islamic school). Islam was further consolidated through numerous community-based organizations. Slaves and ex-convicts, indenturd workers and traders, as well as later migrant workers have all contributed to the South African economy. The early theological debate at the Cape and the more recent debates in Natal and the former Transvaal have given way to the current discourse surrounding the principle and form of recognition of Muslim personal law by the State. The participation of individuals and formations in the liberation struggle has ensured Muslim representation at various levels of government. In their search for identity in the new political dispensation, Muslims are being challenged to evolve an indigenous Islam. Notes, sum. in English (p. iii) and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

372 De Kock, Gideon De V.

Die demografie van die setlaarnageslagte in Suid-Afrika 1660-1849 / Gideon (G de V) en Gretchen (M M) De Kock. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 1, p. 337-354 : graf., tab - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 337-354 : graf., tab.

This paper examines the demography of the settler descendants in South Africa including the children born at the Cape and in the rest of South Africa and of whom written records exist. It covers the period 1660-1849. The statistics have been extracted per decade for this period from the genealogical database of the Port Elizabeth Genealogical Research Group. They include detailed information on marriages, number of children and the composition of the children's progenitors in terms of land of origin. Note, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans (p. v), text in Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

373 De Villiers, Johan

Gesaghebber teen wil en dank : Abraham Josias Sluysken, die laatste kommissaris-generaal van die V.O.C. aan die Kaap, 1793-1795 / Johan De Villiers. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 1, p. 373-385 : tab - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 373-385 : tab.

Abraham Josias Sluysken was the last commissioner of the Dutch East India Company (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie, VOC) at the Cape, South Africa, from 1793 to 1795. An assessment of Sluysken's brief period as Commissioner-General at the Cape must take into account a variety of factors. First, he was unprepared to take over this responsible post. Second, the Dutch East India Company was on the verge of bankruptcy and its singular goal to promote its own financial interests caused much local resentment. Furthermore, Sluysken was faced with escalating conflict in the interior of the Cape Colony. The international scene also turned against peaceful progress in the Colony. When, in 1795, a British fleet arrived in Simon's Bay, Sluysken's capacity as a military strategist proved to be limited. His diplomacy in negotiations, poor military support and indecisiveness proved to be disastrous for Dutch republican interests. He was a loyal administrator in the service of the Company, but not the beloved 'Father' of his people. Ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans (p. vi), text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

374 De Wet, Con

Dr. Anna Böeseken (1905-1997) : kenner van die Kaapse VOC-geskiedenis / Con De Wet. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 2, p. 19-30 - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 19-30.

Dr. Anna Böeseken (1905-1997) can without contradiction be rated as one of the greatest authorities on the history of the Dutch East India Company (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie, VOC) at the Cape. This article examines her contribution in making the history of the VOC in South Africa accessible. First, attention is paid to her family background and academic training. Next, her career in teaching, publishing and the archives service is examined. This is followed by a discussion of her historical work and an attempt to judge its merit. The article concludes that she not only played an important part in making the sources accessible to researchers, but that she also made an enormous contribution in interpreting and popularizing the history of the VOC at the Cape. Ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

375 Dossier

Dossier Afrique du Sud / Thierry Vircoulon... [et al.]. - 2004. - no. 210, p. 7-143 - In: *Afr. contemp.:* (2004), no. 210, p. 7-143.

Le présent dossier sur l'Afrique du Sud met l'accent, non sur la problématique des relations entre Noirs et Blancs, mais sur les questions économiques et sociales, le vrai défi national aujourd'hui étant plus économique et social que politique. Le dossier se caractérise en outre par la volonté de donner la parole à des chercheurs sud-africains. À l'introduction thématique, Dix ans de nouvelle Afrique du Sud, à la jonction de l'économique et du social (Thierry Vircoulon), font suite les contributions suivantes: Les élections de 2004 en Afrique du Sud: les enseignements d'un scrutin gagné d'avance (Thierry Vircoulon) - La démocratie post-apartheid: un nouveau système élitiste? (Sampie Terreblanche) - Dix ans déjà depuis la fin de l'apartheid: un marché de l'emploi entre les fractures du passé et les défis du futur (Claire Horton) - Les questions foncières en Afrique du Sud: perspectives et mécanismes de la réforme foncière, 1994-2004 (Scott Drimie) - La réforme des transports publics urbains à l'épreuve de l'intégration du secteur informel (Roland Lomme) - Le 'Black Economic Empowerment' en Afrique du Sud: fondements, contraintes et risques (Gilles Genre-Grandpierre) - Les chartes sectorielles du 'Black Economic Empowerment': une transition en douceur? (Laetitia Habchi) - La puissance du système bancaire sud-africain: prélude à un leadership continental ou parenthèse étonnante? (Jean-Pierre Listre). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

376 Du Preez, Amanda

OorbLYFsels: lokale liggame en globale inligting / Amanda Du Preez. - 2003. - jg. 43, nr. 1/2, p. 56-65 : foto's - In: *Tydskr. geesteswet.:* (2003), jg. 43, nr. 1/2, p. 56-65 : foto's.

In current cyber-discourses, information is increasingly construed as bodiless and global, whereas material bodies are embedded within locality. This paper attempts to show how the severe incision made between so-called bodiless information and informationless bodies is indeed unworkable. By focusing on a local body, namely that of the Quena woman Saartjie Baartman - also known as the "Hottentot Venus" - the problematic separation between local bodies and global information is explored. It is in particular the ways in which Saartjie's body has been decoded by techno-scientific discourses as an icon of deviant "primitiveness" that is examined. It is significant that Saartjie's remains have (re)mained by returning to South Africa where they have been restored to their local place of origin. For although (global) information was extracted from her (local) body, her "otherness" and materiality have always been in excess of techno-scientific probing and could not be completely contained by scientific analysis. In other words, she

could not be reduced to either her locality or to global information. For matter exceeds becoming mere information and information matters quite literally. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

377 Du Toit, Brian M.

Boers, Afrikaners, and diasporas / Brian M. Du Toit. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 1, p. 15-54 : fig., tab - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 15-54 : fig., tab.

This study reports on the diaspora of the Boer-Afrikaanders. Following a discussion of the concept of diaspora and an overview of Afrikaner ethnicity and identity, a diasporic model is presented which combines two models previously employed. One deals with the simple fact of migration, the second represents action in the face of a crisis condition. Following the Anglo-Boer War many Afrikaners, moving away from British authority, migrated to Europe, and North and South America, although some felt safer remaining on the African continent. A survey of recent South African emigration shows that, following the political transition of the 1990s, increasing numbers of South Africans emigrated to New Zealand. Attention is paid to demographic data pertaining to this group of migrants, stimuli for emigration, and the decisionmaking and emigration processes. The central theme in the earlier emigrations as well as in the New Zealand settlement is one of identity. It appears that the Afrikaans-speaking South Africans who emigrated to New Zealand were able to recreate a subculture of ex-South Africans and a community of Afrikaners. Notes, ref., sum. in English (p. i-ii) and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

378 Dunton, Chris

Tatamkhulu Afrika: the testing of masculinity / Chris Dunton. - 2004. - vol. 35, no. 1, p. 148-161 - In: *Res. Afr. lit.:* (2004), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 148-161.

The life story of the South African writer Tatamkhulu Afrika (1920-2002) is one of the most extraordinary of any African writer. It is no cause for surprise that his poetry and fiction so persistently explore conditions of exclusion, marginalization, and the traumatic negotiation of identity. The present paper takes Afrika's fiction as a whole and a selection from his poetry and focuses on his examination of the conditions cited above and, in particular, of circumstances in which his protagonists are subjected to a testing of their notions of masculinity. Afrika's approach to signifiers of masculinity is problematized through an analysis of his characteristic narrative and linguistic strategies; a special concern here is his exploration of homosexual relationships. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

379 Dykes, Kevin

New urban social movements in Cape Town and Johannesburg / Kevin Dykes. - 2004. - vol. 15, no. 2, p. 162-179 : krt., tab - In: *Urban forum:* (2004), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 162-179 : krt., tab.

Bringing together political science literature, sociological studies, urban studies and urban planning literature, as well as South African academic work, the author argues that studying South Africa's cities will be enhanced through the application of structuralist theoretical concepts produced in relation to cities in Europe and North America. There are two collections of ideas explored in the structuralist literature: the emphasis placed by Marxist theorists upon the constraints created by political and economic institutions; and the emphasis placed upon the agency of citizens of Western-style democracies (A. Giddens, 1979). On the basis of an analysis of events in the 1990s at the Westlake informal settlement near Cape Town, and the struggles of low-income populations (particularly Somali immigrants) to retain the right to live in the centre of Johannesburg, the present author shows how economic, social and political structures in both Westlake and inner city Johannesburg were continually being altered by the actions of new urban social movements. There was a slower pace of change at Westlake, due to the particularities of the political and economic structures of the Western Cape region. However, Giddens' argument that structures only exist through human actions, and so structures move and alter when enough people decide to act differently, is shown to be accurate. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

380 Effects

Effects of dewatering and sinkholes on people and environment : an analysis of the Carletonville area in Gauteng, South Africa / Elize S. Van Eeden... [et al.]. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 1, p. 95-125 : ill., foto's, graf., krt - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 95-125 : ill., foto's, graf., krt.

During the 1960s and 1970s sinkholes formed in the Carletonville municipal area, South Africa. This was the result of permits issued by the South African government to the gold mining companies to dewater three dolomitic compartments in the region. Since then the dewatering of the compartments has had negative effects on the ecology of the area and its environs. It appears that the State chose not to be accountable for the serious psychological and economic setbacks suffered by inhabitants of the area. Farmers and some businessmen from time to time raised serious objections to the dewatering of the compartments, and to the consequences of polluted water due to mining activity. The central government's approach was two-pronged: first, it wished to remain on good

terms with the mining industry as a major source of income in the form of taxes. Second, and stemming from the first, it saw as its task to pacify the Carletonville community with promises of future compensation for losses suffered. A number of investigations by a variety of communities followed, all serving to fulfil the government's goal of pacifying the community. None were based on democratic principles. After 100 years, the water issue still has not settled down. It is about secrecy on an important issue that concerns both man and the environment: healthy water. Notes, ref., sum. in English (p. ii) and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

381 Esterhuyse, Abel

Chemiese wapens in Suid-Afrika : die gifgasfabrieke by Klipfontein en Firgrove, 1940-1945 / Abel Esterhuyse. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 1, p. 221-244 - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 221-244.

Die doel van hierdie artikel is om die aard van Suid-Afrika se chemiese wapenprogram tydens die Tweede Wêreldoorlog te ondersoek. Die fokus word spesifiek op die produksie van gifgasse vir militêre gebruik by Klipfontein en Firgrove oor die tydperk 1941 tot 1945 geplaas. Die rol van die Unieverdedigingsmag, spesifiek die Suid-Afrikaanse Geniekorps, asook die herorganisasie en demilitarisering van die fabrieke wat gevolg het op die aanvanklike oprigting en produksie, word belig. Ook word aandag aan die vervaardiging, berging en verspreiding van gifgas vir chemiese oorlogvoering gegee. Daar word gepoog om 'n breë algemene begrip daar te stel van hoe die fabrieke gefunksioneer het. Daar word op 'n tematiese wyse aandag geskenk aan sekere aspekte in die bedryf van die fabrieke, terwyl die afskaling in die produksie van gifgasse by die fabrieke aan die einde van die Tweede Wêreldoorlog kronologies bespreek word. Laastens word kortliks aandag gegee aan die posisie van die fabrieke na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog en die vernietiging van die oorblywende gifgas. Verwysings, samevatting in Afrikaans (p. iii-iv) en Engels. [Samevatting ASC Leiden]

382 Experience

Experience and identity in recent South African literature : proceeds of an international colloquium, organised by the Department of English, University of Groningen, The Netherlands, 10 January 2003 / Margriet van der Waal, Helen Wilcox (eds). - Groningen : Centre for Development Studies, University of Groningen, 2004. - 76 p. : fig. ; 24 cm. - (CDS research report, ISSN 1385-9218 ; no. 22) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

This collection of essays emerged from an international colloquium organized at the University of Groningen in January 2003 to coincide with the defence of Sam

Raditlhalo's PhD thesis on South African autobiographical writing of the twentieth century. The contributors address the interrelation of experience and identity, a theme raised by Raditlhalo's study of how identity is constructed in South African fiction, in different ways and with reference to a variety of literary genres and contexts. Salomi Louw examines how playwrights and theatrical productions in South Africa have dealt with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). The construction of truth is also the key issue raised by Liesbeth Korthals Altes in her examination of J.M. Coetzee's 'Waiting for the Barbarians' (1980). Margriet van der Waal considers the function ascribed to literature in the South African educational context. Sam Raditlhalo examines Zakes Mda's 'Madonna of Excelsior' (2002). Adrian Roscoe focuses on "Coloured" identity and on the exploration of this issue in poetry. As a group, the papers show that identity is profoundly connected with issues such as truth and fiction, ethics and morality, or politics and education. And that literature, by giving voice to social consciousness, reconstructing historical processes and mediating possibilities of existence, informs processes of transformation, both of the self and of the society in which the individual is situated. [ASC Leiden abstract]

383 Fertility

Fertility : current South African issues of poverty, HIV/AIDS & youth : seminar proceedings / Human Sciences Research Council, Child, Youth and Family Development Research Programme in collab. with Department of Social Development. - Cape Town : HSRC Publishers, cop. 2003. - XX, 124 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

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On 24 October 2003, a seminar on fertility trends in South Africa, with specific emphasis on poverty, youth and HIV/AIDS, was held in Pretoria. This collective volume contains three papers presented at the seminar and attempts to synthesize elements of the discussion invoked by the papers. Contributions: Introduction, by Christine A. Varga; Fertility transition in South Africa and its impact on the four major population groups, by Leon Swartz; Fertility, poverty and gender in South Africa, by Barbara A. Anderson (with a response by Monde B. Makiwane); Adolescent fertility: a population concern, by Kim Eva Dickson (with a response by Eric O. Udjo); HIV and fertility in South Africa: some theoretical and methodological considerations, by Gretchen du Plessis; The fertility transition in sub-Saharan Africa, by John C. Caldwell and Pat Caldwell. [ASC Leiden abstract]

384 Grundlingh, Albert

Reframing remembrance: the politics of the centenary commemoration of the South African war of 1899-1902 / Albert Grundlingh. - 2004. - vol. 30, no. 2, p. 359-375 : foto's - In: *J. South. Afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 359-375 : foto's.

In scale and intensity, the war of 1899-1902 was the closest that South Africans came to total war during the twentieth century. The war left a legacy of bitter memories and mutual recriminations. It assumed a central place in Afrikaner historical consciousness, feeding into subsequent Afrikaner nationalism for the first half of the century. With developments in South Africa during the 1990s, which saw a white government making way for a predominantly black one, the cultural significance of what had publicly long been viewed as a whites-only affair became a more contested area than previously. Several competing groups tried to reshape the significance of the war along different lines. The State tried to graft its particular perceptions onto a body of congealed historical understanding; some Africanist groupings considered the centenary quite irrelevant to the 'new' South Africa; Afrikaners showed a lively interest in the centenary, but by and large steered away from overt political interpretations linking the war to renewed calls for ethnic mobilization; and commercialized interests tried to package the war for the purposes of tourism. This article aims to disaggregate these permutations and explain the underlying impulses helping to shape the different forms of commemoration. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

385 Gyekye, Agyapong B.

A profile of poverty in the Limpopo Province of South Africa / Agyapong B. Gyekye and Oludele A. Akinboade. - 2003. - vol. 19, no. 2, p. 89-109 : graf., tab - In: *East. Afr. soc. sci. res. rev.:* (2003), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 89-109 : graf., tab.

The Limpopo province is one of the poorest regions in South Africa. The article develops a poverty profile for the province by location, administrative region and racial grouping. It uses data generated from the 1995 Income and Expenditure Survey by Statistics South Africa, the most recent data set at the time. It shows that poverty is quite high in the rural areas, though urban poverty is also significant. Bushbuckridge, Southern, Central and Lowveld administrative regions are the poorest as are non-white households. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

386 Henshaw, Peter

John Buchan from the 'borders' to the 'berg' : nature, empire and white South African identity, 1901-1920 / Peter Henshaw. - 2003. - vol. 62, no. 1, p. 3-32 - In: *Afr. stud. Johannesbg.:* (2003), vol. 62, no. 1, p. 3-32.

John Buchan, author of 'Prester John' and 'The Tirty-Nine Steps', played a part in shaping some of the ideological foundations of the Union of South Africa. As a journalist and a novelist, he helped to promote a new 'national' identity for the white population of the country established in 1910 as a self-governing dominion within the British empire. As a life-long enthusiast of empire, it might be thought that he would have encouraged the suppression of Afrikaner and local cultures, and promoted the predominance of a globe-spanning British identity amongst white Southern Africans. It might also be thought that Buchan would have encouraged a national identity designed above all to appeal to an urban and industrial population. Yet Buchan was not in Southern Africa long before he began to articulate a conception of South African nationalism in which rural life and the local natural environment had pre-eminent significance. He did so as a consequence of his own Southern African experiences, in combination with his ideas about nature, culture and empire - ideas rooted in his Scottish upbringing and British background. Rural Afrikaners and Southern African landscapes reminded him of Scotland. In Buchan's mind, the coalescing of Highlanders and Lowlanders in Scotland showed how people divided by language, religion and custom could forge a common identity through shared experience of nature, while the union of Scotland and England showed how separate cultural identities could coexist with a new national one. By 1903, Buchan began to urge that Afrikaners and British settlers seek strength, unity and a common South African identity through their shared engagement with nature. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

387 Holmes, Mark. J.

Can African countries achieve long-run real exchange rate depreciation though nominal exchange rate depreciation? / Mark. J. Holmes. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 2, p. 305-323 : tab - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 2, p. 305-323 : tab.

The extent to which a devaluation of the nominal exchange rate leads to a long-run devaluation of the real exchange rate is of major importance to policymakers in less developed countries. Using a sample of 26 African countries, the author tests for a long-run relationship between the nominal and real exchange rate with respect to the US dollar. A key contribution from the study is the application of panel data unit root and cointegration techniques. Using quarterly data for 1973-2002, the null of non

cointegration between the real and nominal exchange rate is strongly rejected and estimation of the long-run relationship by fully modified ordinary least squares (OLS) and dynamic OLS indicates a positive group-mean long-run elasticity of a little less than one third. This suggests that African countries can indeed achieve long-run real exchange rate devaluation through a nominal devaluation, although the findings reveal a range of divergent experiences across African countries. This long-run result is at variance with much of the existing literature, that points towards a diminishing relationship between nominal and real exchange rates lasting into the short to medium run only. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

388 Kapp, P.H.

31 mei 1902 - 31 mei 2002: twee vredes, twee visies, een toekoms: die betekenis van die Anglo-Boereoorlog vir vandag en môre / P.H. Kapp. - 2002. - jg. 42, nr. 4, p. 273-281 - In: *Tydskr. geesteswet.:* (2002), jg. 42, nr. 4, p. 273-281.

May 31, 2002 was the centenary of the Peace of Vereeniging. It was also the day on which the three-year long commemoration of the Anglo-Boer War officially ended. One issue that received little attention during these commemorations is the long-term meaning of the Anglo-Boer War especially in terms of the outcome of the latest peace processes in South Africa. This article is a comparative study of these two peace processes in South African history: the negotiations of 1902 which were aimed at peace, reconciliation and reconstruction, predominantly between Afrikaners and the British/English; and the negotiations of 1992-1994 as a classic example of modern sophisticated political engagement to achieve a political settlement between white and non-white in South Africa. The outcome of both processes is evaluated in the context of the century since 1902 and the very brief ten years since 1992. Seven important longterm implications that represent the enduring meaning and significance of the Anglo-Boer war are discussed. The differences an some similarities between the Vereeniging peace and the Pretoria peace of 1994 are outlined. The main difference is identified as the nature and meaning of the conflicts involved. Three comparative areas are briefly explored: the peace process, the leadership roles and the incomplete provisional view of the possible meaning of the peace of 1994 compared to that of 1902. Note, ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

389 Kaseeram, I.

South African inflationary dynamics and the pass-through effects from depreciation to unit labour costs / I. Kaseeram, T. Nichola and S. Mainardi. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 1, p. 85-107 : graf., tab - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 1, p. 85-107 : graf., tab.

Exchange rate fluctuations and wage pressures have been attributed to having a detrimental effect on prices over the last 20 years in South Africa. The country is particularly sensitive to exchange rate fluctuations, especially since its output is reliant on imported intermediate and capital inputs. Moreover, short-term capital outflows in recent years and capital flight during periods of political unrest have resulted in successive depreciations, which in turn severely impacted on inflation. Furthermore, with the rise of trade union power since the early 1980s, wage pressures have become a significant factor in explaining inflationary pressures. This paper estimates the relationship between inflation and its determinants, viz. inertia, excess demand, supply shocks (labour costs, import prices and exchange rates) and short-term interest rates, with special attention being given to the pass-through effects from devaluation to unit labour costs and prices for the South African economy over the period 1987-2000. It applies cointegration techniques, namely the vector autoregression (VAR) approach and vector error correction model (VECM), in order to capture short-run disequilibria between prices and the supply shock variables. The hypothesis that feed-through effects from devaluations through unit labour cost increases appears to be supported by the results. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

390 Kirkaldy, Alan

The darkness within the light: Berlin missionaries and the landscape of Vendaland c. 1870-1900 / Alan Kirkaldy. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 1, p. 169-202 - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 169-202.

The relationship between the Berlin missionaries, the landscape of Vendaland (South Africa) and the Vhavenda during the late 19th century was a complex one. Basing himself on 19th-century written mission accounts, the author shows how the Berlin missionaries' early, almost rhapsodic, attempts to ground themselves by comparing the landscape of Vendaland with the tamed German landscape - pruned, trimmed and replanted into pleasing straight lines -, floundered when confronted with the harsh reality of the local situation. The very real hidden dangers of the anopheles mosquito, the difficulties to be overcome in establishing themselves in what they experienced as an extremely foreign and 'untamed' environment, and what they perceived to be the hidden hazards and resistance of the dark and dangerous forest - its natural features, animal life, inhabitants and even the supernatural beings which it was said to shelter and succour - brought a discordant note to the symphony of birdsong. They introduced a sense of foreboding, even despair. However, the missionaries believed that the 'darkness' of the environment was a trial to be overcome to bring the 'light' of

Christianity, the light of civilization and German culture. Notes, ref., sum. in English (p. iii) and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

391 Kros, Cynthia

Heritage vs history: the end of a noble tradition? / Cynthia Kros. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 1, p. 326-336 - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 326-336.

This article examines the relationship between heritage and history in the context of what has been a vigorous international and local debate. It also draws on the author's attempts to reconcile her own schooling in radical South African historiography with work on a public exhibition of South African history stretching from the dawn of time to 1994. Academics have been criticized here and abroad for trying to 'legislate' public opinion through manipulating their intellectual authority under these kinds of circumstances. In South Africa the desire to undermine the dominant apartheid narrative of South African history adds a particular impetus to the academic historian's natural inclination to 'correct' public misconceptions. The article reflects on the perverse temptations that present themselves to academics, and explores some of the tensions that arise when one tries to translate what may be complex and controversial theoretical arguments that are made in the academy into an accessible public display, which allows visitors to make up their own minds. Notes, ref., sum. in English (p. v) and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

392 Lekgoathi, Sekibakiba Peter

Chiefs, migrants and North Ndebele ethnicity in the context of surrounding homeland politics, 1965-1978 / Sekibakiba Peter Lekgoathi. - 2003. - vol. 62, no. 1, p. 53-77 - In: *Afr. stud. Johannesbg.:* (2003), vol. 62, no. 1, p. 53-77.

This paper examines North Ndebele ethnicity in the context of surrounding ethnic politics in South Africa. It looks at the deepening of ethnic consciousness among the Transvaal Ndebele in general, but probes more deeply the activities of the chiefs and migrants from the northern Ndebele section during the 1960s and 1970s. More specifically, it explores the nature of the paradox between the culture brokers' ideological commitment to 'tribalism' and the political expediency of the government which, despite its alleged devotion to the 'separate tribes' model and its use of government ethnologists to endorse its decisions, found it politic to provide a homeland for the Southern Ndebele but not for the Northern Ndebele. The paper contends, first, that the Northern Ndebele elites' and migrants' persistence on incorporation into the new homeland was as much informed by their fear of the seeming curtailment of their power and influence in non-Ndebele homelands as by their desire to have direct access to and control over scarce economic

and political resources. Second, it augments the argument made elsewhere that the apartheid government's main concern in establishing KwaNdebele was the management of the effects of rising economic and political dynamics rather than ethnic consolidation. The latter is illustrated in the government's reluctance to amalgamate the two sections of the Ndebele in the new homeland, in spite of pressure from the Northern Ndebele culture brokers. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

393 Lelièvre, Samuel

Afrique du Sud, apartheid et film documentaire / Samuel Lelièvre. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 435-439 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 435-439.

Depuis la fin de l'apartheid, une partie importante de la production audio-visuelle sud-africaine est indissociable des événements sociaux et politiques qui ont traversé ce pays. Cela se traduit par un développement considérable du fim documentaire (sur format analogique ou digital), qui souvent montre l'histoire de l'apartheid et de ses séquelles encore perceptibles dans la société d' aujourd'hui. La tradition du documentaire anti-apartheid constitue le pendant souterrain d'un cinéma sud-africain officiel au service du régime d'apartheid et de son idéologie. On note aujourd'hui la présence de plus en plus importante de réalisateurs noirs qui s'oppose à la tradition d'un métier "réservé aux Blancs". Quand on évalue l'important développement d'une tradition documentaire, le poids du contexte idéologique sud-africain ainsi que les influences et les actions positives de certains documentaristes étrangers, on reconnaît le potentiel de ces pratiques documentaires dans un pays comme l'Afrique du Sud. De plus en plus de films ont développé un point de vue critique ou distancié sur l' Afrique du Sud tout en restant assez proches du réel et tout en constituant un point de vue sud-africain à part entière. Un groupe de films traite plus spécialement de l'histoire sud-africaine. En conclusion, le film documentaire en Afrique du Sud constitue un mode de réappropriation d'une citoyenneté qui, à l'échelle nationale, reste encore largement à construire. Notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

394 Lemon, Anthony

Redressing school inequalities in the Eastern Cape, South Africa / Anthony Lemon. - 2004. - vol. 30, no. 2, p. 269-290 : krt., tab - In: *J. South. Afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 269-290 : krt., tab.

In 1994 the ANC-led government of South Africa inherited a racially divided and discriminatory education system to which the National Party had, in its early 1990s reforms, added elements of a market-driven system. National policies since 1994 have

been rich in the political symbolism of equity and redress, but in practice have been characterized by acceptance of commodification and choice and very limited implementation of change on the ground. This article explores these themes using fieldwork carried out in 2000 in the Eastern Cape, in and around Grahamstown. Desegregation and redistribution are explored in relation to parental incomes, fees and school feeder areas; parental choice of schools and involvement in governing bodies; learner:teacher ratios and teacher redeployment; resource constraints, buildings and facilities, books and materials; relationships between schools and provincial authorities; examination results; and relations between resource-rich and resource-poor schools. Provincial funding levels cover little beyond the salaries of approved numbers of teachers, leaving most other expenditure dependent on fee income and funds raised by other means. Class rather than race is now the main determinant of educational opportunity. For the poor majority, the system offers neither equality of opportunity nor significant redress to compensate for the injustices of apartheid education. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

395 Limb, Peter

Sol Plaatje reconsidered: rethinking Plaatje's attitudes to class, nation, gender, and Empire / Peter Limb. - 2003. - vol. 62, no. 1, p. 33-52 - In: *Afr. stud. Johannesbg.:* (2003), vol. 62, no. 1, p. 33-52.

Solomon Tshekisho Plaatje is widely regarded by scholars as a British Empire enthusiast, a moderate leader of the ANC who, if valiant in his espousal of black rights then nevertheless was opposed to radical working class forces. The present author proposes 'another' Plaatje: the obstinate if at times timid fighter for the rights of all Africans, critical of Empire if deferent to Western legality and broadly sympathetic to the predicament of African toilers. The author also proposes an alternative selection from his works, suggesting somewhat different attitudes than hitherto presented. He primarily examines Sol Plaatje's attitudes to African workers. To a lesser extent, he surveys his use of irony, his attitudes to Empire, nation and women, and his place today in South African studies. He argues that a close analysis of historical records and especially Plaatje's journalism, together with an appreciation of recent insights by literary scholars and a reenvisaging of his life project, all point to 'another' Plaatje. This new way of looking at Plaatje is important in interpreting the ideological and historical underpinnings of the current political hegemony of the ANC. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

396 Luiz, John

State of economics at South African universities / John Luiz. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 1, p. 187-206 : tab - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 1, p. 187-206 : tab.

This paper assesses the state of economics departments at universities in South Africa. A broad range of issues ranging from staff qualifications to courses and curricula to student numbers to research output and transformation is addressed. Such an exercise is needed in the South African context, as departments generally have little knowledge of what is happening at other institutions. This becomes an issue when applications are received from students from other universities and assessments have to be made 'in the dark'. The paper is a preliminary study and is based on questionnaires completed by the heads of departments - describing the situation at the end of 2002 - at all South African universities, except private universities and the technikons. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

397 MacClendon, Thomas

The man who would be 'Inkosi' : civilising missions in Shepstone's early career / Thomas McClendon. - 2004. - vol. 30, no. 2, p. 339-358 : krt - In: *J. South. Afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 339-358 : krt.

African historiography looks to Theophilus Shepstone as the architect of a 'system' that presaged twentieth-century styles of indirect rule in Africa. But Shepstone's ideas did not develop in a vacuum or emerge as a ready-made blueprint. This article examines how his methods developed in the interplay among various colonial and African allies and rivals, all operating in the context of rapidly changing local and imperial environments in the 1840s and 1850s. It focuses on his 1854 proposal to lead a substantial portion of Natal's Africans to a new promised land where he would rule. The proposal reflects Shepstone's origins as a child of frontier missionaries and protégé of an imperial officer. The article argues that Shepstone's ideas at this stage of his career emerged from a fusion of State and missionary versions of the civilizing mission. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

398 MacDonald, Ronald

Estimation of the equilibrium real exchange rate for South Africa / Ronald MacDonald and Luca Antonio Ricci. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 2, p. 282-304 : graf., tab - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 2, p. 282-304 : graf., tab.

In the first quarter of 2002, the real effective exchange rate of the South African rand was 25 percent weaker than its value in the same period of the previous year and 45

percent more depreciated than its average 1995 level. A depreciation of this magnitude raises the question as to what extent it can be considered an equilibrium phenomenon, rather than a temporary deviation from equilibrium. The depreciation also raises the question of how long it would take for any temporary deviation to dissipate. The authors address these questions by estimating an equilibrium path for South Africa's real effective exchange rate over the period from 1970 to the first quarter of 2002. After reviewing the literature, the authors describe the dynamics of the real exchange rate and its determinants. Subsequently, they investigate the presence of a long-run cointegrating relationship between the real exchange rate and certain explanatory variables, and estimate the speed at which the real exchange rate converges toward its equilibrium level. They then derive measures for the equilibrium real exchange rate and, correspondingly, the gap between the actual and the equilibrium levels. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

399 Mahoney, Michael R.

Racial formation and ethnogenesis from below : the Zulu case, 1879-1906 / by Michael R. Mahoney. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 3, p. 559-583 - In: *Int. j. Afr. hist. stud.:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 3, p. 559-583.

Like many of the other chiefdoms, the Qwabe chiefdom in the British colony of Natal had a long history of conflict with the Zulu kings. During the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879, thousands of Natal Africans fought on the British side, while only a few dozen fought for the Zulus. Twenty-seven years later, in 1906, the Qwabe chief Meseni led the largest outbreak in the Poll Tax Rebellion or Bambatha's Rebellion. This time the Qwabe and many other Natal Africans claimed to be fighting against the British and for the Zulu king Dinuzulu. During the period 1879-1906, most Natal Africans came to identify themselves as Zulus, which had not been the case before. Moreover, Zulu ethnic categorization was something that most Natal Africans chose for themselves. It was not imposed upon them by colonial officials - in their policy of 'indirect rule' - or missionaries, chiefs, or by the emerging African Christian middle class. Although more and more Natal Africans adopted a common political culture, this did not eliminate conflict among those who would be Zulus. This paper examines the way in which Zulu ethnicity could be both divisive 'tribalism' in one context and unifying 'territory-wide political consciousness' in another. The paper is based on research conducted in KwaZulu Natal and Gauteng provinces in South Africa during 1995-1997 and 2001. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

400 Malunga, Felix

Schism and secession: the founding of the Bapedi Luteran Church, 1890-1898 / Felix Malunga. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 2, p. 48-65 - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 48-65.

In the eastern Transvaal, South Africa, the Berlin Missionary Society appears to have succeeded in keeping tight control over the social, economic, religious and political destiny of the Pedi converts between 1865 and 1883. Over the same period, they also neutralized all forms of opposition from 'magosi' (Pedi chiefs) who aspired to reclaim the loyalty of Pedi converts. Evidence suggests that from 1883, the treatment of evangelists by the Berlin missionaries resulted in a gradual increase of a sense of grievance, which exploded in the form of a secessionist church movement in August 1890 with the founding of the Bapedi Lutheran Church. This paper investigates the underlying causes of this secession by dissatisfied Pedi evangelists and pastors. It examines the alleged ill treatment of the Pedi Christian leadership by the Berlin missionaries and the paternalistic attitude of the latter. It shows that the total rejection of Pedi traditional practices by the Berliners antagonized a large section of Pedi converts. This gave the secessionist leaders the opportunity to lure many converts from the Berlin Mission Church by declaring that the new church would accommodate some of the Pedi cultural practices. In turn this paved the way for the Pedi chiefs to reclaim some social, economic and political authority over the Pedi converts. Ultimately, by the end of the 1890s, both the Berlin Mission Society and the Bapedi Lutheran Church had become losers in the battle for the support of Pedi converts. Ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

401 Marschall, Sabine

Setting up a dialogue: monuments as a means of 'writing back' / Sabine Marschall. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 1, p. 309-325 - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 309-325.

A variety of monuments that have been proposed recently in South Africa, are currently in the process of construction, or have just been completed. Different considerations have been offered for their necessity. One argument is the need for 'the other side of the story' to be told. It is considered necessary to have the record of events presented in as comprehensive a manner as possible. Those who were previously marginalized are now commemorated. In this article the focus is on the aesthetic dimension of monuments, a matter that seldom enjoys attention among planners of monuments or students of the subject. In particular there is a focus on the manner in which the postapartheid monuments respond to the older (colonial or apartheid era) monuments and how the

meaning of new monuments gains in stature in the process of establishing a dialogue with the older monuments. Notes, ref., sum. in English (p. v), and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

402 Mazumdar, Dipak

A decomposition of real wage growth for South African manufacturing by size class: 1972-1996 / Dipak Mazumdar and Dirk Ernst Van Seventer. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 1, p. 109-124 : graf., tab - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 1, p. 109-124 : graf., tab.

The SME (small and medium enterprises) sector in South Africa is seen as one that has the ability to absorb relatively more labour per unit of output than large-scale enterprises. One possible reason for the relatively higher labour absorption in the SME sector is that it pays relatively lower wages per worker. In order to investigate whether this is indeed the case and whether this has resulted in a relatively better performance by the SME sector in manufacturing, the authors present data which offer a breakdown of key economic variables (value added, employment, wage bill, etc.) in the manufacturing sector by four size groups of enterprises: small, medium, large and very large. The data are presented for four points in time spread over the period 1971-1996. The authors use a decomposition model to investigate the trade-off between employment and wage growth developed by D. Mazumdar (2000). The results show that SMEs have made a positive contribution to real wage growth, while increasing their demand for labour at the same time. These achievements have been the result of phenomenal output increases. Policymakers should therefore focus on supply-side constraints facing SMEs rather than the labour market. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

403 Medalie, David

A century later: new fictional representations of the Boer War / David Medalie. - 2004. - vol. 30, no. 2, p. 377-392 - In: *J. South. Afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 377-392.

The centenary of the Boer War has prompted the publication of a number of new fictional representations of the event. These include Giles Foden's 'Ladysmith' and Elleke Boehmer's 'Bloodlines'. Despite their shared focus on the war, the two novels are strikingly different; for that very reason, it is illuminating to bring them into juxtaposition and to consider them in comparative terms. Nevertheless, what they both demonstrate is a desire to represent the war in revisionist terms and, in particular, to render the experiences of those whom traditional accounts have tended to disregard: black people, and, especially where Boehmer's novel is concerned, women. They show quite clearly that the Boer War is not just a conflict that occurred 100 years ago: it belongs also to the

present and endows the current era with a range of enticing fictional and imaginative possibilities. It also becomes apparent that the centenary of the Boer war has returned those who seek to represent it not only to the conflict itself, but also to the war which writers were engaged in 100 years ago - the battle between contending modes of writing. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

404 Mentz, P.J.
Gehalte van werklewe van onderwysers in 'n periode van konstitusionele hervorming en veranderinge in die onderwys / P.J. Mentz. - 2002. - jg. 42, nr. 4, p. 237-249 : tab - In: *Tydskr. geesteswet.:* (2002), jg. 42, nr. 4, p. 237-249 : tab.

The quality of working life of a teacher is the result of the interaction between the individual teacher, with his/her attitudes, values and expectations, and the features of the educational system in which the teacher finds him-/herself. The aim of this study is to determine how teachers in South Africa experience the quality of their working life. A total number of 1539 teachers participated in this research. Teachers from good, average and poor schools completed a questionnaire that included items dealing with organizational climate, culture, the facilities in the school and teachers' views of recent changes in education in South Africa. The same questionnaire was implemented in several schools in Belgium. It was found that teachers in South African schools experience uncertainty with regard to recent changes in the education system. There is also a lack of support from principals, especially in poor schools. The level of frustration among teachers was also found to be high. Bibliogr., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

405 Moffett, Shannon
Elite formation and elite bonding : social structure and development in Durban / Shannon Moffett and Bill Freund. - 2004. - vol. 15, no. 2, p. 134-161 : krt - In: *Urban forum:* (2004), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 134-161 : krt.

Economic development is never a process that transpires outside of definite social contexts. This paper, a case study of the port city of Durban, South Africa, posits that the perspective and possible trajectory of action of specific urban elites will have a powerful, if not determining, interest on the course of urban development. It looks at the business elite, the political elite and the administrative elite as distinct actors, exploring their modus operandi, their competing or contradictory agendas and their characteristic forms of interaction for understanding their potential for urban economic development. In particular, the following questions are considered: Who are the elite in Durban? At what

levels does the elite interact? What forums exist for this interaction? Who drives the process for economic development - the economic or the political elite? To what extent is the new elite (including the private sector black elite) a major player or is the old (and essentially white) elite still really dominant? Who is being excluded from this process and with what consequences for the development of the city? App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

406 Morgan, Naòmi

'Voor Vlaanderen alles, al kwam het van de duivel' : verwysings na Afrikaner stambroers en -verraaiers in Cyriel Verschaeve se 'Oorlogsindrukken' en ander tekste / Naòmi Morgan. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 1, p. 245-264 - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 245-264.

In hierdie artikel word verwysings na die Anglo-Boereoorlog in die geskrifte van die Vlaamse priester-digter, Cyriel Verschaeve (1874-1949) - en veral in sy oorlogsdagboek, 'Oorlogsindrukken' - ondersoek en geëvalueer. 'n Analise van sy status as kultusfiguur gedurende die Eerste Wêreldoorlog word gevolg deur 'n vergelyking van sy belangstelling in die Boere met dié van die groter Nederlandssprekende gemeenskap. Ten spyte van taal- en (gewaande) genetiese bande tussen Boere en Vlaminge, het Verschaeve uiteindelik die idee van kollaborasie met die Duitse invallers aanvaar om sodoende Vlaamse selfregering te verseker. Verwysings, samevatting in Afrikaans (p. iv) en Engels. [Samevatting uit tydskrif]

407 Morton, Fred

Perpetual motion: resettlement patterns in the Western Transvaal and southeastern Botswana since 1750 / Fred Morton. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 1, p. 265-282 : krt - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 265-282 : krt.

This article questions the validity of Thomas Huffman's (1986) 'five-level' model of political stratification for African societies in South and Central Africa by outlining the settlement history of the BaKgatla and other 18th and 19th-century societies in the western Transvaal/southeastern Botswana area. The history of these societies demonstrates that a variety of methods other than large concentrated settlements could be used effectively to control large territories and to acquire wealth, particularly in cattle. Rather than defensive by design, most settlements in the Transvaal reflect other priorities, such as enhancing productivity, access to resources and agreeable residential arrangements. The article argues that greater attention needs to be paid to specific societies and their historical circumstances, of which settlement patterns are but a part,

and that greater appreciation for the adaptability and ingenuity of Africans is in order. App., notes, ref., sum. in English (p. iv) and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

408 Myburgh, Andrew

Explaining emigration from South Africa / Andrew Myburgh. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 1, p. 125-151 : graf., tab - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 1, p. 125-151 : graf., tab.

During the late 1990s permanent emigration from South Africa increased dramatically, reaching a historical high of 58,000 in 1999. The reasons for the increase in the late 1990s have been hotly debated. Commentators have suggested that factors such as violence, affirmative action and racism have been the cause. In contrast, the present paper shows that three seldom mentioned factors assist in explaining trends in permanent emigration from South Africa to the USA, the UK, Australia and New Zealand - the destination for 70 percent of South African emigrants. The three factors are: real wage differentials; immigration restrictions in the destination countries; and political uncertainty. The paper presents evidence on the causes of emigration from South Africa, including trends in emigration and survey results. It focuses on permanent migration from South Africa and only in passing mentions the increasingly important phenomenon of temporary migration. It is not exclusively focused on skilled migration but rather explains total migration rates. All evidence suggests that the majority of those emigrating from South Africa are skilled. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

409 Nel, Hugo

Monetary policy transparency in South Africa / Hugo Nel and Kaone Lekalake. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 2, p. 349-364 - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 2, p. 349-364.

Today transparency is regarded as a vital component of 'good governance' among all central banks. As a result, the IMF has, in cooperation with other appropriate institutions, developed a Code of good practices on transparency in monetary policy, which identifies desirable transparency practices for central banks. This paper analyses how the IMF codes are applied in South Africa. It studies the South African Reserve Bank's (SARB) policy statements, reviews and procedures in order to establish whether or not the Bank is complying with the codes. The paper finds that the SARB has been effective in creating a transparent monetary policy environment and that it complies with most international standards in this regard. In conclusion, the paper offers some recommendations on how monetary policy transparency could be improved. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

410 Paterson, Andrew

Education and segregation in a South African mission church : the merger of the Anglican Church and the Order of Ethiopia, 1900-1908 / by Andrew Paterson. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 3, p. 585-605 - In: *Int. j. Afr. hist. stud.:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 3, p. 585-605.

The Order of Ethiopia, a distinct body of African Christians, was created within the Anglican Church of the Province of South Africa (CPSA) in 1900. The members of the Order expected to gain access to a range of educational opportunities through the CPSA. This paper examines the links between church politics and education in the Cape Colony in a period of segregation. It sketches the conditions that gave rise to the Order of Ethiopia, particularly referring to the career of Reverend James Dwane, and looks at the contested relationship between the Order and the CPSA, focusing on the Grahamstown Diocese. For members of the Order, education represented a resource with the promise of individual and collective empowerment, both in spiritual terms and in terms of church politics. However, within the CPSA they were exposed to such an impoverished programme of instruction that they could not hope to gain access to positions of ecclesiastical authority in the main settler body of the Anglican Church. The paper argues that this induction served as a mechanism for controlling the admission of former 'Ethiopians' into the CPSA, ensuring the adherence of Order members to CPSA tenets and authority, and reinforcing a dependent relationship between the Order and the CPSA. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

411 Potgieter, Thean

Maritime defence of the Cape of Good Hope, 1779-1803 / Thean Potgieter. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 1, p. 283-308 : tab - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 283-308 : tab.

In the late 18th century, the strategic location on the southern tip of Africa made the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa) vital to maritime communications with the East and therefore a prized possession. The Dutch (in possession of the Cape since 1652) understood the necessity of defending it against a European competitor, but as they had no permanent naval contingent available, defences consisted primarily of a system of fortifications and a garrison. Since the late 17th century English and French trade picked up dramatically, resulting in the 18th century being a period of slow decline for the Dutch Republic. During the same period, British global interests grew and her trade experienced a staggering increase. The Cape suited British global interests well, but generally it was well defended, as was demonstrated in the American War of Independence, when the French strengthened the garrison. However, without additional reinforcements, the Cape's own defence capacity was not adequate to defend it against

a strong foreign power, as occurred in 1795, when a depleted Cape garrison had to face a British occupation force. During the first British occupation (1795-1803) it was shown that territory could be secured with proper maritime defence. Notes, ref., sum. in English (p. iv) and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

412 Race

Race and class in South Africa and the United States / ed.: Peter Alexander... [et al.]. - Abingdon : Carfax Publishing, 2004. - 204 p. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of Southern African studies, ISSN 0305-7070 ; vol. 30 (2004), no. 1 (March)) - Met noten en samenvattingen.

This special issue compares race and class in South Africa and the United States. Contents: Introduction: comparing race and labour in South Africa and the United States, by Peter Alexander and Rick Halpern; Solving the 'labour problem': race, work and the State in the sugar industries of Louisiana and Natal, 1870-1910, by Rick Halpern; Mastering the sharecroppers: land, labour and the search for independence in the US South and South Africa, by Ian Ochiltree; Convict labour, industrialists and the State in the US South and South Africa, 1870-1930, by William H. Worger; 'The Great Migration' and 'The Greatest Trek': some reflections, by Philip Bonner; Race, class loyalty and the structure of capitalism: coal miners in Alabama and the Transvaal, 1918-1922, by Peter Alexander; 'The hope for white and black?' Race, labour and the State in South Africa and the United States, 1924-1956, by Alex Lichtenstein; Communists and black freedom movements in South Africa and the US: 1919-1950, by Edward Johanningsmeier. [ASC Leiden abstract]

413 Rogerson, Christian M.

Pro-poor local economic development in South Africa : the application of public procurement / Christian M. Rogerson. - 2004. - vol. 15, no. 2, p. 180-210 : fig - In: *Urban forum:* (2004), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 180-210 : fig.

This paper presents the findings of research conducted during 2001-2002 concerning the application of a set of new initiatives undertaken in postapartheid South Africa for public procurement. The essential argument presented here is that South Africa's new and innovative programme for public procurement can be applied to address the core objectives for local economic development, not least those concerning the imperative for 'pro-poor' interventions that deal with the pressing imperatives of poverty alleviation. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

414 Romero, Patricia W.

Some aspects of family and social history among the French Huguenot refugees at the Cape / Patricia W. Romero. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 2, p. 31-47 : tab - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 31-47 : tab.

Between 1688 and 1700 approximately 170 destitute French Huguenot refugees were brought to the Cape by the Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC, Dutch East India Company). They were supplied with the necessary equipment and allocated farms, primarily in Drakenstein. Together with former VOC employees who preferred to stay behind, these French families were the first colonists to settle at the Cape. Although the refugees were forced to develop new, diaspora identities, they simultaneously tried to maintain their Frenchness in their choice of marriage partners and patterns of name-giving. This paper examines first and second-generation marriages focusing particularly on those who were either married at the time of arrival, or married shortly thereafter, and, in the first section, specifically on nine men (who had arrived by 1700) who fathered nine or more children. In the second section, the Huguenot community is described with regard to, among others, wealth, literacy, the sexual activities of unmarried men, the high birth rate and the rare occurrence of divorce. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

415 Scholtz, Leopold

Problematisch verleden: een vergelijking tussen Duitsland, Polen en Zuid-Afrika / Leopold en Ingrid Scholtz. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 1, p. 126-168 - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 126-168.

De auteurs gebruiken voor deze vergelijkende analyse van het omgaan met een problematisch verleden drie voorbeelden: Duitsland, Polen en Zuid-Afrika. Tegen de achtergrond van hun nazi-verleden zagen de Duitsers zichzelf tot zeer onlangs als misdadigers. Sinds het begin van de 21e eeuw hebben zij zichzelf echter herontdekt als slachtoffers. De Polen daarentegen beschouwden zich traditioneel als slachtoffers, maar hebben nu ontdekt dat zij ook misdadigers waren. In Zuid-Afrika duurt het zwijgen in zekere zin nog steeds voort. Na de Anglo-Boerenoorlog (1899-1902), waarin Groot-Brittannië met geweld de beide Boerenrepublieken Transvaal en de Vrijstaat veroverde, was er geen gelegenheid om het onrecht goed te verwerken. Mede daardoor ontstond er een aggressief Afrikaner nationalisme, met apartheid als één van de belangrijkste manifestaties. De Afrikaners verwerkten hun slachtofferschap uit het verleden dus als het ware door zelf daders te worden. De pogingen van de Waarheids-en-Verzoeningscommissie (WVC, beter bekend onder de Engelse naam Truth and

Reconciliation Commission, TRC) om de Zuid-Afrikanen min of meer collectief hun verleden te laten verwerken blijven onvoldoende. Hier speelt overigens mee dat een volwassen debat in Duitsland en Polen pas 57 jaar na het einde van de Tweede Wereldoorlog kon plaatsvinden, terwijl de apartheid pas zo'n acht, negen jaar tot het verleden behoort. Noten, samenv. in het Engels en Nederlands (p. ii-iii). [Samenvatting ASC Leiden]

416 Sevenhuysen, Karina

Behuisingsverskaffing in Suid-Afrika gedurende die veertigerjare : die finansiële vermoë van stedelike swart mense in perspektief / Karina Sevenhuysen. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 2, p. 127-142 : tab - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 127-142 : tab.

During the 1940s urban local authorities in South Africa were confronted with the economic realities of poor black labourers. Although cheap black labour was essential to the South African economy it seriously handicapped the authorities in their housing provision obligations. This article investigates the financial means of urban blacks during the 1940s and the impact thereof on the provision of housing. The income and expenses of urban blacks are presented, explained and compared with the poverty datum line. The impact of rent on the income of urban blacks is indicated and put into perspective, using the international guidelines for unskilled labour. The impact of transport costs, caused by the forced segregation of black and white townships, is discussed and the viewpoint is held that the rent and transport expenses must be regarded and analysed as an entity, given the interdependency of these two expenses. The conclusion is that the financial ability of urban blacks made it almost impossible for them to pay rent and transport costs without starving themselves. Accordingly, the financial ability of urban blacks burdened the authorities with large losses and subsidy obligations and forced them to provide housing of only a minimum standard. Urban blacks held the opinion that they deserved better wages, treatment and housing because of their indispensable labour. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

417 Simpson, Graeme

Amnistie et crime en Afrique du Sud après la Commission "Vérité et réconciliation" / Graeme Simpson. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 99-125 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 99-125.

À travers le prisme de l'expérience de l'Afrique du Sud, le présent article s'intéresse aux principaux dilemmes associés à la relation entre violence politique et violence criminelle dans une société qui émerge d'un conflit violent et qui bâtit une démocratie

embryonnaire. Il recommande à ceux qui se préoccupent de la réforme institutionnelle dans le domaine de la 'justice transitionnelle' de s'engager plus activement et d'une manière interdisciplinaire afin d'affronter résolument la ligne souvent floue qui sépare la politique du crime. Par une étude illustrative, il fait une analyse des anomalies du processus d'amnistie de la Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Commission vérité et réconciliation), qui prévoyait que les auteurs de crimes demandant l'amnestie devaient apporter la preuve que les violences avaient été commises pour des motifs politiques ou au nom d'une organisation politique connue. La Commission essayait en effet de séparer politique et crime pour reconstruire la réconciliation à un niveau politique. L'auteur attire l'attention sur la nécessité de comprendre les continuités et les ruptures dans les modes de violence observés dans les sociétés en transition. Il conclut que l'étude de la violence dans la transition (et non pas seulement la justice en transition) est essentielle si l'on veut répondre au défi qui consiste à établir une distinction claire entre la violence politique et la violence criminelle dans les démocraties émergeantes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

418 Southall, Roger

Containing the chiefs: the ANC and traditional leaders in the Eastern Cape, South Africa / Roger Southall and Zosa De Sas Kropiwnicki. - 2003. - vol. 37, no. 1, p. 48-82 - In: *Can. j. Afr. stud.:* (2003), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 48-82.

In its efforts to redefine the relationship between the State and traditional leaders, the ANC-led government of South Africa has articulated a vision of 'cooperative governance' whereby the two spheres of authority would coexist harmoniously. However, in practice such an outcome seems inherently unlikely. Based on the case of the Eastern Cape, the province which has re-incorporated the formerly 'independent' homelands of Transkei and Ciskei, the authors argue that 'cooperative governance' is being conducted largely on the State's terms and that - as under apartheid - the autonomy of the chieftaincy is being eroded by ANC rule. The article first outlines the historical legacy of chieftaincy in the Eastern Cape and the consolidation of chiefly power by the bantustan system. Then it discusses the ANC and the chiefs during the transition period, the marginalization of the chiefs since 1994, and their role in the restructuring of local government. The conclusion is that the chiefs in the Eastern Cape have been increasingly contained in the sense that rings have been set around their authority. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

419 Swart, Sandra

"An irritating pebble in Kruger's shoe" : Eugène Marais and 'Land en Volk' in the ZAR, 1891-1896 / Sandra Swart. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 2, p. 66-87 : ill., graf - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 66-87 : ill., graf.

Celebrated as an investigative journalist exposing a corrupt government, dismissed as a political hack or damned as a litigious self-promoter in charge of a vulgar gossip sheet, Eugène Marais (1871-1936) played a controversial role in the pre-war South African Republic (ZAR). This paper explores his role in shaping public opinion on the ZAR's political situation, through the medium of 'Land en Volk', the newspaper he edited. The paper particularly focuses on Marais' interaction with President Kruger. It discusses Marais' participation in the faction that opposed Kruger, and that came to be labelled the 'Progressive' camp. It examines his motives and techniques in swaying opinion towards the opposition faction, with particular emphasis on the pivotal election of 1893, which saw a transformation in national politics. Furthermore, the paper investigates the influence of the progressive press, and particularly its role in 'inventing' or at least popularizing a particular image of Kruger. It also examines the ironies and paradoxes of the relationship of the progressive press (and Marais in particular) with Kruger as figurehead. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

420 Tempelhoff, Johann W.N.

"Where were we again?" : corporate history and the South African historian / Johann W.N. Tempelhoff. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 2, p. 6-18 - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 6-18.

The second edition (2002) of the report on corporate governance in South Africa by Mervyn King has created an opportunity for historians to make a contribution towards a general understanding of the historical development of the country's corporations. In particular, historians can play an important role when it is necessary to perceive the extent of development that has taken place within individual corporations in South Africa since the early 1990s. This paper presents an overview of the corporate phenomenon and the development of business history as a discipline, particularly in the USA in recent years. This specific area of investigation, which is related to corporate history, holds a lot of promise for historians in South Africa. After giving a brief outline of corporate history trends in South Africa, a few suggestions are made in respect of tuition and research opportunities. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

421 Thompson, P.S.

Bambatha's rebels: a profile : age, faction, motive / P.S. Thompson. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 2, p. 98-108 : tab - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 98-108 : tab.

In April 1906 the deposed chief Bambatha of the small Zondi tribe in the Umvoti Division of the Colony of Natal rebelled against the government. After carrying out several attacks in his district he transferred the rebellion to Zululand, where its suppression took several months. Based on information from official records, newspaper reports and private papers, this paper examines the following questions: what were the ages of the Zondi rebels? Why did they rebel? Did they represent the whole tribe? It concludes that the rebels were not particularly young, formed a minority, and participated at least partially under coercion. Although it is generally agreed that the rebellion was triggered off by the poll tax - which is why it is also often referred to as the 'poll-tax rebellion' -, the present paper contends that it was Bambatha himself who started the rebellion. His misconduct as chief made the government decide to remove him. He could not abide this. He went to Zululand and there talked to Dinuzulu, the putative king of the Zulu nation, then returned to Natal and launched a rebellion. It is doubtful whether he would have mustered much support if he had not claimed Dinuzulu's sanction. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

422 Thompson, Paul S.

The Zulu rebellion of 1906 : the collusion of Bambatha and Dinuzulu / by Paul S. Thompson. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 3, p. 533-557 - In: *Int. j. Afr. hist. stud.:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 3, p. 533-557.

In 1906 the British colony of Natal in South Africa was racked by a major rebellion. Bambatha kaMancinza, the eponymous hero of the rebellion, had until just before the rebellion been chief of the Zondi people who lived in the Umvoti Division of Natal. Bambatha had been deposed as chief in March 1906 for misconduct and had fled to Zululand, where he sought out Dinuzulu, the putative king of the Zulu people. After a sojourn of several days at the king's palace, Bambatha returned to reclaim his authority and to launch a rebellion, claiming Dinuzulu's sanction. Following the colonial government's suppression of the rebellion, Dinuzulu was tried for high treason in 1908-1909, and, while found not guilty on the main charges of instigating the rebellion, was found guilty of lesser charges that resulted in his being sentenced to four years in exile. Yet during the rebellion he was ostentatiously loyal to the colonial government. Was he playing a double game? This paper focuses on the relationship between Dinuzulu and Bambatha during the period immediately prior to and at the outbreak of the rebellion,

and examines evidence with a view to determining the extent to which each was in collusion with the other. It concludes that Dinuzulu must have known much more about Bambatha's intentions and activities than historians hitherto supposed. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

423 Thotse, M.L.

Standpoints on 'black-on-black' v.s 'third force' violence during South Africa's transitional negotiations (1990-1994) / M.L. Thotse and J.E.H. Grobler. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 2, p. 143-160 - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 143-160.

During the period 1990-1994, violence engulfed parts of South Africa. Given the political liberalization in process during this period, new explanations were needed to understand the violence. This paper examines the role played by the media (particularly the press, viz. 'New Nation', 'Weekly Mail' and 'Vrye Weekblad' in South Africa and 'The Guardian' in England, working in accord with the 'Weekly Mail') and several South African and international organizations in propagating their own ideological standpoints while violence continued unabated, despite efforts towards peace. It particularly examines two standpoints: 1) political rivalries intertwined with ethnic rivalries between the ANC/Xhosas on the one hand, and Inkatha/Zulus on the other, creating the perception of black-on-black violence; and, as opposed to this view: 2) the government was actively promoting the violence by means of a 'third force' with a view to destabilizing and weakening the ANC during the period of negotiations. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

424 Tlelima, Tanka

The demand for money in South Africa : specification and tests for instability / Tanka Tlelima and Paul Turner. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 1, p. 25-36 : graf., tab - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 1, p. 25-36 : graf., tab.

The authors estimate and test a demand function from broad money for the South African economy using quarterly data for the period 1970-2003 and subject their model to tests for the instability of its parameters of interest. The estimates for the whole sample period are economically reasonable and appear to fit the data well with little evidence of dynamic misspecification. However, recursive estimates of the steady-state elasticities with respect to income, the interest rate and the inflation rate indicate that these parameters are not stable through the period. Evidence is found that the income elasticity of money demand has increased significantly through the period as has the sensitivity of money demand to the opportunity cost of holding money balances. In

addition to these trend changes in the parameters, step changes associated with economic and political disturbances during the 1990s are also observed. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

425 Tropp, Jacob

The python and the crying tree : interpreting tales of environmental and colonial power in the Transkei / by Jacob Tropp. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 3, p. 511-532 - In: *Int. j. Afr. hist. stud.:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 3, p. 511-532.

By 1888, the growing momentum for conservation in colonial circles resulted in the establishment of a forest conservancy in the Transkei, South Africa. Yet as foresters began implementing plans for forest reservation and conservation in particular settings, their efforts were immediately embroiled in local cultural politics in ways that colonial officials did not understand. As officials surveyed the mountain forest environments of the Gqogqora area of the Tsolo District, they encountered popular stories among local Mfengu communities of violent forests, disappearing people and 'unaccountable' wild animals - narratives they dismissed as examples of African irrationality and superstition. However, such accounts in fact expressed the significance of specific forest resources and animal symbols in the practices of ritual divination and healing that were closely associated with the well-being and protection of local communities. These stories not only served to restrict popular access to forest areas and species 'reserved' for ritual specialists, but further reflected Africans' complex perspectives on the meaning of local environmental control in the region and the impact of colonial efforts to undermine it. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

426 Two

Two cheers? : South African democracy's first decade / ed.: John Daniel, Roger Southall & Morris Szeftel. - Basingstoke [etc.] : Carfax, 2004. - P. 193-378. : fig., krt., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Review of African political economy, ISSN 0305-6244 ; vol. 31, no. 100) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten.

The contributions in this special issue mark the tenth anniversary of democracy and political liberation in South Africa. They are a selection of papers originally presented to a workshop organized in September 2003 in Johannesburg by the Democracy and Government section of the Human Sciences Research Council of South Africa. Contributions: Two cheers? South African democracy's first decade, by Morris Szeftel; The African National Congress: from illegality to the corridors of power, by Pallo Jordan; A political economy of land reform in South Africa, by Ruth Hall; Between marginalisation

& revitalisation? The state of trade unionism in South Africa, by Edward Webster & Sakhela Buhlungu; Women's human rights & the feminisation of poverty in South Africa, by Kristina Bentley; The post-apartheid economy, by Neva Seidman Makgetla; South Africa's post-apartheid foreign policy: from reconciliation to ambiguity? by Chris Alden & Garth le Pere; Trade unions, social policy & class compromise in post-apartheid South Africa, by Jeremy Seekings; The ANC & black capitalism in South Africa, Roger Southall; The arms deal scandal, by Terry Crawford-Browne. [ASC Leiden abstract]

427 Vahed, Goolam

Taking up the white man's game : the rise and decline of African cricket in Durban, 1930-1960 / Goolam Vahed. - 2003. - vol. 48, no. 2, p. 111-126 - In: *Historia Pretoria:* (2003), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 111-126.

This paper contributes to the historiography on black cricket by examining attempts by African elites and the local government to establish cricket in Durban from the 1930s onward. The development of cricket in Durban (Natal) was very different from the Cape (South Africa), where from the mid-nineteenth century the presence of missionaries and elite institutions of education gave it a long history and deep tradition. Cricket was introduced to Durban's Africans by the local government as part of a larger project to change African leisure-time activities, with the collaboration of capital, white liberals and African middle classes. The construction of separate cricket structures for Africans meant that sport reinforced segregation rather than fostered assimilation during these decades. Political and economic factors resulted in cricket not spreading among Africans. The paper, which draws on the mainly African-read newspapers 'Ilanga lase Natal' ('The Sun of Natal') and 'Bantu World', the periodical 'Iso Lomuzi', and records of the Durban Town Clerk, pays attention, amongst others,to the Bantu Recreational Grounds Association (formed in 1931), the Natal African Cricket Union (formed in 1934) and the 1938 National Tournament, which was held in Durban. Note, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

428 Vally, Rehana

Histoire, mémoire, réconciliation en Afrique du Sud : le Monument aux Voortrekkers, cinquante ans plus tard: histoire d'une auto-réconciliation / Rehana Vally. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 323-341 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 323-341.

La réconciliation en Afrique du Sud est un facteur crucial pour une reconstruction réussie de la nation. L'une des conditions essentielles à la réconciliation est l'effacement

progressif des différences entre les communautés constitutives de la population institutionnalisées par l'apartheid. Le cinquantième anniversaire du Monument aux Voortrekkers (le 16 décembre 1999) démontre une réalité bien différente dans certains segments de la population sud-africaine. Ce monument incarne, depuis 1949, la mémoire et le nationalisme afrikaner. Même s'il ne s'agit que d'une poignée d'Afrikaners blancs réunis autour du monument, la réconciliation avec l'Autre n'est pas vraiment au programme de leurs festivités. Cet article examine aussi le lien entre la nécessité d'une réconciliation nationale et le statut politique du Monument aux Voortrekkers. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

429 Van Coller, H.P.

Prosakroniek 1998-2000: skrywers op die tweesprong / H.P. Van Coller. - 2002. - jg. 42, nr. 4, p. 304-320 - In: *Tydskr. geesteswet.:* (2002), jg. 42, nr. 4, p. 304-320.

Of the threshold of a new century, Afrikaans prose writers find themselves at the crossroads. In the wake of the Truth and Reconciliation Committee's hearings and the centenary of the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) many novels are historically oriented and several of the best novels deal in detail with this war or the apartheid era. In the work of many (notably not only younger) writers there is an increased indifference and even scornfulness towards the past. They are interested (and often almost obsessed) with either the present political situation in South Africa and the existential dilemmas it causes, or with what can be termed the "private ache". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

430 Walker, Liz

"They heal in the spirit of the mother": gender, race and professionalisation of South African medical women / Liz Walker. - 2003. - vol. 62, no. 1, p. 99-123 : tab - In: *Afr. stud. Johannesbg.:* (2003), vol. 62, no. 1, p. 99-123 : tab.

This paper details aspects of the gendered and racial character of medical professionalization in South Africa during the apartheid years through a case study of the South African Society of Medical Women (SASMW), an organization that was established in 1951 with the purpose of promoting the interests of women doctors and combating gender inequality in the medical profession. The members of the Society were almost without exception white, middle and upper middle-class women. The paper demonstrates that the SASMW encountered and created opportunities and limitations which were both facilitated and imposed at different times and in different ways. The Society was neither passive nor simply reactive. It contested and challenged obstacles

within the profession in ways which indicate that this group of white women doctors were agents and not simply victims of a patriarchal profession operating in a society constructed along similarly patriarchal lines. Yet, women in the Society were constrained by institutional barriers, men in the profession and the State, as well as by social codes and conventions which dictated appropriate social and professional behaviour for women. At the same time, however, white medical women were in all respects the beneficiaries of apartheid which structured and divided the medical profession along racial lines. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

431 Wasserman, Herman

Globalisering, die internet en Suid-Afrikaanse tale: 'n verkenning van potensiaal en probleme / Herman Wasserman. - 2003. - jg. 43, nr. 1/2, p. 81-93 - In: *Tydskr. geesteswet.:* (2003), jg. 43, nr. 1/2, p. 81-93.

In this article the potential of the internet to empower South African minority languages is discussed. Because the internet can be viewed as a globalizing medium, different approaches from which globalization is viewed are discussed. These approaches respectively view the internet as a form of cultural imperialism, a multidirectional process and a means of empowerment. The article outlines the new possibilities for cultural empowerment opened by the internet and illustrates how the internet has benefited the Afrikaans community, especially during a time in which the language has lost much of its public functions and is now considered one of the minority languages in South Africa. However, the article also points out that the Digital Divide, the term that has gained popular currency in indicating the economic disparities correlating with lack of access to global new media, hampers the realization in cyberspace of the postapartheid ideal of multilingualism. Inequalities with regard to internet access in South Africa are still largely in line with the economic divisions created by apartheid. Positive developments, such as attempts to create multilingual websites or the informal cross-cultural activity in certain virtual communities, are also pointed out. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

432 Wells, Julia C.

From Grahamstown to Egazini : using art and history to construct post colonial identity and healing in the new South Africa / Julia C. Wells. - 2003. - vol. 62, no. 1, p. 79-98 : ill - In: *Afr. stud. Johannesbg.:* (2003), vol. 62, no. 1, p. 79-98 : ill.

In April 1819, an estimated 10,000 Xhosa warriors were defeated by a small British garrison in Grahamstown (South Africa) and eventually driven out of this part of

southeastern Africa altogether. The site of the battle is known today as Egazini - the place of blood. It is covered by a low-income township inhabited by the African descendants of the warriors, who came back as poorly-paid servants and unskilled workers into a white-dominated colonial economy. This paper describes a project aimed at exposing nearly 30 local artists to the history of the Battle of Grahamstown and then letting each produce his or her own interpretation, using printmaking techniques. The prints were then collected into a major art exhibition in 2000. From both interviews conducted with a sampling of the participants, using oral history methodology, and the comments that the artists made to accompany their prints in the exhibition, it can be said that strong elements of a new community identity have been generated. Out of the painful past comes not only hope, but the beginning of reconciliation and finding a common meeting ground. Above all, the project sheds light on the complexities of how healing takes place in a torn society. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

433 Wessels, G.M.

The suitability of dollarisation as an exchange rate regime for South Africa / G.M. Wessels. - 2004. - vol. 72, no. 2, p. 324-348 : tab - In: *S. Afr. j. econ.:* (2004), vol. 72, no. 2, p. 324-348 : tab.

An interesting option regarding an exchange rate system for emerging and developing countries is full or official dollarization. With dollarization the local or national currency is replaced by the US dollar or another prominent currency such as the euro, implying that the latter now serves as medium of exchange, store of value, and standard of value in the local economy. The primary intention of dollarization is to obtain monetary stability by importing it from another country. In view of the considerable exchange rate volatility in South Africa since 1998 (accompanied by sharp interest rate movements with detrimental real economic effects), the question arises as to whether dollarization and its propagated advantages may be suitable for the country. Such a step has far-reaching economic, political and social consequences. This paper outlines the suitability of such a regime for South Africa. It discusses the significance and contents of dollarization as well as its benefits and costs. The paper concludes that, in view of South Africa's current economic and political features, recommending dollarization as a suitable exchange rate system for the country would be misplaced. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

434 Wojcicki, Janet M.

The movement to decriminalize sex work in Gauteng Province, South Africa, 1994-2002 / Janet M. Wojcicki. - 2003. - vol. 46, no. 3, p. 83-109 - In: *Afr. stud. rev.:* (2003), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 83-109.

This article explores the movement to decriminalize sex work in the Gauteng Province of Johannesburg from 1994 to 2002. In particular, the author examines the actions and statements of the provincial Ministry of Safety and Security and other ministries in the decision to de facto decriminalize prostitution using the international language of human rights. The article illustrates that the movement to decriminalize sex work in South Africa in the postapartheid period is not a sharp departure from the past. Rather, as early as the 1970s there were minority contingents that advocated a legalization or decriminalization of sex work, arguing for the public health or policy benefits that would follow. What is new in the postapartheid period is the justification for decriminalization, which now is based on the international language of human rights. Also new in the postapartheid period is the inclusion in the debate of voices that were not heard during apartheid, when the media was dominated by white South Africans. There is now a counterdiscourse opposing decriminalization, based on religion and on the argument that sex work is "un-African". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

435 Wotshela, Luvuyo

Territorial manipulation in apartheid South Africa : resettlement, tribal politics and the making of the Northern Ciskei, 1975-1990 / Luvuyo Wotshela. - 2004. - vol. 30, no. 2, p. 317-337 : krt., tab - In: *J. South. Afr. stud.:* (2004), vol. 30, no. 2, p. 317-337 : krt., tab.

This article discusses the factors that influenced the process of Northern Ciskei's consolidation during apartheid South Africa. The policy of homeland consolidation was an integral part of racial and territorial segregation, but its implementation was a complex exercise and its consequences were shaped by different forces, some beyond the control of the central State. Moreover, territorial consolidation went hand-in-hand with the extensive relocation of African people into delineated homeland boundaries. Even though apartheid legislators devised tight regulations to implement both land consolidation and the relocation of people to homelands, the facilitation of the outcome of these processes depended on the actions of multiple actors: from South African government ministers to homeland politicians to government planners, to local authorities, as well as the relocated people themselves. In its discussion of the making of the Northern Ciskei, the article explores the interplay of these various actors and, in particular, the interplay of local factors with official policy, unearthing different dimensions that influenced the manipulation of South Africa's territory and the settlement of its people. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SWAZILAND

436 Kanduza, Ackson M.
Tackling HIV/AIDS and related stigma in Swaziland through education / Ackson M. Kanduza. - 2003. - vol. 19, no. 2, p. 75-87 - In: *East. Afr. soc. sci. res. rev.:* (2003), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 75-87.

This paper discusses how the Swazi Government and NGOs in Swaziland have responded to HIV/AIDS between 1986 and 2002. The central strategy has been to use education in various forms in order to change the behaviour of Swazi citizens and non-Swazi residents in the country. This involved adoption of a policy and structures which were informed by research and a variety of field experiences. Through the use of IEC (information, education and communication), peer education and mass education, the Swazi Government has eventually decided to set up specialized bodies and to develop programmes focused on changing the behaviour of young people. The central focus is to develop life styles which reduce risky behaviour and which also avoid risky situations. The central goals of the HIV/AIDS education strategy have been to prevent HIV infection, deal with impact mitigation and eliminate stigma. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

ISLANDS

GENERAL

437 African
The African diaspora in the Indian Ocean / ed. by Shihan de Silva Jayasuriya and Richard Pankhurst. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World, 2003. - 293 p., [31 p.pl.]. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-86543-979-6

Although much has been written about the African diaspora in the Atlantic Ocean, the diaspora in the Indian Ocean is virtually unrecognized. This volume deals with Africans who lived south of the Sahara and were dispersed by free will or forcefully to the Indian Ocean region. Edward Alpers compares the African diaspora in the Indian Ocean with that of the Atlantic Ocean. Eduardo Medeiros surveys the Mozambican diaspora in the Indian Ocean Islands (Madagascar, Seychelles, the Mascarenhas, Mauritius and Reunion). Malyn Newitt's paper on African migration to Madagascar focuses on the African contribution to contemporary Malagasy culture. Helen Hintjens examines the

African diaspora in Reunion and focuses on the transformation of the diaspora into French citizens. Jean Houbert analyses the creolization and decolonization of the Indian Ocean Islands of Mauritius, Reunion, Rodrigues, Seychelles and Chagos. Richard Pankhurst deals with the Ethiopian diaspora in India from medieval times to the end of the 18th century. Helen Basu focuses on the diaspora from the global and political elite context and delineates local constructions of Sidi identity in Gujarat (India) that are embedded in a cult of African saints. Finally, Shihan de Silva Jayasuriya examines the extent to which the so-called Ceylon Kaffirs (people of African descent) of Sri Lanka exhibit African cultural traits, focusing on music and dance. [ASC Leiden abstract]

438 Oraison, André

Coup d'œil sur la Commission de l'océan Indien à l'occasion de son vingtième anniversaire : (radioscopie d'une organisation internationale francophone créée dans la zone sud-ouest de l'océan Indien par l'Accord de Victoria du 10 janvier 1894) / par André Oraison. - 2004. - année 58, no. 1, p. 43-58 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 1, p. 43-58.

Créée officiellement par le Traité de Victoria du 10 janvier 1984, la Commission de l'océan Indien (COI) regroupe aujourd'hui les Comores, la France, Madagascar, Maurice, et les Seychelles. Elle a pour objectifs de resserrer les liens de solidarité entre les peuples de ses États membres et d'améliorer le niveau de vie des populations en développant la coopération dans les domaines de l'économie, de la pêche, du tourisme et de l'agriculture. Cependant, ses moyens financiers proviennent essentiellement de l'Union européenne. C'est à dire qu'ils sont à la fois importants et peu diversifiés. Après vingt ans d'existence, les résultats de la COI sont surtout ponctuels et, pour la plupart, modestes. Afin de connaître un nouveau souffle, la COI doit envisager son élargissement à d'autres pays riverains de l'océan Indien et pratiquer la coopération avec les autres blocs économiques régionaux de cette région du monde. Notes, réf., rés. en français, [Résumé extrait de la revue]

COMOROS

439 Damoiseau, Nadège

L'évolution statutaire à Mayotte: déterminants et changements / par Nadège Damoiseau. - 2004. - année 58, no. 2, p. 230-248 - In: *Revue juridique et politique des états francophones:* (2004), année 58, no. 2, p. 230-248.

À la différence des autres îles de l'archipel comorien, Mayotte n'a pas souhaité l'indépendance. Ainsi elle a été conduite au rang de collectivité territoriale de la République française. Ce statut érigé par la loi du 24 décembre 1976, modifié par la loi du 22 décembre 1979, organise un régime temporaire et hybride. Mayotte n'a toujours pas accédé au cadre prévu mais à celui de 'collectivité départementale'. Un statut qui se révèle ambigu. Le présent article examine dans la première partie les déterminants de ce choix transitoire. L'accord du 27 janvier 2000 est le fruit de négociations longues entre le gouvernement et une classe politique locale divisée. Puis par la loi du 4 mai 2000, il a été soumis pour avis à la population mahoraise. Ce système déjà particulier s'accompagne de mesures contestables mettant en cause non seulement la régularité et le contenu de l'accord, mais aussi la contribution effective des représentants de la Nation comme force impulsive dans une évolution statutaire interne à la République. Dans la deuxième partie l'auteur apprécie le nouveau cadre juridique et ses limites. Le projet de loi relatif à Mayotte a été finalement adopté le 26 juin 2001. L'absence de mesures suffisantes pour accompagner cette départementalisation au cheminement progressif suscite des interrogations quant aux capacités des Mahorais à être régis par les règles de droit commun. Par ailleurs, même si l'affaire mahoraise fait avancer le droit français en matière d'autodétermination, elle se révèle aussi 'une affaire utile' dans une évolution statutaire encore profondément jacobine, quelle que soit la voie empruntée. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MADAGASCAR

440 Kohnert, Dirk

Election observation in Nigeria & Madagascar : diplomatic vs. technocratic bias / Dirk Kohnert. - 2004. - vol. 31, no. 99, p. 83-101 : ill - In: *Rev. Afr. polit. econ.:* (2004), vol. 31, no. 99, p. 83-101 : ill.

International election observation has become a valuable means of supporting African democratic polity. Notably, EU observer missions adopting a professional approach are meant to shield against political pressures from partisan stakeholder interests. However, this growing professionalism does not necessarily lead to less biased observation results. Available evidence suggests that in crucial cases, the origin and orientation of the bias changes from 'diplomatic' to 'technocratic'. The latter can be at least as damaging to the declared aims of election observation as the former. Two outstanding examples, the observation of transitional elections in Nigeria (1999) and Madagascar (2002), serve to illustrate this hypothesis and its consequences for the necessary

reorientation of election observation methodology. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

441 Leonardi, Cherry

Laying the first course of stones : building the London Missionary Society Church in Madagascar, 1862-1895 / by Cherry Leonardi. - 2003. - vol. 36, no. 3, p. 607-633 : foto's, krt - In: *Int. j. Afr. hist. stud.:* (2003), vol. 36, no. 3, p. 607-633 : foto's, krt.

This article seeks to further the study of the environmental and spatial aspects of missions in the context of 19th-century Madagascar and the London Missionary Society's (LMS) mission to the island, which began in 1820, was suspended in 1836, and resumed in 1862. The focus of the article is the period 1862-1895. The overwhelmingly frequent discussion of building work in the LMS records suggests the need to locate this mission within the wider missionary impulse to colonize, dominate and reshape the African landscape. The buildings were intended both to bring a European vision of civilization and beauty to the landscape and to physically demonstrate the missionary presence and create a new sacred geography. The article focuses in particular on the Martyr Memorial Churches in Antananarivo as among the earliest and most ambitious of the mission structures, but also looks at the wider efforts to transform the physical, moral and sacred landscape through mission buildings. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MAURITIUS

442 Chan Low, Laval Jocelyn

Les enjeux actuels des débats sur la mémoire et la réparation pour l'esclavage à l'île Maurice / Laval Jocelyn Chan Low. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 401-418 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 401-418.

Dans l'île Maurice plurielle, les débats autour de la mémoire et de la réparation pour l'esclavage se déroulent sur fond de "malaise créole", résultant d'une perception de marginalisation et d'exclusion de cette communauté des fruits du développement économique. L'émergence du discours du malaise créole est étroitement associée à une tentative de ce groupe, majoritairement de foi catholique, de se forger une nouvelle identité ethnique à l'intérieur d'un système hautement ethnicisé, comme prélude à la mobilisation sociopolitique. Le groupe créole va ainsi se (re)fonder autour de l'esclavage et de la commémoration du 1er février, date anniversaire de son abolition, pour réclamer un programme d'"empowerment" au niveau culturel, social, aussi bien qu'économique,

comme réparation pour les torts causés par l'esclavage. Si les demandes identitaires ont été prises en compte à la fois par l'État et par la hiérarchie de l'Église catholique, les demandes de réparation économique, voire de compensation financière individuelle, suscitent en revanche controverses et questionnements dans une société pluriethnique qui a connu à la fois l'esclavage et l'engagisme indien. Cependant, les émeutes sanglantes de février 1999 ont démontré clairement l'urgente nécessité d'élaborer de nouvelles solidarités entre l'État, le secteur privé et la société civile dans son ensemble pour combattre l'exclusion de groupes vulnérables dans une société inégalitaire à l'heure de la globalisation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

RÉUNION

443 Vergès, Françoise

Mémoires visuelles et virtuelles à l'île de la Réunion / Françoise Vergès. - 2004. - vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 387-399 - In: *Cah. étud. afr.:* (2004), vol. 44, cah. 173/174, p. 387-399.

Dans les sociétés issues de l'esclavage, le musée est envisagé comme une des formes de réparation où le "devoir de mémoire" serait mis en scène, le crime dénoncé et la résistance des esclaves commémorée. Dans la réflexion proposée ici, l'auteure revient sur la relation entre mémoire et représentation. Elle s'efforce de répondre à la question: le musée est-il le meilleur espace de représentation de la mémoire de l'esclavage? L'espace muséal lui-même, qu'il présente une lecture pédagogique ou une mémoire plus populaire, est-il l'espace de représentation le plus adéquat pour représenter "les mondes" de l'esclavage, les mémoires croisées et multiples et les processus de créolisation à l'œuvre? Pour répondre à ces questions, l'auteure s'appuie sur l'exemple de l'île de la Réunion, ancienne colonie française esclavagiste sans population native et où les processus de créolisation ont profondément modelé la société et la culture. Au-delà de cet exemple, l'essai pose la question de la représentation d'un système qui perdure où le corps humain est transformé en matière brute à exploiter, annihiler et trafiquer. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

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Editorial correspondence to:
Afrika-Studiecentrum
PO Box 9555
2300 RB Leiden
Tel.: +31-(0)71-527 3354
E-mail: asclibrary@ascleiden.nl
Library address for visitors: Wassenaarseweg 52, Leiden, The Netherlands

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