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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 library of the African Studies Centre in Leiden, The Netherlands.

New features

Following recommendations from a survey among subscribers to the *ASA Online* mailing list in 2008/09, various improvements have been made to *ASA Online*. The navigation and search facilities have been enhanced and a link to full text has been included when available.

It is now possible to navigate within *ASA Online* directly

- from the table of contents to the corresponding page
- from an entry number in the subject and author indexes to the page where the bibliographic description and abstract can be found
- from the country name in the geographical index to the corresponding section of the abstracts and from the entry number to the page containing the bibliographic description and abstract
- from the bibliographic description via the ASCLink to the full text of an article or publication if available (subject to access restrictions)

Another new feature is the inclusion of descriptors from the ASC African Studies Thesaurus for each entry. Each descriptor is linked to a search query in the online catalogue of the ASC library.

Coverage

ASA Online covers edited works (up to 60 in each issue) and journals in the field of African studies. Some 240 journals are systematically scanned. Just over half are English-language journals, just under a quarter are French, and the rest are German, Afrikaans, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese. Some 40 percent of the journals are published in Africa. Newspapers and weeklies, popular magazines, current affairs bulletins, statistical digests, directories, annual reports and newsletters are 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 online catalogue of the ASC Library at <http://opc-ascl.oclc.org/DB=3/LNG=EN/>

To be selected for abstracting/indexing an article must be at least three to four pages long and have been published in the past two years. In a few cases, an article may be excluded on the grounds of subject if this is marginal to the ASC library's collection profile. Articles in the field of literature dealing with only one work are normally not selected. This also applies to purely descriptive articles

EDITORIAL POLICY

covering current political/economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated. Review articles and book reviews are not covered.

Contents and arrangement

ASA Online is published four times a year. Each issue contains up to 400 entries, numbered sequentially and arranged geographically according to the broad regions of Africa: Northeast, West, West Central, East, Southeast Central and Southern Africa, and the Indian Ocean islands. There is also a general section for entries whose scope extends beyond Africa, as well as sections dealing with Africa and with sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. Within the regional sections, 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 a bibliographic description together with English-language descriptors from the ASC African Studies Thesaurus and an abstract in the language of the original document. The abstract covers the essentials of the publication, generally including a description of subject and purpose, disciplinary approach, nature of the research and source materials. Where applicable an indication of the time period, specific geographical information, as well as the names of persons, languages and ethnic groups, are included.

Indexes and list of sources

Each issue of *ASA Online* contains a geographical index, a subject index, and an author index, all referring to entry number. The subject index is self-devised and is intended as a first and global indication of subjects 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.

Entries included under more than one country heading are listed in the geographical index under each country. The subject and author indexes list the entry only once, the first time it appears.

In addition, each issue of *ASA Online* contains a list of periodicals abstracted, indicating the issues which have been covered. A list of all periodicals regularly scanned for abstracting or indexing is available on the ASC website at: <http://www.ascleiden.nl/?q=content/asa-online>

Comments or suggestions can be sent to the editors at asclibrary@ascleiden.nl

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- Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente* = ISSN 0001-9747. - Roma
A. 65, n. 1/4 (2010)
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- African affairs* = ISSN 0001-9909. - Oxford [etc.]
Vol. 110, no. 441 (2011)
- African and Asian studies* = ISSN 1569-2094. - Leiden
Vol. 10, no. 2/3 (2011)
- African anthropologist* = ISSN 1024-0969. - Yaoundé
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- African development review* = ISSN 1017-6772. - Oxford [etc.]
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- African human rights law journal* = ISSN 1609-073x. - Claremont
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Vol. 11, no. 1 (2011)
- African performance review* = ISSN 1753-5964. - London
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- African research and documentation* = ISSN 0305-862X (verbeterd). - London
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Vol. 32, no. 3 (2011)

English Academy review. - Abingdon

Vol. 28, no. 1 (2011)

Exchange = ISSN 0166-2740. - Leiden

Vol. 41, no. 2 (2012)

Feminist Africa = ISSN 1726-4596. - Rondebosch

No. 14 (2010)

Ghana studies. - Madison, Wisc

Vol. 11 (2008)

International journal of African historical studies = ISSN 0361-7882. - Boston, Mass

Vol. 44, no. 1 (2011)

Islamic Africa = ISSN 2154-0993. - Chicago, IL

Vol. 1, no. 1 (2010)

Journal for Islamic studies = ISSN 0257-7062. - Rondebosch

Vol. 31 (2011)

Journal of African cultural studies = ISSN 1369-6815. - Abingdon [etc.]

Vol. 23, no. 1 (2011)

Journal of African cinemas = ISSN 1754-9221. - Bristol

Vol. 3, no. 1 (2011)

Journal of African economies = ISSN 0963-8024. - Oxford

Vol. 21, no. 1 (2012); vol. 21, no. 2 (2012); vol. 21, no. 3 (2012)

Journal of African elections. - Johannesburg

Vol. 9, no. 2 (2010)

Journal of African history = ISSN 0021-8537. - Cambridge [etc.]

Vol. 52, no. 2 (2011); vol. 52, no. 3 (2011)

Journal of contemporary African studies = ISSN 0258-9001. - Abingdon

Vol. 29, no. 4 (2011)

Journal of eastern African studies = ISSN 1753-1055. - Abingdon

Vol. 6, no. 1 (2012); vol. 6, no. 2 (2012)

Journal of religion in Africa = ISSN 0022-4200. - Leiden

Vol. 41, no. 4 (2011)

Palabres actuelles = ISSN 1994-1641. - Libreville, Gabon

No. 4 (2010)

PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

Review of African political economy = ISSN 0305-6244. - Abingdon

Vol. 38, no. 130 (2011); vol. 39, no. 131 (2012)

Rio dos Camaroes. - Paris [etc.]

No. 1 (2010)

Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana = ISSN 0855-191X (new series). - Legon

N.s., no. 13 (2011)

Urban forum = ISSN 1015-3802. - Dordrecht

Vol. 23, no. 1 (2012)

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1 Babou, Cheikh A.

A West African Sufi master on the global stage : Cheikh Abdoulaye Dièye and the Khidmatul Khadim International Sufi School in France and the United States / Cheikh A. Babou - In: *African Diaspora*: (2011), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 27-49.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; France; United States; Islamic education; Muslim brotherhoods; biographies (form).

The recent wave of West African Muslim migration to the West started after the Great War and gained momentum in the 1960s. Sub-Saharan Africans have been particularly successful in finding a niche in Europe and North America partly because of the connection between immigrants and centres of Islamic spirituality and knowledge in Africa provided by a dynamic leadership that straddles the three continents. Based on extensive interviews in the United States and in France and on the examination of Murid internal sources and scholarly secondary literature, this article investigates the efforts of the late Sufi sheikh Abdoulaye Dièye, born in 1938 in Saint-Louis (Senegal), to expand the Muridiyya Muslim tariqa in France and North America. Focus is on the foundations of Dièye's appeal, his struggle to earn legitimacy and relevance on the global stage, and the response of diverse constituencies to his calling. The author contends that the attraction of Dièye's teachings to Europeans, Americans, and Africans in the diaspora, is rooted in his dual cultural outlook as a Western educated and traditionally trained Murid. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

2 Becker, Jochen

Urban Prayers : neue religiöse Bewegungen in der globalen Stadt / Jochen Becker ... [et al.]. - Hamburg [etc.] : Assoziation A, 2011. - 277 p. ; 22 cm. - (MetroZones ; 10) - Met bibliogr., noten..

ISBN 3935936788

ASC Subject Headings: world; Africa; Egypt; Kenya; Nigeria; South Africa; religious movements; urban society.

Neue religiöse Bewegungen und Organisationen spielen in den Städten der Welt eine immer wichtigere Rolle. Dieser Band versammelt einen Querschnitt von Texten und Gesprächen aus Forschungszusammenhängen in Afrika, Asien, Lateinamerika und Europa zum Verhältnis zwischen Stadt, Religion und Politik. Beiträge über Afrika: Der Mythos der 'islamistischen Armen': Beobachtungen aus Kairo (Ägypten) und Teheran (Asef Bayat); Struggle as a sacrament: Religion und städtische Bewegungen in Afrika (Klaus Teschner,

u.a. das Kutoka-Netzwerk in Nairobi, Kenya, und Abahlali baseMjondolo oder die Bewegung der Hüttenbewohner in Südafrika); Die Welt erobern, um das Himmelreich zu errichten: Pfingstkirchen, Prayer Camps und Stadtentwicklung in Lagos (Nigeria) (Asonzeh Ukah). [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

3 Cottias, Myriam

Les traites et les esclavages : perspectives historiques et contemporaines / sous la direction de Myriam Cottias, Elisabeth Cunin et António de Almeida Mendes ; préf. de Paul E. Lovejoy ; postf. d'Ibrahima Thioub. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2010. - 389 p., [8] p.foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Esclavages) - Issu d'un travail collectif mené au sein du Centre international de recherche sur les esclavages, CIRESC. - Met noten.

ISBN 2811104224

ASC Subject Headings: world; Africa; slavery; slave trade; memory; history; conference papers (form); 2006.

Les textes rassemblés dans le présent ouvrage collectif sont issus d'un colloque international qui s'est tenu à Paris en juin 2006. La question de l'esclavage y est envisagée sous différents aspects, dont l'angle juridique et social, l'organisation et les revenus du travail, le métissage, l'iconographie, et dans différentes parties du monde, qu'il s'agisse de la Méditerranée et de la péninsule ibérique que des Antilles et de l'Amérique latine. Les textes sont rassemblés en quatre parties: Distinguer et marquer l'autre, les dynamiques sociales (partie 1); La traite et l'esclave: relations de domination et formes de résistance (partie 2); La mobilité en héritage (Partie 3); Mettre l'esclavage en mots, en images et en patrimoine: sources, représentations, mémoires (partie 4). Certaines contributions traitent plus particulièrement de l'Afrique, comme: Les Makoa en pays sakalava: "une ancestralité entre deux rives", Ouest de Madagascar, XIXe-XXe siècles (Klara Boyer-Rossol) - Esclaves et maîtres? Les Mamelouks au service des beys de Tunis du milieu du XVIIe siècle au début des années 1880 (M'hamed Oualdi) - Les pistes des esclaves au royaume téké (Congo), du XVIIe au XIXe siècle (Georges Miembaon) - "Le commandant a refusé catégoriquement de me redonner mes femmes" : genre, émancipation des esclaves et migration au Soudan français (1900-1914) (Marie Rodet) - "Ils nous ont emmenés en bateau et nous revenons en avion" : rentrer en Afrique pour réparer l'esclavage: des Caraïbes à l'Éthiopie (Giulia Bonacci) (sur les rastafariens) - Traces et présences des servitudes passées dans l'espace imaginaire de la littérature réunionnaise contemporaine: quelques pistes de recherche (Stéphane Houreau). Comme l'explique la postface d'Ibrahima Thioub, des polémiques subsistent au sujet de l'historiographie proprement africaine au sujet des rapports entre systèmes sociopolitiques locaux, traite atlantique et esclavage sur le continent, ainsi que sur l'exploitation de la mémoire de la traite en particulier au Bénin, au Ghana et en Gambie. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

4 Dawson, Ashley

New world disorder : 'Black Hawk Down' and the eclipse of U.S. military humanitarianism in Africa / Ashley Dawson - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 177-194.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Somalia; United States; cinema; stereotypes; military intervention; New World Order.

This article argues that Ridley Scott's film 'Black Hawk Down' (2001) may be seen with the benefit of historical hindsight as a portrait of the fear of imperial overreach and failure as written through the psyche of elite US soldiers. In 'Black Hawk Down', Mogadishu (capital of Somalia) and its denizens are made to stand in for the worst fears of the American military and the civilian policymaking establishment: the city, and, by extension, urban Africa, is represented as a feral zone in which the US military's unmatched firepower and technology are overwhelmed in densely populated slums. The Mog, as the film's Special Forces troops call the city, is a ramshackle megacity whose residents are armed to the teeth with the military detritus of the Cold War. Mogadishu thus embodies the new Heart of Darkness, a stateless urban world of vicious Hobbesian war of all against all. This view of Africa as the vanguard of anarchy is shared by a significant segment of the elite in the global North, who see the criminalization of the State in Africa as a direct threat to US interests. If, as these analysts hold, it is from such feral zones that future threats to American society are likely to originate, then potent new weapons systems must be developed to deal with this racialized new world disorder. This article unpacks the ahistorical character of such self-serving representations of urban Africa, underlining the extent to which policies pursued during the Cold War and neoliberal era by powers such as the US have helped to create the conditions that 'Black Hawk Down' represents in such spectacular excess. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

5 Heywood, Linda M.

"Canniball Negroes", Atlantic Creoles, and the identity of New England's Charter generation / Linda M. Heywood and John K. Thornton - In: *African Diaspora*: (2011), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 76-94.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; United States; slave trade; slaves; identity.

In the early seventeenth century, merchants in New England, North America, were heavily involved in privateering raids on Spanish and Portuguese shipping in the Caribbean and in capturing slave ships, almost entirely sent from Angola. Knowing the specific background and historical events in Angola makes it possible to solve a number of mysterious appearances, such as Imbangala ("canniball negroes") raiders, and a queen who was probably a member of the Kongo-Ndongo nobility whose enslaved members also appear in Brazilian records of the same epoch. In the early seventeenth century Angola was plagued by a series of wars fought between the Portuguese settlers and the people of the Kingdom

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of Ndongo. After 1615, the Portuguese governors enlisted mercenaries they called "Jagas" and who called themselves Imbangala. They were reputed to be cannibals. They and a host of other Africans, including the "queen" as well as Atlantic Creoles, had been enslaved during the wars of the 1630s for export by Portuguese merchants to the Spanish Indies, but had been intercepted on the high seas by English privateers and eventually carried to New England. Careful use of contemporary and dense documentation of Angola and shipping allow this greater nuance and opens the way for other research. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

6 Mbiba, Beacon

Beyond abject spaces : enterprising Zimbabwean diaspora in Britain / Beacon Mbiba - In: *African Diaspora*: (2011), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 50-75 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Great Britain; immigrants; Zimbabweans; entrepreneurs.

The concept of space in relation to the experiences of African immigrants in Britain has been the focus of recent geographical and development studies with Joann McGregor's notion of abject spaces the most provocative. This paper considers how the concept of abject spaces can be extended beyond the existence of the marginal, illegal and undocumented immigrants to explore opportunities for entrepreneurship within and beyond these spaces. Based on observation and in-depth interviews with forty entrepreneurs in the same Zimbabwean immigrant community studied by McGregor, the paper demonstrates connections between the businesses formed to serve abject spaces as well as the ways in which living in the same abject space stimulates entrepreneurship. Abject spaces are simultaneously business spaces in ways that demonstrate the innovation and agency of immigrants and the connections between abject spaces and both the country of origin and host community spaces. This contributes to a better understanding of contemporary migration, especially the temporality or space-time dimension of abjection, and the significance of small immigrant enterprises in Britain. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

7 Riccio, Bruno

Rehearsing transnational citizenship : Senegalese associations, co-development and simultaneous inclusion / Bruno Riccio - In: *African Diaspora*: (2011), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 97-113.

ASC Subject Headings: Italy; immigrants; Senegalese; associations; private aid.

Based on the case of the Senegalese in Italy, the paper addresses the following research challenge: may migrant associations' activities and involvement in co-development projects be conducive to the transnationalization of citizenship? Besides illustrating the process of diversification of Senegalese associational trajectories, the author discusses the opportunities for co-development, but also the difficulties encountered in its implementation

in the place of migration and the place of origin. Co-development projects sometimes represent an opportunity to improve social conditions back home together while at the same time reinforcing the process of inclusion in the local receiving context. However, one witnesses ambivalences concerning the search to enhance migrants' status and recognition at both ends of the migration experience. In this sense migrants' status constitutes a contingent and constant rehearsal, which cannot be captured by relying on a static and formal conception of citizenship. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

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8 Ajayi, Ibi

Special issue on the international conference on "Rethinking African economic policy in light of the global economic and financial crisis" / Ibi Ajayi... [et al.]. - Oxford : Blackwell, 2011. - p. 369-478. : ill., krt. ; 28 cm. - (African development review, ISSN 1017-6772 ; vol. 23, no. 4) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; global economy; economic recession; economic policy; conference papers (form); 2009.

The International Conference on 'Rethinking African Economic Policy in Light of the Global Economic and Financial Crisis' (Nairobi, Kenya, 6-8 December 2009), organized by the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), African Development Bank and UNDP, aimed to address the fundamental questions of the design of robust, flexible and innovative actions to respond to the threat which the global economic and financial crisis of 2008 poses for Africa's growth and development. The conference drew over 200 participants from different countries in Africa (including governors and deputy governors of central banks and ministers), and different parts of the world. What is published here are the keynote address, 'Shocks, vulnerability and therapy', by Professor Justin Yifu Lin, Senior Vice President and Chief Economist of the World Bank, and the plenary papers covering the themes of the conference: Economic policies in G-20 and African countries during the global financial crisis: who's the apprentice, who's the master? (Dirk Willem te Velde) - The global financial crisis and African economies: impact and transmission channels (Ernest Aryeetey and Charles Ackah) - Africa and the global economic crisis: impacts, policy responses and political economy (Shantayanan Devarajan and Louis A. Kasekende) - Impacts of the economic crisis on human development and the MDGs in Africa (Pedro Conceição, Shantanu Mukherjee and Shivani Nayyar) - The triple crisis (financial, climate change, food) and the global aid architecture (Tony Addison, Channing Arndt and Finn Tarp). [ASC Leiden abstract]

9 Akakpo, Yaovi

Du devenir des technologies traditionnelles / Yaovi Akakpo - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 35, p. 243-258.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; indigenous technology.

On ne peut sous-estimer, dans les sociétés africaines contemporaines, la place sociale des technologies traditionnelles. Elles dominent l'économie, les services et les pratiques sociales. Mais les technologies traditionnelles ne peuvent assurer les fonctions sociales qui sont les leurs, fonctions que discutent avec elles les technologies innovantes, qu'en s'engageant dans la transformation de leur rationalité. La prédominance des technologies traditionnelles dans l'espace vital des sociétés en développement n'est ni un choix, ni un programme. Les populations qui y restent attachées le font pour des raisons qui ne tiennent pas à leur efficacité, mais pour leur coût économique abordable. Les technologies traditionnelles ne peuvent incarner une formule crédible de modernité alternative en Afrique qu'en s'inscrivant dans la logique des transformations sociales qui font de l'innovation un des piliers sur lesquels se joue le destin des nations. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

10 Ambler, Charles

"A school in the interior": African Studies : engagement and interdisciplinarity / Charles Ambler - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 1-17.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; United States; African studies; speeches (form).

This article explores the intellectual traditions of African studies, focusing on the central principles of interdisciplinarity and commitment to social and racial justice. Tracing the origins of the field to late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Africanist intellectuals such as Edward Blyden, it investigates these traditions historically and in the context of contemporary practice. Against the backdrop of concerns for the future of area studies, the author finds a vibrant field, both inside and beyond its traditional boundaries. The article is a slightly revised version of the Presidential Address delivered at the fifty-third Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association in San Francisco in 2010. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

11 Assié-Lumumba, N'Dri T.

Higher education as an African public sphere and the university as a site of resistance and claim of ownership for the national project / N'Dri T. Assié-Lumumba - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 175-206 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; higher education; universities; educational financing.

Given the colonial policy of exclusion of Africans from university education, the right of African states to build their national/public universities epitomized self-determination at independence. From its inception, the Western style of university that was conceived out of the colonial experience represented a special site for contention and affirmation of Africans to realize their national projects. In the context of globalization, international organizations and programmes such as the World Bank and the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) have emerged as proxies of the old colonial powers with the same goal of influencing the policies that restrict or shape higher education in Africa. Key constituencies of African universities, namely students and teaching staff, have resisted such infringement on Africans' rights to university education and autonomy in determining their domestic policies. The present article analyses the evolution of the African university as a site for the continued struggle for self-determination, and trends in the financing of higher education. It argues that, in spite of the history of a few institutions in a handful of countries, the African university in the 21st century reflects essentially colonial relations. The subtle neocolonial framework of control embedded in multilateral and bilateral economic "assistance", the destructive structural adjustment programmes of the 1980s, the ongoing global grip of GATS, neoliberal strategies that aim to marketize higher education on a global scale, all work against Africans' aim to build and maintain thriving and autonomous institutions of higher learning. The article addresses the fundamental question of the search for the public university, or the university with a public mission, that is the production of relevant knowledge, critical thinking and new paradigms, and methodologies to promote social progress. The approach is basically historical, assessing the actors and their transformations and mutations within the same reality of the structural inequality of power in the global system and various African responses through continued resistance and affirmation. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

12 Bennett, Jane

Rethinking gender and violence / ed.: Jane Bennett. - Rondebosch : African Gender Institute, 2010. - vi, 133 p. ; 21 cm. - (Feminist Africa, ISSN 1726-4596 ; no. 14) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; gender; violence; feminism.

This issue of 'Feminist Africa' takes stock of some contemporary thinking on gender and violence. The four feature articles tackle both "old" and "newer" questions. Eva Ayiera (Urgent Action Fund, Kenya) critiques international discourses on "conflict" and "gender", arguing that sexual violence in conflict situations remains intractable primarily because of how the problem is conceptualized and thus the approaches to a solution programmed around it. Jane Bennett (African Gender Institute, University of Cape Town) discusses the range of theoretical approaches to violence and gender dynamics in African feminist work, especially contemporary approaches to LGBTI strategic thinking. Fatima Sadiqi (University

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of Morocco) examines North Africa's current situation in terms of tackling domestic violence. Anu Pillay (Head of Mission, Medica Mondiale, Liberia) writes about her feminist activism in three different settings - the response to violence against women in South Africa, the interfaith work spearheaded by women in India, and community mobilization and transformation in Liberia. Less dominant discourses around gender and violence are represented in the Standpoint and two In Conversation pieces. Adelene Africa (University of Cape Town), in 'Murderous women?', thinks critically about women as capable of violence and as people too long constructed simply as "mad", "bad" or "sad" if they deploy aggression or organize violent action against others. Godwin Murunga (University of Kenyatta) talks with Jane Bennett about the politics of masculinities studies and African feminisms, rejecting simple dichotomies of "men-as-violent/women-as-targets", stressing the damage done to men and boys by militarization and "flawed processes of socialization". Pauline Dempers (Breaking the Walls of Silence, Namibia) talks with Yaliwe Clarke about her ideas on peacebuilding which are rooted in her experiences as an ex-combatant in the Namibian liberation struggle. The issue also includes profiles of the Saartjie Baartman Centre for Women and Children (Cape Town, South Africa), by Irma Maharaj, and Freedom and Roam Uganda (FARUG), the only exclusively lesbian, bisexual and transgender organization in Uganda, by its director, Kasha Jacqueline. [ASC Leiden abstract]

13 Bosire, Conrad Mugoya

Local government and human rights : building institutional links for the effective protection and realisation of human rights in Africa / Conrad Mugoya Bosire - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 147-170.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; local government; human rights; international cooperation.

There is increasing recognition of the role of local government in the protection and realization of human rights obligations. Recent studies on links between local government, decentralization and human rights are evidence of this growing recognition. In Africa, there are newly formed pan-African institutions on local government. Local authorities and national local government associations have also formed a regional association. National ministries in charge of local government have formed a regional interministerial forum on local government and decentralization. This trend is replicated at subregional levels in Africa. While the place and role of local government in international human rights law are not yet fully understood, the formation of these institutions provides an appropriate avenue for the same. The article makes a case for institutional collaboration between these regional institutions, subregional institutions and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in order to achieve more effective rights protection. While this article presumes that such institutional collaboration will lead to better protection of human rights, it makes a further argument that this will only happen where the specific gaps identified are addressed

to strengthen the role of local government in human rights. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

14 Boswell, Rosabelle

Heritage management and tourism in Africa / thematic guest eds: Rosabelle Boswell and David O'Kane - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2011), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 361-472 : fig., foto's, krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Eritrea; Ghana; Madagascar; South Africa; conservation of cultural heritage; tourism.

This thematic issue presents case studies on postcolonial heritage and tourism in Africa, with a focus on the role of heritage in the construction of African identity, contestations over heritage, and the engagement with heritage in periods of crisis. Leslie Witz uses the case of the Lwandle Migrant Labour Museum in the Western Cape, South Africa, to discuss how places and their histories come to be reconstituted in and along tourist routes. Maria H. Schoeman and Innocent Pikirayi analyse contestations around the repatriation of the human remains excavated by archaeologists from the world heritage site of Mapungubwe and other sites nearby in northern South Africa. Edward Addo argues that Ghana's tourism industry is overwhelmingly dependent on European heritage, cultural diversity and inbound international tourists. Michaela Pelican deals with historical and contemporary experiences of mobility among Mbororo (Fulbe pastoralists) in northwest Cameroon, notably the impact of these experiences on Mbororo interaction with their environment and the emergence of ideas of tourism and heritage. Anna Arnone explores the narratives of Eritreans in Milan about going to Eritrea on holiday and returning from their vacation. Finally, Rosabelle Boswell discusses heritage management in Antananarivo, arguing that heritage remains a fundamental and enduring aspect of identity in Madagascar. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

15 Contre

Contre la dictature des urgences, anticiper l'avenir : actes des premières journées africaines de prospective de Dakar, Laboratoire de prospective et de science des mutations, Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, 30 juin - 2 juillet 2011. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 390 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Cours nouveau, ISSN 0850-1793 ; nos. 5-6) - Met noten.

ISBN 9782296562981

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Senegal; Algeria; future; social conditions; science; conference papers (form); 2011.

Tout en se tournant vers l'avenir, l'Afrique doit aussi se libérer de la dictature des urgences et des conditionnalités des circonstances, c'est à dire porter le regard plus loin qu'elles et

savoir faire de la prospective. Les différentes contributions à cet ouvrage collectif constituent les Actes des premières journées africaines de prospective de Dakar (30 juin-2 juillet 2011) (Sénégal). Elles proposent des vues faisant appel à l'imagination ou à un renouvellement des paradigmes au sujet du futur du continent africain dans le domaine des connaissances et de la construction du savoir. On cherche à définir la place de l'Afrique face aux défis contemporains et au contexte international. Un certain nombre de textes traitent du Sénégal; un d'entre eux concerne l'Algérie (Malika Sabri). Auteurs: Selly Ba, Laure Clémence Capo-Chichi, Mamadou Cissé, Moussa Daff, Boubacar Diallo, Rama Diallo Tall, Gorgui Dieng, Abdoulaye Dieye, Seydou Diouf, Dié Maty Fall, Abou Haydara, Sylvain Landry Faye, Moustapha Gueye, Malick Ndiaye, Bado Ndoeye, Ibrahima Niang, Isabelle Niang, Mandiomé Thiam, Mouhamadou Top, Salimata Wade. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

16 Courau, Thierry-Marie

Les pays africains entre violence, espoir et reconstruction : l'action des chrétiens et des Églises / Thierry-Marie Courau et Pierre Diarra (dir.). - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2011. - 255 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Chrétiens en liberté, Questions disputées) - Actes du colloque international: Africa in Ecclesia. Theologicum-ISTR/OPM, Paris (3-4 décembre 2009). - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 2811105603

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Catholic Church; social problems; political action; conflict resolution; synods; conference papers (form); 2009.

Les textes publiés dans le présent ouvrage ont été proposés lors du colloque international (Paris, 3-4 décembre 2009) organisé par l'Institut de science et de théologie des religions du Theologicum-Institut catholique et les Œuvres pontificales missionnaires et enrichis par les interventions de spécialistes de la Coordination pour l'Afrique de demain. Certains des textes font le point sur les fonctionnements socioéconomiques actuels du continent africain, alors que d'autres étudient les actions des chrétiens et des Églises en lien avec les travaux du deuxième Synode catholique pour l'Afrique sur le thème: l'Église en Afrique au service de la réconciliation, de la justice et de la paix. Titres: La maturité politique des sociétés africaines (Michel Levallois) - La décentralisation en RDC : régionalisation de l'État et invention d'un leadership collectif (Mwayila Tshiyembe) - La (re)-construction des sociétés africaines (Georges Courade) - Déstructuration sociale, jeunesse sans modèles et symboliques de sortie de crises (Patrice Yengo) - Fragilité des économies africaines (Jean-Loïc Baudet) - Réponse entrepreneuriale des femmes africaines (Suzanne Bellnoun) - Quand les questions sociopolitiques provoquent l'Église (Julien Kilanga Musinde) - Des questions politiques à l'engagement des chrétiens (Fulbert Bikoumou et Sylvestre Gainsi) - La geste de l'Église-Famille de Dieu en Afrique depuis 50 ans (Paulin Poucouta) - Repenser le politique en Afrique à partir du deuxième Synode spécial (Serge Gougbon)

- Croyants musulmans et chrétiens : un chemin vers la paix (Pontien Tata Kahenga) - Réconciliation, justice et paix : l'émergence du thème du deuxième synode (Pierre Diarra) - Le synode a-t-il répondu à la question? (Claver Boundja) - Les perspectives du synode pour l'Afrique, pour le monde (Joseph Aké) - Questions ouvertes (André-Jules Bassonon). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

17 Däubler-Gmelin, Herta

Entwicklung in Afrika : Fortschritt oder Rückschritt? / [OSI-Club, Verein der Freundinnen und Freunde des Otto-Suhr-Instituts e.V.] ; Herta Däubler-Gmelin ... [et al.] (Hrsg.). ; mit Beitr. von Gudrun Lachenmann ... [et al.]. - Frankfurt am Main [etc.] : Peter Lang, 2011. - 230 p. : ill. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3631594887

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; development.

Afrika entwickelt sich, nur in welche Richtung, in welcher Form, und welcher Platz wird nicht-afrikanischen Akteuren in diesem Prozess zugewiesen? Die Ringvorlesung 2008/2009 am Otto-Suhr-Institut der Freien Universität Berlin, die dieser Band dokumentiert, wollte zur Klärung dieser Fragen beitragen. Inhaltsverzeichnis: Podiumsdiskussion: Entwicklung in Afrika - Fortschritt oder Rückschritt?; Entwicklungswissen und die Aushandlung globaler Entwicklungskonzepte in der lokalen Arena (Gudrun Lachenmann); Auf dem Königsweg in die Sackgasse? Die Verknüpfung von Entwicklung und Sicherheit (Lothar Brock); Wann hilft Hilfe? (Andreas Hübers); Entwicklung als Gegenstand der Philosophie im Allgemeinen und der Philosophen Afrikas im Besonderen (Roger Künkel); Trade and industrial policy in Africa: the impact of China's growing influence in the region (Chibuike U. Uche); Afrika im Klimawandel (Kirsten Maas-Albert); Academic cooperation with Africa - an introduction (Stefan Schmid); Frieden und Entwicklung (Matthias Mülmenstädt); Rohstoffe - Segen oder Fluch für Afrika? (Tim Bittiger); Entwicklung in Africa - Schritt halten oder einfach laufen? (Elisio Macamo); Chancenkontinent Afrika - Plädoyer für eine wirtschaftsfreundliche deutsche Afrikastrategie (Heiko Schwiderowski); Podiumsdiskussion: Inwiefern ist Europa an einer Entwicklung Afrikas interessiert?; 'Entwicklung' als Topos: politische Ideologie und muslimische Selbstverortung im postkolonialen Kenia (Kai Kresse). [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

18 Dawson, Ashley

New world disorder : 'Black Hawk Down' and the eclipse of U.S. military humanitarianism in Africa / Ashley Dawson - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 177-194.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Somalia; United States; cinema; stereotypes; military intervention; New World Order.

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This article argues that Ridley Scott's film 'Black Hawk Down' (2001) may be seen with the benefit of historical hindsight as a portrait of the fear of imperial overreach and failure as written through the psyche of elite US soldiers. In 'Black Hawk Down', Mogadishu (capital of Somalia) and its denizens are made to stand in for the worst fears of the American military and the civilian policymaking establishment: the city, and, by extension, urban Africa, is represented as a feral zone in which the US military's unmatched firepower and technology are overwhelmed in densely populated slums. The Mog, as the film's Special Forces troops call the city, is a ramshackle megacity whose residents are armed to the teeth with the military detritus of the Cold War. Mogadishu thus embodies the new Heart of Darkness, a stateless urban world of vicious Hobbesian war of all against all. This view of Africa as the vanguard of anarchy is shared by a significant segment of the elite in the global North, who see the criminalization of the State in Africa as a direct threat to US interests. If, as these analysts hold, it is from such feral zones that future threats to American society are likely to originate, then potent new weapons systems must be developed to deal with this racialized new world disorder. This article unpacks the ahistorical character of such self-serving representations of urban Africa, underlining the extent to which policies pursued during the Cold War and neoliberal era by powers such as the US have helped to create the conditions that 'Black Hawk Down' represents in such spectacular excess. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

19 Dijk, Rijk van

Special issue on 'The ideologies of youth' / guest eds. Rijk van Dijk, Mirjam de Bruijn ... [et al.]. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2011. - 145 p. ; 23 cm. - (Africa development, ISSN 0850-3907 ; vol. 36, no. 3/4) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Nigeria; Tanzania; Uganda; youth; violence; militias; popular music; sexuality; literature reviews (form); conference papers (form); 2006.

This special issue is the result of an international conference (Dakar, 2006) on the relation between youth and ideology: Youth and the Global South: Religion, Politics and the Making of Youth in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. The volume includes two studies from Asia (India and Indonesia), and five from different countries in Africa (Uganda, Congo, Nigeria and Tanzania). The articles show how diverse the category of "youth" is: youth in development (Sinha-Kerkhoff, Christiansen), in the nation (Semedi), within the complex chaos of war and violence (Jourdan and Sanni), as public performers in music and arts (Suriano) or as a schooling youth (Mokam). These categories are often defined from the outside, and then taken up by the youth who become actively involved in a re-definition in their own terms. Paradoxically, while youth is often excluded from the formulation of State or organizational ideologies that shape their lives, their self-ideologization is at the same time producing new modes of exclusion. Contents: Introduction: Ideologies of youth (Rijk van Dijk, Mirjam de Bruijn, Carlos Cardoso and Inge Butter) - Padvinders, Pandu, Pramuka:

youth and State in the 20th century Indonesia (Pujo Semedi) - Institutionalising terror in the name of religion and polity: the Nigerian youth and the cosmos of violence (Amidu Sanni) - African "youth" since independence: notes on a bibliographic overview, 1990 to 2005 (Fiona Klein Klouwenberg and Inge Butter) - Seeing the State through youth policy formation: the case of the state of Jharkhand (India) (Kathinka Sinha-Kerkhoff) - Mayi-mayi: young rebels in Kivu, DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo) (Luca Jourdan) - Hip-hop and bongo flavour music in contemporary Tanzania: youths' experiences, agency, aspirations and contradictions (Maria Suriano) - Youth religiosity and moral critique: God, government and generations in a time of AIDS in Uganda (Catrine Christiansen). [ASC Leiden abstract]

20 Ebobrah, Solomon T.

Human rights developments in African sub-regional economic communities during 2010 / Solomon T. Ebobrah - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 216-250.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African courts; human rights; jurisprudence.

In 2010, judicial and non-judicial human rights developments continued to grow within the framework of three of the most active regional economic communities in Africa, albeit at different paces. During the year, the East African Community and Economic Community of West African States structures sought to consolidate their existing human rights work. The East African Court of Justice (EACJ) tried to establish itself as a human rights court, making pronouncements that will shape the direction of human rights litigation before it. The EACJ continued to assert its role despite the non-adoption of the protocol required to expressly confer human rights jurisdiction upon it. In Southern Africa, while the Summit endeavoured to shape the democratic culture in the region, the Southern African Development Community Tribunal faced a serious challenge to its continued existence and operation as a forum for human rights realization. These developments are analysed against the background of their overall significance to human rights in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

21 Fourchard, Laurent

Between world history and State formation : new perspectives on Africa's cities / Laurent Fourchard - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2011), vol. 52, no. 2, p. 223-248.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; urban history; historiography; urban development.

The dramatic urban change taking place on the African continent has led to a renewed and controversial interest in Africa's cities within several academic and expert circles. Attempts to align a growing but fragmented body of research on Africa's urban past with more general trends in urban studies have been few but have nevertheless opened up new analytical possibilities. This article argues that to move beyond the traps of localism and

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unhelpful categorizations that have dominated aspects of urban history and the urban studies literature of the continent, historians should explore African urban dynamics in relation to world history and the history of the state in order to contribute to larger debates between social scientists and urban theorists. By considering how global sociohistorical processes articulate with the everyday lives of urban dwellers and how city-State relationships are structured by ambivalence, this article illustrates how historians can participate in those debates in ways that demonstrate that history matters, but not in a linear way. These illustrations also suggest why it is necessary for historians to contest interpretations of Africa's cities that construe them as ontologically different from other cities of the world. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

22 Global

The global financial crisis : implications for African economies : AERC Senior Policy Seminar XI, Lusaka, Zambia, 6-8 April 2009 : seminar papers / African Economic Research Consortium. - Nairobi : African Economic Research Consortium, cop. 2010. - XIII, 112 p. : ill. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9966778608

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; economic recession; finance; trade; conference papers (form); 2009.

This volume contains four papers which were presented at the African Economic Research Consortium on the implications of the global financial crisis for African economies, held in Lusaka, Zambia on 6-8 April 2009. Lemma Senbet argues that the global financial crisis has engendered collateral damage to Africa and other low income countries without fault of their own and despite the many years of extensive reforms which had begun paying off. Victor Murinde invokes a flow-to-funds framework to scope the implications of the global financial crisis for Africa's financial system. Ademola Oyejide identifies the impact of the global financial crisis on Africa's trade and the policy options that African countries may utilize to address the challenges emanating from this impact. Finally, Touna Mama and Tsafack Nanfosso discuss the macroeconomic, sector-based, and social dimensions of the crisis in Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

23 Hodler, Roland

Ethnic fractionalisation and aid effectiveness / Roland Hodler and David S. Knight - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 65-93 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; developing countries; ethnic conflicts; economic development; development cooperation.

The authors test the hypothesis that the effect of foreign aid on economic growth is positive in ethnically homogenous countries, but decreasing in ethnic fractionalization. Using panel data covering 114 aid-recipient countries over the period 1962 to 2001, and employing two-

stage least squares and GMM estimation techniques, the authors find a strong support for this hypothesis. The estimates suggest that foreign aid promotes growth in ethnically homogenous countries, while being ineffective or even harmful in many sub-Saharan African countries and some ethnically fractionalized countries elsewhere. App., bibliogr., notes, ref, sum. [Journal abstract]

24 Kobia, Margaret

Capacity required for implementing of the African Charter for Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration / Margaret Kobia - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 75, p. 9-20 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; civil service reform; African agreements.

The African Charter for Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration is a major initiative of the African Conference of Ministers of Public/Civil Service (CAMPS). It seeks to address the socioeconomic, political and other development challenges facing the continent and is the framework of action for realizing CAMPS' long-term strategy, which is underpinned by the New Public Management approach which promotes a management culture emphasizing the centrality of the citizen or customer, and accountability of results. The present author identifies the human and institutional capacity, as well as the leadership and management capabilities, required for implementing the Charter. She proposes a systematic approach to developing leaders able to plan and implement the Charter. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

25 Kuo, Steven C.Y.

Beijing's understanding of African security : context and limitations / Steven C.Y. Kuo - In: *African Security*: (2012), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 24-43 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; international relations; national security; peacekeeping operations.

This article argues that, instead of criticizing Beijing for security free-riding and noncooperation in liberal peace projects in Africa, we should engage with Beijing's perspective on African security and its rationale for noninterference in Africa's domestic affairs. Beijing views the liberal peace project as the neocolonial hegemonic imposition of the West and, furthermore, believes it contributes to African insecurity. This view comes from China's communication with African elites, Beijing's own historical experiences with colonialism, and a mix of realist, Marxist, and postcolonial analysis. China's assessment of African security is State-centric and elite-focused. This study discusses how and why Beijing's understanding of and policy for African security has evolved and the direction it is likely to take in the future. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

26 Limb, Peter

Library-to-library and librarian-academic partnerships : the University of Malawi, the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and Michigan State University / by Peter Limb - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2010), no. 114, p. 13-21.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Malawi; Nigeria; United States; scientific cooperation; university libraries; technical cooperation.

University development projects or partnerships on Africa that neglect libraries and information services do so at their own peril. Closer attention to the detail of these partnerships and the building of new alliances, not just between librarians in the North and in Africa, but also between academics and librarians in the respective universities, can help to improve the effectiveness of African partnerships. The building of partnerships that combine focused, one-to-one links with wider coordination are one effective way to help lay the foundation for improved library capacity building in Africa. Since 1960 Michigan State University (MSU), where the author is based, has forged extensive partnerships with African universities. MSU helped build the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and, since the 1980s, it has developed very close ties with the University of Malawi. Lessons from these initiatives show the need to build academic-librarian partnerships at the same time as university-to-university, or library-to-library partnerships. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

27 Lumumba-Kasongo, Tukumbi

China-Africa relations: a neo-imperialism or a neo-colonialism? : a reflection / Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2011), vol. 10, no. 2/3, p. 234-266.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; international economic relations; South-South relations.

The debate on the nature of South-South relations, especially between China and various African countries, which represent the least industrialized area of the world, has brought the subject of the unequal balance of power between the two regions under intellectual scrutiny. Intellectual debate on China-Africa relations has focused largely on Africa's past relations with the global North, neglecting the existing dominant ideologies, namely neo-imperialism and neo-liberalism. It is also important to localize these relations within the World Trade Organization's dogmas and practices, the United Nations Charter, and the African Union Charter in order to assess whether or not they can be characterized as either neo-imperialist or neo-liberal. Furthermore, it is important to identify on which specific areas China's international economic relations have focused and in which specific African countries. How do the Chinese government and the Chinese Communist Party perceive and define them? How do the African Union and specific African countries perceive and define these relations? And what are the policy implications in China and in the African public sectors? Using data from Chinese sectoral investments and export-import figures for specific African countries, this paper analyses these relations and tries to determine if they

can be qualified as neo-imperialist or neo-liberal. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

28 Lumumba-Kasongo, Tukumbi

The national project as a public administration concept : the problematic of State building in the search for new development paradigms in Africa / Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 63-96.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; nationalism; public administration; nation building.

In the debate regarding the values and importance of decolonization, development thought, and postcolonial State-building in Africa, the question of the national project is central. In theory, a national project, as either an imaginary concept of the political elite, a tool of political domination, or a real complex embodiment of the mobilization of ideas and thoughts, is about governance. It implies the existence of some dimensions of political, economic and cultural nationalism, both in its policy framework and political basis. At the time of political independence, most African political regimes adopted or created some form of national project as the foundation of their social and economic platforms. However, it is generally known that African States have produced a relatively weak, fragmented, individualized and personalized public administration, based on ambiguous and confused national projects. In Africa, even reactionary regimes have claimed to be nationalistic. Why has this consistently been the case? There are various interpretations of African national projects, which became the policy blueprints through which the African political elites and the people were, in principle, supposed to be connected with one another in exploring new developmental models. The article examines the historicity of the concept of national project as defined and projected through various types of African political regimes and social movements, identifies their similarities, if any, and compares their ultimate political ends. Secondly, using historical structural and comparative perspectives, the author analyses how the notion of public administration was developed within the national project. He argues that no contemporary State is able to effectively render services that, in the long run, can be translated into solid infrastructures, without building a public administration that is relevant and appropriate as part of the State's national project. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

29 Martin, William G.

The rise of African Studies (USA) and the transnational study of Africa / William G. Martin - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 59-83.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; United States; African studies; professional associations.

Among Africanists, one of the remarkable events of 1957 was the founding of the African Studies Association. Commentaries on the association's history are slight and

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understandably celebratory. Exploration of archival and related sources, however, reveals considerable uncertainty and struggle over the construction of the field in the 1950s and 1960s. Those sources range across changing continental, colonial, and racial boundaries and reveal racialized relationships among US scholars and especially foundation officials, British scholars and colonial officials, and, in unexpected ways, scholars in Africa and particularly South Africa. This essay traces the interplay of these forces and the demise of the transnational study of Africa in this period and points briefly toward today's uncertain future for the study of Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

30 Melber, Henning

Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations and Africa / Henning Melber - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 131, p. 151-159.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; UN; international politics; 1950-1959.

During Dag Hammarskjöld's term in office as Secretary-General of the UN (from April 1953 until his untimely death in September 1961), the world organization underwent a transformation from an almost exclusively Western, post-Second-World-War body into a more global governance institution. This was due to the impact of a growing number of newly independent countries, not least from the African continent, on international policy and geostratic interests during the bipolar times of the so-called superpower rivalry. Against all odds Hammarskjöld defended the autonomy of the office vis-à-vis the efforts by the big powers to exert their dominance through the UN. The present paper recalls some of the virtues and convictions uniquely represented among those in this office by the Swedish diplomat, amongst others during the Congo crisis. The way Hammarskjöld defined and executed his duties, particularly with regard to the people of Africa, can undoubtedly be seen as an act of international solidarity of a nature that is often lacking today. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

31 Mkandawire, Thandika

Running while others walk : knowledge and the challenge of Africa's development / Thandika Mkandawire - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 1-36.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; development; universities; science.

Africa's quest for "catch-up" and economic development dates as far back, at least, as its humiliating encounter with the West which led to enslavement and colonization. "Development" is thus not an externally imposed "discourse", but a response to the many challenges the continent has faced over the years and still faces today. Africa lags behind in many social indicators of well-being. As a "Late, Late Comer" Africa will, as Nyerere suggested, have to "Run While Others Walk". This demand on the continent to "run" has to

contend with a pessimistic discourse that has, against all evidence, insisted that Africans cannot do what many other "late comers" have done or are doing today. The "Running" will demand radical rethinking of institutions of collective response to the many challenges about the generation and mastery of the knowledge up to the task, once again placing the universities at the centre of the continent's development efforts. The text is a slightly revised version of the paper delivered as inaugural lecture for the Chair of African Development at the London School of Economics on 27 April 2010. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

32 Munene, Ishmael I.

An interdisciplinary primer in African studies / ed. by Ishmael I. Munene. - Lanham, MD [etc.] : Lexington Books, cop. 2011. - XIII, 308 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index. ISBN 0739165976

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African studies; textbooks (form).

An outline geography of Africa / Iheanyi N. Osondu -- Countering ethnocentrism in teaching the human geography of Africa / Ibipo Johnston-Anumonwo -- African religions and spirituality: the case of Okija shrine worship in eastern Nigeria / Ngozi Caleb Kamalu -- African mathematics: from bones to computers / Mamokgethi Setati and Abdul Karim Bangura -- African psychology: to be or not to be? / James T. Gire -- Model of "governance management" in Africa: an integrated approach of blending modern management methods with Africa's cultural mores for greater institutional efficiency / Ngozi Caleb Kamalu -- Grounded theory and African higher education transformation / Ishmael I. Munene -- Rural development in the era of neoliberal hegemony: poststructuralist and postcolonial methodological critique and theoretical analysis / Ngozi Caleb Kamalu -- Culture, communication, and socio-economic development in post-colonial Ghana / Ivor Agyeman-Duah -- The African state: an Ubuntu/communal paradigm / Abdul Karim Bangura -- The efficacies of decision-making styles in the African-centric decision-making process / Nabie Y. Conteh

33 Mwangi, Wambui

Developments in international criminal justice in Africa during 2010 / Wambui Mwangi - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 251-281.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; international criminal law; international criminal courts.

2010 was a significant year in the development of international criminal jurisprudence in Africa. The continent is approaching the closure of two of its greatest champions in this area of international law, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL). The article provides an overview of the ICTR's successor, the Residual Mechanism, as well as the complexities of the transition. With

regard to the SCSL, a brief analysis is given of the Charles Taylor trial and the contribution of its "infamous" witnesses. In relation to the International Criminal Court (ICC), the ICC Kampala Review Conference and the ICC situations in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Darfur, Sudan and Kenya dominate the discussion, which focuses primarily on the enforcement of ICC warrants of arrest, the amendments to the Rome Statute and the practical application of the principle of complementarity. Developments related to the international community's responsibility to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia are also reviewed. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

34 Nelem, Christian Bios

Médias et publicisation de la sphère privée au Cameroun / Christian Bios Nelem - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 97-122.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Cameroon; mass media; freedom of speech; State-society relationship.

La présente communication vise à montrer que la sphère privée a envahi la sphère publique à travers le phénomène de la médiatisation, au point de remettre en question la démarcation conventionnelle entre ce qui est considéré comme relevant de la vie publique, d'une part, et la vie privée, d'autre part. La perméabilité des frontières entre le public et le privé est analysée ici à partir de l'expérience de l'Afrique en général et du Cameroun en particulier. La fluctuation de frontière se trouve renforcée non seulement par la place que jouent désormais les médias dans la vie quotidienne des individus, mais aussi par les liens devenus étroits entre le jeu politique et le processus de communication. Car, la médiatisation ne doit pas seulement être analysée comme l'étalage dans la presse, la radio, la télévision ou sur Internet, des pans entiers de l'intimité des hommes politiques, mais aussi comme une stratégie communicationnelle moderne qui tend à recréer un monde de proximité entre les personnalités et le public. L'on va ainsi voir se développer, non seulement des émissions à caractère politique qui vont puiser, dans la sphère privée des acteurs politiques, des éléments de leur structuration ou de leur déstructuration, mais aussi des émissions interactives où des individus viennent faire des témoignages, en racontant leurs propres expériences sur des sujets qui ont trait à la santé, à la vie sentimentale, aux croyances religieuses, etc. De la sorte, le but poursuivi est d'abolir la distance physique entre le monde des médias, c'est-à-dire celui du spectacle et de la mise en scène, et le monde tel qu'il est vécu. Si la mise en spectacle de la réalité apparaît de ce fait comme le réel même, la prise en compte des spécificités du milieu camerounais est un indicateur significatif pouvant aider à cerner l'émergence du privé dans le public. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

35 Nhamo, Godwell

Copenhagen 18/12: Africa must continue calling for a fair, ambitious and binding climate deal / Godwell Nhamo - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2011), vol. 10, no. 2/3, p. 100-120 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; climate change; international agreements; environmental management.

The date 18 December 2009 left the world perturbed, as global leaders failed to reach consensus on a legally binding climate deal in Copenhagen. Since Bali 2007, much work had been done on preparing for a fair, ambitious and legally binding climate deal. Accordingly, the non-binding Copenhagen (political) Accord was concluded paving the way for further UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) talks in Mexico in 2010. However, the African continent maintained that it had received a raw deal. This paper presents the African Group's climate position and analyses the implications of the Copenhagen Accord for the continent. The paper also presents a way forward for Mexico and beyond. The conclusion urges African governments to hold onto the gains of Copenhagen 2009 and to continue pushing for a fair, ambitious and legally binding climate deal. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

36 Novati, Giampaolo Calchi

Dal panafricanismo ideale al panafricanismo reale e l'opera di Kwame Nkrumah / di Giampaolo Calchi Novati - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2010), a. 65, n. 1/4, p. 58-81.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; pan-Africanism; decolonization.

Humiliée par l'esclavage, le racisme et le colonialisme, l'Afrique a cherché de récupérer sa dignité au 20ème siècle. Les premiers mouvements idéologiques et politiques ont été inspirés et animés par les communautés afro-américaines, qui évoquaient objectifs ambitieux comme le panafricanisme et la négritude pour compenser l'état de fragmentation et assujettissement à l'Europe du continent noir. L'expérience des États établis sur la côte de l'Afrique occidentale (Libéria surtout) par une avant-garde d'anciens esclaves libérés a préparé le chemin. Décisive deviendra quand même l'action des activistes qui opéraient dans les différents territoires coloniaux. Déterminant fut, comme trait d'union entre deux époques et deux projets, l'œuvre théorique et pratique de Kwame Nkrumah, revenu d'Amérique dans sa patrie, la Côte d'Or (ensuite Ghana), après le Congrès panafricain de 1945 en Angleterre. Le Ghana sera la première colonie de l'Afrique noire à conquérir l'indépendance. Toutefois, le rêve panafricain de Nkrumah échoua car la décolonisation de l'Afrique s'orienta vers l'indépendance individuelle des États créés par l'Europe pendant la partition coloniale. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

37 Nwosu, Bernard Ugochukwu

Tracks of the third wave : democracy theory, democratisation and the dilemma of political succession in Africa / Bernard Ugochukwu Nwosu - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 131, p. 11-25.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; democratization; political science; succession.

The sweep of the third-wave moment of democratic impulses through Africa saw mass movements against authoritarian rule and the demand for liberalization of political spaces. Ruling-group compromises and promises of democratization diluted the fervour of this demand. Conservative interests captured the process by creating formal institutions of political competition but without corresponding necessary conditions for democracy. They set up regimes of political succession that rendered the political field a closed space. National trends in succession are linked to the discursive paradigm that underpins third-wave democratization. Selected studies of succession in African States indicate trends towards illegitimate and unpopular self-succession, hereditary trends, the appointment of proxies and only a few instances of emerging liberal democratic regimes. The dominance of perverse third-wave trajectories in Africa points to the inadequacy of the minimalist epistemology upon which the idea of the third wave is based. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

38 Petlane, Tsoeu

African solutions : best practices from the African Peer Review Mechanism / ed. by Tsoeu Petlane and Steven Gruzd. - Auckland Park : Jacana Media, 2011. - XV, 144 p. ; 24 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1920196323

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Peer Review Mechanism; governance; democracy; development; economic policy.

This collective volume is the outcome of research into the policies, programmes and experiences identified as best practices from the first 12 countries that published Country Review Reports under the African Peer Review Mechanism: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa and Uganda. The best practices identified are critically examined with a view to understanding how they are intended to be used, whether the reported practices qualify as best practices by being demonstrably better than the rest, replicable and addressing APRM goals, and how these practices could be strengthened to be used as material for peer learning within the APRM and across the continent. The chapters cover four main themes: democracy and political governance, economic governance and management, corporate governance, and socioeconomic development. Contributions by Adotey Bing-Pappoe, Terence Corrigan,

Steven Gruzd, Alison Dillon Kibirige, Tsoeu Petlane, and Winifred Tarinyeba-Kiryabwire.
[ASC Leiden abstract]

39 Pieterse, Marius

Disentangling illness, crime and morality : towards a rights-based approach to HIV prevention in Africa / Marius Pieterse - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 57-74.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; AIDS; images; government policy; criminal law.

9000 An increasing number of African States criminalize HIV transmission. In addition, several States criminalize private conduct traditionally associated with the risk for such transmission, such as homosexuality, sex work and drug use. However, there is increasing evidence that punitive responses to the HIV epidemic are inappropriate and counterproductive. They also fuel stigma and violate individual rights, especially those of members of marginalized groups. Relying on literature canvassing the content and effects of stigma pertaining to HIV, sex, perceived moral deviance and criminality and on studies questioning the effectiveness of criminal law in this context, this article disputes the appropriateness of employing the criminal law in relation to the transmission of HIV, as well as in relation to vulnerable or marginalized groups. Rather, the article argues for a human rights-infused, public health approach to HIV that upholds the rule of law, procedural justice and the principle of proportionality. The recently promulgated SADC Model Law on HIV and AIDS in Southern Africa is a welcome step towards such a human-rights based approach. Ultimately, the article asserts that, given the systemic causes of the African HIV and AIDS pandemic, solutions thereto should be similarly systemic in nature, rather than focused on individual instances of transmission. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

40 Reid, Richard

Past and presentism: the 'precolonial' and the foreshortening of African history / Richard Reid - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2011), vol. 52, no. 2, p. 135-155.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; historiography; precolonial period.

This article considers the marginalization of precolonial history from mainstream Africanist scholarship in recent decades, and argues that this can be understood in the context of a scholarly culture that attributes an exaggerated significance to the history of the twentieth century. The article highlights some of the work that continues to be done on Africa's deeper past, with a view to demonstrating the enormous value of such research in elucidating present-day issues. It also argues, however, that work on the modern period is preponderant, and that there is a clear tendency toward historical foreshortening, evidenced in recent scholarship on such topics as conflict and ethnicity. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

41 Sarè, Sami

Towards Africa's human security beginning from food security: successful and unsuccessful stories / by Sami Sarè - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2010), a. 65, n. 1/4, p. 104-144.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; human security; food security; FAO; conferences; 2009.

This article examines the historical relationship between the concepts of human security and food security as defined by the United Nations and the FAO. Human security implies the maintenance of peace through the development of good living conditions for all people. It can be seen as a new version of the 'positive peace' outlined by the UN after World War II in 1945. The concept of food security was born in the FAO Council in June 1973, when a grave food crisis erupted. It entails the possibility for everyone to have access to the food necessary for an active and healthy life. The article focuses on African stories about human security and food security as presented at the FAO World Food Summit on Food Security in November 2009. Notes, ref., sum. in French and Italian. [ASC Leiden abstract]

42 Séhou, Ahmadou

L'Afrique centrale atlantique / contrib. de Ahmadou Séhou ... [et al.]. - Nantes : Les Anneaux de la Mémoire, 2012. - 368 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers des anneaux de la mémoire, ISSN 1280-4215 ; no. 14) - Koptitel. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Central Africa; Angola; slavery; slave trade.

Ce volume sur la traite et l'esclavage en Afrique centrale atlantique comporte deux parties, intitulées 1) "L'intérieur" et 2) "L'Atlantique". Titres des contributions: Les pratiques esclavagistes à l'intérieur des sociétés camerounaises: préludes et survivances des traites exportatrices (XVIe-XXe siècles) (Ahmadou Séhou) - L'esclavage dans la plaine de Diamaré: essai sur les fondements et la rémanence du problème (Adam Mahamat) (Burkina Faso) - L'impact démographique de la traite des esclaves par les Zaberma en pays gurunsi au XIXe siècle (Maurice Bazemo) - Pratiques esclavagistes et serviles dans la société lignagère et forestière bété du Cameroun (XIXe-XXe siècles): esquisse d'une histoire méconnue (Alioum Idrissou) - Les arrière-pays des espaces du commerce atlantique de la côte camerounaise: Bimbia et Douala, 1750-1850 (Efuetsnkeng Stephen Denis Fomin) - Les formes contemporaines de l'esclavage au Cameroun: le travail des enfants (Victorine Maptue Toguem). 2) Traite et esclavage sur la côte du Gabon et du Congo dans la deuxième moitié du XIXe siècle (Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch) - Pagaies, pirogues et figures de proue: le monde maritime de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (Ute Röschenthaler) - Le Vieux-Calabar et la traite des esclaves (David Lishilinimle Imbua) - Bimbia: un port de transit méconnu dans l'historiographie de la traite négrière atlantique (Henry Kam Kah) - Benguela et l'espace atlantique sud au XVIIIe siècle (Mariana P. Candido) - Les origines de

Catherine Mulgrave Zimmermann: considérations méthodologiques (Paul E. Lovejoy) - 'Contes nègres de Cuba': de la reconstruction et de la réadaptation de l'oralité bantou à Cuba (Élisabeth Oyane Megnier) - De l'Angola à l'Acadienne: les traditions orales en Afrique centrale atlantique et dans le Sud de la Louisiane (Elista Istre) - Du Portugal à l'Inde: l'esclavage des Noirs selon le Florentin Filippo Sassetti (1578-1588) (Vittorio Morabito). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

43 Selassie, Bereket Habte

Democracy and peace in the age of globalization : old problems, new challenges for Africa / Bereket Habte Selassie - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 19-31.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; peace; democracy; globalization; speeches (form).

This article considers the impact of globalization on peace and democracy, especially in Africa. Peace is essential for orderly life and democracy is the paramount political value of our epoch. Are democracy and globalization compatible? They can be under certain conditions. Can globalization guarantee peace? Yes, if it can help in addressing the problems of poverty. The Constitutive Act of the African Union enjoins African leaders to promote and protect human and peoples' rights and to consolidate democratic institutions and culture. It also requires the promotion of peace, security and stability in the continent. The conclusion: Globalization must be controlled and global institutions democratized. The article was originally delivered as the 2010 Bashorun M.K.O. Abiola Lecture at the fifty-third Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association in San Francisco. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

44 Sousa, José de

Trade and colonial status / José de Sousa and Julie Lochard - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 409-439 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; France; Great Britain; international trade; trade policy; colonialism.

Does colonization explain differences in trade performance across developing countries? The authors analyse the differential impact of British versus French colonial legacies on the current trade of African ex-colonies. They initially find that former British colonies trade more, on average, than do their French counterparts. This difference might be the result of the relative superiority of British institutions. However, a core concern is the non-random selection of colonies by the British. Historians argue that with Britain, trade preceded colonization. Using an instrument based on colonization history to control for this endogeneity, the authors find no evidence of a systematic difference between the British and French colonial legacies with respect to trade. This finding suggests that the apparent better performance of British ex-colonies might be instead explained by precolonial conditions. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

45 Thonke, Ole

What to expect from regional integration in Africa / Ole Thonke and Adam Spliid - In: *African Security Review*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 42-66 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; economic integration; regional security.

This paper provides a comparative overview of the vast topic of regional integration in Africa. Unlike most literature it includes both security and economic aspects of regional integration. Overall, three mega-trends working in Africa currently will increase the conflict potential in the coming decades unless economic transformation takes off and millions of new jobs are created. Meeting the challenges in the medium term, regional integration is a wise strategy, since it has the potential to deliver conflict mitigation and economic development. The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa are diverse, dynamic and at different levels of development. Some have progressed tremendously while others have been stalling for decades. As such, they will deliver differently. The vision of a Pan-African Economic Community is not likely to be realized before the deadline of 2028. However, in regions where economic and/or security interests converge and challenges are handled, the RECs may be at similar and in some aspects more advanced levels than the EU of today. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

46 Tomaselli, Keyan G.

Mirror communities and straw individualisms: essentialism, cinema and semiotic analysis / Keyan G. Tomaselli and Arnold Shepperson - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 3-24.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; cinema; identity.

Using debates on African cinema, this article criticizes essentialism and develops a pragmaticist alternative to the radical basis of identity. Analysis is discarded by essentialists for identity politics and cultural propaganda is privileged above debate. The authors debate post-Freudian psychoanalytical film theory from the perspective of a Peircean pragmatism. Instead of elaborating 'another psychology' through which to analyse African films, narratives and aesthetics, the authors discuss ways of considering identity so that film theory can deal with subjectivities that are not predefined in anti-democratic terms. The problem of identity is analysed by suggesting that a cultural study incorporates the analysis of cultural facts. The position of the scholar is examined in terms of cultural proscriptions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

47 Utas, Mats

African conflicts and informal power : Big Men and networks / ed. by Mats Utas. - London [etc.] : Zed Books [etc.], cop. 2012. - VII, 255 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Africa now) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9781848138834

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of Congo; Liberia; Mali; Sierra Leone; social networks; power; politics; leadership; militias.

Through a variety of case studies, including the Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Mali, this collective volume shows how important informal and economic networks are in many of the continent's conflict areas. A second theme running through the book concerns the role of Big Men, treated as nodes in informal networks. An introduction by Mats Utas is followed by five country case studies. Koen Vlassenroot and Sandrine Perrot scrutinize the semi-privatized military-economic networks tied to the Ugandan military elite, that controlled the borderlands of DRC in the second Congolese war (1998-2003). Maya Mynster Christensen focuses on Big Man business in the aftermath of the ten-year civil war in Sierra Leone. Karel Arnaut deals with the proliferation of militias in Côte d'Ivoire (2002-2011). Mariam Persson shows how former commanders and soldiers from different rebel factions are carving out occupational niches in informal security and business sectors in post-war Liberia. Morten Bøås examines the role of informal networks and power brokers in the 2006 Tuareg rebellion in Mali. The next five chapters are thematic: Henrik Vigh deals with the political consequences of illicit drug trade in West Africa. Gerhard Anders examines to what extent international criminal justice and the criminalization of the African modes of warfare affected politics in Sierra Leone and Liberia. Ilmari Käihkö discusses Big Man bargaining in African conflicts. Anders Themnér explores the role of former mid-level commanders in informal networks. Finally, Ruben de Koning deals with the uses and abuses of natural resources in African conflict zones. [ASC Leiden abstract]

48 Van Nieuwkerk, Anthoni

South Africa and peacekeeping in Africa / Anthoni Van Nieuwkerk - In: *African Security*: (2012), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 44-62.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Africa; peacekeeping operations; foreign policy.

This paper traces the development of the South African government's postapartheid approach to African peace and stability, including the evolution of its policy on peacekeeping. It then explores the challenges and opportunities facing South Africa as a member of the United Nations Security Council and African Union Peace and Security Council. It offers an analysis of the sustainability of South Africa's current and future peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peace building efforts on the continent and concludes

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that it needs to further develop, implement, and manage an integrated and long-term foreign and security policy to the benefit of the country and the continent. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

49 Vubo, Emmanuel Yenshu

Ethnicisation du domaine public et construction de l'État : pistes pour transcender une antinomie / Emmanuel Yenshu Vubo - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 249-275.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; ethnicity; State.

La problématique des relations entre le fait ethnique et le phénomène de l'ethnicité, d'une part, et l'État, d'autre part, est posée ici en termes de celle du dilemme particularisme/universalisme de la politique moderne dans laquelle la construction du domaine public est centrale. En passant en revue les différentes théories sur l'ethnicité et en examinant la construction politique de l'ethnicité dans la dynamique de construction des États africains en général et l'État camerounais en particulier, l'auteur essaie de poser quelques jalons pour transcender une apparente antinomie entre les particularismes nés de la diversité ethnique et le processus universaliste de construction de l'État. En dehors de l'éthique politique de reconnaissance et du multiculturalisme, il propose également une gestion de la diversité fondée sur une autre vision de l'ethnicité qui prône une dépolitisation de l'ethnie et une réforme de l'État. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

50 Waema, T.M.

Local governance and ICTs in Africa : case studies and guidelines for implementation and evaluation / ed. by Timothy Mwololo Waema and Edith Ofwona Adera. - Oxford [etc.] : Pambazuka [etc.], 2011. - XXIV, 357 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 20 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [338]-352. - Met bijl., index.

ISBN 085749032X

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; information technology; local government; e-government; governance.

LOG-IN Africa is a network of research teams from nine African countries which examine how e-government applications and their implementation have affected good governance. The LOG-IN Africa research programme takes the local and the municipal core of the African experience as pivotal to the improvement of services. This volume presents studies from the nine countries that explore how ICTs can transform service delivery, tax, financial management, land management, education, local economic development, citizen registration and political inclusion. An introduction by the editors and a discussion of an e-governance assessment framework by Timothy Mwololo Waema are followed by chapters

on e-local governance in Egypt (Aly A. Fahmy, Hatem M. Elkadi and Hisham M. Abdelsalam), life-event services in the 'kebeles' of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Solomon Atnafu, Dessalegn Mequanint and Yigremew Adal), financial management in Mavoko and Nyeri municipal councils in Kenya (Winnie Mitullah and Timothy Mwololo Waema), revenue management in municipal and district councils in Mauritius (Taruna Shalini Ramessur and Hemant Birandranath Chitto), e-government for good governance in Morocco (Driss Kettani and Asmae El Mahdi), the Land Management Information System in Mozambique (Gertrudes Macueve), e-governance in Gauteng Province, South Africa (Lucienne Abrahams and Lutske Newton-Reid), the Local Government Information Communication System in Uganda (Narathius Asingwire, Christopher Muhoozi and Jennifer Angeyo), and ICTs for good governance in northern Ghana (John Gasu and Jonnie Akakpo). Timothy Mwololo Waema concludes with a summary and an e-local governance roadmap. [ASC Leiden abstract]

51 Wai, Zubairu

Neo-patrimonialism and the discourse of State failure in Africa / Zubairu Wai - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 131, p. 27-43.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; political systems; patronage; State collapse; political science; State formation.

This paper is a critical interrogation of the dominant Africanist discourse on African State forms and its relationship with what is seen as pervasive State failure on the continent. Through an examination of the neopatrimonialist literature on African States, the paper argues that what informs such problematic scholarship, inscribed on the conceptual and analytical landscape of the Weberian ideal-typical conception of State rationality, is a vulgar universalism that tends to disregard specific historical experiences while subsuming them under the totalitarian grip of a Eurocentric unilinear evolutionist logic. The narrative that such scholarship produces not only constructs a mechanistic conception of State rationality based on the experience of the Western liberal State as the expression of the universal, but also denies the specificity of Africa's historical experience, by either denying its independent conceptual existence or vulgarizing its social and political formations and realities, dismissing them as aberrant, deviant, deformed and of lesser quality. Immanent in this move is the ideological effacement and the rendering invisible, hence the normalization of the relational and structural logic, of past histories of colonial domination and contemporary imperial power relations within which the States in Africa have been historically constituted and continue to be reconstituted and reimaged. When exactly does a State fail, the paper asks. Could what is defined as State failure actually be part of the processes of State formation or reconfiguration, which are misrecognized or misinterpreted because of the poverty of Africanist social science and ethnocentric biases of the particular lenses used to understand them? Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

52 Bezabeh, Samson A.

Citizenship and the logic of sovereignty in Djibouti / Samson A. Bezabeh - In: *African Affairs*: (2011), vol. 110, no. 441, p. 587-606.

ASC Subject Headings: Djibouti; citizenship.

This article investigates the dynamics and politics of citizenship in Djibouti, where the issue of who qualifies as a citizen has long been controversial. While debates about citizenship and exclusion in Africa frequently centre on the legacies of colonialism and the incompleteness of the African State, this article attributes the problems of citizenship to the logic of sovereignty and the nature of the modern State. Drawing on archival and ethnographic research, the article shows how Djiboutian citizenship in both the colonial and postcolonial era can be seen as graduated, assigning some groups more rights and protection than others. For those near the bottom of this ladder, the rights of citizenship do not emanate solely from legal frameworks, but from incorporation into patron-client relationships. There is also a large population who are systematically denied citizenship, and who through various practices of exclusion are reduced to 'bare life' and statelessness. No official statistics exist to document their numbers, and the article draws on interviews to illustrate the problems faced by Djibouti's stateless population. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

EGYPT

53 Walz, Terence

Libya, the trans-Saharan trade of Egypt, and ʿAbdallah Al-Kahhal, 1880-1914 / Terence Walz - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2010), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 85-107 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Egypt; long-distance trade; 1850-1899.

Egypt's trans-Saharan trade along its western frontier with Libya underwent perceptible changes in the course of the nineteenth century. The development of strong commercial ties with the kingdom of Darfur during the previous century and the implantation of an imperial regime in the eastern Sudan, beginning in 1820, dramatically changed the direction of trade with Black Africa, away from the western Sudan towards the east. During most of the nineteenth century, Egypt drew heavily on the resources of what is now present-day Sudan for supplies of slaves, ivory, feathers, gum, and other products of the trans-Saharan African export market. This article focuses on that western portion of Egypt's trade with

Sudanic Africa during the last decade of the nineteenth century and early years of the twentieth. In order to dramatize the trade and how it functioned, the paper has been cast in terms of a biographical portrait of ʔAbdallah al-Kahhal (c. 1840-1921), merchant, agent, and government confidant, who personified Egypt's intra-African connections. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

ERITREA

54 Boerma, Pauline

Myths, memories and metaphors : recollecting landscape change in the Eritrean highlands / Pauline Boerma - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 246-269 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; memory; environmental history; oral history; deforestation.

Using the case of Eritrea, this article investigates why people's visual recollections and oral accounts of past landscapes can be an unreliable source of accurate information on environmental change. In Eritrea, a longstanding narrative exists that claims that forest cover throughout the country has decreased from 30 percent of land cover in the late nineteenth century to less than 1 percent today. Yet popular recollections are contradicted by available archival and photographic evidence, all of which indicates that the landscape has changed less dramatically than generally imagined. This article explores why a disjunction between the historical evidence regarding the extent and pattern of deforestation in the central Eritrean highlands and people's memories and beliefs about this process should have evolved. Drawing on recent findings in social psychology, and placing this within prevailing debates on landscape and memory, it seeks to explain why visual recollections may be strongly influenced by the metaphoric and symbolic meaning that landscapes hold for individuals and communities. In particular, it looks at how memories about the process of deforestation may be shaped less by actual observation of a physical event than by the nature of people's interaction with past authorities, and by individual experiences of economic hardship and scarcity. The article also looks at how the popular myth of a supposedly once prosperous landscape in Eritrea has been employed and encouraged by those in power - either as a justification for various colonial policies or, in the case of the present government, as a powerful impetus to nationbuilding. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

55 Taddia, Irma

Working on the field: land, State and community in the "northern border" (Ethiopia-Eritrea 19th-20th century) / Irma Taddia - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2010), a. 65, n. 1/4, p. 23-39.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; Ethiopia; land tenure; customary law; State-society relationship.

This article discusses insights derived from the author's field research on land tenure in the Ethiopian/Eritrean border area. She argues that land tenure in the area has usually been examined from an institutional perspective, focusing on family or 'rest' land, State or 'gult' land and Church or 'rim' land. Her own focus of research has shifted towards the 'dessa' system, a pattern of communal land tenure. According to this system land was redistributed - usually every seven years - among village members. Information on this type of customary land tenure was collected mainly on the basis of oral sources. The author argues that the institution of 'dessa' was an instrument to preserve power and autonomy vis-à-vis rulers and the State. She pays particular attention to State interference in customary land rights in the Säraé area. Notes, ref., sum. in French and Italian. [ASC Leiden abstract]

56 Weldehaimanot, Simon

Rubbishing: a wrong approach to Eritrea/Ethiopia union / Simon Weldehaimanot and Semere Kesete - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 131, p. 45-62 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; Ethiopia; independence; federalism; separatism; political history; relations.

As part of a revisionist discourse, it has been contended that the core of Eritrea's political, cultural and economic identity is based on colonial premises and these premises are false. As a result, Eritrea is in a dilemma. It is further contended that Eritrea's future lies in seeking unity with Ethiopia. This article is a rejoinder to the contention. It shows the truthfulness of the premises and argues that, save for the prevalent dictatorship, it was and it still is a correct decision for Eritreans to opt for an independent Eritrea. Avoiding the old talk, this rejoinder recommends that as sovereign States, Eritrea and Ethiopia should govern their relations by principles of civilized nations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

57 Weldehaimanot, Simon

'Our struggle and its goals' : a controversial Eritrean manifesto / Simon Weldehaimanot and Emily Taylor - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 130, p. 565-585 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; Ethiopia; national liberation struggles; political history; declarations (form); 1971.

Ethiopia's unilateral annexation of Eritrea took place in the second half of the 1950s in breach of the latter's status as 'an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown'. The first to rise militarily were Muslims of the western

lowlands of Eritrea who, in 1961, launched the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF). A few years later, the ELF ruptured into many factions, one of which was led by the author of the manifesto under consideration in this article, and which later became the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). Issued in 1971, 'Our struggle and its goals' is commonly known as 'NHnan Elamanan', its title in Tigrinya, one of the nine languages in Eritrea, in which it was originally written. 'Our struggle and its goals' is a controversial manifesto in Eritrea's political history. For some Eritreans, it is a malevolent document that has produced an unexpected sectarian project with disastrous consequences. For others, it is one of the best political documents ever written in the history of the Eritrean struggle. To make the manifesto easily available to researchers, an English translation is provided in this article, following a short explanatory note. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

58 Weldemichael, Awet T.

Grand strategies of liberation in Eritrea and East Timor / Awet T. Weldemichael - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2010), a. 65, n. 1/4, p. 40-57.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; national liberation struggles.

This article compares the major factors that shaped grand strategies of liberation in Eritrea and East Timor by outlining the broad contours of the two struggles for independence, but also by considering the lesser known histories of the inner workings of domination and resistance in both countries. It shows that despite their similar predicaments under Third World colonialism, Eritrean and East Timorese grand strategies of liberation sharply diverged. Operationally surviving domestic, regional and global hostility while actively combating the Ethiopian military necessitated, from the Eritrean nationalists' perspective, secrecy, military discipline and independence from outside powers. These characteristics became deeply ingrained among Eritrean cadres during their struggle. For its part, waging simultaneous diplomatic, clandestine and guerrilla war - with leaders physically separated - forced the Timorese movement to become a loose, amorphous body that was also largely dependent on the outside world. Both grand strategies converged again when they aimed to 'conquer' their conquerors as the ultimate test of their victory. Notes, ref., sum. in French and Italian. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ETHIOPIA

59 Abbink, Jon

'Land to the foreigners': economic, legal, and socio-cultural aspects of new land acquisition schemes in Ethiopia / Jon Abbink - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2011), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 513-535 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; foreign investments; land acquisition; government policy.

NORTHEAST AFRICA - ETHIOPIA

The Ethiopian government is an active partner in the general trend in Africa to hand out large tracts of land to foreign companies and governments for commercial farming, which is defined as investment for national development. By 2009, there were 406 foreign large-scale land acquisition (LSLA) projects in the country on land inhabited or used by a variety of local peoples that have no legal title to the land, because all land in Ethiopia is State property. The economic impact of these enterprises (export crop farms, biofuel enterprises) is expected mainly on the national level. While there are precedents to these land deals in Ethiopia, doling out local lands without much consultation of local inhabitants or land users (e.g. in the large-scale resettlement schemes and State farms), today the controversy is augmented by insecurity about long-term ecological and food security effects and the generation of friction and counter-discourses that will make the schemes foci of conflict. National territory - 'the motherland' - and culturally significant locations are also leased out, threatening social systems and the cultural identities of local groups. Apart from the issue of food insecurity effects, economic dependency on foreign sources may increase. Nationalist issues thus may mingle with social, economic, and cultural heritage issues in emerging concerns on these large-scale leases. Critical discourse and protest are discouraged by the authorities. The paper discusses a number of arguments in this debate, comments on some incipient large-scale land acquisition projects, and sketches a research agenda, focusing on legal and social issues. App. (some major foreign land deals, 2007-2010), bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

60 Assefa Fiseha

Institutionalizing constitutionalism and the rule of law : towards a constitutional practice in Ethiopia / ed. Assefa Fiseha and Getachew Assefa. - Addis Ababa : Addis Ababa University, 2010. - 185 p. ; 20 cm. - (Series on Ethiopian constitutional law ; 3) - Published with the financial assistance of the Office of Cooperation and Cultural Service of the French Embassy in Ethiopia. - Met noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; constitutionalism; judicial system; judicial review of legislation; revenue allocation; federalism.

The concept of separation of powers and its impact on the role of the judiciary in Ethiopia / Assefa Fiseha -- Judicial referral of constitutional disputes in Ethiopia : from practice to theory / Takele Soboka Bulto -- Ethiopia's fiscal federalism : a constitutional overview / Solomon Negussie -- Federalism at the regional level? United in diversity in Ethiopia's multi-ethnic regions / Christophe Van der Beken -- Parliamentary oversight and constitutionalism in Ethiopia : an appraisal / Getachew Assefa

61 Ayalew Gebre

The dynamics of land transaction practices among the Karrayu pastoralists in the Upper Awash Valley of Ethiopia : the cases of Abadir and Merti communities / Ayalew Gebre - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2012), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 59-89 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; land tenure; sedentarization; pastoralists; Karrayu; land acquisition.

The Karrayu are transhumant pastoralists who inhabit the Metehara Plain and the surroundings of Mount Fentale, in Ethiopia's Upper Awash River Basin. The expansion of large-scale irrigation agriculture and conservation schemes has over the years led to the expropriation of vast portions of prime grazing land. Pastoral Karrayu have borne the brunt of the resulting consequences. Unable to a large extent to practise their transhumant pastoral way of life in the customary way, the Karrayu have been compelled to resort to alternative livelihood strategies, such as cultivation of grains and horticulture. As a consequence, practices that never had links with pastoral adaptation, such as different forms of land deals, transactions, and transfers, have become increasingly common, with far-reaching land use and tenure policy implications. This study examines the dynamics of the evolving land use and access strategies, generating fresh evidence in the context of a community under transformation from pastoral to agro-pastoral forms of livelihood. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

62 Bernard, Tanguy

Returns to scope?: smallholders' commercialisation through multipurpose cooperatives in Ethiopia / Tanguy Bernard and Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 440-464 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; marketing cooperatives; small farms; grain marketing.

This paper addresses the extent to which the scope of smallholder cooperatives' activities may affect their performance in marketing their members' surplus output. Previous papers have highlighted such effects and explained it by the extra burden that diversified activities impose on the often limited management capacities of these organizations. The present authors propose an alternative explanation, linking the scope of activities to membership structure: marketing cooperatives engaging in a vast array of unrelated activities may lose their marketing-oriented members in return for members more interested in the new activities proposed, thereby reducing the potential for product aggregation. The model's predictions are supported by recent data on 172 smallholder grain marketing cooperatives in Ethiopia. Implications for the support of farmers' organizations are derived and discussed in conclusion. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

63 Bezabeh, Samson A.

Yemeni families in the early history of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia ca. 1900-1950 : a revisionist approach in diasporic historiography / Samson A. Bezabeh - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 204, p. 893-919 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Yemen; immigrants; traders; Arabs; historical sources.

This study aims to bring to attention the hitherto undocumented history of Yemeni migration to Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. Taking into account a period which amounts to the first half of the 20th century, the article describes how the status of Arab migrants changed within the Ethiopian State structure. More specifically, it traces how the framework for migration and settlement of Yemenis in Addis Ababa has changed over a period of time. It also shows how the Yemenis have progressively integrated into the economic and social life of the Ethiopian State. The study relies on family history as well as documents held by members of the Yemeni diaspora community, not just Western sources. It also argues for the necessity of employing the methodological strategy the paper has followed in order to explain not only the history of Yemeni migrants but also of other diasporic families. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

64 Dohrmann, Alke

Schweifgebiete : Festschrift für Ulrich Braukämper / Alke Dohrmann ... (Hg.). - Berlin [etc.] : Lit, 2010. - XI, 346 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Ethnologie ; 37) - Teksten in Deutsch und English. - Bibliogr. Ulrich Braukämper: p. [341]-346. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3643102097

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Subsaharan Africa; anthropology; fieldwork; author bibliographies (form); festschrifts (form).

Die Festschrift für den Göttinger Ethnologie-Professor Ulrich Braukämper enthält Beiträge von 29 Autoren. Die abgedeckten Felder umfassen Religions- und Sozialethnologie, Politische Ethnologie, Feldforschung, Museumsethnologie sowie Archäologie und Geschichte. Der regionale Schwerpunkt liegt in Äthiopien, jedoch sind auch andere Teile Afrikas sowie Südamerika, Asien und Südostasien vertreten. Inhalt: Negaso Gidada: Greeting; Bernhard Streck: Bedarfsarbeit; Hermann Amborn: Gada, Spurensuche bei den Dullay; Nicole Poissonnier: killing, a rite of passage?; Ivo Strecker: a peace ceremony at Arbore; Kim Dammers: body language used in public greetings in Addis Ababa; Cathrin Horstmann: Hadiyya oral traditions; Susanne Al-Eryani: Hochzeitsfeierlichkeiten in Sana (Jemen); Josef F. Thiel: alternierende Beziehungen der Bayansi (Demokratische Republik Kongo); Wolbert Smidt: Erd-, Baum- und Wassergeister in Tigray und Eritrea; Dirk Bustorf: Schicksal, Fluch und Segen in der Ätiologie der mündlichen Geschichte der Selt'é (Äthiopien); Karl Heinz Striedter: prähistorisch Pastoralismus in der Zentralsahara; Editha Platte: Würdenträgerinnen in muslimischen Kleinkönigtümern Nordnigerias; Ewald Wagner:

Harariner Richter; Peter Fuchs: die Ethnisierung nationaler politischer Konflikte im Tschad und in Darfur; Elfriede Hermann: ethnische Identität bei den Banabans (Fiji); Klaus Hesse: Beziehungen zwischen China und der Mongolei in historisch-ethnologischer Perspektive; Alke Dohrmann: the Hadiyya and land conflicts in the southern highlands of Ethiopia; Holger Kirscht: an agricultural calendar in Borno State, Nigeria; Petra Maass: anthropological perspectives on cultural landscapes, religious world views and environmental conservation; Mark Münzel: die Ungewissheit der Feldforschung; Bairu Tafla: historiography and biographical writing in Ethiopia and Eritrea; Alain Gascon: Ethiopia in 1936, adventurers rather than ethnologists; Solomoon Daaimo: my life as a research assistant; Claus Deimel: Reise zu den Hadiyya in Qaalisha bei Hossana; Brigitta Hauser-Schäublin: jenseits von Feldforschung, Kooperationen mit Partnern in den Ländern unserer Untersuchungen; Lothar Stein: das Ethnographische Museum in Khartoum; Gundolf Krüger: Geschichte eines Südsee-Gemäldes am Institut für Ethnologie der Universität Göttingen; Gerhard Liesegang: historical archaeology in northwestern Nigeria; Dirk Bustorf: Ausgewählte Bibliographie Ulrich Braukämpfers. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

65 Jirata, Tadesse Jaleta

Learning through play : an ethnographic study of children's riddling in Ethiopia / Tadesse Jaleta Jirata - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2012), vol. 82, no. 2, p. 272-286.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; riddles; Guji; children.

Although the educational value of African oral traditions, particularly folktales, has been discussed widely in social studies of children, education and folklore, riddling is not commonly investigated as a part of children's everyday social practice. In this article, the author presents riddling as a part of children's expressive culture, through which they play together and learn about their local environment. The data were generated through ten months of ethnographic fieldwork among the Guji people in southern Ethiopia. Based on analyses of the times and locations of this activity, as well as the social interaction involved, the author argues that children perform riddling in order to entertain themselves and to learn from their immediate social and natural environment through discrete peer networks. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

66 Østebø, Terje

Local reformers and the search for change: the emergence of Salafism in Bale, Ethiopia / Terje Østebø - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2011), vol. 81, no. 4, p. 628-648 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Islamic movements; social change; local history; Oromo.

NORTHEAST AFRICA - ETHIOPIA

Since 1991 Salafism has gained renewed strength in Ethiopia, spurred increased tensions within the Muslim community, and created concern among the Christian population. This contribution focuses on the early emergence of Salafism in the area of Bale, currently one of the movement's strongholds. It discusses its initial arrival in southeastern Ethiopia, and pays particular attention to the developments in Bale during the 1960s. Challenging the notion that treats Islamic reform as seemingly homogeneous and as 'foreign' - distinctly separated from 'local' Islam - the contribution explores the arrival of the Salafi teaching from Saudi Arabia, and follows the process of reform embodied in an emerging group of local merchants and in graduates returning from studies in Saudi Arabia. The contribution highlights how socioeconomic changes and developments of infrastructure facilitated the emergence of new groups of actors, transcending local boundaries and actively generating novel discourses about religious symbols and practices. It also demonstrates how a diversified body of situated actors was crucial for the appropriation and domestication of the Salafi message, and points to the trajectory of reform as a dialectical process of moulding that related such influences to the local context. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

67 Taddia, Irma

Working on the field: land, State and community in the "northern border" (Ethiopia-Eritrea 19th-20th century) / Irma Taddia - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2010), a. 65, n. 1/4, p. 23-39.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; Ethiopia; land tenure; customary law; State-society relationship.

This article discusses insights derived from the author's field research on land tenure in the Ethiopian/Eritrean border area. She argues that land tenure in the area has usually been examined from an institutional perspective, focusing on family or 'rest' land, State or 'gult' land and Church or 'rim' land. Her own focus of research has shifted towards the 'dessa' system, a pattern of communal land tenure. According to this system land was redistributed - usually every seven years - among village members. Information on this type of customary land tenure was collected mainly on the basis of oral sources. The author argues that the institution of 'dessa' was an instrument to preserve power and autonomy vis-à-vis rulers and the State. She pays particular attention to State interference in customary land rights in the Săraé area. Notes, ref., sum. in French and Italian. [ASC Leiden abstract]

68 Tafesse, Tesfaye

Water infrastructure and food security linkages in three selected regions of Ethiopia / Tesfaye Tafesse - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2012), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 27-58 : fig., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; water supply; irrigation; food security.

Access to water infrastructure reduces the exposure of people to a variety of diseases. In addition, it can reduce the time of hauling water by women, thereby increasing their productivity and status. This study considers two important variations of water infrastructure - domestic water supply schemes and irrigation - that affect food security in Ethiopia. Three regions that fall within the Ethiopian portion of the Nile Basin, namely Amhara, Oromia and Tigray, were purposively selected. Data and information pertaining to food security situations and the status of domestic water supply and irrigation for all zones in the three selected regions were collected. Descriptive and inferential statistical techniques were used to analyse the data. The findings of the study show that food security status in the three regions studied is generally low and varies considerably from zone to zone and from region to region. The study also establishes the existence of strong linkages between water infrastructure and food security in Ethiopia. There are a relatively lower number of food insecure people in areas where access to water supply and irrigation agriculture is easier. This implies the need for policy interventions that can help in upgrading and expanding water infrastructure, adopting an integrated food security and infrastructure development approach, maintaining the existing water schemes, and universalizing water coverage in Ethiopia. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

69 Weldehaimanot, Simon

Rubbishing: a wrong approach to Eritrea/Ethiopia union / Simon Weldehaimanot and Semere Kesete - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 131, p. 45-62 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; Ethiopia; independence; federalism; separatism; political history; relations.

As part of a revisionist discourse, it has been contended that the core of Eritrea's political, cultural and economic identity is based on colonial premises and these premises are false. As a result, Eritrea is in a dilemma. It is further contended that Eritrea's future lies in seeking unity with Ethiopia. This article is a rejoinder to the contention. It shows the truthfulness of the premises and argues that, save for the prevalent dictatorship, it was and it still is a correct decision for Eritreans to opt for an independent Eritrea. Avoiding the old talk, this rejoinder recommends that as sovereign States, Eritrea and Ethiopia should govern their relations by principles of civilized nations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

70 Weldehaimanot, Simon

'Our struggle and its goals' : a controversial Eritrean manifesto / Simon Weldehaimanot and Emily Taylor - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 130, p. 565-585 : tab.

NORTHEAST AFRICA - ETHIOPIA

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; Ethiopia; national liberation struggles; political history; declarations (form); 1971.

Ethiopia's unilateral annexation of Eritrea took place in the second half of the 1950s in breach of the latter's status as 'an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown'. The first to rise militarily were Muslims of the western lowlands of Eritrea who, in 1961, launched the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF). A few years later, the ELF ruptured into many factions, one of which was led by the author of the manifesto under consideration in this article, and which later became the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). Issued in 1971, 'Our struggle and its goals' is commonly known as 'NHnan Elamanan', its title in Tigrinya, one of the nine languages in Eritrea, in which it was originally written. 'Our struggle and its goals' is a controversial manifesto in Eritrea's political history. For some Eritreans, it is a malevolent document that has produced an unexpected sectarian project with disastrous consequences. For others, it is one of the best political documents ever written in the history of the Eritrean struggle. To make the manifesto easily available to researchers, an English translation is provided in this article, following a short explanatory note. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

SOMALIA

71 Andrzejewski, B.W.

Carried by a mystic wind: B.W. Andrzejewski on the Somali passion for poetry and language / B.W. Andrzejewski ; guest ed.: Ruth Finnegan, Graham Furniss and Martin Orwin. - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2011. - 107 p. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of African cultural studies, ISSN 1369-6815 ; vol. 23, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; oral poetry; literature; collected works (form).

This special issue explores and documents the love of poetry and language that has in one form or another underpinned Somali culture for at least a century and a half, by bringing together for the first time a selection of key papers by the distinguished Polish linguist and literary scholar B.W. Andrzejewski (1922-1994). In the papers, published earlier between 1963 and 1992, Andrzejewski not only discusses Somali oral poetry - 'carried by a mystic wind' in the Somali image - but also more recent developments in drama and novels, the latter being one of the fruits of the rapid take-off of the written script after 1972. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTH SUDAN

72 Rolandsen, Oystein H.

A quick fix?: a retrospective analysis of the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement / Øystein H. Rolandsen - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 130, p. 551-564.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; South Sudan; peace treaties; peace negotiations; civil wars.

Critics decry the 2005 peace agreement between the government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement as incomplete, a result of the desire of external actors for a quick solution that is neither truly comprehensive nor sustainable. Through a chronological analysis of the peace process between 2000 and 2005, this article demonstrates that the scope for compromise was limited and that a significantly 'better' deal was unlikely. The article's ambition is to present a concise and empirically grounded analysis of the peace process and to lay foundations for further investigation of a crucial, contested and complicated subject in Sudan's recent history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

73 Tarp, Kristoffer N.

Coaching and mentoring for capacity development : the case of South Sudan / Kristoffer N. Tarp and Frederik F. Rosén - In: *African Security Review*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 15-30.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; civil servants; on-the-job training; peacebuilding.

In countries emerging from war, a dysfunctional civil service system often emerges as a critical impediment to stability and growth. Institutional and legal reforms have little impact in the absence of appropriate skills and attitudes among civil servants. 'Coaching and mentoring for capacity' is becoming increasingly important in the State-building toolbox. If executed properly, this instrument is believed to be significantly more effective than traditional technical assistance and would consequently seem to hold great promise for the State and peacebuilding agenda. The latest offshoot of this development is the Initiative for Capacity Enhancement in South Sudan, which was introduced in 2011 by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the government of South Sudan and is supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The initiative seeks to enhance the capacity of the South Sudanese State apparatus by deploying civil servants from neighbouring nations to coach their South Sudanese counterparts. This paper explores this particular initiative with the aim of identifying insights about designing coaching and mentoring programmes for capacity development. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SUDAN

74 Relke, Joan

The Predynastic dancing Egyptian figurine / Joan Relke - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2011), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 396-426 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Egypt; Sudan; religious art; sculpture; Stone Age; symbols.

In 1962, Peter Ucko wrote his landmark work, 'The interpretation of prehistoric anthropomorphic figurines', challenging and permanently changing the prevailing view of prehistoric figurines as representations of a universal great mother goddess. His work focused on the Predynastic figurines of Egypt, and concluded that there was nothing divine about them. They were probably dolls, ancestor figures, talismanic pregnancy aids, tools for sex instruction and puberty rites, twin substitutes in graves and concubine grave figurines. Since then, this group of figurines has received minimal attention. Using Ucko's four-stage methodology, this study more closely examines these figurines in the context of Ancient Egyptian culture and religion, with specific attention to the contemporary Sudanese religious beliefs and practices, which may share roots with Predynastic Egyptian culture. The study concludes that some Dynastic religious beliefs and iconography relating to female deities can be recognized in many of these figurines, and can be traced back to prehistoric Nilotic rituals. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

75 Rolandsen, Øystein H.

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76 Schomerus, Mareike

'They forget what they came for' : Uganda's army in Sudan / Mareike Schomerus - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 124-153 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; Uganda; military intervention; Lord's Resistance Army; civil wars; offences against human rights; armed forces.

Uganda's army, the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF), has been operating on Sudanese territory since the late 1990s. From 2002 to 2006, a bilateral agreement between the governments in Khartoum and Kampala gave the Ugandan soldiers permission to conduct military operations in Southern Sudan to eliminate the Ugandan rebel Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Instead of conducting a successful operation against Uganda's most persistent rebels - who had withdrawn into Sudanese territory and acted as a proxy force in Sudan's civil war - the UPDF conducted a campaign of abuse against Sudanese civilians. Drawing on extensive fieldwork conducted over several years, this article documents local experiences of a foreign army's involvement in the brutal Sudanese civil war. It outlines why continued operations of the UPDF outside their borders recreate the same problem they purport to be fighting: abuses of civilians. Since 2008, US military support for the UPDF mission against the LRA has called into question the viability of continued militarization through an army that has committed widely documented human rights abuses. The foreign military has not brought peace to the region. Instead, it has made a peaceful environment less likely for residents of South Sudan. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

77 Searcy, Kim

The Sudanese Mahdi's attitudes on slavery and emancipation / Kim Searcy - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2010), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 63-83.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; Mahdiyya; abolition of slavery; slavery.

The forces of the Sudanese Mahdi captured Khartoum in 1885 and brought an end to sixty-four years of Turco-Egyptian occupation of the Sudan. The Mahdi's revolt - from the perspective of many scholars of the period, such as P.M. Holt - was launched because of the Egyptian government's attempts to end slavery in the Sudan. This article analyses the extant proclamations, sermons, and rulings of the Mahdi in order to identify his attitudes on slavery and emancipation. It argues that, contrary to what previous scholars have concluded, the Mahdi's revolt against the Turco-Egyptian forces was not motivated primarily by the suppression of the slave trade. Rather, the Mahdi responded to the occupation's imposition of poll taxes as a corrupted form of government divorced from the pure Islamic state he envisioned founding. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

78 Abolou, Camille Roger

La bouche qui mange parle: langues, développement et interculturalité en Afrique noire / Camille Roger Abolou - In: *The African Anthropologist*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 1/2, p. 21-38 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; development; linguistics; terminology; multilingualism.

La conception faite de la relation entre la langue et le développement par l'introduction des langues à l'école, l'alphabétisation des adultes, les politiques linguistiques 'taillées sur mesure' était de voire, depuis les années 1950 dans les études de l'UNESCO, l'incidence médiante ou immédiate sur l'amélioration de l'emploi, la compétitivité économique, la productivité agricole, etc. Le rôle des langues dans le développement en Afrique noire n'a pas, jusqu'ici, fait l'objet d'une conceptualisation satisfaisante. De nos jours, les postures théoriques dominantes s'inspirant de la mondialisation et de la diversité linguistique et culturelle recommandent un modèle circulaire de développement. Cet article re-problématise, dans un premier temps, les langues et les théories de développement. Dans un second temps, est proposée une terminologie durable comme modèle heuristique dans le prisme de l'interculturalité. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

79 Bationo, Jean-Claude

Le filtre des textes littéraires en cours d'allemand, langue étrangère en Afrique francophone subsaharienne / Jean-Claude Bationo - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 36, p. 137-152.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; German language; language instruction; textbooks.

L'auteur considère la question du choix d'outils didactiques pour l'enseignement de l'allemand, langue étrangère, en Afrique francophone subsaharienne: quels manuels colaires, quels textes littéraires pour quel niveau scolaire? Ces interrogations concernent aussi bien le canon littéraires, l'anthologie littéraire, que les textes contenus dans les manuels scolaires d'allemand. Le présent article plaide pour l'utilisation, en cours d'allemand, de la littérature africaine de langue allemande et de traductions en allemand de littérature africaine francophone et anglophone. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

80 Darbon, Dominique

Le comparatisme à la croisée des chemins : autour de l'œuvre de Jean-François Médard / sous la dir. de Dominique Darbon. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], cop. 2010. - 250 p. : fig., foto's. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Based on papers presented at a conference held March 29-31, 2007, Centre d'étude d'Afrique noire, Institut d'études politiques de Bordeaux. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811103996

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; State; political sociology; corruption; patronage; festschrifts (form); conference papers (form); 2007.

Les contributions rassemblées dans cet ouvrage en hommage à Jean-François Médard sont issues d'un colloque organisé à Bordeaux les 29-31 mars 2007. Les textes sont regroupés en trois parties, intitulées respectivement Interpréter les références et les imaginer, Les formes de l'échange social: néo-patrimonialisme, clientélisme, 'Big man' et corruption, et Étatisation, institutionnalisation et démocratisation. Titres des contributions: 1) Jacques Ellul et Jean-François Médard: affinités électives? (Patrick Troude-Chastenot) - Jean-François Médard était-il kantien? De l'éthique universelle aux problématiques africaines (Fred Eboko); 2) Du néo-patrimonialisme au 'big man': une excursion sénégalaise au XXI^e siècle au regard des Cameroun et Kenya d'il y a un quart de siècle (Jean Copans) - Le 'big man', ancienne figure de l'histoire africaine (Jean-Pierre Chrétien) - Corruption, communautarisme, quête de notabilité et ethos social au Cameroun. Une asymétrie entre la rhétorique officielle et les pratiques au quotidien (Joseph-Marie Zambo Belinga) - Les avatars du clientélisme: économie d'affection (René Lemarchand) - Le masque ethnique du clientélisme politique au Burundi (Julien Nimubona) - Il n'y a pas d'État néo-patrimonial (Michel Cahen) - Le comparatisme à la croisée des chemins: la corruption entre analyse positive et analyse normative (Jean Cartier-Bresson); 3) Le territoire, lieu de pouvoir et espace de régulation chez Jean-François Médard. Concepts, méthodes et postérité (Jacques Palard) - Après les transitions en Afrique, la démocratie? De l'impasse de quelques adjectifs et les pistes ouvertes par Jean-François Médard (Céline Thiriot) - Jean-François Médard et l'évaluation de l'action publique dans les pays d'Afrique subsaharienne (Maurice Engueleguele) - La construction de l'État en Afrique du Sud: projet hégémonique, stratégies d'acteurs et construction des routines (Dominique Darbon). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

81 Diarra, Zoumana

Des fonctions publiques d'anciennes colonies françaises d'Afrique subsaharienne à l'épreuve du nouveau management public / Zoumana Diarra - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 75, p. 77-99 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; civil service reform; professional ethics.

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA - GENERAL

L'auteur se penche sur la question des réformes dans les fonctions publiques en Afrique et de la possibilité de l'emprunt des méthodes de gestion au NMP (Nouveau Management Public). Les valeurs nouvelles sont celles de qualité, performance, efficacité, productivité et professionnalisme. La première partie de l'article traite des contraintes économiques et financières et du rôle des organisations financières internationales dans la diffusion des valeurs du NMP dans les anciennes colonies françaises d'Afrique subsaharienne. La seconde partie montre qu'une tendance à la modernisation de la fonction publique s'impose dans la plupart des États africains. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

82 Ebeke, Christian

Tax revenue instability in sub-Saharan Africa : consequences and remedies / Christian Ebeke and Helene Ehrhart - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 1-27 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; public revenue; taxation.

This paper focuses on the sources and consequences of the instability of tax revenue in sub-Saharan African countries. Using panel data for thirty-seven countries observed over the period 1980-2005, the paper finds that the results are twofold. First, the instability of government tax revenue leads to the instability of both public investment and government consumption and also reduces the level of public investment. Second, the reliance on domestic indirect taxation-based systems appears to have a robust stabilizing effect. Bibliogr., notes, ref, sum. [Journal abstract]

83 Gabas, Jean-Jacques

Le temps de la Chine en Afrique : enjeux et réalités au sud du Sahara / sous la dir. de Jean-Jacques Gabas et Jean-Raphaël Chaponnière ; préf. de Pierre Jacquemot. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2012. - 207 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811106138

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; China; development cooperation; international trade; international economic relations; African studies.

L'impact réel de l'expansion de la Chine, devenue en 2010 le principal partenaire commercial bilatéral de l'Afrique, sur son développement reste encore incertain, certains pays africains risquant de ne pas pouvoir sortir de la pauvreté avec l'exportation de matières premières et l'importation de produits fabriqués. L'ouvrage s'efforce d'éclairer les grands enjeux auxquels le continent est confronté, d'analyser les dynamiques enclenchées, de situer les interventions publiques et privées des acteurs chinois et les réactions africaines. Il est difficile de distinguer entre aide et investissements, certains aspects des

échanges restant obscurs ou mal quantifiés statistiquement. La Chine privilégie les contacts bilatéraux entre gouvernements; cette politique peut avoir une certaine influence sur les acteurs locaux en Afrique. Le livre propose des hypothèses concernant l'évolution des relations entre la Chine et l'Afrique et pour ce faire il a été structuré en trois parties: 1) Les enjeux économiques et politiques de la présence chinoise en Afrique subsaharienne; 2) Le système d'aide au développement de la Chine; 3) Partie intitulée 'Réalités africaines', présente des études de cas. Titres: 1) La Chine en Afrique ou la construction discursive d'un nouvel enjeu stratégique (Yves Viltard) - Les relations économiques entre la Chine et l'Afrique sub-saharienne (Jean-Raphaël Chaponnière et Jean-Jacques Gabas). 2) L'architecture de l'aide chinoise (Zheng Qi) - Production de savoirs sur l'Afrique en Chine (Zheng Qi). 3) Les Chinois au Cap-Vert (Césarine do Rosario) - Les Chinois arrivent au Niger (Marine de Haas) - Un émergent face à la gouvernance locale: questions à partir d'études de cas à Lomé et à Bamako (Jean-Fabien Steck) - La Chine et l'aide à l'Afrique de l'Est (Jean-Raphaël Chaponnière) - Relations entre la Chine et l'Afrique du Sud: la politique étrangère comme "outil de développement" (Chris Alden) - Chine-Zimbabwe: limites et dérives de la coopération gagnant-gagnant (Stéphanie Farjon, Ward Anseeuw, Jean-Jacques Gabas, Jean-Raphaël Chaponnière). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

84 Gary-Toukara, Daouda

L'Afrique des savoirs au sud du Sahara (XVIe-XXIe siècle) : acteurs, supports, pratiques / sous la dir. de Daouda Gary-Toukara et Didier Nativel. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2012. - 439 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Papers from a colloquium held in Paris in 2009. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811106162

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; sociology of knowledge; indigenous knowledge; sociology of education; cultural policy; power; writing; conference papers (form); 2009.

Le présent volume comprend une sélection de textes issus du colloque international "La fabrique des savoirs en Afrique subsaharienne: acteurs, lieux et usages dans la longue durée" (Paris, France, 2009). Les textes sont rassemblés en quatre parties: 1) Porteurs de savoirs et agents du pouvoir; 2) Normes et politiques culturelles; 3) Représentations de soi et positionnement social; 4) Pouvoir de l'écrit, puissance de l'oral. Sujets et auteurs: 1) Pouvoir et le savoir de l'invisible dans le royaume asante (1870-1874) (Ghana) (Claude-Hélène Perrot) - Monarchies du Rwanda et du Burundi (Joseph Gahama) - Justice indigène et règles pénales en AOF (1903-1946) (Laurent Manière) - Socialist government in 1960s Mali (Gregory Mann) - Enquête de gendarme à Madagascar (Françoise Raison-Jourde). 2) Musique en Guinée (1950-1984) (Céline Pauthier) - Unesco et promotion des savoirs (Chloé Maurel) - Danses nouvelles au Burkina Faso (Sarah Andrieu) - Manuscrits de Tombouctou médiatisés (Jean-Louis Triaud). 3) Sexualité "transactionnelle" à Dakar (Sénégal) (Thomas Fouquet) - Le cas de Cheikh Bethio Thioune et de ses 'taalibe'

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(confrérie mouride) (Marie Brossier) - Lire et écrire en pulaar au Sénégal (Marie-Ève Humery) - Travailler sur son propre milieu (Mauritanie) (Cheikhna Wagué). 4) Actes royaux en faveur d'institutions politico-religieuses (XVI^e siècle) (Éthiopie) (Anaïs Wion) - Revue malgache bilingue pour jeunes protestants 'Fanilon'ny Tanora' (1926-1931) (Faranirina V. Rajaonah) - Écrivain public dans un village (Burkina Faso) (Emmanuel Isnard) - Pratiques locales d'écriture magico-médicinales (Mali) (Aïssatou Mbodj-Pouye). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

85 Gomez-Perez, Muriel

L'Afrique des générations : entre tensions et négociations / sous la dir. de Muriel Gomez-Perez et Maire Nathalie Leblanc ; préf. de Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch. - Paris : Karthala, 2012. - 843 p. : ill., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782811106317

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Comoros; generations; generation conflicts; youth; social change; civil society.

Le présent livre s'inscrit dans une tendance récente de la recherche qui montre un regain d'intérêt pour l'étude des générations et de l'intergénérationnel en Afrique, particulièrement en Afrique subsaharienne. La perspective adoptée est celle de voir comment les apports intergénérationnels se modifient, comment la légitimité des aînés peut être rediscutée et comment les jeunes tentent d'échapper aux difficultés et aux contraintes. Les contributions montrent les continuités et les discontinuités des lieux de conflits et de négociations, ainsi que les stratégies de coopération qui marquent les rapports entre les générations. La représentation d'une génération à l'autre (culture populaire, TICs) joue aussi un rôle. Les auteurs rendent compte des dynamiques intergénérationnelles, tant à l'échelle macro (société civile) qu'à l'échelle micro (espaces privés, tranches de vie) et croisent divers thèmes dans une optique pluridisciplinaire. Auteurs: Toibidou Ali Mohamed (Comores); Louis Audet-Gosselin (Burkina Faso); Erin Augis (Sénégal); Denise Brégand (Bénin); Mountaga Diagne (Sénégal); Birgit Englert (Tanzanie); Alessandro Gusman (Ouganda); Marloes Janson (The Gambia); Bogumil Jewsiewicki-Koss (République démocratique du Congo); Cédric Jourde (Mauritanie et Sénégal); Daniel Künzler (Cameroon); Marie-Josée Lewis et Anne-Emmanuelle Calvès (Burkina Faso); Jean-Michel Mabeko-Tali (Angola); Hervé Maupeu (Kenya); Nathalie Mondain, Alioune Diagne et Sara Randall (Sénégal); Géraldine Mossière (République démocratique du Congo); Martin Mourre (Sénégal); Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos (Nigeria); Abdoulaye Sounaye (Niger); Bob White (République démocratique du Congo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

86 House-Soremekun, Bessie

Globalization and sustainable development in Africa / ed. by Bessie House-Soremekun and Toyin Falola. - Rochester, NY : University of Rochester Press, 2011. - XVIII, 463 p. : fig.,

foto's, tab. ; 24 cm. - (Rochester studies in African history and the diaspora, ISSN 1092-5228) - Bibliogr.: p. [421]-435. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1580463924

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana; Nigeria; Zimbabwe; globalization; sustainable development; foreign investments; industrial development; national security.

Part one: Globalization and development: The trouble with globalization: it isn't global enough! / Martin C. Spechler -- Can Africa compete in a global economy? / Baiyee-Mbi Agbor-Baiyee -- A two-track strategy for viable development in Africa / Benaiah Yongo-Bure -- Solutions to Africa's development challenges / Stephen D. Kpinpuo -- Renewable energy, migration-development model, and sustainability entrepreneurship / Rubin Patterson -- Part two: Localities, nations, and globalization: Transborder labor liberalization and social contracts / Karen E. Bravo -- Asante society and the global market / Gracia Clark -- Enterprising women in Zimbabwe: confronting crisis in a globalizing era / Mary J. Osirim -- Sustainable strategies in a postconflict environment: fostering local entrepreneurship in Côte d'Ivoire / Ulf Richter -- Part three: Industrial and financial networking: Globalization and monetary convergence: independent currency union or dollarization? / Christopher E. S. Warburton -- The impact of globalization on emerging markets: the case of Côte d'Ivoire / Ulf Richter -- Globalization and industrial development in Nigeria / Kola Subair -- Interest rates, fiscal policy, and foreign private investment in Nigeria / Iyiola Alade Ajayi and Adeyemi Babalola -- Why Nigeria does not work: obstacles and the alternative path to development / Charles J. Mambula -- Part four: Insecurity and conflicts: The impact of globalization on international security / John Babatunde Bamidele Ojo -- Resource curse, globalization, and conflicts / Ricardo Real Pedrosa de Sousa -- The politics of oil and development and visual metaphors of the crisis in Nigeria's Niger delta / Aderonke Adesola Adesanya -- Islam and the "global war on terror" in West Africa / Abdoulaye Saine

87 Jul-Larsen, Eyolf

Une anthropologie entre pouvoirs et histoire : conversations autour de l'œuvre de Jean-Pierre Chauveau / sous la dir. de Eyolf Jul-Larsen ... [et al.]. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2011. - 657 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811105867

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Benin; Cape Verde; Burkina Faso; Côte d'Ivoire; Nigeria; Sierra Leone; anthropology; development; African studies; land tenure; civil society; governance; citizenship; rural society; festschrifts (form).

Les contributions qui composent le présent ouvrage, forment un hommage au chercheur Jean-Pierre Chauveau et à sa réflexion sur les dimensions structurantes des processus de développement et de construction mutuelle de la société civile et de l'État en Afrique subsaharienne. Elles reviennent sur les principaux thèmes qui ont orienté l'œuvre de Jean-

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Pierre Chauveau dans les champs de l'anthropologie historique, politique et économique, des études ivoiriennes et africaines, du développement, du foncier, de l'innovation et de la gouvernance des ressources naturelles. Les textes sont regroupés en six parties, intitulées: 1) Changement agraire et pratiques paysannes (Auteurs: Kojo Amanor, Sara Berry, Jonas Ibo, François Ruf); 2) Dispositifs du développement (Chantal Blanc-Pamard, Philippe Lavigne Delville, Michael Singleton); 3) Politique du foncier (Thomas Bassett, Jean-Philippe Colin, Claudio Furtado, Tilo Grätz, Pierre-Joseph Laurent, Carola Lentz, Christian Lund); 4) Autochtonie et citoyenneté (Jean-Pierre Dozon, Peter Geschiere, Mathieu Hilgers, Peter Hochet); 5) État et politiques (Jesper Biarnesen, Thomas Bierschenk, Giorgio Blundo, Sten Hagberg, Paul Richards, Nikolaus Schareika); 6) Ouvertures (sur le dialogue entre l'anthropologie et d'autres approches en sciences humaines ou économiques) (Jean-Pierre Jacob, Bruno Losch, Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan). Les études traitent en majorité de pays, surtout francophones, d'Afrique de l'Ouest (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire), mais aussi du Cap Verde, du Nigeria, et de la Sierra Leone. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

88 Kamdem, Michel Simeu

Pour une géographie du développement : autour de la recherche de Georges Courade / Michel Simeu Kamdem, Paul Tchawa et Pierre Janin (éd.) ; préf. de Jean-Louis Dongmo. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2012. - 344 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811106146

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Cameroon; rural development; rural economy; geography; geographical research; food security; food policy; economic recession; migration; regional disparity; festschrifts (form).

Cet ouvrage rassemble des études qui se placent dans le sillage des travaux de Georges Courade sur le développement rural en Afrique subsaharienne, selon cinq thématiques 1) "Parcours et témoignages" met en évidence la manière de voir et de former de Georges Courade, comme ses idées et ses intuitions (Auteurs des contributions, dans l'ordre de l'ouvrage: Michel Simeu, Pierre Janin, Isabelle Grangeret Owona). 2) "Construction identitaire et territoires: enjeux politiques et méthodologiques", aborde les questions des territoires, de leur perception et des enseignements à en tirer pour les recherches à venir. Les décalages entre les différentes échelles spatiales et les différents niveaux de prise de décision à l'heure de la décentralisation sont analysés, de même que la construction de l'objectivité scientifique en sciences sociales et en géographie (Auteurs: Paul Tchawa, Sylvain Guyot, Véronique Alary, Ngwa Nebasina). 3) "Effets de la demande alimentaire urbaine" passe en revue la situation alimentaire du Cameroun et de l'Afrique, en particulier du fait de l'urbanisation, ainsi que la question de la gouvernance dans les politiques alimentaires (Auteurs: Michel Simeu Kamdem, Kamgnia Dia Bernadette, Hacheu Émil Tchawé). 4) "Formes de développement rural et stratégies de développement agricole"

traite des innovations paysannes et de leurs impacts dans les régions du Nord et du Nord-Ouest du Cameroun (Auteurs: Paul Tchawa, Médard Lieugomg, Tchingle Jonas). 5) "Effets de la crise et des ajustements structurels sur le terrain, vulnérabilités sociales nouvelles et anciennes, marginalité et centralité des territoires", examine les stratégies familiales de migration, comme opportunités ou comme réponse à la crise, et la vulnérabilité alimentaire d'une zone climatiquement sensible de l'Est du Burkina Faso; à la lumière de la crise financière actuelle, le libre marché apparaît incapable d'apporter une solution durable à la pauvreté et aux inégalités (Auteurs: Christine Follana, Maximilien Esse Ndjeng, Célestin Kaffo, Michel Simeu Kamdem, François de Charles Ouédraogo, Alexandre Magloire Schouame et Touna Mama). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

89 Möhle, Heiko

Branntwein, Bibeln und Bananen : der deutsche Kolonialismus in Afrika, eine Spurensuche / Heiko Möhle (Hg.). - Berlin : AssoziationA, 2011. - 178 p. : foto's, ill. ; 21 cm - Oorspr.uitg.: Hamburg ; Verlag Libertäre Assoziation, 1998.

ISBN 3862414043

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Germany; colonialism; mercantile history.

Der deutsche Kolonialismus ist immer noch weitgehend aus dem öffentlichen Bewusstsein verdrängt. Dabei sind seine Spuren in grosser Zahl erhalten. Dieses Buch zeichnet exemplarisch anhand noch erhaltener Kaufmannshäuser, Hafen- und Industrieanlagen, Militärdenkmäler, Missionsgebäude und Forschungseinrichtungen die Geschichte hinter den Fassaden nach. Das Buch gliedert sich in sechs Abschnitte. Die Entwicklung von Hamburg zum Überseehafen seit Anfang des 17. Jahrhunderts und die ersten Handelskontakte nach Afrika sind Thema des ersten Teils. Unter dem Obertitel 'Hamburger Kolonialwaren' geht es im zweiten Teil um die Auswirkungen der Kolonialwirtschaft in Afrika. Der dritte Abschnitt, 'Kolonie und Heimat', zeigt, dass Kolonialismus auch in viele gesellschaftliche Bereiche hineinwirkt. Im vierten Abschnitt handelt es sich um der Aufbau des Hamburgerischen Kolonialinstituts, aus dem 1919 die Universität hervorging. Um Kontinuitäten geht es im fünften Abschnitt: die Tradition der deutschen Schutz- und Überseetruppen, Kolonialdenkmäler, deutsche Siedler in Deutsch-Südwestafrika (Namibia), und die Afrikanische Frucht-Compagnie Aktiengesellschaft. Im letzten Abschnitt wird die Entwicklung von Hamburgs Afrikabeziehungen nach 1945 dargestellt. Autor(inn)en: Reimer Dohrn, Karsten Linne, Heiko Möhle, Alexander Sipua Ngnoubamdjum, Christopher Nwanaga, Annette Rosenfeld, Caroline Schmidt-Gross, Christoph Schmitt, Sabine Schupp, Verena Westermann, Joachim Zeller. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

90 Ndinga Nziengui, Alphonse

Art et pouvoir politique en Afrique subsaharienne: archéologie d'une injustice / Alphonse Ndinga Nziengui - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2010), no. 4, p. 263-284.

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA - GENERAL

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; arts; politics; propaganda; images.

Le présent texte s'interroge sur les enjeux de l'art dans l'univers sociopolitique et sur les relations entre art, artistes et pouvoir en Afrique noire à l'aube du vingt-et-unième siècle. Nombreux en Afrique aujourd'hui sont les hommes politiques qui se servent de l'art à des fins de propagande pour renforcer leur pouvoir, en s'emparant, parmi les différentes fonctions de l'art, de l'image et de la représentation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 329). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

91 Nwoye, Chinwe M. A.

Urban ministry in Africa : reflections for theology in the 21st century / ed. by Chinwe M.A. Nwoye ; general editors, Peter Kanyandago and Diane B. Stinton. - Nairobi : Paulines Publications Africa, 2010. - 173 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Ecumenical Symposium of Eastern Africa Theologians (ESEAT) ; 4) - Met noten.

ISBN 9966085491

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Church; urban areas.

Accompanying Africa's rapid urbanization over the past few decades is the unprecedented growth of the Christian faith in sub-Saharan Africa. These two trajectories form the context for issues of urban ministry that are explored in the present collective volume. Biblical perspectives remain foundational to contemporary theological reflection on urban ministry, while African perspectives are crucial in assessing the role of the Church thus far and offering recommendations for enhancing its service to city dwellers today. Topics covered include contributions of Pentecostal-Charismatic churches (Uganda), African Instituted Churches (Kenya), particular ministries within informal settlements (Kenya), and women's ministries (Uganda). Specific issues in urban ministry, such as healing ministries (Nigeria), alcoholism, HIV and AIDS (Uganda, Kenya), and environmental degradation, are also addressed. Contributors: Diane B. Stinton, Emily J. Choge, Adam K. arap Chepkwony, Paddy Musana, Agbonkhanmeghe E. Orobator, Therese Tinkasiimire, Philomena Njeri Mwaura, Chinwe M.A. Nwoye, Cletus N. chukwu, Helen Nkabala Nambalirwa, Anne Nasimiyu-Wasike, Peter Kanyandago. [ASC Leiden abstract]

92 Sawadogo, Ram Christophe

Les accords de "gestion concertée des flux migratoires" entre les pays européens et les pays tiers, notamment l'Afrique / Ram Christophe Sawadogo - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 35, p. 297-336 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; international migration; migration policy; international agreements; brain drain; European Union.

La présente réflexion rappelle l'importance des flux migratoires des dernières décennies du vingtième siècle et du début du vingt-et-unième siècle et de leur gestion. Elle indique les parts respectives des pays du Nord et du Sud dans ces flux, de manière générale et de manière spécifique pour la mobilité des compétences et des talents. Elle procède ensuite à l'analyse, d'une part des négociations dans le cas du Burkina Faso, d'autre part de données statistiques sur les flux de migrants, les volumes de transferts monétaires en direction des quatre pays identifiés et enfin les contenus des accords signés (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Sénégal) ou des réserves toujours en négociation (Mali). Elle rappelle également, face à la stratégie de rétention et/ou d'attraction des compétences du Sud, mise en œuvre par les pays du Nord, d'une part les pratiques des pays du Sud au regard de leur capital scientifique et technique, d'autre part les cadres d'amélioration de ce potentiel de développement. Ann., bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

93 Tavares, Rodrigo

The participation of SADC and ECOWAS in military operations : the weight of national interests in decision-making / Rodrigo Tavares - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 145-176.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; peacekeeping operations; ECOWAS; SADC.

Over the last decade, African regional organizations have gained considerable scope in peacekeeping and peace enforcement. Two subregional organizations in particular, ECOWAS and SADC, have gathered significant experience in military interventions: ECOWAS in Liberia (1990-1998 and 2003), Sierra Leone (1997-2000), Guinea-Bissau (1998-1999), and Côte d'Ivoire (2003-2004), SADC in Lesotho (1998) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (1998). This article assesses the decisionmaking processes of both organizations ahead of the interventions and concludes that African States participate in military interventions for reasons of national and personal interests rather than humanitarian reasons or out of a primary interest in preserving regional stability. The article derives from semi-structured interviews conducted in 2007 and 2008 in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Zimbabwe, and South Africa with policymakers (attached to governmental departments or to regional organizations), journalists, scholars, and policy advisers. In total, forty-nine persons from twenty different African countries were interviewed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

94 Tsigbé, Koffi Nutefé

La locomotion pédestre en Afrique précoloniale: activité sportive ou corvée? / Koffi Nutefé Tsigbé - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 36, p. 21-52 : ill., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; mobility; land transport; porters; sports; precolonial period.

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Le présent article traite de la locomotion en Afrique précoloniale et coloniale, particulièrement en Afrique subsaharienne: déplacements à pied, itinéraires et réseaux commerciaux, portage, migrations et mouvements de population, ainsi que des risques qui formaient le versant dangereux de tels activités et déplacements pédestres. L'auteur pose la question de savoir dans quelle catégorie faire entrer la marche en Afrique: sport ou corvée? Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

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95 Goerg, Odile

Islam et sociétés en Afrique subsaharienne à l'épreuve de l'histoire : un parcours en compagnie de Jean-Louis Triaud / sous la dir. de Odile Goerg et Anna Pondoupoulo [i.e. Pondopoulo]. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2012. - 495 p. : foto's, ill. ; 25 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811105832

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Sahara; Islam; Islamic history; Muslim brotherhoods; Islamization; colonial period; festschrifts (form).

Le présent ouvrage reflète la continuité des thèmes de réflexion de Jean-Louis Triaud dans un cadre universitaire sur la connaissance des sociétés musulmanes en Afrique de l'Ouest et au-delà: modalité d'expansion de l'islam, manifestations culturelles et religieuses, personnalités marquantes. Les contributions proviennent de collègues, élèves et amis de cet auteur. Les textes en sont rassemblés en quatre parties: 1) Construire les catégories et les identités; 2) Le temps de la Tijaniyya, le temps colonial (XIXe et XXe siècles); 3) Enjeux contemporains: les réislamisations en question; 4) Recherches et controverses. À travers les études des "lieux", des "objets" (tels le livre, la langue, la lettre) et des "figures" de l'islam, les auteurs offrent de nouvelles interprétations des espaces musulmans dans le Sahara, traversés par les flux migratoires, par de nouvelles idées, parfois par des pulsions jihadistes. Des phénomènes tels que la "réislamisation" et la "laïcité", mais aussi les combats de différents acteurs musulmans pour leur statut et leurs idéaux se trouvent au centre de l'ouvrage, qui examine aussi l'histoire des "confréries" et de leurs "réseaux", sur les rapports entre les pouvoirs et les institutions islamiques. Auteurs: Hamadou Adama, Jillali El Adnani, Pierre Boilley, Vincent Bonnacase, Saïd Bousbina, Issa Cissé, Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch, Hamidou Diallo, Joël Glasman, Odile Goerg, Souley Hassane, Addo Mahamane, Marie Miran-Guyon, Jean-Claude Penrad, Adriana Piga, Anna Pondopoulo, Boukary Mathias Savadogo, Abdourahmane Seck, Francis Simonis, Jacqueline Sublet, Moussa Touré, Bakary Traoré, Maïkoréma Zakari. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

96 Graham (IV), Franklin Charles

Abductions, kidnappings and killings in the Sahel and Sahara / Franklin Charles Graham (IV) - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 130, p. 587-604 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Sahara; Sahel; violence; hostage taking; terrorism; Islamic movements; international politics.

Hostage-takings in North and West Africa are nothing new. What is new is the assigning of blame to al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and the level of resources Western powers commit to fighting AQIM and other extremists in the region. History shows that the simplified ill-defined fear of a united Islamic front against the West was unfounded. Today, however, Westerners continue to view the motivations behind such actions without considering three fundamental issues. First, who should, or can, effectively 'govern' the Sahara and its fringes. Second, by defining the problems as a rising pan-Islamic front, the implementation of hard-power tactics is not questioned. Finally, any consideration of the long-term disparities in the region is postponed in lieu of dealing with hostage-takings or attacks on Western targets. In reality the Sahara and Sahel are contested territories. Ideological and personal divisions are numerous. AQIM and other Jihadi Salafist movements are not popular with the regions' inhabitants. Most practice Sufi forms of Islam which are distant from such extremism. There is little attention to identifying the problems of poverty, creating State integration, and solving the problems that arise from foreign intervention. With the agenda of national leaders and/or international actors focusing on fighting terrorism or mineral resource extraction, a few inhabitants in the region kidnap foreign nationals for ideological reasons, quick money or both. The potential for hostage-taking for money is, at best, a tenuous strategy for the few. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

97 Gubry, Françoise

Cooperation between librarians of a North-South network of French-speaking demographic research centres / by Françoise Gubry - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2010), no. 114, p. 3-11.

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; West Africa; France; scientific cooperation; demographic research; information technology; research centres.

Cooperation between CEPED, Centre Population et Développement, in Paris, and five demographic research centres located in French-speaking West Africa, Centre de Formation et de Recherche en matière de Population (CEFOP, Benin), Institute Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (ISSP, Burkina Faso), Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographique (IFORD, Cameroon), École Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et

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d'Économie Appliquée (ENSEA, Côte d'Ivoire) and Unité de Recherche Démographique (URD, Togo) has existed since the creation of CEPED in 1988. The expansion of internet use has transformed this collaboration and currently the six centres are linked in a network whose main objective is to promote the adoption of information and communication technologies by demographers in French-speaking Africa. Most of the centres have a library managed by a professional. This article describes cooperation as it has developed within the network and outlines current and future projects involving demographers, librarians and computer scientists. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

98 Ickowitz, Amy

Wealthiest is not always healthiest : what explains differences in child mortality in West Africa? / Amy Ickowitz - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 192-227 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Burkina Faso; Côte d'Ivoire; Togo; child health; child mortality.

Ghana has the lowest under-five mortality rate in West Africa. Understanding why Ghana's child mortality rate is lower than in neighbouring countries may offer useful insights for other developing countries that are trying to improve child health. This paper explores whether Ghana's lower mortality rate is mostly a result of greater household wealth, better implementation of national health policies, or more favourable geography. The paper uses micro level data for children under five to examine relative child mortality risk between Ghana and each of its three immediate neighbours, Burkina Faso, the Ivory Coast and Togo. A Cox proportional hazards model is used to test which of the three 'contenders', health policy, wealth or geography, best explains Ghana's mortality advantage. The results of the analysis indicate that wealth variables are not able to explain any of the child mortality variation between Ghana and its neighbours. Geography and health policy variables each explain about 40 percent of the mortality gap between Ghana and Burkina Faso. Health policy differences alone are able to explain about 70 percent of the child mortality gap between Ghana and the Ivory Coast. These results suggest that even poor countries that have been 'cursed' by bad geography can potentially improve development outcomes and save children's lives. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

99 Kaag, Mayke

Religious elites in the development arena = Les élites religieuses dans l'arène du développement / Mayke Kaag and Maud Saint-Lary, eds. - Münster : LIT Verlag, 2011. - 169 p. ; 21 cm. - (Bulletin ; no. 33) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in Engels en Frans.

ISBN 9783643113429

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Burkina Faso; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; religion; development; elite; Islam.

This issue of 'APAD Bulletin' explores the ambiguous relationship between religion and development, particularly Christian and Muslim organizations involved in development policy and practice in different West African countries. The papers analyse the ways in which religious elites are involved in the elaboration and implementation of "development". Case studies from Nigeria, Niger, Burkina Faso and Senegal illustrate how religious elites may collaborate with other development actors, such as the State, or, on the contrary, present themselves as competitors and alternatives in the development arena. The introduction, by Mayke Kaag et Maud Saint-Lary, is in English and French: *Nouvelles visibilités de la religion dans l'arène du développement: l'implication des élites chrétiennes et musulmanes dans les politiques publiques en Afrique / The new visibility of religion in the development arena: Christian and Muslim elites' engagement with public policies in Africa*. Of the issue's four contributions, two are in English and two are in French: Nasir Mohammed Baba, *Islamic schools, the ulama, and the State in the educational development of Northern Nigeria* - Abdoulaye Sounaye, *Doing development the Islamic way in contemporary Niger* - Katrin Langewiesche, *Le dialogue interreligieux au service du développement: élites religieuses et santé publique au Burkina Faso* - Muriel Gomez-Perez, *Des élites musulmanes sénégalaises dans l'action sociale: des expériences de partenariats et de solidarités*. [ASC Leiden abstract]

100 Kipré, Pierre

Les conditions économiques de l'indépendance à l'ère de la mondialisation : mythes et réalités en Afrique de l'Ouest : actes du colloque de San Pedro (10-14 mars 2010) / sous la dir. de Pierre Kipré et Aké G.-M. Ngo. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 293 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - In French with 3 contributions in English. - Met bijl., bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2296555586

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; development; development economics; economic conditions; international economic relations; conference papers (form); 2010.

Les textes des contributions qui sont rassemblés dans ce volume ont été présentés au cours du colloque de San Pedro (10-14 mars 2010) (Côte d'Ivoire). Le fil conducteur en est de dégager les aspects économiques et des modèles de développement permettant à l'Afrique de parvenir à une véritable indépendance vis à vis de parties du monde moins vulnérables qu'elle-même. L'objectif du futur est de pouvoir se passer de l'aide, fut-elle humanitaire. 1ère partie: "Gouvernance, institutions et modèle de développement". *New development paradigm in the aftermath of the financial meltdown* (Felix Fofana N'Zue) - *Insertion professionnelle des jeunes en Côte d'Ivoire* (Clément Kouadio Kouakou) - *État de la démocratie et des institutions politiques dans l'espace intégré de la CEDEAO* (Wautabouna Ouattara) - *Economic analysis of political participation in Côte d'Ivoire* (Zié Ballo). 2ème partie: "Finance et relations internationales". *Chine et Côte d'Ivoire, relations*

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économiques (Pierre Roche Seka, Clément Kouadio Kouakou) - Coopération UE-ACP sous l'empire de la Convention de Cotonou: marche forcée vers le libre-échange? (Abraham Gadji) - Avenir des accords de partenariat économique en Afrique de l'Ouest (Nafiou Malam Maman) - Développement financier et croissance économique dans les pays de l'UEMOA (Brou Emmanuel Aka). 3ème partie: "Performances sectorielles". Chaîne des valeurs du cacao ivoirien et réduction de la pauvreté (Benoît B. Malan, Clément K. Kouakou) - Gestion de la filière cacao-café en Côte d'Ivoire (Euphrasie Ben Houassa Kouamé) - Efficacité technique du secteur agricole ivoirien (Ibrahim Diarra, Abdoulaye Kouma) - Performance des branches industrielles ivoiriennes en période de crise (Alban Alphonse Emmanuel Ahouré) - Gestion de l'eau potable en Côte d'Ivoire (Narcisse A. Komenan) - Cooking energy consumption in urban areas of Côte d'Ivoire (Wadjamsse Djezou). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

101 Law, Robin

West Africa's discovery of the Atlantic / by Robin Law - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 1-25.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; cosmology; images; culture contact; maritime transport; mercantile history; sea; 1400-1499.

On the Slave Coast (modern Togo and the Republic of Bénin, the southeastern part of Ghana and the southwestern part of Nigeria), the indigenous peoples had no tradition of maritime navigation at all in the pre-European period. The expansion of African coastal navigation in fact depended on technical innovations introduced by European maritime traders in the 15th century, a truly revolutionary development in the historical experience of the indigenous peoples. How did Africans conceptualize this novel experience? This paper examines the ways in which the Europeans and their trade were fitted into existing local cosmological and religious conceptions. Based on modern ethnographic literature and early European accounts the paper argues that, despite the novelty of the European sea-borne commerce, it could to a large extent be made sense of in terms of aspects of pre-existing cosmological conceptions. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

102 Loureiro, João

Anchoring to the euro (and grouped together)? : the case of African countries / João Loureiro, Manuel M.F. Martins and Ana Paula Ribeiro - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 28-64 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; franc zone; exchange rates; Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale; Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine; economic development; 2000-2009.

The authors assess the adequacy of the exchange rate regime of 16 African countries that are pegged to the euro since 1999. The evaluation is based on three key criteria borrowed from the optimal currency area literature. A first conclusion is that the peg to the euro has granted the 16 countries a good inflation performance. However, with the clear exception of Cape Verde, the peg is not supported by the other economic requirements, namely trade integration and synchronization of business cycles. The authors also assess whether the US dollar would be a better currency to anchor. Since the results are ambiguous, pegging to the euro seems to be a better alternative as these countries benefit from established exchange rate cooperation agreements. Given that most of the countries in the sample are historically grouped together in the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) or the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CAEMC), the paper further assesses whether the grouping of countries in these two CFA monetary unions receives economic support. The conclusion is that the composition of CAEMC does not conform to basic requirements. In contrast, for a wide group of WAEMU countries there is room for sharing a common monetary policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref, sum. [Journal abstract]

103 McDougall, James

Saharan frontiers : space and mobility in Northwest Africa / ed. by James McDougall and Judith Scheele. - Bloomington, IN [etc.] : Indiana University Press, 2012. - VIII, 291 p. : krt. ; 23 cm. - (Public cultures of the Middle East and North Africa) - Bibliogr.: p. [259]-281. - Met gloss., index, noten.

ISBN 0253001242

ASC Subject Headings: Sahara; Maghreb; West Africa; space; mobility; relations; migration; trade; urban economy; local history.

This collective volume deals with the ways in which Saharan peoples have moved through time and space and with the limits, both long established and recent, to those movements. Part 1, Framing Saharan Africa, considers Saharan regional history over the long term with chapters on connectivity, the Mediterranean and the Sahara (Peregrine Horden), being Saharan (E. Ann McDougall), Saharan trade in Antiquity (Katia Schörle), and frontiers in Saharan history (James McDougall). Part 2, Environment, territory and community, revisits the notion of Saharan place and local notions of territoriality with chapters on diaspora, Ibadism and social status in the valley of the Mزاب, Algeria (Fatma Oussedik), celebrating 'mawlid', the birth of the Prophet, in Timimoun, Algeria (Abderrahmane Moussaoui), changing territorialities among the Tuareg of northern Mali (Charles Grémont), and the relationship between Moorish and Haalpulaar societies in the Senegal Valley (Olivier Leservoisière). Part 3, Strangers, space and labor, pursues the connections between mobility, economic practice, and the making and transformation of place with chapters on Mauritania and the new frontier of Europe (Armelle Choplin), living together and living apart in Nouakchott (Laurence Marfaing), and cultural interactions and the artisanal economy in

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Tamanrasset, Algeria (Dida Badi). Part 4, Economies of movement, considers local and long-distance economic factors in the making of informal commercial and migration networks with chapters on the informal economy in southern Morocco (Mohamed Oudada), Saharan connectivity in the trading town of Al-Khalil, northern Mali (Judith Scheele), and movements of people and goods in the central Sahara, notably Niger (Julien Brachet). [ASC Leiden abstract]

104 Sall, Alioune

L'émergence d'une justice de l'intégration en Afrique de l'Ouest: propos sur l'activité des Cours de justice de la CEDEAO et de l'UEMOA / Alioune Sall - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2010), no. 4, p. 91-143 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; African courts; jurisprudence; economic integration; ECOWAS; Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine.

Paradoxalement, certaines institutions d'Afrique de l'Ouest dont le but avoué est de promouvoir le droit sous-régional ne satisfont pas tout à fait à leur vocation, alors même que leur activité a tendance à croître. De fait, à la fin de l'année 2009, la Cour de la CEDEAO n'avait encore jamais rendu une décision se rattachant à l'intégration économique stricto sensu. Pour sa part, la Cour de l'UEMOA, entre 1996 et 2008, n'a jamais eu l'occasion d'arbitrer effectivement un différend relatif à l'application de normes intéressant directement l'intégration économique et monétaire des États. C'est sur les raisons complexes de cette carence qu'il s'agit de se pencher en admettant l'ambivalence de la posture du juge. On note une forte influence sur les organisations d'intégration africaines du modèle européen de justice - on peut même parler de "mimétisme" - dans la reproduction de la terminologie des traités européens et dans la similitude des méthodes d'interprétation. D'où il apparaît que le juge de l'intégration "subit" cette faiblesse du droit jurisprudentiel de l'intégration autant qu'il la "produit"; il l'observe en même temps qu'il y concourt; il en est à la fois sujet et acteur. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 327). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

105 Villes

Les villes africaines et leurs patrimoines. - Paris : Riveneuve éditions, cop. 2012. - 224 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Collection patrimoines africains, ISSN 2118-5204) - Séminaire du 11 octobre 2011. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782360130887

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Benin; Cameroon; Mali; Mauritania; Senegal; conservation of cultural heritage; towns; architecture; conference papers (form); 2011.

Issu d'un séminaire sur la conservation des sites et ce qui peut y faire obstacle dans les villes africaines, tenu au Musée du Quai Branly à Paris (2011), le présent ouvrage

rassemble les textes de contributions selon trois parties: 1) Les villes et leurs centres historiques; 2) La ville et ses savoir-faire patrimoniaux en Afrique; 3) La ville: ses archives et ses patrimoines immatériels. Titres: Les villes africaines et leurs patrimoines (Introduction) (Anne Ouallet) - 1) Abomey, ses palais royaux et ses temples de vodun (Cossi Zéphirin Daavo) - Les arts visuels dans l'espace public de la ville historique d'Abomey: rencontre entre le patrimoine classique et l'art contemporain (Gaëlle Beaujean-Baltzer) - Saint-Louis du Sénégal: de la bataille de la paillote à la guerre du balcon (Suzanne Hirschi). 2) Diversité des formes patrimoniales et complexité de la valorisation: l'exemple de la ville de Porto-Novo au Bénin (Alain Sinou) - Une démarche de projet urbain pour un bâti en terre: l'exemple du quartier Somono à Ségou (Mali) (Marylise Ortiz, Jacky Cruchon) - Une politique des savoir-faire: exemple de Dschang (Ouest-Cameroun) (Bernard Momo) - Les maçons de Djenné, virtuoses de l'art de bâtir en terre (Thierry Joffroy, Fané Yamoussa). 3) Dakar, un patrimoine en devenir (Hamady Bocoum) - De l'eau, du sable... et des insectes (Jean Michel Pérignon) - "Patrimoine culturel et développement local", un programme, une démarche (Ariana Ardesi). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

106 Wilks, Ivor

Al-Hajj Salim Suwari and the Suwaris : a search for sources / Ivor Wilks - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2011), n.s., no. 13, p. 1-79.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Islam; jihads; ulema.

Conflict between proponents and opponents of jihad as a means of economic, social and religious change can be traced back, in the West African context, to early Maliki jurists. Al-Hajj Salim Suwari, a Malian subject of Soninke (Serakhulle) origins, a revered holy man, renowned jurist and teacher though not a prolific writer, lived in the second half of the 15th to early in the 16th century. Suwari rejected jihad as an instrument of social and political change. His views on jihad and the nature of 'kurf', the state of paganism, constitute what the author calls the "Wangara Learning". His life is contrasted to that of his contemporary Muhammad al-Masghili, born in Tlemsen (Algeria) sometime between 1425-1440, who did much to inspire militant Islam in the parts of West Africa dominated by the Fulani. Salim Suwari's memory is firmly ensconced in the traditions of the Jakhanke (or Jahanke) people of the Upper Senegal basin. The birth of the University College of the Gold Coast, now the University of Ghana, led to a renewed interest in the history of Ghana, in particular that of its little known northern regions. The Muslim population of Ghana had been virtually ignored under successive colonial administrations and the first part of the present paper deals with the University's project to develop an understanding of the history of Islam in the Volta Basin, which involved research in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. The author collected Muslim works in Arabic by writers in the region and through the analysis of teaching licences ('isnads'), travel charms and local history, knowledge of Salim Suwari was greatly expanded. The second part of the paper is concerned with the "Suwaris", the

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men and women who followed Suwari's teachings and spread them over a considerable part of West Africa. The final part describes a mid-19th century jihad that occurred in Mossiland during the reign of Moro Naba Kutu of Ouagadougou. The jihad was crushed by Muslim warlords who were advised by Muslim clerics in the service of Naba Kutu. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BENIN

107 Vallier, Gilles-Félix

Le concept du héros imprévisible : système religieux yorùbá (Bénin-Nigeria) : Èsù, l'improbable "Trickster" / Gilles-Félix Vallier - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 204, p. 811-845.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; Nigeria; trickster tales; Yoruba; African religions; deities.

La notion de trickster (décepteur) a été appliquée par plusieurs chercheurs à certains personnages occupant une place prépondérante, parfois marginale, dans certains systèmes complexes de croyances des sociétés ouest-africaines de la tradition. C'est à partir de la compréhension d'Èsù, médiateur et principe traducteur de la religion yorùbá (Nigeria-Bénin) que se décide la particularité des autres òrìsà (divinités). Ces derniers apparaissent différenciés l'un de l'autre par la présence d'un espace intermédiaire. Seul Èsù, vecteur du système oraculaire et interprète de la plupart des instances de culte, connaît et domine les secrets de l'univers dont il n'a reçu aucune part - le seul domaine attitré serait l'espace du marché. Figure remarquable du complexe religieux, Èsù traduit la non-fixité des valeurs et l'envers des institutions. Il introduit au sein même de l'ordonnance du système religieux une marge importante d'imprévisibilité, d'incertitude, qui "donne du jeu" au segment, grâce à la remise en cause de tout ce qui existe. Agent omniprésent et omniscient au cœur même de la religion et des traditions, il nous convie à rester attentif à deux phénomènes : le primat du sacré dans toutes les composantes du système social et politique ; la nécessité d'un principe dynamisant et créateur d'un nouvel ordre. En d'autres termes, si Èsù représente la traduction et l'instrument de conservation de l'ordre - lequel n'est jamais acquis de manière définitive - il est l'expression du désordre en tant qu'il recrée un ordre nouveau après destruction d'un ordre antérieur. Dans cette perspective dynamique de l'expérience individuelle et collective du sacré, Èsù assure d'une manière unique et continue la condition de sa reproduction. Ces éléments caractéristiques et fondamentaux nous amènent à reconsidérer le concept même de trickster et sa réalité factice et imprescriptible. Celui-là se retrouve de manière inaugurale comme la pierre angulaire de constructions théoriques toujours plausibles, dont les reliefs s'apparentent le plus souvent au mirage. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

BURKINA FASO

108 Badolo, Léopold B.

De la significativité de liens inter-matières: quels rapports entre performances en éducation physique et sportive et performances dans les autres matières d'enseignement au lycée? / Léopold B. Badolo - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 35, p. 205-222 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; physical education; secondary education; academic achievement.

Le présent article, qui s'inscrit dans une vision holistique de l'élève en apprentissage scolaire, examine la présence ou l'absence de lien entre les performances en éducation physique et sportive et le rendement dans les autres matières enseignées chez les élèves burkinabé de niveau de la troisième au lycée. L'article se fonde sur une étude menée auprès de 183 élèves des deux sexes de l'un des plus grands établissements d'enseignement secondaire au Burkina Faso. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

109 Bationo, Bouma Fernand

Méningite et représentations sociales chez les Lyela (Burkina Faso) / Bouma Fernand Bationo - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 36, p. 73-90.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Lyélé; meningitis; images.

Le présent article est consacré à l'analyse des connaissances de la méningite par les Lyélé au Burkina Faso dans la province du Sanguié. Le concept de méningite s'inscrit dans des logiques sociales de la maladie en tant que construit social en dépit des dimensions ou notions biomédicales utilisées par les personnes interrogées. Celles-ci ont des connaissances de la méningite à partir d'une appropriation du nom méningite en français dans la langue locale lyélé "meningiti/mininziti". Des dénominations populaires formulées à partir de descriptions symptomatiques renforcent les connaissances sur la maladie, "bian na kulu cimi" ("cou dur maladie" en traduction littérale: maladie du cou, raide), "bian cimi" (maladie du cou) ou encore "cimkulu" (maladie dure/sèche, brutale). Les descriptions symptomatiques populaires de la méningite véhiculent un ensemble de significations sociales qui ne concordent que très partiellement avec celles associées aux catégories biomédicales. Le corps chaud, les larmes, la blancheur du corps, les vomissements, la diarrhée, l'évanouissement, la raideur du cou, sont autant d'éléments de descriptions symptomatiques ou de signes de la méningite observés par les personnes interrogées. Selon ces dernières, les enfants sont plus vulnérables et exposés à la maladie que les adultes. Les Lyela parlent alors de maladie des enfants "besona cimi" ("enfants maladie" en traduction littérale). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

110 Bidima, Yamba

Création et fonctions dans l'art statuaire lobi / Yamba Bidima - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 35, p. 259-296 : foto's, krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Lobi; sculpture; ritual objects; artisans.

Le présent article se propose d'étudier le statut du sculpteur ainsi que les fonctions des objets artisanaux dans la société lobi au Burkina Faso. Il est fondé sur un travail d'observation directe et d'entretiens. Il existe une différenciation entre les sculpteurs qui façonnent les différents objets, en fonction de leurs connaissances et de leur degré d'initiation. Les plus doués fabriquent des statuettes anthropomorphes tandis que les autres se contentent d'objets usuels profanes. Le processus de création de ces sculptures obéit à des logiques culturelles. Les statuettes, plus particulièrement, sont utilisées dans les rituels de naissance, de divination et dans les cérémonies qui marquent l'indépendance économique du fils par rapport au père. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

111 Hien, Ollo Pépin

Présentation de soi et techniques du corps: les élections Miss au Burkina Faso / Ollo Pépin Hien - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 143-168.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; women; body; aesthetics.

L'élection d'une "Miss" dans un concours de beauté au Burkina Faso est un moment très important pour les filles, surtout démunies, qui y trouvent un moyen de reconnaissance sociale et une voie pour sortir de la pauvreté. C'est pourquoi, pour elles, tous les moyens peuvent être mobilisés pour gagner la compétition. Paradoxalement, on constate une remise en cause des critères traditionnels esthétiques et sociaux de la beauté, la place de la femme par rapport à celle de l'homme, l'honorabilité de la posture et du comportement, qui ont longtemps présidé à la désignation de l'idéal féminin burkinabè, avec de plus en plus une propension à copier le modèle occidental. Dans cette contribution il s'agit de passer en revue le processus qui a mené à une certaine libération du corps. À ce propos, plusieurs techniques du corps, des jeux de séduction et de domination sont examinés, d'autant que le corps est devenu un capital d'investissement social. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

112 Magnini, Seindira

Dynamiques sociales autour d'un bas-fond aménagé: cas du périmètre irrigué de Sébédougou dans la province du Tuy au Burkina Faso / Seindira Magnini - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 35, p. 160-179 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; rice; social environment; rural society; agricultural innovations; farm management.

Pour un analyste du développement, la réhabilitation du barrage de Sébédougou dans la province du Tuy (Burkina Faso) à la fin des années 1990, l'aménagement de son bas-fond qui a permis de dégager 54 ha, constituent des opportunités de développement de la production agricole et d'amélioration des conditions d'existence de la population. Organisés en groupement, les attributaires de parcelles ont engagé la production rizicole sur le périmètre en 2000, encadrés par les agents du projet "Petits Barrages du Sud-Ouest" de la coopération allemande. Après quatre campagnes d'euphorie dans la production, le périmètre est tombé dans une semi-exploitation caractérisée par des abandons de parcelles et une désaffection des activités du groupement. Le présent article s'efforce de faire comprendre l'environnement social et son influence sur les rapports entre les acteurs en présence pour expliquer les logiques paysannes qui ont mené à la nouvelle situation. Il aborde l'exploitation du périmètre, la vision de cet espace par les attributaires et les non attributaires et comment cette exploitation spécifique s'intègre dans le système d'exploitation des différents acteurs. Sont abordés enfin les obstacles ou les facteurs qui bloquent le fonctionnement du groupement des riziculteurs de Sébédougou. Bibliogr., réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

113 Ouattara, Vincent

Analyse anthropologique du roman à travers le placenta / Vincent Ouattara - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 36, p. 185-204.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Mossi; birth rites; novels.

La présente étude touche à la fois au domaine de l'anthropologie et de l'œuvre littéraire au Burkina Faso. La question est celle de savoir quelle est la portée sociale et culturelle du thème du placenta pour comprendre la vie d'une personne. Quelles significations ce thème revêt-il dans la société traditionnelle moaaga, et comment cela permet-il au lecteur de comprendre les actes de Sana, originaire de ce groupe et personnage principal du roman d'Alphonse Nonregma, intitulé "L'Apatride"? Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

114 Rouamba, Claudine Valérie

Démocratie masculine, contestation féminine à partir des marges: les enjeux du quota au sein du Parlement burkinabé / Claudine Valérie Rouamba - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 36, p. 91-115 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; women parliamentarians; gender inequality; parliamentary representation.

Bien que les femmes constituent plus de la moitié de la société burkinabé, une fraction très réduite de femmes siège dans les rangs parlementaires. Pourtant l'Assemblée nationale du Burkina Faso a voté la loi sur les quotas le 16 avril 2009. Les quotas peuvent-ils être considérés comme le remède à la sous-représentation des femmes dans la vie politique? Le présent article se penche sur la question du pourcentage des trente pour cent réservés aux femmes élues, et, la dépassant, sur celle de la nature et de la qualité de la représentation plus généralement. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

115 Simporé, Lassina

Fouilles d'une "pièce isolée" dans l'enceinte des ruines de Loropéni (Burkina Faso) / Lassina Simporé - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 35, p. 71-91 : foto's, krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; archaeology; archaeological artefacts.

Les ruines de Loropéni (Burkina Faso), constructions gigantesques en pierres latéritiques maçonnées, ont été inscrites sur la liste du patrimoine mondial de l'humanité en juin 2009. La présente contribution est le résultat d'un sondage à l'intérieur de l'enceinte portant sur une "pièce isolée", une structure quadrangulaire de 8 m. de côté qui se trouve à l'angle sud-est du compartiment Nord. Les travaux ont mis au jour du charbon de bois qui a permis une datation, des objets métalliques (pointes de flèches, lame de dadas), des tessons de céramique. Ils ont permis de comprendre la structure des murs, tant sur les façades qu'au niveau des bases. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

116 Vallean, Tindaogo

Les inégalités scolaires dans l'enseignement burkinabè à partir de quelques exemples / Tindaogo Vallean - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 36, p. 117-134 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; access to education; inequality; education; schooling.

Le présent article est fondé sur des statistiques nationales et sur des enquêtes menées dans des établissements de l'enseignement primaire et secondaire, ainsi que dans des universités publiques au Burkina Faso au cours de l'année 2007-2008. Il relève différents types d'inégalités dans le domaine de l'enseignement: inégalités d'accès, inégalités de traitement, inégalités des acquis. L'accès est fonction de certaines caractéristiques liées aux personnes telles que le sexe, la situation géographique, la catégorie socioprofessionnelle dont proviennent les parents, l'âge. Les inégalités restent très fortes, même si l'on perçoit un renversement de tendance - comme pour ce qui concerne les inégalités de genre - dans les villes considérées. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

117 Van Duc, Juliette

L'enseignement musulman à Bawku et dans les régions voisines / Juliette Van Duc - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 35, p. 337-354 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Ghana; Islamic education; colonial period.

La proximité de pays étrangers a fait de la région de Bawku au Ghana une zone propice aux échanges d'idées, de techniques, de produits. On y voit coexister plusieurs religions, et, pour ce qui est de l'islam, plusieurs tendances comme des sunnites, des adeptes de la confrérie tidjane, mais aussi des Wahhabites. L'auteur a cherché à comprendre comment s'est propagé l'islam dans la région de Bawku, où vit un rameau de la famille maraboutique, et à quel point l'enseignement coranique a été un agent important à cet égard. L'étude est fondée sur les données d'enquêtes de terrain menées sur place et d'entretiens avec des musulmans appartenant à la plupart des groupes de population présents dans la ville, dont des descendants des premiers enseignants venus au cours de la période coloniale. Elle évoque les liens entre le Ghana et la Haute-Volta d'alors (Burkina Faso). L'auteur a observé l'évolution de l'instruction musulmane de chaque côté de la frontière et les répercussions survenues à Bawku après l'indépendance (1957), quand une certaine orientation politique, au Ghana puis au Burkina Faso, a favorisé la modernisation des méthodes pédagogiques et des enseignements. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

118 Yaméogo, Lassane

Diversité d'appropriation des approches participatives dans la gestion des aires protégées de Gonsé et de la Comoé-Léraba (Burkina Faso) / Lassane Yaméogo - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 35, p. 45-69 : fig., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; environmental degradation; forest policy; legislation; forest management.

La conservation des forêts au Burkina Faso est apparue fondamentale aux yeux du colonisateur. Cela a aussi été plus tard le cas des nouveaux États indépendants africains qui ont mis en place une réglementation et une administration pour organiser l'exploitation et réduire l'accès des populations riveraines, principalement mises en cause dans la dégradation des ressources forestières. La politique forestière de l'époque en question a été fondée sur une exclusion des habitants situés dans la périphérie des aires protégées qui ont pourtant toujours vécu en symbiose avec leur milieu. Plusieurs décennies de gestion centralisée des ressources forestières et fauniques n'ont pas réussi à en freiner la dégradation. Finalement, la solution a été recherchée dans l'implication des populations dans la gestion des forêts à partir des années 1970. Malgré le fait que les expériences devraient aboutir à une gestion autonome par les communautés locales, l'analyse révèle

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des capacités différentielles d'appropriation. Comment expliquer ces résultats mitigés? Des investigations menées auprès des acteurs de gestion forestière à Gonsé et dans la Comoé-Léraba permettent de conclure que le processus de rétrocession dans la Comoé Léraba s'est soldé par la mise en place d'une structure villageoise faîtière regroupant une dizaine de villages tandis qu'à Gonsé la gestion participative n'a été qu'un faire-valoir qui cachait d'autres intérêts. À terme les acteurs traditionnels de l'administration forestière continuent de jouer un rôle important dans le transfert de compétences aux acteurs locaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

119 Zongo, Mahamadou

La dimension foncière de l'agrobusiness au Burkina Faso: étude de cas dans la province du Ziro / Mahamadou Zongo - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 35, p. 127-159 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; agricultural land; land acquisition; investments; land registration.

Face aux déficits chroniques de la production agricole, l'État burkinabé a initié à la fin des années 1990 une politique d'incitation d'investissement dans la production dans le secteur agricole par des investissements privés, afin de surmonter les insuffisances de l'agriculture familiale considérée comme peu performante, et peu ouverte aux innovations et à la professionnalisation. Depuis lors, de nombreux acteurs non ruraux, qualifiés d'agro businessmen ou de nouveaux acteurs, se sont engagés dans l'acquisition de terres en milieu rural et particulièrement dans les zones qui ne sont pas très éloignées des grands centres urbains. Le présent article vise à analyser ce phénomène dans la province du Ziro, située à une centaine de kilomètres de Ouagadougou la capitale, à travers leur catégorisation, la description de leurs procédures d'accès à la terre, leurs stratégies de sécurisation ainsi que les rapports qu'ils entretiennent avec les autres acteurs. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

THE GAMBIA

120 Gajigo, Ousman

The effects of government policies on cereal consumption pattern change in the Gambia / Ousman Gajigo and Abdoulaye Saine - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 130, p. 517-536 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; agricultural policy; food consumption; food production; cereals.

This paper examines the effects of agricultural policies in the Gambia since independence from Great Britain in 1965. Under the two governments that have ruled the country since then, the People's Progressive Party (PPP) led by Dawda Jawara (1965-1994) and the

Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction (APRC) led by Yahya Jammeh, the country has shown little to no growth in agricultural productivity. Moreover, recent policy changes, beginning in the 1980s, resulted in marked shifts in cereal consumption patterns. Rice, which has been the staple food for the past century, but is mainly imported, has been surpassed by locally grown millet as the most heavily consumed cereal in the country as a whole. However, this change is unlikely to lead to future food security as long as the failure to implement long-term agricultural development strategies by the current APRC regime continues. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

121 Thomson, Steven

Revisiting "Mandingization" in coastal Gambia and Casamance (Senegal) : four approaches to ethnic change / Steven Thomson - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 95-121 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; Senegal; social change; Manding; Diola; ethnic identity; acculturation.

"Mandingization", the gradual process of cultural change whereby Jola peoples of the Casamance region of southern Senegal are becoming more like their Mandinka neighbours, is analysed in this article as comprising four distinguishable processes: ethnogenesis, ethnocultural drift, ethnic osmosis, and ethnic strategizing. By distinguishing among these four processes and analysing their interaction, it is possible to understand the dynamics of Mandingization more clearly and also derive insights for understanding ethnic change generally. The current moment of ethnic change in The Gambia includes a resurgence in Karon Jola ethnic identity, but this process must be viewed as contingent, not yet accomplished, and a challenge to the pattern of Mandinka dominance in a time of broader social change. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

GHANA

122 Agyei-Mensah, Samuel

Ethnic residential clusters in Nima, Ghana / Samuel Agyei-Mensah, George Owusu - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 133-149 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; settlement patterns; plural society; neighbourhoods; informal settlements.

The global debate on ethnic residential segregation has focused more on the developed world, and little is known about similar patterns and processes in African cities. This is in spite of the fact that many African cities are now ranked among the world's most rapidly growing and least regulated urban areas. Indeed, the dynamics of ethnic residential segregation have scarcely been studied in African cities. The little literature available has

looked at ethnic segregation between the neighbourhoods of major cities. This paper goes beyond current literature by examining the pattern and processes of ethnic clustering within a multi-ethnic community. Our goal in this paper is to answer the question as to whether within a multi-ethnic urban neighbourhood the major ethnic groups are residentially clustered, isolated or dispersed. The focus is on Nima, a major slum community of Accra, Ghana. The findings of the study show that even though Nima is a multi-ethnic community, some level of ethnic clustering can be discerned. These patterns are linked to the history of settlement formation, religious affiliation and ethnic or place of origin of earlier house owners. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

123 Akpalu, Wisdom

Ostracism and common pool resource management in a developing country : young fishers in the laboratory / Wisdom Akpalu and Peter Martinsson - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 266-306 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; fishermen; punishment; social control; natural resource management.

Common pool resources, such as fish stocks, grazing lands and forest stocks could be overexploited, if not properly managed. This paper investigates how the possibility to ostracize, which is a familiar punishment mechanism to subjects in the experiment, affects harvest in a common pool resource experiment. The experiment was framed as a fishing problem and the subjects were young fishers in Ghana. The paper finds that the introduction of the possibility to ostracize other members of a group at a cost to the remaining members of the group decreased overfishing significantly in comparison with a situation where ostracism was not possible. The ostracism was based on at least 50 percent voting rule. Moreover, the subjects demonstrated a strong desire to ostracize those who overfished. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

124 Akuoko, Kofi Osei

Supervisory styles and workers' behaviour in selected organisations in the greater Accra region of Ghana / Kofi Osei Akuoko and Kwadwo Ofori-Dua - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 75, p. 135-159 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; personnel management; work attitudes.

Effective supervision in any organization requires a supervisory style that elicits a positive reaction from workers and improves workers' behaviour, leading to higher productivity. Under what conditions, and with what set of workers, is a particular supervisory style appropriate? Based on questionnaires administered to 300 respondents, the present study assesses the relationship between supervisory style and workers' behaviour in four organizations in the Greater Accra region of Ghana, two production organizations (M&G

Pharmaceutical Ltd and Nexans Kabelmetal Ghana Ltd) and two service organizations (Ghana Tourist Board and Ghana Telecommunication Company). Four supervisory styles were identified: democratic, autocratic, employee-centred and job-centred. A mix of styles was used in the four organizations, with the autocratic and job-centred styles predominantly used in the private (production) organizations. The findings support the hypothesis that an employee-centred style of leadership promotes positive worker behaviour. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

125 Anyidoho, Nana Akua

Truly national?: social exclusion and the 'Ghana50' celebrations / Nana Akua Anyidoho and Kofi Takyi Asante - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2008), vol. 11, p. 139-173 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; commemorations; national identity; social inequality.

The concept of social exclusion can be used to analyse manifestations of social inequality as wide-ranging as political alienation, unemployment and homelessness. This paper uses this concept to analyse public perspectives and experiences of the 'Ghana@50' celebrations. Social exclusion allows for looking at the question of participation in the process and benefits of nationbuilding and development. The paper concludes that 'Ghana@50', for all that it was billed as a national celebration, was perceived and experienced by some Ghanaians as exclusionary in its organization and in the narratives that accompanied the celebrations. The paper highlights the exclusion of individuals and groups on the basis of political affiliation, age, gender and spatial location, and these instances of exclusion evidence continuity with historical patterns of social disadvantage. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

126 Ayelazuno, Jasper

Continuous primitive accumulation in Ghana: the real-life stories of dispossessed peasants in three mining communities / Jasper Ayelazuno - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 130, p. 537-550.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; capitalism; expropriations; land rights; peasantry; mining companies.

This article gives peasants in three mining communities in Ghana the opportunity to voice their experiences of primitive accumulation under contemporary global neoliberalism. There is a plethora of literature on the exploitation of Africa, drawing on theories of new imperialism or 'accumulation by dispossession'. However, there is not much grassroots empirical work on how different social groups experience accumulation by dispossession. It seems that NGOs and journalists do better on this than intellectuals. This article contributes to filling this lacuna, by focusing on the hardest hit social group, namely, the peasants. It argues that the existence of the lacuna in the literature mentioned above has major theoretical and political implications for the struggle for alternatives to capitalism and

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'development' that is distinctly anti-imperialist. The article is based on data collected through focus group discussions and in-depth personal interviews with peasants affected by surface mining activities of transnational mining corporations in three mining communities in the resource-rich Western Region of Ghana: Prestea, Dumasi and Teberebie. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

127 Coe, Cati

How debt became care : child pawning and its transformations in Akuapem, the Gold Coast, 1874-1929 / Cati Coe - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2012), vol. 82, no. 2, p. 287-311.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; pledging; children.

Studies of slavery in Africa have noted the persistence of those relations in different forms, such as pawning, that allow social changes in power, status and wealth to be weathered more gradually. As pawning itself became less frequent, did other kinds of relationship take its place? Some scholars have argued that pawning was folded into marriage and fatherhood; others that there are continuities with fosterage and domestic servant arrangements today. This article examines the question of pawning's transformations in Akuapem, a region in southeastern Ghana involved in forms of commercial agriculture that were heavily dependent on slave labour and the capital raised by pawning. Ultimately, it argues that debt became key to fatherhood and fosterage relations between children and adults, changing from a short-term exchange to more lifelong reciprocal relations of care. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

128 Dagher, Jihad

The short-run impact of oil windfalls in low-income countries : a DSGE approach / Jihad Dagher, Jan Gottschalk and Rafael Portillo - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 343-372 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; public revenue; petroleum; energy economics; fiscal policy; monetary policy; economic models.

The authors use a multi-sector dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) model calibrated to the economy of Ghana to analyse the short-term impact of oil windfalls in low-income countries (LICs) and the role of various fiscal and monetary policy responses. The model includes limited access to international capital markets, limited participation by residents in the domestic financial system and limited labour mobility across sectors, features that are pervasive in these countries. Relative to developed countries, oil windfalls are likely to have larger aggregate demand pressures. A policy of fiscal smoothing, associated with a sovereign wealth fund, can help achieve macroeconomic stability and improve welfare. On the other hand, accumulation of reserves in response to the windfall,

without fiscal backing, can crowd out the private sector and reduce welfare. These findings highlight the importance of policy coordination for the macroeconomic effects of oil proceeds in LICs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

129 Frempong, Alexander K.D.

Reflections on by-elections in the Fourth Republic of Ghana / Alexander K.D. Frempong - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2008), vol. 11, p. 105-137 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; elections; 1990-1999; 2000-2009.

Besides their obvious function of filling vacancies in the legislature, by-elections have several other potential functions in a political system - ranging from new political recruitment, through boosting party popularity, to conducting dry-runs for future elections. After a brief theoretical analysis of by-elections, this paper examines the dynamics, intricacies, and impacts of by-elections in Ghana since the return to constitutional rule in 1993 and concludes by drawing out the major emerging issues with a discussion of the debate on the relevance of by-elections in the current constitutional dispensation. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

130 Grischow, Jeff D.

Kwame Nkrumah, disability, and rehabilitation in Ghana, 1957-66 / Jeff D. Grischow - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2011), vol. 52, no. 2, p. 179-199.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; disabled; social policy; reintegration; employment; 1960-1969.

This article examines a rehabilitation programme for disabled Ghanaians developed by Kwame Nkrumah's government between 1961 and 1966. Arising at a time when Nkrumah was moving away from welfarism in favour of a 'big push' for industrialization, rehabilitation sought to integrate disabled citizens into the national economy as productive workers. Nkrumah's programme was preceded by a colonial rehabilitation project during the 1940s for disabled African soldiers. The colonial initiative drew heavily on the British model of social orthopaedics, which equated citizenship with work. This philosophy resonated with Nkrumah's vision of national development based on full employment. Although its economic focus had troubling implications for citizenship and welfare, Nkrumah's rehabilitation programme was unique among newly independent African states, and it arguably produced a positive legacy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

131 Hernæs, Per

Friederichsnopel: a Danish settler colony in Akuapem 1788-92 / Per Hernæs - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2011), n.s., no. 13, p. 81-133 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Denmark; colonization; settlement schemes; slaves; Akwapim polity; political history.

In 1788, when the slave trade was in decline and abolition was in the offing, the Danish government supported an initiative by a former surgeon at Christiansborg, Paul Erdmann Isert. His plan was to establish a Danish agricultural settlement in the hilly area of the Gold Coast (Ghana) hinterland and develop "plantation production" of West Indian crops such as sugar, cotton and coffee, still relying on slave labour, but eliminating the suffering of slaves on the Middle Passage and on the West Indian plantations. This vision also appealed to the Danish finance minister Ernst von Schimmelmann, who supported Isert's adventure. Isert established a small settlement called Friederichsnopel in Akuapem. He died shortly after, and the experiment never became a success, although the Danes held on to the place for a number of years. The present author focuses on the colonial objectives inherent in the enterprise, the implementation of the plans, and the small Friederichsnopel community, its internal social relations and slave life, its relationships with the Danish slave trade establishment at Christiansborg and its interactions with Akuapem and other African societies. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

132 Kleist, Nauja

Modern chiefs: tradition, development and return among traditional authorities in Ghana / Nauja Kleist - In: *African Affairs*: (2011), vol. 110, no. 441, p. 629-647.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; traditional rulers; return migration; chieftaincy.

Appointment of traditional authorities with an international migrant background has become an important trend in Ghana. Such 'return chiefs' are expected to bring development and modernization, but - as former international migrants - they are also seen as potentially estranged from local customs and realities. As presumed guardians of tradition, they are thus placed in a situation that poses a range of dilemmas of legitimacy and public authority. The article argues that return chiefs are in an ambivalent position between the domains of tradition and modernity and that they endeavour to overcome this dilemma through emphasizing their foundation in tradition as well as by using their professional and international experience to spur local development and modernize the chieftaincy institution. Return chiefs thus simultaneously practise and invoke the traditional and the modern. In this way, the transformation of chieftaincy is embedded in both local and global contexts. Return chiefs go beyond local customs to bring development and innovation to their areas, mobilizing international networks, touring European and North American countries, and collaborating with international development agencies, NGOs, and migrants. Their practices are thus at once local and global, and the article calls for inclusion of both perspectives in contemporary chieftaincy studies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

133 Labi, Kwame Amoah

The 'commercial' and 'museum' life of some Akan brass works / Kwame Amoah Labi - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2008), vol. 11, p. 175-216 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; sculpture; brass; material culture; museums; Akan.

In April 2008, the University of Ghana's Institute of African Studies opened an exhibition of Dieter Röttger's (1930-2003) brass work collection, entitled 'Kuduo': the Akan Art of Brass Casting'. Against the background of challenges museums face in Ghana, the Institute was determined to use this new collection as a model for attracting the public to view and use the objects and the museum's holdings in general. Following a description of the collection, the present paper compares the use of the collection in a private house in Germany and in a public space in Ghana. The paper is framed around the acquisition history, management and security of the collection. It proposes that artefacts also have a commercial, aesthetic, and museum educational life. Also, it offers the opportunity to present an argument for an effective model for the repatriation of cultural property to Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

134 Lentz, Carola

Hard work, determination, and luck : biographical narratives of a northern Ghanaian elite / Carola Lentz - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2008), vol. 11, p. 47-76.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; elite; middle class; academic achievement; motivation; Dagari; social mobility; biography.

In the eyes of many Dagara villagers in northern Ghana, higher education is a strategy of such rare and uncertain returns that it is much safer for a peasant boy to either immediately work on the family farm or pursue a shorter education that guarantees early gainful employment. That it was necessary, and required a good deal of hard-headedness, to ignore the elders' advice and disobey the fundamental rules of seniority, is an often repeated argument in educated men's retrospective justification of their educational trajectory. Mostly based on interviews, the present paper explores the rhetorical strategies to which highly-educated Dagara men typically resort when narrating their biographies. It looks at the arguments presented with respect to three turning points on the pathway to upper middle class status, namely access to primary education, enrolment in secondary school and entry into the labour market after tertiary education. These men attribute their upward social mobility to a mixture of innate qualities, personal determination, hard work and 'luck'. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

135 Mitchell, Matthew I.

Insights from the cocoa regions in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana : rethinking the migration-conflict nexus / Matthew I. Mitchell - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 123-144.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana; migration; cocoa; national security; conflict.

Although many scholars have noted the salience of mobility throughout the African continent, there has been little systematic investigation into the link between migration and conflict. Most scholarship has tended to see migration as primarily a by-product of conflict and not as a security issue in its own right. In analysing and contrasting the different migration-conflict trajectories in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, both marked by migration into natural resource sectors but with significantly different political outcomes: civil war in the former country versus relative peace in the latter, this article attempts to develop an empirically informed theoretical framework for understanding the nexus between migration and conflict in Africa. The comparative analysis of migration-conflict linkages in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana also provides insights into the key intervening variables linking migration with violent conflict, viz. the nature of State-society relations, the land tenure regime, State capacity and exogenous shocks, and experiences with autochthony discourses. However, although these variables help explain the different outcomes in the two cases, there are arguably also other factors at play linking migration and conflict. Indeed, much more thinking about this relationship needs to be done. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

136 Pichillo, Giancarlo

The historical and political legacies of the transformations of the (Dutch) Sekondi socio-economic landscape during the early twentieth century / Giancarlo Pichillo - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2008), vol. 11, p. 7-45 : tab, geneal.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; chieftaincy; succession; Akan polities; political history; 1900-1999.

This paper presents preliminary findings of an ongoing research project in political anthropology exploring the contemporary and historically constituted power relations inside the Abrahiam Ebiradzi royal family that holds the paramount stool of Sekondi, in the southwestern coastal area of modern Ghana. The project focuses on the legacies of the transformations brought about by early colonialism in the social, economic, and political structure of the ex-Dutch Sekondi polity, with particular attention to last-century and contemporary stool succession disputes and practices surrounding the destoolment of chiefs. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

137 Shumway, Rebecca

The Fante shrine of 'Nananom Mpow' and the Atlantic slave trade in southern Ghana / by Rebecca Shumway - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 27-44 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; shrines; political history; Fante polity.

Coastal societies in what is today Ghana's Central Region developed new, shared institutions under the umbrella of a coalition-style government during the era of the slave trade (18th century), creating the basis for what has since evolved into Fante ethnicity and culture. As with all African societies, political power among the precolonial Fante was inextricably tied to religious power. This paper shows how, during the course of the trans-Atlantic slave trade, the sacred grove known as 'Nananom Mpow' shaped regional and trans-Atlantic events and processes by guiding the principal political and military leaders in Fanteland. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

138 Simpson, Samuel Nana Yaw

Performance contracts and State enterprises : the Ghanaian perspective / Samuel Nana Yaw Simpson and Joseph Mensah Onumah - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 75, p. 21-35 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; public enterprises; management; evaluation.

Performance contracts, variously named contract plans, memorandum of understanding, signalling systems, performance agreements, results frameworks, were introduced in Ghana in the mid-1980s as part of the State-owned enterprises reform programme. They were intended to improve the operations and performance of State-owned enterprises. However, evidence on their effectiveness in Ghana appears inconclusive. The present study examined the format, content and design, as well as the impact and prospects of performance contracts used by State-owned enterprises in Ghana. It found that performance contracts have significantly improved the link among the key stakeholders of State-owned enterprises: the sector ministries, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, and the State Enterprises Commission. They have established a culture of planning among State-owned enterprises, ensuring accountability, and have made management of State-owned enterprises more focused on specific quantifiable targets. Performance contracts in Ghana tend to assign high weight to economic goals and in some cases no weight to productivity. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

139 Ubink, Janine M.

Contesting land and custom in Ghana : state, chief and the citizen / ed. by Janine M. Ubink and Kojo S. Amanor. - [Amsterdam] : Leiden University Press, cop. 2008. - 230 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Law, governance, and development) - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 9789087280475

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; land tenure; customary law; land conflicts; legal pluralism; land reform.

The contributions in this collective volume examine notions of customary land tenure in Ghana. They look at the relations between the customary and statutory tenure and the institutional interactions between the State and traditional authorities in land administration. Following the Introduction by Kojo Amanor and Janine Ubink, the first four papers, by Sara Berry, Kojo Amanor, Stefano Boni and Steve Tonah are concerned with the nature of customary institutions, historical changes in the customary, and the ways in which notions of the customary are manipulated by local elites and the State and are subject to political reinterpretation, redefinition and invention. Berry compares the situation in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. The next two papers, by Richard C. Crook and Janine Ubink, are concerned with local perceptions of customary and State institutions involved in land management, the ways in which the plurality of institutions are negotiated and utilized, issues of accountability and transparency in customary settings. The final chapter, by Julian Quan, Janine Ubink and Adarkwah Antwi, examines problems of implementing contemporary land policy reform in the Land Administration Project (LAP). [ASC Leiden abstract]

140 Van Duc, Juliette

L'enseignement musulman à Bawku et dans les régions voisines / Juliette Van Duc - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 35, p. 337-354 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Ghana; Islamic education; colonial period.

La proximité de pays étrangers a fait de la région de Bawku au Ghana une zone propice aux échanges d'idées, de techniques, de produits. On y voit coexister plusieurs religions, et, pour ce qui est de l'islam, plusieurs tendances comme des sunnites, des adeptes de la confrérie tidjane, mais aussi des Wahhabites. L'auteur a cherché à comprendre comment s'est propagé l'islam dans la région de Bawku, où vit un rameau de la famille maraboutique, et à quel point l'enseignement coranique a été un agent important à cet égard. L'étude est fondée sur les données d'enquêtes de terrain menées sur place et d'entretiens avec des musulmans appartenant à la plupart des groupes de population présents dans la ville, dont des descendants des premiers enseignants venus au cours de la période coloniale. Elle évoque les liens entre le Ghana et la Haute-Volta d'alors (Burkina Faso). L'auteur a observé l'évolution de l'instruction musulmane de chaque côté de la frontière et les répercussions survenues à Bawku après l'indépendance (1957), quand une certaine orientation politique, au Ghana puis au Burkina Faso, a favorisé la modernisation des méthodes pédagogiques et des enseignements. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

141 Van den Bersselaar, Dmitri

Who belongs to the 'Star people'? : negotiating beer and gin advertisements in West Africa, 1949-75 / by Dmitri Van den Bersselaar - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2011), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 385-408 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Nigeria; advertising; alcoholic beverages; historical sources; 1950-1959; 1960-1969.

This article explores the different trajectories of advertising for schnapps gin and beer in Ghana and Nigeria during the period of decolonization and independence up to 1975. It analyses published newspaper advertisements alongside correspondence, advertising briefs, and market research reports found in business archives. Advertising that promoted a 'modern' life-style worked for beer, but not for gin. This study shows how advertisements became the product of negotiations between foreign companies, local businesses, and consumers. It provides insights into the development of advertising in West Africa, the differing ways in which African consumers attached meanings to specific commodities, and possibilities for the use of advertisements as sources for African history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

142 Witte, Marleen de

Television and the Gospel of Entertainment in Ghana / Marleen de Witte - In: *Exchange*: (2012), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 144-164 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Pentecostalism; popular culture; television.

Charismatic-Pentecostal 'media ministries' have become very successful in Africa's new media fields. They shape new forms of public religiosity that spill over into various forms of popular culture and resonate with broad audiences. This article explores the emergence of new Pentecostal publics at the intersection of media, religion, and entertainment in Ghana, raising critical questions concerning the relations between these domains. It analyses two different religious television broadcasts: a television ministry by a well-known celebrity pastor and a gospel reality show featuring a preaching competition for youth. It also considers the debates and concerns such programmes evoke locally. The analysis shows that Pentecostalism's employment of popular media and entertainment styles is an effective source of persuasive power, but also poses challenges with regard to binding people as committed Christians. The blurring of boundaries between religion and entertainment business causes insecurities about the authenticity of religious authority and religious subjectivity. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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GUINEA

143 Ba, Daha Chérif

Plantations et planteurs de la Guinée française, de 1900 à 1950 / Daha Chérif Ba - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 35, p. 93-125 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; bananas; palm kernels; pineapples; agricultural policy; colonial period.

Le présent article examine les aspects économiques de la politique d'exploitation des ressources, principalement agricoles, de la Guinée française entre 1900 et 1950, par les autorités coloniales de métropole et par des planteurs locaux et entrepreneurs privés. Il traite plus particulièrement de la culture de la banane, du palmier à huile et de l'ananas. Ont été cruciaux pour la banane les problèmes de transport, de conditionnement et de conservation dans les années 1920-1940, ainsi que les aléas de la production et la crise des cours mondiaux en 1947-1950. La concurrence d'autres parties du monde telles que les Antilles pour la banane et la Malaisie et les Philippines pour l'ananas (sans compter la production d'autres pays du continent africain) a aussi joué un rôle influant sur le marché des produits tropicaux originaires de Guinée. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

IVORY COAST

144 Adewuni, Salawu

The satire in the African literature of French expression: case study of "Le vieux nègre et la médaille" and "Le soleil des indépendances" / by Salawu Adewuni - In: *Rio dos Camaroes*: (2010), no. 1, p. 185-195.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Côte d'Ivoire; novels; satire; French language.

This study looks at the satirical dimension in two novels written in French by African writers: "Le vieux nègre et la médaille" by Ferdinand Oyono (1956) (Cameroon) and "Le soleil des indépendances" by Ahmadou Kourouma (1970) (Côte d'Ivoire). These two novels can be seen as drama, with respectively Meka and Fama as the main characters. The invasion of an alien culture and values in the lives and consciousness of these naive but honest characters results in often difficult circumstances and some bewilderment and confusion on the part of the protagonists. This shows in their use of the French language mixed with African oral style, which creates comical effects underlining the absurdity of situations where a colonial mentality persists. Through comedy and satire in fiction instead of open political attack, the authors convey a message of criticism of the wrongs of post-independence society, with its disappointments, discrimination, corrupt leaders and unresolved social problems. Sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

145 Bekoin, Tanoh Raphaël

L'autorité coloniale face au problème de la prostitution en Côte d'Ivoire (1909-1936) / Tanoh Raphaël Bekoin - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2010), a. 65, n. 1/4, p. 351-375.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; prostitution; colonial policy.

Cette étude réfléchit sur la façon dont l'administration coloniale a fait face à la situation que créa l'existence de la prostitution en Côte d'Ivoire. Compte tenu des limites des sources d'archives, l'étude commence en 1909, date de la première réglementation de la prostitution à Abidjan et à Bassam, et s'achève en 1936. Cette dernière date marque la mise en place d'un autre arrêté étendant la réglementation sur la prostitution à d'autres localités de la Côte d'Ivoire et même à des villes de la Haute Volta. Pour comprendre l'attitude de l'administration coloniale, l'étude analyse d'abord les facteurs de la prostitution en milieu colonial (le développement urbain, le statut célibataire des immigrants blancs), ses conséquences (l'expansion des maladies vénériennes, problèmes de sécurité) et les solutions de l'administration pour préserver la colonie de ses effets pervers (isolement des femmes prostituées, arrêtés réglementant la prostitution). Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

146 Kipré, Pierre

Conflits régionaux et indépendances nationales en Afrique de l'Ouest : actes du colloque d'Abengourou (26-28 février 2010) / sous la dir. de Pierre Kipré et Aké G.-M. Ngo. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 166 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Volgens het voorwoord vond de conferentie plaats op 10-13 maart 2010. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 229655556X

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; conflict; political conditions; conflict resolution; immigration; conference papers (form); 2010.

Le présent ouvrage comprend une sélection de textes de contributions qui ont été présentées à un colloque tenu en mars 2010 à Abengourou (Côte d'Ivoire). En traitant en particulier du cas de la crise en Côte d'Ivoire, le colloque faisait ressortir différents aspects des conflits qui touchent l'Afrique de l'Ouest depuis 1960, et qui affectent la stabilité de l'État postcolonial. Sujets traités dans les contributions: Étude lexicale et sémantique du discours des acteurs dans le paradigme de la crise ivoirienne (Bernard Ano Boa) - Le rapatriement des Maliens à la suite de la crise ivoirienne de septembre 2002 (Chikouna Cissé) - L'affaire Boka Ernest et le régime d'Houphouët-Boigny en Côte d'Ivoire (avril 1964) (Julie Eunice Brou Cho) - Immigration, intégration et conflits en Côte d'Ivoire (Silvère Y. Konan, Auguste K. Kouakou) - Migration et exploitation halieutique dans le Sud-Ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire: des germes aux conflits épisodiques (Kouman Koffi Mouroufié) - Un

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complexe belligène en Afrique de l'Ouest, déséquilibres territoriaux et instrumentalisation politique (Michel Galy) - Institutions, démocratie et conflits en Afrique de l'Ouest (Boniface Obou Ouraga) - Les conflits armés en Afrique postcoloniale (Adama Sadio) - Resource governance, democratization and conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa oil producing states (Luqman Saka) - Problématique de l'autonomie dans la gestion des conflits en Afrique de l'Ouest (Aboubakr Tandia) - La crise interne de l'UGTCl (Union générale des travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire) en 1968: ébranlement de l'unité syndicale et instinct de survie du régime PDCI-RDA (André Dominique Yapi). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

147 Kipre, Pierre

Les conditions économiques de l'indépendance à l'ère de la mondialisation : mythes et réalités en Afrique de l'Ouest : actes du colloque de San Pedro (10-14 mars 2010) / sous la dir. de Pierre Kipré et Aké G.-M. Ngo. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 293 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - In French with 3 contributions in English. - Met bijl., bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2296555586

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; development; development economics; economic conditions; international economic relations; conference papers (form); 2010.

Les textes des contributions qui sont rassemblés dans ce volume ont été présentés au cours du colloque de San Pedro (10-14 mars 2010) (Côte d'Ivoire). Le fil conducteur en est de dégager les aspects économiques et des modèles de développement permettant à l'Afrique de parvenir à une véritable indépendance vis à vis de parties du monde moins vulnérables qu'elle-même. L'objectif du futur est de pouvoir se passer de l'aide, fut-elle humanitaire. 1ère partie: "Gouvernance, institutions et modèle de développement". New development paradigm in the aftermath of the financial meltdown (Felix Fofana N'Zue) - Insertion professionnelle des jeunes en Côte d'Ivoire (Clément Kouadio Kouakou) - État de la démocratie et des institutions politiques dans l'espace intégré de la CEDEAO (Wautabouna Ouattara) - Economic analysis of political participation in Côte d'Ivoire (Zié Ballo). 2ème partie: "Finance et relations internationales". Chine et Côte d'Ivoire, relations économiques (Pierre Roche Seka, Clément Kouadio Kouakou) - Coopération UE-ACP sous l'empire de la Convention de Cotonou: marche forcée vers le libre-échange? (Abraham Gadji) - Avenir des accords de partenariat économique en Afrique de l'Ouest (Nafiou Malam Maman) - Développement financier et croissance économique dans les pays de l'UEMOA (Brou Emmanuel Aka). 3ème partie: "Performances sectorielles". Chaîne des valeurs du cacao ivoirien et réduction de la pauvreté (Benoît B. Malan, Clément K. Kouakou) - Gestion de la filière cacao-café en Côte d'Ivoire (Euphrasie Ben Houassa Kouamé) - Efficacité technique du secteur agricole ivoirien (Ibrahim Diarra, Abdoulaye Kouma) - Performance des branches industrielles ivoiriennes en période de crise (Alban Alphonse Emmanuel Ahouré) - Gestion de l'eau potable en Côte d'Ivoire (Narcisse A.

Komenan) - Cooking energy consumption in urban areas of Côte d'Ivoire (Wadjamsse Djezou). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

148 Koffie-Bikpo, Céline Yolande

Production vivrière et sécurité alimentaire en Côte d'Ivoire / sous la dir. de Céline Yolande Koffie-Bikpo et Axel Désiré Dabié Nassa ; préf. de Jean-Louis Chaleard. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 270 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2296559255

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; food security; food supply; distribution; urban areas; rural-urban relations.

Bien que des avancées aient été réalisées dans le processus de l'autosuffisance alimentaire en Côte d'Ivoire, la disponibilité des produits vivriers dans les centres urbains n'est pas toujours garantie. Celle-ci se heurte à différents problèmes liés à l'usage des moyens de transport, aux facteurs de risques d'altération des produits, à la distribution et également aux systèmes mondiaux de régulation du vivrier. Cet ouvrage s'organise autour de quatre parties: 1. Approvisionnement des marchés en produits vivriers, contributions sur: l'exemple de Divo (Dabié Désiré Axel Nassa); les productions halieutiques et l'approvisionnement des villes (Koffi Mouroufié Kouman); distribution et consommation du gibier dans l'agglomération d'Abidjan (Kouassi Paul Anoh et Oumar Ouattara). 2. Stratégies de distribution des produits vivriers: la contribution des coopératives, l'exemple de la Comagoa Roxy (Anne Marcelle Douka); production et commercialisation de l'igname dans l'espace communal de Tanda (Téré Gogbe et Koffi Atta); importations ivoiriennes de riz (Jean Tape Bidi); mutations dans le circuit de distribution de l'igname (Kouadio Eugène Konan) 3. Mutation de l'espace agricole face à la demande en produits vivriers: réponses du pays rural Ebrié à la demande alimentaire de l'aire métropolitaine d'Abidjan (Adjoba-Marthe Koffi-Didia); la culture du manioc à Bonoua (Céline Yolande Koffie-Bikpo); transport et approvisionnement de la ville d'Abidjan en produits vivriers (Irène Kassi-Djodjo); risques de pertes des produits vivriers (Céline Yolande Koffie-Bikpo); la pollution du littoral ivoirien (Célestin Hauhouot). Conclusion générale (Dabié Désiré Axel Nassa). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

149 Mitchell, Matthew I.

Insights from the cocoa regions in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana : rethinking the migration-conflict nexus / Matthew I. Mitchell - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 123-144.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana; migration; cocoa; national security; conflict.

Although many scholars have noted the salience of mobility throughout the African continent, there has been little systematic investigation into the link between migration and

conflict. Most scholarship has tended to see migration as primarily a by-product of conflict and not as a security issue in its own right. In analysing and contrasting the different migration-conflict trajectories in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, both marked by migration into natural resource sectors but with significantly different political outcomes: civil war in the former country versus relative peace in the latter, this article attempts to develop an empirically informed theoretical framework for understanding the nexus between migration and conflict in Africa. The comparative analysis of migration-conflict linkages in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana also provides insights into the key intervening variables linking migration with violent conflict, viz. the nature of State-society relations, the land tenure regime, State capacity and exogenous shocks, and experiences with autochthony discourses. However, although these variables help explain the different outcomes in the two cases, there are arguably also other factors at play linking migration and conflict. Indeed, much more thinking about this relationship needs to be done. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

150 Nanga, Angélique

Les déterminants socio-anthropologiques et communicationnels de l'excision chez les Kodè, en Côte d'Ivoire / Angélique Nanga - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 36, p. 53-72.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; Baoulé; female circumcision.

Phénomène éminemment social en Afrique, l'excision est une mutilation génitale féminine qui touche près de deux millions de filles dans le monde et particulièrement près de cinquante pour cent de femmes en Côte d'Ivoire, bien qu'elle soit considérée illégale par la législation de ce pays. Parmi les nombreux facteurs motivant sa pratique, on retient surtout la préservation de la virginité avant le mariage, la réduction du plaisir sexuel féminin qui est censée mieux permettre à la femme de se maîtriser, et enfin, l'initiation de passage à l'âge adulte pour le positionnement social des filles et des femmes. Dans la présente étude, dont l'analyse est fondée sur la technique d'entretiens, il s'agit d'explorer les facteurs cognitifs et comportementaux qui sous-tendent la survivance de l'excision chez le peuple kodé (centre de la Côte d'Ivoire), et d'analyser la stratégie de communication utilisée pour le changement de comportement. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

151 Tououi bi Irié, Ernest

Le zouglou en quête d'une identité / Ernest Tououi bi Irié - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 36, p. 205-232.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; popular music; oral poetry.

Depuis les années 1990, la musique en Côte d'Ivoire a pris un autre virage avec un type nouveau de musique urbaine: le zouglou. Le zouglou relève-t-il de la chanson dans sa production textuelle, et, si tel est le cas, de quel genre se réclame-t-il? À l'analyse, les chants du zouglou sont des textes qui manquent en général de profondeur et qui, par conséquent, ne rendent pas possible l'abondance de la floraison d'images comme c'est le cas des textes de poésie orale traditionnelle. En réalité, ce n'est pas la singularité du zouglou dans son fonctionnement qui pose problème, mais c'est le fait que la plupart de ses textes n'obéissent pas aux canons esthétiques des textes d'inspiration orale. De la sorte, le zouglou apparaît comme un genre en quête d'identité. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

LIBERIA

152 Batty, Fodei

Do ethnic groups retain homogenous preferences in African politics? : evidence from Sierra Leone and Liberia / Fodei Batty - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 117-143 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; Sierra Leone; elections; ethnicity; voting.

It is frequently argued that ethnic groups across Africa retain homogenous preferences stemming from a sense of collective identity and shared destiny, and that they unvaryingly prefer the same outcomes in zero-sum competitions for scarce resources. This article presents results from comparative field surveys examining these claims in Sierra Leone and Liberia following postconflict elections. In contradiction with conventional expectations, the results show corroboration on several issues across voters from several ethnic groups as well as heterogeneity in preferences among voters from the same ethnic groups in both countries. The implications for democratization and conflict resolution in Africa are discussed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

153 Kieh, Jr, George Klay

Warlords, politicians and the post-first civil war election in Liberia / George Klay Kieh, Jr - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2011), vol. 10, no. 2/3, p. 83-99 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; elections; 1997.

The issue of postconflict elections has become one of the major areas in both the scholarly literature and in policy circles. Postconflict elections are considered critical to the peacebuilding process in war-torn societies. With the leadership chosen in the context of free, fair and transparent elections, it can then shepherd the arduous process of rebuilding the society. In this vein, using the first postconflict election in Liberia as a case study, this article examines the electoral landscape, and the factors that led to the Taylor-led National

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Patriotic Party (NPP) winning a landslide victory. The election was held in 1997, after eight years of civil war. The article pays attention to the electoral system, the Election Commission, pre-election events, voters' registration, the election campaign, the voting, and the election results. It argues that factors contributing to Taylor's victory included the fact that the political space was still militarized, voters were intimidated and decided to vote for 'security', and Taylor had an overwhelming advantage in terms of 'electoral assets'. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

MALI

154 Hall, Bruce S.

Bellah histories of decolonization, Iklan paths to freedom : the meanings of race and slavery in the late-colonial Niger Bend (Mali), 1944-1960 / by Bruce S. Hall - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 61-87 : krt. ASC Subject Headings: Mali; racism; colonial policy; human trafficking; slavery; decolonization.

The author contends that in order to understand the racialized conflicts in the postcolonial Sahel, attention must be paid to the local history of racial ideas and practices that produced them. One of the reasons that racialized conflict has become so prolific in the postcolonial Sahel is because the first generation of leaders who brought Sahelian countries to independence deployed one set of racial arguments drawn from the larger French imperial context to deal with problems in local settings where race meant very different things. By offering an account of a particular racial formation in the Niger Bend region of French Sudan (present-day Mali), and in particular, the history of the struggles for emancipation by servile people known as the Bellah-Iklan, the author shows some of the ways that local realities intruded into larger politics of decolonization, shaping the postcolonial outcomes in important ways. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

155 Hall, Bruce S.

How slaves used Islam : the letters of enslaved Muslim commercial agents in the nineteenth-century Niger bend and Central Sahara / by Bruce S. Hall - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2011), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 279-297 : krt. ASC Subject Headings: Mali; Sahara; slaves; brokers; letters; Islam.

Historians of slavery in Africa have long struggled to recover the voices of enslaved people. In this article, an unusual set of sources found in Timbuktu (Mali) reveals the existence of a stratum of literate, Muslim slaves who wrote and received letters written in Arabic. These letters make it possible to probe the Islamic rhetoric used by Muslim slaves and ask how enslaved people who adopted Islam understood their faith. Did Muslim slaves arrive at different interpretations of Islam than those Muslims who were free? Using the

correspondence of two slaves who worked as agents in their master's commercial activities in the Niger Bend and Central Sahara during the second half of the nineteenth century, this article demonstrates the extent to which Muslim slaves used appeals to their own piety in attempting to carve out a certain amount of social autonomy. For these Muslim slaves, Islam could be made to serve both spiritual and practical ends. And yet, this did not require slaves to interpret Islam in ways that rejected the legitimacy of slavery. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

156 Keïta, Naffet

Mass médias et figures du religieux islamique au Mali: entre négociation et appropriation de l'espace public / Naffet Keïta - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 97-118.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; Islam; Islamic movements; State.

Depuis le 11 septembre 2001, un fossé s'est creusé entre les opinions et une forme de pratique de l'islam. Certains n'hésitent pas à parler de "guerre de civilisations". Dans un tel contexte, le Mali apparaît aujourd'hui comme un terrain de compétition entre des courants religieux divergents. La prolifération d'associations religieuses au lendemain du 26 mars 1991, date de l'avènement de la démocratie multipartite, traduit le développement du phénomène de "chapelles ou de micro religions" qui complique non seulement les rapports interconfessionnels, mais aussi les rapports entre l'État et les religions. L'État se trouve en effet face à un champ religieux de plus en plus complexe dont les voies d'infiltration et d'expansion sont très variées et les manifestations multiples. Mais on peut noter principalement l'action sociale avec les ONG et associations (nationales et internationales) qui relayent l'action proprement dite des institutions religieuses. Les manifestations nouvelles du fait religieux profitent d'une part des progrès techniques et technologiques de ce début de siècle (développement des moyens de transport et des technologies de la communication) et de l'élargissement des droits et libertés démocratiques. Les dynamiques en cours se traduisent par la constitution de groupes religieux divergents, voire de sectes dont certains, par leur rejet de tout compromis social, sont des sources de conflits. Les tensions entre les différents courants sont parfois nourries par des influences extérieures ou des antagonismes sociologiques et économiques. Les velléités de politisation du fait religieux participent à ces tensions. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

157 Mathee, Mohamed Shaid

Women's agency in Muslim marriage: 'fatwas' from Timbuktu / Mohamed Shaid Mathee - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2011), vol. 31, p. 75-95.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; fatwas; gender relations; married women.

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Can Islamic legal literature tell us stories about ordinary Muslim women and men, and how they experience Islamic law? Works on Islamic legal theory (usul al-fiqh) and manuals on Islamic substantive law (fiqh) have been the focus of the modern study of Islamic law, but they tell us almost nothing about ordinary men and women. However, fatwas, another genre of Islamic legal literature, show how ordinary Muslim individuals relate to Islamic law and that Muslim women clearly have their own ideas of sexual rights and obligations, marriage and divorce. A fatwa consists of a petition or question by a lay person addressed to a mufti and the mufti's answer. Fatwas show that women had knowledge of Islamic law and often acted independently in the light of this knowledge. This article demonstrates this agency in a number of fatwas issued in Timbuktu and the surrounding area (Mali) during the colonial era (1896-1960). Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

158 Pelizzari, Elisa

La transmission du savoir islamique traditionnel au Mali : entre soufisme tijani et écoles coraniques / sous la dir. d'Elisa Pelizzari, Omar Sylla. - Torino : L'Harmattan Italia, cop. 2012. - 191 p. ; 21 cm. - (Africultura) - Met bibliogr.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; Islamic education; Sufism.

Ce volume rassemble des textes à caractère ethnologique ou historique se rapportant à la transmission, en particulier aux enfants dans les écoles coraniques, du savoir islamique au Mali. Les deux premières études ont pour toile de fond respectivement la période coloniale et la question de l'écriture: Cheikh Hamallah (1882-1943?), la confrérie tijania et le mouvement hamalliste au Mali (Omar Sylla) - Écriture et transmission du savoir islamique au Mali: le cas du "sahrawi" (Mauro Nobili). Suivent des contributions traitant de problèmes actuels: Éduquer par la souffrance: les élèves des écoles coraniques au Mali (Elisa Pelizzari) - Le 'garibou': un marabout en puissance? Penser les écoles coraniques selon une approche ethnopsychiatrique (Rita Fico) - Les écoles coraniques dans la région de Mopti et l'expérience des cantines pour les enfants contraints à mendier (Mohamed El-Béchir T. Tall). Dans la troisième partie, on trouve des témoignages: Mon maître, Mon père et mon djinn, et Rabia, une lettrée mandingue (extraits de "Chroniques mandingues") (Ismaila Samba Traoré) - André-Muusaa ou du baptême diabolique : histoire d'un échec (Elisa Pelizzari) - Souvenirs d'un ancien élève d'école coranique à Bamako (Ibrahima Ben Dabo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MAURITANIA

159 Levine, Alison J. Murray

'Provoking situations': Abderrahmane Sissako's documentary fiction / Alison J. Murray Levine - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 93-107.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritania; cinema; filmmakers.

Abderrahmane Sissako (Mauritania) employs both documentary and fictional narrative strategies in his films. This simple observation opens onto a broad consideration of Sissako's aesthetic vision and its poetic and political ramifications. The article argues that the hybrid narrative form is one element of a 'poetics of liminality', that plays out at many levels of Sissako's work. Liminal spaces and the thresholds that separate them permeate the work both formally and thematically. The result is a reflection on the limits and possibilities of cinema as an art form and on its ability to act as a mediator of messages and to do political work in the world. The article analyses the multiple declensions of liminality in the three films that have received the broadest critical attention: 'La vie sur terre' (Life on earth, 1998), 'Heremakono' (Waiting for happiness, 2002), and 'Bamako' (2006). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NIGERIA

160 Adetoro, 'Niran

Characteristics of visually impaired information users in Nigeria / by 'Niran Adetoro - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2010), no. 114, p. 47-58 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; physically disabled; libraries.

Relative to the population of the visually impaired in Nigeria, those who use information materials via libraries are very few. Focusing on the visually impaired who are educated and capable of using information materials in libraries, the present study investigates some of their characteristics, notably demographic (age, sex, marital status, educational qualifications and nature of visual impairment), occupation, the stage of onset and the causes of visual impairment. The study population consisted of 563 visually impaired persons who are users of information materials in fourteen libraries in southwestern Nigeria. The findings indicate that visually impaired information users via libraries in Nigeria are mainly male, young and single. Limited educational opportunities have restricted them to being teachers, craftsmen/artisans and craft instructors or school students. Most of the respondents were totally blind and became visually impaired in childhood or at school age. Knowing the demographic and personal characteristics of the visually impaired will assist society to better appreciate their situation and better provide information materials for their use through libraries. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

161 Akhaine, Sylvester Odion

Nigeria's 2011 elections: the 'crippled giant' learns to walk? / Sylvester Odion Akhaine - In: *African Affairs*: (2011), vol. 110, no. 441, p. 649-655.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; elections; 2011.

WEST AFRICA - NIGERIA

Nigeria's 2011 elections have been acclaimed by both domestic and international observers as generally 'free, fair and credible'. Previously held notions that Nigeria can only hold flawed elections are now being discarded and the country can shake off that stigma and redeem its image. This Briefing examines why the elections were seen as free and fair. It argues that the electoral process provides a crucial part of the answer, but other factors were also important. A distinct blend of political will and patriotism, buttressed by meaningful contribution from citizens, the civil service, and the military all came together to make the elections a success story. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

162 Alubo, Ogoh

The public space in Nigeria: politics of power, gender and exclusion / Ogoh Alubo - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 75-95.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; popular participation; State-society relationship.

The public space often conveys a notion of 'res publica', owned by all members of the public, with equal access and participation. In reality, however, there are several publics, as indeed spaces, at the local, state, national and international levels. Irrespective of levels, the public space is where decisions binding on all are taken, executed and evaluated. It is an arena where the various publics struggle for control and participation. Access to and participation in the public space in Nigeria is frequently conceived as part of the national question and speaks to the nature of integration into one country where all constituent units have a sense of belonging. This article argues that Nigeria's public space is a contested terrain, access to which reflects all the known divides in society: gender, class, religion and ethnicity. These divides determine access to as well as the nature and quality of participation in the public space. Some of these contestations have led to explosions of violence, pitting indigenes against settlers, one ethnic group against the other(s), Christians against Muslims. These experiences, including those of women's participation in the political process and struggles for a common citizenship in one Nigeria, are used as illustrations of the contest over public space. The article concludes that participation in and control of the public space must be recognized as part of the broader issues of citizenship rights and gender equality in society. The Nigerian experience has important lessons for the rest of the African continent, which is stuck in several conflicts, most of them over access to and control of national-territorial public space. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

163 Ebienfa, Kimiebi Imomotimi

Militancy in the Niger Delta and the emergent categories / Kimiebi Imomotimi Ebienfa - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 130, p. 637-643.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; violence; protest; petroleum.

This paper argues that the origins of militancy in Nigeria's Niger Delta can be divided into remote and immediate causes. The remote causes include i.a. oil-induced environmental degradation, marginalization, State repression and underdevelopment in the region, the existence of obnoxious laws, and the killing of Ken Saro Wiwa. The immediate causes of militancy include the militarization of the Niger Delta by the Nigerian State, the 'Youths Earnestly Ask for Abacha' programme, the Kaiama Declaration of 1998, bunkering by Niger Delta youths and the mobilization of youths as political thugs during the 1999 election. Every form of 'outsider' came streaming through the gates, viz. cult leaders, political thugs, criminals and self-centred individuals hiding under the cloak of resource agitators. The paper presents four typologies of militant groups in the Delta: peaceful resource-agitator militancy; political-thug militancy; cult-group militancy; and community/ethnic-warlord militancy. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

164 Ebohon, Sylvanus I.

Managing the problems of public order and internal security in Nigeria / Sylvanus I. Ebohon and Emmanuel U.B. Ifeadi - In: *African Security*: (2012), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 1-23 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; national security; government policy; human security.

The maintenance of public order and internal security in the face of rising threats to life emanating from civil strife, armed robbery, resource competition, tensions in the Niger Delta, ethnic based militant groups, corrupt security personnel, and waning State capacity constitute the major security challenges of the Nigerian State. This paper discusses these threats and argues that State culpability in terms of the centralization of security apparatuses in a federal system and the involvement of security personnel in threats related to anti-State violent activities pose the major security dilemmas of the Nigerian State. To minimize rising public disorder, the following suggestions are made: move from a State-centric to a human security paradigm, move from an elite-centred to a people-centred security management approach, overhaul the security institutions to reflect international standards of best practices, evaluate and investigate the personnel records of officers in the security institutions, involve civil society in the State security project, and adopt pillar two of the 2006 'responsibility to protect' (R2P) norm. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

165 Ezeudu, Martin-Joe

Revisiting corporate violations of human rights in Nigeria's Niger Delta region : canvassing the potential role of the International Criminal Court / Martin-Joe Ezeudu - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 23-56.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; offences against human rights; oil companies; multinational enterprises; International Criminal Court.

There is no single international regime of human rights law directly applicable to, and governing, the operations of transnational corporations (TNCs). Focusing on Africa, particularly the oil-rich Niger Delta region of Nigeria, the article aims to engage in the evolving academic debate on the appropriate legal framework that may be deployed to ensure that TNCs are confined within a defined scope of international human rights obligations. It argues that an extension of the International Criminal Court's jurisdiction to TNCs is imperative. This would be a meaningful way of ensuring respect and compliance with human rights obligations by transnational corporations. Following the introduction, the author explores the activities of the oil-producing TNCs in Nigeria's Niger Delta region, bringing to the fore the way in which human rights are violated by non-State actors in this region. He then discusses how the current legal regime, national and international alike, has been inefficient and ineffective in checking human rights abuses by TNCs. He also highlights other factors peculiar to Third World countries, and Nigeria in particular, that may have contributed to uncontrollable human rights violations by corporations. Subsequently he canvasses the urgency of bringing TNCs within the arms of the International Criminal Court (ICC). He discusses the factors that make this initiative possible and appropriate at this time, and shows that much may not need to be changed or amended in the ICC's structure or framework to bring this into effect. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

166 Haliso, Yacob

Perceived influence of academic qualifications, gender, religious affiliation and ethnic sentiment on mentoring practices among librarians in selected university libraries in Nigeria / by Yacob Haliso and Uloma Doris Onuoha - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2010), no. 114, p. 33-46 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; information professionals; on-the-job training; university libraries.

Mentoring is a means through which an adult professional aids, supports, guides and provides assistance to a younger colleague. While the concept of mentoring is not new, most university libraries in Nigeria have yet to develop mentoring programmes that offer less experienced staff members the opportunity of benefiting from the knowledge of their superiors. Where mentoring exists, it is at an informal level. The present study investigates the impact of academic qualifications, gender, ethnic sentiment and religious affiliation on mentoring practices among librarians in six academic libraries in southwestern Nigeria. It finds that academic qualifications and religious affiliation have no significant influence on mentoring practices, while gender and ethnic sentiment do in that they influence respondents in deciding whom to mentor. Amongst others the authors recommend the development of formal mentoring programmes to support the informal programmes already in place. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

167 Meagher, Kate

Informal economies and urban governance in Nigeria : popular empowerment or political exclusion? / Kate Meagher - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 47-72 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; informal sector; social networks; small enterprises; professional associations; State-society relationship; urban economy.

This article examines how popular organizational strategies and coping mechanisms affect broader trajectories of urban governance in contemporary Africa. Does the proliferation of informal livelihood networks and associations foster economic empowerment and popular political participation, or do these informal processes breed poverty and organizational chaos? This article explores the link between popular organizational strategies and structural outcomes, focusing on how institutional process and power relations shape the access of the poor to resources and decisionmaking structures in decentralizing urban environments. Case studies from Nigeria trace how liberalization has fragmented informal organizational strategies into networks of accumulation and survival that tend to marginalize the interests of the poor within informal enterprise associations. Distinctive political strategies of informal enterprise associations are analysed to show why dynamic informal organization is unable to break through the barriers of social and legal marginalization that trap the urban poor in cliental forms of political incorporation. This suggests that "social capital" within the informal economy may fail to improve popular political representation and governance outcomes even in contexts of decentralization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

168 Mustapha, Abdul Raufu

Zimbabwean farmers in Nigeria: exceptional farmers or spectacular support? / Abdul Raufu Mustapha - In: *African Affairs*: (2011), vol. 110, no. 441, p. 535-561.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; farmers; Whites; Zimbabweans; large farms; agricultural policy.

Since 2004, white commercial farmers displaced under Zimbabwe's fast-track land reform programme have established new successful farms near the central Nigerian town of Shonga, Kwara state. This article explores the basis of that success. It addresses three key questions: (1) What has actually happened near Shonga since 2004? (2) What or who is driving the process of agrarian transformation? And (3) What are the long-term consequences for the peasantry since Nigerian agriculture is still largely peasant-based? It argues that contrary to popular myths of 'enterprising' white Zimbabwean farmers, the process is driven by a complex group of actors, including the national and regional states. Comparative evidence from similar transplantations of Zimbabwean farmers suggests that active State support is central to the success of Shonga. With respect to the relationship between the commercial farms and the peasantry, it is argued that all the synergies

included in the project design to promote a symbiotic development have failed to materialize. As a result, the peasantry faces a process of 'development by dispossession'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

169 Obeleagu-Nzelibe, Chinelo Grace

Development of the Niger Delta peripheral region : positive youth empowerment through entrepreneurship / Chinelo Grace Obeleagu-Nzelibe and Robert Kemepade Moruku - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 75, p. 101-122 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; small enterprises; entrepreneurs; industrial policy.

Entrepreneurship development, reducing unemployment, poverty and social inequality, is one way to develop Nigeria's peripheral Niger Delta region. The present study investigates what it takes to develop entrepreneurship, looking at the link between entrepreneurial development and various resources: those of the entrepreneur, those of the enterprise and those of the entrepreneur's network. Data were generated through a survey administered in 2007 to 800 small and medium-scale enterprises in three states of the Niger Delta located in the South-South geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The findings supported the hypothesis that there was no statistically significant link between resources and performance of SMEs in terms of sales growth, profit growth, and employment growth. Two routes to entrepreneurial development seem possible: one, a strategic resources development policy, notably human capital development mainly through formal education, and two, a strategic networking development policy, by means of subcontracting arrangements between transnational corporations and local SMEs and by encouraging SMEs to network with one another as a means of acquiring social capital. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

170 Odion-Akhaine, Sylvester

Democracy and development in Nigeria : the missing links / Sylvester Odion Akhaine - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 130, p. 645-652.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; political conditions; democracy; development.

The inability of Nigeria's inhabitants to project the noble exploits of the progressive forces of their country and the dominant current of reactionary forces constitute one of the missing links in the quest for development in Nigeria. Following a theoretical exposé on democracy and development, this paper discusses a number of factors contributing to Nigeria's inability to reach the destination of democracy and development. These include the absence of a general will; the citizenship question, notably ethnic issues; the presence of two publics - the primordial and the civil public - dilemma; the neocolonial character of the postcolonial State; the global 'jungle'; and the failure of leadership. As a solution to these problems the paper suggests, amongst others, a Sovereign National Conference (SNC) and a new social contract. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

171 Ododo, Sunday Enessi

The playing aesthetics of Ebira Ekuechi 'facekuerade' festival / Sunday Enessi Ododo - In: *African Performance Review*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 12-26 : ill., fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Igbira; masquerades.

This essay examines the playing aesthetics of the Ekuechi festival, a maskless 'masquerade' among the Ebira of Kogi state, Nigeria, for which the author uses the concept 'facekuerade', formed by the words Face, Masquerade, and Ekuechi. The festival is investigated from the viewpoint of a participant-audience. The author argues that play and performance are words the Ebira use in an overlapping and inextricable manner. The core aesthetic elements he identifies include the playing space, music and songs, dance, play-within-play and role playing, and aesthetic supernumeraries or entertainment activities outside the centre stage. Besides the main performer, Eku'rahu, all members of the participant-audience are part of the Ekuechi cast with vital roles that give the performance its overall aesthetic outlook. Bibliogr., note, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

172 Odoemene, Akachi

(Re)venturing into the public sphere : historical sociology of "August Meeting" among Igbo women in Nigeria / Akachi Odoemene - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 219-247.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Igbo; women's organizations; popular participation; community development.

August meetings, the annual mothers' congresses held in the month of August, witness a massive home-coming of "Igbo women" to their marital rural hometowns in southeastern Nigeria, where they unite with their rural-based colleagues for community development purposes. Recently they have delved into public sphere domains hitherto exclusive to men. This typifies the rise of women as a social force and their conscious pursuit of development. But, how truly participatory are they? To what extent have they empowered women in the public sphere? This study articulates the idea of the public sphere within the Igbo context and develops a comprehensive analysis and view of the agency of women's participation therein, by focusing on their grassroots initiatives and the crucial roles they play in societal development. It analyses the history and evolution of the "August Meeting", throwing light on its structure, functions and operational modes. It further demonstrates this meeting's degree of autonomy from men's groups, and highlights the factors that inhibit these women in further negotiating a space in the public sphere. It concludes that the "August Meeting" has a critical mandate in Igbo political affairs and represents the socioeconomic and cultural development initiative of women. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

173 Olaoluwa, Senayon

Thierry Henry as 'Igwe': soccer fandom, christening and cultural passage in Nollywood / Senayon Olaoluwa, Adewole Adejayan - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 25-42.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; football; titles; audiences; cinema; culture contact.

This article explores within the Nigerian context the performance of fandom and the christening of Thierry Henry of Arsenal FC as Igwe, particularly in the South West of Nigeria, a predominantly Yoruba-speaking region. It is based on a series of interviews conducted in two South West Nigerian states, Osun and Oyo, on the 'coronation' of Henry as Igwe, a monarchical title among the Igbo of the South East. Findings show that: (1) the new medium of satellite technology has increased soccer patronage/viewership in Nigeria; (2) the medium has also accelerated the mobilization of fandom; (3) the 'coronation' of Thierry Henry as Igwe among Nigerian fans across cultural boundaries, is on account of the comparison of his superior performance with that of the Igwe as projected in the videos; (4) although the sobriquet originated from the South East among the Igbo, its wide reception in the South West is for the most part a logical consequence of the popularity of the Nollywood home videos in the South West Region; (5) soccer fandom has a greater number of men than women in Nigeria. The article concludes that the christening of Thierry Henry as Igwe is due to the capacity of Nollywood to engender cultural passage/diffusion across geographical spaces. The article further suggests the need to engender soccer fandom among women in Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

174 Olusola Ajibade, George

Violence in dialogue : Yoruba women in actions / George Olusola Ajibade - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 204, p. 847-871.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Yoruba; married women; polygamy; songs.

This study deals with particular forms of Yoruba women's reactions in Nigerian polygynous households. Violence is not limited to physical attack and battery. The power of words is so strong that its effect is limitless as it can penetrate both physical and spiritual objects and spheres. Songs are used to show emotions or feelings about something, somebody or groups of people. Marital affairs such as rivalry or jealousy among co-wives (Orogún) and the troubles of polygynous households are among the reasons for some of the co-wives' songs. This paper critically analyzes the songs usually sung by co-wives in polygynous households among the Yorùbá, using psychoanalysis and African 'womanism' as theoretical framework. Such songs are used by co-wives to express their feelings about a particular incident within the matrimonial home. The analysis and interpretation of data benefit from a conceptual understanding acquired during fieldwork through experiential

participation and in-depth interviews with selected housewives. The existing works on Yorùbá oral literature serve as secondary data. The paper elucidates the representation of violence in co-wives' verbal artistry and shows how verbal art is used as an instrument to cope with the scourge of polygyny within a patriarchal setting. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

175 Omotosho, Babatunde Joshua

Product labeling and sociocultural values of Nigerian consumers / Babatunde Joshua Omotosho - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2011), vol. 10, no. 2/3, p. 143-156.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; consumer goods; information; language usage.

This paper examines the development of product labels in Nigeria. It highlights the successes and developments in product labelling, i.e. the information provided to consumers about a product at the point of sale, such as size and composition of the product, place of production, name of the manufacturer or trademark. The paper critically analyses the approaches adopted in labelling, especially in relation to Nigerian culture and traditions. This is because product labels in this country are still mostly communicated in foreign languages and without a proper consideration of Nigerian norms, culture and values regarding communication. The paper therefore recommends ways by which regulatory agencies can promote their aims from an African or Nigerian perspective. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

176 Onwuzuruigbo, Ifeanyi

Horizontal inequalities and communal conflicts: the case of Aguleri and Umuleri communities of south-eastern Nigeria / Ifeanyi Onwuzuruigbo - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2011), vol. 81, no. 4, p. 567-587 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Igbo; social conflicts; inequality.

The relevance of horizontal inequality in accounting for the multitude of communal conflicts in Nigeria has been glossed over by scholars. Horizontal inequality refers to unequal access of culturally defined groups to economic and political resources. This article highlights local narratives of inequalities and how they provide impetus for violent conflicts between Aguleri and Umuleri communities in Anambra State, southeastern Nigeria. The Aguleri and Umuleri are regarded as subgroups of the Igbo ethnic group. The article first examines the relationship between horizontal inequality and conflict, and the background to the Aguleri-Umuleri conflicts. Then it demonstrates how the concept of horizontal inequality can be applied to analyse these conflicts. It also considers other factors, such as group perceptions of each other and memories of war between the two groups. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

177 Osadolor, Osarhieme Benson

The Benin royalist movement and its political opponents : controversy over restoration of the monarchy, 1897-1914 / by Osarhieme Benson Osadolor - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 45-59.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; political conflicts; traditional rulers; indirect rule; power; Benin polity.

With the fall of the Benin Empire in February 1897, the political system of one of the most powerful precolonial empires was overturned by the imposition of British colonial rule. The period of the interregnum from 1897 to 1914, the first phase of British colonial rule in this kingdom, saw the first conflict of ideas and institutions used by the British to dominate Benin. This paper assesses how the ideas of Benin political groups and the political elite shaped their actions within the parameters set by colonial rule. The colonial period represented the abrupt termination of the independence and sovereignty of African States. The political campaign of the royalists to restore the Benin monarchy was confronted with the inevitable change arising from colonial domination on the one hand, and the reconfiguration of power among the Benin chiefs on the other. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

178 Schler, Lynn

The negotiations of Nigerian seamen in the transition from colonialism to independence : smuggling to make ends meet / Lynn Schler - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 167-185.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; seamen; illicit trade; decolonization.

This article examines the economic and cultural opportunities Nigerian seamen exploited in the context of their work and travels throughout the colonial era, and the impact of decolonization on their livelihoods and self-conception. During the colonial era, Nigerian seamen resisted colonial categorizations of them as a cheap and docile source of labour for British shipping companies, and maneuvered to supplement low wages through smuggling enterprises. The processes of Nigeria's decolonization and the transition to independence, though initially greeted with enthusiasm, resulted in the loss of their economic independence and ultimately their vocational identities as seamen. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

179 Singh, Nitya

Nigeria's elusive quest for democracy: multinational corporations and sustenance of authoritarianism / Nitya Singh - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2011), vol. 10, no. 2/3, p. 209-233 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; multinational enterprises; oil companies; authoritarianism; political economy.

In 1999 Nigeria witnessed its second transition to democracy. However, not only have authoritarian regimes existed in Nigeria for a substantial part of its history but the successive democratic governments since 1999 have continued to mirror the characteristics of these regimes. This article analyses this paradox by examining the role of multinational corporations in preventing the growth of democracy in Nigeria. It argues that the rentier incomes provided by multinational oil corporations to the Nigerian State have enabled the authoritarian regimes to maintain power. Furthermore, multinational corporations have also played an important role in ensuring the continuation of an "elite social class" supportive of these regimes. These findings suggest that the important socioeconomic position enjoyed by these multinational corporations within Nigerian society has resulted in the continuation of the authoritarian regimes and their policies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

180 Toby, Adolphus J.

Financing small and medium-scale enterprises in Nigeria : recent policy initiatives and the needed paradigm shifts / Adolphus J. Toby - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 75, p. 49-75 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; small enterprises; business financing.

For small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria to serve as catalyst in rapid industrialization, there is need for improved and more innovative access to development finance that would address the inability of SMEs to provide collateral securities for loans from formal credit institutions. The present article provides an overview of past government initiatives in financing SMEs in Nigeria, looks at the critical role of banking institutions and appraises recent policy initiatives, notably the Small and Medium Industries Equity Investment Scheme (SMIEIS) and the Small and Medium Enterprises Credit Guarantee Scheme (SMECGS). It shows that most banks, with the exception of the Bank of Industry, continue to shy away from SME financing, possibly as a result of a growing risk aversion and the poor financial track record of SMEs. The current policy approach is fragmented and does not provide any stimulus for the organized private sector take the lead in SME financing. There is need for a paradigm shift to a holistic approach with optimum interfacing of government guarantees, private equity and venture capitalism and appropriate tax incentives. App., bibliogr., ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

181 Udengwu, Ngozi

Cultural literacy and educational empowerment of women in the 21st century: a study of 'Into the world', 'Nneora: an African doll's house' and 'Our wife is not a woman' / Ngozi Udengwu - In: *African Performance Review*: (2010), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 35-50.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; drama; women; empowerment.

Higher education for women in Nigeria was unthinkable prior to 1970. This changed with the educational reform of 1970, which provided educational access to all Nigerian children, irrespective of sex. However, Nigerian women are still educationally backward and this disparity is replicated in the workforce. This article explores how the educational empowerment of women in Nigeria has been undermined by their cultural mindset. This is done by an analysis of three plays: Tracie Chima Utoh-Ezeajugh's 'Nneora: an African doll's house' (2005); Onyeka Onyekuba's 'Into the world' (1990); and Stella Oyedepo's 'Our wife is not a woman' (2004). The characters in these plays represent three categories of women in their task of managing conflict between cultural literacy and educational empowerment. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

182 Vallier, Gilles-Felix

Le concept du héros imprévisible : système religieux yorùbá (Bénin-Nigeria) : Èsù, l'improbable "Trickster" / Gilles-Félix Vallier - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 204, p. 811-845.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; Nigeria; trickster tales; Yoruba; African religions; deities.

La notion de trickster (décepteur) a été appliquée par plusieurs chercheurs à certains personnages occupant une place prépondérante, parfois marginale, dans certains systèmes complexes de croyances des sociétés ouest-africaines de la tradition. C'est à partir de la compréhension d'Èsù, médiateur et principe traducteur de la religion yorùbá (Nigeria-Bénin) que se décide la particularité des autres òrìsà (divinités). Ces derniers apparaissent différenciés l'un de l'autre par la présence d'un espace intermédiaire. Seul Èsù, vecteur du système oraculaire et interprète de la plupart des instances de culte, connaît et domine les secrets de l'univers dont il n'a reçu aucune part - le seul domaine attiré serait l'espace du marché. Figure remarquable du complexe religieux, Èsù traduit la non-fixité des valeurs et l'envers des institutions. Il introduit au sein même de l'ordonnance du système religieux une marge importante d'imprévisibilité, d'incertitude, qui "donne du jeu" au segment, grâce à la remise en cause de tout ce qui existe. Agent omniprésent et omniscient au cœur même de la religion et des traditions, il nous convie à rester attentif à deux phénomènes : le primat du sacré dans toutes les composantes du système social et politique ; la nécessité d'un principe dynamisant et créateur d'un nouvel ordre. En d'autres termes, si Èsù représente la traduction et l'instrument de conservation de l'ordre - lequel n'est jamais acquis de manière définitive - il est l'expression du désordre en tant qu'il recrée un ordre nouveau après destruction d'un ordre antérieur. Dans cette perspective dynamique de l'expérience individuelle et collective du sacré, Èsù assure d'une manière unique et continue la condition de sa reproduction. Ces éléments caractéristiques et fondamentaux nous amènent à reconsidérer le concept même de trickster et sa réalité factice et imprescriptible. Celui-là se retrouve de manière inaugurale comme la pierre

angulaire de constructions théoriques toujours plausibles, dont les reliefs s'apparentent le plus souvent au mirage. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

183 Van den Bersselaar, Dmitri

Who belongs to the 'Star people'? : negotiating beer and gin advertisements in West Africa, 1949-75 / by Dmitri Van den Bersselaar - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2011), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 385-408 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Nigeria; advertising; alcoholic beverages; historical sources; 1950-1959; 1960-1969.

This article explores the different trajectories of advertising for schnapps gin and beer in Ghana and Nigeria during the period of decolonization and independence up to 1975. It analyses published newspaper advertisements alongside correspondence, advertising briefs, and market research reports found in business archives. Advertising that promoted a 'modern' life-style worked for beer, but not for gin. This study shows how advertisements became the product of negotiations between foreign companies, local businesses, and consumers. It provides insights into the development of advertising in West Africa, the differing ways in which African consumers attached meanings to specific commodities, and possibilities for the use of advertisements as sources for African history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

184 Zaid, Yetunde

Museums, libraries and archives : collaborating for the preservation of heritage materials in Nigeria / by Yetunde Zaid and Abiola Abioye - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2010), no. 114, p. 59-71 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; conservation of cultural heritage.

National heritage institutions such as the National Library, the National Archives and the National Museums are in the forefront in the preservation of heritage materials in Nigeria. However, the holdings of these institutions differ in significant respects, as do their core missions and responsibilities and the way they organize and facilitate access to their collections. Nonetheless, the challenges they face in the task of preserving their collections are similar and include the unfavourable tropical climate, lack of funding and shortage of skilled manpower. Yet the potential of cooperation among Nigerian heritage institutions in tackling these problems does not seem to be fully exploited in practical terms, despite the benefits. A questionnaire survey administered to sixty respondents drawn from the National Library, the National Archives and the National Museums collected information on the existence of a preservation programme and policy, collaboration with other heritage institutions and areas of collaboration, preservation research efforts, potential areas of

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research collaboration and approaches to promoting research collaboration. The survey revealed a number of constraints militating against collaboration initiatives: leadership, professional divergence, inadequate funding, absence of policy, traditional professional rivalry, perceived threat of collaboration, lack of support from stakeholders, very low level of ICT development and digital content creation, project sustainability, and lack of expertise and infrastructure for collaboration technology. Proposals for action conclude the article. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SENEGAL

185 Bryant, Kelly Duke

'The color of the pupils' : schooling and race in Senegal's cities, 1900-10 / by Kelly Duke Bryant - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2011), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 299-319.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; racism; access to education; schooling; educational policy; colonial policy; 1900-1909.

This article explores the politics of race and education in early twentieth-century urban Senegal, focusing on the exclusion of African students from certain schools and on the political controversy that grew out of a 1909 education reform. Based on letters from officials, politicians, and African residents, along with minutes from the General Council, it suggests that changes in urban society and colonial policy encouraged people to view access to schooling in terms of race. This article argues that in debating segregation and education quality, residents contributed to a discourse on race that reflected an increasing racial consciousness in the society at large. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

186 Caldeira, Emilie

Does the system of allocation of intergovernmental transfers in Senegal eliminate politically motivated targeting? / Emilie Caldeira - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 167-191 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; fiscal policy; local finance; revenue allocation.

While there is a large body of literature on the determinants of allocation of intergovernmental fiscal transfers in developed countries, this kind of study is still very limited for developing countries, especially Sub-Saharan Africa countries. Using an original micro-level public finance panel data from Senegal, the author addresses three issues: (1) Does the Senegalese allocation system of fiscal transfers conform to the guidance of normative theory, in particular, to the equity principle? (2) Does this allocation system eliminate politically motivated targeting of transfers? (3) If not, what kind of political factors explain the horizontal allocation of fiscal resources? By rigorously estimating panel data for 67 local governments (communes) from 1997 to 2009, the results tend to show that equity

concerns do not affect the allocation of intergovernmental grants in Senegal, leading to the conclusion that the resources distribution system does not comply with the dictates of normative theory. Moreover, the author finds evidence that political considerations influence the horizontal allocation of transfers. In particular, the analysis suggests that the distribution of central resources follows pattern of tactical redistribution more than patronage, swing communes being targeted while partisan communes are not. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

187 Ciddé, Oumar

Les décharges d'ordures en Afrique : Mbeubeuss à Dakar au Sénégal / éd. Oumar Cissé. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2012. - 328 p., [16] p. foto's. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811106332

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; waste management; public health; water pollution; urban agriculture; urban environment.

Cet ouvrage collectif porte sur les questions d'aménagement urbain et de traitement des déchets en Afrique. Il propose les résultats d'études visant à évaluer les impacts de la décharge de Mbeubeuss à Dakar (Sénégal) sur les ressources environnementales, l'économie locale, la santé et les conditions d'existence des populations riveraines et des récupérateurs de déchets. Il fournit un éclairage pluriel sur les relations entre ce site et les activités observées dans la zone, comme l'élevage (aviculture, porciculture) et le maraîchage, prenant en compte les bénéfices qui en sont tirés ainsi que les dommages occasionnés. Est aussi posée l'importante question de l'avenir de l'agriculture urbaine qui exploite des ressources affectées par la décharge. Auteurs: Missohou Ayao, Assane Guèye Cissé, Oumar Cissé, Silwan Daouk, Mamadou Moustapha Diagne, Amadou Diallo, Rémi Diatta, Yémou Dieng, Cheikh Fall, Cheikh Bécaye Gaye, Mohamed Lamine Gaye, Donald Sênakpon Gbenou, Anne Guèye-Girardet, Chantal Diouma Gningue, El Housseynou Ly, Malick Mbodj, Mamadou Lamine Ndiaye, Papa Ndiaye, Marie-Sophie Ndong, Seydou Niang, Youga Niang, Hans-Rudolf Pfeifer, Al Assane Samb, Charles Antoine Sambou, Gêrôme Sambou, Baba Sarr, Fafa Sow, Anta Tal Dia, Seynabou Top, Salimata Seck Wone, Donatien Zanga. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

188 Diagne, Anna M.

Communication wolof et société sénégalaise : héritage et création / Anna M. Diagne, Sascha Kessler et Christian Meyer (éd.). - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 554 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2296549721

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Wolof language; communication; linguistics; conference papers (form); 2006; 2007.

Les contributions à cet ouvrage sont issues de deux conférences internationales tenues, l'une du 3 au 6 juin 2006 à Saint-Louis (Sénégal), l'autre du 16 au 17 mars 2007 à Mayence (Allemagne). Elles explorent les dimensions culturelles et sociales de la communication au Sénégal, particulièrement dans la société wolof, dont la langue est devenue le moyen de communication dominant. Les innovations techniques ont aussi engendré des changements profonds. Les textes sont regroupés en cinq parties: 1) Introduction; 2) Vers une rhétorique wolof; 3) Les moyens linguistiques; 4) Les dynamiques communicatives en transformation; 5) Moduler les relations sociales. Auteurs et sujets: 1) Du 'tama' au 'portaabal' (Christian Meyer); Société et communication chez les Wolof (Judith T. Irvine); Entretien avec Arame Diop Fal et Abdoulaye Bara Diop (Anna M. Diagne). 2) Rhétorique, stratégies discursives et argumentation persuasive en wolof (Momar Cissé, Mamoussé Diagne, Christian Meyer, Mamaramé Seck, Sascha Kessler). 3) La phrase nominale (Arame Fal); Les coverbes idéophoniques (Ursula Drolc); Indices intonatifs de persuasion (Anna M. Diagne); Effets de sens liés à l'alternance vers le wolof dans les interactions plurilingues (Caroline Juillard). 4) Wolof et politique urbaine dans les villes coloniales du Sénégal (Hillary Jones); Discours sur la "demokaraasi" (Frederic C. Schaffer); Impact d'un discours religieux de Abdoul Aziz Sy et légitimité maraboutique (Fiona Mc Laughlin et Leonardo Villalón); Représentation de l'espace et pluralisme juridique, le quartier de Pikine (Caroline Plançon); Communication et pouvoirs dans un village de la vallée du fleuve Sénégal (Hamidou Dia); Médecine traditionnelle (Sabina Perrino). 5) Griots wolof (Patricia Tang); Relations à plaisanterie (Étienne Smith); Pratiques culturelles "féminines" dans un cyber-forum (Cornelia Seck); Mode et hétéroglossie (Deborah Heath); Relations sociales et économie du parler (Malick Faye). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

189 Elong, Joseph Gabriel

L'élite urbaine dans l'espace agricole africain : exemples camerounais et sénégalais / Joseph Gabriel Elong (éd.) ; préf. de Guy Mainet. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 309 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., noten..
ISBN 2296556191

On peut parler d'un phénomène d'infiltration de l'espace agricole par l'élite urbaine sur le continent africain. Le présent ouvrage rassemble des textes de contributions autour de la place de la participation des élites en milieu rural au Cameroun et au Sénégal selon trois parties: 1) Interactions politiques, instruments de pénétration et d'expansion; 2) Genre et dynamiques spatiales; 3) Développement local et réponses paysannes. Auteurs de la 1ère partie (dans l'ordre, non alphabétique, de l'ouvrage): Joseph-Marie Zambo Belinga, Jean-Marcellin Manga, Désiré Manirakiza (socioanalyse du retour des élites urbaines au village au Cameroun); Hervé Tchekote, Martin Kuete, Thérèse Fouda Moulende (élite urbaine, microfinance et exclusion en milieu rural camerounais); Patrice Correa (utilisation des

médias par l'élite urbaine dans le monde rural sénégalais); Ojuku Tiafack (agro-pastoral enterprises in West Cameroon); Joseph Gabriel Elong (relance de la cacaoculture au Cameroun); Blandine Tchonang Goudjou, Felix Marcel Obam, Gwladys Laure Nguieyep (investissements dans le secteur agricole dans la région du Sud au Cameroun). 2ème partie: John Mope Simo, Loveline Nsahlai Kongla (issues of gender in capitalist rice production in Cameroon); Fatou Diop Sall, Alpha Ba (élites masculines et problématiques foncières au Sénégal); Faye Djib, Serge Morin (élites religieuses, aménagement, étalement urbain à Touba, Sénégal); Joseph Gabriel Elong, Blandine Tchonang Goudjou (pratiques foncières dans la région du Sud au Cameroun); D. Dickens Priso, Thomas Eric Ndjogui (spéculations et superficialité des exploitations au Cameroun). 3ème partie: Félix Marcel Obam, Blandine Tchonang Goudjou (plantations de palmier à huile et mutations sociospatiales au Cameroun); Félix Marcel Obam, Joseph Gabriel Elong (réponses paysannes au palmier à huile au Cameroun); Jules Raymond Ngambi, Philippe Alexandre Emmanuel Mbouhnom, Thomas Eric Ndjogui (palmier à huile et développement endogène dans le centre camerounais); Lawrence Akei Mbanga, Bienvenu Magloire Takem Mbi (peripheral agriculture by Yaounde urban dwellers); Daniel Abwa, André Tassou (élites urbaines et développement local au Cameroun); Nadine Yemelong Temgoua, Aristide Yemmafouo (enjeux et sens des pratiques agricoles de l'élite urbaine à l'Ouest-Cameroun). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

190 Louveau, Frédérique

L'écologisme d'un mouvement religieux japonais au Sénégal : de la guérison à la gestion de l'environnement par Sukyo Mahikari / Frédérique Louveau - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 204, p. 739-768.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Japan; religious movements; ecology.

Sukyo Mahikari est un mouvement prophétique japonais né en 1959 fondé sur un rituel de purification ('okiyome') et un système de sens emprunté à la religion shinto. Les adeptes sénégalais sont attirés par son aspect thérapeutique car ils trouvent un mieux-être lié à la purification des corps. L'idéologie du mouvement religieux associe les corps, l'univers, les entités invisibles (esprits, ancêtres, divinités) et la nature dans un monde interagissant. La purification des corps entraîne la purification de l'environnement et inversement, ce qui conditionne l'avènement du paradis sur terre attendu par les initiés. Cet article montre comment un mouvement religieux offrant une thérapie corporelle devient un acteur gestionnaire de l'environnement légitimé par l'Etat en amenant ses adeptes à réaliser des activités écologistes dans des espaces naturels urbains (nettoyage des espaces publics, reboisement, restauration des jardins botaniques, jardinage de proximité) selon des préceptes religieux. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

191 McLaughlin, Fiona

Mediation and the performance of religious authority in Senegal / Fiona McLaughlin and Babacar Mboup - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2010), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 39-61.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; marabouts; language usage; Wolof language; speeches.

In this essay the authors are concerned with one of the myriad ways in which Wolof discourse in Senegal is given a recognizable existence and how the resultant form, namely that of verbal mediation, is deployed to enhance the religious and political authority of important Muslim shaykhs, known locally in French as marabouts, and in Wolof as sériñ. The form they explore is that of a discourse characterized by verbal mediation or surrogate speech whereby one person speaks as an intermediary on behalf of another. In Wolof the intermediary is known as a 'jottalikat'. What is remarkable about the specifically Sahelian form of surrogate speech, of which Wolof is but one example, is that both the figure of authority and the 'jottalikat' are present and participate together in creating the discourse. The authors argue that what is going on here is the creation of a text and that the dyadic nature of such a text does not simply reflect the authority of the marabout but is in fact constitutive of it. The text analysed involved the visit of an opposition candidate for the Senegalese presidency to the home of a prominent marabout, the caliph of the Tijaniyya Sufi order, in the city of Tivaouane. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

192 Thomson, Steven

Revisiting "Mandingization" in coastal Gambia and Casamance (Senegal) : four approaches to ethnic change / Steven Thomson - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 95-121 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; Senegal; social change; Manding; Diola; ethnic identity; acculturation.

"Mandingization", the gradual process of cultural change whereby Jola peoples of the Casamance region of southern Senegal are becoming more like their Mandinka neighbours, is analysed in this article as comprising four distinguishable processes: ethnogenesis, ethnocultural drift, ethnic osmosis, and ethnic strategizing. By distinguishing among these four processes and analysing their interaction, it is possible to understand the dynamics of Mandingization more clearly and also derive insights for understanding ethnic change generally. The current moment of ethnic change in The Gambia includes a resurgence in Karon Jola ethnic identity, but this process must be viewed as contingent, not yet accomplished, and a challenge to the pattern of Mandinka dominance in a time of broader social change. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

SIERRA LEONE

193 Bangura, Yusuf

Sierra Leone at 50 : confronting old problems and preparing for new challenges / Yusuf Bangura - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 131, p. 181-192.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; development; political conditions.

The key lesson from Sierra Leone's history is that authoritarian rule and economic development are incompatible in the country, even if they correlated well in other countries such as those in East Asia. However, Sierra Leone's history also suggests that democracy alone will not generate the kind of growth that will transform the country's economy to the benefit of all citizens and to prevent the country from sliding back into dictatorship and conflict. The present author focuses on three issues which he characterizes as old problems, but which have continued to make it difficult for Sierra Leone to attain its full potential: how to harness the country's abundant natural resources for economic growth and transformation that will improve living standards; how to rebuild and expand the country's degraded human capital; and how to rework politics to make it serve an agenda of economic and social transformation. In conclusion, the author examines two future challenges to be addressed, viz. climate change and global pressures for a green economy. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

194 Batty, Fodei

Do ethnic groups retain homogenous preferences in African politics? : evidence from Sierra Leone and Liberia / Fodei Batty - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 117-143 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; Sierra Leone; elections; ethnicity; voting.

It is frequently argued that ethnic groups across Africa retain homogenous preferences stemming from a sense of collective identity and shared destiny, and that they unvaryingly prefer the same outcomes in zero-sum competitions for scarce resources. This article presents results from comparative field surveys examining these claims in Sierra Leone and Liberia following postconflict elections. In contradiction with conventional expectations, the results show corroboration on several issues across voters from several ethnic groups as well as heterogeneity in preferences among voters from the same ethnic groups in both countries. The implications for democratization and conflict resolution in Africa are discussed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

TOGO

195 Badameli, Kossi

La valorisation agroclimatique de la pénéplaine précambrienne du Bas Togo: cas de la culture du maïs à Kpédomé, au nord de Tsévié / Kossi Badameli - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 35, p. 1-44 : foto's, graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Togo; maize; agricultural development.

La localité de Kpédomé se situe dans la zone de contact entre la pénéplaine précambrienne et le plateau de terres de barre à une douzaine de kilomètres au nord de Tsévié au Togo. La pénéplaine se caractérise par la faiblesse de sa mise en valeur agricole et une densité démographique parmi les plus faibles de la Région Maritime. Les contrastes sont énormes entre ce secteur et les plateaux de barre situés plus au sud, densément peuplés et intensément mis en valeur. Paradoxalement, ce secteur, malgré la pénurie de terres cultivables sur les plateaux, n'a pu attirer ni les agriculteurs de la région, ni ceux de Tsévié qui pourtant sont les propriétaires dudit secteur. L'auteur entend montrer qu'en l'état actuel des moyens disponibles, cette plaine peut bien faire l'objet d'une mise en valeur rentable et, qui plus est, peut permettre de décongestionner les plateaux de terres de barre surpeuplés de Tsévié et de ses environs. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

196 Dziwonou, Yao

La géomatique cadastrale comme outil d'aide et de gestion urbaine en Afrique noire: cas de Lomé / Yao Dziwonou - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 36, p. 1-19 : foto's, krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Togo; tax administration; urban areas; land use; real property tax; remote sensing.

Les municipalités togolaises sont confrontées à des problèmes de gestion urbaine et ne parviennent plus à financer les infrastructures des villes. Pour y faire face, la politique des autorités s'est orientée depuis plus d'une décennie vers la mobilisation des ressources intérieures et le réaménagement de tous les pôles de recettes dont la fiscalité foncière. Cependant, les problèmes relatifs à la perception des impôts fonciers demeurent encore inextricables malgré les techniques de recouvrement mises en place. Leur rendement reste faible. En vue d'améliorer les techniques actuelles d'évaluation et d'assurer un rendement meilleur de l'impôt foncier par un recouvrement aussi régulier qu'équitable, la présente étude, s'appuyant sur le cas de Lomé, s'emploie d'abord à faire l'analyse de la situation actuelle de la fiscalité foncière et propose ensuite, au travers de la géomatique cadastrale, un autre outil d'évaluation des biens fonciers urbains fondé sur la cartographie foncière et

des techniques telles que l'imagerie satellitaire. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais.
[Résumé extrait de la revue]

197 Roubailo-Koudolo, Svetlana

La citoyenneté en formation, entre tradition et réinvention: le cas du Sud du Togo / Svetlana Roubailo-Koudolo - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 35, p. 181-204.
ASC Subject Headings: Togo; citizenship education; socialization; human rights; values.

Par une approche pluridisciplinaire, le présent article vise à documenter le processus de formation à la citoyenneté chez les jeunes au Togo. Il montre les notions liées au fondement socioculturel sur lequel peut reposer cette formation. Il s'agit de constituer de nouvelles articulations susceptibles d'améliorer le parcours de la formation de la citoyenneté, à travers le curriculum relatif à l'enseignement des droits de l'homme dans le système éducatif africain. L'auteur a réalisé une étude qualitative fondée sur l'observation de type ethnographique et un sondage d'opinion mené à travers des entretiens individuels et collectifs. L'enquête a été menée dans le sud du Togo, peuplé majoritairement d'Ewés et de Guins-Minas. Les variables de catégories sociales ont permis de prendre la mesure de la dynamique des représentations et des pratiques culturelles relatives à la socialisation et à la formation de la citoyenneté dans le temps, en fonction des différents groupes d'âge, et dans l'espace, à partir de la comparaison du milieu rural et du milieu urbain. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

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GENERAL

198 Goerg, Odile

Islam et sociétés en Afrique subsaharienne à l'épreuve de l'histoire : un parcours en compagnie de Jean-Louis Triaud / sous la dir. de Odile Goerg et Anna Pondoupoulo [i.e. Pondopoulo]. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2012. - 495 p. : foto's, ill. ; 25 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2811105832

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Sahara; Islam; Islamic history; Muslim brotherhoods; Islamization; colonial period; festschrifts (form).

Le présent ouvrage reflète la continuité des thèmes de réflexion de Jean-Louis Triaud dans un cadre universitaire sur la connaissance des sociétés musulmanes en Afrique de l'Ouest et au-delà: modalité d'expansion de l'islam, manifestations culturelles et religieuses, personnalités marquantes. Les contributions proviennent de collègues, élèves et amis de cet auteur. Les textes en sont rassemblés en quatre parties: 1) Construire les catégories et

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les identités; 2) Le temps de la Tijaniyya, le temps colonial (XIXe et XXe siècles); 3) Enjeux contemporains: les réislamisations en question; 4) Recherches et controverses. À travers les études des "lieux", des "objets" (tels le livre, la langue, la lettre) et des "figures" de l'islam, les auteurs offrent de nouvelles interprétations des espaces musulmans dans le Sahara, traversés par les flux migratoires, par de nouvelles idées, parfois par des pulsions jihadistes. Des phénomènes tels que la "réislamisation" et la "laïcité", mais aussi les combats de différents acteurs musulmans pour leur statut et leurs idéaux se trouvent au centre de l'ouvrage, qui examine aussi l'histoire des "confréries" et de leurs "réseaux", sur les rapports entre les pouvoirs et les institutions islamiques. Auteurs: Hamadou Adama, Jillali El Adnani, Pierre Boilley, Vincent Bonnecase, Saïd Bousbina, Issa Cissé, Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch, Hamidou Diallo, Joël Glasman, Odile Goerg, Souley Hassane, Addo Mahamane, Marie Miran-Guyon, Jean-Claude Penrad, Adriana Piga, Anna Pondopoulo, Boukary Mathias Savadogo, Abdourahmane Seck, Francis Simonis, Jacqueline Sublet, Moussa Touré, Bakary Traoré, Maïkoréma Zakari. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

199 Mboyi Bongo, Serge

La "justice indigène" dans les possessions françaises d'Afrique centrale : les tribulations d'une "république coloniale" (1856-1946) / Serge Mboyi Bongo - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2010), no. 4, p. 163-195.

ASC Subject Headings: French Equatorial Africa; colonial law; judicial system; inequality.

Si en théorie la gestion des territoires des colonies en général adhère à la logique assimilatrice et donc centralisatrice, telle que pensée dans les officines républicaines, dans la pratique les administrateurs coloniaux déployés en AEF peinent à traduire dans les faits, au quotidien, l'idée d'une "république coloniale". De fait, le cadre théorique qui sous-tend le système colonial français, fondé sur la politique d'assimilation, et les conditions pratiques de gestion des territoires, qui relèvent plutôt du régime de l'indigénat, s'excluent l'un l'autre, de sorte que quand la République colonise, la justice n'est pas la même pour l'ensemble de ses composantes. Car la justice coloniale doit intégrer la variété des problèmes à résoudre en raison de la présence d'au moins deux communautés: celle des colons et celle des indigènes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 327-328). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CAMEROON

200 Abé, Claude

L'espace public au ras du sol en postcolonie : travail de l'imagination et interpellation du politique au Cameroun / Claude Abé - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 137-173 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; popular culture; witchcraft; rumours; public opinion; political attitudes.

La présente étude porte sur l'espace public tel qu'il se donne à voir au ras du sol en Afrique. À travers l'expérience du Cameroun sous le parti unique, elle montre comment le petit peuple capitalise l'imaginaire social et prend le détour du braconnage pour interpeller le politique. Elle se donne pour objectif de débusquer l'interpellation politique à l'oeuvre dans les "arts de dire" et les "arts de faire" du petit peuple. Il s'agit de couvrir les diverses opérations quotidiennes qui ne s'avouent pas interpellatrices, mais qui n'en expriment pas moins l'idée que le peuple se fait de la gestion des affaires d'intérêt commun. Certaines recourent au "stock commun de connaissances disponibles", à l'imaginaire et d'autres à l'appropriation après transformation. Le travail comporte deux articulations. La première montre comment le petit peuple tire profit des histoires de vampires et des rumeurs pour dépeindre le régime politique en place et l'ordre social qu'il secrète. La seconde concerne les pratiques auxquelles le petit peuple a recours pour ruser avec le pouvoir en dédoublant ce qui lui est offert à la consommation d'un autre sens porteur d'interpellation de l'ordre établi. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

201 Abiabag, Issa

De la compensation en droit fiscal camerounais / Issa Abiabag - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 75, p. 37-47.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; fiscal law.

La loi de finances au Cameroun pour l'exercice 2008 comprend un certain nombre de mesures incitatives adoptées à l'égard du secteur privé. La présente étude s'attache à un procédé en particulier, celui de la compensation comme mode d'apurement des crédits d'impôt, institué par une ordonnance de 1994. Il est attrayant pour l'État parce que, sans décaisser d'argent, il y a apurement du crédit de l'assujetti. Il s'agit d'une extinction d'obligations réciproques. L'article précise la notion de compensation fiscale (première partie), de façon à en cerner l'intérêt pour l'État et pour le contribuable (seconde partie). Note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

202 Adewuni, Salawu

The satire in the African literature of French expression: case study of "Le vieux nègre et la médaille" and "Le soleil des indépendances" / by Salawu Adewuni - In: *Rio dos Camaroes*: (2010), no. 1, p. 185-195.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Côte d'Ivoire; novels; satire; French language.

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This study looks at the satirical dimension in two novels written in French by African writers: "Le vieux nègre et la médaille" by Ferdinand Oyono (1956) (Cameroon) and "Le soleil des indépendances" by Ahmadou Kourouma (1970) (Côte d'Ivoire). These two novels can be seen as drama, with respectively Meka and Fama as the main characters. The invasion of an alien culture and values in the lives and consciousness of these naive but honest characters results in often difficult circumstances and some bewilderment and confusion on the part of the protagonists. This shows in their use of the French language mixed with African oral style, which creates comical effects underlining the absurdity of situations where a colonial mentality persists. Through comedy and satire in fiction instead of open political attack, the authors convey a message of criticism of the wrongs of post-independence society, with its disappointments, discrimination, corrupt leaders and unresolved social problems. Sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

203 Aseh, Nfamewih

Ideologies, governance and the public sphere in Cameroon / Nfamewih Aseh - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 169-220.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; political ideologies; governance; State-society relationship.

The founding history of Cameroon was influenced by external factors and its founding political philosophy is also traceable to foreign sources. Hence, Cameroon has no indigenous philosophical basis of existence from which an indigenous world view could have emerged. The hypothesis of this article is that for the foreign founding philosophy to be maintained in the public domain, there was a need to flood the public sphere with ideological mechanisms of public mediation for the effective epistemic control of the population. The result is a fractured and contested public sphere that selectively 'favours' certain social categories. In order to develop a theory that explains the operation of the public sphere in a neocolonial context, the article examines some of the idiomatic expressions that govern the public sphere in Cameroon. It shows how the neocolonial regime realized the 'Kamerun Idea' through repression, both physical and ideological. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

204 Djoyou Kamga, Serges Alain

Realising the right to primary education in Cameroon / Serges Alain Djoyou Kamga - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 171-193.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; social and economic rights; access to education; primary education.

Cameroon is party to all international and regional instruments providing for the right to education, and compulsory and free primary education in particular. The article examines Cameroon's compliance with the right to free education, based on the normative content of

the right to education, defined by the United Nations Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights as compulsory and free universal access to primary education that is available, accessible, acceptable and appropriately adapted (known as the "4 A's"). The article reviews to what extent primary education is compulsory and free to all children in Cameroon; it focuses on the 4 A's framework and assesses the justiciability of the right. The article concludes that, although primary education is compulsory in the country, it is not yet available, accessible and adaptable, but is largely acceptable when it is available. Furthermore, the justiciability of the right to primary education is hindered by constitutional practices such as the lack of standing in court for private individuals, the lack of constitutional remedies in case of a violation of rights, and weak separation of powers, characterized by the preeminence of the executive. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

205 Elom, Paul Ulrich Otye

La privatisation des espaces publics dans la ville de Yaoundé (Cameroun) : le cas des activités commerciales / Paul Ulrich Otye Elom - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 1-11.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; urban environment; market vendors; space; privatization.

La ville de Yaoundé est remarquable pour son cosmopolitisme. De ce fait, on y trouve représentées toutes les ethnies du Cameroun. Cette interculture permet de constater que les individus appartenant à la même aire culturelle se retrouvent souvent ensemble, si bien que dans certains quartiers, on a l'impression d'être dans des villages. Cette villagisation entraîne une occupation abusive de l'espace et des conflits fonciers à peine dissimulés entre les autochtones et les allochtones de cette ville. On observera ainsi que, pendant les cérémonies les routes sont barrées et ce, parfois pendant des jours. Les espaces verts, eux, subissent l'assaut des activités culturelles. L'autre phénomène qui pose problème est celui de la vente des terrains publics par les autochtones qui s'en réclament propriétaires. Cette étude porte sur l'occupation des espaces publics pour les activités commerciales. À ce propos, il n'est pas rare dans la ville de Yaoundé de voir les trottoirs occupés par le petit commerce et des espaces publics réquisitionnés par des particuliers pour construire ou implanter des boutiques ou autres hangars commerciaux. Et lorsque l'État, légitime propriétaire, tente de résoudre ce problème de domanialité, il se heurte à la résistance des "envahisseurs" qui ne veulent plus s'en aller, au point qu'il est obligé de faire appel à la violence. Une analyse anthropologique de ce phénomène amène l'auteur à relier l'occupation anarchique de l'espace public à la ruralisation du milieu urbain; elle est conséquence du fait que, les autochtones, qui n'ont plus de village et veulent conserver un certain traditionalisme, se font propriétaires de ces espaces. Le regroupement des individus selon leurs obédiences ethniques les amène à considérer ces lieux comme leurs fiefs d'origine. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

206 Elong, Joseph Gabriel

L'élite urbaine dans l'espace agricole africain : exemples camerounais et sénégalais / Joseph Gabriel Elong (éd.) ; préf. de Guy Mainet. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 309 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., noten..
ISBN 2296556191

On peut parler d'un phénomène d'infiltration de l'espace agricole par l'élite urbaine sur le continent africain. Le présent ouvrage rassemble des textes de contributions autour de la place de la participation des élites en milieu rural au Cameroun et au Sénégal selon trois parties: 1) Interactions politiques, instruments de pénétration et d'expansion; 2) Genre et dynamiques spatiales; 3) Développement local et réponses paysannes. Auteurs de la 1ère partie (dans l'ordre, non alphabétique, de l'ouvrage): Joseph-Marie Zambo Belinga, Jean-Marcellin Manga, Désiré Manirakiza (socioanalyse du retour des élites urbaines au village au Cameroun); Hervé Tchekote, Martin Kuete, Thérèse Fouda Moulende (élite urbaine, microfinance et exclusion en milieu rural camerounais); Patrice Correa (utilisation des médias par l'élite urbaine dans le monde rural sénégalais); Ojuku Tiafack (agro-pastoral enterprises in West Cameroon); Joseph Gabriel Elong (relance de la cacaoculture au Cameroun); Blandine Tchonang Goudjou, Felix Marcel Obam, Gwladys Laure Nguieyep (investissements dans le secteur agricole dans la région du Sud au Cameroun). 2ème partie: John Mope Simo, Loveline Nsahlai Kongla (issues of gender in capitalist rice production in Cameroon); Fatou Diop Sall, Alpha Ba (élites masculines et problématiques foncières au Sénégal); Faye Djib, Serge Morin (élites religieuses, aménagement, étalement urbain à Touba, Sénégal); Joseph Gabriel Elong, Blandine Tchonang Goudjou (pratiques foncières dans la région du Sud au Cameroun); D. Dickens Priso, Thomas Eric Ndjogui (spéculations et superficie des exploitations au Cameroun). 3ème partie: Félix Marcel Obam, Blandine Tchonang Goudjou (plantations de palmier à huile et mutations sociospatiales au Cameroun); Félix Marcel Obam, Joseph Gabriel Elong (réponses paysannes au palmier à huile au Cameroun); Jules Raymond Ngambi, Philippe Alexandre Emmanuel Mbouhnom, Thomas Eric Ndjogui (palmier à huile et développement endogène dans le centre camerounais); Lawrence Akei Mbanga, Bienvenu Magloire Takem Mbi (peripheral agriculture by Yaounde urban dwellers); Daniel Abwa, André Tassou (élites urbaines et développement local au Cameroun); Nadine Yemelong Temgoua, Aristide Yemmafouo (enjeux et sens des pratiques agricoles de l'élite urbaine à l'Ouest-Cameroun).
[Résumé ASC Leiden]

207 Essomba, Joseph-Marie

Les fondements archéologiques de l'histoire du Cameroun / par Joseph-Marie Essomba - In: *Rio dos Camaroes*: (2010), no. 1, p. 13-24.
ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; archaeology.

La recherche archéologique au Cameroun a commencé dans les années 1930, avec les travaux de collecte de surface d'administrateurs coloniaux et d'archéologues étrangers, notamment dans la partie sud du pays. Désormais elle concerne diverses aires culturelles du pays. Cet article présente les sites et les objets, pierres taillées, poteries, restes d'industrie métallurgique, mégalithes, provenant de ces fouilles, montrant l'apport de la recherche archéologique à la connaissance de l'histoire du pays et des migrations, et de la linguistique. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

208 Lado, Ludovic

L'homophobie populaire au Cameroun / Ludovic Lado - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 204, p. 921-944.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; homosexuality; gender discrimination; images; mass media.

L'homosexualité africaine est très peu étudiée et documentée, l'homophobie africaine l'est encore moins. Ici le tabou culturel semble se doubler d'un tabou scientifique. L'entrée récente du sujet de l'homosexualité dans les débats publics et populaires dans certains pays africains, dont le Cameroun, s'est faite par le biais de faits divers, largement relayés par des médias locaux, qui impliquaient et criminalisaient une frange influente de l'élite politique et économique du pays. Cet essai montre qu'à travers cette saga, l'opinion populaire, en recyclant le thème connu de l'association de l'homosexualité et de la sorcellerie criminelle s'est positionnée comme défenseur des valeurs traditionnelles. Celles-ci seraient menacées par une certaine modernité occidentale aux soldes de laquelle seraient un État postcolonial prévaricateur et une élite locale criminalisée et désavouée. L'homophobie est instrumentalisée ici non pas par les détenteurs du pouvoir à des fins politiques, comme c'est souvent le cas, mais bien par la populace pour nommer la déchéance des gouvernants. Par ailleurs, cette résistance culturelle, morale et sociale s'opère dans un cadre où les industries de la culture contribuent à la mondialisation non seulement des débats sur des sujets longtemps considérés tabous en Afrique mais aussi du choc entre les résistances locales et les pressions des lobbys internationaux. Bibliogr., note, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

209 Laurent, Sylvie

Le "tiers-espace" de Léonora Miano romancière afropéenne / Sylvie Laurent - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 204, p. 769-810.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; France; United States; literature; African identity; diasporas; Afro-American culture; pan-Africanism.

L'africanité inexpugnable des populations noires vivant sur différents continents a nourri depuis le XIXe siècle le militantisme des partisans les plus résolus du "retour" à la mère-patrie des enfants d'Afrique, dépossédés selon eux par les Blancs de leur identité

fondamentale. De part et d'autre de l'Atlantique, des artistes noirs ont parallèlement et à leur façon interprété l'intuition partagée d'un patrimoine et d'une sensibilité artistiques communs des peuples "afro-descendants". Depuis quelques années, ils sont rejoints dans cette relecture des cultures noires par les études diasporiques qui trouvent un écho grandissant dans les universités anglo-saxonnes. Les théories stimulantes autour de "l'Atlantique noir" permettent de réévaluer les interfaces culturelles multiples rassemblant les populations noires des trois continents. Cet article se propose d'étudier à cette lumière l'œuvre de la romancière franco-camerounaise (née au Cameroun) Léonora Miano, d'éclairer les sources d'inspirations, issues avant tout des espaces américain et caribéen. En les interprétant au prisme de son éducation africaine et de son statut d'"afropéenne", la romancière illustre les complexités des identités noires contemporaines, ancrées dans un "tiers-espace", ni africain, ni américain, ni européen. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

210 Mamoudou

Politisations des chefferies et émasculations de l'autorité traditionnelle: le cas des 'lamidats' du Nord-Cameroun de la période coloniale à nos jours / par Mamoudou - In: *Rio dos Camaroes*: (2010), no. 1, p. 47-62.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; traditional rulers; chieftaincy; governance.

Les chefferies traditionnelles en général et les 'lamidats' du Nord-Cameroun en particulier ont connu, tout au long de leur trajectoire historique, des périodes de crise et de transformation. Avec la conquête et l'occupation coloniales, ces entités politiques furent, en effet, ébranlées au point de connaître une véritable crise identitaire et structurelle. Le Cameroun indépendant, qui hérita d'une législation coloniale, allait maintenir les autorités traditionnelles, désormais appelées "auxiliaires de l'administration" dans un statut dévalorisant. Les 'laamiibe' sont dès lors mis à contribution pour servir l'État et tous ceux qui incarnent les institutions modernes. Le zèle avec lequel certains d'entre eux s'acquittent de cette besogne ou bien à l'opposé la gêne manifestée par rapport à la dépendance vis-à-vis des pouvoirs publics constituent une forme originale d'énonciation politique et de tentative de domestication d'un passé révolu. Coincés entre l'enclume de la tradition et le marteau de la modernité publique, les 'laamiibe' ne sont jamais parvenus à récupérer toutes leurs prérogatives précoloniales mais multiplient des tentatives pour faire prévaloir, tant bien que mal, leur autorité. Plusieurs 'lamidats' sont aujourd'hui en proie au gangstérisme transfrontalier que ni l'État camerounais ni les autorités traditionnelles n'arrivent à juguler. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

211 Mbengué Nguimè, Martin

La liberté académique en crise au Cameroun de 1997 à 2007: acteurs de l'histoire, faits et défis de l'enseignement supérieur / par Martin Mbengué Nguimè - In: *Rio dos Camaroes*: (2010), no. 1, p. 199-210.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; academic freedom; higher education; political repression.

La présente communication retrace la manière dont les libertés académiques sont vécues dans les universités d'État du Cameroun de 1997 à 2007 et les raisons pour lesquelles les universitaires et les autorités publiques en général gagneraient à les respecter aujourd'hui. La répression administrative vise à réduire l'intellectuel au silence et à l'empêcher de jouer son rôle de guide de la société. L'article défend la nécessité d'une étude sur la restriction des libertés académiques au Cameroun au début du troisième millénaire d'une part, la violation des franchises universitaires dans le même pays et ses conséquences pour l'Afrique en général d'autre part. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

212 Mouiche, Ibrahim

Chefferies traditionnelles, autochtonie et construction d'une sphère publique locale au Cameroun / Ibrahim Mouiche - In: *The African Anthropologist*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 1/2, p. 61-100 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Bamileke; Mbo; ethnic relations; local government.

Cet article s'intéresse aux luttes hégémoniques entre les Mbo et les Bamiléké au Cameroun avec comme enjeu le partage des postes politiques locaux de la localité de Santchou. Dans cet arrondissement, ces postes étaient sous le parti unique l'apanage des Mbo, ethnies majoritaires dans cet arrondissement mais minoritaires dans l'ensemble du département. Dans ce contexte de monolithisme où était exclu tout dissentiment, les Bamiléké avaient fini par intérioriser ce package deal qui frisait l'apathie politique. Avec le multipartisme où les maires sont dorénavant élus et non plus nommés, une incertitude a plané sur cet acquis politique des Mbo. Nonobstant cette incertitude, ceux-ci ont réussi à conserver ce poste de maire en s'octroyant tout aussi automatiquement bien d'autres postes politiques locaux. Cependant, la situation créée par la libéralisation politique a offert aux Bamiléké un espace public pour discuter de l'allocation des postes politiques locaux et de manifester leur désaccord à cette hégémonie. L'article souligne à la suite d'Habermas qu'il faut parler d'espaces publics, au pluriel, et non d'un seul espace public pour mettre en contexte la dynamique interne des cultures populaires productrices de sphères publiques sub-culturelles. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

213 Nguele Abada, Marcelin

L'indépendance des juridictions constitutionnelles dans le constitutionnalisme des États francophones d'Afrique noire post guerre froide: l'exemple du Conseil constitutionnel camerounais / Marcelin Nguele Abada - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2010), no. 4, p. 47-90.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; constitutional courts; separation of powers; constitutional reform; rule of law.

L'analyse de l'indépendance des juridictions constitutionnelles francophones se focalise dans le présent article sur les garanties statutaires de cette indépendance. Dans le cas camerounais, ces garanties prévues dans le schéma constitutionnel de 1996 ont été modifiées par la révision constitutionnelle intervenue le 14 avril 2008. Le Cameroun ayant été le dernier à se joindre au nombre de pays ayant opté pour une juridiction constitutionnelle spécialisée dans le contentieux constitutionnel, est aussi le premier à ne pas expérimenter une justice constitutionnelle même si les règles de procédure suivie devant le juge constitutionnel et le régime des décisions semble mieux précisés. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 236). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

214 Norodom Kiari, Jean Bédél

Dossier spécial "Réflexions sur et autour de l'indépendance camerounaise" / Jean Bédél Norodom Kiari... [et al.] - In: *Rio dos Camaroes*: (2010), no. 1, p. 79-182.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; France; Great Britain; independence; colonialism; decolonization; national liberation struggles; national liberation movements; State formation.

L'existence d'une communauté anglophone et d'une communauté francophone au Cameroun est une particularité de l'histoire qui a agi sur le processus qui a conduit ce pays sous administration française à l'indépendance et a eu des séquelles. Dans ce dossier sont examinées des questions autour de la manière dont l'indépendance du Cameroun (1961) a été atteinte et proclamée, la dynamique au plan politique, le rôle du nationalisme et les conséquences de la situation sur l'avenir de l'État camerounais. Titre des contributions: À propos des "indépendances" du Cameroun (Jean Bédél Norodom Kiari) - Les opérations militaires françaises en Sanaga Maritime de 1955 à 1958 (Virginie Wanyaka Bonguen Oyongmen) - Alliances politiques ou absorption politique: le paradoxe camerounais (1956-1966) (Alvine Henriette Assembe Ndi) - Regard sur le sens de la présence française au Cameroun en matières juridiques (1916-1959) (Blaise Alfred Ngando) - La lente marche du Cameroun vers l'État unitaire: sens, étapes et perspectives historiques d'un processus complexe (Faustin M. Kenné) - Qu'est-ce que c'est donc, l'Indépendance?: autobiographie d'un concept (Patrice Nganang). Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

215 Ntaihah, Tatah Peter

Gender dimensions of the experience of the burden of epilepsy: an example of the Manguissa community in Cameroon / Tatah Peter Ntaihah - In: *The African Anthropologist*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 1/2, p. 39-59 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; epilepsy; gender discrimination; Mangisa.

Epilepsy is perceived differently across cultural boundaries. In sub-Saharan Africa, notably in rural regions, traditional belief systems often lead to negative attitudes towards persons with epilepsy. This article examines the effects of gender in the experience of the burden of epilepsy among the Manguissa of Cameroon. Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods, the article explores the dichotomy between the sexes in the relationship with family members and the community; intimacy and relations with the opposite sex; quality of life; and control over life with epilepsy. It suggests that gender determines the extent to which one is rejected or accepted within the family and the community. Women with epilepsy are better off than men; they have relative control over their lives and are better treated than men with the same disease. Male epileptics face greater discrimination and therefore experience more psychological problems. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

216 Pegha, Alain Roger

Le système sociopolitique traditionnel chez les Basaa / par Alain Roger Pegha - In: *Rio dos Camaroes*: (2010), no. 1, p. 27-46.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Basa; social structure; traditional polities.

Dans le contexte des sociétés traditionnelles bantu du Sud Cameroun en général et basaa en particulier, la notion de chefferie comme concept sociopolitique de base, permettant de classer de façon complète et définitive les groupes de peuples les uns par rapport aux autres, présente quelques difficultés de principe. Bon nombre d'anthropologues qui se sont aventurés sur ce terrain distinguent les sociétés où l'organisation repose sur un système politique centralisé, de celles qui ne connaissent aucune organisation structurée, dites "acéphales" ou "anarchiques". Les Basaa, comme beaucoup d'autres peuples bantu appartenant à la même aire géographique, sont classés dans la seconde catégorie. Cette conception erronée, qui a pourtant fait école et qui est fondée sur une vision coloniale, fait fi de la dynamique interne propre à ce peuple. La connaissance des réalités culturelles au sein de ce peuple permet de comprendre que les Basaa ont conservé un système sociopolitique original propre à leur vision du monde. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

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217 Riep, David M.M.

Visual revision: intersecting art and film in the work of Jean-Marie Teno and Raoul Peck / David M.M. Riep - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 81-92.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Democratic Republic of Congo; cinema; visual arts.

In the films 'Afrique, je te plumerai' (Africa, I will fleece you, 1992) by Jean-Marie Teno, and 'Lumumba: la mort du prophète' (Lumumba: death of a prophet, 1992) by Raoul Peck, issues of cultural genocide and assimilation are explored in reference to the visual arts of two specific West and Central African countries. This article examines the lasting and multi-layered effects of colonialism as presented by the directors through the specific scenes focusing on the visual arts of the Cameroon Grasslands and Congolese Basin kingdoms. The use and meaning of visual art objects offers a complex dialogue with the colonial history of the African continent, highlighting not only their ability to readdress the ideas and methods of colonialism, but also their ability to operate as a visual index for the cultures from which they were produced. By referencing the visual arts, both directors provide powerful statements regarding the fleecing of indigenous culture during the colonial and postcolonial periods, and bring to light the ability of the visual arts to generate new dialogues regarding history, context and meaning. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

218 Tabi, Ameli Valentine

Democratization and public administration in Cameroon since the 1990s : an overview / Ameli Valentine Tabi - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2010), no. 75, p. 123-133.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; constitutional reform; civil service reform; democratization.

The transition to democratic rule in Cameroon in particular and Africa in general has turned out to be less promising than earlier anticipated. It has fallen short of providing the paradigm shift that many had hoped for in the conduct of public affairs - good governance, accountability of both rulers and ruled, respect for human dignity and basic freedoms. This paper contends that, though Cameroon has seen a plethora of legislation since the early 1990s directed towards democratizing and liberalizing the public sphere and the political landscape, very little has been done in earnest to actually comply with the newly acquired rules. Both public authority figures and the citizenry still harbour and manifest the same old habits, attitudes and mindsets that were the stock-in-trade in the heydays of the one-party totalitarian State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

219 Tassou, André

Les modèles architecturaux des villes du Nord-Cameroun: 1960-2010 / par André Tassou - In: *Rio dos Camaroes*: (2010), no. 1, p. 65-78 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; dwellings; housing construction; architecture; architectural history.

Au Nord-Cameroun, les styles architecturaux sont presque toujours fonction des modes de vie des populations. Aussi dépendent-ils de l'environnement physique dans lequel ces populations vivent, de l'héritage et/ou du brassage culturel, et enfin du niveau de développement socioéconomique de celles-ci. C'est ce qui explique en partie le caractère juxtaposant de différentes formes architecturales dans cette partie du pays: une trilogie "architecture traditionnelle-islamo-peule-occidentale". En fait, de 1960 à 1982, le paysage architectural des villes du Nord-Cameroun a été de plus en plus influencé par la civilisation moyenne-orientale qui a eu pour principal vecteur l'islam, contrairement à la région du Grand Sud qui est restée fortement christianisée. Depuis 1982, les modèles architecturaux de la plupart des centres urbains nord-camerounais (petits, moyens, et/ou grands) sont en pleine mutation. Toutefois, le binôme "architecture traditionnelle-islamo-peule" reste encore prédominant aussi bien au niveau des anciens noyaux urbains que dans certains quartiers périphériques ou spontanés des villes en question. Le présent article étudie, au travers d'une démarche à la fois synchronique et diachronique, les différents modes d'organisation de l'espace urbain nord-camerounais, de 1960 à 2010. Il se fonde sur des documents d'archives, des ouvrages publiés, des thèses de doctorat, des mémoires de maîtrise, ainsi que l'observation personnelle. Note, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

220 Cimpric, Aleksandra

Les transformations des représentations symboliques relatives à l'eau : la sorcellerie des 'talimbi' dans le contexte urbain centrafricain / Aleksandra Compric - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 204, p. 873-892.

ASC Subject Headings: Central African Republic; witchcraft; popular beliefs; urban society; social problems; symbols.

La sorcellerie comme facteur explicatif des changements sociaux actuels est un thème récurrent dans les études anthropologiques contemporaines. Très flexible, la notion de sorcellerie se renouvelle continuellement et s'adapte facilement à ces changements actuels. La sorcellerie des "talimbi", en République centrafricaine, a subi des transformations et des réinterprétations pour s'adapter aux besoins de la société contemporaine. Les représentations actuelles relatives aux "talimbi" puisent leur matière au sein de plusieurs systèmes de représentations, notamment celui des "nyama ti ngu" (animaux de l'eau), des hommes-caïmans et des "zo ti likundu" (sorciers). Étant une réalité sociale, cette sorcellerie intègre davantage les éléments de la marchandisation des biens

et des humains dans une sorte de "bricolage" et peut être désignée comme une "économie occulte" pour répondre aux énigmes et aux instabilités générées par les bouleversements du monde contemporain. De plus, ces représentations fonctionnent à la fois comme un régulateur des normes de savoir-vivre et de moralité des personnes. C'est ainsi qu'une analyse des relations sociales à tous les niveaux s'applique aux "talimbi". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CHAD

221 Van Vliet, Geert

Une compagnie pétrolière chinoise face à l'enjeu environnemental au Tchad / sous la dir. de Geert van Vliet, Géraud Magrin. - Paris : Agence Française de Développement (AFD), 2012. - 251 p. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm. - (Focales ; 09) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvatting in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Chad; China; petroleum industry; oil companies; environmental policy.

L'essor des investissements chinois en Afrique s'accompagne d'inquiétudes, qui concernent notamment leurs impacts écologiques dans les pays hôtes. Ce livre aborde les facteurs qui influencent la gestion environnementale de la CNPC, la première entreprise pétrolière chinoise, lorsqu'elle opère à l'étranger, notamment au Tchad. Dans un contexte pétrolier marqué par le projet Exxon à Doba (lancé en 2000 avec l'appui de la Banque mondiale), le projet chinois Rônier, initié en 2007, vise à raffiner sur place une partie du pétrole extrait et de transporter le reste via un itinéraire qui empruntera probablement l'oléoduc du projet Exxon Doba, posant ainsi la question de la responsabilité entre les référentiels et pratiques des deux firmes. À travers le prisme de la responsabilité sociale et environnementale, le livre aborde les enjeux de l'interaction entre firmes pétrolières chinoises, pays d'accueil et 'majors' occidentales. Auteurs: Romain Dittgen, Antoine Doudjidingao, Liang Guohuang, Lin Yiran, Géraud Magrin, Gilbert Maoundonodji, Marie-Adeline Tavares, Geert van Vliet, Wang Fan, Yang Weiyong. [Résumé extrait du livre]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

222 Kala-Ngoma, Benjamin

L'esclavage domestique chez les Beembe (Congo-Brazzaville) XVIIIe-XXe siècles / Benjamin Kala-Ngoma - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 204, p. 945-978 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); Bembe; slavery.

En se fondant pour une part importante sur des entretiens, récits et témoignages oraux ainsi que sur l'onomastique, le présent article étudie le fonctionnement de l'esclavage

domestique dans les villages beembe au Congo-Brazzaville aux XVIII-XXèmes siècles. La société beembe précoloniale, matrilineaire, était organisée en chefferies (villages) indépendantes les unes des autres, entretenant entre elles d'intenses réseaux d'alliances, du fait de la loi d'exogamie et de la nécessité des échanges économiques. Elle comprenait trois classes sociales, qui ne constituaient pas des groupes fermés et n'étaient pas immuables. L'esclavage domestique concernait plus les femmes et les enfants que les hommes. Les femmes pouvaient devenir esclaves en dédommagement des forfaits ou crimes perpétrés par des hommes de leur famille, ou pour compenser une insolvabilité, l'esclave ayant une valeur marchande. De nos jours, du fait de la pauvreté, l'esclavage domestique se perpétue sous de nouvelles formes qui n'en portent pas le nom. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

223 Ngodi, Etanislav

Gestion des espaces publics au Congo-Brazzaville : le cas des parkings / Etanislav Ngodi - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 37-61 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); urban planning; space; urban poverty; informal sector.

La question des espaces publics au Congo Brazzaville est au coeur des débats des politiques municipales. Au niveau des transports publics, la gestion des espaces publics demeure avant tout une affaire de la mairie et des conseillers municipaux. Les contractualisations entre ces autorités et entreprises exploitantes des transports collectifs ne répondent que partiellement aux objectifs des services publics. Certains espaces publics apparaissent comme des niches de transport collectif: ce sont des parkings. Deux types de parking peuvent être énumérés: les parkings privés des administrations publiques et privées et des parkings publics. C'est le second cas qui constitue le cadre de cette étude. À ce jour, le vide juridique et réglementaire sur la gestion des espaces publics et du plan prioritaire de transport public ne permet pas d'assurer la régulation des parkings publics dans les principales villes congolaises. Les espaces publics sont ainsi devenus le cadre du développement des activités économiques. Les lieux de stationnement des transports publics, espaces privatisés par des acteurs sociaux apparaissent de plus en plus comme des nouvelles formes de stratégies de survie dans la lutte contre la pauvreté urbaine. L'occupation de la rue (terminus, lieux de stationnement des bus et taxis) sous diverses formes ambulantes et sédentaires, temporaires et permanentes fait des parkings l'objet d'étude, en tant que territoire de l'informel et de la continuité des fonctions circulatoires et de faillite de la gestion des espaces publics. La planification de la gestion des transports publics ne s'arrête que sur le paiement des taxes de roulage et de stationnement. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA - CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

224 Plancke, Carine

The spirit's wish: possession trance and female power among the Punu of Congo-Brazzaville / Carine Plancke - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2011), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 366-395 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); spirit possession; women; Punu.

Among the rural Punu of Congo-Brazzaville, possession trance is an essential part of the mainly female celebrations dedicated to the 'bayisi' or water spirits. It is a privileged medium through which these spirits reveal their wishes and condition their willingness to assure the community's well-being. On the human side, in order to be possessed an 'opening of the mind' is requested and needs to be activated through collective song-dance performances that recall the flowing motions of the spirits' water world and convey the longing for this maternal universe. As a critique of the predominant use of the term 'agency' in reference to autonomy and resistance, this paper adheres to a context-based view that relies on the way the actors experience the phenomenon. In line with the Punu reality the paper considers receptivity, in its ambivalent link to suffering, as the main source of the power these possessions grant to women. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

225 Baaz, Maria Eriksson

Whores, men, and other misfits: undoing 'feminization' in the armed forces in the DRC / Maria Eriksson Baaz and Maria Stern - In: *African Affairs*: (2011), vol. 110, no. 441, p. 563-585.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; armed forces; gender relations.

The global attention focused on sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has not only contributed to an image of the Congolese army as a vestige of pre-modern barbarism, populated by rapists, and bearing no resemblance to the world of modern armies; it has also shaped gender and defence reform initiatives. These initiatives have become synonymous with combating sexual violence, reflecting an assumption that the gendered dynamics of the army are already known. Crucial questions such as the 'feminization' of the armed forces are consequently neglected. Based on in-depth interviews with soldiers in the Congolese armed forces, this article analyses the discursive strategies male soldiers employ in relation to the feminization of the army. In the light of the need to reform the military and military masculinities, the article discusses how globalized discourses and practices render the Congolese military a highly globalized sphere. It also highlights the particular and local ways in which military identities are produced through gender, and concludes that a simple inclusion of women in the armed forces in order to

render men less violent might not have the pacifying effect intended. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

226 Barr, Burlin

Raoul Peck's 'Lumumba' and 'Lumumba: la mort du prophète' : on cultural amnesia and historical erasure / Burlin Barr - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 85-116 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; cinema; politicians; memory.

This article examines two films by Raoul Peck, 'Lumumba: la mort du prophète' (1992) and 'Lumumba' (2000) that offer vastly divergent methods for remembering, memorializing, and meditating on the life and death of Patrice Lumumba, the first democratically elected prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (June 1960). Peck succeeds in creating films that do more than preserve or resuscitate a historical record. The earlier film in particular performs analytic historical work as it delves into the conflicted historical record in which Lumumba is remembered. Peck uses an experimental and confrontational approach to reveal the ongoing forms of cultural censorship that have attempted to erase Lumumba and his legacy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

227 Bulu, Léon Tsambu

L'agir symbolique du public sur la scène musicale congolaise / Léon Tsambu Bulu - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 29-48.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; popular music; audiences.

Il y a une dichotomie spatiale et sociale entre les artistes et leurs publics. La scène se conçoit comme un oekoumène mystifié, sacré, une citadelle séparée du public par une zone neutre. Considérant la scène musicale en République démocratique du Congo (RDC) comme un des lieux constitutifs de l'espace public invisible, cette étude se propose de comprendre et d'expliquer les pratiques de concerts congolaises en général, et en particulier les comportements du public qui, loin de jouer le rôle passif de simples auditeurs-applaudisseurs, est à son tour producteur des performances symboliques. Ainsi au cours de spectacles, on peut le voir accéder à l'oekoumène scénique, soit pour congratuler la star ou les artistes, soit pour participer à la performance, soit encore pour sa propre quête de pouvoir symbolique, de reconnaissance sociale. De ce point de vue, l'étude démontre que, loin d'être une tour d'ivoire, l'estrade musicale congolaise reste un locus plus ou moins convivial et inclusif, réservant l'hospitalité au public au point d'amenuiser le rapport de force inégal (dominant-dominé) sous-jacent de la scène moderne. Mais au-delà de ces comportements stratégiques des artistes et du public,

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l'étude parle également des violences qui ont pour champ cette même scène. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

228 Carbone, Carlo

Colonialismo, razzismo, memoria: intorno ai Grandi Laghi / di Carlo Carbone - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2010), a. 65, n. 1/4, p. 1-22.

ASC Subject Headings: Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; Rwanda; colonialism; memory; ethnicity.

Après l'encadrement des questions posées par le titre parmi les problèmes historiques du siècle passé, l'auteur aborde les thèmes de la mémoire, de l'oubli et de la plus ou moins cachée nostalgie du colonialisme. Parmi les conditionnements les plus dangereux pour le libre déroulement du rapport des individus et des communautés avec leur propre passé sont ici évoqués les variations de type ethnique et de type économique induites par la prédominance de la civilisation colonisatrice et par sa suite postcoloniale. Les cas du Burundi, du Rwanda et du Congo oriental constituent enfin une tentative de situer sur le terrain ces prémisses théoriques. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

229 Devlieger, Patrick

Handicap et société africaine : cultures et pratiques / Patrick Devlieger et Lambert Nieme (éd.) ; préf. de Labana Lasay' Abar. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 161 p. ; 22 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met noten.

ISBN 9782296555488

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Democratic Republic of Congo; disabled; physically disabled; mentally disabled; disabled care; conference papers (form); 2008.

Le présent ouvrage porte sur la question du handicap dans la région des Grands Lacs, et en particulier en République démocratique du Congo. Certaines contributions dans ce livre ont été présentées au colloque "Handicap, réalités locales, discours, technologies et réseaux sociaux" qui s'est tenu à Kinshasa, République démocratique du Congo, 23-24 octobre 2008. Les démarches reflétées dans les contributions sont influencées par un modèle culturel du handicap. Titres des contributions de la première partie: Vision africaine du handicap physique et progrès de la société: brève réflexion en compagnie de l'écrivain et humaniste Zamenga Batukezanga (Henri-Élie Ngoma-Binda) - Lecture de la société kinoise à travers certains phénomènes de handicap (Patrick Devlieger) - Handicap et développement: un enjeu socioéconomique éthique (Ignace Mvuzolo Mikembi Nkueti, Frédéric-Adelbert Kinkani Mvunzi Kamosi) - L'intégration des personnes ayant un handicap dans le monde du travail en Afrique noire (Adrien Diakiodi) - Problématique de l'auto-prise en charge de la personne vivant avec un handicap (André Lomboloka) - La conception du

handicap et la pastorale des sourds (Lambert Nieme) - Encadrement, structures et expériences des personnages vivant avec un handicap en RDC (Martin Lusambila) (témoignage). Deuxième partie (Pratiques): Réalités des familles des enfants atteints d'autisme à Kinshasa (Joachim Mukau) - Le dialogue des parties prenantes: un moyen pour améliorer la qualité des services aux enfants ayant un handicap intellectuel (Léon Peeters) - Le dépistage précoce des déficiences, un préliminaire à la réadaptation communautaire (Brigitte Bwensa) - L'appareillage orthopédique en République démocratique du Congo: état des lieux et perspectives (Maurice Mabanza) - Handicap International: projet visant l'amélioration de la prise en charge de la PVH à Kinshasa (Guy Tawaba) - Le centre professionnel pour handicapés Kikesa: spécificité et bilan (Honoré Nkakudulu). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

230 Dikanga Kazadi, Jean-Marie

RDCongo, 2006-2011 : ce qui a changé / sous la dir. de Jean-Marie Dikanga Kazadi. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 324 p. : ill., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 2296556531

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; economic conditions; political conditions; social conditions; social environment; change; 2000-2009.

Cet ouvrage collectif entend rendre compte de l'évolution de la République démocratique du Congo entre 2006, début de la législature de Joseph Kabila, et 2011, et s'efforce de présenter un bilan de la période. Qu'est-ce qui a changé dans le domaine de la politique, de la réforme de l'État et de la situation des droits de l'homme (1ère partie; auteurs: N.K. Mwin Kampaz, Eddie Tambwe, Maurice Muyaya Wetu, Raymond Mande Mutombo, Innocent Mbaya Kabamba), du territoire, de la sécurité, de la géostratégie et de la décentralisation (2ème partie; auteurs: Jules Katumbwe Bin Mutindi, Cyril Musila, Bruno Kaimwa Maneno), de l'économie (3ème partie; auteurs: Jean-Jacques Durré, Serge Mbenza, Gabriel Kalaba Mutabusha), des médias et de la communication (4ème partie; auteurs: Jean-Claude Matumweni Makwala, Jean-Christien Ekambo Dwasenge), du savoir et de l'université, de la production cinématographique et littéraire (5ème partie; auteurs: Julien Kilanga Musinde, Balufu Bakupa-Kanyinda, Yoka Lye Mundaba, Tedanga Ipota Bembela). Enfin, la 6ème partie identifie les enjeux de la reconstruction sociale (Jean-Pierre Tshidibi Tshiakandu, Jean-Claude Mocket Mwana-Kitenge, Raymond Mande Mutombo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

231 Melber, Henning

Special issue on the theme: Southern Africa - 50 years after Hammarskjöld / [guest ed. Henning Melber]. - Umhlanga Rocks : ACCORD, 2011. - 171 p. ; 21 cm. - (African journal on conflict resolution, ISSN 1562-6997 ; vol. 11, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

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ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; conflict resolution; UN.

The decolonization of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is inextricably linked with the role of the United Nations and its second Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, who lost his life in September 1961 in his efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict following the secession of Katanga. This special issue revisits in the first two articles hitherto less known aspects of Hammarskjöld's efforts in Congo and South Africa (Chris Saunders, Tor Sellström). Next, Timothy Scarnecchia explores so far not yet published archival material which shows the link between the Congo crisis and Zimbabwean nationalism. Henning Melber discusses the continuing significance of Hammarskjöld's life for dealing with injustice today. James-Emmanuel Wanki revisits Hammarskjöld's role in the Congo and the UN interventions in the country since his death. Sarah Ancas explores whether new regional partnerships can help facilitate conflict management in southern Africa. Finally, Alfredo Tjiurimo Hengari problematizes the relationship between the UN and the European Union in African conflict management. [ASC Leiden abstract]

232 Melber, Henning

Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations and Africa / Henning Melber - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 131, p. 151-159.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; UN; international politics; 1950-1959.

During Dag Hammarskjöld's term in office as Secretary-General of the UN (from April 1953 until his untimely death in September 1961), the world organization underwent a transformation from an almost exclusively Western, post-Second-World-War body into a more global governance institution. This was due to the impact of a growing number of newly independent countries, not least from the African continent, on international policy and geostrategic interests during the bipolar times of the so-called superpower rivalry. Against all odds Hammarskjöld defended the autonomy of the office vis-à-vis the efforts by the big powers to exert their dominance through the UN. The present paper recalls some of the virtues and convictions uniquely represented among those in this office by the Swedish diplomat, amongst others during the Congo crisis. The way Hammarskjöld defined and executed his duties, particularly with regard to the people of Africa, can undoubtedly be seen as an act of international solidarity of a nature that is often lacking today. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

233 Riep, David M.M.

Visual revision: intersecting art and film in the work of Jean-Marie Teno and Raoul Peck / David M.M. Riep - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 81-92.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Democratic Republic of Congo; cinema; visual arts.

In the films 'Afrique, je te plumerai' (Africa, I will fleece you, 1992) by Jean-Marie Teno, and 'Lumumba: la mort du prophète' (Lumumba: death of a prophet, 1992) by Raoul Peck, issues of cultural genocide and assimilation are explored in reference to the visual arts of two specific West and Central African countries. This article examines the lasting and multi-layered effects of colonialism as presented by the directors through the specific scenes focusing on the visual arts of the Cameroon Grasslands and Congolese Basin kingdoms. The use and meaning of visual art objects offers a complex dialogue with the colonial history of the African continent, highlighting not only their ability to readdress the ideas and methods of colonialism, but also their ability to operate as a visual index for the cultures from which they were produced. By referencing the visual arts, both directors provide powerful statements regarding the fleecing of indigenous culture during the colonial and postcolonial periods, and bring to light the ability of the visual arts to generate new dialogues regarding history, context and meaning. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

234 Titeca, Kristof

Rebels without borders in the Rwenzori borderland? : a biography of the Allied Democratic Forces / Kristof Titeca and Koen Vlassenroot - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 154-176.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Uganda; militias; boundaries; rebellions.

This article provides a detailed analysis of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), a Ugandan rebel movement that is operating from Congolese soil but so far has attracted very limited scholarly attention. Having its roots in the Ugandan Islamic community, it has become part of larger transborder dynamics of rebellion and resistance. It is argued that although its institution is linked to several internal dynamics in Uganda, the movement's character has been largely shaped by the specific characteristics of the Uganda-Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Rwenzori borderland, where it became a key player of local power struggles and conflicts. The article provides a detailed account of the origins, characteristics and strategies of the ADF, its integration in Congolese society and its impact on the local and regional dynamics of conflict. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

235 Vlassenroot, Koen

Doing business out of war : an analysis of the UPDF's presence in the Democratic Republic of Congo / Koen Vlassenroot, Sandrine Perrot and Jeroen Cuvelier - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 2-21.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Uganda; armed forces; entrepreneurs; illicit trade; civil-military relations; boundaries; military intervention.

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The authors analyse how Ugandan army commanders have mobilized transborder economic networks to exploit economic opportunities in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) during the military intervention of the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) in Congo's wars (1996-1997; 1998-2003). These transborder networks are the starting point of an evaluation of the informal political structures and networks linking Uganda's political centre to Congo's war complex. While it is often claimed that military entrepreneurialism in the DRC has undermined political stability in Uganda, the authors argue that the activities of Ugandan military entrepreneurs and networks under their control were an integral part of Uganda's governance regime. Crucial to the development of this entrepreneurialism was the existence of prewar transborder networks of economic exchange that connected Congo to eastern African markets. Military control over these highly informalized networks facilitated UPDF commanders' access to Congo's resources. Rather than operating as privatized sources of accumulation, these military shadow networks were directly linked to the inner circles of the Ugandan regime. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

GABON

236 Boukinda, Agathe

Politiques de genre et université au Gabon: quelle parité à l'UOB? / Agathe Boukinda - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2010), no. 4, p. 285-310 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; gender inequality; universities; stereotypes.

C'est le problème du genre à l'université gabonaise qui est traité dans cet article. On constate que les enseignantes-chercheuses ne connaissent pas une carrière comparable à celle de leurs collègues masculins à l'université Omar Bongo de Libreville, qui sert de domaine de référence. L'article recherche les raisons de la position hégémonique masculine dans l'enseignement supérieur et l'inégalité d'accès aux fonctions académiques et aux postes administratifs. Il n'existe pas, à proprement parler, de politique discriminatoire en matière de scolarisation au Gabon. Les causes de la discrimination sont à rechercher dans les règles du jeu imposées à chaque sexe dans la société. Outre les stéréotypes, l'article met en évidence les effets pervers des textes officiels sur le statut particulier des enseignants du supérieur. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 329-330). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

237 Cinnamon, John M.

Spirits, power and the political imagination in late-colonial Gabon / John M. Cinnamon - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2012), vol. 82, no. 2, p. 187-211 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; witchcraft; spirits; politics; Fang; power; colonial period.

Through narratives of an anti-"fetish" movement that swept through northeastern Gabon in the mid-1950s, the present article traces the contours of converging political and religious imaginations in that country in the years preceding independence. Fang speakers in the region make explicit connections between the arrival of post-Second World War electoral politics, the anti-fetish movements, and perceptions of political weakening and marginalization of their region on the eve of independence. Rival politicians and the colonial administration played key roles in the movement, which brought in a Congolese ritual expert, Emame Boncoeur (or Emame Nyangone), and his two powerful spirits, Mademoiselle and Mimbare. These spirits, later recuperated in a wide range of healing practices, continue to operate today throughout northern Gabon and Rio Muni. In local imaginaries, these spirits played central roles in the birth of both regional and national politics, paradoxically strengthening the colonial administration and Gabonese auxiliaries in an era of pre-independence liberalization. Thus, regional political events in the 1950s rehearsed later configurations of power, including presidential politics, on the national stage. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

238 Manfoumbi, Mickala

La justice chez les Punu / Mickala Manfoumbi - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2010), no. 4, p. 223-262 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; Punu; judicial system; customary law; terminology; precolonial period; colonial period.

Le présent article se propose de décrire le système judiciaire des Punu (communauté du Gabon austral, référencée B43 par Malcolm Guthrie) pendant les périodes précoloniale et coloniale. Il montre le dispositif qui consiste à juger, c'est à dire dans un premier temps rechercher la vérité dans les affaires qui troublent l'ordre public, puis dans un deuxième temps, trancher sur la base du droit punu, et assurer la répression des violations dudit droit avec force de vérité légale. Ann., bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 328). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

239 Mavoungou, Paul Achille

Le sacré et les conceptions du pouvoir et du droit traditionnel chez les Bavili et les Balumbu du Gabon / Paul Achille Mavoungou et Hugues Steve Ndinga-Koumba-Binza - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2010), no. 4, p. 197-221 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; Vili; Lumbu; Loango polity; judicial system; symbols of power; terminology.

Fondateurs du royaume de Loango, les Vili et les peuples associés du Loango (Balumbu, Bayombi, Bakuni, Bavarama, Bavungu, etc.) étaient à l'origine des dépendants du royaume de Kongo dont ils s'affranchirent définitivement au XVI^e siècle. Ils bâtirent donc un puissant

État pluriethnique caractérisé par un ensemble d'institutions (gouvernement, langue officielle, monnaie...). Les termes de la hiérarchie sociale, du droit, du pouvoir, le vocabulaire se rapportant aux institutions permet de reconstruire dans ses grandes lignes comment le royaume de Loango s'est développé à partir du système sociopolitique très centralisé du royaume de Kongo. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 328). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

240 Rossatanga-Rignault, Guy

"...Que le chimpanzé tomba et fit plutôt entendre un cri d'homme...": à propos du surnaturel et de la justice au Gabon: retour sur le "jugement de Lambaréné" / Guy Rossatanga-Rignault - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2010), no. 4, p. 5-30.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; judgments; jurisprudence; popular beliefs; witchcraft; customary law.

La prégnance dans la société gabonaise (et dans le monde bantou en général) d'un rapport extrêmement fort avec le "surnaturel" ou la "sorcellerie" constitue un véritable défi à la rationalité du droit de l'État moderne. Un tribunal gabonais (Lambaréné) a rendu en 1964 un jugement qui peut être analysé comme une audace jurisprudentielle et esthétique, mais qui n'a pas pourtant connu de postérité. Ce jugement fait apparaître les liens entre les croyances ou le "religieux" et le droit. En faisant retour sur cette décision près d'un demi-siècle plus tard, on ne peut que constater l'insoutenable posture du juge moderne gabonais face au "surnaturel", hier comme aujourd'hui. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 326). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

241 Soumaho, Mesmin-Noël

L'obligation scolaire au Gabon : une analyse sociologique des principes fondamentaux des textes officiels / Mesmin-Noël Soumaho - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2010), no. 4, p. 311-325.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; compulsory education; educational policy; access to education.

L'obligation scolaire est l'un des principes fondamentaux de la législation scolaire au Gabon. Il s'agit d'un acquis international de l'idéal d'universalisme des grandes lois scolaires de la troisième République française et complété par la Convention de 1989 des droits de l'enfant. Mais la spécificité du contexte local, les conditions et niveaux de développement du système éducatif gabonais rendent leur application difficilement réalisable pour tous les enfants de six à seize ans révolus. La confrontation des textes officiels à la réalité des faits éducatifs donne à voir une obligation scolaire en mal de justice sociale, évaluée en termes de cohérence interne d'un universalisme standardisateur. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 329-330). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

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242 Carbone, Carlo

Colonialismo, razzismo, memoria: intorno ai Grandi Laghi / di Carlo Carbone - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2010), a. 65, n. 1/4, p. 1-22.

ASC Subject Headings: Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; Rwanda; colonialism; memory; ethnicity.

Après l'encadrement des questions posées par le titre parmi les problèmes historiques du siècle passé, l'auteur aborde les thèmes de la mémoire, de l'oubli et de la plus ou moins cachée nostalgie du colonialisme. Parmi les conditionnements les plus dangereux pour le libre déroulement du rapport des individus et des communautés avec leur propre passé sont ici évoqués les variations de type ethnique et de type économique induites par la prédominance de la civilisation colonisatrice et par sa suite postcoloniale. Les cas du Burundi, du Rwanda et du Congo oriental constituent enfin une tentative de situer sur le terrain ces prémisses théoriques. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

243 Makokha, J.K.S.

East African literature : essays on written and oral traditions / ed. & introd. by J.K.S. Makokha, Egara Kabaji, Dominica Dipio. - Berlin : Logos Verlag, cop. 2011. - 513 p. : tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3832528164

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; literature; oral literature; novels; poetry; drama; literary criticism.

This volume traces the trajectory the East African literary scene has travelled in the past fifty years. The essays are grouped by geography and genre rather than chronologically, and deal with writers and artists from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Somalia. The first essay ventures into the politics of the body in a range of East African literary works. Then follows a set of chapters discussing novels, notably by Goretti Kyomuhendo and Julius Ocwinyo (Uganda), Dagniachew Worku (Ethiopia), Rebeka Njau (Kenya), Margaret Ogola (Kenya), Nuruddin Farah (Somalia), M.G. Vassanji (Kenyan Canadian), Elieshi Lema (Tanzania), and Ben Mtobwa (Kenya), poems by Jared Angira (Kenya) and Owino Misiani (Kenya), children's literature in Swahili, and code-switching in the contemporary Kenyan novel. A next set of chapters deals with oral literary genres, including Luo 'nyatiti' verbal art, Borana oral poems, Bukusu after-burial verbal art, Maragoli folktales, Ngodya dance songs, and taarab lyrics. A final set of chapters focuses on drama, notably plays by Katini Mwachofi (Kenya) and Ebrahim Hussein (Tanzania), plays on AIDS, childcentredness in

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five Kenyan plays, and tradition and modernity in Somali drama. Authors: M.D. Afrax, A.J. Ahmed, D. Dipio, T. Gebre, E. Kabaji, J.K.S. Makokha, C. Momanyi, J. Mugubi, A.K. Mutembei, B. Mutugu, I. Mwamzandi, M. Mwita, W. Nabea, P. Ngugi, L. Odiemo-Munara, J.O. Ogembo, James Odhiambo Ogone, John Obiero Ogone, C. Ombaka, J. Omuteche, J.O. Onyango, D.O. Orwenjo, A.N. Rinkanya, S.A. Ryanga, G. Siundu, E.S. Tsikhungu, C.K. Tunai, F. Wako, C. Wasike. [ASC Leiden abstract]

244 Thompson, Katrina Daly

How to be a good Muslim wife : women's performance of Islamic authority during Swahili weddings / Katrina Daly Thompson - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2011), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 427-448.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; marriage rites; Islam; women; sex education; Swahili.

The existing literature on women of the Swahili Coast has focused largely on their involvement in activities labeled as non-Islamic by both male peers and scholars. However, Islam plays an important role in these women's lives and they often bring Islamic knowledge to bear on their participation in seemingly secular activities. In this study the author addresses women's role as sex instructors with a specific focus on instructing a bride in contemporary Swahili weddings. Contextualizing participant observation within the existing literature on Swahili puberty rituals, sex instruction, weddings, and language ideologies, the author finds that the ritual involves a discursive performance of Islamic knowledge and thereby offers women who act as instructors a form of religious authority. This provides an important counterpoint to decontextualized representations of Swahili Islam as excluding women from positions of authority. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

KENYA

245 Chau, Donovan C.

Historical island in a political volcano : origins and implications of the United States-Kenya strategic relationship / Donovan C. Chau - In: *African Security Review*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 4-14.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; United States; strategic policy; international relations; regional security; 1970-1979; 1980-1989; 1990-1999.

Since the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, the continent of Africa, particularly Greater East Africa, has played an increasingly significant role in United States national security strategy. Transnational security threats and political authoritarianism continue to plague the region, creating calls for greater US and international involvement. Before reacting to the situation, however, it is prudent to pause, reflect, and understand that the

United States developed strategic relations with nation-States in the region well before contemporary concerns for international terrorism and ungoverned spaces entered the strategic lexicon. Toward a more comprehensive understanding of Greater East Africa's strategic history, this paper examines the core strategic relationship in the region, US-Kenya relations, its origins and implications, and offers policy recommendations that will affect future international security. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

246 Klopp, Jacqueline M.

Towards a political economy of transportation policy and practice in Nairobi / Jacqueline M. Klopp - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 1-21 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; public transport; transport policy; urban transport.

This paper analyses some key decisions on transportation policy in the Nairobi metropolitan region (Kenya). It focuses on the majority of residents who do not own cars and are reliant on inadequate, often unsafe public transportation, walking, or riding bicycles to reach work and services. Building a public transportation system that offers more choice for the majority, in addition to making cities healthier, more accessible, and livable for all, is also critically important to challenging historically entrenched inequalities in access to urban space and opportunities. The paper examines four main, interrelated features of decisionmaking in Nairobi that impact how transportation projects and policies move forward, viz. the large and distorting role of external actors; fragmentation in institutions, policymaking and projects; closed and top-down planning processes; and the absence of mobilization for policies and projects that serve the majority of city residents, especially the poorer segments. Overall, these features have their roots in a broader political context which includes a historical legacy of planning as a form of exclusion, authoritarian politics, and institutional configurations and practices that favour patronage and rentseeking over progressive public policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

247 Klopp, Jacqueline M.

Deforestation and democratization: patronage, politics and forests in Kenya / Jacqueline M. Klopp - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 351-370 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; deforestation; forest policy; patronage; democratization.

Current approaches for halting and reversing deforestation centrally involve better 'environmental governance' over forests. Better public oversight and regulation of the forest commons is thus linked to democratization. Yet evidence suggests that in a number of important cases, democratization can accelerate deforestation. Using the cases of South Nandi and Karura Forests in Kenya, this article argues that to understand why requires more careful examination of how forests are incorporated into patronage networks and how these networks are impacted by democratization struggles. Specifically, the article argues

that accelerated deforestation occurs when institutional configurations allow abuse and create opportunity for forests to become incorporated into patronage networks. Democratization can then exacerbate deforestation when, as in Kenya, more competitive elections produce stresses on these patronage networks and hence create incentives for State actors to increase accumulation of forest resources for political purposes. Further, the overall volatility of democratization struggles, which makes changes in government more likely, creates incentives for those with privileged access to forests to accumulate more rapidly with no concern for sustainability in the long run. However, such forest encroachments may also generate resistance and movements aimed at re-imposing regulation on the use of the forest. When successful, these struggles over forests can both deepen democratization and transform institutional configurations to better protect forests. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

248 Mogire, Edward

Counter-terrorism in Kenya / Edward Mogire and Kennedy Mkutu Agade - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2011), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 473-491.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; terrorism; regional security; government policy.

The terrorist attack of 7 August 1998 raised serious questions about transnational and domestic terrorism in Kenya and the Horn of Africa. What motivated terrorists to target Kenya? Why Kenya? Could these attacks have been stopped? How did Kenya and the international community respond to the attacks? Not only did the attacks target Western (US and Israel) interests but also Kenyan interests. Later Kenya was designated an 'anchor State' and 'frontline' in the 'Global War on Terror' (GWOT) which President George Bush declared in response to the 11 September 2001 attacks in New York. This article critically examines the counter-terrorism (CT) measures that have been taken in Kenya in response to the attacks and threats made on the country. It describes the measures, explains the rationale and motivations behind them and assesses their effectiveness. It is argued that while these measures are aimed at addressing the perceived main causes of terrorism in Kenya, the assumptions upon which they are based are often flawed, do not have domestic support and are externally imposed, primarily by the US, and hence are often criticized as a tool of US imperialism. Further, the price of these measures has been high in terms of the negation of civil and human rights and freedoms. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

249 Mraja, Mohamed Suleiman

Sheikh al-Amin Mazrui (1891-1947) and the dilemma of Islamic law in the Kenyan legal system in the 21st century / Mohamed Suleiman Mraja - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2011), vol. 31, p. 60-74.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; ulema; Islamic law; legal reform; children's rights.

Sheikh al-Amin b. Ali al-Mazrui (1891-1947) is regarded as the pioneer of reform activities within Sunni Islam in East Africa. From the 1930s and 1940s, this scholar championed a call for Islamic reform by publicly and through numerous publications denouncing local practices prevalent among the Muslims in the region as religious innovations and the cause for their social and economic backwardness. While Sheikh al-Amin was radical in initiating educational and social transformation of the Muslim community in East Africa, his reform schemata in the realm of Islamic law was generally less impressive, but nevertheless informative, as reflected in his work, 'Ndowa na Talaka katika Sharia ya Ki-Islamu (Madhabu ya Shafii)' ("Marriage and Divorce under Islamic Law [Shafi'i School]"). It is this concise treatise on marriage and divorce rules which forms the basis of an assessment of Sheikh al-Amin and his contributions to the Islamic law discourse in Kenya's legal system in the present century with a focus on children's rights and child custody in particular. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

250 Nyamweru, Celia

Natural cultural sites of Kenya : changing contexts, changing meanings / Celia Nyamweru - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 270-302 : ill., fig., krt., tab. ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; cultural heritage; mountains; forests.

Kenya is the home of over 40 ethnic groups of different cultural backgrounds. In precolonial times each of these groups had its own belief system, incorporating natural sites to which they ascribed cultural significance. Many of these "natural sacred sites" have been destroyed or severely degraded over the last century, while others survive and continue to be preserved. Over time, the meanings of such sites have changed, as has their management and control, especially since the political changes in Kenya of the early 1990s and with the increasing strength of the global environmental movement over the same period. This paper traces the history and recent development in four clusters of natural sites of cultural significance: the kaya forests of the Kenya coast; Mount Kenya and related sites of the central Kenya highlands; cultural sites in the Lake Victoria basin, including Ramogi Hill and Kit Mikayi; and highland sites in northern Kenya occupied primarily by pastoral nomads, including Mount Nyiro and Forole Hill. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

251 Oculi, Okello

The role of economic aspiration in elections in Kenya / Okello Oculi - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 13-28 : tab. ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; political violence; elections; economic policy; ethnicity; political economy.

The violence that erupted following the 30 December 2007 elections in Kenya is analysed in this article from a historical perspective, with a focus on the impact of economic

aspirations - rooted primarily in land ownership - and on orientations to elections as forms of social action in Kenya's polity. The author looks at racial and ethnic conflicts over land, failures of the educational sector, the growth of poverty as a result of the implementation of structural adjustment polities (SAP) and the use of State power for grabbing access to economic resources. Creative responses by politicians to electoral challenges left Kenya's leaders unable to escape the hold of a colonial legacy of using the State as an instrument for entrenching 'structural violence'. Presidents Jomo Kenyatta and Daniel arap Moi built on the colonial strategy for managing challenges by socialist and pro-democracy forces to their hold on power. Both forms of social engineering gave prominence to tribalism as an organizing tool. The author suggests that stability in Kenya in the postconflict period requires a bold counter-social engineering that breaks down efforts to continue the use of tribalism to prevent redistribution of large landed estates in several parts of the country, particularly Coast and Central Provinces. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

252 Okoth-Okombo, Duncan

Civil society and governance in Kenya since 2002 : between transition and crisis / [ed. by Okoth Okombo]. - Nairobi : African Research and Resource Forum, cop. 2010. - XIV, 172 p. : tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9966706291

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; civil society; political change; 2000-2009.

This volume looks at Kenya's civil society through the lens of the 2007-2008 postelection crisis. It traces the genesis of Kenya's civil society in the 1990s, its role in and around the 2002 transfer of power from Moi to Kibaki, the single most relevant political transition in the country since independence, and its development up to the 2007-2008 political crisis and its aftermath. Michael Chege and George Omondi set the stage for the inquiry with an overview of the politics of transition and the role of civil society in Kenya. Peter Wanyande discusses the characteristics of civil society. L. Muthoni Wanyeki focuses on how civil society organizations reacted to the political crisis following the 2007 elections. Kepta Ombati looks at the contribution of 'self-organizing civil society' to Kenya's political transition (2002-2009). Okero Otieno analyses the role of civil society in the 2002 transition politics. George Omondi explores the role of the student movement and youth organizations. Finally, Peter Oriare Mbeke looks at the relationship between civil society organizations and the media. [ASC Leiden abstract]

253 Osborne, Myles

"The cat with nine lives" : Paul Ngei and the making of modern Kenya / Myles Osborne - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 196-210.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; politicians; political opposition; biographies (form).

Every Kenyan knows a story about the Kamba politician Paul Jospheh Ngei (1923-2004). Ngei fought for Kenya's freedom from British colonial rule during the 1950s, then remained at the pinnacle of the political system in independent Kenya for almost three decades. Yet despite Ngei's prominence, he is almost entirely absent from the large volume of academic scholarship on Kenya. Bringing together testimony from his remaining family and past political associates, as well as utilizing archival records, this article presents a portrait of Ngei. It demonstrates the important role he played in shaping the history of colonial and independent Kenya. As one of the greatest orators in Kenya's history, with an ability to rally rural support like none other, Ngei was a profound threat for Kenya's presidents, especially Jomo Kenyatta. Ngei's ability to hold on to power despite controversy and scandal led the press to nickname him "the cat with nine lives". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

254 Radeny, Maren

Determinants of rural income : the role of geography and institutions in Kenya / Maren Radeny and Erwin Bulte - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 307-341 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; income distribution; rural households.

The authors revisit the debate about the root causes of income divergence, and ask whether geographical variables or institutions are the main determinants of income. Complementing earlier cross-country work, they focus on the local level and seek to explain within-country income differences. Analysing household data from Kenya, they find that certain geographical variables appear to be more important drivers of per capita income levels than local institutions. Once the authors control for geography, their measures of community-level institutions do not seem to explain within-Kenya differences in income. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

255 Long, Katy

Rwanda's first refugees: Tutsi exile and international response 1959-64 / Katy Long - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 211-229.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; refugees; Tutsi; Rwandans; resettlement; humanitarian assistance; 1960-1969.

By the time Rwanda gained independence from Belgium in 1962, 200,000 Rwandan Tutsi had left to seek exile in neighbouring States. Drawing on British archives, this article traces international responses to this refugee crisis in Uganda, arguing that the political subtleties of this displacement are often overlooked. British officials' anxious responses to the Tutsi

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exodus in 1959 were dominated above all by concern for Ugandan decolonization. Yet after independence in 1962, the Rwandans were quickly re-imagined by Ugandan actors who had previously supported their right to remain in the territory as a threat to Ugandan national citizenship. This political exclusion of the Tutsi elite prompted increasing refugee militarization, yet the resulting inyenzi raids only provided further justification for the international community to pursue a humanitarian rather than a political course in responding to the Rwandan crisis. The article concludes that recognizing the complexities of this early refugee movement and international responses to the crisis is important. Such study allows a more critical analysis of prevalent narratives around histories of exile and return in Rwanda, and underlines the role that international refugee protection policies may play in creating protracted refugee crises. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

256 Mujuzi, Jamil Ddamulira

Making sense of the Rwandan Law Relating to Serving Life Imprisonment with Special Provisions / Jamil Ddamulira Mujuzi - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 296-308.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; imprisonment; criminal law.

In October 2010, the Rwandan Law Relating to Serving Life Imprisonment with Special Provisions came into force. As the name suggests, the law is applicable to offenders sentenced to life imprisonment with special provisions. This article highlights the weaknesses in that law as they relate to the various rights of offenders, such as the right to freedom from torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, freedom from discrimination, physical exercise and religious beliefs, the right to be visited and the right to appeal against corrective measures, and suggests ways through which those weaknesses could be eliminated. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TANZANIA

257 Callaci, Emily

Dancehall politics: mobility, sexuality, and spectacles of racial respectability in late colonial Tanganyika, 1930s-1961 / by Emily Callaci - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2011), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 365-384.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; popular culture; dance; youth; sexuality; race relations; group identity; social history; 1930-1939; 1940-1949; 1950-1959.

This article explores the relationship between understandings of youth sexuality and mobility, and racial nationalism in late colonial Tanganyika through a history of 'danshi': a dance mode first popularized by Tanganyikan youth in the 1930s. 'Danshi's heterosocial choreography and cosmopolitan connotations provoked widespread anxieties among rural

elders and urban elites over the mobility, economic autonomy, and sexual agency of youth. In urban commercial dancehalls in the 1950s, 'dansis' staged emerging cultural solidarities among migrant youth, while also making visible social divisions based on class and gender. At the same time, nationalist intellectuals attempted to reform 'dansis' according to an emerging political rhetoric of racial respectability. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

258 Hillbom, Ellen

Farm intensification and milk market expansion in Meru, Tanzania / Ellen Hillbom - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 145-165 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; dairy farms; dairy industry; milk; agricultural intensification; agricultural market.

In Meru, Tanzania, technological and institutional change has turned milk into one of the most reliable and important sources of income for smallholder households. Decades of increased population density have caused land scarcity, leading smallholders to intensify their farming methods and land use, including introducing stall-fed exotic breeds of dairy cows. Meanwhile, a growing urban and rural demand has resulted in a significant market expansion for milk and increasing cash incomes for smallholders. Both farm intensification and market expansion are bottom-up processes of change driven primarily by smallholders. These factors make the livestock sector in Meru an interesting example of broad-based agricultural development. Bibliogr., ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

259 Lal, Priya

Self-reliance and the State : the multiple meanings of development in early post-colonial Tanzania / Priya Lal - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2012), vol. 82, no. 2, p. 212-234.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; development; ujamaa; villagization; 1960-1969.

This article uses a key principle of the Tanzanian ujamaa project - self-reliance - as an analytical lever to open up the historical landscape of development politics in that national context during the 1960s and early 1970s. Throughout this period Tanzanians understood and experienced self-reliance in a variety of ways: as a mandated developmental strategy or a collective developmental aspiration, a condition of dignity or privation, a hallmark of national citizenship or a reflection of local survivalism, a matter of luxury or necessity. The article traces these multiple meanings through three distinct but overlapping fields of inquiry: first, by cataloguing the plural ideological registers indexed by self-reliance within official development discourse vis-à-vis domestic and international politics; second, by illuminating a diverse range of rural elders' accounts of ujamaa villagization and self-reliance policy in the southeastern region of Mtwara; and third, by examining the ambivalent

position of self-reliance within public debates about regional development in relation to the national scale. In doing so, the author exposes the dialectical friction between competing constructions of citizenship and development at the heart of ujamaa, and suggests new avenues forward for conceptualizing the afterlives of "self-reliance" and the changing meaning of development in contemporary Tanzania and beyond. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

260 Loimeier, Roman

Zanzibar's geography of evil: the moral discourse of the Ansar al-sunna in contemporary Zanzibar / Roman Loimeier - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2011), vol. 31, p. 4-28.

ASC Subject Headings: Zanzibar; Islam; fundamentalism; ethics.

This article describes how Muslim activist groups in Zanzibar have attacked the 'secular State' and the government of the ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), through issues of public morality. Due to their constant attacks against alleged un-Islamic innovations ('bida' in Arabic), Muslim activists have been labelled publicly 'watu wa bidaa', i.e. people of the 'bida', but members of these groups prefer to call themselves 'Ansar al-sunna' (companions of the Sunna). The public discourse of the Ansar al-sunna has not been confined to polemics on popular religion, politics and the role of the Mufti, but it also deals with issues such as the nefarious effects of tourism, beauty contests and other forms of alleged moral decay, including homosexuality, the public consumption of alcohol, and drug trafficking. A major preoccupation in oppositional Muslim discourse has been the increasing Christian influence in Zanzibar and the way in which the government has manipulated Muslim-Christian relations. Also the Zanzibar International Film festival has become part of the Muslim activist mantra of evil. The article explains why the 'watu wa bidaa' have failed so far to make an impact on Zanzibari society. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

261 Monson, Jamie

From protective lions to angry spirits: environmental degradation and the authority of elders in the Kilombero Valley, Tanzania / Jamie Monson - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 336-350.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; environmental degradation; migrants; inland fisheries; authority; elderly.

Along the route of the TAZARA railway in southern Tanzania, the increased circulation of people, goods and ideas has led to changes in the utilization of environmental resources. The settlement of newcomers in the Kilombero Valley, who not only plant crops but also fish in the Kilombero river floodplain, has led to concern among those who consider themselves to be 'local' that outsiders have simultaneously brought both development and

degradation. Changes in landscape use are framed not only in terms of demography, ethnicity and locality but also as a threat to the authority of ritual elders. Declining respect for ritual authority is blamed for specific environmental problems, for example the changes in rainfall and flooding patterns known as El Niño. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

262 Pallaver, Karin

Donkeys, elephants and oxen: in search for an alternative to human porters in 19th-century Tanzania / Karin Pallaver - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2010), a. 65, n. 1/4, p. 289-309.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; porters; road transport; Europeans; 1850-1899.

This article explores some of the European efforts to find an alternative to human portage in East Africa in the 1870s, when locally recruited couriers were the only means to reach the interior. The article first outlines European knowledge of Africa in the 19th century and the problems human portage presented to Europeans of the time. Next, it examines the first attempts to develop a new transport system, notably the use of draft and pack animals, focusing on the use of oxen by Rev. Roger Price of the London Missionary Society and the Swiss trader Philippe Broyon, and the use of Indian elephants by King Leopold of Belgium. The third part deals with efforts by the Church Missionary Society and the Imperial British East Africa Company to construct new cart or wagon roads. The article shows how the Europeans' first encounter with the interior of East Africa was marked by considerable ignorance of its climatic, environmental and morphological conditions and that their efforts to find an alternative to human portage therefore largely failed. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

263 Saul, John S.

Tanzania fifty years on (1961-2011) : rethinking 'ujamaa', Nyerere and socialism in Africa / John S. Saul - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 131, p. 117-125.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; political history; ujamaa.

The author recalls his observations on political developments, particularly the years of 'ujamaa' and Julius Nyerere, from the 1960s and early 1970s when he lived and worked in Tanzania. Paying attention to both strengths and weaknesses, his observations include references to both the authoritarian nature of Nyerere's own 'democratic' practice and the very high costs that the president's chosen methods (and those of TANU, the party he led) inflicted upon the movement for progressive change in Tanzania. He concludes that Africa should learn from Tanzania the very real costs of not having dared enough. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

264 Sheridan, Michael J.

Global warming and global war : Tanzanian farmers' discourse on climate and political disorder / Michael J. Sheridan - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 230-245 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; rain; climate change; power; rainmaking; images; farmers; Pare.

Some farmers in Tanzania say that "the rain is different now" and that postcolonial leaders and development agency experts cannot "bring rain" the way that colonial chiefs once did. Government officers, expatriate administrators, and Pare farmers agree, however, that average annual rainfall has declined dramatically in recent decades - despite rainfall records that show no unambiguous trend. The impression that rainfall has declined is a consequence of a particular cultural interpretation of ecology. This ecocosmology links an orderly environment with orderly relationships among people, and especially orderly claims to resources. Given this linkage between politics and rainfall, the local narrative of declining rainfall over the twentieth century is a metaphor for changing terms of resource entitlement and the ambiguities of power, morality, and social relationships in the postcolonial State and a description of a geophysical process. Understanding this process requires a closer look at the historical course of social change, the cultural roots of environmental narratives, and the political relationships between powerful institutions (such as governments and development agencies) and the rural populations on the periphery of the global economic system. This article therefore draws on recent work on the intersections of culture and power to examine the history of contestation over the social organization of rainmaking, sacred forests, and ecocosmologies in North Pare. By showing how these shifting ideologies of power, legitimacy, and value shape social relations and land management, the article argues that the political ecology paradigm needs a more nuanced vision of "power" and "politics." Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

265 Shivji, Issa G.

Nationalism and pan-Africanism : decisive moments in Nyerere's intellectual and political thought / Issa G. Shivji - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 131, p. 103-116.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; heads of State; political history; political philosophy.

Tanzania's first leader, Julius Kambarage Nyerere, was an ardent and militant African nationalist and an equally convinced and persuasive pan-Africanist. He was no doubt a man of great principle, but he was also a politician at the pinnacle of State power and as such, at times pragmatism overshadowed his avowed principles. He was a great thinker and stood intellectually head and shoulders above most of his political contemporaries. The present paper reconsiders Nyerere's political and intellectual contribution to Tanzania's political development. A conceptual framework in which a number of conceptual categories

and ideological constructs are deployed, namely imperialism, State, nationalism, pan-Africanism, and ethnicity, organizes the discussion of Nyerere's thought. The paper schematically identifies some of the decisive or critical moments both in Nyerere's thought and in the historical events in Tanzania. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

266 Walsh, Martin

The not-so-Great Ruaha and hidden histories of an environmental panic in Tanzania / Martin Walsh - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 303-335 : tab. ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; water management; water shortage; river basins; hydroelectricity; national parks and reserves.

Water is one of the world's most contested resources, and Africa's river basins are no exception. In December 1993, the Great Ruaha River upstream of Tanzania's Mtera Dam stopped flowing for the first time in living memory. This became a matter of national concern in 1995 when electricity shortages and rationing in Dar es Salaam were blamed by the national power supply company (TANESCO) on the continuing drying-up of the Great Ruaha. Since then different institutions and interest groups have sought to explain the river's increasing seasonality, focusing on resource use in and around its immediate source, the Usangu wetland, and laying the blame on different groups of resource users. In 1998 the core of the wetland (Ihefu) was gazetted as part of a new game reserve, and fishermen and livestock keepers were forcibly removed. Increasing government concern over power shortages culminated in the mass expulsion in 2006-2007 of livestock keepers and their cattle from Usangu and Mbarali District, large parts of which were to be incorporated in an expanded Ruaha National Park. This was the largest eviction of its kind in recent Tanzanian history, widely condemned by NGOs and in the national and international media. This article examines in detail the development of the environmental panic and events which led to this eviction, highlighting the behind-the-scenes role played by actors and interests in the public and private sectors in fostering the panic and its controversial outcome. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

267 Weinstein, Laura

The politics of government expenditures in Tanzania, 1999-2007 / Laura Weinstein - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 1, p. 33-57 : graf., tab. ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; revenue allocation; multiparty systems; CCM.

What allocation strategy do hegemonic party regimes pursue in order to increase their level of electoral support? Although the literature has established that targeting resources to marginally supportive districts is the most effective distributive strategy for competitive democracies, it has not been possible to make a clear prediction about the best strategy for hegemonic party regimes. This article addresses this puzzle by examining the patterns by

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which expenditures were distributed by the Tanzanian ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), across the country's 114 mainland districts from 1999 through 2007. Overall, it finds that CCM targeted expenditures toward those districts that elected the party with the highest margin of victory. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

UGANDA

268 Allen, Tim

Quests for therapy in northern Uganda: healing at Laropi revisited / Tim Allen and Laura Storm - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 22-46.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; health care; medical anthropology; Madi.

The authors present a case of diachronic ethnography. They examine quests for therapy among the Madi people of northern Uganda. They base themselves on ethnographic fieldwork carried out in and around the small trading centre of Laropi; originally in the late 1980s and again in 2008. By revisiting the same field site at different points in time, and by drawing on related ethnographic material collected in the 1950s and 1970s, they are able to examine how such quests have altered and to discuss factors influencing these changes. They also comment on shifts in conceptual approaches of medical anthropology that have influenced perceptions and analysis. Laropi lies close to the border with Sudan and its inhabitants have experienced much upheaval and political isolation. The authors examine how this has influenced understandings and responses to ill-health and misfortune. Particularly important in recent years has been the increasing availability and accessibility of biomedicine, which the population have embraced and indigenized as a mark of progress and political recognition. On the face of it, this has rendered recourse to more 'traditional' forms of healing obsolete. However, the situation is more ambiguous. Notions of witchcraft, spirit possession and ancestor veneration are more pervasive than they might seem. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

269 Atkinson, Ronald R.

Do no harm: assessing a military approach to the Lord's Resistance Army / Ronald R. Atkinson ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 371-382.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; United States; military intervention; armed forces; human security; Lord's Resistance Army.

In October 2011 the US announced the deployment of 100 special force troops to assist the Ugandan army against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). For several years the originally northern Ugandan rebel group has been active in neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic and South Sudan. The announcement generated mixed

responses, but has generally triggered a strong upsurge in support for an international military approach to deal with the LRA, almost invariably accompanied by a call for enhanced civilian protection. Among the strongest supporters of the deployment, and the military approach that this embodies, have been humanitarian groups who have advocated such a policy in the name of the humanitarian use of force. The present article points out that the promotion of this approach has occurred without a careful assessment of the military requirements necessary for its success, even against a weakened LRA. The article provides this military assessment and concludes, after examining the many challenges and limitations confronting the anti-LRA forces, that the necessary requirements for success are highly unlikely to be met. Given that unsuccessful military operations against the rebels have typically resulted in LRA retaliation against civilians, the paper urges caution in pursuing such options and awareness of likely civilian consequences. First, do no harm. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

270 Dorosh, Paul

Agglomeration, growth and regional equity : an analysis of agriculture versus urban-led development in Uganda / Paul Dorosh and James Thurlow - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 94-123 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; rural development; urban development; agricultural policy; industrial development; rural-urban disparity.

Traditional development models focus on the sector rather than location of growth. Advocates of agriculture-led strategies emphasize agriculture's strong growth linkages and potential to raise rural incomes. The new economic geography literature, however, provides theoretical support for urban industry-led development, which generates positive agglomeration effects of concentrating populations and economic activity. This debate is important for sub-Saharan Africa, where agriculture dominates but where rapid urbanization is occurring. The authors use an empirically calibrated economy-wide model with migration and agglomeration to estimate impacts of three investment strategies for Uganda, a fast growing country with wide rural-urban and regional disparities. First, the results indicate that a transport corridor connecting poorer northern regions to the rapidly growing south provides marginal benefits to northern households since northern producers are constrained by low productivity. Second, investing in southern urban centres to harness agglomeration effects accelerates national growth, but has little effect on other regions' welfare because of weak growth linkages and small migration effects. Finally, raising agricultural productivity, while less effective at stimulating national growth, generates broad-based welfare improvements. Thus, even after accounting for migration and agglomeration gains from urban-led development, improving agricultural productivity remains crucial for significantly reducing poverty and promoting regional equity in Uganda. Bibliogr., notes, ref, sum. [Journal abstract]

271 Lince, Sarah

The informal sector in Jinja, Uganda : implications of formalization and regulation / Sarah Lince - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 73-93.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; informal sector; marketplaces; privatization; fishery policy; inland fisheries.

This article examines two policies targeting the informal open-air market and fishing sectors in Jinja, Uganda, viz. the open-air markets formalization scheme and the 2004 National Fisheries Policy. The informal sector has grown to become a significant source of livelihood for people in growing cities such as Jinja. At the same time, development policies have become increasingly concerned with encouraging formalization as well as the participation of local stakeholders in governance and decisionmaking. While there has been much debate about the potential impacts of formalizing previously informal, unregulated, unpermitted activities, the implications of these policies for informal vendors and fishers have received less attention. Despite their promises of addressing previous marginalization, the patterns of participation and formalization enforced by these two policies in Uganda have reduced the control of these individuals over their own livelihoods, as well as intensifying contestations of local authority and jurisdiction over resources. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

272 Long, Katy

Rwanda's first refugees: Tutsi exile and international response 1959-64 / Katy Long - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 211-229.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; refugees; Tutsi; Rwandans; resettlement; humanitarian assistance; 1960-1969.

By the time Rwanda gained independence from Belgium in 1962, 200,000 Rwandan Tutsi had left to seek exile in neighbouring States. Drawing on British archives, this article traces international responses to this refugee crisis in Uganda, arguing that the political subtleties of this displacement are often overlooked. British officials' anxious responses to the Tutsi exodus in 1959 were dominated above all by concern for Ugandan decolonization. Yet after independence in 1962, the Rwandans were quickly re-imagined by Ugandan actors who had previously supported their right to remain in the territory as a threat to Ugandan national citizenship. This political exclusion of the Tutsi elite prompted increasing refugee militarization, yet the resulting inyenzi raids only provided further justification for the international community to pursue a humanitarian rather than a political course in responding to the Rwandan crisis. The article concludes that recognizing the complexities of this early refugee movement and international responses to the crisis is important. Such study allows a more critical analysis of prevalent narratives around histories of exile and

return in Rwanda, and underlines the role that international refugee protection policies may play in creating protracted refugee crises. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

273 Mergelsberg, Ben

The displaced family: moral imaginations and social control in Pabbo, northern Uganda / Ben Mergelsberg - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 64-80.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; displaced persons; family; social life; values; social control; Acholi.

Looking at the internally displaced people (IDP) camp in Pabbo, northern Uganda, this article focuses on aspects of displacement less frequently discussed. People in Pabbo were not only victimized by violence from the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels on one side and the Ugandan government on the other. They also felt threatened by the experience of a moral crisis in the IDP camp. At the centre of this crisis was the family, the place where people were supposed to care for each other and control each other's behaviour. The setting of the IDP camp was experienced as making this ideal model of mutuality and accountability impossible. The ways in which threats of witchcraft, HIV/AIDS and antisocial behaviour were discussed reflected this crisis of the family. In an effort to restore what was expressed as collectively acceptable moral values, people in Pabbo resorted to measures which to outsiders may appear violent. This led to the somewhat contradictory situation in which aid agencies, working in the region, informed people's understanding of the moral crisis (mostly through HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns) but found it impossible to reconcile their human rights-based approach with the local measures of social control aimed at restoring moral values. The people of Pabbo, this case study suggests, were far from being passive victims of powerful outside actors. Rather, they had clear ideas of the threats they experienced and found ways of acting against them. They exercised agency, but mostly within their own terms of reference. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

274 Nuwagaba, Augustus

Toward addressing skills development and employment crisis in Uganda : the role of public private partnerships / Augustus Nuwagaba - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2012), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 91-116 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; human resources; employment; education; vocational education.

This paper explores the relevance of education in the transformation of Uganda through skills development and considers the role of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in enhancing skills development and employment in the country. The central argument is that, contrary to earlier suppositions, privatization and liberalization of the Ugandan economy has not born much fruit because, while many institutions of learning have been established (largely by private entrepreneurs) and many graduates have been registered, the majority

of these graduates are unemployable due to a lack of skills demanded in labour markets. In order for Uganda to learn lessons from success stories, 'best practices' in human capital and skills development are explored from Singapore, Malaysia and Mauritius. The paper argues that education and training need to be refocused toward vocationalization. However, given the unpopularity of and the negative attitude toward vocational training in Uganda, it is recommended that vocationalization should be integrated into formal training structures and systems in all institutions of learning. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

275 Parker, Melissa

Border parasites: schistosomiasis control among Uganda's fisherfolk / Melissa Parker ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 98-123.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; schistosomiasis; fishermen; medicinal drugs; health care.

It is recognized that the control of schistosomiasis in Uganda requires a focus on fisherfolk. Large numbers suffer from this water-borne parasitic disease; notably along the shores of lakes Albert and Victoria and along the River Nile. Since 2004, a policy has been adopted of providing drugs, free of charge, to all those at risk. The strategy has been reported to be successful, but closer investigation reveals serious problems. This paper draws upon long-term research undertaken at three locations in northwestern and southeastern Uganda. It highlights consequences of not engaging with the day to day realities of fisherfolk livelihoods; attributable, in part, to the fact that so many fisherfolk live and work in places located at the country's international borders, and to a related tendency to treat them as 'feckless' and 'ungovernable'. Endeavours to roll out treatment end up being haphazard, erratic and location-specific. In some places, concerted efforts have been made to treat fisherfolk; but there is no effective monitoring, and it is difficult to gauge what proportion have actually swallowed the tablets. In other places, fisherfolk are, in practice, largely ignored, or are actively harassed in ways that make treatment almost impossible. At all sites, the current reliance upon resident 'community' drug distributors or staff based at static clinics and schools was found to be flawed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

276 Pearson, Amber L.

Contextualizing privatization and conservation in the history of resource management in southwestern Uganda : ethnicity, political privilege, and resource access over time / by Amber L. Pearson and Charles Muchunguzi - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 113-140 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; natural resource management; land reform; national parks and reserves; privatization; economic inequality; Nyankole; Hima.

Economic development pressure from multilateral lending agencies and donors has led to increased privatization of land and other public resources and the creation of national

parks. This paper examines the case of Lake Mburo National Park (LMNP) in Uganda, where the decisionmaking power over resources and livelihoods of Bahima pastoralist and Bairu cultivator inhabitants - together forming the Banyankole - was removed from their communities to the State. The surrounding land was subsequently allocated as private parcels. Accounts of these land use policies often separate the effects of privatization from those of conservation, and are devoid of the potentially lived experiences of the policies, which were implemented via existing systems of social stratification such as ethnicity, wealth, and political power. The purposes of the present paper are to contextualize the policies of land privatization and creation of LMNP in a broader history of resource management (pre-1900 to date); cartographically represent the changes in land use over time; understand the linked roles of ethnicity and political privilege as patronage systems for policy implementation; and examine the lived experiences of the implementation of these policies and their contemporary consequences. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

277 Porter, Holly E.

Justice and rape on the periphery : the supremacy of social harmony in the space between local solutions and formal judicial systems in northern Uganda / Holly E. Porter - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 81-97.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; sexual offences; punishment; values; Acholi.

In the Acholi subregion of Uganda - historically and geographically peripheral since the colonial era and the epicentre of over 20 years of war -, there is a peculiar manifestation of what appears to be contradictory phenomena: brutally violent retribution and extraordinary forgiveness. This article suggests that both responses to wrongdoing are motivated by the same supremely important value of social harmony. The article focuses on one crime, rape, and examines what justice means for Acholi women in the vacuum of justice created by the decayed state of former local methods of responding to wrongdoing and the still inadequate role and legitimacy of Uganda's judicial system and the International Criminal Court. The research indicates that notions of appropriate punishment are oriented by the degree to which the perpetrator is seen as important to future social harmony. The various responses to rape are a product of dynamics in the justice gap, and are illustrative of responses to crime or wrongdoing more generally. The article highlights the centrality of two integral aspects of lived Acholi reality: there is a profound value of social harmony, and a deep distrust of higher authorities to dispense justice in their interest. Women's experiences after rape in this study underscore the importance of an arbiter of injustice that has earned moral jurisdiction on a local level. When authority is recognized and trusted, parties typically accept the outcome of arbitration, restoring broken social harmony. However, without moral jurisdiction, outcomes of such processes are viewed with suspicion and usually exacerbate existing tensions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

278 Schomerus, Mareike

'They forget what they came for' : Uganda's army in Sudan / Mareike Schomerus - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 124-153 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; Uganda; military intervention; Lord's Resistance Army; civil wars; offences against human rights; armed forces.

Uganda's army, the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF), has been operating on Sudanese territory since the late 1990s. From 2002 to 2006, a bilateral agreement between the governments in Khartoum and Kampala gave the Ugandan soldiers permission to conduct military operations in Southern Sudan to eliminate the Ugandan rebel Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Instead of conducting a successful operation against Uganda's most persistent rebels - who had withdrawn into Sudanese territory and acted as a proxy force in Sudan's civil war - the UPDF conducted a campaign of abuse against Sudanese civilians. Drawing on extensive fieldwork conducted over several years, this article documents local experiences of a foreign army's involvement in the brutal Sudanese civil war. It outlines why continued operations of the UPDF outside their borders recreate the same problem they purport to be fighting: abuses of civilians. Since 2008, US military support for the UPDF mission against the LRA has called into question the viability of continued militarization through an army that has committed widely documented human rights abuses. The foreign military has not brought peace to the region. Instead, it has made a peaceful environment less likely for residents of South Sudan. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

279 Titeca, Kristof

Tycoons and contraband: informal cross-border trade in West Nile, north-western Uganda / Kristof Titeca - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 47-63.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; illicit trade; informal sector; boundaries; regulatory agencies.

This article presents ethnographic evidence on the activities of the 'tycoons' - large-scale cross-border contraband traders in northwestern Uganda. It shows how engagement with State officials, but also integration in the broader community are two crucial aspects which explain the functioning of informal cross-border trade or 'smuggling' in northwestern Uganda. In doing so, it shows how, although there is a high degree of interaction between the 'formal' and the 'informal', the informal economy still has a distinct regulatory authority rather than simply merging into the State regulatory framework. Secondly, the Uganda Revenue Authorities (URA), the regulatory authority governing this trade, has a distinctly plural character: rather than being either a 'weapon of the weak' for marginalized sections of the population or a 'weapon of the strong' for political elites, it has a much more ambiguous character, which influences the behaviour of the tycoons: both of these

interactions limit the manoeuvring space of these traders. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

280 Titeca, Kristof

Rebels without borders in the Rwenzori borderland? : a biography of the Allied Democratic Forces / Kristof Titeca and Koen Vlassenroot - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 154-176.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Uganda; militias; boundaries; rebellions.

This article provides a detailed analysis of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), a Ugandan rebel movement that is operating from Congolese soil but so far has attracted very limited scholarly attention. Having its roots in the Ugandan Islamic community, it has become part of larger transborder dynamics of rebellion and resistance. It is argued that although its institution is linked to several internal dynamics in Uganda, the movement's character has been largely shaped by the specific characteristics of the Uganda-Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Rwenzori borderland, where it became a key player of local power struggles and conflicts. The article provides a detailed account of the origins, characteristics and strategies of the ADF, its integration in Congolese society and its impact on the local and regional dynamics of conflict. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

281 Vlassenroot, Koen

Doing business out of war : an analysis of the UPDF's presence in the Democratic Republic of Congo / Koen Vlassenroot, Sandrine Perrot and Jeroen Cuvelier - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 2-21.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Uganda; armed forces; entrepreneurs; illicit trade; civil-military relations; boundaries; military intervention.

The authors analyse how Ugandan army commanders have mobilized transborder economic networks to exploit economic opportunities in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) during the military intervention of the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) in Congo's wars (1996-1997; 1998-2003). These transborder networks are the starting point of an evaluation of the informal political structures and networks linking Uganda's political centre to Congo's war complex. While it is often claimed that military entrepreneurialism in the DRC has undermined political stability in Uganda, the authors argue that the activities of Ugandan military entrepreneurs and networks under their control were an integral part of Uganda's governance regime. Crucial to the development of this entrepreneurialism was the existence of prewar transborder networks of economic exchange that connected Congo to eastern African markets. Military control over these highly informalized networks facilitated UPDF commanders' access to Congo's resources. Rather than operating as privatized sources of accumulation, these military shadow

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networks were directly linked to the inner circles of the Ugandan regime. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

282 Zommers, Zinta A.

Biofuels bonanza?: sugarcane production and poverty in villages surrounding Budongo Forest, Uganda / Zinta A. Zommers, Paul J. Johnson and David W. Macdonald - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 177-195 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; livelihoods; poverty; forest resources; cane sugar; biofuels; national parks and reserves.

In 2006 the Ugandan government attempted to give a large portion of Mabira Forest Reserve to the Sugar Corporation of Uganda Limited. The government argued the rainforest 'give away' would contribute to economic development and create the opportunity for biofuel production. The proposal faced massive opposition from Ugandan civil society, which countered that deforestation would increase hunger and poverty. In order to help resolve the debate, the authors examine the livelihoods of villagers living near a sugar factory and forest reserve in rural Uganda. They interviewed 821 households seeking to explore possible links between poverty and participation in sugarcane production at both the village and household level. Villages closest to the factory appeared wealthier than villages closer to the reserve. However, households pursued different livelihood strategies and invested in different components of wealth. It is therefore unclear whether the benefits of sugar or biofuel production outweigh the environmental costs of forest loss. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

283 Jauch, Herbert

Tearing us apart : inequalities in Southern Africa / ed. by Herbert Jauch and Deprese Muchena. - Johannesburg [etc.] : Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa [etc.], 2011. - XXV, 376 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9991664041

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; Angola; Malawi; Namibia; South Africa; Zimbabwe; economic inequality; social conditions; governance.

The current levels of inequality in southern Africa are amongst the highest in the world. Although several promising initiatives were taken after independence to redress colonial legacies, none of the countries covered by this study managed to significantly reduce inequality. The case studies presented paint a detailed picture of the historical nature and

current manifestation of inequality in Angola (Christina Victor de Carvalho, Luciano Chianeque and Albertina Delgado), Malawi (Paul Kwengwere), Namibia (Herbert Jauch, Lucy Edwards and Braam Cupido), South Africa (Isobel Frye, Glenn Farred and Lindelwa Nojekwa), and Zimbabwe (Lucy Mazingi and Richard Kamidza). The case studies provide convincing arguments for the need of a 'developmental State' that changes its focus away from being a provider of favourable investment conditions for (largely foreign) investors towards a regulator that can effect redistribution. An accountable, transparent and ethical State is a requirement for all countries in the region. [ASC Leiden abstract]

284 Juma, Monica

HIV/AIDS, gender, human security and violence in Southern Africa / ed. by Monica Juma and Jennifer Klot. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2011. - IV, 100 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 0798302534

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; AIDS; gender relations; human security; military personnel; conference papers (form); 2009.

To explore the link between gender, sexual violence, HIV/AIDS and human security in sub-Saharan Africa, in particular southern Africa, the Africa Institute of South Africa convened a seminar on 23 July 2009 in Pretoria. This volume presents a collection of papers presented at the seminar. Two central themes were discussed. The first focuses on the impact of HIV/AIDS on the security sector with contributions by Martin Rupiya on the 'unintended' effects of relying upon uniformed forces as 'champions' to mainstreaming preventative measures against HIV/AIDS, Kondwani Chirambo on the impact of HIV-related deaths among local officials, Tebello Constance Mosikili and Claudia Forster-Towne on HIV/AIDS, gender issues and their impact on policing in South Africa, and Jacqueline Nzisabira and Claudia Forster-Towne on the implications for the security sector. Drawing from reports of increased sexual violence in the region, the second theme examined human security from a gendered perspective: Geoffrey Setswe investigates the practice of multiple concurrent partners and its contribution to HIV, while Tsitsi Masvawure addresses the role of sexual and gender-based violence at the University of Zimbabwe. [ASC Leiden abstract]

285 Masters, Lesley

Natural resources governance in southern Africa / ed. by Lesley Masters & Emmanuel Kisiangani. - Pretoria [etc.] : Africa Institute of South Africa [etc.], cop. 2010. - XIV, 130 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; Mozambique; South Africa; natural resource management; forestry; fisheries; national parks and reserves; mining.

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The Institute for Global Dialogue commissioned four papers on natural resources governance in mining, forestry, fisheries, and transfrontier parks in southern Africa. Each of the papers identifies the problem of access to resources and the need to move towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns. In the first paper, David van Wyk draws on I. Wallerstein's world-system theory in explaining the relationship between core and periphery States in the mineral sector. Through the case study of South Africa he highlights the effect of the extractive industries in shaping core-periphery relations in the domestic context and the impact this has on the development of provinces. In the second paper Moenieba Isaacs and Horácio Gervásio disaggregate the structural challenges facing artisanal and small-scale fishers in Mozambique and South Africa. They highlight the challenges caused by overexploitation, the shortfall in skills development and diversification, limited technical resources, climate change, and competition with industrial fleets. The third paper by Cori Ham and Paxie W. Chirwa considers the role of forests in the livelihoods of communities and economic development in southern Africa. In the final paper, Emmanuel Kisiangani examines the cross-border nature of natural resource governance through Transboundary Natural Resource Management in so-called 'Peace Parks'. [ASC Leiden abstract]

286 Melber, Henning

Special issue on the theme: Southern Africa - 50 years after Hammarskjöld / [guest ed. Henning Melber]. - Umhlanga Rocks : ACCORD, 2011. - 171 p. ; 21 cm. - (African journal on conflict resolution, ISSN 1562-6997 ; vol. 11, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; conflict resolution; UN.

The decolonization of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is inextricably linked with the role of the United Nations and its second Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, who lost his life in September 1961 in his efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict following the secession of Katanga. This special issue revisits in the first two articles hitherto less known aspects of Hammarskjöld's efforts in Congo and South Africa (Chris Saunders, Tor Sellström). Next, Timothy Scarnecchia explores so far not yet published archival material which shows the link between the Congo crisis and Zimbabwean nationalism. Henning Melber discusses the continuing significance of Hammarskjöld's life for dealing with injustice today. James-Emmanuel Wanki revisits Hammarskjöld's role in the Congo and the UN interventions in the country since his death. Sarah Ancas explores whether new regional partnerships can help facilitate conflict management in southern Africa. Finally, Alfredo Tjiurimo Hengari problematizes the relationship between the UN and the European Union in African conflict management. [ASC Leiden abstract]

287 Nyembwe Musungaie, André

La SADC : intégration économique et prérequis = SADC : deeper economic integration and prerequisites / dir. par André Nyembwe Musungaie ; avec l'appui de l'Ogefrem et la Gécamines. - Paris : L'Harmattan, COP. 2011. - 158 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Dounia ; 4) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782296556522

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; SADC; economic integration.

Le thème de ce numéro est celui de l'intégration économique des pays de la SADC (Southern African Development Community) ou Communauté des États de l'Afrique australe, qui comprend: Afrique du Sud, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Maurice, Mozambique, Namibie, République démocratique du Congo, Swaziland, Seychelles, Tanzanie, Zambie, Zimbabwe. La première partie analyse l'intégration de la région du point de vue de la théorie économique et fait l'état des lieux du processus. Titres des articles: A note on the SADC economics of trade agreement (Jean-Marc Kilolo-Malambwe) - Achieving deeper integration in Southern Africa: the case of SADC customs union (Adwell Zembele) - Intégration monétaire dans la SADC: besoin et type de leadership monétaire (André Nyembwe) - La convergence macroéconomique dans la région SADC (Serge Mbenza) - SADC regional economic integration in the energy industry (Maxwell Chanakira) - Towards regional economic integration in telecommunications: the case of SADC (Maxwell Chanakira). Deuxième partie: Réflexion stratégique et pré-requis pour réussir l'intégration économique, titres: La SADC dans le tourbillon de la mondialisation: enjeux théoriques et pragmatiques (Henri Mova Sakanyi) - National identity and the question of sovereignty in the SADC regional bloc: rhetoric, experiences and the way forward (Innocent Chirisa) - Common security and economic integration: the case of Southern African Development Community (SADC) (Donald Peter Chimankire). La troisième partie propose des pistes de recherche. Titres: Capital mobility in SADC countries: empirical evidence and implications for regional integration (Fabien Ngendakuriyo, Joseph Baricako) - Economic convergence in SADC: towards new empirical checks (Alain Pholo Bala). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

288 Hartwig, Renate

An assessment of the effects of the 2002 food crisis on children's health in Malawi / Renate Hartwig and Michael Grimm - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 124-165 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; food shortage; 2002; child health; child mortality.

The food crisis encountered in 2002 in Malawi was arguably one of the worst in the recent history of the country. The World Food Programme estimated that between 2.1 and 3.2 million people were threatened by starvation. Despite this assumed severity, not much research on the actual consequences of the crisis has been carried out so far. In order to fill this gap, this paper aims to identify the effects of the 2002 food crisis on the health status of the very young children exposed to it. Given the lack of longitudinal data and data collected during the crisis, assessing the potential impact of the 2002 events and the emergency aid that followed is challenging. The paper is based on representative data collected before and after the crisis and various methods from the impact evaluation literature to create a counterfactual in order to assess the implications of the crisis. The results indicate that the net impact of the crisis was surprisingly low. Under-five excess mortality must have been below the 10,000 crisis-induced deaths suggested by some NGOs. Moreover, the paper also does not find any general and lasting loss in weight or height of children below the age of five. Nevertheless, if the sample population is disaggregated further by age and gender, some nutritional impacts are found, both positive and negative. The positive effects identified seem to be the result of the combined influence of selective mortality and effective aid and policy interventions responding to the crisis. App., bibliogr., notes, ref, sum. [Journal abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

289 Cunguara, Benedito

An exposition of development failures in Mozambique / Benedito Cunguara - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 131, p. 161-170 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; agricultural policy; agricultural development; poverty reduction.

The underperformance of the agricultural sector is among the main reasons for persistent poverty and food insecurity in Mozambique. This calls for a change in development policies. This paper identifies development failures and discusses alternatives to overcome them. It first examines the failures that resulted in a decline in agricultural productivity between 1996 and 2008. This is followed by a discussion on disproportional aid for the agricultural sector, as well as the importance of ensuring timely availability of funds. Then the paper pays attention to the need for the use of accurate data in estimating the gross domestic product (GDP). Next, the paper elaborates on the effect of inadequate support for farmers' participation in the output market, and how it can foster the adoption of improved technologies. The impact of distrust between government officials is also covered. The paper concludes with some policy remarks. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZAMBIA

290 Bowman, Andrew

Mass production or production by the masses? : tractors, cooperatives, and the politics of rural development in post-independence Zambia / Andrew Bowman - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2011), vol. 52, no. 2, p. 201-221.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; rural development; agricultural policy; agricultural mechanization; agricultural cooperatives; tractors; 1960-1969.

The fall of colonial regimes across Africa was accompanied by the rise in expectations for rapid and inclusive rural economic progress. In Zambia, the cooperative production unit was one of two key initiatives at the centre of the United National Independence Party's ambitious development efforts. The other was the tractor. By following these two interlinked initiatives in the years immediately following independence, this article contributes to the under-explored history of early postcolonial development. It argues that both the power of expert groups and the level of continuity between late colonial and postcolonial development was not always as great as has recently been suggested. Cooperative mechanization policies emerged from a confluence of competing claims over knowledge, power and resources. However, as is demonstrated, they also reflected more fundamental tensions in the development endeavour between the prioritization of economically efficient mass production, and inclusive development for the masses. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

291 Kalusa, Walima T.

Death, Christianity, and African miners : contesting indirect rule in the Zambian Copperbelt, 1935-1962 / by Walima T. Kalusa - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 1, p. 89-112.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; death rites; anticolonialism; miners; black workers; indirect rule; Christianity.

In locating death, its rituals, and their underlying belief systems outside the historical context in which they occur, anthropological interpretations obscure fundamental transformations that take place in the social and cultural meanings of death and rituals when societies come under the pressure of socioeconomic and political change. Such interpretations largely skirt the important issue of how the subjects of empire deployed their shifting knowledge of dying, death, and interment to not only contest but also to wrest power from their unwilling colonial masters. This paper illuminates why death became a contested terrain between British rulers and African mineworkers in Zambia's Copperbelt from 1935 to 1964. It asserts that the roots of the conflicts in question lay in the manner in which Black workers deployed their Christianized discourse of death to forge urban

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identities, to rework interethnic social relations, and, above all, to contest chiefly power and hence British indirect rule. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZIMBABWE

292 Murithi, Timothy

Zimbabwe in transition : a view from within / ed. by Tim Murithi & Aquilina Mawadza. - Auckland Park : Fanele, 2011. - X, 311 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - In association with the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, Sida, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Embassy of Denmark and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1920196358

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; democratization; civil society.

Zimbabwe's failed transition?: an analysis of the challenges and complexities in Zimbabwe's transition to democracy in the post-2000 period / James Muzondidya -- Voices from civil society / Otto Saki and Washington Katema -- Voices from faith-based communities / Ezra Chitando and Molly Manyonganise -- The Zimbabwean diaspora: opportunities and challenges for engagement in Zimbabwe's political development and economic transformation / James Muzondidya -- The role of women in Zimbabwe's transition / Kudakwashe Chitsike -- Incising an unripe abscess: the challenges of community healing in Zimbabwe / Wellington Mbofana -- The role of the Zimbabwean media in the transition process / Juliet Thondhlana -- The youth movement and democratisation in Zimbabwe: youth bulges, contentious politics and democratic transitions / Arnold R. Chamunogwa -- Voices from Pan-African society on Zimbabwe: South Africa, the African Union and SADC / Tim Murithi and Aquilina Mawadza

293 Murombo, Tumai

The utility of environmental rights to sustainable development in Zimbabwe : a contribution to the constitutional reform debate / Tumai Murombo - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 120-146.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; environmental law; sustainable development; human rights; constitutional reform.

The current economic situation in Zimbabwe was caused by a number of factors, including legitimate attempts to redress historical imbalances in the ownership of land. Land is part of the natural resources of a country and without sustainable management and use of natural resources, a country may not be able to promote and fulfil other human rights. By now, Zimbabwe could have been almost out of its economic whirlpool if only it was able to sustainably manage its natural resources, in the spirit of the State's trusteeship over natural resources. The constitutional reform process in Zimbabwe presents a timely opportunity to

lobby for the inclusion of environmental rights in the new Constitution. It is crucial to understand why such rights should be included and what benefit they may bring to the people of Zimbabwe. Environmental rights are crucial to sustainable development and the fulfilment of other human rights, especially socioeconomic rights, that depend on the availability of resources. All human rights are therefore interdependent and complementary. Nevertheless, environmental rights will only thrive in an environment where the rule of law and good governance are respected. By incorporating environmental rights in the new Constitution, Zimbabwe will be following not only developments in South Africa, but also trends in international environmental law and the regional protection of human rights, especially in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

294 Potts, Deborah

Making a livelihood in (and beyond) the African city: the experience of Zimbabwe / Deborah Potts - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2011), vol. 81, no. 4, p. 588-605.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; livelihoods; urban households; rural-urban relations; migrants.

The formal labour markets and economies of many cities in sub-Saharan Africa have been very weak for decades and this has led to significant adaptations in the nature of the livelihoods of most urban households. The lack of formal and reasonably paid jobs has also had a strong impact on population growth in cities, although this is often not recognized. This article reviews some of these trends and illustrates them with case study material from Harare, Zimbabwe. There, many urban residents have increasingly struggled to get by and their perceptions of the city and their future within it show a strong negative trend. Links to rural areas and the possibility of making livelihoods there in the future have become more important. These adaptations build on the long history of rural-urban linkages in sub-Saharan Africa but contemporary practices, including patterns of circular migration, are influenced by the harsh realities of African urban economies. The decisions and future plans of some migrants may not, therefore, fit with their aspirations - and the degree and nature of this mismatch are influenced by factors such as gender, age and position in the urban household, and links to rural areas. It is suggested that it helps to analyse the consequent migration patterns in terms of a framework in which migrants' decisions to stay in the city or leave it are conceptualized as either willing or reluctant. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

295 Shoko, Tabona

Shona traditional religion and medical practices : methodological approaches to religious phenomena / Tabona Shoko - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 277-292.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; African religions; Shona; Karanga; folk medicine; research methods.

This article reviews a selection of principal literature on traditional religion and medical practices among the Shona in Zimbabwe with a view to demonstrating how this subject has been dealt with through the contributions of scholars from a variety of disciplines, viz. Michael Gelfand (1956; 1962; 1965; 1985), M.F.C. Bourdillon (1976), Hubert Bucher (1980), Herbert Aschwanden (1987), Gordon Chavunduka (1978), Martinus Daneel (1971, 1974), O. Dahlin (2002) and the author himself (Tabona Shoko, 2007a, 2007b). The anthropological and sociological approaches used by most scholars are contrasted with phenomenology, which privileges the view from the inside. In his study of the Karanga Shona the author, himself a Karanga, used a phenomenological approach to examine key religious phenomena related to illness and health as expressed in beliefs, ritual activities and the role of sacred practitioners. He contends that the core concern of Karanga religion is "health and well-being" and that this central concern is logical, rational and consistent. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

296 White, Luise

'Normal political activities': Rhodesia, the Pearce Commission, and the African National Council / by Luise White - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2011), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 321-340.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; Great Britain; anticolonialism; decolonization; political conflicts; commissions of inquiry; African National Council.

In 1972 a British commission arrived in Rhodesia to test how acceptable the latest and most comprehensive proposals to end Rhodesia's rebellion were to its entire people. Africans rejected the proposals in overwhelming numbers. Such powerful opposition was attributed to the African National Council, said to be a new and spontaneous organization, but in fact the creation of the banned political parties. This article examines the political agitation during the Pearce Commission's visit to show how commonplace the layers of political affiliation, substitution, and deception were in the groups that both supported and opposed the proposals in 1970s Rhodesia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

297 Zinyemba, Ranga M.

Academia and the dynamics of transformative leadership : the experience of the University of Zimbabwe in the first decade after Zimbabwe's independence (1981-1992) / ed.: Ranga Zinyemba. - Mt. Pleasant, Harare, Zimbabwe : University of Zimbabwe Publications, 2010. - XVII, 156 p. : ill. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 1779200404

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; universities; educational history.

This book tells the story of how Vice Chancellor Walter Kamba (1931-2007) and the new cadre of Zimbabwean academics of the early 1980s engaged in the process of transforming

the University in Zimbabwe into the University of Zimbabwe in the first decade of Zimbabwe's independence (1981-1992). Writing from different perspectives, the authors pay attention to the history of the university (Ken Manungo), transformations in the governance and management of the university (Ranga Zinyemba), the transformation of human resources processes (Lemuel Tsikirayi), the transformation of the student population and student governance and administration processes (Victor Ngonidzashe Muzvidziwa), developments in the academic curriculum (Obert Maravanyika), research and outreach programmes (Christopher Chetsanga), reconnecting with the larger world and international linkages (Ranga Zinyemba), and the University of Zimbabwe ten years later (1992) (Ranga Zinyemba). [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

298 Corno, Lucia

Mines, migration and HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa / Lucia Corno and Damien De Walque - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 465-498 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Lesotho; Swaziland; Zimbabwe; AIDS; labour migration; miners; sexuality.

Swaziland and Lesotho are the countries with the highest HIV prevalence in the world. These countries have in common another distinguishing feature: during the past century, they sent massive numbers of migrant workers to South African mines. The authors examine whether mining activities in a bordering country affect HIV infections. A job in the mines implies spending a long period away from the household of origin surrounded by an active sex industry. This creates potential incentives for multiple concurrent partnerships. Using demographic and health surveys, the paper shows that migrant miners aged 30 to 44 are 15 percentage points more likely to be HIV positive and that having a migrant miner as a partner increases the probability of infection for women by 8 percentage points. The authors also show that miners are less likely to abstain and to use condoms and that female partners of miners are more likely to engage in extra-marital sex. They interpret these results as suggesting that miners' migration to South Africa has increased the spread of HIV/AIDS in the countries of origin. Consistent with this interpretation, the associations between HIV infection and being a miner or a miner's wife are not statistically significant in Zimbabwe, characterized by a local mining industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

299 Tomaselli, Keyan G.

Cultural tourism and identity : rethinking indigeneity / ed. by Keyan G. Tomaselli. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2012. - XVI, 231 p. ; 24 cm. - (Afrika-Studiecentrum series, ISSN 1570-9310 ; vol. 24) - Met index, lit. opg.

ISBN 9789004234185

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; South Africa; Namibia; tourism; indigenous peoples; San; community development; research methods.

Studies of cultural tourism and indigenous identity are fraught with questions concerning exploitation, entitlement, ownership and authenticity. Unease with the idea of leveraging a group identity for commercial gain is ever-present. This anthology articulates some of these debates from a multitude of standpoints drawing on research in South Africa (Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal), Namibia and Botswana. It assimilates the perspectives of members of indigenous communities, non-governmental organizations, tourism practitioners and academic researchers who participated in an action research project that aims to link research to development outcomes. The book's authors weave together discordant voices to create a dialogue of sorts, an endeavour to reconcile the divergent needs of the stakeholders in a way that is mutually beneficial. The book addresses three interrelated themes: researching the ?Khomani Bushmen (San) in the context of cultural tourism; reflections on cultural tourism involving Bushman and Zulu peoples (including development perspectives); and practical thoughts and methodologies for cultural tourism ventures, especially lodge-community partnerships, learned especially from research in the Kalahari. Authors: Shanade Barnabas, Lauren Dyll-Myklebust, Kate Finlay, Nyasha Mboti, Vanessa McLennan-Dodd, Brilliant Mhlanga, Jeffrey Sehume, Alexandra von Stauss, Keyan G. Tomaselli. [Book abstract, edited]

300 Wittenberg, Hermann

Notes towards a history of Khoi literature / Hermann Wittenberg - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2011), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 5-22.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; oral literature; Khoikhoi; translation; English language; folk tales (form).

This article puts forward a revisionist history of Khoi literature, and also presents a number of translated Khoi narratives that have not been available in English before. Compared to the large volume of Bushman literature and scholarship, there has been very little Khoi literature and engagement with it, and an argument is presented to account for this gap in South African cultural history. Until now, the major source of Khoi literature was Wilhelm Bleek's 'Reynard the Fox in South Africa' (1864), and this text is critically interrogated as a limiting version of Khoi orature. An alternative corpus of Khoi narratives is presented that

was originally published in Leonhard Schultze's 'Aus Namaland und Kalahari' (1907). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

BOTSWANA

301 Bauer, Gretchen

Update on the women's movement in Botswana : have women stopped talking? / Gretchen Bauer - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 23-46.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; women's organizations.

Across Africa in the early twenty-first century, autonomous women's movements have transformed the political landscape. With their support, African women are lobbying for constitutional reforms, entering political office in unprecedented numbers, and initiating legislation to expand women's rights. African women's movements have been emboldened by changes in international and regional norms concerning women's rights and representation, a new availability of resources to enhance women's status, and in many places, an end to conflict. In Botswana, the 1980s and 1990s were a period of heightened women's mobilization. Led by the women's organization Emang Basadi, the women's movement accomplished many significant victories, including winning a landmark citizenship case, prompting a comprehensive review of laws to identify instances of gender discrimination, issuing the first women's manifesto in Africa, and organizing workshops for political parties and women candidates. Some scholars have suggested that Emang Basadi's work was responsible not just for increasing women's representation in parliament, but also for broadening democracy in Botswana. Since 2010, however, a once vibrant women's movement has gone quiet. This article seeks to understand this development and to explore how the movement might be revitalized. The article concludes by drawing comparisons with other women's movements in the region and suggesting that the women's movement in Botswana, like others in the region, may be, in the words of one scholar, "in abeyance". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

302 Dinokopila, Bonolo Ramadi

The right to water in Botswana : a review of the Matsipane Moselelhanyane case / Bonolo Ramadi Dinokopila - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 282-295.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; San; human rights; government policy; water resources; judgments.

The Court of Appeal of Botswana, in its 27 January 2011 judgment in the case of Matsipane Moselelhanyane v The Attorney-General of Botswana, pronounced on the right of the Basarwa, resident in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, to water. This case note

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looks at this decision of the Court of Appeal pertaining to the refusal of the government to allow the Basarwa to recommission, at their own expense, an existing borehole. It examined the arguments that were placed before both the High Court and the Court of Appeal by the parties as well as the decisions of the courts. The note provides insight into the possible implications of the decision on the judicial enforcement of socioeconomic rights in Botswana. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

303 Kerr, David

The reception of Nigerian video drama in a multicultural female community in Botswana / David Kerr - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 65-79 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; Nigeria; cinema; audiences; women migrants.

This loosely ethnographic article analyses the reception of Nigerian videos in a semi-domestic set-up in Gaborone, Botswana. It centres on video-viewing in the context of clients having hair plaited or styled by the author's wife. The sessions allowed for gate-keeping at the level of selection of videos and of informal critical commentary, although various levels of audience expertise contributed to the latter. The video reception is linked to the social conditions of the 'audience', many of whom were formal or informal, female economic migrants. This leads to a textual analysis of the videos with respect to genre, language, gender stereotyping, class analysis, ethnicity, modernity, consumerism and social exclusion. The video sessions provided a discursive space where Batswana and non-Batswana women could discuss, with relative freedom, important issues concerning various types of modern, urban identity. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

304 Kgosiemang, Rose T.

Personal archives in the library of the University of Botswana / by Rose T. Kgosiemang - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2010), no. 114, p. 23-31.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; university libraries; collection development.

Since the compilation of the 1998 University of Botswana Collection Development Policy by the then Acquisitions Coordinator, J.O. Asamani, collection development at the university library has been narrowly confined to published material and papers that are either published in journals or have been presented at workshops and conferences. The present author argues in favour of extending collection development policy beyond published material to include personal and private archives. She lists all the archives currently available at the University of Botswana Main Library and the library of the Harry Oppenheimer Okavango Research Centre (HOORC), a University of Botswana institute based in Maun. She notes that the current collection development policy is not expressive enough when it comes to the acquisition of personal archives, that academics have a role to play in securing personal archives from their owner and that there is need for

cooperation among librarians, archivists and other stakeholders to raise public awareness of the research value of personal documents. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NAMIBIA

305 Becker, Heike

Commemorating heroes in Windhoek and Eenhana: memory, culture and nationalism in Namibia, 1990-2010 / Heike Becker - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2011), vol. 81, no. 4, p. 519-543 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; memory; national liberation struggles; monuments.

In postcolonial Namibia public memory of the liberation war prioritizes the armed struggle from exile. This master narrative of national liberation, having become the new nation's foundation myth, legitimizes the power of the postcolonial SWAPO elite as the sole, heroic liberators from apartheid and colonialism. It has not remained uncontested, however. The article develops the complex transfigurations of liberation war memory, culture and nationalism in postcolonial Namibia around a discussion of two memory sites. The National Heroes' Acre near Windhoek, inaugurated in 2002, appears as the cast-in-stone nationalist master narrative, aimed at homogenizing the multifaceted agencies during the liberation war, whereas the Heroes' Memorial Shrine at Eenhana, constructed in 2007, expressly recognizes the heterogeneity of war-time experiences. The Eenhana site further gives visual expression to recent Namibian unity-in-diversity discourses, which have followed, and partly been running alongside, a period of ideational emphasis on nationbuilding, based on a national culture supposedly forged through the nation's joint struggle against oppression and colonialism. The author argues that the social processes of remembering and forgetting political resistance, on the one hand, and those of cultural reinvention in the new nation on the other, are entangled, and that both registers of imagining the Namibian nation have shifted since the country's independence in 1990. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

306 Greiner, Clemens

Migration, translocal networks and socio-economic stratification in Namibia / Clemens Greiner - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2011), vol. 81, no. 4, p. 606-627 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; rural-urban migration; rural-urban relations; livelihoods; economic inequality; social stratification.

Rural-urban migration and rural-urban networks are fundamental for many livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa. Remittances in cash and kind provide additional income, enhance food security and offer access to viable resources in both rural and urban areas. Migration

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allows the households involved to benefit from price differences between rural and urban areas. In this contribution, the author demonstrates that rural-urban networks not only contribute to poverty alleviation and security, but also further socioeconomic stratification. This aspect has been ignored by most scholars and development planners. Using ethnographic data from Namibia, the author adopted a translocal perspective on migration and stratification, focusing on the resulting impact in rural areas where modern urban forms of stratification, induced by education and income from wage labour, are on the increase. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

307 Booyens, Irma

Creative industries, inequality and social development : developments, impacts and challenges in Cape Town / Irma Booyens - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 43-60 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; industrial development; arts; urban renewal; urban economy; service industries.

Creative industries are often regarded as avenues for urban regeneration, economic development and job creation. The growth of creative industries is linked to post-Fordist economic restructuring in cities. As a result, the economic base of cities has moved away from manufacturing to knowledge-intensive and service-based industries. While countries in the Global South generally contribute marginally to the global economy, some countries are seeking to enhance their competitiveness in the global environment and gain from opportunities presented by the creative economy. Policymakers in the Global South have therefore adopted creative industry policies, and often link these to social development outcomes. However, this presents various challenges. The literature indicates that creative industries can exacerbate existing inequalities and marginalize working class residents. Furthermore, the benefits of creative urban renewal do not necessarily reach poor communities. This paper contributes to debates regarding the role of creative industries in the urban economies of cities in the Global South. This reflects on the impacts of creative urban renewal, and the implications for social development and policy. It also considers recent development and challenges around creative industry promotion in Cape Town, South Africa, with specific reference to the city-fringe neighbourhood of Woodstock. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

308 Brown, Molly

Light on shades: complex constructions of identity in the poetry of Chris Mann / Molly Brown - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2011), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 64-72.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; poetry; English language; Zulu; identity.

Chris Mann openly acknowledges the importance for his writing of the Zulu concept of the shades. This article examines his use of this key aspect of Zulu spirituality and argues that its presence in his poetry allows him to affirm a consciously-created African identity. By doing this, it suggests that Mann both subverts the rigidly physical categorizations of racial politics and creates a third space in which he places himself at once between and beside 'the assumed "polarities" of conflict' (Homi K. Bhabha, 1999, interview with Christian Hoeller). Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

309 Capps, Gavin

Victim of its own success? : the platinum mining industry and the apartheid mineral property system in South Africa's political transition / Gavin Capps - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 131, p. 63-84 : graf., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Lebowa; Bophuthatswana; mining; metals; mining policy; mining law; land tenure; apartheid; political economy.

The South African platinum industry has grown phenomenally since the mid 1990s to become the single largest component of the national mining sector in employment and sales-value terms. This article presents an initial political economy of that industry by considering the critical role that the apartheid mineral property system played in its dominant strategy of competitive accumulation in the years leading to the current platinum boom. Emphasis is placed on the different forms of minerals ownership that mediated the access of platinum capital to mineral resources in the Bophuthatswana and Lebowa Bantustans, where the bulk of South Africa's vast platinum reserves were geopolitically located under apartheid, and how the reproduction of these strategic mineral property relations was secured during the political transition to the benefit of the white platinum corporations. It concludes that the industry's very success in maintaining its proprietary control over the world's largest platinum endowment would combine with an unprecedented surge in global platinum demand to simultaneously position it as the most dynamic element of the post-apartheid mining economy and as the primary target of the new ANC government's minerals reform policy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

310 Cobbett, Elizabeth

The shaping of Islamic finance in South Africa: public Islam and Muslim publics / Elizabeth Cobbett - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2011), vol. 31, p. 29-59.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Islam; finance; banking.

Using Abdulkader Tayob's concepts of 'Public Islam' and 'Muslim Publics' as discursive spaces that construct Islam in the public sphere, this article argues that everyday actions at

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the intersection of religion and the economy are culturally and historically contextual. South Africa's Muslim communities are an example of these dynamics. This small expression of Islam sheds light on the development of Islamic finance in the context of South Africa's mature financial markets, a constitution that recognizes a secular State and cultural plurality, and the presence of influential Muslim communities. Shari'ah-compliant products are being developed by financial institutions entering the niche market of Islamic finance. This procedure contributes to the construction of Public Islam, the diverse invocations of Islam that actors bring to public life. Yet, this representation of Islam by banks and financial institutions is provoking debates as Muslims ask what, if anything, Islamic finance means to them in their lives. Muslim Publics are the situated, communitarian and political debates that occur in everyday life. Dynamic interactions between Public Islam and Muslim Publics highlight the situated character of financial action and underline the point that associations between being Muslim and using faith-based financial instruments are far from being automatic. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

311 Cowling, Lesley

Producing media debate: journalistic practice and public discussion / Lesley Cowling and Carolyn Hamilton - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2011), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 45-60.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; journalism; public opinion.

The authors examine journalistic practice in relation to the production of debate in the media. By way of examples drawn from South African journalism, they show that the production of opinion, analysis and debate entails a different set of processes from the practices employed in news production. Editors and senior journalists understand the facilitation of debate as an important media responsibility, and intervene in the dynamics of debate in order to ensure that the debate meets their ideals of reasoned discussion. The authors name this conducting of the process 'orchestration', and argue that the shape that debate takes in the media depends on its 'orchestration'. In particular, for debate to approximate in any way the Enlightenment ideal of informed and measured discussion between citizens on issues of the common good, a high degree of orchestration is needed. Thus the 'impartial' model employed for reporting news, where various opposing protagonists are given voice and the 'right to reply', cannot simply be transposed to opinion and analysis sections without introducing certain potentially problematic features into public debate. Given the importance of the media's role in public discussion, and the complexities of production, this article argues that it is crucial for journalists to make explicit the processes involved in the production of opinion, to examine their practice critically, and to consider the implications for public discussion. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

312 De Waal, Shaun

25 Years of the Mail & Guardian / ed. by: Shaun de Waal ; [forew. by: Trevor Ncube]. - Kaapstad : Tafelberg, 2010. - 208 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm - Met index.

ISBN 9780624048909

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; newspapers; media history; pictorial works (form).

This collective volume tells the story of the South African independent newspaper the 'Mail & Guardian', which was founded in 1985. It contains diverse perspectives on the paper's and the country's progress, some serious, some humorous, written by top journalists and generously illustrated. The book has four sections: Emergency, covering the years 1985-1990; Reconstruction, looking at the years 1991 to 1996; Transition, on the period 1997-2003; and Growth, dealing with the years from 2004 to 2010, a time that saw the newspaper grow impressively. Interleaved with these chronological sections are essays by the various editors of the paper, summing up the era in which he or she led the M&G. Adjacent to those essays are sections that look at key areas in the paper's life, from 'arty marketing' in the 1980s and 1990s to the advent of the Friday arts section, from the supplements and books published to the Critical Thinking Forums held. [ASC Leiden abstract]

313 Fairer-Wessels, Felicite Ann

Sustainable urban event practice : the role of corporate sponsors within Gauteng / Felicite Ann Fairer-Wessels, Nicolette Malherbe - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 93-106 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; tourism; sustainable development; urban environment; financing; enterprises.

Globally, academics, industry professionals, governments and societies are directing their attention to the issue of global warming and are engaged in efforts to conserve the earth's natural resources. This has led to the introduction of the concept of sustainability. Lately, the event sector, as part of the tourism industry, is being viewed as playing an increasing role in climate change. However, sustainability does not only entail conservation of the natural environment, it also involves the sociocultural and the economic environment. Events have been found to positively contribute to the economy and the sociocultural environment as well. As little has been published regarding sustainable urban event practice in South Africa, this research aims to establish a greater comprehension of sustainable event practice and the significance thereof. In-depth interviews with corporate events sponsors within the Gauteng region found that these sponsors play an important role in promoting sustainable urban event practice, in terms of enlightening the public and the event companies on sustainability. Due to consumer association with the sponsor and the increased market reach they offer to the event, sponsors can increase awareness and

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interest in the event, and in doing so influence customers' perceptions on sustainable event practice. Sustainability is a significant issue and is growing in importance. It is essential that the sponsors and managers of event companies work together to develop sustainable urban event guidelines and policies and a formal accreditation programme within the industry. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

314 Finlay, Alan

Staging performance: race, authenticity and the right to speak in the media debates in the Mbeki era / Alan Finlay - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2011), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 34-44.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; freedom of speech; State-society relationship; race relations; press; 2000-2009.

Recent research into public intellectual discourse in the Mbeki era (1999-2008) dealt with two media episodes - the debate about the formation of the so-called 'Native Club', and reaction to a fall-out between writer Nadine Gordimer and her biographer - as well as the columns of public intellectual Sipho Seepe in the 'Mail & Guardian' newspaper. This article examines the findings of this research, reading across the studies in order to highlight what it suggests about public intellectual discourse as it emerges in the media. It suggests that during the period of the Thabo Mbeki presidency (a context in which the government's relationship with a wide range of stakeholders, including the media, was particularly tense) issues of race, authenticity and the right to speak had a high level of newsworthiness. These issues were foregrounded in exchanges debating the authenticity of black intellectuals (Native Club), in Seepe's columns on black intellectuals, and in the frequently 'ad hominem' exchanges between biographer Ronald Suresh Roberts and supporters of Gordimer. The article suggests that this foregrounding at times overshadowed other substantive questions that were raised, and that could have been debated further as issues for public intellectual deliberation. Instead, these were displaced by a racially charged 'performance' of identity, described by one researcher as a 'vanity' of subject. The article further argues that the foregrounding of race, authenticity and the right to speak reflects the ongoing contestation between the Mbeki presidency and the media over the media's independence and its role as a constructive participant of the postapartheid democracy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

315 Fourchard, Laurent

The politics of mobilization for security in South African townships / Laurent Fourchard - In: *African Affairs*: (2011), vol. 110, no. 441, p. 607-627.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; police; vigilante groups; townships.

Taking account of the myriad of policing initiatives that have emerged both from the grassroots and from the State in postapartheid South Africa, this article investigates the

politics of mobilization for security. Focusing on the coloured townships of the Western Cape, it argues that there is no clear distinction between vigilantism and community policing, but that they are best understood as two sides of the same process of mobilization for security. The provision of security in poor neighbourhoods is an important resource in the struggle for political support, and the article argues that the willingness of government to ban vigilante organizations is not simply a reaction to their supposed violence, but also a way of defeating political opponents. By the same token, community policing initiatives are established both to reassert the authority of the State over communities that are supposed to be prone to vigilantism and to promote a specific political party agenda. The article concludes that rather than posing a threat to State sovereignty, local mobilization for security in South Africa can be seen as part of a dynamic process of State formation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

316 Friedman, Steven

Beyond the fringe? South African social movements and the politics of redistribution / Steven Friedman - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 131, p. 85-100.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; action groups; political action; trade unions.

Collective action in support of the redistribution of wealth and power in South Africa was initially led by the trade union movement. But, as more labour-market entrants have failed to find work in the formal economy, unions' capacity to speak for the poor has declined. Scholars and activists have, therefore, come to see new social movements as a superior source of effective action for redistribution. Analysis reveals that the movements are not equipped to lead a redistributive coalition but that co-operation between unions and social movements, and a synergy between their approaches, is most likely to produce effective redistributive politics. Bibliogr., ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

317 Gaylard, Gerald

Marginal spaces : reading Ivan Vladislavić / ed. by Gerald Gaylard. - Johannesburg : Wits University Press, 2011. - XVI, 368 p., [8] p. foto's. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met index.

ISBN 1868145360

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; literary criticism; novels; short stories.

This collective volume brings together much of the original critical material, ranging from reviews to interviews to full-length articles, on the works of South African writer Ivan Vladislavić. It has the following sections: Introduction / Gerald Gaylard -- Architectonic resistance: 'Missing persons' (1989) -- Surreal apartheid pathologies: 'The folly' (1993) -- Deconstruction: 'Propaganda by monuments and other stories' (1996) -- Anachronism and newness: 'The restless supermarket and other stories' (2001) -- Cosmopolitan topologies:

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'The exploded view' (2004) -- Living art: 'Model men' (2004) and 'Willem Boshoff' (2005) -- Urban aesthetics: 'Portrait with keys: Joburg & what-what' (2006) -- Being lost: 'TJ/Double negative' (2010). Contributions by Lionel Abrahams, Muff Andersson, Carita Backström, Ingrid de Kok, Fred de Vries, Shaun de Waal, Gerald Gaylard, Ralph Goodman, Shane Graham, Stefan Helgesson, Peter Horn, Bronwyn Law-Viljoen, Andie Miller, Sue Marais, Mike Marais, Tony Morphet, Sally-Ann Murray, Ivor Powell, Sarah Nuttall, Monica Popescu, Jane Poyner, Chris Thurman, Christopher Warnes, Zoë Wicomb, and Elaine Young. [ASC Leiden abstract]

318 Hayes, Patricia

Seeing and being seen: politics, art and the everyday in Omar Badsha's Durban photography, 1960s-1980s / Patricia Hayes - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2011), vol. 81, no. 4, p. 544-566 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban life; photography; politics; anti-apartheid resistance.

There is an assumption that the photographic iconography of the South African struggle against apartheid is universally known and familiar. It is, however, dominated by certain tropes and categories that obscure the many complexities and nuances of its origins, its practitioners and its effects. This article focuses on one photographer, Omar Badsha, and explores his own narrations about city and family life in the Indian Ocean port city of Durban, and the artistic and political trajectories in which he was embedded that gave rise to his own photographic work and the organization of other photographers in the collective known as Afrapix. Badsha grew up in 'the imperial ghetto' of Grey Street in Durban within a rich legacy of radical political and cultural debate, becoming an artist and later a trade union organizer. It is the imperatives of the latter work that pushed him into photography as a medium of literacy. Many of his own photographs started as a personal visual diary when he re-explored the spaces of his childhood as an adult, and in the process became increasingly sensitized to the parallels between political and religious ritual. In particular he was fascinated by the dynamics between the leaders and the led, and the techniques and theatricalities of the different genres of mobilization. His work and the multiple forces and influences at play suggest that there were (and are) plural and competing aesthetic regimes during (and after) apartheid that are little recognized, mostly due to a deeply entrenched (and ongoing) separation between the domains of aesthetics and politics in South Africa and elsewhere outside the African continent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

319 Hien, Donat

Preponderance of selfhood over protest consciousness: a study of Mphahlele's autobiographical works / Donat Hien - In: *Cahiers du CERLESHS*: (2010), t. 25, no. 36, p. 249-273.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; novels; autobiography; race relations; literary criticism.

This study is a critical reappraisal of the South African writer Es'kia Mphahlele's works. According to the author, art is only meaningful inasmuch as it uplifts man instead of deluding the senses: the more an artist loses sight of the finality of art, the less he values otherness and his liberating responsibility. Mphahlele (1919-2009) declared himself opposed to introducing the concept of Negritude in literature. Writing in the context of inter-racial conflicts of which he was a witness, Mphahlele betrayed the spirit of selflessness and commitment which should be premium assets to the literature of combat in the ambit of protest tradition. In 'Man Must Live' (1947), writing became a self-contemplating act, in which Mphahlele neglected commitment, and in 'Down Second Avenue' (1959) and 'The Wanderers' (1971), the conversion from escapism to genuine protest tradition was only skin-deep. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

320 Higgs, Catherine

Silence, disobedience, and African Catholic sisters in apartheid South Africa / Catherine Higgs - In: *African Studies Review*: (2011), vol. 54, no. 2, p. 1-22.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Christian orders; black women; Catholic Church; apartheid.

This article considers the choices made during the apartheid era in South Africa by Catholic sisters who were members of one of the largest orders for African women, the Montebello Dominicans, based in KwaZulu-Natal, and one of the smallest orders, the Companions of Saint Angela, based in Soweto, the sprawling African township to the southwest of Johannesburg. The Montebellos took an apolitical stance and embraced "silence," but they could not avoid the political tensions that defined KwaZulu-Natal. The Companions became activists, whose "disobedience" brought them into direct confrontation with the State. History, region, ethnicity, and timing help explain what it meant for African women religious to be apolitical, and what it meant to be politicized, in the context of State repression so effective that every action could be interpreted as a political act. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

321 Jacobs, Peter

Whither agrarian reform in South Africa? / Peter Jacobs - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 131, p. 171-180.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; agricultural policy; agrarian reform; 2000-2009.

Advocates of pro-poor agrarian reform question whether shifts in South Africa's official agrarian policy, which began with the dramatic ANC leadership battle that took place between 2007 and 2009, will translate into meaningful improvements in rural living standards. Two questions which dominate this debate are addressed in the present paper:

do recent changes in agrarian policies demonstrate a clean break from government's pre-2009 agrarian policies? And, to what extent does the 'new' agrarian policy fulfil the aspirations of small farmers and farm workers? The paper concludes that the conceptual substance of the new agrarian transformation rhetoric touted by ANC politicians is questionable. New policies that purport to deliver a so-called equitable agrarian landscape adhere tenaciously to post-1994 neoliberal agrarian thinking. The government's ambitious rural service-delivery proposals rest on a mix of bureaucratic, cost-recovery and privatization principles that contradict lofty goals to uplift rural living standards. Limited to minor reforms, the 2011 Green Paper on Land Reform falls short of the 2007-2009 rhetoric which pointed towards a possible break with the failed neoliberal land reform model. It fits within the framework imposed by the investor-friendly constitution and associated macroeconomic policies, making it a blueprint for uneven development. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

322 James, Deborah

Special issue: popular economies in South Africa / guest eds.: Deborah James and Elizabeth Hull. - [Cambridge : Cambridge University Press], 2012. - 186 p. : fig., foto's. ; 24 cm. - (Africa, ISSN 0001-9720 ; vol. 82, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; economic conditions; informal sector; economic behaviour; livelihoods; debt; gambling; insurance; popular music; microfinance.

In South Africa, ideologies and practices of neoliberalism have been starkly juxtaposed with long-founded expectations of State welfare. These have been overlaid, in turn, on an uneven mix of market-oriented and State-regulated practices. The papers in this special issue of 'Africa' seek to understand how such domains intersect, and to identify the logics and decisions that tie financialized transnational systems to specific everyday settings. Although South Africa is a setting where wage-labour capitalism has until recently dominated the economy, and where State regulation and State-organized redistribution has predominated to a far greater degree than elsewhere in Africa, informal arrangements and pockets of non-commodification nonetheless exist, and even expand. In a context of increasing financialization, including attempts by the State and the banking sector to incorporate more and more people within mainstream financial structures, the authors use ethnographic data to explore popular economies and to examine how these shape identities in a rapidly changing setting. Contents: Introduction: popular economies in South Africa (Elizabeth Hull and Deborah James) - Money-go-round: personal economies of wealth, aspiration and indebtedness (Deborah James) - 'Tata ma chance': on contingency and the lottery in post-apartheid South Africa (Ilana van Wyk) - Fields of dreams, fields of schemes: ponzi finance and multilevel marketing in South Africa (Detlev Krige) - Making music, making money: informal musical production and performance in Venda, South Africa

(Fraser G. McNeill) - Waged entrepreneurs, policed informality: work, the regulation of space and the economy of the Zimbabwean-South African border (Maxim Bolt) - Money and sociality in South Africa's informal economy (David Neves and Andries du Toit) - The Janus-face of insurance in South Africa: from costs to risk, from networks to bureaucracies (Erik Bähre) - Banking in the bush: waiting for credit in South Africa's rural economy (Elizabeth Hull). [ASC Leiden abstract]

323 Kahn, Rebecca

'Oop vir misinterpretasie': South African journalism's take-up and representation of the music of Fokofpolisiekar / Rebecca Kahn - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2011), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 19-33 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; press; communication; images; Afrikaans language; popular music.

The starting point of this article is an investigation into what kind of processes take place when the triggers for public debate enter the public sphere via the arts (rather than, say, via politics or current events). The research examines the print media's role as a vehicle for transmitting certain issues into the public sphere, and thus generating discussion. Understanding the process of how complex statements about important contemporary issues, which are formulated in cultural products like music, feed into public debate through the media (in this particular case, the debates that take place as a result of the representation and mediatization of the music of the Afrikaans punk rock band Fokofpolisiekar) is the stated aim of this research. A secondary result of the research is that the South African media are, ultimately, fragmented by language and demographic issues, and that these fragmentations manifest in different renderings of the media's role as an agenda-setter and gatekeeper. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

324 Kapindu, Redson Edward

Social protection for Malawian migrants in Johannesburg : access, exclusion and survival strategies / Redson Edward Kapindu - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 93-119.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; immigrants; Malawians; social security; human security.

Many migrants from Southern Africa come to South Africa every year in search of a better life. This article explores the extent to which foreign African migrants are covered or excluded by the social protection regime in South Africa, using the situation of Malawian migrants as a case study. The article demonstrates that there are both normative (or formal) exclusions, as well as practical exclusions from social protection faced by these migrants. In light of this grim reality, the article explores the various survival strategies that these migrants adopt in order to hedge against the risk of socioeconomic shocks. The

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article shows that there are well-developed informal social protection networks largely based on nationality and kinship. Another key finding is that, for many migrants, the movement to South Africa is in itself a social protection measure to protect against existing or future socioeconomic risks and vulnerabilities in their native State. The article suggests that the experiences of Malawian migrants in Johannesburg are similar to the experiences of foreign migrants in various metropolitan societies in Eastern and Southern Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

325 Krüger, Franz

News broadcasting on South African community radio : in search of new public spheres / Franz Krüger - In: *Ecquid Novi*: (2011), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 61-79 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; journalism; radio; community participation.

The South African community station movement, consisting now of around 100 such stations, situates itself explicitly in the international tradition of alternative, grassroots and (in some cases) radical media. The stations aspire - and are mandated to - cater for poor and marginalized communities, often left out of the information mainstream. Created as part of the democratization process of the mid-1990s, the establishment of the sector represents a conscious attempt to broaden the Habermasian public sphere in South Africa, to improve opportunities for marginalized communities to participate in public discussion, and to build local identities in a range of ways. This article describes the way these stations are meeting their mandate in one area, news broadcasting, where they set out to cover events of particular interest to their communities. It presents a detailed analysis of the extent to which their news bulletins cover local stories, are generated by the stations themselves and use audio material. It also looks at staffing and resourcing, organizational challenges and values. On the basis of empirical research conducted at some 13 radio stations in and around Johannesburg, using methods that include content analysis, interview and observation, the findings indicate that community stations are generally failing to meet their mandate in the critical area of providing original, local news. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

326 Maharaj, Brij

Zuma's own goal : losing South Africa's 'war on poverty' / ed. by Brij Maharaj, Ashwin Desai & Patrick Bond. - Trenton, N.J. : Africa World Press, 2010. - 432 p. ; 24 cm - Originally a collection of papers presented during the SANPAD-organised 2007 Poverty Conference that took place in Durban. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 1592217966

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; poverty reduction; economic policy; social policy; poverty; civil society; conference papers (form); 2007.

The essays in this collection, which were originally presented at a conference on poverty eradication in South Africa in Durban in 2007, analyse how South Africa's government has been tackling poverty issues, missed opportunities during Mbeki's administration and challenges ahead for the Zuma government. An introduction by the editors on poverty eradication as Holy Grail is followed by chapters on the first and second economy (Ashwin Desai and Brij Maharaj); limits to class apartheid (Patrick Bond); provocations of neoliberalism (Gillian Hart); the developmental State (Ben Fine); inequality as the proper subject for poverty research (Andries du Toit); poverty research, oppression and 'Free Basic Water' (Greg Ruiters); the 'feminization of poverty' (Prishani Naidoo); wage labour, citizenship and social discipline (Franco Barchiesi); black poverty and white poverty in rural South Africa (Fred Hendricks and Lungisile Ntsebeza); transforming education or reconstituting power and privilege (Enver Motale, Salim Vally and Carol Anne Spreen); the shift from race-based to class-based exclusion illustrated by the golf scene (Jacklyn Cock); AIDS and inequality (Hein Marais); justice and the Treatment Action Campaign (Mark Heywood); rural poverty and CBOs (community-based organizations) (Mary Galvin); poverty and social movements (Lenny Gentle); the significance of service delivery protests (Trevor Ngwane); and poverty and social policy (James Ferguson). [ASC Leiden abstract]

327 Mwambene, Lea

Benign accommodation? : 'ukuthwala', "forced marriage" and the South African Children's Act / Lea Mwambene, Julia Sloth-Nielsen - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 1, p. 1-22.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; marriage; customary law; elopement; children's rights; family law.

In this article, the authors evaluate the implications of the South African Children's Act 38 of 2005 for 'ukuthwala'. 'Ukuthwala' in South Africa is a practice whereby, as a preliminary procedure to a customary marriage, a young man forcibly takes a girl to his home. In recent times, the practice has taken on other dimensions, including very young girls being married to older men and charges of abduction being laid. Questions arise relating to the impact of constitutional principles upon this customary law and practice. It is suggested that, instead of adopting an a priori prohibitionist stance towards customs that seem to violate human rights norms, benign accommodation that promotes the positive aspects of culture should be sought. This approach leads to a conclusion that South African law should recognize those forms of 'ukuthwala' where the requirement of the consent of the "bride" is met. The implications of the prohibition on social and cultural practices detrimental to child well-being in the Children's Act 38 of 2005 are framed in this context. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

328 Ndletyana, Mcebisi

Special issue: South Africa: elections 2009 / guest ed.: Mcebisi Ndletyana ; articles by Cherrel Africa ... [et al.]. - Johannesburg : EISA, 2010. - 177 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Journal of African elections, ISSN 1609-4700 ; vol. 9, no. 2 (2010)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; elections; 2009.

South Africa held its fourth national election on 22 April 2009, a date preceded by a series of unprecedented events. For the first time since 1994, the electoral outcome was not clear cut. This issue of the Journal of African Elections analyses the manner in which the Electoral Commission managed the election and draws out the key implications of the results. Contributions: Introduction: the significance of the 2009 elections (Mcebisi Ndletyana); Party support and voter behaviour in the Western Cape: trends and patterns since 1994 (Cherrel Africa); Congress of the People: a promise betrayed (Mcebisi Ndletyana); Evaluating election management in South Africa's 2009 elections (Kealeboga J. Maphunye); Elections: extinguishing antagonism in society? (Vanessa Barolsky); Future imperfect: the youth and participation in the 2009 South African elections (Ebrahim Fakir, Zandile Bhengu and Josefine K. Larsen); The African National Congress's unprecedented victory in KwaZulu-Natal: spoils of a resurgent Zulu ethno-nationalism (Mcebisi Ndletyana and Bavusile B. Maaba); Durable or terminal?: racial and ethnic explanations of the 2009 elections (Thabisi Hoeane); Surveys: scientific predictions or navel gazing? (Joseph Mbithiwa Kivilu and Ronnie Mmotlane). [ASC Leiden abstract]

329 Nkealah, Naomi

Commodifying the female body : xenophobic violence in South Africa / Naomi Nkealah - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 123-135.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; xenophobia; masculinity; violence.

The competition for scarce resources within a multi-ethnic community often results in conflicts between 'indigenous' peoples and 'foreign' migrants, or, to use Francis Nyamnjoh's expression, between 'insiders and outsiders' (Nyamnjoh, 2006). Such conflicts are manifested in various ways, ranging from verbal abuse to physical assault. This expression of hostility, in both word and deed, towards immigrants is what has been termed xenophobia. In May 2008, xenophobic violence against African immigrants broke out in the South African township of Alexandra, and thereafter the violence spread to most parts of the country. Several reasons were put forward in the media in an attempt to explain the cause of the violence, including the claim that foreigners were taking 'our jobs and our women'. Using this statement as a starting point, this article looks at ways in which conceptualisations of masculinities within a racialized South African public sphere are played out in the xenophobic attacks directed towards immigrants in Alexandra. It looks at

cyberspace as a 'public sphere' and interrogates the gender implications of using this medium to frame xenophobic violence within the context of contesting masculinities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

330 Norris, D.

Can it be achieved? : partnering towards improving livelihoods in the Ganspan settlement, Northern Cape Province, South Africa / D. Norris ... [et al.] - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 49-62 : fig., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; livelihoods; rural development; subsistence farming.

Although South Africa has a productive agricultural sector, largely due to extensive commercial farming, an estimated 14 million households are vulnerable to food insecurity. Ensuring that the rural poor have access to productive land in order to farm for subsistence has been a policy objective of the South African government. This article uses the Agricultural Research for Development (ARD) approach to determine the livelihood strategies of one such community, the Ganspan community in the Northern Cape Province. It examines the current socioeconomic dynamics of the area and how they impact on livelihoods, as well as visions for the future and an initial road map for achieving better livelihoods. Eighty out of 210 households were sampled to determine the livelihood typology of the settlement. Participatory rural appraisal tools were used to explore stakeholders' perceptions of the current problems/opportunities and the possible solutions. Only 3 percent of households are solely dependent on agriculture whereas the majority (76 percent) derive their livelihood from non-agricultural activities. The rest of the households derive their livelihood from both agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Agriculture makes a modest contribution to household income compared to social grants and employment. Generally, the community is economically depressed. The article concludes that collaboration and joint action by various stakeholders is essential for the sustainable development of the settlement. The establishment of an innovation platform with representatives of all relevant stakeholders is recommended in order to jointly implement integrated and inter-institutional development action plans. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

331 Nugent, Paul

The temperance movement and wine farmers at the Cape : collective action, racial discourse, and legislative reform, c. 1890-1965 / by Paul Nugent - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2011), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 341-363.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; alcohol policy; interest groups; racism; wine.

Embedded in the politics of segregation and apartheid, but following a distinct trajectory, the liquor question was one of the issues that most animated South African politics in the

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first half of the twentieth century. This article addresses the struggle between the temperance and wine interests in South Africa during three phases: 1890-1920, 1920-1948 and 1948-1965. It argues that divergent outcomes were rooted in a combination of differential levels of internal cohesion and the configuration of the political arena within which the protagonists manoeuvred for advantage. Conflicting interests within the wine industry hindered collective action, whereas the temperance movement derived strength from its decentralized modes of operation and international connections. The latter pioneered mass action alongside the art of lobbying. After 1948, the wine industry turned the tables by cementing a special relationship with the National Party, while tapping into popular nationalism, youth culture, and emergent consumerism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

332 Ommundsen, Ludmilla

Espoir d'une renaissance sud-africaine? / Ludmilla Ommundsen - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2010), a. 65, n. 1/4, p. 319-329.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; political change; African National Congress.

La démission de Thabo Mbeki intervient sur le fond de divisions engendrées par sa défaite à la présidence de l'ANC à Polokwane en décembre 2007. L'éviction de Mbeki a provoqué l'unité du parti. Les dissidents ont formé le South African Democratic Congress qui, le 16 décembre 2008, devient le Congress of the People (COPE). L'apparition du COPE a quelque peu déporté l'ANC vers le traditionalisme, dont l'ombre planait déjà à la suite de diverses controverses provoquées par la reconnaissance de certaines pratiques coutumières. Engagé depuis le milieu des années 90, le façonnement nécessaire de l'ANC s'est révélé une tâche particulièrement ardue dans l'affrontement de défis internes et externes. De fait, la scission de l'ANC pourrait constituer l'occasion d'une véritable renaissance sud-africaine. Dans cette perspective, la société sud-africaine se verrait alors offrir la possibilité d'un 'passagium', au Moyen Âge tout ce qui avait à voir avec le voyage (temps, espace, mouvement). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

333 Pandy, Wayde R.

The economic geography of South Africa's call centre industry / Wayde R. Pandy, Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 23-42 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; information services; telephone; location factors; industrial location.

Over the past two decades, scholarship on call centres has grown with contributions from a range of disciplines including management science, urban studies, organization studies and sociology. One aspect of call centres that has received only limited attention is their location or economic geography. This article contributes to the growing body of scholarship on call

centres by investigating locational issues in the case of the developing economy of South Africa. The study highlights the critical importance for call centre location of access to labour, labour costs, public transport and availability of suitable premises. Current government incentives have little significance on location, a factor which underlies the strong concentration of call centres in South Africa's major cities, in particular Johannesburg and Cape Town. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

334 Rajak, Dinah

Platinum city and the new South African dream / Dinah Rajak - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2012), vol. 82, no. 2, p. 252-271.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; middle-sized towns; municipal government; mining companies; informal settlements; urban economy; urban planning.

Much has been written about the persistence of economic apartheid, inscribed in the geography of South Africa's cities, producing spatial configurations that are reminiscent of the old order of segregation while simultaneously embodying the particular inequities and divisions of the new neoliberal order (I. Turok 2001; P. Harrison 2006). Through an ethnographic study of Rustenburg, the urban hub of South Africa's platinum belt (once labelled the "fastest growing city in Africa" after Cairo), the author explores how the failure of urban integration maps onto the failure of the promise of market inclusion. What is particular about mid-range towns such as Rustenburg is that the opportunities of "empowerment through enterprise" are seen, or believed, to be all the more attainable than in large cities. Here the extended supply chains of the mining industry and the expanding secondary economy appear to offer limitless possibilities to share in the boons of the platinum boom. Yet as this account shows, the disjuncture and friction between corporate authority and local government have given rise to increasing fragmentation and exclusion, as only a very few are able to grasp the long-anticipated rewards of the new South African dream. The liminality of the large informal settlements that have developed on the margins of Rustenburg, as spaces of exclusion from service provision, reveals the fissure between corporate social responsibility and State responsibility. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

335 Rogerson, Christian M.

Mining-dependent localities in South Africa : the state of partnerships for small town local development / Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 107-132 : fig., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; economic development; small towns; mining companies; local government.

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This paper contributes to international writings on partnerships surrounding the local development impacts of mining in the developing world. As a result of radical changes in the policy and institutional environment affecting both the mining sector and local development planning, South Africa is considered to offer 'good practice' in partnerships. The results of a national survey on the state of local partnerships in mining-dependent local municipalities are presented. Mining-dependent localities in South Africa are concentrated mainly in the country's peripheral regions and in many cases are vulnerable, poorly capacitated local municipalities. Although new legislation and requirements for mines to develop social and labour plans have resulted in an improved state of local partnerships, further action is required to maximize the local development potential of mining projects in small towns. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

336 Rogerson, Jayne M.

The changing location of hotels in South Africa's coastal cities, 1990-2010 / Jayne M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 73-91 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; hotels; location factors; tourism; urban areas.

Hotel developments are the most significant expression of tourism growth in South Africa. In the extensive international literature on urban restructuring and spatial change, the accommodation sector in general and hotels in particular are overlooked as compared to other urban functions. Only a limited amount of debate and empirical work surrounds the location of hotels. This article contributes to the sparse scholarship on spatial patterns of hotel development and location change within the urban developing world. An analysis is undertaken of the locational distribution of hotels in three urban tourism destinations, Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth, which have benefited from the postapartheid expansion of tourism. Spatial change in hotels is examined between 1990 and 2010 in terms of numbers of hotel establishments, and the size and quality of hotel stock. Contrasts and similarities are highlighted between observed patterns of hotels in South Africa's coastal cities as compared with other international research. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

337 Ruiters, Greg

Developing or managing the poor: the complexities and contradictions of free basic electricity in South Africa (2000-2006) / Greg Ruiters - In: *Africa Development*: (2011), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 119-142 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; electricity; public services; poverty; government policy.

The new South African government since 2001 developed what might be called a skeletal welfare system that extends social grants, infrastructure and free services to millions of previously deprived citizens. Extending electricity is held up as a major developmental intervention. A free amount of household electricity has been provided to improve the lives

of the poor and of women, but also to fortify a payment ethic for services in a country where grassroots, anti-apartheid organizations had long boycotted payments. However, in the last five years, spiralling illegalities and non-payment have undermined service delivery. Some argue that the current rollout of services is unsustainable when large numbers of people are unemployed and cannot afford the services. The State walks a tightrope between helping without encouraging dependency, providing access yet setting limits, and encouraging entrepreneurialism and household 'good governance'. Located within critical social policy debates, this paper analyses the complex process of managing services and managing the poor. It uses the prism of the South African government's free basic electricity (FBE) programme to explore the tensions between helping and controlling the poor, and explores what this might reveal about the class functions of the South African State. Focusing on the tensions within policy, and the gaps between policy intentions and techniques of implementation, it examines the content of the FBE policy, its everyday social technologies and underlying managerial rationales, and problems of protests and illegal access. Although offering a degree of temporary relief for very poor households, FBE re-inscribes social exclusion, and with the procedures of indigent means testing, discourages the poor from seeking access and trusting the State. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

338 Shaikh, Sa'diyya

Research report South African Muslim women: sexuality, marriage and reproductive choices / Sa'diyya Shaikh, Nina Hoel, Ashraf Kagee - In: *Journal for Islamic Studies*: (2011), vol. 31, p. 96-124 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; women; Islam; gender roles.

While there has been considerable debate about Muslim women in various countries, few empirical studies have been conducted on the lived experiences of South African Muslim women. The purpose of the present study was to understand the opinions, perspectives, and experiences of marriage, spousal relationships, and sexual and reproductive decisionmaking of Muslim women in South Africa. Based on insights from feminist theory, the authors examined the lives of 262 married Muslim women in Cape Town between October 2008 and June 2009. The findings suggest that the participants in the study generally engaged in various negotiations and contestations of patriarchal understandings of Islam. Some women echoed traditional and patriarchal views of marriage, while others had clear views of Islam as gender-egalitarian. While there may be traditional Islamic understandings of gendered financial roles amongst some women, these gender roles are not necessarily reflected in their actual lives and relationships. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

339 Solomon, Hussein

Eight steps to improve counter-terrorism measures in South Africa / Hussein Solomon - In: *African Security Review*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 31-41.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; terrorism; national security; government policy.

In recent years, South Africa has come to be used by international terrorists as a safe house, for paramilitary training purposes, as a base from which to plan attacks on other countries and as a conduit for financial transactions. South Africa's own counterterrorism initiatives have been labelled 'reactive' by analysts. Indeed, the existing counter-terrorism regime suffers from a lack of political will to issues of corruption and ineptitude bedevilling the security apparatus of the State. However, using lessons learned from other countries, Pretoria can yet turn the tide against international terrorism by adopting more proactive measures and by undertaking steps aimed at the depoliticization and decriminalization of the security forces. The present paper proposes some solutions to deal with the counterterror challenges. Eight proposals are offered, which are informed by international best practice. The first three proposals focus on honing law enforcement, the next two on prevention, and the last three stress the need to build strategic partnerships. It is only by adopting a holistic approach that covers all three areas that the terrorist scourge can be minimized. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

340 Southall, Roger

Family and favour at the court of Jacob Zuma / Roger Southall - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 130, p. 617-626.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; corruption; heads of State; business; African National Congress.

Jacob Zuma's role as both State and party president is significantly underpinned by those who pay court to him on the basis of personal loyalty, patriarchal fealty and hope for personal gain, his formal authority buttressed by political patronage and protection which extends to those close to him. However, Zuma combines his role of tribal patriarch with that of his role at the head of a shadow State, his 'family' extending beyond close relatives to include business associates with shady connections. Zuma's ties with the two 'brothers in business' Ajay and Rajesh Gupta, along with the related activities of his son, Duduzane Zuma, and his nephew, Khulubuse Zuma, have attracted much attention. The merging of party and State under the ANC has provided for the increasing criminalization of authority and power, a tendency which has gained serious momentum under Jacob Zuma. It is now commonplace that as president, Zuma's principal concern is to juggle his political debts and backers in such a manner as to ensure a second term as president. Whether he succeeds or not will depend far less on the adoption by the ANC of a coherent political programme for ensuring a 'better life for all' than whether he can convince key forces within the ANC that

he can and will continue to promote and protect their material interests and ability to loot the State. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

341 Thuynsma, Heather A.

Public opinion and interest group politics : South Africa's missing links? / ed. by Heather A. Thuynsma. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2012. - XXII, 329 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 27 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 0798302925

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; public opinion; interest groups.

Pt.1: Public opinion and interest group politics around the world: instructive insight?: Special interests and how they help shape US legislation: interesting possibilities or potential pitfalls -- Fundraising for social change in the US: interest group advocacy in contemporary US elections -- Interest groups in the German political system: advice for South Africa. Pt.2: Public opinion and interest group politics in South Africa: comparing perspectives: Understanding the South African political psyche -- The character of the South African state: the self-understanding of the ANC as government and its impact on the public space -- The methodology of polling public opinion in South Africa: measuring the pulse of the people -- Managing public opinion during the 2009 South African elections -- The possibilities of election campaigns as sites for political advocacy: South Africa in comparative perspective -- Challenges for interest groups and their advocacy campaigns: the case of sustainable medium density housing -- An interest group at work: environmental activism and the case of acid mine drainage on Johannesburg's West Rand. Pt.3: Championing public opinion: a future for interest groups?: Managing campaigns to influence the public policy agenda: putting theory into practice -- Advocacy and financing that shapes and shifts public opinion -- Government and access effects on the use of social networking sites by nationwide NGOs in the US, South Africa and Mexico -- The ability of social movements to affect policy change in South Africa and the United States: comparing and contrasting key elements of HIV/AIDS treatment and welfare entitlement campaigns -- Beyond appeasement: the real business agenda -- Democracy without choice? Interest groups, advocacy and political behaviour in Namibia: a warning for South Africa?

342 Tregenna, Fiona

A new growth path for South Africa / Fiona Tregenna - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 130, p. 627-635.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; economic policy; economic planning.

South Africa continues to face deep problems of unemployment, inequality and poverty. The South African government recently released a new economic policy framework, the New Growth Path (NGP). This policy is intended to facilitate 'a restructuring of the South

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African economy to improve its performance in terms of labour absorption as well as the composition and rate of growth'. This paper discusses the policy changes in the NGP, and evaluates the extent to which the NGP represents a leftwards shift in economic policy. While the NGP takes significant steps forward in the transformation of the South African economy, the necessity and the space exist for much stronger interventions. The NGP is not by any stretch a socialist economic policy, nor does it purport to be one. Amongst its weaknesses are the failure to fully change macroeconomic policies to ones that would really facilitate the shift to a different growth path as well as mitigating the power of capital, and the reliance on the private sector for the majority of employment creation. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

343 Van Nieuwkerk, Anthoni

South Africa and peacekeeping in Africa / Anthoni Van Nieuwkerk - In: *African Security*: (2012), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 44-62.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Africa; peacekeeping operations; foreign policy.

This paper traces the development of the South African government's postapartheid approach to African peace and stability, including the evolution of its policy on peacekeeping. It then explores the challenges and opportunities facing South Africa as a member of the United Nations Security Council and African Union Peace and Security Council. It offers an analysis of the sustainability of South Africa's current and future peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peace building efforts on the continent and concludes that it needs to further develop, implement, and manage an integrated and long-term foreign and security policy to the benefit of the country and the continent. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

344 Van Rensburg, Jacques Dirk Jansen

The management of urban sprawl by applying an urban edge strategy / Jacques Dirk Jansen Van Rensburg, Maléne M. Campbell - In: *Urban Forum*: (2012), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 61-72 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urbanization; urban planning; small towns.

Rapid urbanization, combined with uncontrolled urban growth in urban areas illprepared for these challenges, leads to urban sprawl. Urban sprawl is constantly on the increase, and the consequences are the ineffective use of land and urban infrastructure. This leads to the loss of biodiversity as well as the pushing of low-income families out onto the fringes of the urban area. Research has proven that cities with urban management structures in place, such as urban edges, are better off than cities without any urban management policies. The establishment of sound urban edges for small towns such as Plettenberg Bay (Bitou Local Municipality, South Africa) will improve the possibility of the effective use of bulk

infrastructure. Furthermore, the implementation of an urban edge will make the town more compact, increase the density and minimize urban sprawl while protecting the environment. This will result in a town that is more sustainable in terms of reduced greenhouse emissions and non-renewable resources that are sensibly used. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

345 Verick, Sher

Giving up job search during a recession : the impact of the global financial crisis on the South African labour market / Sher Verick - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 3, p. 373-408 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; unemployment; economic behaviour; labour market.

The global financial crisis deeply impacted South Africa's labour market, resulting in the shedding of almost 1 million jobs over 2009 and 2010. Reflecting longer-term structural problems, this employment loss translated into a much larger rise in the number of discouraged individuals rather than in the number of those defined as 'narrowly' unemployed. This paper shows that this state of non-searching unemployment or discouragement has increased more during the recent crisis for uneducated African males. Moreover, individuals who have given up searching for a job during the recession are statistically different from those who continue searching. At the same time, searching is a transitory state for some of the jobless with considerable movements between the two categories of unemployment. These findings from the first postapartheid recession underscore the importance in the South African context of analysing a broad measure of unemployment, which includes discouraged workers. In response to these labour market challenges, the government should further reduce barriers to job search through such measures as training for the low-skilled and transport subsidies, along with other interventions that boost demand and job creation in rural areas. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SWAZILAND

346 Simelane, Hamilton Sipho

'Sharing my bed with the enemy': wives and violent husbands in post-colonial Swaziland / Hamilton Sipho Simelane - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2011), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 493-512 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Swaziland; domestic violence; gender relations; gender division of labour.

This article examines the historical background of domestic violence in Swaziland. It argues that colonialism produced numerous changes in Swazi socioeconomic configurations, which had a profound bearing on postcolonial developments. One of these changes was the integration of Swazi women into wage employment in response to the growth of

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capitalist economic enterprises. Research on this development has been neglected so far and little is known about the dynamics that drove indigenous Swazi women into wage employment. The paper argues that these dynamics are located in the exigencies of colonial policy that negatively impacted on the economic performance of areas occupied by the indigenous Swazi. Women's integration into wage employment was a contested issue whereby Swazi men, families, indigenous chiefs, the monarchy, and colonial administrators attempted to frustrate female participation in wage employment. Domestic violence can therefore be seen as a product of a crisis in masculinity. The paper also discusses women's reactions to domestic violence, demonstrating that the victims were not passive sufferers but employed various survival strategies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

ISLANDS

GENERAL

347 Coïaniz, Alain

Ancrages identitaires dans l'océan Indien : la Réunion, Madagascar, Mayotte, Les Comores, Maurice / Alain Coïaniz, Paule Fioux (éds.). - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 310 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782296552319

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; Mauritius; Mayotte; Réunion; identity; Creole languages; French language; language usage; youth.

Les textes des contributions dans ce livre abordent divers aspects autour de la question de l'identité dans les îles de l'océan Indien: Madagascar, Maurice, Mayotte (archipel des Comores), la Réunion. Les trois parties de l'ouvrage sont définies par trois thèmes: 1) L'identité comme construction en diachronie et en synchronie; 2) Pratiques ordinaires, professionnelles et identitaires; 3) Langues, langage et identités. Titres des études: Médiation langagière et profils identitaires (Alain Coïaniz) - Identité des Comores: regard anthropologique sur la réforme du nom à Mayotte (Thierry Malbert) - Ancrages identitaires à Madagascar (Dominique Tiana Razafindratsimba) - Structure organisationnelle, identité et nomination, le cas des esclaves affranchis de l'ancienne île Bourbon (île de la Réunion) (Marcienne Martin). 2) Le football du dimanche matin: ancrages identitaires et individualisation dans une pratique sportive de rue à la Réunion (Sylvain Cubizolles) - Le sport et les ancrages identitaires à la Réunion (Salim Nana-Ibrahim, Judith Patouma, Fabrice Viale) - Du projet au ciblage: liberté et refroidissement des attentes: l'exemple des jeunes débutants chômeurs diplômés (D.U.) à la Réunion (Stéphane Guillon) - L'ANPE à la Réunion: nouveau service, nouvelle identité? (Sylvie Lebon, Michel Latchoumanin, Albert Martinez) - Les pratiques langagières au cœur de la construction identitaire: l'exemple du rapport au travail chez les jeunes Réunionnais (Albert Martinez). 3) Des pratiques à la

conscience réflexive dans la définition des identités: effets sociaux d'une médiation langagière à la Réunion (Judith Patouma) - L'identité plurilingue de jeunes enfants réunionnais à l'épreuve d'une pragmatique conversationnelle (Paule Fioux) - Langues et identité à Mayotte (Josy Cassagnaud) - L'école mauricienne et sa politique linguistique comme lieu de résolution des problèmes identitaires (Rada Tirvassen) - Aspects identitaires des productions linguistiques: cas du créole de la commune urbaine de Diégo-Suarez à Madagascar (Pierre-Ernest Mbima). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MADAGASCAR

348 Andrianirina, Nicole

Madagascar dans la tourmente : analyses socioéconomiques de la crise en zones rurales / Nicole Andrianirina, Jérôme Ballet, B. Nirina Rabevohitra, Patrick Rasolofo (éds). - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 138 p. : ill., krt. ; 22 cm. - (Éthique économique) - Réseau des Observatoires Ruraux. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2296137911

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; political change; rural households; agricultural production; agricultural policy.

Début 2009, Madagascar est entré dans une crise politique profonde. Cet ouvrage analyse les effets de cette crise sur les populations et les filières de production, notamment dans les zones rurales du pays. L'analyse montre que la crise a eu des effets négatifs significatifs aussi bien sur les ménages (revenus et dépenses, scolarité et accès aux soins) que sur les filières de production. En particulier, les filières du riz, du lait et de la vanille ont été affectées par les décisions politiques prises durant la période de crise. Ont contribué à cet ouvrage: Nicole Andrianirina, Jérôme Ballet, Aurélie Carimentrand, Ariel Elyah, Pascal Lopez, B. Nirina Rabevohitra, Rolland Rafidimanana, Ndriana Rahaga, Tsisalovanina Ramanarivosoa, Andry R. Ratsizafy, Patrick Rasolofo, et Voahirana Razanamavo. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

349 Randrianja, Solofo

Madagascar, le coup d'État de mars 2009 / Solofo Randrianja (éd.). - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2012. - 334 p., [12] p. foto's. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Bibliogr.: p. [303]-320. - Met index., gloss., noten.

ISBN 2811106057

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; political conditions; coups d'état; 2009.

À Madagascar, le 17 mars 2009, une partie de l'armée s'empare du palais présidentiel situé dans la capitale Tananarive, et renverse le président Marc Ravalomanana, élu par deux fois. Le présent ouvrage, composé de onze contributions d'auteurs aux parcours variés,

traite de divers aspects de ce coup d'État. Organisée par un ancien animateur de festivités nocturnes, le jeune Andry Rajoelina, nouvellement élu maire de la capitale, et soutenue par une partie du monde des affaires et de l'armée, cette prise de pouvoir soulève questions et controverses, expression d'un malaise social et politique profond. Le déroulement et les mécanismes de cette alternance extraconstitutionnelle sont décrits, et des pistes de débats et de recherches sont lancées sur les changements politiques et la nature de la démocratie à Madagascar. Les auteurs abordent la politisation de l'armée et la question de son rapport avec la société civile, l'installation d'un État de non-droit et les conditions du retour à une normalité constitutionnelle, le pillage des ressources naturelles (par exemple le bois de rose) par une minorité liée à des réseaux internationaux et leur indispensable contrôle par les locaux, l'importance démographique grandissante de la jeunesse et le nécessaire réexamen des valeurs fondamentales de la société, les jeux des puissances - dont celui de la diplomatie française - dans cette partie du monde, le rôle des Églises et l'obligation de l'instauration de mécanismes d'apaisement social, de discussions et de médiations. Auteurs: Mboara Andrianarimanana, Ndimby Andrianavalona, Mathilde Gingembre, Patrick Rakotomalala, Juvence F. Ramasy, Vony Rambolamanana, Solofo Randrianja, Raymond Ranjeva, Hery Randriamalala, Justine Ranjanita, Patrick O. Waeber, Lucienne Wilmé. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

350 Walsh, Andrew

After the rush : living with uncertainty in a Malagasy mining town / Andrew Walsh - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2012), vol. 82, no. 2, p. 235-251.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; mining; precious stones; livelihoods; social relations.

This article addresses the uncertainties of life in the once booming, but now declining, centre of northern Madagascar's sapphire trade. Although the characteristic features of small-scale mining boomtowns have become well known to many through research on gold, diamond and other rushes throughout Africa and elsewhere in the world, relatively little is known of what happens to such distinctive communities after they boom. What becomes of the unique social networks, consumption patterns, and world views so often associated with these places when the supply of or demand for the particular commodities around which they have developed declines? Who leaves and who stays behind? How do those remaining in such places continue to earn livings and make meaningful lives despite the decline that surrounds them, and how do they make sense of their circumstances in light of memories of better times? This article addresses these and other questions as they relate to life after the rush in the northern Malagasy sapphire-mining and trading town of Ambondromifehy, arguing that the uncertainties faced by those who remain indicate new possibilities as much as continuing decline. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

MAURITIUS

351 Seekings, Jeremy

British colonial policy, local politics, and the origins of the Mauritian welfare State, 1936-50 / Jeremy Seekings - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2011), vol. 52, no. 2, p. 157-177.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritius; social policy; pensions; colonial policy.

Mauritius's unusual welfare State dates back to the introduction of non-contributory old-age pensions in 1950. This article examines the origins of this reform, focusing on the interactions between political actors in both Mauritius (local planters, political activists, and the colonial government) and London (the Colonial Office and Labour Party). Faced with riots among unorganized sugar estate workers in 1937, the colonial administration considered welfare reforms as part of a package intended to substitute for political change. The nascent Mauritian Labour Party used its links to the British Labour Party to apply additional pressure on the Colonial Office and, hence, the Governor in Mauritius. Welfare reform was stalled, however, by resistance from, initially, the governor and, later, the Colonial Office. It took partial democratization in 1948 to push the local administration towards reluctant reform. The choice of tax-financed old-age pensions reflected the combination of a small and open economy, the absence of surplus land, poorly organized workers, and an effective State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]