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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 African Studies Centre library.

Coverage

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

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

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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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

Contents and arrangement

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

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

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

Indexes and list of sources

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

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

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

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

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INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 Òrìṣà

Òrìṣà devotion as world religion : the globalization of Yorùbá religious culture / ed. by Jacob K. Olupona and Terry Rey. - Madison, WI ; London : University of Wisconsin Press, cop. 2008. - XII, 609 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., gloss., index, noten. ISBN 0-299-22460-0 : No price

Shaped by the transatlantic slave trade, Christianity, Islam, colonialism and, now, globalization, Yorùbá religious culture remains dynamic. This collective volume explores the emergence of Òrìṣà devotion as a world religion. Originating among the Yorùbá of West Africa, the varied traditions that comprise Òrìṣà devotion are today found in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and Australia. The African spirit proved remarkably resilient in the face of the transatlantic slave trade, inspiring the perseverance of African religion wherever its adherents settled in the New World. Among the most significant manifestations of this spirit, Yorùbá religious culture persisted, adapted and even flourished in the Americas, especially in Brazil and Cuba, where it thrives as Candomblé and Lukumi/Santería, respectively. After the end of slavery in the Americas, the free migrations of Latin American and African practitioners have further spread the religion to places like New York City and Miami. Thousands of African Americans have turned to the religion of their ancestors, as have many other spiritual seekers who are not themselves of African descent. Ifá divination in Nigeria, Candomblé funerary chants in Brazil, the role of music in Yorùbá revivalism in the USA, gender and representational authority in Yorùbá religious culture - these are among the many subjects discussed in this volume. [ASC Leiden abstract]

2 Aldridge, Delores P.

Africana studies : philosophical perspectives and theoretical paradigms / ed. by Delores P. Aldridge & E. Lincoln James. - Pullman : Washington State University Press, 2007. - XXIX, 338 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-0-87422-294-4

The systematic study of the Africana/Black experience emerged in universities in the United States during the late 1960s. Written by emerging and established scholars and published in 'The Western Journal of Black Studies' over a span of three decades beginning in 1977, the 27 essays in this volume provide an evolutionary trajectory of the

discipline, including theoretical, ideological and methodological perspectives and paradigms. The primary focus is the African American experience with emphasis on how theoretical and methodological approaches have changed over time. Topics include precolonial literacy and scholarship in West Africa, Black nationalism, intellectual foundations of racism, and the ideology of European dominance. Articles also address African American personality development, gender relationships, self-identity, masculinity, crime, blueprints for economic development, and digitization of the discipline. [ASC Leiden abstract]

3 Brancato, Sabrina

Afro-European literature(s): a new discursive category? / Sabrina Brancato - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 1-13.

The corpus of texts produced by Afrosporic authors in Europe is characterized in the first place by plurality: plurality of the languages used, of the authors' African heritages, and of their European locations, all this adding to the specificities of individual experience. Moreover, Afrosporic literatures develop in different European countries at different times and follow very different patterns. Does it make sense then, at a time when even the notion of Europe itself is called into question, to talk about an Afro-European literature? This essay seeks to trace commonalities and differences of Afrosporic literary production in different European contexts, notably France, Great Britain and Italy, and argues that a comparative perspective at both a diachronic and synchronic level is paramount to the understanding of new literary configurations across linguistic and national boundaries. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

4 Development

Development in place: perspectives and challenges / José C.M. van Santen (ed.). - 1e dr. - Amsterdam : Aksant, 2008. - 378 p. : ill., krt. ; 22 cm. - (Antropologie Academie, ISSN 1872-5716 ; dl. 6) - Met lit. opg. ISBN 978-90-5260-289-9

Viewing the world as 'the commons', this collection deals with landscapes and places of rural, urban and 'wilderness' areas in relation to the 'developmentalism' debate and the place of the anthropologist within this debate. It interrogates the eurocentrism underlying issues such as the protection of wilderness or the conservation of world heritage. Three chapters deal more particularly with Africa: Division of labour, production, reproduction and the household: a continuing debate (by José van Santen, based on research in Cameroon and Tunisia); Individualization of livestock ownership in Fulbe family herds:

the effects of pastoral intensification and Islamic renewal in northern Cameroon (by Mark Moritz); and 'Giving a voice to the elephant': the intricate relation between wildlife, local populations and global actors in North Cameroon (by José van Santen). [ASC Leiden abstract]

5 Henige, David

Reviewing reviews / [contrib.] by David Henige, Hans Zell - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2007), no. 104, p. 3-7, 9-13.

Following the publication of three papers on "reviewing reviews" in 'African Research and Documentation' no. 102 (2007), David Henige at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and Hans Zell, publisher of African studies reference works, continue the debate. Henige discusses access to book reviews and their impact on the library acquisitions process. He argues that most research libraries do not use reviews as a selection tool but have accepted the expedient and handed the task of supplying materials over to megaproviders such as Blackwell and YBP (Yankee Book Peddler). At the same time, if book reviews are treated as a separate but complementary genre of scholarly opinion, then perhaps their greatest value lies in their diversity. And if book reviews are seen as essential to the enterprise of scholarship, then a way must be found to encompass them in some kind of easily searchable ongoing database(s). At present, finding out about reviews is a difficult and time-consuming activity. Zell reluctantly concludes that reviews in academic journals are increasingly becoming meaningless from the point of view of creating more sales. Moreover, the market for specifically Africanist reference resources continues to decline. He is increasingly convinced that inclusion of new titles in the major library vendors' approval plans is becoming hugely influential, certainly for sales in North America, thereby corroborating Henige's viewpoint. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

6 Jayasuriya, Shihan de Silva

Indian Ocean crossings: music of the Afro-Asian diaspora / Shihan de Silva Jayasuriya - In: *African Diaspora*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1/2, p. 135-154.

This paper examines the African influence in the Indian Ocean world through the retention and transmission of music. It draws attention to the path of musical flows, reflecting the dynamics of music itself and its purposes, and their effects on Afro-Asians and others. The author argues that music is the centripetal force in maintaining a sense of solidarity offering a broad kaleidoscopic view of African cultural flows in the Indian Ocean. He describes the routes of migrations from Africa to Asia, the musical genres

brought by African migrants, the role of African music and dance in religion and healing, and the hybridization of African and European musical genres in Asia. The article shows that music and dance could not be taken away from forced migrants, who unconsciously became cultural brokers between two different worlds. Dancing and singing provided more than entertainment; they also contributed to a collective social identity. Transformed and hybridized African music has now become interwoven into the social fabric of the Indian Ocean world. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

7 Thiam, Cheikh

Mé-tissages: de la culture nègre aux cultures de l'universel / Cheikh Thiam - In: *Revue africaine*: (2008), no. 3, p. 49-55.

Malgré l'influence que des penseurs tels que Kant, Gobineau ou Buffon aient pu avoir sur sa pensée, Léopold Sédar Senghor remet constamment en question la notion de pureté caractéristique des définitions biologiques des races au XIXe et au XXe siècles et leur corollaire, la conception essentialiste des cultures. Senghor développe le concept de métissage comme constitutif de toute entité raciale et/ou culturelles. La culture de l'universel, la manifestation la plus parfaite des métissages culturels, n'est cependant pas similaire aux théories du métissage et de la créolité développées par des penseurs tels que Jose Vasconcelos et Fernando Ortiz. Chez Senghor, le métissage est toujours 'à-venir'. En effet, le métissage, chez lui, n'appelle pas à la fin de la différence et à l'invention d'une civilisation unique qui naîtrait à un moment bien défini de l'histoire et qui serait la réitération d'une théorie essentialiste des races. Senghor conçoit le métissage au pluriel, car, comme il le dit si souvent, "chacun doit être métis à sa façon". Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 146-147). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

8 Uzoigwe, Godfrey N.

A matter of identity : Africa and its diaspora in America since 1900, continuity and change / Godfrey N. Uzoigwe - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2/3, p. 259-288.

Using Africa and its diaspora in America as a paradigm, this article looks at the triple manifestations of consciousness in the dialectic of relationships between the two groups since 1900, and notices both continuity and change that can be traced back to the 1700s. In Africa, this consciousness is reflected in the conflicting demands of continental Pan-Africanism or mega-nationalism, racial or black Pan-Africanism (in a multiracial continent), and mezzo-nationalism of the continent's present multi-nation States. In

America it also has always had three faces (and not two as DuBois said) - American, Black-American and African. Studying these complex relationships that often contradicted one another and cut across class and ideological lines is a difficult and frustrating task. The article therefore suggests that a more rewarding effort is to focus attention on such issues as cultivating mutual respect, stressing common historico-cultural heritage, emphasizing economic cooperation, and putting in place coordinated, effective political action between the groups that hopefully will lead to their solidarity and empowerment in the 21st century. The African Union should assume the initiative of constructing a more relevant and realistic Pan-African ideology based on the lines sketched above to achieve this goal. To start with, however, it must first publicly express, on behalf of Africa, remorse and apologize to the descendants of enslaved Africans wherever they may be for African participation, to whatever degree, in the Saharan, East African, and trans-Atlantic slave trade. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

AFRICA

GENERAL

9 Africa

Africa and globalization / ed. by Asis Kumar Pain. - Hyderabad : Icfai University Press, 2007. - X, 291 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

The impact of globalization on African economies has been diverse. While most African countries failed to take advantage of the opportunities of the worldwide globalization, a few took full advantage of the process. This collective volume explores the globalization path trodden by various African countries, assesses the associated level of integration that has been achieved, and identifies constraints to further integration. The first part of the book gives an overview of the African economy prior to and in the era of globalization: Globalization, opportunities and challenges: a review (Asis Kumar Pain); Africa's economy: aid and growth (OECD Observer); Africa and the challenge of globalization (Jeffrey Herbst); Globalisation and development: the implications for the African economy (Gbenga Lawal); The political economy of globalization and possibilities for regional economic development in Africa (Kunle Ajayi); Globalization and inequality in the social sector - The case of Africa (Asis Kumar Pain; article summary); Maladjusted African economies and globalisation (Thandika Mkandawire); Debt relief - The African paradox (Satyaki Ray and Sonali Ray). The second part analyses country experiences with globalization: Trends of development in African nations - A nutshell view (Asis Kumar Pain and Subhankar Dutta); Globalization, production and poverty

(Rhys Jenkins); South Africa and the challenge of globalisation (Rudolf Gouws); Globalization and the retrenchment of an African economy: revisiting post-\$18 billion debt cancellation in Nigeria (Ayandiji Daniel Aina); Implications of a major increase in aid to Africa: the case of Zambia (Oliver S. Saasa); Is Ghana turning into a charity-begging bowl? (Okyere Bonna); Financial reform and the mobilization of domestic savings - the experience of Morocco (Mina Balamoune-Lutz). [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 Africa

Africa and the search for global media ethics I [Herman Wasserman]. - Madison, WI : University of Wisconsin Press, 2008. - p. 135-229. ; 24 cm. - (Ecquid novi, ISSN 0256-0054 ; vol. 29, no. 2 (2008))

This special issue of 'Ecquid Novi' begins with an overview article by Clifford G. Christians et al., who explore various theoretical positions on global media ethics by providing an overview of the literature. Three subsequent articles provide contextualization from an African point of view. Oladokun Omojola argues that journalism ethics scholarship often does not contextualize adequately the environment in which journalists operate. He discusses alternative approaches for African journalism ranging from Afrocentricism to Afrocomplementarism. Robert A. White views the teaching of communication ethics as a way in which African journalists can be taught how to be more self-reliant and independent in the face of globalization. He outlines seven basic dimensions of a programme of education in the ethics of public communication, arguing that the basic goal of public communication is to gradually democratize the system of communication. Mohamed Saliou Camara focuses on the media ethical tenets of independence and accountability in West Africa. The issue concludes with five book reviews. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

11 African

The African search for stable forms of statehood : essays in political criticism I ed. by Shadrack Wanjala Nasong'o ; with a forew. by Toyin Falola. - Lewiston, NY [etc.] : Edwin Mellen Press, 2008. - V, 414 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 379-405.- Met index. ISBN 0-7734-5237-0

Utilizing a multidisciplinary approach, this book analyses the shifting modes of politics in Africa in the 1990s. The first chapter, by Shadrack Wanjala Nasong'o, gives an outline of theoretical and conceptual issues. The rest of the book is arranged by area: The politics of democratization in East Africa, Change and continuity in Southern Africa, and The democratization problematic in West Africa. Contributions: Contemporary Kenyan

politics: a structuration theoretic approach (Ludeki Chweya and Wanjala Nasong'o); From a socialist order to liberal politics: democratic transition in Tanzania (Fredrick O. Wanyama); Reversed transition: from a non-democratic multiparty system to a 'no-party' democracy in Uganda (Joshua M. Kivuva); Transition from a personal dictatorship in Malawi: democratization and the legacy of the past (Stephen Brown); From international pariah to Africa's messiah: dynamics of South Africa's paradigm shift (William Jennings); Comrade Mugabe's Zimbabwe: the politics of deception and survival (Maurice N. Amutabi); Botswana, Africa's oldest democracy: the legacy of Sir Seretse Khama (Robert L. Curry, Jr); Post-military transition in Nigeria or democracy on trial? Critical reflections (Cyril I. Obi); Democratic transition in Cameroon: achievements, challenges, and prospects (Wilfred N. Gabsa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

12 Afro-regions

Afro-regions : the dynamics of cross-border micro-regionalism in Africa / ed. by Fredrik Söderbaum and Ian Taylor. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2008. - 203 p. : krt. ; 21 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 181-194. - Met index, noten. ISBN 978-91-7106-618-3

Although there exist a variety of studies on regionalism in Africa, the majority of such research focuses on macro-regions and inter-State formal frameworks. The present study seeks to complement this research by examining the making and unmaking of cross-border micro-regions in Africa. The book is separated into two parts, one that looks at how the informal informs the formal and vice versa, and one that concentrates on the informal in toto. The former part, focusing on southern Africa, contains chapters on the Maputo Development Corridor (Fredrik Söderbaum and Ian Taylor), the Walvisbay-Swakopmund desert micro-region (David Simon and Muriel Samé Ekobo), the Zambezi Valley Spatial Development Initiative (Milissão Nuvunga), and the Zambia-Malawi-Mozambique Growth Triangle, ZMM-GT (Nikki Slocum-Bradley). The second part contains chapters on informal micro-regionalism in West Africa, notably in the Parrot's Beak area located on the border between Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia (J. Andrew Grant), North Africa, in particular the transnational border area between Morocco and Europe (Terhi Lehtinen), the Horn of Africa, with emphasis on trade corridors from the Ethiopian highlands to the sea (Christopher Clapham), and the Great Lakes Region and Uganda's involvement in the "micro-regions of conflict" (Morten Bøås and Kathleen M. Jennings). A concluding chapter by Daniel Bach discusses cross-border regionalism as a gateway. [ASC Leiden abstract]

13 Asaah, Augustine H.

Images of rape in African fiction: between the assumed fatality of violence and the cry for justice / Augustine H. Asaah - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2007), no. 28, p. 415-437.

Literary scholarship on rape has not kept pace with the volume of African stories on rape. This article explores various images of rape as problematized by African creative writers. After placing rape within the framework of hegemonic violence, the author considers the thematization of rape in African narratives along three axes: rape in non-war situations, rape under imperialism and during liberation struggles, and rape in civil war conditions. Examples are discussed of both French-language and English-language novels. The study shows that rape, in the works analysed, thrives on a combination of factors: parental complicity, victims' innocence, communication gap between well-intentioned civil groups and victims, and above all patriarchal domination. The works discussed also demonstrate the disastrous consequences of rape for the victims, in particular in war situations. Thus far, no African narrative has portrayed the prosecution of wartime rapists, although, the author argues, the discourse on rape itself constitutes a form of resistance, designed to sensitize the public to the horrors of rape. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

14 Bâ, Cheikh Moctar

Conscience historique et acculturation chez Cheikh Anta Diop / Cheikh Moctar Bâ - In: *Revue africaine*: (2007), no. 3, p. 23-34.

En se penchant sur l'œuvre de Cheikh Anta Diop, l'auteur s'interroge sur la prise de conscience pour un groupe social de son appartenance à l'histoire et de son rapport avec le phénomène d'acculturation. Si le phénomène d'acculturation consiste en un processus de changement résultant de l'influence de certaines sociétés sur d'autres, comment appréhender le sens de l'altérité du point de vue du groupe en situation d'acculturation? L'auteur entend montrer tout d'abord comment l'Afrique a été vue par l'ethnologie occidentale du XIXe siècle, puis la réplique de, entre autres, Cheikh Anta Diop et Placide Tempels à cette approche. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 145). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

15 Bakewell, Oliver

In search of the diasporas within Africa / Oliver Bakewell - In: *African Diaspora*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1/2, p. 5-27 : fig.

In the last twenty years, the term diaspora has moved out of its specialist corner, where it referred to a select set of peoples. Today it often appears to be used to refer to any group of migrants and their descendants who maintain a link with their place of origin. African diasporas are now being identified all over the world and they have become the object of considerable academic interest. Ironically, very little of the literature is concerned with diasporas whose population is based on the continent. Africa is portrayed as a continent which generates diasporas rather than one in which diasporas can be found. Starting from R. Cohen's typological criteria for identifying diasporas, this article makes a preliminary examination of the literature in search of signs of diaspora formation within Africa. It identifies three types of diaspora on the continent: those that look to their homeland outside Africa (e.g. Lebanese in West Africa, Indian Muslims); those that are considered diasporic as part of a much larger diaspora living in other continents (e.g. the Somali); and those 'indigenous' African diasporas who look to their origins in different parts of Africa (e.g. the Hausa). It argues that despite the long-standing patterns of mobility across Africa, which might be expected to have created diasporas, relatively few migrant groups appear to have established a diasporic identity that persists into second or third generations. This raises questions about identity formation and the relations between migrants and 'host' societies and States. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

16 Balié, Jean

Enjeux et défis des politiques agricoles communes en Afrique: une mise en perspective avec l'expérience européenne / Jean Balié, Ève Fouilleux - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 46, p. 157-171.

Les projets de Politique Agricole Commune (PAC) en Afrique se multiplient ces dernières années, le plus souvent en référence à l'expérience européenne. Pourtant, si les ambitions et les déclarations d'intentions se ressemblent, les contextes économiques, politiques et cognitifs de mise en place de ces PAC divergent fortement entre les deux continents. En outre, la PAC de l'Union européenne s'est élaborée sur un modèle "protectionniste" progressivement ouvert vers l'extérieur alors que l'Afrique a accepté plus qu'adopté un modèle de "régionalisme ouvert", privilégiant le marché mondial. Enfin, si la genèse de la PAC européenne se caractérise par des échanges politiques structurés et influents entre syndicats agricoles et pouvoirs publics au niveau national puis européen, les trajectoires des PAC africaines sont frappées du sceau de la dépendance vis-à-vis des ressources tant financières que d'expertise de partenaires extérieurs, et caractérisée par une faible participation des organisations professionnelles agricoles jusqu'à leur émergence récente au niveau régional. En dépit des difficultés

économiques, les PAC de l'UEMOA (Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine) et de la CEDEAO (Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest) sont celles qui se sont le plus "concrétisées". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 211-212) et en anglais (p. 215-216). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

17 Beside

Beside the State : emergent powers in contemporary Africa / Alice Bellagamba and Georg Klute (eds.). - Köln : Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, cop. 2008. - 234 p. : foto's, tab. ; 25 cm. - (Topics in African studies ; vol. 10) - Bibliogr.: p. [205]-231. - Met noten. ISBN 978-3-89645-254-2

This collective volume explores various forms of emergent powers in contemporary Africa that operate beside the State and challenge its monopoly to control territories and populations. Some of these emergent powers are local, while others are regional, transnational or even global. Some are 'New guys' (militias, community organizations, NGOs, religious movements, TNCs) and others are 'Old fellows' (traditional leaders or chiefs and clan elders). The book addresses the internal and external factors contributing to the complex political landscape of competing, overlapping and intersecting State and non-State powers existing in Africa, and touches on the situations of conflict and para-sovereignty that this gives rise to. Contributions: Tracing emergent powers in contemporary Africa: introduction (Alice Bellagamba and Georg Klute); Violence and its mediations: civil society, community conflict, and the State in East Africa (John G. Galaty); No representation without redistribution: Somaliland plural authorities, the search for a State and the 2005 parliamentary elections (Luca Ciabbarri); New forms of political order in North Kivu (DRC): the case of the Governor Eugene Serufuli (Luca Jourdan); The impossibility of civil organizations in post-war Chad (Mirjam de Bruijn); On the virtue of margins: a story of conflict between government and Muslim leadership in post-1994 Gambia (Alice Bellagamba); Border anomalies: the role of local actors in shaping spaces along the Senegal-Gambia and Ghana-Togo borders (Paul Nugent); "He who sets the boundary": chieftaincy as a "necessary" institution in modern Ghana (Pierluigi Valsecchi); "Traditional" leaders formalization in post-war Mozambique: exploring the ambiguous space between State and non-State domains (Helene Maria Kyed); Rethinking chiefdoms (Peter Skalník); Beside the State - an epilogue (Stephen Ellis). [ASC Leiden abstract]

18 Beuret, Michel

La Chine a-t-elle un plan en Afrique? / Michel Beuret, Serge Michel - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 228, p. 49-68.

Il peut sembler que le pouvoir chinois, que l'on imagine très centralisé, nanti de centaines de milliards de dollars de réserves de change et de légions d'ouvriers, poursuit une stratégie bien précise et méthodique en Afrique. Des signes d'un plan chinois contrôlé depuis Pékin semblent accompagner des efforts diplomatiques sans équivalent; des positions stratégiques visées par Pékin; une stratégie économique pragmatique; des entreprises chinoises internationalisées; la recherche d'un "espace vital"; les efforts pour asphyxier le rival taïwanais à distance; une vision continentale pour l'Afrique. Pourtant, des exemples concrets montrent qu'il est un peu tôt pour affirmer que cette stratégie soit efficace en tous points. Et malgré le manque de visibilité de ce plan, dû au manque de transparence du pouvoir et des affaires, autant qu'aux innombrables actions en cours un peu partout et dans tous les secteurs, bien d'autres indices attestent de l'impréparation chinoise en Afrique, de maladroites et d'un mouvement beaucoup moins intégré que les indices macroéconomiques ne le laissent penser. On peut relever, par exemple, la méconnaissance de la réalité des risques dans certains pays africains (comme la présence de forces rebelles au Niger ou la porosité de la frontière RDC-Zambie); les succès mitigés avec les États plus démocratiques; les difficultés dans les États plus corrompus; les promesses de contrats ne se réalisant pas, comme en Angola, et le double langage, comme le montre l'affaire des livraisons d'armes au Zimbabwe au printemps 2008, juste avant la tenue des Jeux olympiques. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 11-12) et en anglais (p. 17-18). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

19 Chang, Chun-Ping

The generative power of air freight in the trade openness : economic growth nexus in African countries / Chun-Ping Chang and Yung-Hsiang Ying - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 493-512 : graf., tab.

Foreign trade matters considerably more than ever in today's integrated economies, and the wealth of benefits afforded by air transport is one of the cornerstones of international trade. Therefore, to shed light on the precise role of air cargo, seen as an important motor of growth, this paper provides an empirical model to examine the relationships among trade openness, air freight volume and GDP per capita using panel cointegration techniques for a sample of 23 Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) countries during the 1970-2002 period. The analysis substantiates that there are cointegrated relationships among the three variables and that they are bound together in a long-run equilibrium. Furthermore, evidence from fully modified Ordinary Least Squares panel estimations also indicates that positive trade and air freight shocks contribute to real GDP per capita. In addition, improvements in air cargo services are accompanied by an increase in trade openness in ECA countries and vice versa. These results underscore

the important role of air freight and demonstrate that it should not have been overlooked in earlier studies. Finally, the empirical findings have important policy implications for the sample countries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

20 Chaponnière, Jean-Raphaël

Un demi-siècle de relations Chine-Afrique : évolution des analyses / Jean-Raphaël Chaponnière - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 228, p. 35-48.

Les premiers ouvrages sur les relations Chine-Afrique datent des années 1950 et leur lecture, au regard des analyses publiées depuis 2005, révèle tout à la fois des différences et des permanences. Ils montrent que la Chine poursuit avec constance une stratégie d'influence dont les modalités - avec plus ou moins d'idéologie - ont évolué avec le temps. La lecture croisée des études publiées récemment avec celles qui l'ont été autour des années 1960 permet de replacer l'avancée chinoise sur le continent africain dans son historicité et montre qu'aujourd'hui, comme hier, la Chine-Afrique exerce en Occident la même fascination et les mêmes réactions de rejet sur la base de connaissances lacunaires. La démarche de la Chine semble cependant celle de poursuivre une "realpolitik". Dénoncée par certains comme étant un obstacle au développement de l'Afrique, la Chine est présentée par d'autres comme offrant un modèle alternatif. Il reste que l'expérience chinoise rappelle que les "fondamentaux" des succès asiatiques sont la priorité à l'agriculture et à la formation et le rôle de chef d'orchestre d'un État stratège. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 17). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

21 Children's

Children's rights in Africa : a legal perspective / ed. by Julia Sloth-Nielsen. - Burlington, VT [etc.] : Ashgate, cop. 2008. - X, 352 p. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 978-0-7546-4887-1

This collection is anchored in an African conception of children's rights and the law, and reflects contemporary discourses taking place in the region in the children's rights sphere. The central objective is to profile recent developments and experiences in furthering children's legal rights in Africa. The chapters in Part 1 are general in nature, and discuss the regional system of protection of human rights ('Dejo Olowu) and children's rights in Africa (Amanda Lloyd), children's rights in African constitutions (Julia Sloth-Nielsen), African customary law and children's rights (Chuma Himonga), and children's socioeconomic rights (Danwood M. Chirwa). These chapters set the scene for the consideration of the individual themes dealt with in Part 2: child participation in

African law reform processes (Louise Ehlers and Cheryl Frank), restorative justice and children's rights (Ann Skelton), the impact of international law on children's rights on juvenile justice law reform (Godfrey O. Odongo), the protection of children from all forms of violence (Daksha Kassan), the protection of refugee children (Thoko Kaime), child soldiers and international law (Benyam D. Mezmur), the right to education of African girls (Lea Mwambene), child trafficking (Jacqui Gallinetti and Daksha Kassan), intercountry adoption (Trynie Davel), HIV/AIDS and children's rights (Julia Sloth-Nielsen and Benyam D. Mezmur), children with disabilities and the right to education (Helene Combrinck), and child labour (Jacqui Gallinetti). [ASC Leiden abstract]

22 Chine-Afrique

Chine-Afrique : facteur et résultante de la dynamique mondiale / Chris Alden, Dan Large, Ricardo Soares de Oliveira - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 228, p. 119-133 : krt.

L'article identifie les principaux moteurs politiques de l'engagement chinois et en évalue l'impact sur la politique internationale. Le poids politique de la Chine repose sur son essor économique, qui présente des opportunités et des défis pour l'Afrique et pour ses partenaires occidentaux. L'émergence de la Chine comme acteur majeur en Afrique est l'expression la plus flagrante des tendances internationales naissantes, qui ont placé la Chine au centre de la politique mondiale contemporaine. Ses efforts pour travailler avec l'Afrique, et parler en son nom en tant que partie intégrante du Sud, sont étroitement liés au rôle émergent de la Chine dans les relations internationales: elle met en avant ses actions en faveur du développement en Afrique pour mieux revendiquer son statut international. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p.19). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

23 Connah, Graham

Urbanism and the archaeological visibility of African complex societies / Graham Connah - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2008), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 233-241.

One of the principal manifestations of African complex societies is urbanism. However, a concentration on the excavation of larger settlements built in long-lasting materials and on the excavation of elite structures within such settlements, means that the archaeology of African social complexity presents an unrepresentative picture. Archaeologically, some societies have a low visibility. There is a need to improve our methodology if this problem is to be overcome. A greater use should be made of aerial photography and satellite coverage to locate sites, and many known sites need detailed planning by these and other means. Regional surveys are also needed, in order to establish the settlement

hierarchies of which the principal sites were a part. Such surveys should be followed by systematic surface collection and by both physical and electronic sub-surface prospection, use of the latter particularly needing development in the African context. Only then should excavation be resorted to but it is large-scale open-area excavation guided by rigorous sampling procedures that will be necessary to obtain the most useful information about social organization in the past. In addition, relevant ethnoarchaeological investigations need to be undertaken wherever possible, and extensive use should be made of ethnohistorical documentation. It is concluded that, to improve the archaeological visibility of ancient African urbanism, we need either larger and internationally-funded research programmes or we need programmes that make up for modest funding by continuing over a number of years. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

24 Cooper, Frederick

Possibility and constraint: African independence in historical perspective / by Frederick Cooper - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2008), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 167-196.

On the fiftieth anniversary of an ambiguous event - the referendum giving French Africans the choice of immediate independence or a new status within a 'French Community' - this article points to the alternative forms of political action which opened up at certain moments in African history and how, at other moments, some of those alternatives closed down. It assesses concepts, issues and arguments used in writing the history of Africa, now that the recent African past - spanning the last years of colonial rule and the years of independence - is becoming a focus of historical inquiry. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

25 Decentralisation

Decentralisation in Africa: a pathway out of poverty and conflict? / Gordon Crawford and Christof Hartmann (ed.). - Amsterdam : Amsterdam University Press, cop. 2008. - 260 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Op omslag: EADI. - Met index, lit. opg. ISBN 978-90-5356-934-4

The current momentum for decentralization of government in Africa is unparalleled, driven in many instances by donor agencies. This book questions whether decentralization offers a significant pathway out of poverty and violent conflict in Africa. After an outline of the key theoretical issues and debates by Gordon Crawford and Christof Hartmann, issues of poverty reduction are addressed in Uganda (Susan Steiner), Malawi (Blessings Chinsinga), Ghana (Gordon Crawford) and Tanzania (Meine

Pieter van Dijk). The relationship between decentralization and conflict management is discussed on the basis of the cases of Uganda (Anna Katharina Schelnberger), Mauritius, Namibia and South Africa (Christof Hartmann), and Rwanda (Peter van Tilburg). The findings are largely negative regarding poverty reduction, while there is limited evidence of direct or indirect conflict mitigating effects. In their conclusion, the editors emphasize the limitations of donor-driven decentralization. They also discuss the politics of decentralization, noting both resistance and manipulation by national political actors. [ASC Leiden abstract]

26 Drewal, Henry John

Sacred waters : arts for Mami Wata and other divinities in Africa and the diaspora / ed. by Henry John Drewal. - Bloomington, IN [etc.] : Indiana University Press, cop. 2008. - XXIII, 681 p. : ill. ; 26 cm + 1 DVD: Produced by Henry John Drewal and comp. with the ass. of Andrew M. Dayton. - (African expressive cultures) - Toelichting op illustraties in boek en op dvd: p. 627-656. - Bibliogr.: p. 593-618. - Met index.
ISBN 0-253-35156-1

This collective volume focuses on the arts, rituals and religions associated with Mami Wata deities in Africa and the African diaspora. One of the key propositions of the work is that the arts have the power to shape the beliefs, practices, lives and histories of people in profound ways. The volume is organized first by theme in order to highlight the issues of similarities and differences in Mami Wata/water spirit arts, beliefs and practices and the trans-nature of the phenomenon: wealth and morality (ch. 1-11); unity/diversity, ancient/recent, indigenous/foreign, local/global, and micro-macro issues (ch. 12-25); Mami Wata and agency (ch. 26-35); Mami as artist's muse (ch.36-40; and African Atlantic waters (ch. 41-46). The supplemental DVD features some 500 images, a photographic essay, music, and video clips of Mami Wata rituals. [ASC Leiden abstract]

27 Francophonie

La francophonie des "Pères fondateurs" / sous la dir. de Papa Alioune Ndao ; avant-propos de Bernard Cerquiglini. - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 260 p. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-8111-0036-0

Cet ouvrage rassemble des contributions qui rappellent le contexte de la naissance de l'espace culturel de la francophonie et les idées directives sous-jacentes à son institution, dans une période de l'histoire qui correspondait aussi, au plan politique, avec celle des indépendances. Il explique pourquoi des figures politiques et personnages

historiques comme Habib Bourguiba en Tunisie, Léopold Sédar Senghor au Sénégal et Diori Hamani au Niger se sont faits des avocats de la francophonie et ont développé l'idée d'une appropriation de la langue française par leurs pays respectifs. Cette démarche entendait faire de la langue française plus qu'une langue de travail et une langue officielle, une langue de "pensée et de culture" revendiquée, une culture francophone et non plus franco-française, parce qu'élaborée dans un cadre multilingue et multiculturel. Pour Senghor, elle devait aider à la construction et à la consolidation de l'unité africaine. Paradoxalement, à l'époque, de peur de se faire taxer de néocolonialisme, de Gaulle montre une certaine réticence, ou tout au moins une certaine discrétion, même s'il développe dans ses discours des positions sur la francophonie. Textes de: Foued Laroussi (sur Bourguiba), Papa Alioune Ndao (sur Senghor), André Salifou (sur Diori Hamani), Claude Caitucoli (sur Charles de Gaulle); Jacques Cortès traite de la francophonie à l'aube des indépendances et des débats ultérieurs autour de ce projet. Le reste de l'ouvrage comporte des textes de discours de Bourguiba, Senghor, Hamani et de Gaulle illustrant le propos. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

28 Gender

Gender, science and technology : perspectives from Africa / ed. by Catherine Wawasi Kitetu. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2008. - V, 177 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Gender series ; 6) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-2-86978-221-1

This collective volume examines women's participation in science and technology in Africa. The chapters are grouped in three parts. Part I, Science and technology in society: Discourse and practice of science: implications for women in Africa (Catherine Wawasi Kitetu); National policy on science and technology: an integral component of development strategy for African countries (John W. Forje); Binary synthesis, epistemic naturalism and subjectivities: perspectives for understanding gender, science and technology in Africa (Damian U. Opata). Part II, Science and technology in education: Educational policies and the under-representation of women in scientific and technical disciplines in Niger (Elisabeth Sherif); Girls opting for science streams in Benin: self-renunciation or discrimination in the educational system? (Ghislaine Agonhessou Yaya); Towards gender sensitive counseling in science and technology (Olubukola Olakunbi Ojo); Early scientists were men; so are today's: perceptions of science and technology among secondary school students in Kenya (Kenneth O. Nyangena); Looking beyond access: a case study of science and technology education for girls in Murang'a District, Kenya (Mweru Mwingi); Gendered views of science and technology in the performing

arts: characterisation and casting in the Kenya schools drama festival items (Lydia Ayako Mareri); Repositioning computer studies: cultural context and gendered subject choices in Kenya (Fibian Kavulani Lukalo). Part III, Science and technology: the case of one woman, many women: Busy career and intimate life: a biography of Nahid Toubia, first woman surgeon in Sudan (Jackline K. Moriasi); Assessing the impact of coffee production on Abagusii women in western Kenya: a historical analysis (1900-1963) (Samson Omwoyo); Gender-based associations and female farmers' participation in science and technology projects in Anambra state of Nigeria (Anthonia I. Achike). [ASC Leiden abstract]

29 Guérin, Emmanuel

Bailleurs émergents: où en est la Chine en Afrique? / Emmanuel Guérin - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 228, p. 105-118.

À lire la presse, l'aide chinoise à l'Afrique, qui fait l'objet d'annonces incohérentes, a bien du mal à être mesurée. Il est important de mieux caractériser cette aide, pour en comprendre le mode opératoire. Il existe aussi un besoin de plus en plus pressant de mieux appréhender le positionnement de la Chine par rapport à la gouvernance mondiale de l'aide au développement. La Chine défend la spécificité et les vertus de sa coopération Sud-Sud. Si les Occidentaux veulent développer un dialogue avec la Chine sur son aide à l'Afrique, il leur faut consentir un effort pour comprendre les fondements conceptuels de la politique d'aide chinoise. Si les Chinois connaissent bien les rouages de l'aide occidentale et savent exploiter ses failles, la réciproque est, pour l'instant, loin d'être vraie. Le présent article s'efforce d'apporter des clés pour expliquer la position chinoise par rapport à la gouvernance mondiale du commerce et de l'aide et les concepts sur lesquels elle s'appuie. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 18-19). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

30 Gueye, Doudou

Imaginaire colonial et réalité historique des migrations africaines / Doudou Gueye - In: *Revue africaine*: (2007), no. 2, p. 111-123.

L'objectif de cet article est de montrer les limites de la définition "institutionnelle" de la migration en partant des modes de vie des sociétés traditionnelles africaines. Selon l'auteur, la méconnaissance coloniale des réalités sociales africaines, dont le tracé artificiel des frontières est une illustration, rend complexe la compréhension et la signification réelle du rôle d'une frontière et de la mobilité en Afrique. Celui-ci propose une définition de la migration élargie aux modes domestiques communautaires de

production, et entend montrer comment la production en vigueur dans les sociétés traditionnelles détermine la pratique migratoire. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 141) et en anglais (p. 142). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

31 Harries, Jim

Intercultural dialogue: an overrated means of acquiring understanding examined in the context of Christian mission to Africa / Jim Harries - In: *Exchange*: (2008), vol. 37, no. 2, p. 174-189.

Intercultural dialogue is at depth impossible, because mutual understanding is only possible in so far as cultures and languages used are common, and not different. Assuming the wrong topic of conversation will result in a realization of error and not productive progress. Having a common language (such as English) alone does not bring mutual understanding because languages are integrally rooted in cultures. Conversations always being engaged with a view to potential and actual overhearers of all sorts, means that mutual understanding requires a clear knowledge of overhearers on both sides. Power issues and types of reasoning often being in the context and not the content of dialogue means that failure to realize the context from which someone is dialoguing is in effect misunderstanding. The author discusses these issues in the context of Christian mission to Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

32 Haule, Romuald

EC-ACP Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) and their economic impacts on developing countries / Romuald Haule & Fredrick Werema - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 25-50.

The development cooperation between the EC and the ACP countries started in 1963 and was followed by successive conventions, from the first Yaoundé Agreement (1963-1969) to the Cotonou Agreement signed in 2000. This article examines whether the EC-ACP relationship benefits the ACP countries economically. In particular, it analyses the possible impact of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) between the EC and ACP States. It discusses the principle of non-reciprocity, the compatibility of EPA with the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Generalized System of Preference concept and developing countries, EPAs and regional economic integration, EC-ACP trade and human rights conditionalities, the cost of EPAs to ACP countries, and alternatives to EPAs. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

33 Herbert, Ross

Taking stock of the African Peer Review Mechanism / Ross Herbert and Steven Gruzd - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 5-28 : tab.

As the African Peer Review Mechanism marks its fifth birthday in 2007, the authors take stock of the initiative's successes and challenges. Designed to help countries improve governance through national and continental reviews, the APRM grew out of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The APRM can claim considerable achievements, including three largely credible and robust country reports on Ghana, Kenya and Rwanda; vigorous national conversations about policy and priorities; and growing interest in the potential of this process from Africans and the outside world. But the complexity of the process, its slow pace, and problems in some review countries - South Africa, Nigeria, Mauritius - raise questions which are highlighted in the study. Peer review requires government, civil society and the private sector to all participate fully in the process, but exactly how this should happen is left to each country to figure out. That challenge is made more difficult by the vast differences in power, resources and access to information between government and NGOs, and a traditional lack of trust between these stakeholders. The unrealistic time frame built into the original guidelines has contributed to unrealistic planning and neglect of programmes. The APRM process should be revised with the goal of improving its efficiency and effectiveness. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

34 Igwe, Chikeziri Sam

The ICC's favourite customer : Africa and international criminal law / Chikeziri Sam Igwe - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 294-323.

Proponents of international criminal law (ICL) argue that establishing international criminal courts would deter government officials and warlords from committing grave crimes against humanity, achieve justice and facilitate peace making in countries torn by crisis. This article tests the above theory by surveying the practice of international criminal law in Africa. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Special Court for Sierra Leone, as well as attempts by several African States to implement the Rome Statute or take advantage of its complementarity jurisdiction provide a context for assessing the value of ICL. This article concludes that while ICL has brought a number of war criminals and genocidiaries to justice in Africa, its prospects for peace, justice and deterrence remain elusive. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

35 Inaugural

Inaugural meeting of ELIAS, Leiden, 2007 / Terry Barringer (ed.). - London : SCOLMA, 2007. - 101 p. ; 30 cm. - (African research and documentation, ISSN 0305-862X ; no. 105)

Librarians from ten European countries met in 2007 at the African Studies Centre in Leiden, The Netherlands, to exchange ideas and experience. This issue of 'African Research and Documentation' publishes the papers and presentations from that conference. It also publishes the reflections on libraries and archives which were presented by two European Africanists, Stephen Ellis and Holger Bernt Hansen. The country presentations highlight the very different legacies and institutions with which African librarians work (and sometimes struggle) across Europe, and disseminate information about resources and networks of which many were hitherto unaware. The Leiden meeting was the birthplace for a new network, ELIAS (European Librarians in African Studies). Country presentations are included on Belgium (Edwine Simons), Denmark (Katrine Schrøder), France (Marie-Dominique Mouton), Germany (Hartmut Bergenthum), The Netherlands (Jos Damen), Spain (Rafael Sánchez), Sweden (Åsa Lund-Moberg) and the UK (Barbara Spina). The issue also contains a tribute to Tom French (1943-2008), who played an active part at the Leiden meeting, and an overview of fifty years of African Studies in the UK, by Anthony Kirk-Greene, as the African Studies Association of the UK (ASAUk) approaches its half century in 2013. [ASC Leiden abstract]

36 India

India in Africa, Africa in India : Indian Ocean cosmopolitanisms / ed. by John C. Hawley. - Bloomington, Ind., [etc.] : Indiana University Press, cop. 2008. - 296 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met lit.opg.
ISBN 0-253-35121-9 hbk : £39.00

This collective volume traces the long-standing interaction between India and Africa, combining approaches from history, literature, dance, sociology, gender studies and religious studies. The first chapter, by Gwyn Campbell, discusses the anthropological and sociological ramifications of slave trading that brought Africans to India. The next six chapters are on India in Africa. Devarakshanam Govinden examines the indentured experience of Indian women in colonial Natal, South Africa. Savita Nair looks at Kenyan court cases from 1918 to 1920, showing that Kenyan Indians' subordinate position was complicated by Britain's imperial and administrative control over Indians in India. The next three chapters demonstrate how the arts offer a more democratic access to the

control of "India" by today's Africans: Anjali Gera Roy on Bhangra's (Punjabi music) reinventing itself in the 1980s by mixing with the sounds of the black African diaspora; Gwenda Vander Steene on 'Hindu' dance groups in Senegal; and Dana Rush on the idea of "India" in West African vodun art and thought. The section concludes with a chapter on Barlen Pyamootoo's Mauritian novel 'Bénarès' (1999). The second part of the book deals with the African diaspora in the Indian Ocean world. Rahul C. Oka and Chapurukha M. Kusimba discuss the role of commerce. The next two essays deal with aspects of accommodation: Pashington Obeng notes the role of religion, and John McLeod looks at contemporary influences of marriage practice among the Sidis (descendants of Africans) of Janjira and Sachin on the west coast of India. The last chapter discusses African Indians in Bollywood, notably Kamal Amrohi's 'Razia Sultan' (1983). [ASC Leiden abstract]

37 King, Roberta Rose

Music in the life of the African church / Roberta King with Jean Ngoya Kidula, James R. Krabill, and Thomas A. Oduro. - Waco, TX : Baylor University Press, cop. 2008. - XVII, 187 p. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 163-172. - Met bijl., gloss., index, noten. ISBN 1-602-58022-7 pbk. : £16.99

One of the major characteristics of African Christianity today is the emergence of culturally appropriate music that has breathed vitality into the life of the church. This book, written as a textbook for students, deals with the role of music in the life of the African church. Contributions: Beginnings: music in the African Church (Roberta R. King); Music culture: Euro-American Christianity (Roberta R. King); Music culture: African life (Jean Ngoya Kidula); Encounters: what happens to music when people meet (James R. Krabill); Church music in the life of African Christian communities (Thomas Oduro); Making and managing music in African Christian life (Jean Ngoya Kidula); Bible: *lex canendi, lex credendi* (how one sings is how one believes) (Roberta R. King); Global church: lessons from Africa (Roberta R. King). [ASC Leiden abstract]

38 Kynoch, Gary

Urban violence in colonial Africa : a case for South African exceptionalism / Gary Kynoch - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 629-645.

In an attempt to move beyond the parochial character of the otherwise rich historiography of urban South Africa, this article compares the level of violent crime, gang conflict and vigilantism within or between African communities in the segregated townships and mining compounds surrounding South African cities, particularly

Johannesburg, in the period to 1960, with that of African neighbourhoods in colonial cities elsewhere on the continent. The evidence suggests that concepts of South African exceptionalism need to take account of the extraordinary degree of urban violence that distinguished South Africa from its colonial contemporaries. A brutalizing mining environment, combined with racial ordinances that criminalized Africans and coloureds and exposed vast numbers of men to prison and prison gangs, produced a culture of urban violence unique in colonial Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

39 Lafargue, François

Le Brésil, une puissance africaine? / François Lafargue - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 228, p. 137-150 : krt.

Depuis l'élection en octobre 2002 de Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, le Brésil aspire à exercer un rôle de premier plan sur la scène politique internationale. L'une des priorités de sa diplomatie est de nouer des relations étroites avec le continent africain. La hausse du commerce entre l'Afrique et le Brésil, comme le rythme des visites bilatérales, traduisent ce rapprochement entre Brasilia et le continent africain dans son ensemble, et non seulement avec les pays lusophones. La politique africaine actuelle du Brésil s'inscrit dans une double logique: conforter sa place sur la scène internationale et accéder à de nouveaux marchés prometteurs. Les enjeux économiques du Brésil comprennent, grâce à des accords bilatéraux, un débouché commercial potentiel pour les industriels brésiliens, le développement du potentiel agricole de l'Afrique, et l'accès au pétrole africain, et plus particulièrement angolais et mozambicain. Pourtant, le Brésil se heurte non seulement à la présence des acteurs traditionnels comme la France et les États-Unis, mais également aux ambitions de la Chine et de l'Inde. La politique africaine du Brésil s'appuie sur une démarche de concertation - stratégie diplomatique bien différente de celle de la Chine - et est fondée sur la célébration d'un passé et d'intérêts communs avec l'Afrique, pour mieux promouvoir une coopération dans les années à venir. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13-14) et en anglais (p. 19-20). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

40 Littératures

Littératures et déchirures / sous la dir. de Clément Dili Palaï et Daouda Pare ; préf. de Romuald Fonkoua. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 189 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans. ISBN 978-2-296-05862-0

La littérature comme champ d'expression de la déchirure et de l'inquiétude de l'homme face aux vicissitudes de la vie forme le thème général des analyses contenues dans ce volume. Les études qui traitent plus spécifiquement d'auteurs d'origine africaine ou d'œuvres en rapport avec la littérature africaine sont les suivantes: D'Amadou Hampâté Bâ à Léonora Miano: une identité déchirée (Julien Magnier) - Byron's lament: notes on music(ology) in J.M. Coetzee's "Disgrace" (Gavin Steingo) - "À la recherche du cannibale amour" de Yodi Karone: écrivain, création et folie (Joseph Ndinda) - Polémique et accommodation de l'oralité francophone (Jean Désiré Banga Amvéné) - Le double identitaire ou la quête de soi dans "L'Enfant de sable" de Tahar Ben Jelloun et "La goutte d'or" de Michel Tournier (El hadji Camara) - L'écriture du trauma postcolonial en Afrique subsaharienne (Alain Cyr Pangop Kameni) - Littérature (post)coloniale et imagerie culturelle: le Kiridi chez J.B. Baskouda et J. Ferrandi (Kolyang Dina Taiwé) - Du dysfonctionnement de l'espace urbain dans "Le Diamant maudit" de Dahirou Yaya (Clément Dili Palai). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

41 Mashau, T. Derrick

Coming of age in African theology : the quest for authentic theology in African soil / T. Derrick Mashau and Martha T. Frederiks - In: *Exchange*: (2008), vol. 37, no. 2, p. 109-123.

This article explores the concept of African theology from a historical and methodological point of view. It shows that there is not one type of theology that can be called African theology but that there is a cluster of diverse theologies which share a number of common characteristics: African theology is theology done in Africa, arising out of the identity of African people, using African concepts of thought and speaking to the African context. The authors signal that there is relatively little interaction between the various theologies developed on the continent and that much theology is a reaction to Western Christianity and Western colonialism. The article ends by concluding that the quest for African theologies is in full progress, as the contexts in the midst of which African theologies are developed continue to change. Yet, despite the many challenges African theologians face, their theologies speak of hope and life. This vitality of African theologies, according to the authors, is the contribution of African theologies to the discourse of world Christianity. Note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

42 Matusevich, Maxim

Journeys of hope: African diaspora and the Soviet society / Maxim Matusevich - In: *African Diaspora*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1/2, p. 53-85.

African presence in Russia predated the Bolshevik takeover in 1917. The arrival of the new Communist rule enhanced the earlier perceptions of Russia as a society relatively free of racial bias, a place of multiethnic coexistence. As a result dozens of black, mostly Afro-Caribbean and African-American, travellers flocked to the "Red Mecca" during the first two decades of its existence. The second wave of black migration to the Soviet Union was quantitatively and qualitatively different from the early prewar arrivals. It also took place in the context of the new geopolitical reality of the Cold War. After the 1957 Youth Festival in Moscow, the Soviet Union opened its doors to hundreds, and eventually thousands, of students from the Third World, many of them from Africa. By extending educational scholarships to young Africans, the Soviet Union sought to reaffirm its internationalist credentials and also curry favour with the newly independent African States. If the Soviets had hoped for a major propaganda coup, their hopes were not entirely realized. As a propaganda weapon African students tended to jam and even to backfire. Instead of becoming the symbols of Soviet internationalist effort, they came to symbolise Westernization and "foreign influences". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

43 Meidan, Michal

Le pétrole et la Chine-Afrique: plus qu'une relation commerciale / Michal Meidan - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 228, p. 95-104.

L'une des caractéristiques principales de la relation Chine-Afrique est la place prépondérante du commerce de matières premières africaines pour alimenter l'expansion économique chinoise. Le mouvement chinois vers l'Afrique est motivé par l'accès en matières premières et ce, de manière fulgurante, tant les relations économiques et diplomatiques se sont accélérées au cours des dernières années. L'Afrique permet à la Chine de trouver une indépendance dans son approvisionnement en matières premières nécessaires à son essor économique par la diversification de ses sources. Mais, au-delà des échanges commerciaux, la relation pétrolière sino-africaine est plus complexe qu'une simple relation commerciale. La force de cette relation se construit sur une combinaison de stratégies développées par les acteurs chinois pour stabiliser l'accès à des ressources, au sein de ce que les analystes appellent la politique chinoise du going out. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

44 Meyer, Birgit

Pentecostalism and neo-liberal capitalism: faith, prosperity and vision in African Pentecostal-Charismatic Churches / Birgit Meyer - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2007), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 5-28.

In recent years, Pentecostal-Charismatic Churches (PCCs) have gained increasing popularity throughout Africa. Situated in a genealogy of Christianity in Africa, these churches espouse significant continuities with mission churches, African Independent Churches and even African religious traditions. But PCCs also have distinctly new features, including a thoroughly global orientation as a backdrop against which Born Again identities on the level of the self and the group are being constructed, the form of the mass or mega-church, the emphasis on the Prosperity Gospel, and the skilful use of mass media for the dissemination of ideas. This article addresses the apparent consonance between the rise of this type of Christianity and the spread of neoliberal capitalism. It argues that Weber's 'Protestant ethic' can serve as a source of inspiration for grasping this phenomenon, but should not be employed as a blueprint because this would blind us to certain aspects of PCCs that markedly digress from Weber's model. On the basis of her research in Ghana, the author investigates Pentecostal understandings of faith and attitudes towards the world; the relation between the Prosperity Gospel and satanic modes of generating wealth; and the intersection of Pentecostal vision with new media technologies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

45 Mobile

Mobile phones : the new talking drums of everyday Africa / Mirjam de Bruijn, Francis Nyamnjoh & Inge Brinkman (ed.). - Bamenda [etc.] : Langaa Research and Publishing Common Initiative Group [etc.], 2009. - VII, 173 p. : foto's. ; 30 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 995-655853-2

'We cannot imagine life now without a mobile phone' is a frequent comment when Africans are asked about mobile phones. They have become part and parcel of the communication landscape in many urban and rural areas of Africa and the growth of mobile telephony is significant: from 1 in 50 people being users in 2000 to 1 in 3 in 2008. This collective volume examines the many ways in which mobile phones are being appropriated by Africans and how they are transforming or are being transformed by society. It brings together reflections on developments around the mobile phone by scholars of six African countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Mali, Sudan and Tanzania) who explore the economic, social and cultural contexts in which the mobile

phone is being adopted, adapted and harnessed by mobile Africa. The papers were earlier presented at a workshop in the Netherlands in 2006. Contributions: An excerpt from 'Married but available', a novel by Francis B. Nyamnjoh; Introduction: mobile communication and new social spaces in Africa (Mirjam de Bruijn, Francis B. Nyamnjoh & Inge Brinkman); Phoning anthropologists: the mobile phone's (re-)shaping of anthropological research (Lotte Pelckmans); From the elitist to the commonality of voice communication: the history of the telephone in Buea, Cameroon (Walter Gam Nkwi); The mobile phone, 'modernity' and change in Khartoum, Sudan (Inge Brinkman, Mirjam de Bruijn & Hisham Bilal); Trading places in Tanzania: mobility and marginalization at a time of travel-saving technologies (Thomas Molony); Téléphonie mobile: l'appropriation du SMS par une 'société de l'oralité' (Ludovic Kibora); The healer and his phone: medicinal dynamics among the Kapsiki/Higi of North Cameroon (Wouter van Beek); The mobility of a mobile phone: examining 'Swahiliness' through an object's biography (Julia Pfaff); Could connectivity replace mobility? An analysis of Internet café use patterns in Accra, Ghana (Jenna Burrell). [ASC Leiden abstract]

46 Nathan, Laurie

Africa's early warning system: an emperor with no clothers? / Laurie Nathan - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 49-60.

This article provides a critique of Africa's efforts to put in place early warning systems to guard against the outbreak of deadly conflicts. Against the background of efforts by the African Union to establish the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), it considers some of the critical factors that will determine the system's effectiveness. The article begins with an overview of CEWS and then examines the relationship between early warning and the decisionmakers responsible for early action; the theoretical underpinnings of early warning; and the distinction between the structural and proximate causes of large-scale violence. It concludes that conflict early warning is a political rather than a technical endeavour, and indicators and data are no substitute for good analysis, sound political judgement and deep country expertise. CEWS should therefore concentrate not on amassing data but on finding and utilizing country expertise for the purpose of general assessments as well as specific insights and advice in crisis situations. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

47 Ouattara, Azoumana

L'acculturation bureaucratique: les enjeux de la prévision en Afrique / Azoumana Ouattara - In: *Revue africaine*: (2008), no. 3, p. 11-21.

Cet article s'interroge sur les notions culturelles de temps - en particulier en rapport avec l'attitude face à l'avenir -, et de pouvoir en Afrique. Pour expliquer les blocages des sociétés africaines de la période postcoloniale, il pose la question de la relation entre la colonisation et les modes de gouvernementalités africaines, et en particulier la capacité d'anticipation et d'appréhension du futur dans l'administration. Selon l'auteur, l'acculturation administrative ne s'est pas produite, l'enjeu même de la colonisation ayant consisté à laisser fonctionner en parallèle, d'une part, un dispositif de pouvoir traditionnel qui s'adressait aux "indigènes", et de l'autre, la loi. Le droit étatique importé est alors apparu comme une règle étrangère ne s'adressant pas à tous. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 145). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

48 Poto, Margherita

Regulations on food safety and the role of African actors in the global arena / Margherita Poto - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 107-130.

This article discusses the challenges facing Africa in the area of food safety in the context of theories of international administrative law. It focuses on some global tools such as the non-hierarchical order and the idea of dialogue between authorities, technical bodies and agencies through a network structure. To have a good and functioning control mechanism on food safety is important for African exports and imports. A survey of the international actors and sources of law on food safety is followed by a discussion of the progress made by the African Union with respect to food safety regulations. In July 2003 the AU endorsed the draft African Model Law on Safety in Biotechnology which provides for a comprehensive framework of biosafety regulations. The contribution of Tanzania to the dialogue on food safety in Africa is outlined as an example. The article concludes that there is a need for Tanzania and other African countries to revise legislation relating to food safety in order to harmonize it with international standards. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

49 Problématiques

Problématiques énergétiques et protection de l'environnement en Afrique : contraintes et opportunités pour un développement durable / coord. par René Nganou Koutouzi ; avec Edgard Bossoken, Kleber Wandji et Pierre N'Gahane. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 246 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Points de vue, ISSN 0761-5248) - Colloque IDEAL Université Catholique de Lille, Lille le 5 novembre 2005. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-296-05767-8

Ce volume forme un condensé des travaux du colloque IDEAL (Initiatives pour le développement économique en Afrique depuis Lille) qui s'est tenu à l'université catholique de Lille en France le 5 novembre 2005. Il reproduit les textes de communications dans le cadre d'ateliers scientifiques portant sur les questions de l'énergie solaire et des énergies renouvelables, du développement durable, des politiques publiques énergétiques, des pratiques endogènes, de la sensibilisation aux autres cultures, en Afrique et plus particulièrement au Cameroun. Noms des participants: Sarah Adams, Camille Alegi, Edgard Bossoken, Thomas Alain Bouli, Abdoulaye Coumare, Patrick Dikoumé, Laurent Dittrick, Marthe Djuikom, Armand Elono, Cesar Kapseu, Béatrice Ketchemen-Tandia, Bernard Klein, Benoît Lebot, Thérèse Lebrun, Désiré Mandilou, Pierre N'Gahane, René Nganou Koutouzi, Robert Nkendah, Najib El Oualidi, Hervé Pignon, Bernard Podvin, Pierre Radanne, Marie-Noëlle Reboulet, Boris Utria, Didier Vanpeteghem, Ginette Verbrugge, Alain Waffo, Kléber Wandji. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

50 Rethinking

Rethinking universities // [editorial by Amina Mama and Teresa Barnes ; contrib. by Dzodzi Tsikata... et al.]. - Cape Town : African Gender Institute, 2007. - iv, 131 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Feminist Africa, ISSN 1726-4596 ; no. 8) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Beyond the quantitative gender inequalities in African higher education lie the institutional dynamics and processes that produce them. Two issues of 'Feminist Africa' focus on this domain. This first issue sets out to rethink universities from the inside out. Four of the features report the findings of the Gender and Institutional Culture research project, which carried out in-depth investigations of the dynamics of gender in specific aspects of the institutional cultures of five leading public universities in Africa. Teresa Barnes sets the scene with an overview of the field that informed the case studies. Three are included in the present issue. The first details the daily lives of academics under excruciating economic circumstances at the University of Zimbabwe (Rudo Gaidzanwa), the second looks at gender dynamics in the academic careers of two generations of faculty on the Legon campus at the University of Ghana (Dzodzi Tsikata) and the third discusses the gender and class dynamics of student cultures in the residence halls and religious associations at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria (Abiola Odejide). A subsequent article by Jane Bennett, Amanda Gouws, Andrietta Kritzing, Mary Hames and Chris Tidimane reports on the implementation of sexual harassment policies in southern African higher education between 2004 and 2006. All the articles highlight the daily subaltern dynamics of sexuality and power that so often undermine women in academic

institutions, and provide testimony to the tenacity and persistence of those who struggle and work to bring about change. The challenges of bringing about change are also revisited in two profiles of activist work in gender and health at the University of Cape Town (Simidele Dosekun) and at Makerere University in Uganda (Edith Okiria). 'In Conversation' features Fay Chung, a Zimbabwean educator who has spent her adult life trying to uproot the inequalities entrenched in Africa's received models of education. [ASC Leiden abstract]

51 Rethinking

Rethinking universities II / [editorial by Teresa Barnes and Amina Mama ; contrib. by Aminata Diaw... et al.]. - Cape Town : African Gender Institute, 2007. - vi, 145 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Feminist Africa, ISSN 1726-4596 ; no. 9) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Beyond the quantitative gender inequalities in African higher education lie the institutional dynamics and processes that produce them. Two issues of 'Feminist Africa' focus on this domain. This second issue is concerned more specifically with knowledge production. It explores efforts that selectively target parts of African higher education systems where hierarchies and dichotomies are especially obstructive to the development of equitable, feminist knowledges. The authors report mixed results in pursuing such strategies. Aminata Diaw, Lesley Shackleton, and Joyce B. Mbongo Endeley and Margaret Nchang Ngaling present articles on institutional activism at the universities of Cheikh Anta Diop (Senegal), Cape Town (South Africa) and Buea (Cameroon). At each of these institutions, feminist scholars have sought to transform institutional policies, procedures and practices that perpetuate gender inequality and injustice. Jane Bennett and Vasu Reddy map the teaching of sexualities and gender in higher education institutions in South Africa. The issue's 'Profiles' highlight the intellectual activism through which feminists have sought to resist the reproduction of gender divisions and inequalities in the teaching and research functions of universities (Emebet Mulugeta on the Institute of Gender Studies at Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia, and Mary Hames on the University of the Western Cape, South Africa). In 'In Conversation', Zukiswa Mqolomba, student leader at the University of Cape Town, speaks with Awino Okech. [ASC Leiden abstract]

52 Sibanda, Sanele

Beneath it all lies the principle of subsidiarity : the principle of subsidiarity in the African and European regional human rights systems / Sanele Sibanda - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2007), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 425-448.

The establishment of a three-tier international human rights system by nation-States which entails the promotion and protection of human rights on the international, regional and municipal levels, has spawned the development of an elaborate hierarchy of legal instruments, institutions and norms. The nature and content of the relations between these three tiers is not as self-evident as may be implied by the hierarchy created as nation-States are central to the functioning at all three levels. This article explores the structural relations between African and European human rights systems and their member States respectively via the principle of subsidiarity, which P.G. Carozza (2003) asserts is an implicit structural principle in international human rights systems. The article shows how this principle has manifested in the European system before analysing the African system to demonstrate that the very structure of the African system is also based on the principle. However, in spite of this, the African Commission has failed to apply the tenets of the principle in its adjudication. This has led to undesirable and unforeseen consequences. Finally, the article calls for an explicit recognition of the importance and role of subsidiarity in the African system. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

53 Smith, Graham

Liquidity and the informational efficiency of African stock markets / Graham Smith - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 161-175 : tab.

The hypothesis that a stock market price index follows a random walk is tested for 11 African stock markets, viz. Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia and Zimbabwe, using joint variance ratio tests with finite-sample critical values, over the period beginning in January 2000 and ending in September 2006. The iid (independent and identically distributed) random walk hypothesis is rejected in all 11 markets. In four stock markets, Egypt, Nigeria, Tunisia and South Africa, weekly returns are a martingale difference sequence. Liquidity is an important factor which contributes to whether a stock market follows a random walk. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

54 South

South Africa/India: re-imagining the disciplines / [contrib. by Isabel Hofmeyr... et al.] - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 57, p. 1-152 : graf., tab.

The papers included in this feature are a selection of those presented at the National Research Foundation-funded colloquium entitled 'South Africa/India: re-imagining the disciplines', held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in May 2006. Contributions: South

Africa/India: re-imagining the disciplines, by Isabel Hofmeyr and Uma Dhupelia-Mesthrie; The place of India in South African history: academic scholarship, past, present and future, by Uma Dhupelia-Mesthrie; The interlocking worlds of the Anglo-Boer War in South Africa/India, by Pradip Kumar Datta; The idea of 'Africa' in Indian nationalism: reporting the diaspora in 'The Modern Review' 1907-1929, by Isabel Hofmeyr; Race and imperial loss: accounts of East Africa in Goa, by Rochelle Pinto; Mapping Portuguese decolonization in the Indian Ocean: a research agenda, by Pamila Gupta; Caste, class and race: continuities and discontinuities across Indian and South African schools, by Crain Soudien; Language shift, cultural change and identity retention: Indian South Africans in the 1960s and beyond, by Rajend Mesthrie. [ASC Leiden abstract]

55 Special

Special issue: India in Africa / Alex Vines and Elizabeth Sidiropoulos (eds.). - Johannesburg : South African Institute of International Affairs, 2007. - 196 p. : ill., graf., tab. ; 25 cm. - (The South African journal of international affairs ; vol. 14, no. 2 (Winter/Spring 2007)) - Met noten.

This special issue of the South African Journal of International Affairs focuses on the relations between India and Africa. Anand Sharma, India's Minister of State for External Affairs, examines the history of the relationship between Africa and India. India's foreign policy is discussed by Varun Sahni, while Refilwe Mokoena explores the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) partnership. Economic relations are dealt with by Philip Alves (trade relations since 1994), Sachin Chaturvedi and Saroj Kumar Mohanty (trade and investment trends), and Devika Sharma and Deepti Mahajan (energy, notably oil). Alex Vines and Bereni Oruitemeka analyse India's engagement with the African Indian Ocean Rim States, both in terms of trade and investment and security. Moeed Yusuf examines the relationships both between Pakistan and Africa, and India and Pakistan. Sushant K. Singh traces India's engagement with peacekeeping on the African continent. [ASC Leiden abstract]

56 Thabane, Tebello

Bridging the gap between de jure and de facto parliamentary representation of women in Africa / Tebello Thabane and Michael Buthelezi - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 175-204.

This paper is predicated on a strong belief that the gender make-up of African parliaments must reflect the gender demographics of African States. It is only when that is achieved that the concepts of equality, non-discrimination and democracy can gain

their true meaning. The paper asserts that the under-representation of women is prevalent amid the existence of international, regional and domestic instruments all providing for their right to representation in decisionmaking processes. Thus, it demonstrates that there is a gap between de jure and de facto representation. The paper then argues that the convoluted ideology of patriarchy, sacrosanct cultures, inviolable religions, the constructed public/private dichotomy, low levels of education, and the negative impact of globalization all act in concert to deny African women their rightful place in decisionmaking institutions, particularly parliaments. The Rwandan and South African models are explored for purposes of gaining insights on how they have contrived to reach and exceed the critical mass of women in their parliaments. The study of these two countries' models shows that a combination of temporary special measures and gender mainstreaming, buttressed by strong legal and institutional frameworks, are effective tools in emancipating women and ensuring their representation in parliaments. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

57 Thiam, Cheikh

Mé-tissages: de la culture nègre aux cultures de l'universel / Cheikh Thiam - In: *Revue africaine*: (2008), no. 3, p. 49-55.

Malgré l'influence que des penseurs tels que Kant, Gobineau ou Buffon aient pu avoir sur sa pensée, Léopold Sédar Senghor remet constamment en question la notion de pureté caractéristique des définitions biologiques des races au XIXe et au XXe siècles et leur corollaire, la conception essentialiste des cultures. Senghor développe le concept de métissage comme constitutif de toute entité raciale et/ou culturelles. La culture de l'universel, la manifestation la plus parfaite des métissages culturels, n'est cependant pas similaire aux théories du métissage et de la créolité développées par des penseurs tels que Jose Vasconcelos et Fernando Ortiz. Chez Senghor, le métissage est toujours 'à-venir'. En effet, le métissage, chez lui, n'appelle pas à la fin de la différence et à l'invention d'une civilisation unique qui naîtrait à un moment bien défini de l'histoire et qui serait la réitération d'une théorie essentialiste des races. Senghor conçoit le métissage au pluriel, car, comme il le dit si souvent, "chacun doit être métis à sa façon". Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 146-147). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

58 Thornton, John

Money, output and inflation in African economies / John Thornton - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 356-366 : graf., tab.

This paper examines the long-run money-inflation relation for 36 African countries using cross-section and panel data analysis. The focus is on the recent claim by P. De Grauwe and M. Polan (2005) that the common finding in multi-country studies of a strong positive link typically reflects the presence of high-inflation countries in the sample and on E. Nelson's (2003) criticisms of the data and methodology employed in that study. Adjusting the De Grauwe and Polan methodology to take account of many of Nelson's criticisms, the paper confirms a weak long-run relation between money growth and inflation for countries when money growth and inflation are below 10 percent, but a strong relation when money growth and inflation move much above that rate. This result is not dependent on the inclusion of high inflation countries in the cross-section and panel data samples. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

59 Touré, Lamine

L'image du noir à travers la littérature française depuis le moyen âge jusqu'au XVIIIe siècle / Lamine Touré - In: *Revue africaine*: (2007), no. 2, p. 45-56.

Cet article traite de la vision du Noir et de l'Afrique aux XVI-XVIIIe siècles chez les Européens. L'origine des mythes sur lesquels se fondent ces images est à rapporter à des mythes religieux bibliques et à des mythes grecs sous-tendant les récits d'auteurs européens concernant le continent africain. Ces stéréotypes contribuent entre autres à cautionner l'entreprise coloniale censée apporter la civilisation et le salut aux enfants de Cham. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 138-139) et en anglais (p. 139). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

60 Verdeeld

Verdeeld Afrika : etniciteit, conflict en de grenzen van de staat / Jan Abbink & André van Dokkum (red.). - Diemen : AMB, cop. 2008. - [VII], 232 p. : krt. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [216]-221. - Met index, noten. ISBN 978-90-79700-08-0

Dit boek behandelt de kwestie van grenzen en collectieve identiteiten in Afrika en hun rol bij het ontstaan van conflicten. Veel conflicten op het continent lijken te gaan over 'grenzen', zowel externe, fysieke grenzen tussen landen als interne grenzen tussen regio's of etnische en taalgroepen. In discussies over 'nationale identiteit' fungeren ideeën over grenzen als kapstok voor noties van 'autochtonie' of 'allochtonie'. Het boek bevat drie delen. Het eerste deel bevat, naast een introductie, een opiniërend hoofdstuk van de Keniaans-Amerikaanse wetenschapper Ali A. Mazrui. Het tweede deel gaat over manieren waarop 'etnische' of regionale groepen binnen de grenzen van een natie-staat

eigen belangendomeinen proberen af te bakenen: Zichtbare en onzichtbare verschillen: de Somalische paradox (I.M. Lewis); De Engelstalige minderheid en federalisme in Kameroen (Piet Konings); Mali: de gevaren van decentralisatie (Han van Dijk en Gerti Hesseling); Eén Namibië, één natie? : grenzen, regio's, identiteiten en de staat: de Caprivistreek (Henning Melber). Het derde deel behandelt het thema 'etniciteit en de onmacht van de afbakening': Rwanda vijftien jaar na de volkerenmoord: naar een nieuw samenlevingscontract? (Saskia van Hoyweghen); Grenzen aan etniciteit? : nomadische veehouders in de Sahel en de beperking van ruimte (Mirjam de Bruijn); Federaal Ethiopië: etniciteit, grenzen en de productie van conflict (Jan Abbink). [Samenvatting ASC Leiden]

NORTH AFRICA

GENERAL

61 Clandestins

Clandestins dans le texte maghrébin de langue française I sous la dir. de Najib Redouane. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 258 p. ; 22 cm. - (Autour du texte maghrébin) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-06500-0

Dans ce volume, des analyses d'œuvres littéraires maghrébines de langue française montrent différents aspects de la problématique de l'immigration, et en particulier de l'immigration clandestine des côtes d'Afrique du Nord vers l'Europe. Contributions: Clandestins: voyages au bout du désespoir et de la mort (Najib Redouane) - Un appel à la dignité: 'Le Détroit, ou Le voyage des vaincus' de Nasser-Eddine Bekkali-Lahbil (Christa Stevens) - Rive interdite, rêve inassouvi, renaissance littéraire: frontières infranchissables et monde clos dans 'Cannibales' de Mahi Binebine (Beate Burtscher-Bechter) - 'Clandestin en Méditerranée' de Fawzi Mellah: dans la peau d'un clandestin (Najib Redouane) - Youssouf Amine Elalamy: constructions et transgressions de frontières dans 'Les Clandestins' (Birgit Mertz-Baumgartner) - 'Tu ne traverseras pas le détroit' de Salim Jay, ou la rage comme moteur d'écriture (Annie Duvergnas-Dieumegard) - Un aller sans retour: 'Les "Harragas" ou Les barques de la Mort' de Mohamed Terriah (Yvette Bénayoun-Szmidt) - La fracture culturelle source de l'écriture clandestine dans 'Je rêve d'une autre vie' de M.D. Youcef (Lamia Bereksi) - Du roman au conte allégorique: analyse de 'Hmidou El Emigrante' de Moulay Hachem El Amrani (Yamina Mokaddem) - 'Il était parti dans la nuit' de Youssef Amghar ou l'avortement du

roman (Robert Elbaz) - 'Le néant bleu': parours d'un clandestin selon Rachid El Hamri (Cristina Boidard Boisson) - Des clandestins marchant "comme des morts": 'Harraga' de Boualem Sansal (Elena Brândusa-Steiciuc) - 'La Géographie du danger' de Hamid Skif: le sens de la révolte sous toutes les latitudes (Latifa Maâroufi) - Le sujet migrant: écriture de soi et altérité dans 'Vivre à l'arrache' de El Driss (Abdallah Lassingui) - 'Le Cimetière des illusions' d'Ahmed Bouchikhi: récit tragique ou anti-roman? (Mohamed Ouled Alla) - Entre réalité et fiction: le roman 'Partir' de Tahar Ben Jelloun (Mechtild Gilzmer). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

WESTERN SAHARA

62 Sahara

Sahara occidental : une colonie en mutation / Aline Pailler... [et al.]. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 154 p. : krt. ; 22 cm. - (L'Ouest saharien, Hors série ; 7) - Actes du colloque de Paris X Nanterre 24 novembre 2007. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-296-06105-7

Ce volume rassemble les contributions à un colloque qui s'est réuni le 24 novembre 2007 à l'Université de Paris X Nanterre sur la question non résolue du Sahara Occidental. Habité principalement par des populations à l'origine nomades, le Sahara Occidental fait partie des territoires "non autonomes" depuis le retrait volontaire de l'Espagne franquiste en 1976. Il est occupé, depuis 1979, par le Maroc, sans qu'ait pu jusqu'à présent être tenu de référendum d'autodétermination selon les principes de la Charte des Nations unies et de la communauté internationale. 1e partie, "Histoire et société sahraouie": Historique du mouvement national sahraoui (El Kenti Ouballa) - Les camps de réfugiés sahraouis dans le conflit du Sahara Occidental (Julien Dedenis)- Les frictions d'une mutation socialiste au Sahara Occidental (Ali Omar Yara). 2e partie, "Situation dans les territoires occupés": Procès des militants saharouis et missions civiles d'observation des droits de l'homme (France Weyl) - L'exploitation des ressources naturelles au Sahara Occidental (Philippe Riché). 3e partie: "Aspects géopolitiques, régionaux et internationaux": La France, l'Europe et la question sahraouie (Jean-Paul Le Marec) - Les gaspillages militaires, humains et politiques entre les peuples marocain et sahraoui (Saïd Sougty) - L'intervention des Nations unies, le droit international et l'autodétermination (Ennaâma Asfari) - Le conflit du Sahara Occidental: une décolonisation inachevée (Yahia H. Zoubir). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

63 Population

La population de Djibouti : recherches sociodémographiques I sous la dir. de Olivier Belbéoch, Yves Charbit, Souraya Hassan Houssein. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 363 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Collection populations) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen. ISBN 978-2-296-05946-7

Le présent ouvrage est le fruit de la collaboration entre l'Université de Djibouti et le Laboratoire 'Populations et Interdisciplinarité' (devenu le 'Centre Population et Développement') de l'Université Paris Descartes. Il présente des recherches menées à Djibouti dans le domaine de la sociodémographie à partir d'approches variées privilégiant la distinction du genre pour contribuer notamment à la promotion de l'égalité de genre. Sont abordés les thèmes suivants: La nuptialité à Djibouti (Sekou Tidiani Konate) - Le dualisme juridictionnel et juridique en matière de divorce en République de Djibouti (André Faye) - Décider de la pratique des mutilations génitales féminines à Djibouti: une affaire de femmes? (Séverine Carillon et Véronique Petit) - L'évolution récente des prévalences des mutilations génitales féminines à Djibouti (Olivier Belbéoch) - L'activité des femmes et ses déterminants à Djibouti (Souraya Hassan Houssein) - Sédentarisation et insertion urbaine des populations nomades en République de Djibouti (Amina Said Chire) - Questions à propos des éleveurs afars du Goda (Omar Habib) - Qualité et confort des logements dans la ville de Djibouti (Idriss Ali Sulttan, Fassa Daniel Tolno) - La contraception à Djibouti (Mohamed Daoud Gouled, Fassa Daniel Tolno) - La perte de la grossesse à Djibouti (Désiré Ramanamidona) - Évolution de la population universitaire de Djibouti de 2000 à 2005 (Hiba Ahmed) - L'accompagnement social des personnes vivant avec le VIH-sida à Djibouti (Omar Ali Ismaël, Hélène Mourozeau). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ETHIOPIA

64 Aalen, Lovise

Briefing: the 2008 Ethiopian local elections: the return of electoral authoritarianism / Lovise Aalen and Kjetil Tronvoll - In: *African Affairs*: (2009), vol. 108, no. 430, p. 111-120.

Ethiopia carried out local elections for neighbourhood ('kebele') and county ('woreda') assemblies on 13 and 20 April 2008, respectively. By law, these elections were supposed to be conducted in 2005, but the chaotic period after the general elections that year made it impossible to carry out the local polls. Considering the formative character of the 2005 general elections, where the opposition for the first time challenged the ruling Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), and the dramatic political crackdown in the postelection period, the conduct of the 2008 local elections is important in understanding the status and direction of Ethiopia's overall process of democratization. This article deals with the background to the 2008 local elections, the lack of competition in these elections, the flawed election exercise, the EPRDF carrot and stick strategy to increase its membership, local cadres and the struggle for daily bread, and the role of international actors. It concludes that the constrained political context and government strategies of intimidation and harassment - leading the main opposition parties to withdraw from the local elections - signal the return of electoral authoritarianism in Ethiopia. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

65 Be

Be like bees: the politics of mobilizing farmers for development in Tigray, Ethiopia / Kaatje Segers... [et al.] - In: *African Affairs*: (2009), vol. 108, no. 430, p. 91-109.

Based on long-term ethnographic research, this article analyses the relations between local politics and farmers' participation in rural development in Tigray (Ethiopia). It takes an actor-oriented approach and focuses on local government officials and farmer representatives, who mediate between the government agencies that undertake rural development programmes and the farmers whom they address. To reach the target numbers of programme beneficiaries, these local development brokers 'mobilize' farmers to participate. They capitalize upon the historical legitimacy of the 1975-1991 revolution against the military Derg dictatorship in which the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), now heading the national government, and the Tigray rural population successfully joined forces. They revitalize farmers' collective memory of this alliance and reinvent the revolutionary grassroots institutions through which it was realized. The effects of this mobilization on participation in development are most evident among farmers who are members of the TPLF. A TPLF-development nexus arises, structuring local political career opportunities along the lines of development. The case study contributes to an empirical understanding of the entanglement of local politics and local development brokerage in rural African societies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

66 Bekele, Eshetu

Factors that affect the long-term survival of micro, small and medium enterprises in Ethiopia / Eshetu Bekele and Zeleke Worku - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 548-568 : graf., tab.

There is an increasing recognition of the potential importance of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) for employment, income and poverty reduction in Ethiopia. Although the MSME sector contributes significantly to the national economy, the high failure rate among well established small businesses and enterprises is a matter of major concern. A random sample of 500 small businesses and enterprises selected from five major cities in Ethiopia were followed up for 6 years (1996-2001) in order to assess the impact of influential factors that affect the long-term survival and viability of small enterprises. Hazard ratios estimated from the Cox Proportional Hazards Model were used to quantify the impact of key predictors of survival. Businesses that ceased operation were characterized by inadequate finance (61 percent), low level of education (55 percent), poor managerial skills (54 percent), shortage of technical skills (49 percent), and inability to convert part of their profit to investment (46 percent). The study shows that participation in social capital and networking ('iqqub' schemes: indigenous saving and credit associations) was critically helpful for long-term survival. Businesses that did not participate in 'iqqub' schemes regularly were found to be 3.25 times more likely to fail in comparison with businesses that did. Results of the study have implications that could be used for developing policy initiatives that are aimed at fostering long-term growth in small businesses and enterprises. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

67 Berhanu, Abeje

Matching extension service with farmers' needs : towards combining social and agro-ecological approaches in Ethiopian extension / Abeje Berhanu - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2008), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 1-25 : krt., tab.

An extension service grounded in the social, economic and ecological realities of the farming family and the farm can better target its programmes to meet farmers' needs. In this study 305 farm households, from two districts of north-central Ethiopia, are used as a case study to examine key socioeconomic and ecological indicators that affect effective use of extension services. Data was collected using the household questionnaire method and analysed using univariate statistical methods to determine factors that impact effective use of extension inputs. Of the seven variables selected for analysis, plot topography, holding size and number of oxen owned were significantly

correlated with the amount of fertilizer use. In other words, those fertilizer-using respondents with flat topography, manageable size of land and a pair of oxen were able to use more fertilizers. For an effective extension service, three approaches are necessary: agroecology-sensitive extension, need-driven extension and effective use of indigenous farming knowledge. The three are complementary and provide an integrated extension approach at the local level. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

68 Bosredon, Pauline

Comment concilier patrimonialisation et projet urbain? : le classement au Patrimoine Mondial de l'Unesco de la vieille ville de Harar (Éthiopie) / Pauline Bosredon - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 47, p. 125-147 : fig.foto's, krt.

Le Patrimoine Mondial de l'Unesco connaît aujourd'hui une multiplication fulgurante de ses sites partout dans le monde. Ses définitions et les modes de conservation qu'il propose sont fondés sur des critères universels. Il apparaît pourtant que chaque classement renvoie en réalité à des enjeux de développement très locaux. C'est le cas de Harar en Éthiopie dont la vieille ville a été classée par l'Unesco en juillet 2006. Derrière l'ambition de la reconnaissance internationale d'un patrimoine dont on espère la transmission aux générations futures et l'exploitation touristique se cachent en effet des choix politiques en matière d'aménagement urbain, fondamentaux pour le futur développement de la ville. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 257) et en anglais (p. 260-261). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

69 Dejene, Solomon

Ethiopian traditional values versus the social teaching of the Church / Solomon Dejene - In: *Exchange*: (2008), vol. 37, no. 2, p. 124-155.

By analysing four recent (2002-2005) pastoral letters of the Catholic Bishops of Ethiopia, the present author attempts to find out to what extent the Catholic bishops have made use of Ethiopian traditional symbols and values in communicating their visions to the Ethiopian public. These documents mark a turning point in the pastoral service of the Roman Catholic Church in Ethiopia - a minority Church covering not more than 1 percent of the Ethiopian population - because, for the first time, the Church has spoken on social and political issues (particularly the 2005 elections). As a method, the author uses critical discourse analysis, specifically as it is worked out by Norman Fairclough (1995). The author argues that, although theology needs to be communicated in a concrete way based on and as a reflection of human experience, the pastoral letters discussed draw mainly on the Social Teaching of the Church (CST), and liberation and classical

theological discourse, in this way diminishing the accessibility of the texts for the wider public. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

70 Federalism

Federalism and the protection of human rights in Ethiopia / ed. by Eva Brems and Christophe Van der Beken. - Münster : Lit Verlag ; Zürich : Lit Verlag, 2008. - 303 p. : graf., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Recht und Politik in Afrika ; 8) - Proceedings of the Contact Forum "Ethiopian Federalism and the Protection of Human Rights" (12-13 July 2006). - Met noten.

ISBN 978-3-8258-1128-0 (Münster)

This book contains a selection of papers presented at a seminar on federalism and human rights in Ethiopia, held in July 2006 in Brussels and in Mekelle, Ethiopia. A first set of articles explores Ethiopian federalism from a constitutional angle; a second set focuses on the relationship between federalism and the protection of human rights. Contributions: Introduction (Eva Brems and Christophe Van der Beken); Fundamental features of the Ethiopian federal system and its implications for the enforcement of human rights (Assefa Fiseha); The cassation powers of the Federal Supreme Court of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (Amha Tesfaye); Federal and state legislative powers in civil and commercial matters in Ethiopia: striking the balance and maintaining it (Tecele Hagos Bahta); Mechanisms of constitutional control: a preliminary observation of the Ethiopian system (Getahun Kassa); Ethiopia and the right to secession in international and comparative law (Stefaan Smis); Ethiopia: constitutional protection of ethnic minorities at the regional level (Christophe Van der Beken); Ethiopia before the United Nations treaty monitoring bodies (Eva Brems); Federalism and autonomy conflicts in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, Ethiopia (Asnake Kefale); Traditional governance systems and their operational linkage with formal governing structures in Aba'ala Woreda, North Afar (Mengistu Hailu, Getahun Kassa and Mulubrhan Balehegn); The protection of land rights in Ethiopia (Montgomery Wray Witten); Press freedom: European lessons for Ethiopia (Hassen Mohammed Ibrahim); Gender equality: understanding affirmative action in Ethiopia (Tigist Gossaye Melka); Development and maintenance of the Ethiopian legal information website (Getaneh Agegn Alemu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

71 Gebre Yntiso

Urban development and displacement in Addis Ababa : the impact of resettlement projects on low-income households / Gebre Yntiso - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2008), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 53-77 : krt.

Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, is undergoing a major transformation as evidenced by the development of road networks, schools, health care institutions, hotels, condominiums, real estates, banks, shopping centres, etc. There is a sense of jubilation on the part of the authorities and the general public with the direction of urban development policy and the remarkable gains scored thus far. What remains unnoticed, however, is that thousands of low-income households have been displaced and adversely affected by the process of urban development. The process of relocating people from the inner city to new resettlement sites on the outskirts have disrupted the relocatees' business ties with customers, broken their informal networks of survival, caused loss of locational advantage and jobs and incurred high transport costs. The overwhelming majority of relocatees reported significant income decline. Many displaced households have encountered problems related to water, sanitation, education, and health care. Farmers, who lost their land to investors and new resettlers complained about low compensation and lack of other economic options to make a living. In short, progress in Addis Ababa has been exacerbating poverty among a section of the population. This paper, based on fieldwork conducted in 2006-2007, describes the socioeconomic and infrastructural changes the city has been experiencing since recent years, examines the impact of urban development policy and practice on displaced low-income households, and provides recommendations that the authorities should consider to minimize development-induced livelihood disruptions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

72 Grass-roots

Grass-roots justice in Ethiopia : the contribution of customary dispute resolution / ed. by Alula Pankhurst and Getachew Assefa. - Addis Ababa : Centre français d'études éthiopiennes, 2008. - XXI, 301 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Études éthiopiennes ; 4) - Bibliogr.: p. 275-301. - Met gloss., noten. ISBN 978-99944-8082-1

This book reviews the relations between the formal and customary justice systems in Ethiopia, and offers recommendations for legal reform. The book provides case studies from all the regions of Ethiopia, based on field research on the workings of customary dispute resolution (CDR) institutions, their mandates, compositions, procedures and processes. The case studies also document considerable unofficial linkages with the State judicial system, and consider the advantages as well as the limitations of customary institutions with respect to national and international law. The case studies concern the following regions and groups: Afar (Getachew Talachew and Shimelis Habtewold), Amhara (Melaku Abate and Wubishet Shiferaw), Beni-Shangul Gumuz, the

case of Shinasha society (Bayisa Besie and Lemessa Demie), Gambella, the case of the Nuer (Dereje Feyissa), Harar (Biruk Haile and Jira Mekonnen), Oromia (Areba Abdella and Berhanu Amenew), Somali (Mohammed Mealin Seid and Zewdie Jotte), the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS), the case of Sidama (Ayke Asfaw and Mekonnen Feleke), Tigray (Shimelis Gizaw and Taddese Gessese), Addis Ababa, the case of Yeka 'kifle ketema' (administrative division) (Sebsib Belay) and Addis Ababa, alternative commercial dispute resolution (Mintiwab Zelelew and Mellese Madda). An introductory chapter by Dominik Kohlhagen reviews the history of State law and its relations with customary law. The editors, Alula Pankhurst and Getachew Assefa, provide a summary of the cases and draw conclusions about CDR institutions. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SUDAN

73 Collins, Robert O.

The history of the Sudan : a bibliography / by Robert O. Collins - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2007), no. 104, p. 61-92.

Bibliography of books on the history of the Sudan, 1821-2006, arranged alphabetically by author and compiled by the author during the writing of 'A modern history of the Sudan', to be published by Cambridge University Press in 2008. [ASC Leiden abstract]

74 Gohar, Saddik M.

The dialectics of homeland and identity: reconstructing Africa in the poetry of Langston Hughes and Mohamed Al-Fayturi / Saddik M. Gohar - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2008), jg. 45, nr. 1, p. 42-74.

The article investigates the dialectics between homeland and identity in the poetry of the Sudanese poet Mohamed Al-Fayturi and his literary master, Langston Hughes, in order to underline their attitudes toward crucial issues integral to the African and African-American experience such as identity, racism, enslavement and colonization. The article argues that in Hughes's early poetry Africa is depicted as the land of ancient civilizations in order to strengthen African-American feelings of ethnic pride during the Harlem Renaissance. This idealistic image of a pre-slavery, a pre-colonial Africa, the paper argues, disappears from the poetry of Hughes after the Harlem Renaissance, to be replaced with a more realistic image of Africa under colonization. The article further demonstrates that unlike Hughes, who attempts to romanticize Africa, Al-Fayturi rejects a romantic confrontation with the roots. Interrogating Western colonial narratives about

Africa, Al-Fayturi reconstructs pre-colonial African history in order to reveal the tragic consequences of colonization and slavery upon the psyche of the African people. The article also points out that in their attempts to confront the oppressive powers which aim to erase the identity of their peoples, Hughes and Al-Fayturi explore areas of overlap drama between the turbulent experience of African-Americans and the catastrophic history of black Africans dismantling colonial narratives and erecting their own cultural mythology. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

75 Steiner, Tina

Of translators, travellers and readers : the transmission of knowledge in contexts of power in Jamal Mahjoub's 'The Carrier' / Tina Steiner - In: *English Academy Review*: (2008), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 40-50.

This article focuses on moments of knowledge production that are crosscultural and translational amidst starkly asymmetrical power relations, which seek to curtail such collaboration. By focusing in detail on the Anglo-Sudanese writer Jamal Mahjoub's novel 'The carrier' (1998), this article aims to highlight the story of particular translators and their journeys as they try to counter and resist the intervention of power through their own translation activities, arguing that the text asserts the possibility of small acts of dislodging knowledge out of the hands of power, even if only temporarily. Mahjoub insists on drawing the reader into this task, as he believes that only fiction can bridge the gap which objectifies the other. The idea of translation and collaboration is thus extended to the space between the text and the reader. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

76 Usai, Donatella

Tracing the movements of the Western Desert dwellers: site 11-I-13 in Wadi Karagan, Sudanese Nubia, closely akin to El Ghorab or El Nabta / Donatella Usai - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2008), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 219-232 : ill., fig., foto's, krt., tab.

Following a line of research amply discussed in a paper that appeared in this same journal (Vol. 3 [1], 2005: 103-115), the data presented here represent a further attempt to "track" the movements of the Western Desert dwellers into the Nile Valley and to reinforce the hypothesis that the Western Desert and the Nile Valley were, even in the Early Holocene, part of an integrated ecological and cultural system. The continuous search for archaeological data to prove this link led the author to a site located nearly 45 years ago by the Colorado Expedition in Nubia in Wadi Karagan that displays a lithic assemblage that literally looks like a 'photocopy' of some of the El Kortein/Bir Kiseiba collections. A comparison with these assemblages and a detail analysis of their

chronological setting allow the establishment of a relative date for site 11-I-13 and pinpoint some new problems to be solved. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

77 Bourderionnet, Olivier

Displacement in French/displacement of French: the reggae and R'n'B of Tiken Jah Fakoly and Corneille / Olivier Bourderionnet - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 4, p. 14-23.

This paper examines the work and situations of two francophone singer-songwriters from Africa, Tiken Jah Fakoly and Corneille, through the notion of displacement. Tiken Jah Fakoly (born Doumbia Moussa in 1968) is from the Ivory Coast and lives in exile in Bamako, Mali. Corneille (born Corneille Nyungura in 1977) is from Rwanda, lives in Montreal, and recently became a Canadian citizen. In discussing these musicians' production and reception through the notion of displacement, the author addresses important questions regarding language, identity, and the social role of the African pop artist in France and the francophone world. Tiken Jah Fakoly and Corneille embody the mediation between publics from two continents and the global music industry in a particular geopolitical context. They also belong to a generation of artists whose productions signal a shift in French popular music representations of Africa and Africans. Discussing these artists' choice to sing in French makes it possible to reflect on the position of the French-language African artist in the English-dominated world of pop music. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

78 Cassimon, Danny

Comparative fiscal response effects of debt relief : an application to African HIPCs / Danny Cassimon and Bjorn Van Campenhout - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 427-442 : graf., tab.

As part of the efforts of the international donor community to scale up aid to Africa, substantial debt relief has been granted in recent years through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and its successor, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). The authors assess, for a sample of 24 African countries that have at least reached decision point status in the HIPC Initiative, to what extent this debt relief has

created fiscal space in recipient country budgets, and what, on average, the actual fiscal response effects have been, relative to other types of aid. Inspired by the fiscal response literature, they model public finance behaviour as a system of structural equations and estimate the reduced form parameters in a Vector Autoregressive framework. In general, the authors are unable to find evidence that debt relief might provoke no or even perverse fiscal responses. On average, debt relief affects public finance behaviour in a desired way, with effects being most similar to those of its most direct substitute, programme grants. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

79 Christianisme

Christianisme, mission et cultures : l'arc-en-ciel des défis et des réponses XVIe-XXIe siècles / sous la dir. de Paul Coulon et Alberto Melloni. - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 311 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Mémoire d'Églises, ISSN 1296-4700) - Actes du colloque du Crédic tenu à Bologne (Italie) du 29 août au 1er septembre 2007. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-8111-0035-3

Cet ouvrage est centré autour de la question du christianisme, des missions et des cultures, autrement dit de l'inculturation: les Églises doivent-elles abandonner leur héritage "méditerranéen" pour que la mission soit vraiment évangélisation et non pas occidentalisation des cultures du monde? Un certain nombre de contributions traite plus particulièrement de l'Afrique subsaharienne: Le destin de deux capucins italiens en mission au Kongo au XVIIe siècle (Marie-Cécile Benassy) - Avancées du christianisme en Afrique centrale de l'Ouest, 1880-1920: Christianisme baptiste et rencontres interculturelles en pays kongo (Jean-Luc Vellut) - Lukoshi ou la secte du serpent parlant au Congo: mouvement anti-sorcier et anti-chrétien? (Flavien Nkay-Malu) - Quelques réflexions sur le christianisme de Léopold Sédar Senghor (Philippe Laburthe-Tolra) - Questions posées aux théologiens par le christianisme de l'Afrique subsaharienne (Maurice Cheza). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

80 Cissé, Mamadou

De l'assimilation à l'appropriation: essai de glottopolitique senghorienne / Mamadou Cissé - In: *Revue africaine*: (2008), no. 3, p. 65-74.

Toute prise de pouvoir politique est aussi une prise de pouvoir linguistique. Cette réalité n'a pas échappé à Léopold Sédar Senghor, l'intellectuel, le premier Noir agrégé de grammaire française et plus tard le député d'outre-mer qui œuvrait pour la promotion des langues et cultures négro-africaines. Il était au cœur des débats théoriques et politiques dont les langues et les cultures africaines constituaient les enjeux majeurs.

Comment s'est alors effectuée par la suite l'irréversible mutation qui a fait de lui un inconditionnel défenseur et illustrateur de la langue française, telle est la question à laquelle s'efforce de répondre le présent article. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 147-148) et en anglais (p. 148). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

81 Culturally-sensitive

Culturally-sensitive models of family business in Sub-Saharan Africa : a compendium using the GLOBE paradigm / ed. by Vipin Gupta... [et al.]. - Hyderabad : Icfai University Press, 2008. - XVI, 235 p. : ill., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen. ISBN 81-3141268-7

This volume constitutes one of eleven volumes on culturally sensitive models of family business using the GLOBE paradigm, i.e. Global Leadership and Organizational Behaviour Effectiveness, which forms part of a larger research programme, CASE (Culturally sensitive Assessment System and Education). The chapters in this volume on sub-Saharan Africa cover ten countries - Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali, Senegal, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The major themes examined include regulated resource boundaries, business and family reputation, regulated family power, succession issues, organizational professionalism, women in leadership, and culture, values and attitudes. Contributions: Overview (Jaideep Motwani, Nancy Levenburg and Vipin Gupta); Returns to schooling in non-farm self-employment in Ghana (Wim P.M. Vijverberg); Succession in small and medium-sized businesses in South Africa (Elmarie Venter); Managing human resources in the familistic family business in Cameroon (Fomba Emmanuel Mbebeb); Success under duress: a comparison of the indigenous African and East African Asian entrepreneurs (Timothy Ranja); A comparison of aspirations among ethnic minority family business founders (Anuradha Basu); Effect of situational contingencies on home-based enterprises in Ghana and South Africa (Katherine V. Gough, A. Graham Tipple and Mark Napier); Encounters of culture in intergenerational succession of Asian family firms in Kenya (Shaheena Janjuha-Jivraj and Adrian Woods); Sibling concord and cousin discord in ethnic South Asian family business in Kenya (Joseph J. DiStefano and Gordon Brannan); Resilience of family farming in West Africa (Su Fei Tan and Bara Gueye); Family farming in a changing global economy: the case of West Africa (Jean-François Bélières et al.); Conclusions by the editors. [ASC Leiden abstract]

82 Cutolo, Armando

Populations, citoyennetés et territoires : autochtonie et gouvernementalité en Afrique / Armando Cutolo - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 112, p. 5-17.

Depuis les années 1990, la recherche sur les politiques de l'ethnicité, de l'appartenance et de la citoyenneté en Afrique s'est élargie à la problématisation d'une forme de rapport politique qu'on a appelé "l'autochtonie". Cette notion d'autochtonie se retrouve dans les situations de conflits ou de tensions dans des pays comme la Côte d'Ivoire, l'Afrique du Sud, le Rwanda ou encore le Cameroun. On trouve des pratiques d'exclusion s'appuyant sur un principe commun d'antériorité déhistoricisé, qui a réussi à exprimer et à naturaliser des clivages sociaux qui se sont approfondis au cours des processus de démocratisation et de libéralisation des économies en Afrique depuis la fin des années 1980. La force de l'autochtonie semble résider dans sa capacité à articuler différents niveaux d'identité - touchant à des "populations", des "appartenances", des "territoires" et des "ressources" - dans un contexte de volatilité des processus politiques et économiques. L'auteur fait appel au concept de "biopolitique" de Michel Foucault pour expliquer les relations idéologiques et discursives qui lient nation (les communautés nationales étant souvent imaginées), modernité et autochtonie. Ce texte constitue l'introduction à quatre contributions présentées en un séminaire à l'occasion de la conférence de l'AEGIS (Africa-Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies) à Leyde (Pays-Bas) en juillet 2007, sous le titre "Autochthony, Citizenship and Exclusion. Struggles over Resources and Belonging". Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

83 Défis

Défis agricoles africains / sous la dir. de Jean-Claude Devèze ; préf. de Jean-Michel Debrat. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2008. - 414 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., gloss., noten.

ISBN 978-2-8111-0011-7

Cet ouvrage, centré sur le devenir des agricultures subsahariennes et leur rôle dans le développement du sous-continent africain, montre l'importance des enjeux démographiques, économiques et environnementaux, mais aussi sociaux, culturels et politiques. Titres des contributions: Des enjeux démographiques majeurs (F. Gendreau) - La recherche d'une croissance agricole inclusive au cœur des enjeux économiques (B. Losch) - Des écosystèmes entre conservation, production et gestion dans la durée (J.-J. Goussard et R. Labrousse) - Des enjeux enchevêtrés à clarifier (J.-C. Devèze) - Les trois étapes de la construction d'un mouvement paysan en Afrique de l'Ouest (B. Lecomte) - Innovations et aménagements des bas-fonds en Guinée forestière (J. Delarue) - L'évolution des zones cotonnières de l'Ouest du Burkina Faso (A. Schwartz) - Évolutions des agricultures familiales du lac Alaotra (Madagascar) (J.-C. Devèze) - Les évolutions de l'agriculture malienne sur la période 1970-2000 (D. de la Croix) - Le développement agricole post-conflit du Mozambique (F. Desmazières) - Une nouvelle

politique agricole au Kenya: nécessaire, mais suffisante? (W. Anseeuw, S. Freguin et P. Gamba) - Des transitions agricoles conditionnées par des politiques publiques (V. Ribier) - Le foncier au cœur du développement économique et de la paix sociale (Ph. Lavigne Delville et V. Papazian) - Systèmes d'innovation et dispositifs d'appui (J.-P. Pichot et G. Faure) - Vers une priorité aux marchés vivriers régionaux (A. Lipchitz, Cl. Torre et Ph. Chedanne) - Financer les transitions agricoles et rurales (F. Doligez, J.-P. Lemelle, C. Lapenu et B. Wampfler) - Renforcement du capital humain et promotion des agriculteurs et de leurs organisations (J.-C. Devèze) - Prises de position d'un leader agricole sénégalais (N'Diogou Fall), kenyan (Ph. Kiriro), burkinabé (F. Traoré) - Comment repenser politiquement l'agriculture? (I. A. Mayaki). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

84 Diop, Babacar Mbaye

L'art africain de la "traversée" et des "marges": réflexions sur l'esthétique de Jean-Godefroy Bidima / Babacar Mbaye Diop - In: *Revue africaine*: (2007), no. 2, p. 27-41.

L'auteur cherche à élucider le concept d'"art africain". Pour ce faire, il examine diverses définitions et conceptions de ce concept et de l'esthétique qui s'y rapporte. Pour les tenants du mouvement de la Négritude, l'idée de la culture négro-africaine était liée à la tradition, donc au passé. À l'opposé, Jean-Godefroy Bidima propose une "lecture traversière": pour lui, l'art africain est un "art de la traversée", et il ne faut pas traiter les arts africains uniquement en termes de leur origine. Ce qui compte, c'est le devenir, c'est ce qui, au sein de chaque culture, assure son renouvellement. Pour Bidima, l'art africain, art des marges, doit tenir compte de l'art des marginaux et des exclus, qui fut oublié dans la représentation des arts africains. Pour l'auteur de l'article, l'art africain n'est ni un art "négro-africain", ni dans une "traversée", ni dans un "entre-deux". L'art est un concept ouvert, et il est impossible de garantir un ensemble de propriétés déterminantes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 138). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

85 Diplomatie

La diplomatie civile et humanitaire : la dynamique genre et paix en Afrique / sous la dir. de Anatole Collinet Makosso et Michel Mongo. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2008. - [220] p. : foto's, graf. ; 24 cm. - (Comptes rendus) - Actes du colloque des experts à la VIème Conférence de la mission de paix des Premières Dames d'Afrique, Brazzaville, février 2008. - Met noten. ISBN 978-2-296-06336-5

Cet ouvrage consiste en les actes d'un colloque sur le rôle des femmes dans une dynamique centrée autour de la question du "genre" et de celle de la recherche de la paix, qui s'est déroulé du 12 au 15 février 2008 à Brazzaville (Congo). Ce colloque des experts avait lieu en conjonction avec la tenue de la sixième conférence de la Mission de Paix des Premières Dames d'Afrique. Titres des communications: La diplomatie civile et humanitaire. Une approche stratégique en vue de l'appropriation de la résolution 1325 des Nations unies (Anatole Collinet Makosso) - Les femmes et la consolidation de la paix (Jeanne Françoise Leckomba Loumeto-Pombo) - La diplomatie civile et humanitaire: une démarche novatrice (Charles Zacharie Bowao) - État des lieux des conflits en Afrique (Aurélien Agbenonci) - Promouvoir l'éducation pour une culture de paix (Vital Balla) - Comment renforcer la culture de la paix? (Fatima Évelyne Banzani-Mollet) - Protection des femmes contre les violences sexuelles (Madeleine Yila-Boumpoto) - Protection des femmes et filles victimes de violences sexistes au Congo (Micheline Ngoulou) - Défendre la paix, c'est défendre la mère et l'enfant: c'est défendre la famille (Marie-Franck Puhruence) - La place de la femme dans les programmes de désarmement, démobilisation et réinsertion. Cas de la République du Congo (Béatrice Mpassi) - La place de la femme dans les programmes de désarmement, démobilisation et réinsertion. Cas de la République démocratique du Congo (Innocente Bakanseka) - La participation des femmes aux accords et négociations de paix. Expérience de la République démocratique du Congo (Monique Kapuwa Kande) - Ni guerre ni paix dans le Pool (Louis Portella Mbuyu) - Plan d'action de la mission de paix des Premières Dames d'Afrique: 2008-2009 (Valérie Antoinette Ossie et Anatole Collinet Makosso). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

86 Du Plessis, Hester

Oriental Africa / Hester Du Plessis - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2008), jg. 45, nr. 1, p. 87-100 : foto's.

Arab culture and the religion of Islam permeated the traditions and customs of sub-Saharan Africa for centuries. When the early colonizers from Europe arrived in Africa they encountered these influences and spontaneously perceived the African cultures to be ideologically hybridized and more compatible with Islam than with the ideologies of the West. This difference progressively endorsed a perception of Africa and the East being "exotic" and was as such depicted in early paintings and writings. This depiction contributed to a cultural misunderstanding of Africa and facilitated colonialism. This article briefly explores some of the facets of these early texts and paintings. In the first place the scripts by early Muslim scholars, who critically analysed early Eastern perceptions, are discussed against the textual interpretation of East-West perceptions

such as the construction of "the other". Secondly, travel writers and painters between 1860 and 1930, who created a visual embodiment of the exotic, are discussed in the context of the politics behind the French Realist movement that developed during that same period. This included the construction of a perception of exoticness as represented by literature descriptions and visual art depictions of the women of the Orient. These perceptions rendered Africa as oriental with African subjects depicted as "exotic others". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

87 Edozie, Rita Kiki

New trends in democracy and development: democratic capitalism in South Africa, Nigeria and Kenya / Rita Kiki Edozie - In: *Politikon*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 43-67 : tab.

This article examines the complex relationship between capitalism and democracy in contemporary democratic regimes in Africa from the perspective of current trends in economic globalization. It does so by underscoring the complexity of the prospects for democracy as is illustrated by some controversial trends in South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya. These trends include the 'fractured' executives, as well as the dominant incumbent parties the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa, the People's Democratic Party (PDP) in Nigeria, and the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) in Kenya, that have all been embroiled in scandals recently. Using political economy theoretical themes and frameworks to illustrate the contentious effects that global regimes of capital are having on contemporary national democratic politics, the article shows how a democratic crisis in each country is associated with an economic crisis. It presents South Africa's French Connection Scandal, Nigeria's Globacom Affair, and Kenya's Anglo-Leasing Finance Scandal as iconic archetypes illustrating the thorny relationship between development and democracy in contemporary Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

88 Globalization

Globalization and restructuring of African commodity flows / ed. by Niels Fold and Marianne Nylandsted Larsen. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2008. - 276 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-91-7106-616-9

Globalization in sub-Saharan Africa is an uneven process, integrating or re-integrating some localities and communities in global flows of goods, finance and information, while marginalizing others. This book aims to grasp the diversity of these globalization processes by adopting a common analytical framework, the Global Value Chain

approach. The key concepts and debates within the GVC approach are outlined by Niels Fold and Marianne Nylandsted Larsen. This is followed by chapters on the historical integration of Africa in the international food trade (Benoit Daviron), the implications of changes in the regulation of South Africa's citrus export chain (Charles Mather), changing food safety requirements and the exports of horticultural products by Kenyan smallholders (Michael Friis Jensen), liberalization, quality changes and the reputation of African coffee (Kenya) and cocoa (Ghana) exports (Niels Fold and Stefano Ponte), the global cotton market and cotton sector reforms in sub-Saharan Africa (Marianne Nylandsted Larsen), segmentation, governance and upgrading in global clothing chains, the case of Mauritius (Peter Gibbon), the logistical revolution and the changing structure of agriculturally based commodity chains in Africa (Poul Ove Pedersen), and World Music and issues of power and agency (Tuulikki Pietilä). [ASC Leiden abstract]

89 Ka, Mamadou

La politique africaine des États-Unis de 1947 à 2005: de l'engagement sélectif à la politique de "legacy" / Mamadou Ka - In: *Polis*: (2007), vol. 14, no. 1/2, p. 31-51.

L'auteur se propose d'évaluer, à partir d'une perspective historico-critique, la politique extérieure des États-Unis d'Amérique à l'égard du continent africain - en fait, de l'Afrique subsaharienne - depuis la fin de la seconde guerre mondiale jusqu'à nos jours. La première partie du texte fait le bilan de la politiques étrangère américaine à l'égard de l'Afrique de 1945 jusqu'à la fin des années 1990. La seconde partie met en exergue les caractéristiques fondamentales de la politique africaine dans les années 2000. Après avoir constitué un enjeu géopolitique et stratégique de relative importance durant la guerre froide pour les États-Unis, dans leur lutte contre l'expansion du communisme, l'Afrique perd son importance géopolitique avec l'implosion de l'URSS. Alors, sans vision autre que "globale", les Américains, comme sous George Bush senior, considèrent qu'ils n'ont pas d'intérêts en Afrique. La politique économique menée sous William J. Clinton s'apparente au paternalisme, et constitue un ensemble d'actions et de décisions humanitaires pour aider l'Afrique dans certaines circonstances. La loi AGOA (African Growth and Opportunity Act), promulguée le 18 mai 2000 et reconduite jusqu'en 2015, fait peser la balance du côté de la libéralisation des marchés et de l'intégration à l'économie globale dans le but de favoriser l'économie américaine, au lieu de mettre l'accent sur le développement durable en Afrique. Elle profite en fin de compte principalement aux gros producteurs de pétrole (Nigeria, Angola, Gabon). Quant à George Bush junior, il applique la politique de l'engagement sélectif ou "multilatéralisme à la carte", le critère fondamental restant l'intérêt national américain. Celui-ci est principalement lié aux questions de sécurité nationale (liens avec Djibouti, Mauritanie,

Kenya, Somalie), et aux intérêts économiques en rapport avec le pétrole (Nigeria, Gabon). Enfin, la deuxième approche de George Bush est celle de la politique de "legacy" ou "héritage", qui se traduit par une aide à l'éradication du sida en Afrique et du sous-développement. Toutefois, cette aide étant liée à des critères de strictes conditionnalités économiques et politiques, elle a, selon l'article, un impact réduit en Afrique et serait plutôt une opération de relations publiques destinée à l'électorat noir américain. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. (p. 6). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

90 Koné, Cyrille

Penser la société urbaine / Cyrille Koné - In: *Revue africaine*: (2007), no. 2, p. 17-25.

Ce texte s'interroge sur la ville et l'espace urbain en Afrique subsaharienne, le processus d'urbanisation accéléré à partir du milieu du vingtième siècle et la culture urbaine dans le contexte de la mondialisation. La capacité des sociétés urbaines africaines à assurer leur propre aménagement, leur survie et leur croissance, demeure l'un des défis majeurs à relever. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 137). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

91 Lefilleur, Julien

Comment améliorer l'accès au financement pour les PME d'Afrique subsaharienne? / Julien Lefilleur - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 227, p. 155-174 : tab.

L'accès au financement par les acteurs classiques: banques, fonds d'investissements et bailleurs de fonds représente la principale contrainte rencontrée par les PME (petites et moyennes entreprises) d'Afrique subsaharienne. Trois raisons poussent les acteurs du financement à éviter ces contreparties: un coût du risque surévalué, des coûts de transaction élevés et une insuffisante sécurisation des crédits. D'où le paradoxe de la faible demande de financement en capital: il existe pour le financement en dette bancaire une forte demande mais une offre limitée. Or, l'accès est difficile pour les bailleurs de fonds. Le développement du financement des PME semble en grande partie dépendre de la capacité des acteurs privés à développer des systèmes financiers plus adaptés. Des améliorations sont possibles. L'application des principes de la micro finance au financement des PME est certainement une voie porteuse de potentiel. De même, le développement de produits de crédit permettant aux prêteurs d'être mieux sécurisés, ainsi que la multiplication des fonds de garantie auraient également un impact très positif sur le financement des PME. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

92 Littératures

Littératures orales africaines : perspectives théoriques et méthodologiques / sous la dir. de Ursula Baumgardt et Jean Derive. - Paris : Karthala, 2008. - 439 p. : fig. ; 24 cm. - (Tradition orale) - Bibliogr.: p. [397]-433. - Met noten. ISBN 978-2-8111-0020-9

Entendant lutter contre les idées reçues concernant les littératures orales d'Afrique, cet ouvrage de synthèse fait le point sur les problèmes théoriques et méthodologiques posés par l'approche de ce champ spécifique. Première partie, cultures orales africaines: L'oralité, un mode de civilisation (J. Derive) - Le statut de la parole (P. Roulo-Doko) - La performance (U. Baumgardt) - Variabilité, transmission, création (U. Baumgardt). Deuxième partie, structuration du champ littéraire en oralité: Représentations des actes de parole et frontières de la littéralité (Jean Derive) - Genres littéraires de l'oralité: identification et classification (C. Seydou) - Genres littéraires oraux: quelques illustrations (J. Derive et C. Seydou) - La littérature orale n'est pas un vase clos (U. Baumgardt). Troisième partie, de la performance au texte: Collecte, enquête, transcription (P. Roulon-Doko) - Fixer et traduire la littérature orale africaine (J. Derive) - L'édition (C. Seydou et A.-M. Dauphin-Tinturier). Quatrième partie, l'analyse des textes: Enjeux disciplinaires et méthodologiques des travaux sur les littératures orales africaines: esquisse d'une évolution (J. Derive) - Pour une théorie de la littérature orale (U. Baumgardt). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

93 Mathieu, Clément

Dégradation des terres et des milieux de production en Afrique tropicale humide / par Clément Mathieu - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 319-334 : graf.

L'Afrique tropicale humide présente des densités de population extrêmement variables selon les régions et les systèmes d'exploitation. Or le phénomène de la dégradation des sols par la culture traditionnelle itinérante et par l'élevage transhumant observé dans de nombreux endroits n'est pas nécessairement en relation directe avec le taux d'occupation des sols. L'auteur analyse les processus de dégradation du milieu de production en rappelant les étapes qui ont conduit l'agriculteur du nomadisme culturel à l'infertilisation des sols et celles qui ont prévalu à la progression constante des éleveurs nomades vers les savanes toujours plus au sud. Si les solutions aux problèmes techniques passent obligatoirement par un changement radical des modes de culture allant vers la sédentarisation et la fertilisation via le couple culture-élevage et par un mode réaliste de gestion des pâturages, ces changements doivent aussi être

accompagnés d'une transformation radicale dans le soutien et l'accompagnement des communautés rurales; cela passe nécessairement par une plus grande participation acceptée par les agriculteurs. Les terrains d'observation concernent la République centrafricaine, la République démocratique du Congo, la partie sud du Tchad, la partie nord de la Tanzanie, le Cameroun, le Kenya, le Rwanda et le Burundi. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais, en français et en néerlandais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

94 Molo Mumwela, Clément

Acculturation et développement: le cas de l'économie informelle de l'Afrique noire / Clément Molo Mumwela - In: *Revue africaine*: (2008), no. 3, p. 133-143.

Le présent article cherche à découvrir la rationalité qui sous-tend les politiques qui visent à intégrer l'économie informelle dans l'économie moderne. L'émergence et l'expansion de l'économie informelle en réponse à la crise socioéconomique qui frappe l'Afrique noire, constituent une réalité, dont l'importance est reconnue par les principaux acteurs du développement. La dimension culturelle devrait être prise en compte dans tous les programmes de développement. À la lumière des études faites sur le processus d'acculturation ou d'entrecroisement des cultures, l'analyse montre que les activités de l'économie informelle sont une conséquence normale des interactions entre l'économie traditionnelle de subsistance et l'économie moderne occidentale. L'intégration de ces activités dans l'économie moderne passe par le triple mouvement du processus d'acculturation: "structuration, déstructuration et restructuration". Or, ce processus est bloqué à la phase de déstructuration, et les populations africaines doivent encore s'engager dans celle de la "restructuration". C'est ce défi que l'Afrique cherche à relever avec l'aide des partenaires internationaux. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 151). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

95 Mouton, Marie-Dominique

Les ethnologues et leurs archives : passion, possession et appropriation / Marie-Dominique Mouton - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2008), t. 78, fasc. 1/2, p. 221-233.

Le présent article traite de la formation du fonds d'archives ethnographiques de la Bibliothèque Éric-de-Dampierre (Nanterre), et des différentes recherches auxquelles peuvent se prêter les matériaux de terrain qui ont été collectés depuis les années 1930, principalement en Afrique et à Madagascar. Sur ces dix fonds d'archives ethnographiques qui portent sur le domaine africain et malgache, cinq concernent directement les premières missions ethnographiques. En quelques années, les archives des ethnologues qui y sont conservées sont devenues l'objet d'un véritable engouement,

tant pour les chercheurs que pour les institutions. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

96 Mukherjee, Jaydeep

Child labour, education, participation and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa : an empirical study / Jaydeep Mukherjee - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2008), n.s., vol. 24, no. 1, p. 53-70 : tab.

The ILO publication on Global Child Labour Trends 2000 to 2004 exhibited an increase in the number of child workers in Sub-Saharan Africa from 48.0 million to 49.3 million over the period from 2000 to 2004. This calls for serious introspection. The present study examines the interaction between child labour, primary school participation and per capita economic growth for Sub-Saharan Africa in a holistic framework using a two-stage least squares (2SLS) regression model and dummy variables to capture the regional and income classifications. The results show that per capita GDP growth rate, public expenditure on education as percentage of GDP, net primary enrollment ratio and percentage of children reaching grade 5 in school are inversely related with the incidence of children's labour force participation, while total fertility rate which reflects population growth, is positively related with child labour. Finally, that child labour is a serious impediment for improved economic performance of the region is reaffirmed from the fact that child labour participation has a negative effect on per capita GDP growth rate for the region as a whole and individually for each of the Southern, Western and Middle African countries. The results suggest that, since the problem across Sub-Saharan Africa is closely linked to the region's poverty, it can only be reduced with higher balanced economic growth that increases family incomes and children's educational opportunities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

97 Refugee

Refugee rights : ethics, advocacy, and Africa / David Hollenbach, ed. - Washington, DC : Georgetown University Press, cop. 2008. - VII, 264 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-589-01202-X

This collective volume provides an analytic framework for a vigorous and effective advocacy on behalf of refugees and internally displaced persons in Africa, particularly Ethiopia, the Great Lakes region, Kenya, South Africa, Sudan and Tanzania. It contains revised papers from a conference, organized by the Boston College Center for Human

Rights and International Justice, in collaboration with Catholic Relief Services and the Jesuit Refugee Service, in Nairobi, Kenya, in October 2006. Part I (Displacement as a human rights challenge) addresses the issue of rights in the face of pluralism across cultures and religious traditions. Part II (Camps, settlement and human rights) examines the issue of the right to freedom of movement that is problematic for or denied to many refugees. Part III (Gender and the rights of the displaced) looks at the rights of women as criteria for a more adequate response to the struggle of refugees and the internally displaced. Part IV (Conflict, protection and return) turns to analyses of war as the principal cause of displacement and how a human rights perspective can help frame a response. Part V (Ethics and rights in practice) addresses ethical issues in the policies of refugee-serving NGOs and churches. Contributors: Lam Oryem Cosmas, Abebe Feyissa, John Guiney, David Hollenbach, Rebecca Horn, Lucy Hovil, Khoti Kamanga, Loren B. Landau, Susan Martin, Binaifer Nowrojee, Moses Chrispus Okello, William O'Neill, Agbonkhianmeghe E. Orobator, Stephen J. Pope and John Burton Wagacha. [ASC Leiden abstract]

98 Saudubray, Francis

Les vertus de l'intégration régionale en Afrique / Francis Saudubray - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 227, p. 175-185.

L'intégration régionale en Afrique apporte bien plus que la croissance et des opportunités d'affaires. C'est un facteur essentiel de paix et de stabilité. Ce rôle est d'ailleurs reconnu aux Organisations régionales par la Charte des Nations Unies. À côté des organisations régionales politiques qui sont mieux connues, telles que la SADC (Commission pour le développement de l'Afrique australe) ou la CEDEAO (Communauté économique des États d'Afrique de l'Ouest), l'UEMOA (Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine) ou le COMESA (Marché commun d'Afrique orientale et australe) accomplissent un travail de fond, quoique technique, qui a amélioré la vie quotidienne de millions d'entrepreneurs et de citoyens du continent. La communauté des bailleurs de fonds ne s'y est pas trompée et leur apporte un soutien technique et financier croissant. L'article met l'accent sur l'importance de la construction d'ensembles sous-régionaux cohérents et reconnus pour l'avènement d'une Afrique politiquement stable en privilégiant une approche économique plutôt que politico-militaire. Notes, rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p.16). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

99 Tang, Min

The exogenous effect of geography on economic development : the case of sub-Saharan Africa / Min Tang and Dwayne Woods - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2/3, p. 173-189 : tab.

This article examines the relevance of geography (a physical environment that encompasses latitude, flora and fauna, and climate) in the economic development and underdevelopment of sub-Saharan African countries. Geography and climate are conceptualized as exogenous factors determining a country's overall economic welfare. By employing the newly compiled G-econ dataset with a better measurement of geography, the authors find that, even controlling for institutional and social factors, geography plays a substantial role in explaining some aspects of Africa's poverty. This finding indicates there is a need to partly reformulate the policy prescriptions for African economic development that are based heavily on institutionalist explanations of bad governance and corruption. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

100 Bericht

Bericht 2007 / Hrsg.: Günther Schlee. - Halle : Max-Planck-Institut für ethnologische Forschung, Abteilung I - Integration und Konflikt, 2007. - VI, 164 p. : foto's., krt. ; 22 cm. - (Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, ISSN 1618-8683) - Met bibliogr., noten.

Dieser Bericht bezieht sich auf die Aktivitäten der Abteilung I "Integration und Konflikt" des Max-Planck-Instituts für ethnologische Forschung in Halle. Die Vertiefung von Einzelaspekten liegt der Gliederung des Bandes zugrunde. Herausgegriffen wurden zwei Themen, nämlich Fulbe (Westafrika) und Usbeken im Vergleich (Günther Schlee, unter Mitarbeit von Martine Guichard) und (Re)Konstruktionen nationaler Identität in der Upper Guinea Coast (Jacqueline Knörr et al.), die in ausführlicheren Essays abgehandelt werden. Danach folgen Kurzdarstellungen der Einzelprojekte, insbesondere der übrigen, also derjenigen, die in die zusammenfassenden Darstellungen keinen Eingang gefunden haben. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

101 Déjouer

Déjouer la mort en Afrique : or, orphelins, fantômes, trophées et fétiches / sous la dir. de Michèle Cros et Julien Bonhomme ; avec Julien Bondaz... [et al.]. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 167 p. ; 22 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-06318-1

Dans cet ouvrage, cinq anthropologues répondent à la question de savoir comment déjouer la mort selon les résultats de leurs propres recherches ethnographiques au Burkina Faso, au Niger, au Bénin et au Mali. Si l'or est vivant, s'il prend le sang des hommes pour se nourrir, est-il possible de l'extraire, de le "tuer" sans risque? Tel est le défi relevé par des milliers d'orpailleurs venus chercher fortune dans un nouvel eldorado au Burkina Faso (Quentin Mégret); À quels destins sont promis les jeunes enfants lorsque leurs parents meurent? Entre réalité et fiction, des adultes et des enfants donnent à voir les imaginaires multiples touchant à la condition de l'orphelin à Zinder au Niger (Élise Guillermet); Comment s'accomplit la métamorphose du "mort pleuré" en "mort célébré" lors des secondes funérailles chez les Lyéla du Burkina Faso? Ces cérémonies se retrouvent aujourd'hui au cœur de polémiques et d'enjeux inédits (David Péaud). La mise à mort "éthique" des animaux serait-elle au centre de la pratique du safari au Bénin? Qu'en est-il de ce tourisme cynégétique aux prétentions écologiques? Que représente cette chasse aux trophées? (Maxime Michaud). Que deviennent les objets rituels lorsqu'ils se retrouvent exposés dans les musées d'ethnographie africains? Masques et fétiches semblent hésiter entre la mort et la vie dans les vitrines du musée national du Mali (Julien Bondaz). Dans la postface, intitulée "Les morts ne sont pas morts", Julien Bonhomme revient sur la pratique des funérailles, le culte des ancêtres et les reliques. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

102 Davidheiser, Mark

From complementarity to conflict : a historical analysis of farmer-Fulbe relations in West Africa / Mark Davidheiser and Aniuska M. Luna - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2008), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 77-103.

This paper provides a sociohistorical analysis of conflict between Fulbe pastoralists and farmers in West Africa, using case studies from Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Cameroon. In the remote past these two groups apparently managed, generally speaking, to coexist in a complementary and cooperative relationship. In the more recent past, however, various structural factors have fostered conditions conducive to conflict generation and intensification. These include international development projects, demographic changes, and environmental degradation. The analysis highlights changes

in production systems and land tenure regimes as central to the aggravation of farmer-herder goal incompatibility and intercommunal strife. Many of these changes are the deliberate results of interventions and legislation that were based on Western models and intended to increase production outputs and market integration. Effective conflict mitigation will require the abandonment of top-down, directive policymaking in favour of a more supportive engagement that strives to draw on and build up local resources and capacities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

103 Edwin, Shirin

Subverting social customs: the representation of food in three West African francophone novels / Shirin Edwin - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 39-50.

Food, eating habits, and culinary customs in West African societies are embedded with deep social symbolisms and meanings signifying kinship ties, friendship, political relations, and social status. This symbolism is defined as commensality, which means more than just sharing and consumption of food. Through a selection of three francophone novels from Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, this paper examines the trope of food, eating, and culinary customs to reveal the ways the novelists employ food items and habits to critique the sociopolitical situations of West African societies. In particular, these novelists delineate their social critique by detailing the subversion of the deeper symbolism of food and eating habits in West African societies. The novels discussed are Ahmadou Kourouma's 'Les soleils des indépendances' (1968), Mariama Bâ's 'Une si longue lettre' (1979), and Aminata Sow Fall's 'Le revenant' (1979). Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]

104 Engaging

Engaging with a legacy: Nehemia Levtzion (1935-2003) / E. Ann McDougall... [et al.]. - Toronto : Canadian Association of African Studies, 2008. - IV, p. 213-608. : ill., krt. ; 22 cm. - (Canadian journal of African studies, ISSN 0008-3968 ; vol. 42, no. 2/3 (2008)) - Met noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

This volume draws principally on presentations from two African Studies Association meetings (2003, 2004) that celebrated Nehemia Levtzion's contributions to the field of Islam in Africa. The first section, Memoirs and memories, starts with an account by Levtzion himself of his life story, produced on the occasion of his 60th birthday celebration in 1995. This is complemented by reminiscences by Ivor Wilks, Martin Klein, Roland Oliver, William F.S. Miles, Naomi Chazan and E. Ann McDougall, and an in

memoriam of Levtzion's wife, Tirtza Levtzion (1935-2007). In the second section, Engaging with a legacy, two long-time colleagues and a young graduate student respond directly to Levtzion's corpus of work: Breaking new ground in 'pagan' and 'Muslim' West Africa (David Robinson); Neo-Sufism: reconsidered again (John O. Voll); Linking translation theory and African history: domestication and foreignization in 'Corpus of early Arabic sources for West African history' (Dalton S. Collins). The third section, The ancient Ghana and Mali project, deals with the project initiated by Levtzion to revise his 1973 publication 'Ancient Ghana and Mali' and contains contributions by Susan Keech McIntosh, Roderick J. McIntosh, and David C. Conrad. Levtzion proposed that the question of origins of Sudanic polities such as Ghana should be reconsidered with regard to findings from research in archaeology and related disciplines. The final section, Developing "themes": history of Islam in Africa, reflects Levtzion's multidisciplinary interests: Christians and Muslims in nineteenth-century Liberia: from ideological antagonism to practical toleration (Yekutiel Gershoni); From the colony to the post-colony: Sufis and Wahhâbists in Senegal and Nigeria (Irit Back); The philosophy of the revolution: thoughts on modernizing Islamic schools in Ghana (David Owusu-Ansah and Abdulai Iddrisu); A question of beginnings (Kenneth W. Harrow); "Islamic music in Africa" as a tool for African Studies (Michael Frishkopf); Hidden in the household: gender and class in the study of Islam in Africa (E. Ann McDougall). The issue also contains a bibliography of Levtzion's work (p. 238-247) and a re-print of one of his last pieces, 'Resurgent Islamic fundamentalism as an integrative factor in the politics of Africa and the Middle East' (2007). [ASC Leiden abstract]

105 Moudileno, Lydie

The troubling popularity of West African romance novels / Lydie Moudileno - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 4, p. 120-132.

This essay acknowledges the success, in West Africa, of a collection of romance novels written in French. Launched in the 1990s by the publishing house Nouvelles Éditions Africaines (Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire) as the Adoras collection, the series has grown to become one of the most spectacular success stories in African (francophone) editorial history. The essay argues that the popularity of the Adoras novels not only as a popular genre but also as fiction in French can be perceived as troubling in a context where France is still seen as the sole foyer of francophone creativity, where "higher" written genres are still struggling with legitimacy issues, and where critics typically declare the absence of a francophone African readership. Following Bernth Lindfors, the author argues that "popular fiction" can be a misleading term when applied to a body of writing

from Africa. While in Western societies, "popular literature" overlaps "literature for the masses", this equivalence does not hold in Africa, where the masses either cannot read the same language or else cannot read at all. The idea of a popular literature has to be redefined to account for the fact that, even though a book or collection may enjoy tremendous commercial success, its "popularity" remains altogether relative. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

106 Newell, Stephanie

Dirty whites: "ruffian-writing" in colonial West Africa / Stephanie Newell - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 4, p. 1-13.

This article examines the ways in which 19th-century popular literary genres, such as the explorer's narrative and the colonial memoir, were utilized and adapted by an unexpected constituency of writers: white working-class traders, or 'white ruffians', at palm oil stations in the Niger Delta. It analyses a range of palm oil traders' literary works, published between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These works contribute in two ways to the cultural history of the imperial encounter in West Africa. First, the traders' commentaries on African societies are built on continuous comparisons with metropolitan culture. Second, the traders' efforts to understand local tastes and patterns of consumption furnish us with rare - if often confused and prejudiced - information about the social and material effects of the palm oil trade on West African communities. These instances of white working-class writing reveal the ways in which some European traders in Africa developed techniques of literary expression that extend conventional readings of imperial popular literature. The article focuses in detail on two texts by J.M. Stuart-Young, who attempted to reconcile opposing masculine types by introducing a new sensitivity and poetic creativity to the negative popular image of the palm oil trader. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

107 Walther, Olivier

Le modèle sahélien de la circulation, de la mobilité et de l'incertitude spatiale / Olivier Walther, Denis Retaillé - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 47, p. 109-124 : fig., krt.

Aux deux bords du Sahara, les sociétés ont structuré leur espace sur la base principale de la circulation davantage que de la sédentarisation dans les zones des activités de production. Plus que la maîtrise du milieu, la capacité de la maîtrise de la mobilité, c'est à dire le système des lieux (disjoints mais reliés) permet de répondre à l'incertitude, y compris sous ses nouvelles formes mondialisées; et ceci malgré la persistance d'une conception géographique dominante du "développement", faisant abstraction des

réalités sociales, toujours fondée sur l'autosuffisance alimentaire et la spécialisation zonale. L'article procède à un rappel du modèle d'organisation de l'espace sahélien, puis propose une application autour des villes-marchés de Gaya (Niger), Malanville (Bénin) et Kamba (Nigeria), avec pour objectif de montrer comment les initiatives des acteurs dominants comme les initiatives développementalistes tendent toutes à une meilleure gestion de l'incertitude, mais sont opposées dans la stratégie à adopter pour y parvenir. Il en ressort que la mobilité générale forme le cadre de la concurrence sociale avec la maîtrise de l'espace. Cette particularité permet finalement de réinscrire le Sahel dans la continuité des flux qui animent le monde contemporain. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français (p. 256) et en anglais (p. 260). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BENIN

108 Mayrargue, Cédric

Les lieux de l'expansion évangélique à Cotonou: centralité des espaces culturels et dilution des espaces du prosélytisme / Cédric Mayrargue - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2008), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 253-278.

Cet article étudie les dynamiques de l'expansion chrétienne à Cotonou (Bénin) à partir des modes d'appropriation de l'espace par les expressions évangéliques contemporaines. Les acteurs religieux utilisent toutes les opportunités que leur offre la ville en termes d'espace: de plus en plus de lieux sont investis par des acteurs et des symboles évangéliques. Un double processus est à l'œuvre: d'un côté une dynamique d'éclatement et de volatilité des espaces investis par le religieux, comme si la ville entière constituait un terrain de prosélytisme, de l'autre une logique de valorisation des lieux de culte, symbole de permanence et d'enracinement pour les entrepreneurs religieux. Trois processus sont étudiés: la centralité des lieux de culte comme cadre principal de l'activité religieuse; la fragmentation des lieux du prosélytisme qui se traduit par la présence d'acteurs chrétiens dans des espaces n'ayant aucune dimension culturelle et dédiés initialement et principalement à d'autres activités sociales; la dilution des espaces de prosélytisme, enfin, correspondant à une occupation de lieux collectifs et d'espaces privés: places, rues, concessions. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

BURKINA FASO

109 Anthropologie

Anthropologie de la candidature électorale au Burkina Faso / Mathieu Hilgers, Jean-Pierre Jacob - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 228, p. 171-190 : krt.

Cet article présente le choix des candidats lors des élections municipales de 2006 au Burkina Faso. Dans ce contexte, du fait même de l'histoire du peuplement, l'hypothèse qui verrait simplement dans la démocratie électorale un moyen de reconduire la légitimité autochtone ne fonctionne pas. Le texte montre comment la logique des partis, et notamment celle du CDP (Congrès pour la démocratie et le progrès, le parti dominant), s'articule avec plus ou moins de succès aux logiques populaires pour tenter d'établir ce qui fait la légitimité et les qualités d'un bon candidat. Ces qualités sont déterminées par l'histoire locale, les processus de réformes comme la décentralisation, l'investissement du candidat et la configuration des rapports politiques contemporains, qui changent selon l'échelle géographique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 14-15) et en anglais (p. 20). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

110 Gausset, Quentin

L'aspect foncier dans les conflits entre autochtones et migrants au sud-ouest du Burkina Faso / Quentin Gausset - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 112, p. 52-66.

Dans le sud-ouest du Burkina Faso, la coexistence d'un droit coutumier conférant la gestion du foncier aux autochtones et de la loi nationale qui donne l'usufruit des terres à ceux qui les cultivent crée une grande insécurité. Les autochtones ont peur de perdre leurs terres ancestrales tandis que les migrants ont peur qu'on leur reprenne les terres qu'ils cultivent. Le présent article prend comme cas d'étude le village de Pénì, contrôlé par les Tiefo autochtones, mais peuplé aux deux tiers de migrants. Il montre comment les réformes agraires mises en œuvre par l'État burkinabè, notamment via l'approche "gestion de terroir", en transférant le contrôle de terres des autochtones aux migrants, remettent en question les pratiques coutumières locales, et exacerbent les conflits fonciers et les sentiments xénophobes. En l'absence d'un État fort capable de faire respecter ses propres lois, la sécurisation du foncier ne peut se faire que par la reconnaissance du droit coutumier et des rapports de pouvoirs existants au niveau local. L'approche contractuelle, développée au niveau local, si elle entérine les inégalités existantes, repose cependant sur un large consensus plus susceptible de maintenir la paix sociale. Notes, réf., résumé en français et en anglais (p. 215). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

111 Hilgers, Mathieu

Politiques urbaines, contestation et décentralisation : lotissement et représentations sociales au Burkina Faso / Mathieu Hilgers - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 47, p. 209-226.

En Afrique de l'Ouest, le processus de décentralisation progresse et les opérations de lotissement sont de plus en plus nombreuses. Réalisées au nom de dynamiques participatives, ces opérations renforcent parfois des phénomènes d'exclusion. Le présent article revient sur les conditions de possibilités de la protestation populaire dans un tel contexte. L'analyse mobilise la théorie des représentations sociales et se penche sur la perception du lotissement, la relation entre injonction et aspiration à l'urbanité, la transformation du droit à la ville et la croissance des rhétoriques liées à l'autochtonie observée dans de nombreuses villes moyennes en Afrique de l'Ouest. Pour rendre compte de ces phénomènes, le texte décrit les étapes typiques d'une opération de lotissement à partir d'une étude de cas, celui de la troisième ville du Burkina Faso, Koudougou. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 258) et en anglais (p. 262). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

112 Magnavita, Sonja

The oldest textiles from sub-Saharan West Africa : woolen facts from Kissi, Burkina Faso / Sonja Magnavita - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2008), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 243-257 : foto's, graf., krt., tab.

The textile evidence for the archaeological site of Kissi, Burkina Faso, is presented and the implications for the history of weaving in West Africa are discussed. Woollen textiles have been preserved in Iron Age graves of the first millennium AD due to the corrosion of metal objects in the graves. This lucky circumstance adds further examples to the very small corpus of first millennium AD textile finds, pushing back in time the evidence for the demand and use of cloth in sub-Saharan Africa. App., bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

113 Samson, Fabienne

Entre repli communautaire et fait missionnaire: deux mouvements religieux (chrétien et musulman) ouest-africains en perspective comparative / Fabienne Samson - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2008), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 228-252.

Cet article met en perspective comparée deux mouvements religieux ouest-africains a-priori antinomiques, le Mouvement Mondial pour l'Unicité de Dieu (groupe islamique néo-confrérique créé au Sénégal en 1995) et le Centre International d'Évangélisation

(mouvement pentecôtiste fondé au Burkina Faso en 1987) afin de démontrer qu'au-delà des clivages confessionnels et des différences contextuelles, tous deux sont impliqués dans un même processus de remoralisation de leur environnement. Mouvements de jeunes urbains, ils ont ainsi comme caractéristique commune le fait missionnaire. Ils constituent chacun des espaces moraux autonomes, producteurs d'identités religieuses totalisantes et souvent en digression par rapport à une société profane jugée impure. Mais ils sont également très fortement inscrits dans un esprit conquérant jihadiste ou évangéliste et cherchent à s'imposer dans un champ religieux national puis international, convaincus de leur mission de réenchantement du monde. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CAPE VERDE

114 Rich, Timothy S.

Island microstates and political contention: an exploratory analysis of Cape Verde and Comoros / Timothy S. Rich - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2/3, p. 217-233 : tab.

Micro-States, and especially island micro-States, are routinely absent in cross-national studies of political contention, despite several structural conditions that seem to make anti-State action more likely in these countries. Through a structured comparative analysis of two African island micro-States, Cape Verde and Comoros, this paper uncovers correlations between structural and institutional conditions and levels of political contention. While several structural factors may make contention more probable in island micro-States, the analysis suggests that four variables, international aid, representative institutions, emigration opportunities, and political stability, are correlated with levels of contention. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

GHANA

115 Anamzoya, Alhassan Sulemana

Politicization, elite manipulation, or institutional weaknesses? : the search for alternative explanations to the Dagbon chieftaincy disputes in northern Ghana / Alhassan Sulemana Anamzoya - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2008), n.s., vol. 24, no. 1, p. 1-25.

This paper looks at alternative explanations to the Dagbon chieftaincy disputes in northern Ghana. The most recent of these disputes in 2002 resulted in the death of the

king ('Ya Na') of the kingdom. The paper presents a historical examination of the origin of what have come to be known as the Abudu and Andani factions and analyses the events after the Supreme Court judgment in 1986 on the legal tussle between the Abudus and the Andanis, up to March 27, 2002. It argues that, first, the failure of the founders of the Dagbon kingdom to establish a regularized and patterned system of choosing a 'Ya Na' explains the recurring nature of the Dagbon chieftaincy disputes, otherwise called the Yendi Skin Affairs. Second, the inability of the PNDC (Provisional National Defence Council) government to enforce the decisions reached and agreed upon by both parties in the 1987 reconciliation between the Abudus and the Andanis underlies the 2002 open conflict. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

116 Assensoh, Akwasi B.

A historical-cum-political overview of Ghana's National Health Insurance Law / Akwasi B. Assensoh and Hassan Wahab - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2/3, p. 289-306.

In 2003, the Parliament of Ghana passed the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) bill, which was signed into law by President John A. Kufuor. The law provides health coverage for most illnesses of all residents of Ghana. The fact that this relatively small and materially-poor country in West Africa has been able to enact such a law is, in itself, a great feat because it is probably one of the few, if not the only, African country to have done so. Additionally, it is also a feat that has eluded a materially-rich nation like the United States of America for a considerable length of time. The purpose of this essay is to explore how Ghana was able to pass the NHIS bill into law. Scholars who have looked at why several major countries, including the US, do not have comprehensive health care programmes for their citizens, have attributed the failure to several factors, including the distinctive political cultures or what some scholars have called the "exceptionalism" of the countries concerned, the impact of interest groups in the internal politics, and the prevailing political institutions. Consequently, the authors argue that the passing of Ghana's NHIS into law is largely because of the country's current political institutions, particularly the special provisions incorporated in the Fourth Republican Constitution to strengthen the law-making powers of the head of the executive branch of government, headed by a very strong executive President. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

117 Fossouo, Pascal

Missionary challenges faced by the first African church leaders in Cameroon and Ghana / Pascal Fossouo - In: *Exchange*: (2008), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 263-289.

Ghana and Cameroon were both mission fields of the Basel Mission during the colonial period. The European missionaries passed on the unfinished task of bringing the whole African community of Sacral Rule - an African traditional leading institution made of a fusion of politics, culture and religion - under the Lordship of Jesus to their African colleagues. Following an examination of the colonialists' attitudes towards religion and Sacral Rule and the challenges these posed to the African Church leaders, this paper discusses initiatives of the three main churches that have issued from Basel Mission activities who helped the new church leaders to rise to these challenges. It concerns Fotso Moïse and Mongwe Michel of the Evangelical Church of Cameroon; Jeremiah Chi Kangsen of the Presbyterian Church of Cameroon; and 'Nana' Agyeman Badu and 'Nana' Addo Dankwa III of the Presbyterian Church of Ghana. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

118 Garritano, Carmela

Contesting authenticities: the emergence of local video production in Ghana / Carmela Garritano - In: *Critical Arts*: (2008), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 21-48.

In this article the author offers a historical reading of the early years of video production in Ghana between roughly 1987 and 1992, a period characterized by radical transformation put into motion by developments generally associated with globalization. The erosion of State support for filmmaking, coupled with the ready availability of video technology, allowed individuals situated outside the networks of official cultural production firstly, to import and exhibit pirated copies of imported films and television programming and later, to produce their own features unregulated as commodities and artistic objects. This article focuses on this paradigmatic shift in local cinema culture and the critical discourse of 'authenticity' it generated. The last section of the article interrogates the dominant theoretical paradigm that has guided African film criticism since its inception - a paradigm that relies on and naturalizes 'authenticity', which the early history of video in Ghana demonstrates is a historical invention and an ideological product. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

119 Gyekye, Seth Ayim

Religious beliefs and responsibility attributions for industrial accidents among Ghanaian workers / Seth Ayim Gyekye - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2007), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 73-86 : tab.

This paper reports the possible influences of workers' religious beliefs on causal attributions and responsibility assignment in the work environment. Ghanaian industrial workers affiliated to three main religious groups (Christianity, Islam and Traditional African Religions) and who were victims and witnesses of industrial accidents, assigned causality and responsibility for the misfortune. Their responses were compared. The major finding was an association between religious affiliation and accident responsibility assignment. It was noted that workers affiliated with Islam and Traditional African Religions, more than their Christian counterparts, tended to emphasize spiritual influence on accident causality and responsibility. Correspondingly, they also offered more contextual and external attributions. This observation seems to reflect the fatalistic belief that industrial accidents are beyond human control and occur with inevitability. The study was done within the context of the Self-defensive Attribution Hypothesis. The substantial growing interest in diversity management in workplaces makes addressing topics on the impact of workers' religious orientations on organizational behaviours an essential study. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

120 Kotoh, Agnes Millicent

Traditional menstrual practices: sexual and reproductive health and gender implications for adolescent girls / Agnes Millicent Kotoh - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2008), n.s., vol. 24, no. 1, p. 37-51 : tab.

This paper discusses misconceptions and discriminatory practices related to menstruation in Ghana. Misconceptions about menstruation expose girls to sexual risks - such as sexual harassment and sexually transmitted infections - and negatively impact on women's empowerment. The paper is based on data collected among 300 girls aged 13-19 years from 3 ethnic groups (the Akwapim and the Krobo in the Eastern Region and the Tongu in the Volta Region). It appears that menstruation is considered impure and dirty. Most girls perceive menstruation as waste blood and believe that the menstrual blood can pollute sacred places and objects. Hence they are careful not to violate the menstrual taboos. Traditional menstrual practices in Ghana are social rules with repressive tendencies that promote gender-based discrimination, inhibit women's autonomy and are meant to make women remain on the periphery in submissive positions in their communities. Education is needed at family and community levels to

correct misconceptions about menstruation and stop traditional menstrual practices that undermine the well-being of females. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

121 Kufuor, Kofi Oteng

Ban on the importation of tomato paste and concentrate into Ghana / Kofi Oteng Kufuor - In: *African Journal of International and Comparative Law*: (2008), vol. 16, pt. 1, p. 100-114.

In August 2007, Ghana's Ministry of Trade, Industry and Presidents Special Initiatives (MOTI) announced a ban on imported tomato paste and concentrate. The ban took effect from 1 November 2007. The import ban is a deviation from the commitment to trade liberalization demonstrated since the early 1980s and is one of the few instances where MOTI has moved to grant new levels of protection to domestic industry. The author explores the motives for the import ban and the institutional and organizational issues the ban throws up. The article outlines the state of the tomato and tomato paste industry in Ghana, the pressures it has come under as a consequence of trade liberalization, and the lobbying for protection by industry participants (part 1); sketches the contours of Ghana's trade policy (part 2); examines the legal issues surrounding the ban (part 3); examines the decisionmaking process within MOTI, noting that consumers were excluded from this process and that the import ban can thus be described as the sale of monopoly privileges to the local tomato processing industry (part 4); examines the role the courts can play in foreign trade regulation and identifies an emerging trend towards judicializing Ghana's foreign trade (part 5). The question as to whether the action taken is consistent with WTO law will most probably never be fully settled. However, it is plausible to assume at this point that MOTI is inclined to keep its protectionist measures as opaque as possible in the hope of avoiding or minimizing the likelihood of a WTO-based complaint. At the same time, the shortcomings of the domestic tomato industry are probably a combination of factors that cannot be tackled with a slide into protection. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

122 Meyer, Birgit

Pentecostalism and neo-liberal capitalism: faith, prosperity and vision in African Pentecostal-Charismatic Churches / Birgit Meyer - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2007), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 5-28.

In recent years, Pentecostal-Charismatic Churches (PCCs) have gained increasing popularity throughout Africa. Situated in a genealogy of Christianity in Africa, these

churches espouse significant continuities with mission churches, African Independent Churches and even African religious traditions. But PCCs also have distinctly new features, including a thoroughly global orientation as a backdrop against which Born Again identities on the level of the self and the group are being constructed, the form of the mass or mega-church, the emphasis on the Prosperity Gospel, and the skilful use of mass media for the dissemination of ideas. This article addresses the apparent consonance between the rise of this type of Christianity and the spread of neoliberal capitalism. It argues that Weber's 'Protestant ethic' can serve as a source of inspiration for grasping this phenomenon, but should not be employed as a blueprint because this would blind us to certain aspects of PCCs that markedly digress from Weber's model. On the basis of her research in Ghana, the author investigates Pentecostal understandings of faith and attitudes towards the world; the relation between the Prosperity Gospel and satanic modes of generating wealth; and the intersection of Pentecostal vision with new media technologies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

123 Nieswand, Boris

Ghanaian migrants in Germany and the social construction of diaspora / Boris Nieswand
- In: *African Diaspora*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1/2, p. 28-52.

This article explores diasporic discourses and practices among Ghanaian migrants in Germany. Instead of presuming that 'diaspora' is a stringent theoretical concept or refers to a bounded group in a sociological sense, it is argued that it provides migrants with a grammar of practice that allows for the situational and contextual construction of different types of 'diasporas'. Empirically, three social sites of construction are identified. Firstly, the Ghanaian nation-State and the reconfiguration of Ghanaian nationalism play an important role in promoting diasporic discourses. Secondly, the discourse of development and 'charity rituals' of ethnic and 'hometown' associations are of particular relevance for the proliferation of Ghanaian 'diasporas'. Thirdly, Ghanaian chieftaincies are involved in diasporic activities. The article is based on data collected in thirteen months of multi-sited ethnography conducted in Germany and Ghana between 2001 and 2003 and the analysis of video tapes, newspaper articles and web pages. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA

124 Engeler, Michelle

Guinea in 2008: the unfinished revolution / Michelle Engeler - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 112, p. 87-98.

This article was written just before 22 December 2008, the day when, after 24 years in power, President Lansana Conté passed away. The next day, the military took power in a bloodless coup and declared Captain Moussa Dadis Camara President of the country. The nomination of Camara seemed to be a gesture in the direction of Guinean trade union and civil society leaders. An appendix dated 12 January 2009 covers recent developments and notes the obvious, that the coup confirms that power in Guinea lies with the armed forces. The article itself analyses why Guinea's political transition seems never ending. In 2008, strikes, riots and clashes affected country and state. Back in 2006-2007, a federation of trade unions called for several strikes, proving to be, for the first time since independence, an effective force for oppositional mobilization. Issues were economic but also political. Unrest went on and on. On 26 February, Lansana Conté had to give in and appoint Lansana Kouyaté, who enjoyed the support of the trade unions, as his new prime minister. This seemed a real revolution. During the "February Revolution", Guineans demonstrated their enthusiasm and desire for political reforms. In the light of the events of 2006 and 2007, it was a question of interpretation whether the "revolution" would finally come to a close in 2008 or whether it would still keep going on. The paper suggests two interpretations of the events during the turbulent year 2008 that might seem, at first sight, mutually exclusive. The first interpretation is that the revolution failed. The second argues that the political transformation that was initiated continued through 2008, with different means, on different scales and with different intentions. Within and beyond these two different interpretations, the Guinean military plays an important but hardly predictable role. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French (p. 215). [ASC Leiden abstract]

125 Guinée

La Guinée face à la mondialisation / sous la dir. de Karamo Kaba et d'Idrissa Barry. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 182 p. : ill., krt. ; 22 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-06345-7

Le présent ouvrage rassemble des textes de contributions à un colloque, tenu le 29 février 2008 à Paris, qui s'interrogeaient sur les enjeux et défis économiques de la

Guinée, face à elle-même et face à la mondialisation. Le débat est abordé dans un contexte interdisciplinaire. Dans une première partie, Badara Dioubate rappelle la trajectoire économique suivie par la Guinée de 1958 à nos jours: une évolution erratique entre le primat de l'État et celui du marché. Dans la deuxième partie, Ansoumane Doré présente un tableau économique de la République de Guinée, de ses forces et faiblesses, avant d'analyser ses possibilités d'intégrer le mouvement de la mondialisation. Parmi les opérations de corrections nécessaires pour faire réussir l'adaptation de la Guinée à la mondialisation dont la Guinée n'a pas su profiter plus tôt, Karamo Kaba souligne l'assainissement des finances, la transparence et la lutte contre la corruption, et une politique agricole viable. Idrissa Barry et Ali Badère Kaba tirent des conclusions sur les possibilités de redressement. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

GUINEA-BISSAU

126 Guiné-Bissau

Guiné-Bissau (1994-2005) : um estudo social das motivações eleitorais num estado frágil / Carlos Sangreman... [et al.] - In: *Lusotopie*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 3-25 : tab.

Quelles ont été les raisons sociales et politiques déterminantes, dans la réalité de la Guinée-Bissau, d'un comportement électoral qui a mené à l'élection, en 2005, de João Bernardo Vieira "Nino", qui s'était présenté comme candidat indépendant, à la présidence de la République? Le présent article cherche à mettre en relation d'une part l'histoire de ce pays d'Afrique occidentale - la Sénégalie - et les objectifs de la lutte de libération nationale du parti unique PAIGC (Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde), contre le colonialisme portugais et pour l'indépendance, l'unité et le développement, avec d'autre part les motivations du vote relatives à chacun des candidats du second tour des élections de 1994, 1999 et 2005. Les conclusions sont élaborées en forme de scénarios - retour au passé, stabilité, instabilité contrôlée et chaos suicidaire - pour le futur proche. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en portugais, en français et en anglais, texte en portugais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

IVORY COAST

127 Abidjan

Abidjan, Dakar : des villes à vendre ? : la privatisation 'made in Africa' des services urbains / Sylvie Bredeloup, Brigitte Bertoncello, Jérôme Lombard (éds.) ; préambule de Xavier Crépin ; préf. d'Annick Osmont et Jean-François Langumier. - Paris :

L'Harmattan, 2008. - 353 p. : krt., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Études africaines) - Bibliogr.: p.[327]-342. - Met noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-06210-8

Cette recherche décrit les formes de privatisation des services urbains: l'organisation de la mobilité et des transports collectifs et le développement des marchés de gros et de détail de produits vivriers à Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) et à Dakar (Sénégal). Une appropriation par des acteurs locaux de biens et de services collectifs se fait à la place des acteurs publics, avec des arrangements et des compromis résultant d'une privatisation 'à l'africaine', très éloignée des modèles internationaux du libéralisme. Textes rassemblés en quatre parties: 1) Montée des entrepreneurs nationaux. Titres: Minibus et taxis à Abidjan et Dakar: 50 ans de lutte pour la reconnaissance du secteur privé; La SAGES à Dakar. Un opérateur privé pour une gestion trouble des gares routières; ' Mouridoulahi' ou les logiques d'investissement des Mourides dans le transport au Sénégal; La mainmise des coopératives gouro sur le marché de gros à Abidjan; Les tentatives de confiscation des services urbains par le pouvoir coutumier à Abidjan; 2) Conflits de compétences entre l'État central et les collectivités territoriales: Dakar et Abidjan: les ingrédients d'une gestion recomposée; Conflits de compétences entre acteurs publics dans la gestion des marchés d' Abidjan et de Dakar; La gare interurbaine au cœur des conflits entre la mairie d'Adjamé et la ville d'Abidjan; Le marché Kermel à Dakar ou les formes de résistance à la privatisation d'un équipement urbain; 3) Arbitrages entre acteurs privés et publics ou la difficile régulation: Des instances de régulation pour quoi faire? Avenir délicat dans le transport urbain; L'application du BOT aux marchés d'Abidjan: formule magique ou concept douteux? 4) Réduction ou renforcement des disparités socio-spatiales?: Disparités socio-spatiales recomposées et centralités émergentes: les nouvelles cartes d'une gestion privatisée; Où sont les gares? Professionnels contre usagers dans l'espace politique du transport à Dakar; La transformation du marché du Plateau (Abidjan) en centre commercial: un projet de "requalification" du centre-ville; Le marché Clouetcha (Abidjan): opération de rééquilibrage urbain ou exacerbation des ségrégations? Conclusion: La ville serait-elle vendue? Auteurs: B. Bertoncello, C. Botti-Bi, S. Bredeloup, F. Bruez, J. Lombard, A. Poyau, S.M. Seck, M.R. Zouhoula Bi. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

128 Arnaut, Karel

Les "hommes de terrain" : Georges Niangoran-Bouah et le monde universitaire de l'autochtonie en Côte d'Ivoire / Karel Arnaut - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 112, p. 18-35.

L'implication des universitaires, en tant que tels, dans la formulation et la propagation de l'autochtonie, particulièrement en Côte d'Ivoire, a été amplement négligée. La vie et l'œuvre de Georges Niangoran-Bouah (1935-2002) sont inscrites dans l'histoire postcoloniale de l'autochtonie en Côte d'Ivoire. Présenté comme un "homme de terrain", il incarne une génération de scientifiques ivoiriens qui ont ancré leurs efforts d'africanisation de la vie académique aussi bien que leurs projets politiques anti-néocolonialistes (et anti-houphouëtistes) dans une double démarche d'"entrée en clandestinité" dans l'activisme politique et de "retour à l'indigène" (ou de "descente sur le terrain") afin de retrouver et revaloriser l'héritage national culturel. Tout en observant la nature exclusiviste de l'autochtonie, cet article propose une analyse alternative du nativisme et de l'autochtonie académique dans le cadre de l'économie morale d'échelle où se trouvent placés les universitaires ivoiriens. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 215). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

129 Hanretta, Sean

'To never shed blood' : Yacouba Sylla, Félix Houphouët-Boigny and Islamic modernization in Côte d'Ivoire / Sean Hanretta - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2008), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 281-304.

After an ill-fated religious revival, the Sufi teacher Yacouba Sylla and his followers became wealthy and politically influential in post-Second World War Côte d'Ivoire. They argued for an understanding of democratization and development that defined both ideas in terms of their community's own mystical experiences and world-historical significance, rather than in terms of modernity. As a way of making sense of their own past and defending their place in an increasingly tense political environment, these efforts achieved their most explicit articulation in a powerful story about Yacouba Sylla's refusal of a gift from Ivoirian President Félix Houphouët-Boigny. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

130 Steck, Jean-Fabien

Yopougon, Yop city, Poy... périphérie et modèle urbain ivoirien / Jean-Fabien Steck - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 47, p. 227-244 : fig., krt.

Le présent article propose de réfléchir, à partir d'un exemple singulier, aux liens éventuels entre périphérie et marginalité. Yopougon est une commune périphérique de l'agglomération d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire). Cependant, bien qu'elle soit relativement isolée et assez mal reliée au reste de la métropole, l'auteur formule l'hypothèse selon laquelle on ne peut guère analyser cette agglomération en tant que marge. Yopougon avait en

effet été conçue à la fin des années 1960 comme devant être la vitrine du savoir-faire urbain ivoirien en matière de gestion de la croissance urbaine. Son évolution depuis la crise économique de la fin des années 1970 a certes été marquée d'un arrêt de l'intervention de l'État, d'une paupérisation de sa population, et d'une importance accrue des activités de l'"informel"; mais elle fut en même temps l'occasion pour les habitants de ce quartier de clarifier leur place dans l'agglomération, voire de positionner Yopougon à d'autres échelles, son importance en tant que haut lieu culturel et politique étant aujourd'hui incontestée en Côte d'Ivoire. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 258) et en anglais (p. 262). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

LIBERIA

131 Bøås, Morten

Funérailles pour un ami: des luttes de citoyenneté dans la guerre civile libérienne / Morten Bøås - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 112, p. 36-51 : graf.

Cet article analyse la guerre civile au Libéria du point de vue de l'autochtonie. Il éclaire les jonctions entre une série de conflits locaux à l'intérieur d'un modèle plus vaste, celui d'une zone de guerre en constante mutation dans laquelle les communautés locales tentent de protéger ce qui, selon leur perception, leur appartient. Dans le comté du Lofa, le plus septentrional du Liberia, avec comme groupes ethniques principaux les Loma et les Mandingues, les Loma détiennent les privilèges du premier occupant et ont le contrôle des titres fonciers. Au Liberia, ce processus a fini par créer un système instable de subordination politique, à laquelle les Mandingues ont pu échapper grâce à la puissance économique acquise à travers leurs réseaux commerciaux. Les revendications des belligérants au sujet de la citoyenneté et des droits sur la terre sont en fait des 'leitmotive' dans l'histoire de cette région que l'on doit observer dans la "longue durée", et non pas les résultats directs d'une crise de la "modernité". Des règles font de la citoyenneté un droit spécifiquement défini en fonction du territoire. Mais en conclusion pour l'auteur, au Liberia comme en Côte d'Ivoire ou en République démocratique du Congo, l'autochtonie n'est qu'un mot servant à décrire une certaine manière de cadrer le débat politique. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 215). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MALI

132 Coutelet, Nathalie

Habib Benglia, idole noire du music-hall / Nathalie Coutelet - In: *Revue africaine*: (2008), no. 3, p. 35-46.

Né à Oran de parents caravaniers, et ayant passé sa jeunesse à Tombouctou dans le Soudan français (l'actuel Mali), Habib Benglia (1895-1961) fut un artiste polyvalent, qui commença sa carrière sur les planches à Paris après la fin de la Première Guerre mondiale. Surtout connu pour ses rôles au théâtre et au cinéma, il fut aussi danseur et parut dans des spectacles de music-hall et de cabaret comme aux Folies-Bergère. Dans les années 1920, la France s'enthousiasmait pour les danses "nègres" et les spectacles "exotiques". Même si la référence à sa beauté physique et à son corps d'athlète prédomine dans les critiques de l'époque, on a reconnu son talent de comédien et ses compétences chorégraphiques, qu'il avait déjà démontrées en créant des ballets d'avant-garde. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 146). [Résumé extrait de la revue, modifié]

133 Kernen, Antoine

Petits commerçants et entrepreneurs chinois au Mali et au Sénégal / Antoine Kernen, Benoît Vulliet - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 228, p. 69-94 : krt., tab.

Fondé sur une enquête de terrain, menée en août-septembre 2007 à Bamako et Dakar, cet article relativise l'importance de la présence chinoise dans les deux pays concernés, le Mali et le Sénégal. Il commence par tracer les parcours et profils sociologiques des migrants chinois, caractérisés par flexibilité et opportunisme. Comme en Europe, la plupart de ces commerçants font partie de la classe moyenne urbaine chinoise précarisée par la transition. Ils opèrent seuls, sans soutien de l'État chinois ou de son ambassade. L'article traite des modes opératoires des entreprises chinoises ainsi que des frictions sociales et opportunités économiques autour des commerces chinois. Si les filières d'approvisionnement se sont restructurées, les commerçants chinois ne sont pas les seuls ambassadeurs des produits chinois. Les commerçants africains ne sont pas sans ressources face à cette nouvelle concurrence qui reste cantonnée dans un nombre réduit de secteurs. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

134 Lombard, Jérôme

Kayes, ville ouverte : migrations internationales et transports dans l'ouest du Mali / Jérôme Lombard - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 47, p. 91-107 : krt., tab.

Le présent article traite de l'organisation spatiale au Sahel africain. Des villes nées à l'époque coloniale connaissent un renouveau du fait du passage de migrants internationaux. Ces circulations à longue distance dynamisent l'espace local. La ville de Kayes, dans l'ouest du Mali, est concernée par les flux interafricains de voyageurs. Elle doit son attrait à sa position dans les réseaux de transport ouest-africains. De par les circulations de personnes à différentes échelles, les frontières avec le Sénégal et la Mauritanie deviennent, non plus des barrières, mais des espaces d'intégration régionale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 256) et en anglais (p. 260). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

135 MacCoy, David

Rectifying horizontal inequalities : lessons from African conflict / David McCoy - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2008), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 105-134.

One of the most prevalent and underrepresented root causes of conflict in Africa and worldwide is that of horizontal (between groups) inequalities. In that light, the present author aims to provide practical solutions for the long-term resolution of conflict by addressing the issue of horizontal inequalities. Reference is made to two cases where conflict emerged as a result of group inequalities, namely Rwanda and Mali. In Mali the government was confronted from 1990 to 1996 with a secessionist movement instigated by the Tuareg. In Rwanda the shooting down of President Habyarimana's plane on 6 April 1994 acted as the trigger for a campaign of genocide. While Mali can now be viewed as a successful postconflict society, Rwanda still has a long road to travel. Section one of the article looks at the current literature on conflict and demonstrates the link between horizontal inequalities and conflict. Section two focuses on the two case studies, providing background to each conflict, and the action taken after violent conflict ceased. Section three focuses on the lessons learned from the Malian and Rwandan experience, including policy recommendations that should be instituted for any nation where horizontal inequalities are a major catalyst of conflict. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

136 Minicka, Mary

Towards a conceptualization of the study of Africa's indigenous manuscript heritage and tradition / Mary Minicka - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2008), jg. 45, nr. 1, p. 143-163 : ill.

This paper shares the experiences of the South African Conservation Technical Team of the Timbuktu Rare Manuscripts Project in the conservation and preservation of manuscripts in Timbuktu, Mali. A manuscript is always more than just its textual information - it is a living historical entity and its study a complex web of interrelated factors: the origins, production (that is, materials, formats, script, typography, and illustration), content, use and role of books in culture, education and society in general. The widespread availability of paper made it easier to produce these manuscripts as important vehicles for transmitting knowledge in Islamic society. Islamic written culture, particularly during the time of the European Middle Ages, was by all accounts incomparably more brilliant than anything known in contemporary Europe. The time for studying the African manuscript tradition has never been more appropriate given the recent renewed calls for the need to reappraise African history and achievements. It must be acknowledged, however, that the study of the African manuscript heritage will not be without difficulty. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

137 Peterson, Brian J.

History, memory and the legacy of Samori in southern Mali, c. 1880-1898 / by Brian J. Peterson - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2008), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 261-279.

This article situates local oral traditions on Samori Touré within the contexts of both internal African empire building and French colonial conquest. It takes into account the experiences of the vanquished on the periphery of Samori's empire in an effort to reassess his legacy. It argues that local traditions not only provide a corrective to the nationalist historiography on Samori, they also complicate the notion of 'resistance' by demonstrating internal dissent and even rebellion against Samorian rule at a time of Samori's vaunted 'primary resistance' to French conquest. Finally, this article concludes by providing a contemporary reading of the southern Malian historical landscape, rooting local Samorian history and politics in particular 'sites of memory'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MAURITANIA

138 Choplin, Armelle

Marges de la ville en marge du politique? : exclusion, dépendance et quête d'autonomie à Nouakchott (Mauritanie) / Armelle Choplin, Riccardo Ciavolella - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 45, p. 73-89 : ill., fig.

Les marges urbaines en Mauritanie sont examinées à travers l'exemple de Nouakchott tant dans leur dimension sociale que spatiale. Il s'agit de comprendre comment ces marges matérialisent les différentes fractures de la société mauritanienne, ses inégalités économiques, ses discriminations identitaires et des disparités dans la participation politique. En déclinant les différentes logiques qui président à leur mise en place - attraction et répulsion, contrôle et délaissement, spéculation et projet de développement, espaces légiférés et pratiques informelles, exclusion sociale et mobilisation politique, dépendance et autonomie -, l'idée est de voir comment ces marges rendent compte plus généralement des différences dynamiques qui structurent la ville, la société et l'État. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 222) et en anglais (p. 226). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

139 Choplin, Armelle

Migrations et recompositions spatiales en Mauritanie : "Nouadhibou du monde" : ville de transit... et après? / Armelle Choplin, Jérôme Lombard - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 228, p. 151-170 : krt., tab.

L'article aborde le cas de la ville de Nouadhibou, en Mauritanie, comme lieu de transit des migrants africains à destination de l'Europe, et particulièrement des Canaries. Il renouvelle l'analyse de ces mouvements migratoires, trop exclusivement centrée sur les points de départ et d'arrivée, c'est-à-dire, respectivement, les pays africains et européens. Il montre ainsi combien ce transit a eu un impact économique important sur la ville, mais également comment le resserrement du contrôle des migrations, qui en a progressivement réduit le flux, a tari une source de relative prospérité, dont Nouadhibou ne s'est pas relevée à ce jour. Lieu de tous les trafics, Nouadhibou apparaît comme une ville déclassée. L'appellation de capitale économique n'est plus qu'une simple référence au passé. La cité paraît désormais repliée sur elle-même et sur les rares richesses qui subsistent. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 14) et en anglais (p. 20). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

140 Leservoisier, Olivier

Les héritages de l'esclavage dans la société haalpulaar de Mauritanie / Olivier Leservoisier - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2008), t. 78, fasc. 1/2, p. 247-267.

Le présent article dresse un tableau des différentes discriminations et des résistances liées à l'esclavage dans la société haalpulaar (fulani) de Mauritanie. L'auteur s'efforce de prendre une distance par rapport aux dérives idéologiques et passionnelles qui agitent dans ce pays les débats sur le sujet. L'objectif est de tenter de restituer la diversité des

situations sociales actuelles, afin de rendre compte des recompositions sociales et politiques en cours. Dans cette perspective, l'analyse des héritages de l'esclavage en milieu haalpulaar vise moins à proposer un recensement des inégalités vécues qu'à interroger les processus de différenciation et d'émancipation sociale, afin de mieux saisir les enjeux actuels autour de la reproduction d'un ordre hiérarchique. Les catégories sociales d'"esclave" et de "noble" ne sont pas identiques d'une époque à une autre; elles sont soumises à de perpétuelles négociations et sont l'effet de distinctions réciproques à l'intérieur de configurations et reconfigurations sociales et politiques. Il s'agit notamment de mesurer l'importance de l'enjeu du franchissement des frontières sociales aujourd'hui. Sont abordés la prégnance des stéréotypes, l'enjeu matrimonial, les discriminations religieuses, l'enjeu foncier, la démocratisation et l'enjeu de la participation politique. L'analyse s'appuie sur des enquêtes de terrain effectuées dans la région du Gorgol entre 2003 et 2005, et a permis de recueillir des récits de vie. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGER

141 Baroin, Catherine

La circulation et les droits sur le bétail, clés de la vie sociale chez les Toubou (Tchad, Niger) / Catherine Baroin - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2008), t. 78, fasc. 1/2, p. 120-142 : krt.

Cet article s'intéresse à la circulation du bétail entre les familles chez les Toubou, société pastorale du Tchad et du Niger. Celle-ci dépend en large partie de leur système matrimonial, et apparaît comme la clé de voûte de l'organisation sociale, puisqu'elle détermine les droits sur les animaux comme le statut des personnes. Ces droits résultent de réseaux d'échanges entre individus. Ces échanges fondent l'économie interne de cette société - qui ne connaît pas de chefferies fortes -, et les droits qui en découlent éclairent non seulement la nature des rapports interindividuels tant au sein de la parenté qu'en dehors, mais aussi le statut de chacun et la logique d'ensemble de l'organisation sociale et politique. Sur un certain nombre de points, les Toubou montrent une originalité culturelle et sont foncièrement différents des autres pasteurs nomades africains, et en particulier d'autres sociétés acéphales. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

142 Boesen, Elisabeth

Gleaming like the sun: aesthetic values in Wodaabe material culture / Elisabeth Boesen - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 4, p. 582-602.

The Fulbe Wodaabe from central Niger - like other nomadic pastoralists - seem to be highly resistant to the influence of global consumer goods, the consumption of modern products being more or less confined to satisfying practical needs. The article presents a notable exception to this attitude of abstinence, the domain of female household goods which are procured on seasonal travels to places as distant as Dakar or Freetown. The Wodaabe case is distinctive in that the gift/commodity model does not adequately describe the forms of acquisition in question. The author suggests a third term: 'booty', implying that, for the Wodaabe, consumer goods are not part of a genuine transaction. In a further step she analyses the cultural appropriation of newly acquired goods by exploring the parallels between the ceremonial exposition of female household items and male dances, showing that the modern elements incorporated into the expositions exhibit a certain aesthetic quality, namely brightness and radiance, which the Wodaabe regard as a characteristic trait of themselves. Thus, the adoption of new things leads here to an intensification of the original cultural expression. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

143 Boutrais, Jean

La vache d'attache chez les Peuls pasteurs (Niger et Centrafrique) / Jean Boutrais - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2008), t. 78, fasc. 1/2, p. 71-104 : krt.

La coutume de la vache d'attache, étudiée jusqu'ici par des anthropologues chez les Peuls Wodaabe du Niger, existe aussi chez d'autres Peuls pasteurs. Ce transfert temporaire de vache exprime une solidarité pastorale et incarne des valeurs morales mais la réalité correspond plus ou moins au modèle. Outre l'aspect économique, car elle facilite une redistribution des animaux entre riches et pauvres, cette coutume permet aussi de nouer des relations sociales. Dans l'Ouest-Niger, cette pratique s'étend à la fois auprès de Peuls et de non-Peuls mais, en même temps, elle commence à être remise en cause. Quant aux Peuls de Centrafrique, tout en connaissant le principe de la vache d'attache, ils en modifient l'application, ce qui donne lieu à des contestations et entraîne une préférence pour une autre forme de solidarité. À partir de ces variantes, la cartographie de la pratique de la vache d'attache est proposée comme thème d'une géographie culturelle des Peuls. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

144 Narey, Oumarou

La Cour constitutionnelle du Niger et le contrôle de conformité des traités et accords internationaux à la constitution: remarques sur "la jurisprudence CIMA" / par Oumarou

Narey - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 4, p. 503-518.

La Cour constitutionnelle du Niger est chargée de statuer sur la constitutionnalité des lois, des ordonnances ainsi que sur la conformité des traités et accords internationaux à la Constitution. Le présent article examine la jurisprudence, inaugurée par l'arrêt du 4 septembre 2002, concernant l'inconstitutionnalité du Code des assurances des États membres de la CIMA (Conférence interafricaine des marchés d'assurance). Cette jurisprudence révèle les incertitudes du juge constitutionnel nigérien qui a changé de raisonnement relativement au contrôle a posteriori par la Cour des engagements internationaux. La Cour constitutionnelle s'est en effet engagée par la suite, par des arrêts en 2004 et 2005, à reconnaître son incompetence directe quant au contrôle a posteriori de la conformité à la Constitution d'un traité ou accord international régulièrement ratifié par le Niger. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGERIA

145 Òrìṣà

Òrìṣà devotion as world religion : the globalization of Yorùbá religious culture / ed. by Jacob K. Olupona and Terry Rey. - Madison, WI ; London : University of Wisconsin Press, cop. 2008. - XII, 609 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., gloss., index, noten. ISBN 0-299-22460-0 : No price

Shaped by the transatlantic slave trade, Christianity, Islam, colonialism and, now, globalization, Yorùbá religious culture remains dynamic. This collective volume explores the emergence of Òrìṣà devotion as a world religion. Originating among the Yorùbá of West Africa, the varied traditions that comprise Òrìṣà devotion are today found in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and Australia. The African spirit proved remarkably resilient in the face of the transatlantic slave trade, inspiring the perseverance of African religion wherever its adherents settled in the New World. Among the most significant manifestations of this spirit, Yorùbá religious culture persisted, adapted and even flourished in the Americas, especially in Brazil and Cuba, where it thrives as Candomblé and Lukumi/Santería, respectively. After the end of slavery in the Americas, the free migrations of Latin American and African practitioners have further spread the religion to places like New York City and Miami. Thousands of African Americans have turned to the religion of their ancestors, as have many other spiritual seekers who are not themselves of African descent. Ifá divination in Nigeria, Candomblé funerary chants in Brazil, the role of music in Yorùbá revivalism in the USA, gender and representational

authority in Yorùbá religious culture - these are among the many subjects discussed in this volume. [ASC Leiden abstract]

146 Adebani, Wale

The cult of Awo: the political life of a dead leader / Wale Adebani - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 335-360.

This essay examines the 'posthumous career' of Chief Obafemi Awolowo (1909-1987), the late leader of the Yoruba of Nigeria, popularly called Awo. It focuses on why he has been unusually effective as a symbol in the politics of Yorubaland and Nigeria in general. It examines the monumentalization of Awo, how his life and death are interpreted, and are used to articulate Yoruba collective political vision and future. Regarding Awolowo as a recent ancestor, the essay elaborates why death, burial and the raising and destruction of statues are useful in the analysis of the social history of elite politics in Africa. The Awolowo case is used to contest secularist and modernist assumptions about 'modernity' and 'rationality' in a contemporary African society. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

147 Agbaje, Adigun

Nigeria's ruling party: a complex web of power and money / Adigun Agbaje, Adeolu Akande and Jide Ojo - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 79-97.

The People's Democratic Party (PDP), which won the legislative and presidential elections in Nigeria in 2007, has its roots deep in the nation's military past. Despite flying the flag of democracy, it continues to frustrate the democratic process, preferring to indulge its preference for power and money rather than meeting the expectations of the electorate. This article examines the background and performance of the PDP, which has ruled Nigeria since the inception of the Fourth Republic in 1999. It pays special attention to party funding and internal democracy, the PDP manifesto, and its relationship with opposition parties. A major lesson from the Nigerian experience is that the political elite in a country is central to determining the nature and development of the political system. In the Nigerian case, the dominant faction of a political elite lacking coherence and commitment to democratic ideals, social justice and a culture of restraint, has been able to promote form over substance. Since 1999 Nigeria has witnessed a process of de-institutionalization of the democratic infrastructure in the face of persistent attempts to institutionalize personal rule. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

148 Alimi, Taiwo

A comparative study of the economic performance of farmers under large scale and motorized pump irrigation systems in Katsina State of Nigeria / Taiwo Alimi - In: *Discovery and Innovation*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 28-37 : tab.

This study determined the better irrigation method between large-scale and motorized pump to recommend to farmers in Katsina State of Nigeria. The target populations were farmers under large-scale (FULS) and farmers using motorized pumps (FUMP) and were compared along their socioeconomic characteristics, farm sizes, crop yields, costs and revenues of farming. The data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics; budgetary and regression techniques. Results indicated that the FUMP were older, had a larger family size and were less literate. The FULS had better access to inputs through government assistance, operated larger farm sizes and obtained larger mean yields. The higher output obtained by FULS was significant. Crop farming under the two systems was profitable but more profitable under FULS. As such, based on the present prevailing conditions, FULS would be recommended. In order to increase revenue (output) in irrigated farming, young individuals should be attracted, literacy encouraged and levels of fertilizers and loans increased. However, results indicated that FUMP were poorer in the socioeconomic characteristics that influence output which, if improved, could make FUMP comparable to FULS. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

149 Emerging

Emerging perspectives on Akínwùmí Ìá'Éá»Ọlá / ed. by Akíntúndé Akínyá⁰¹mí and Tóyìn Fálá»Ọlá. - Trenton, NJ : Africa World, 2008. - VII, 491 p. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., biogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21609-9 pbk : £18.99

This collective volume provides debates and representations of society in the works of Nigerian writer Akinwumi Isola, one of the leading contemporary writers in African languages. The book is divided into six parts, each designed to highlight one aspect of Isola's contributions to creative writing in Yoruba: 1. Art, creativity, and craftsmanship (notably about his drama); 2. The language question (on Isola's choice of the Yoruba language for most of his writings); 3. Literature, meaning, and a writer's aspirations (on Isola's ideological and political viewpoints); 4. (Re)casting gender relations: female sexuality and empowerment (on the role of women in his literary works); 5. Translation, aesthetic transfer, and the question of orality (on the preservation of elements of Yoruba oral tradition in Isola's work through 'translation'); 6. Bio-bibliography and interviews. [ASC Leiden abstract]

150 Esonwanne, Uzoma

Interviews with Amaka Igwe, Tunde Kelani, and Kenneth Nnebue / Uzoma Esonwanne - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 4, p. 24-39.

Kenneth Nnebue, Amaka Igwe, and Tunde Kelani, are three prominent Nigerian cinéastes. In the transcript published in this article, a revised and edited version of three interviews conducted separately with each respondent in Lagos, Nigeria, in August 2001, they address questions on a variety of issues related to Nigerian cinema and the home-video industry: theatre, video technology, and the emergence of the home-video industry; training and experience in filmmaking; narrative-sources and preferred genres; oral discourses-use and influence; the economics of filmmaking; film scripts, acting, production, distribution, and consumption; gender and sexual politics; reception and criticism; and the future of the cinema in Nigeria. To facilitate comparison, thematic headings corresponding with issues are provided. Just as they have varied educational and professional backgrounds, so do Nnebue, Igwe, and Kelani provide us with varied insights into filmmaking and popular culture in postcolonial Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

151 Mass

Mass media in Nigerian democracy / ed. by Fred I.A. Omu, Godwin Ehiarekhian Oboh. - Lagos : Stirling-Horden, 2008. - XXI, 329 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, samenvattingen.

ISBN 978-03-2169-1

This collective volume discusses the role and importance of Nigerian mass media practice for the modernization or democratization and de-westernization process in Nigeria before and after independence. The nineteen chapters are organized in three sections. Section 1, Mass Media and Society, emphasizes the need for a symbiotic relationship between the mass media and Nigerian society. It includes chapters on the role of the Nigerian mass media both in national conflict and in the struggle for independence, its role in mobilizing people to participate in government development plans and projects, in particular the 2006 National Population Census, and the role of information technology in journalism. Section 2, Media Laws and Ethics, considers the media's "watchdog" role, covering issues such as the ethical considerations involved, freedom of information and the abuse of press freedom. Section 3 focuses on Media Industry and Funding. It looks, amongst others, at new media technology in the globalization of broadcasting and the democratic process, the privatization of the mass

media and the implications for Nigerian democracy and the role of the press in Nigerian economic reforms. [ASC Leiden abstract]

152 Nwauche, E.S.

The right to freedom of religion and the search for justice through the occult and paranormal in Nigeria / E.S. Nwauche - In: *African Journal of International and Comparative Law*: (2008), vol. 16, pt. 1, p. 35-55.

In Nigeria the continuing widespread belief in the occult and the paranormal, notwithstanding the fact that such belief has been legislatively prohibited or judicially regarded as unreasonable, impacts on the administration of justice, especially the search for justice. The Nigerian legal system is contradictory in its treatment of the occult and the paranormal because of a lack of understanding and application of the content of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion contained in chapter four, section 38, of the 1999 Constitution. On the one hand, the practice of the occult and the paranormal is criminalized. This may lead to the denial of justice and a threat to the administration of justice system, as in the case of defences to murder and other crimes based on a belief in witchcraft and other paranormal phenomena. Citizens, who react in many ways to a perceived attack of the paranormal, like witchcraft, are not adequately protected by the judiciary. On the other hand, the belief in the efficacy and use of certain aspects of the occult and the paranormal, such as juju and oracles, is recognized by the Nigerian judiciary as forming the fulcrum of some forms of customary arbitration that rely on oath taking. The critical issue is that the Nigerian legal system ought to recognize the widespread belief in the occult and the paranormal even if it doubts their existence and reality. This is the obligation imposed by section 38 of the Constitution. However, the obligation is not absolute, since the internal and general limitation of its content ensures that the criminal aspects of the manifestation of the paranormal are denied constitutional protection. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

153 Obi, Cyril I.

International election observer missions and the promotion of democracy: some lessons from Nigeria's 2007 elections / Cyril I. Obi - In: *Politikon*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 69-86.

This article explores the politics and policies that underpin election observation and monitoring, particularly as they relate to international assistance for democracy building and postconflict elections. Central to this is the nature of election observation, its linkages with democracy building, and a critical evaluation of its effectiveness as a contributory factor in advancing the democratic project in Africa. The paper draws upon

the case of the April 2007 elections in Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation and largest oil exporter, that were widely held by international observers and local election monitors to be deeply flawed, but were upheld by the government without any international sanctions/reprisals. The paper illustrates some of the difficulties and contradictions that are embedded in the election observer mission 'industry' as a tool of the international community for providing legitimacy for the conduct of free and fair elections, but which in some cases result in 'acceptable' outcomes that are neither fully free nor fair. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

154 Oliyide, Olusesan

Jurisprudential rationale for taxing banks in Nigeria / Olusesan Oliyide - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 83-106.

This paper examines whether double taxation as practised in Nigeria is justifiable or not. It focuses on the question as to whether corporate income tax must be imposed on a bank owned by individuals (the shareholders) who also pay income tax over the returns of investment in the bank. The paper discusses the concept of sovereignty as it relates to the taxation of banks in Nigeria, including the theory of illimitability of the sovereign, the Nigerian system of taxation of banks and of shareholders, and the various theories of corporate taxation. A case is made for the continuing utilization of the imputation theory of corporate taxation as the basis of taxation of banks and other companies in Nigeria. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

155 Population

Population movements, conflicts, and displacements in Nigeria / ed. by Toyin Falola and Okpeh Ochayi Okpeh, Jr. - Trenton, NJ : Africa World Press, 2008. - VIII, 344 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-592-21598-X

This collective volume discusses population movements, conflicts and displacements in Nigeria within three themes, viz. historical perspectives on migrations and conflicts (O.O. Okpeh, Jr. on intergroup migrations, conflicts and displacements in central Nigeria; B.A. Lawal on Nigerian migrants in the Cameroons; C.J. Korieh on migration patterns and identity formation among the Igbo; and K. Kalu on migration and institutionbuilding in Africa, with a focus on brain drain); population movements and national development (G.D. Je'adayibe on religious conflicts and internally displaced persons in Nigeria; O. Akinwumi on the role of small and light arms in migration and displacement in Nigeria; and F.A. Agbali on internal population displacement and changing patterns of food

production and distribution in Nigeria); and the Nigerian State and the crisis of managing internal displacement (I. Umaru on the economic cost of government policy on internally displaced people in central Nigeria; I.N. Chimee on infrastructural neglect and economic imperatives in the post-war Igbo migrations to the northern and western parts of Nigeria; C. Agoha on the housing rights of displaced persons in urban Nigeria; A.D. Aina on peacebuilding strategies among the Igbo; and F.A.D. Oyekanmi on the problems and prospects of widowhood for development in Nigeria). [ASC Leiden abstract]

156 Poverty

Poverty in Nigeria : causes, manifestations and alleviation strategies / ed. by Mustapha C. Duze, Habu Mohammed and Ibrahim A. Kiyawa. - London : Adonis & Abbey, 2008. - XIV, 228 p. : fig., tab. ; 26 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 212-220. - Met index. ISBN 1-906704-00-7 pbk

The 17 chapters in this collective volume on poverty in Nigeria examine the concept of poverty, its causes, nature and measurement; poverty alleviation strategies (including the Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Project, LEEMP); the role of local governments, the business community, and mass media in poverty eradication; poverty as a causal factor in ethno-religious conflicts; military rule and the exacerbation of poverty; the relationship between poverty, conflicts and environmental factors as a result of oil exploitation in Nigeria's Niger Delta; pauperization of public sector workers caused by the IMF/World Bank structural adjustment programme (SAP); The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and poverty in Nigeria; and past and future poverty alleviation strategies as a means for economic reconstruction. Contributors: Mohammed Sanni Abdulkadir, Kabiru Ahmed, Shehu Usman Rano Aliyu, Garba Bala Bello, Shehu Dalhatu, Kabiru Isa Dandago, Fatima Oyine Ibrahim, Mahmoud Mohammed Lawan, Balarabe Maikaba, Ahmad Audu Maiyaki, Sani Lawal Malumfashi, Habu Mohammed, Mustapha Muktar, Emmanuel Ajayi Olofin, Sadiq Isah Radda, Murtala S. Sagagi, Adamu I. Tanko. [ASC Leiden abstract]

157 Suberu, Rotimi T.

The Supreme Court and federalism in Nigeria / Rotimi T. Suberu - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 451-485 : fig., tab.

Since Nigeria's transition from military to civilian rule in 1999, the country's Supreme Court has risen from a position of relative political obscurity and institutional vulnerability into a prominent and independent adjudicator of intergovernmental disputes in this chronically conflicted federation. Examined here is the Court's arbitration, during

President Olusegun Obasanjo's two civilian constitutional terms (1999-2007), of fifteen different federal-state litigations over offshore oil resources, revenue allocation, local governance and public order. The Court's federalism decisions were remarkably independent and reasonably balanced, upholding the constitutional supremacy of the Federal Government in several findings, tilting towards the states in some declarations, and simultaneously underwriting federal authority and state autonomy in other rulings. Despite the Court's important and independent role, however, the Nigerian federation was vexed by violent conflicts, underscoring the structural, political and constitutional constraints on judicial federalism in this notoriously complex and divided country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SENEGAL

158 Abidjan

Abidjan, Dakar : des villes à vendre ? : la privatisation 'made in Africa' des services urbains / Sylvie Bredeloup, Brigitte Bertoncello, Jérôme Lombard (éds.) ; préambule de Xavier Crépin ; préf. d'Annick Osmont et Jean-François Langumier. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 353 p. : krt., tab. ; 25 cm. - (Études africaines) - Bibliogr.: p.[327]-342. - Met noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-06210-8

Cette recherche décrit les formes de privatisation des services urbains: l'organisation de la mobilité et des transports collectifs et le développement des marchés de gros et de détail de produits vivriers à Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) et à Dakar (Sénégal). Une appropriation par des acteurs locaux de biens et de services collectifs se fait à la place des acteurs publics, avec des arrangements et des compromis résultant d'une privatisation 'à l'africaine', très éloignée des modèles internationaux du libéralisme. Textes rassemblés en quatre parties: 1) Montée des entrepreneurs nationaux. Titres: Minibus et taxis à Abidjan et Dakar: 50 ans de lutte pour la reconnaissance du secteur privé; La SAGES à Dakar. Un opérateur privé pour une gestion trouble des gares routières; ' Mouridoulahi' ou les logiques d'investissement des Mourides dans le transport au Sénégal; La mainmise des coopératives gouro sur le marché de gros à Abidjan; Les tentatives de confiscation des services urbains par le pouvoir coutumier à Abidjan; 2) Conflits de compétences entre l'État central et les collectivités territoriales: Dakar et Abidjan: les ingrédients d'une gestion recomposée; Conflits de compétences entre acteurs publics dans la gestion des marchés d' Abidjan et de Dakar; La gare interurbaine au cœur des conflits entre la mairie d'Adjamé et la ville d'Abidjan; Le marché Kermel à Dakar ou les formes de résistance à la privatisation d'un équipement

urbain; 3) Arbitrages entre acteurs privés et publics ou la difficile régulation: Des instances de régulation pour quoi faire? Avenir délicat dans le transport urbain; L'application du BOT aux marchés d'Abidjan: formule magique ou concept douteux? 4) Réduction ou renforcement des disparités socio-spatiales?: Disparités socio-spatiales recomposées et centralités émergentes: les nouvelles cartes d'une gestion privatisée; Où sont les gares? Professionnels contre usagers dans l'espace politique du transport à Dakar; La transformation du marché du Plateau (Abidjan) en centre commercial: un projet de "requalification" du centre-ville; Le marché Clouetcha (Abidjan): opération de rééquilibrage urbain ou exacerbation des ségrégations? Conclusion: La ville serait-elle vendue? Auteurs: B. Bertonecello, C. Botti-Bi, S. Bredeloup, F. Bruez, J. Lombard, A. Poyau, S.M. Seck, M.R. Zouhoula Bi. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

159 Diaw, Diadié

La relation commerciale avec la Chine est-elle une stratégie efficace pour l'émergence du Sénégal? / Diadié Diaw - In: *Revue africaine*: (2007), no. 2, p. 125-136 : tab.

Le nouveau partenariat entre le Sénégal et la Chine pose deux questions majeures. La première est celle des éventuelles conséquences sur les relations économiques entre le Sénégal et ses anciens partenaires commerciaux, cette interrogation amenant à revoir la question du commerce Nord-Sud, en particulier en ce qui concerne l'ouverture au commerce des produits finis, l'industrialisation et les transferts de technologie. La deuxième est relative aux avantages que peut procurer le commerce entre des pays du Sud. L'article décrit la situation économique et commerciale du Sénégal. Il procède ensuite à une analyse comparative entre le commerce Nord-Sud et le commerce Sud-Sud. Il cherche enfin à identifier les dangers que peut comporter la relation commerciale entre le Sénégal et la Chine, mais aussi ses avantages en tant qu'alternative à la relation commerciale entre la France et le Sénégal. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 143) et en anglais (p. 144). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

160 Kébé, Abou Bakry

Enjeux linguistiques et sociolinguistiques de l'émergence des radios privées au Sénégal / Abou Bakry Kébé - In: *Revue africaine*: (2007), no. 2, p. 83-93.

L'auteur part de l'hypothèse que se manifestent, depuis les années 1990 et les processus de démocratisation, d'importants changements en matière de langues au Sénégal; il montre les conditions sociohistoriques de l'apparition des radios privées et les enjeux linguistiques et sociolinguistiques de ce fait. Certains marqueurs que constituent le discours émanant des médias, l'irruption du wolof dans les circuits officiels

entraînant un brouillage des données glottopolitiques, les nouvelles représentations de la/les langue(s) chez les locuteurs-auditeurs, amènent à considérer que les changements sociaux en matière de langues peuvent provenir de la dynamique interne des sociétés et donc de l'initiative des acteurs sociaux, et pas uniquement des lois linguistiques censées régir les pratiques langagières. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 141). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

161 Kernen, Antoine

Petits commerçants et entrepreneurs chinois au Mali et au Sénégal / Antoine Kernen, Benoît Vulliet - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 228, p. 69-94 : krt., tab.

Fondé sur une enquête de terrain, menée en août-septembre 2007 à Bamako et Dakar, cet article relativise l'importance de la présence chinoise dans les deux pays concernés, le Mali et le Sénégal. Il commence par tracer les parcours et profils sociologiques des migrants chinois, caractérisés par flexibilité et opportunisme. Comme en Europe, la plupart de ces commerçants font partie de la classe moyenne urbaine chinoise précarisée par la transition. Ils opèrent seuls, sans soutien de l'État chinois ou de son ambassade. L'article traite des modes opératoires des entreprises chinoises ainsi que des frictions sociales et opportunités économiques autour des commerces chinois. Si les filières d'approvisionnement se sont restructurées, les commerçants chinois ne sont pas les seuls ambassadeurs des produits chinois. Les commerçants africains ne sont pas sans ressources face à cette nouvelle concurrence qui reste cantonnée dans un nombre réduit de secteurs. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

162 Ndiaye, Mame Birame

Société seereer et migration à Dakar / Mame Birame Ndiaye - In: *Revue africaine*: (2007), no. 2, p. 97-110 : tab.

Le pays seereer est situé dans les régions du centre et du nord ouest du Sénégal. La migration parmi les populations seereer rurales a commencé vers les années 1930 environ; la migration urbaine date des années 1945. Elle est due aux conditions de vie très dures et aux difficultés liées à l'agriculture, seule véritable source de revenus. Elle a d'abord concerné la population masculine adulte, pour s'étendre aux femmes vers 1970. L'échantillon sur lequel se fonde cette étude portait sur 120 migrantes et 85 migrants séjournant à Dakar. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 142). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

163 Ndione, Babacar

Territoires urbains et réseaux sociaux: les processus de migration internationale dans les quartiers de la ville sénégalaise de Kaolack / Babacar Ndione - In: *African Diaspora*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1/2, p. 110-133 : tab.

La fragilisation des contextes économiques et le durcissement des politiques migratoires dressent des barrières difficiles à franchir sur le chemin de la migration internationale. Dans ce contexte, la migration doit être envisagée comme une stratégie collective, qui mobilise des variables économiques, politiques, sociales et culturelles dans les pays d'origine, de transit et d'accueil; les contours de cet espace migratoire se dessinant en fonction des réseaux de solidarité. Les points de jonction des pôles d'un réseau migratoire peuvent être plus ou moins solides, en fonction de la densité des liens forgés par ses membres. Quels sont les points d'ancrage de ces réseaux? À partir de quoi se tissent-ils et comment deviennent-ils des cordons reliant pays de départ et d'aboutissement des flux migratoires? Cet article répond à ces interrogations, en considérant le rôle du quartier urbain dans l'explication des dynamiques migratoires internationales, notamment les quartiers de la ville de Kaolack au Sénégal. Il ressort de l'analyse que les quartiers wolofs d'Abattoirs et de Touba-Kaolack expriment une relation de vie communautaire qui transcende le socle familial et qui est fortement mobilisée dans le processus migratoire. En revanche, le système migratoire des ressortissants des quartiers de Dialègne et de Ndangane est défini par un ensemble de liens établis entre les membres du ménage et de la famille entre le lieu d'origine et les pôles de destination. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

164 Payer

Payer l'eau au Ferlo : stratégies pastorales de gestion communautaire de l'eau / Véronique Ancey... [et al.] - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 46, p. 51-66 : graf., foto, krt., tab.

Une réforme en cours au Sénégal privatise la gestion de l'eau des forages pastoraux du Ferlo. Les pasteurs quant à eux gèrent leurs ressources naturelles, eau et pâturages, d'une manière intégrée en accommodant divers principes d'accès. Au-delà des aménagements locaux imposés à la gestion comptable, cet article montre quelles règles dominant et structurent l'organisation sociale de la gestion des infrastructures. Mais cette pluralité de logiques pourrait se révéler, sous d'autres configurations, dans des sociétés plus marchandes. Un débat est ouvert sur les limites des modes de tarification théoriques de l'eau, bien économique et social vital. Pour la socioéconomie, les pratiques renvoient aux questions d'intérêt personnel, de gestion des ressources, de

cohésion sociale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 209-210) et en anglais (p. 213). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

165 Samson, Fabienne

Entre repli communautaire et fait missionnaire: deux mouvements religieux (chrétien et musulman) ouest-africains en perspective comparative / Fabienne Samson - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2008), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 228-252.

Cet article met en perspective comparée deux mouvements religieux ouest-africains a priori antinomiques, le Mouvement Mondial pour l'Unicité de Dieu (groupe islamique néo-confrérique créé au Sénégal en 1995) et le Centre International d'Évangélisation (mouvement pentecôtiste fondé au Burkina Faso en 1987) afin de démontrer qu'au-delà des clivages confessionnels et des différences contextuelles, tous deux sont impliqués dans un même processus de remoralisation de leur environnement. Mouvements de jeunes urbains, ils ont ainsi comme caractéristique commune le fait missionnaire. Ils constituent chacun des espaces moraux autonomes, producteurs d'identités religieuses totalisantes et souvent en digression par rapport à une société profane jugée impure. Mais ils sont également très fortement inscrits dans un esprit conquérant jihadiste ou évangéliste et cherchent à s'imposer dans un champ religieux national puis international, convaincus de leur mission de réenchèvement du monde. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

166 Sougou, Omar

Transformational narratives: hearing/reading selected Senegalese folktales by young women / Omar Sougou - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 26-38.

The culture of a people is usually reflected in its folklore. As important constituents of folklore, folktales are expressive of the world view of a society at some point in time; they convey indicators of the prevailing ideology in a society. Thus, they are suitable sources for an inquiry into gender relations at work in a given social formation, especially when folktales by women are considered. This essay embarks on a listening/reading of such folktales in search of transformational trends in gender relations. It is based on folktales collected among young women originating from the rural area of Fatick in Senegal who work seasonally as housemaids in the city. The narratives were collected over three nights in November 2004 while they were performed in front of a small audience mainly composed of friends. The women hold such sessions to entertain themselves, reconnect

with their home culture after a day's work in the city, and re-create the missed homey village evenings. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

167 Stratégies

Stratégies pastorales de sécurisation chez les Peuls du Ferlo (Sénégal) / V. Ancey... [et al.] - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2008), t. 78, fasc. 1/2, p. 105-119 : krt.

Chez les pasteurs peuls du Ferlo (Sénégal), les liens socioéconomiques et symboliques entre le campement et son troupeau bovin connaissent de grands changements. Les données sur lesquelles se fonde cet article proviennent d'entretiens avec les éleveurs et d'observations conduites sur les troupeaux bovins entre juin et août 2006. Le mode de gestion des troupeaux constitue un repère pour caractériser le mode de vie pastoral et son régime de protection face aux risques. Le troupeau reste le signe distinctif de l'identité professionnelle et sociale mais aujourd'hui chez les transhumants peuls du Ferlo, les logiques de diversification, la monétarisation, l'émergence des petits ruminants et l'évolution de la gestion des lignées bovines anciennes montrent que la sécurisation et la reproduction du groupe social pastoral ne reposent plus entièrement sur la reproduction du troupeau bovin. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SIERRA LEONE

168 Leff, Jonah

The nexus between social capital and reintegration of ex-combatants : a case for Sierra Leone / Jonah Leff - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2008), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 9-38 : graf., tab.

When peace is reached after conflict, economic and social conditions are not conducive for ex-combatants to reintegrate on their own. Programmes that address ex-combatants as well as broader post-conflict recovery are essential. Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) is one such programme that has received widespread attention. Policy analysts have debated the factors that contribute to a successful DDR programme. This study examines reintegration, the final phase of DDR, arguing that in order to achieve successful reintegration of ex-combatants, a community-focused approach that generates social capital, and views the reintegration process as a means of equally benefiting ex-combatants and community members, must be implemented. Amongst the reintegration methods that can be employed to nurture social capital are stopgap programmes, media and public awareness campaigns, community development

projects, programmes for special target groups and reconciliation programmes. Using a comprehensive literature review of social capital and community-based reintegration and a case study from Sierra Leone, the paper demonstrates the relationship between social capital and reintegration. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

169 Search

The search for sustainable democracy, development and peace : the Sierra Leone 2007 elections / ed. by A.B. Zack-Williams ; with a forew. by Fantu Cheru. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2008. - 86 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Policy dialogue, ISSN 1654-6709 ; 2) - Omslagtitel: The quest for sustainable development and peace. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-91-7106-619-0

This collection of three essays explores the significance of Sierra Leone's 2007 elections in the light of the quest of the people for democracy that is responsive to social demands, welfare and popular aspirations. A.B. Zack-Williams examines foreign intervention in the Sierra Leone civil war and the post-war democratization process, particularly the 2007 elections. Zubairu Wai explores the role of youth and the Sierra Leone diaspora in democratic awakening. A.B. Zack-Williams and Osman Gbla investigate the conduct of the elections and the challenges of peacebuilding and democratization. [ASC Leiden abstract]

170 Utas, Mats

The West Side Boys: military navigation in the Sierra Leone civil war / Mats Utas and Magnus Jörgel - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 487-511 : foto.

The West Side Boys were one of several military actors in the Sierra Leonean civil war (1991-2002). A splinter group of the army, more specifically of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), the WSB emerged as a key player in 1999-2000. In most Western media accounts, the WSB appeared as nothing more than renegade, anarchistic bandits, devoid of any trace of long-term goals. By contrast, this article aims to explain how the WSB used well-devised military techniques in the field; how their history and military training within the Sierra Leone army shaped their notion of themselves and their view of what they were trying to accomplish; and, finally, how military commanders and politicians employed the WSB as a tactical instrument in a larger map of military and political strategies. It is in the politics of a military economy that this article is grounded. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

171 Déjouer

Déjouer la mort en Afrique : or, orphelins, fantômes, trophées et fétiches / sous la dir. de Michèle Cros et Julien Bonhomme ; avec Julien Bondaz... [et al.]. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 167 p. ; 22 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-296-06318-1

Dans cet ouvrage, cinq anthropologues répondent à la question de savoir comment déjouer la mort selon les résultats de leurs propres recherches ethnographiques au Burkina Faso, au Niger, au Bénin et au Mali. Si l'or est vivant, s'il prend le sang des hommes pour se nourrir, est-il possible de l'extraire, de le "tuer" sans risque? Tel est le défi relevé par des milliers d'orpailleurs venus chercher fortune dans un nouvel eldorado au Burkina Faso (Quentin Mégret); À quels destins sont promis les jeunes enfants lorsque leurs parents meurent? Entre réalité et fiction, des adultes et des enfants donnent à voir les imaginaires multiples touchant à la condition de l'orphelin à Zinder au Niger (Élise Guillermet); Comment s'accomplit la métamorphose du "mort pleuré" en "mort célébré" lors des secondes funérailles chez les Lyéla du Burkina Faso? Ces cérémonies se retrouvent aujourd'hui au cœur de polémiques et d'enjeux inédits (David Péaud). La mise à mort "éthique" des animaux serait-elle au centre de la pratique du safari au Bénin? Qu'en est-il de ce tourisme cynégétique aux prétentions écologiques? Que représente cette chasse aux trophées? (Maxime Michaud). Que deviennent les objets rituels lorsqu'ils se retrouvent exposés dans les musées d'ethnographie africains? Masques et fétiches semblent hésiter entre la mort et la vie dans les vitrines du musée national du Mali (Julien Bondaz). Dans la postface, intitulée "Les morts ne sont pas morts", Julien Bonhomme revient sur la pratique des funérailles, le culte des ancêtres et les reliques. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

172 Mujih, Edwin

The regulation of multinational companies operating in developing countries : a case study of the Chad-Cameroon pipeline project / Edwin Mujih - In: *African Journal of International and Comparative Law*: (2008), vol. 16, pt. 1, p. 83-99.

The Chad-Cameroon oil and pipeline project is intended to develop oil resources discovered in the Doba region of southern Chad. It is being executed by two joint venture companies established by a consortium of multinational oil companies with the

governments of Chad and Cameroon respectively. The project included the construction of an approximately 1070 km underground pipeline to carry the crude oil from landlocked Chad across Cameroon to a proposed marine terminal near Kribi, which was completed in mid-2003. This is an instructive empirical example of issues relating to the regulation of multinational companies (MNCs) (in the extractive industry) operating in developing countries. As entities that operate across borders, MNCs are difficult to regulate on a unilateral basis, and as private entities, MNCs are not directly subject to international law. MNCs are thus not regulated by the international legal system. The project illustrates the novel phenomenon whereby critics intervene in the activities of MNCs in developing countries to fill in the regulatory vacuum. Changes to the project were made only after numerous criticisms from local and international NGOs and foreign governments and individuals. This puts into question the ability of developing host countries to effect such changes through traditional legal methods of control. The project also illustrates how while appearing to concede to the critics, MNCs have developed ingenious methods for circumventing their watchful eyes and protecting themselves by creating subsidiary companies and excluding national legislation. The 1998 Convention of Establishment between the Republic of Cameroon and the Cameroon Oil Transportation Company (COTCO Convention), which is the legal framework for the project, gives the oil companies rights which are disproportionate to their liabilities. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CAMEROON

173 Awah, Paschal Kum

Diabetes, medicine and modernity in Cameroon / Paschal Kum Awah and Peter Phillimore - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 4, p. 475-495.

This article examines popular understandings of diabetes, and conflicts and ambiguities in the management of diabetes care, in two areas of Cameroon in urban Biyem-Assi, an administrative district of the capital Yaoundé, and in Bafut, a rural district in the northwest of the country. Conducted over a two-year period (2001-2003), comparative ethnography in Yaoundé and Bafut started in four diabetes clinics (two in each place). From there it extended outwards, first to the homes of patients with diabetes, and then on to a number of indigenous healers consulted by patients or their families. The authors explore the tension between clinic-based demands for patients' 'compliance' with treatment guidelines, including repeated strictures against resorting to 'traditional' medicine, and patients' own willingness to alternate between biomedicine and indigenous practitioners, a process in which they subject the claims of both to a kind of

pragmatic evaluation. The continuing importance of indigenous healing practices, and explanations for diabetes in terms of ancestral intervention or witchcraft, are considered in the light of recent anthropological debate about the 'modernity of witchcraft' in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

174 Dumas-Champion, Françoise

L'activité pastorale et le cycle végétatif chez les Masa (Tchad/Cameroun) / Françoise Dumas-Champion - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2008), t. 78, fasc. 1-2, p. 143-155.

La société des Masa du Tchad et du Cameroun, qui sont très attachés à leurs vaches, est caractérisée par un pastoralisme original. On peut même parler d'une société "agro-pastorale" qui utilise ses techniques d'élevage pour faciliter la reproduction agraire, tout en pensant la complémentarité et l'interdépendance de l'ensemble des activités de production. Les techniques d'élevage interviennent en faveur de la maturation du mil à travers l'engraissement rituel du bouvier, 'guruna'. Au cours du cycle annuel, toutes les activités de production ont pour paradigme le cycle végétatif du mil. D'autre part, le cycle de la reproduction humaine est pensé à travers la combinatoire des activités pastorales indissociable du croît du troupeau de bovins. De par la fonction symbolique, la survie alimentaire de la population ne dépend plus seulement de l'activité agraire mais des compétences d'éleveurs des Masa. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

175 Fossouo, Pascal

Missionary challenges faced by the first African church leaders in Cameroon and Ghana / Pascal Fossouo - In: *Exchange*: (2008), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 263-289.

Ghana and Cameroon were both mission fields of the Basel Mission during the colonial period. The European missionaries passed on the unfinished task of bringing the whole African community of Sacral Rule - an African traditional leading institution made of a fusion of politics, culture and religion - under the Lordship of Jesus to their African colleagues. Following an examination of the colonialists' attitudes towards religion and Sacral Rule and the challenges these posed to the African Church leaders, this paper discusses initiatives of the three main churches that have issued from Basel Mission activities who helped the new church leaders to rise to these challenges. It concerns Fotso Moïse and Mongwe Michel of the Evangelical Church of Cameroon; Jeremiah Chi Kangsen of the Presbyterian Church of Cameroon; and 'Nana' Agyeman Badu and 'Nana' Addo Dankwa III of the Presbyterian Church of Ghana. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

176 Kamgoui-Kuitche, Victorine

Femmes et égalité des droits au Cameroun: de la formulation des principes aux enjeux de l'exercice / par Victorine Kamgoui-Kuitche - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 4, p. 477-493.

Cet article révèle la difficulté de concrétiser le principe de l'égalité des droits, qui est la norme consacrée au Cameroun, et en particulier de l'égalité entre hommes et femmes. Le Cameroun a ratifié toutes les conventions internationales relatives à la lutte contre les discriminations dont les femmes sont victimes. Dans la pratique, les instruments internationaux et nationaux en faveur de l'égalité des droits ont-ils contribué à l'égalité dans la jouissance et dans l'exercice des droits de la femme camerounaise? Le constat est celui de la persistance des écarts entre l'égalité formelle et l'égalité réelle, sous l'influence de coutumes et de normes traditionnelles. L'univers familial reste un cadre d'entretien des inégalités entre les sexes. Des discriminations à l'égard de la femme camerounaise existent aussi dans les sphères professionnelle et politique (première partie). Dans la deuxième partie, l'article souligne l'importance de mesures pragmatiques d'aide à la réduction des inégalités passant par la promotion de l'égalité des chances: scolarisation des filles, meilleure connaissance par les femmes du cadre juridique existant, lutte contre l'analphabétisme. Notes, réf., rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

177 Konings, Piet

Autochthony and ethnic cleansing in the post-colony : the 1966 Tombel disturbances in Cameroon / by Piet Konings - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 203-222.

On 31 December 1966, there was a violent uprising by the autochthonous Bakossi against the Bamileke 'invaders' in the Tombel area in Cameroon. The author highlights the long history of autochthony movements in Cameroon, focusing on this so-called Bakossi-Bamileke war in the immediate postcolonial era. He identifies several explanatory factors for this violence. One factor was what the Bakossi styles the Bamileke 'invasion' of their area: the Bamileke had settled in large numbers in the area, grabbed their lands and had begun to dominate food and cash-crop production as well as local commerce. Another factor was what the Bakossi perceived as Bamileke provocation: the Bamileke settlers were suspected of supporting the local 'maquisard' attacks in Bakossi territory and even of being terrorists themselves. A final factor was the fuelling of existing anti-Bamileke sentiment among the local population by the Bakossi elite in their struggle for power. The author presents evidence that the uprising was the result of long-term planning on the part of the Bakossi. He also pays attention to the vital

contributions made by traditional medicine men and secret societies in the bloody incident. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

178 Konings, Piet

Church-State relations in Cameroon's postcolony: the case of the Roman Catholic Church / Piet Konings - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2007), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 45-64.

The sociopolitical role of mainline Christian churches in the African postcolony tends to be more complex than a number of pessimistic and optimistic scholars originally assumed. There is growing evidence that the relations between church leaders and authoritarian and corrupt elites, who seek to exercise hegemony in the African postcolonial States, cannot simply be reduced to either cooperation or conflict. This study of the relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the postcolonial State in Cameroon provides proof of a remarkable shift from relative harmony in the one-party era (1961-1990) to frequent conflicts in the current political liberalization era. It also shows that church leaders failed to come to a united stand on sociopolitical issues in both periods due not only to personal rivalries, but also to various ethno-regional cleavages. Bibliogr, notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

179 Meister, Conny

On the early Iron Age in southern Cameroon : the sites of Akonétye / Conny Meister & Manfred K.H. Eggert - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2008), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 183-202 : ill., fig., foto's, krt., tab.

The authors present the results of archaeological fieldwork at Akonétye which is situated in the rainforest of southern Cameroon near the border to Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. First they briefly describe the archaeological features and finds of two sites at Akonétye which they designate as the 'southern' and 'northern site'. The main features of both are pits which yielded a considerable amount of ceramics. In addition, a part of a V-shaped ditch was excavated, that might have been part of a defensive structure. Most important, however, was the discovery of two elongated features in which ceramics and various iron objects, especially spears, hoes, bracelets as well as anklets were found. According to ethnographic literature some of the iron objects may represent special-purpose currency. The shape, decoration and thinness of some of the iron furnishings, e.g., the hoes, imply that they did not serve as utilitarian tools. Although no skeletal remains have been recovered, both the outlay and the content of these features suggest that they are graves. According to radiocarbon dating these graves have to be put within the early

second to final fourth century AD time bracket. They are thus the oldest graves with rich iron offerings excavated in Central Africa and beyond. In the remainder of the paper the authors discuss the findings at Akonétye in the context of Central African archaeology. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

180 Morelle, Marie

Les enfants de la rue à Yaoundé (Cameroun) et Antananarivo (Madagascar) / Marie Morelle - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 45, p. 43-57 : fig.

Cet article compare l'appropriation de l'espace urbain par les enfants de la rue à Yaoundé (Cameroun) et à Antananarivo (Madagascar). Ces enfants vivent en permanence au sein des espaces publics, dans les centre-villes en particulier, ce qui les place déjà en rupture avec le reste de la société. Mais, du fait des actions ponctuelles ou des politiques de plus long terme des autorités centrales ou municipales, les enfants de la rue sont repoussés en périphérie urbaine. Une marge spatiale coïncide avec une marge sociale. Ce phénomène de relégation est appréhendé dans sa dimension spatiale, de l'intérieur à l'extérieur de la ville. Bibliogr., notes, réf, rés. en français (p. 221) et en anglais (p. 225). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

181 Muñoz, José-María

Au nom du développement: ethnicité, autochtonie et promotion du secteur privé au Nord Cameroun / José-María Muñoz - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 112, p. 67-85.

Le projet d'exploitation pétrolière et d'oléoduc Tchad-Cameroun constitue un des projets d'infrastructure les plus importants entrepris en Afrique durant ces dernières années. À partir de différents exemples, cet article analyse la production du discours et de l'action du consortium pétrolier. Les variations sur le thème du développement élaborées par le consortium pétrolier se fondent sur une notion aseptisée du "local", dépourvue d'histoire et de politique, et dont la représentation a été recrée largement au profit d'une audience internationale. L'article examine où et comment "le local" apparaît dans le discours du consortium à propos de l'un des principaux objectifs développementaux du projet, la promotion du secteur privé (le 'local business development') au Tchad et au Cameroun. L'auteur compare ensuite ce discours à d'autres discours recueillis au cours de ses recherches de terrain dans l'Adamaoua (Nord Cameroun), discours qui reposaient sur d'autres versions de ce qu'était le "local". Les notions comme "communauté" ou "participation" sont employées à profusion dans les projets de développement, ce qui, selon l'auteur, opère une "neutralisation sociale". De nombreux travaux ont documenté la poussée du concept d'autochtonie et de notions similaires d'appartenance dans un

large éventail de contextes marqués par l'avènement du multipartisme et de la crise économique. En faisant du discours d'une entreprise multinationale son objet d'étude, cet article entend compléter les travaux existants sur le pouvoir mobilisateur des langages de l'autochtonie et de l'ethnicité, souvent centrés sur le rôle joué par l'État et par les acteurs de la sphère politique formelle dans les processus de formation identitaire. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 215). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

182 Pelican, Michaela

Mbororo claims to regional citizenship and minority status in north-west Cameroon / Michaela Pelican - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 4, p. 540-560 : foto, krt.

Discourses on autochthony, citizenship and exclusion have become popular in Cameroon as well as in other parts of Africa, and lately even in Europe. This article considers the case of the Mbororo (agropastoral Fulbe) in north-west Cameroon (also known as the Western Grassfields) and their recent claims to regional citizenship and minority status. The Mbororo are a minority in the region. They are perceived as strangers and migrants by local Grassfields groups who consider themselves their hosts and landlords. The Mbororo have long entertained host-guest and patron-client relations with their Grassfields neighbours. However, in the context of Cameroon's democratization and the constitutional changes of the 1990s, they have changed their political strategies, aiming at direct representation to the State. In 1992 MBOSCUDA (the Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association) was founded and gradually developed into a nationally influential ethnic elite association. While confirming the Mbororo as regional citizens, it successfully portrayed them as an 'indigenous people' both nationally and internationally. Moreover, many Mbororo of the younger generation have gradually developed emotional bonds with their home areas. Neighbouring groups have mixed feelings about these developments, as they may generate new conflicts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

183 Seignobos, Christian

Chèvre animal de la terre, mouton animal de l'eau : Nord Cameroun / Christian Seignobos - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2008), t. 78, fasc. 1/2, p. 156-182 : ill., krt.

Dans les sociétés musulmanes du nord du Cameroun, si l'on ne peut dissocier l'élevage des caprins de celui des ovins, qui partagent les mêmes pâturages et intègrent le plus souvent les mêmes enclos, il en va autrement chez les groupes non musulmans voisins. Chez ces derniers, par suite d'une diffusion tardive des moutons, comme dans les monts

Mandara, ces deux élevages demeurent à des degrés différenciés. L'article fait état des représentations au sujet des ovins et des caprins et de leur statuts respectifs. Définis par des critères comportementaux, chèvres et moutons restent assignés à des modes de socialisation et à des rôles précis dans l'arsenal des rituels. La fonction dévolue à ces animaux sacrificiels a sans doute conforté la pratique dissociée de leurs élevages. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

184 Boutrais, Jean

La vache d'attache chez les Peuls pasteurs (Niger et Centrafrique) / Jean Boutrais - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2008), t. 78, fasc. 1/2, p. 71-104 : krt.

La coutume de la vache d'attache, étudiée jusqu'ici par des anthropologues chez les Peuls Wodaabe du Niger, existe aussi chez d'autres Peuls pasteurs. Ce transfert temporaire de vache exprime une solidarité pastorale et incarne des valeurs morales mais la réalité correspond plus ou moins au modèle. Outre l'aspect économique, car elle facilite une redistribution des animaux entre riches et pauvres, cette coutume permet aussi de nouer des relations sociales. Dans l'Ouest-Niger, cette pratique s'étend à la fois auprès de Peuls et de non-Peuls mais, en même temps, elle commence à être remise en cause. Quant aux Peuls de Centrafrique, tout en connaissant le principe de la vache d'attache, ils en modifient l'application, ce qui donne lieu à des contestations et entraîne une préférence pour une autre forme de solidarité. À partir de ces variantes, la cartographie de la pratique de la vache d'attache est proposée comme thème d'une géographie culturelle des Peuls. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

185 Glasius, Marlies

'We ourselves, we are part of the functioning' : the ICC, victims, and civil society in the Central African Republic / Marlies Glasius - In: *African Affairs*: (2009), vol. 108, no. 430, p. 49-67.

As a new justice institution, the International Criminal Court (ICC) needs to gain legitimacy not just with States, but also in civil society, both at the global level and in the societies in which it intervenes. This article, based on interviews, NGO documents, newspaper articles, and participatory observation, looks at civil society relations with the ICC in relation to its most recent and least publicized investigation, in the Central African

Republic (CAR). It charts the role of civil society organizations, local and international, in the opening of the investigation, and it discusses the initial responses of civil society figures and victims in the CAR to the investigation. It finds that, unlike in any of the other situations, the ICC's involvement in the CAR has been largely instigated by local civil society figures, and that, as a result, it operates in a quite receptive context. However, the slow pace of investigations and trials, the meagre outreach to date, and the Court's probable lack of capacity to provide victims with physical and material security are long-term challenges to its ability to meet local expectations of justice. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

186 Roulon-Doko, Paulette

La chèvre dans une société de chasseurs-cueilleurs-cultivateurs : l'exemple des Gbaya 'bodoë de R.C.A. / Paulette Roulon-Doko - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2008), t. 78, fasc. 1/2, p. 183-195.

Le présent article rend compte du statut de la chèvre ou cabri chez les Gbaya 'bodoë, une société de chasseurs-cueilleurs-cultivateurs vivant en République centrafricaine. Après avoir mentionné les dénominations et les termes qui s'appliquent aux cabris, l'auteur décrit la façon dont les Gbaya s'en occupent avant de préciser le rôle qu'ils jouent dans leur société, soulignant leur importance dans la constitution de la compensation matrimoniale. Dans l'univers des contes, c'est d'ailleurs comme élément fondamental de la compensation matrimoniale que les cabris interviennent. Leur existence confinée au village en fait le symbole de l'endogamie et, dans l'imaginaire, ils sont une nourriture convoitée. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CHAD

187 Baroin, Catherine

La circulation et les droits sur le bétail, clés de la vie sociale chez les Toubou (Tchad, Niger) / Catherine Baroin - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2008), t. 78, fasc. 1/2, p. 120-142 : krt.

Cet article s'intéresse à la circulation du bétail entre les familles chez les Toubou, société pastorale du Tchad et du Niger. Celle-ci dépend en large partie de leur système matrimonial, et apparaît comme la clé de voûte de l'organisation sociale, puisqu'elle détermine les droits sur les animaux comme le statut des personnes. Ces droits résultent de réseaux d'échanges entre individus. Ces échanges fondent l'économie

interne de cette société - qui ne connaît pas de chefferies fortes -, et les droits qui en découlent éclairent non seulement la nature des rapports interindividuels tant au sein de la parenté qu'en dehors, mais aussi le statut de chacun et la logique d'ensemble de l'organisation sociale et politique. Sur un certain nombre de points, les Toubou montrent une originalité culturelle et sont foncièrement différents des autres pasteurs nomades africains, et en particulier d'autres sociétés acéphales. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

188 Crisis

Crisis in Chad : approaching the anthropological gap I [ed. Andrea Behrends and Jan-Patrick Hei ; contrib. Stephen Reyna... et al.]. - Berlin : Duncker & Humblot, 2007. - IV, p. [1]-131. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm. - (Sociologus, ISSN 0038-0377 ; Jg. 57, H. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in Engels en Duits.

There is a lack of studies which focus on the living conditions, experiences, actions and strategies of the local population under the crisis conditions which beset Chad, a postcolonial State that is constantly on the verge of civil war. The articles in this special issue of 'Sociologus' explore this "gap", focussing on local and regional actors, within the wider context of the political centre and the international scene. Contents: Crisis in Chad: approaching the anthropological gap (Andrea Behrends and Jan-Patrick Hei); Waiting: the sorcery of modernity, transnational corporations, oil and terrorism in Chad (Stephen Reyna); Chad's vicinity and ethnic warfare in the Logone and Shari Division (Far North Cameroon) (Saïbou Issa); The multiple experiences of civil war in the Guéra region of Chad, 1965-1990 (Mirjam de Bruijn and Han van Dijk); The Darfur conflict and the Chad/Sudan border: regional context and local re-configurations (Andrea Behrends). [ASC Leiden abstract]

189 Dumas-Champion, Franoise

L'activit pastorale et le cycle vgtatif chez les Masa (Tchad/Cameroun) / Franoise Dumas-Champion - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2008), t. 78, fasc. 1-2, p. 143-155.

La socit des Masa du Tchad et du Cameroun, qui sont trs attachs  leurs vaches, est caractrise par un pastoralisme original. On peut mme parler d'une socit "agro-pastorale" qui utilise ses techniques d'levage pour faciliter la reproduction agraire, tout en pensant la complmentarit et l'interdpendance de l'ensemble des activits de production. Les techniques d'levage interviennent en faveur de la maturation du mil  travers l'engraissement rituel du bouvier, 'guruna'. Au cours du cycle annuel, toutes les activits de production ont pour paradigme le cycle vgtatif du mil. D'autre part, le cycle

de la reproduction humaine est pensé à travers la combinatoire des activités pastorales indissociable du croît du troupeau de bovins. De par la fonction symbolique, la survie alimentaire de la population ne dépend plus seulement de l'activité agraire mais des compétences d'éleveurs des Masa. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

190 Thomas, Dominic

New technologies and the popular: Alain Mabanckou's blog / Dominic Thomas - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 4, p. 58-71.

New technologies are gradually and systematically transforming the process of information dissemination and retrieval. The implications are wide-ranging, and the virtual cartographies and landscapes delineated by these new technologies are largely uncharted. The distribution and marketing of print culture has been historically uneven, and whereas inequities continue to exist and disproportionately impact francophone sub-Saharan Africa, accessibility to information and participation in cultural, political, and social dialogue has been enhanced as a result of certain internet mechanisms. The interview in this article explores how the blog held by the critically acclaimed Congolese novelist and poet Alain Mabanckou operates as a new forum for conversation, debate, and exchange between people located in different parts of the world. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

191 Arts

Les arts plastiques de l'Afrique contemporaine : 60 ans d'histoire à Lubumbashi (R-D Congo) / sous la dir. de Léon Verbeek. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 334 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-05319-9

Ce volume collectif traite de la peinture et de la sculpture telles qu'exercées à Lubumbashi (République démocratique du Congo) entre 1945 et 2004, ainsi que des conditions de la production des arts plastiques dans cette ville, métropole ouvrière du Katanga et capitale économique de l'ex Congo belge. L'ouvrage se fonde en partie sur la tradition orale et la mémoire sociale de ses habitants et sur des enquêtes; il considère la vie sociale des créateurs, leur formation, le fonctionnement des ateliers d'art

contemporains, la thématique des tableaux qui appartiennent à l'art populaire, les structures de soutien aux artistes, la controverse sur le rôle des pouvoirs publics, la circulation et la commercialisation des objets d'art, la promotion et le mécénat, l'art dans la vie privée et dans la vie publique, l'urbanisme, l'architecture et la décoration. Auteurs: Sylvestre Cabala Kaleba, Jean-Pierre Kalembwe Longwa, Dominique Musonda Milundu, Léon Verbeek [Résumé ASC Leiden].

192 Diumasumbu Mukanga, Raphaël

Réforme administrative de la République du Congo: leçons et travers du passé / Raphaël Diumasumbu Mukanga - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 227, p. 95-106.

Après plusieurs tentatives infructueuses, une nouvelle réforme de l'administration en République démocratique du Congo a débuté durant la période de transition ouverte par les accords de Sun City signés en 2002. Elle coïncide avec la reprise des relations avec les organisations internationales et les coopérations bilatérales qui l'encouragent et la financent. Cette réforme vise à rendre de nouveau fonctionnelle l'administration congolaise qui souffre de très nombreux problèmes et n'est pas un facteur de développement du pays. Cet article décrit ce processus de réforme extravertie et s'interroge de manière critique sur son financement, ses résultats et sa mise en œuvre. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 10) et en anglais (p. 14). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

193 Emi

Emi la Fafa/Mon père et moi : récit autobiographique de Joseph Esuke, 1938: introduction et commentaire de H. Vinck / Honoré Vinck et Joseph Esuke - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2007), no. 28, p. 83-167.

Cette autobiographie romancée est la réponse à un concours littéraire lancé par la revue Africa de Londres pour l'année 1939. La version originale de ce récit de vie a été écrite en lomongo par Joseph Esuke à l'âge de 21 ans. Né en 1917, originaire de Bonguma (dans la cuvette centrale, en actuelle République démocratique du Congo), il fut éduqué au petit séminaire de Bokuma et chez les Frères des Écoles chrétiennes à Coquilhatville. Le récit raconte son enfance et, principalement, ses liens avec son père, converti à la foi chrétienne, ainsi que les rapports de celui-ci avec la mère de l'auteur et les habitants composant la communauté mongo locale. Joseph Esuke insiste sur l'amour que le père porte à son enfant et réciproquement. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

194 Goossens, Pierre

Phoenix rising in an uncertain world : new mining activities in Katanga / by Pierre Goossens - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer:* (2007), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 361-385 : graf., krt., tab.

The Katangan copper-cobalt Lufilian belt in the Democratic Republic of Congo is one of the richest ore-bearing arcs in the world. From the beginning of mining activities by the Union Minière du Haut Katanga (UMHK) a century ago until 2003, it is estimated that 18 million tons of copper metal and 500,000 tons of cobalt were produced, to which must be added 3.6 million tons of zinc and 280,000 tons of germanium. The remaining identified resources are estimated at 60 million tons of copper, 5.1 million tons of cobalt, 6 million tons of zinc and 100,000 tons of germanium. Katanga ranks second after Chile in worldwide copper resources and first in the cobalt resource ranking. In 2006, it is estimated that a total of 263,000 tons of copper and 22,750 tons of cobalt were produced. By 2010, production will reach some 600,000 tons of copper and 50,000 tons of cobalt. It is clear that the mining industry is and will be the engine for the economic development of Katanga in particular, and the DRC in general. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English, French and Dutch. [Journal abstract]

195 Hulstaert, Gustaaf

Éléments pour la dialectologie mongo : - suite et fin - formes relatives et particules / Gustaaf Hulstaert - In: *Annales aequatoria:* (2007), no. 28, p. 201-332 : foto.

Cette étude constitue une suite aux autres parties de l'œuvre posthume de l'auteur publiée dans "Annales aequatoria". Les parties précédentes se trouvent dans les no. 20 (1999, p. 9-321) et no. 22 (2001, p. 221-258). Dans le présent article, il est traité des différences entre les dialectes mongo sur le plan grammatical, dans les sections phonologique et tonologique, puis morphologique. Les renseignements proviennent principalement d'enquêtes personnelles menées avec des informateurs et de quelques publications linguistiques spécialisées. La documentation de base se trouve dans les archives Aequatoria à Bamanya (République démocratique du Congo) et a été microfilmée. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

196 Jewsiewicki, Bogumil

Residing in Kinshasa: between colonial modernization and globalization / Bogumil Jewsiewicki - In: *Research in African Literatures:* (2008), vol. 39, no. 4, p. 105-119.

Taking the city of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of Congo as an example, this article examines the transformation in the modes of representation of the self. Against the backdrop of the social history of Kinshasa's inhabitants, the author analyses three principal modes of production of representations of the self and of the community: the visual (in particular, popular paintings), post-scriptural orality, and modern urban music. The author argues that the images of self produced in these media circulate outside of scriptural narration. Since the latter has been so important for the affirmation of the self in the West, researchers have tended to focus on this particular mode of subjective affirmation. They subsequently conclude wrongly that there is no strong urge to represent individual identity in African societies. The author counters that representations of self are as intense as elsewhere, but are not taking place where most university professors would like to find them. He focuses on urban painting and particularly the medium's representations of the self. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

197 Kahola Tabu, Olivier

Entre collaboration et confrontation: l'ambivalence des rapports entre pouvoirs publics et enfants de la rue à Lubumbashi (RDC) / Olivier Kahola Tabu, Benjamin Rubbers - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 47, p. 25-41.

Le présent article est fondé sur des recherches de terrain, deux enquêtes de l'OCU (Observatoire du changement urbain, dans le cadre de coopération entre l'université de Lubumbashi et les universités francophones de Belgique). Il s'efforce de comprendre l'ambivalence de la relation entre les pouvoirs publics et les enfants de la rue à Lubumbashi, en République démocratique du Congo. Pour ce faire, il analyse tour à tour les discours et les pratiques des autorités administratives, des policiers et des enfants de la rue en tâchant de faire ressortir la dynamique de leurs rapports sociaux au quotidien. Il révèle ainsi la marge de liberté que les enfants de la rue réussissent à négocier dans l'espace politique de la ville, une force que les édiles locaux et les agents de l'ordre tentent en même temps de contrôler et de manipuler. Il apparaît alors que la relation entre les trois acteurs ressort moins d'une dialectique de la domination et de la résistance, ou d'une logique de la connivence, que d'un jeu de réciprocité, tantôt positif, tantôt négatif. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 255) et en anglais (p. 259). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

198 Kivu

Le Kivu pour la paix ! : les actes de la conférence de Goma (janvier 2008) / présentation de Jean Mpsi. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 492 p. ; 24 cm. - (Collection dossiers, études et documents)

ISBN 978-2-296-06057-9

Dans cet ouvrage sont rassemblés des textes et documents constituant les actes de la Conférence sur la paix, la sécurité et le développement dans les provinces du Nord-Kivu et du Sud-Kivu, qui s'est tenue de 6 au 23 janvier 2008 à Goma (République démocratique du Congo). Ces actes comprennent également les textes en faveur de la Conférence (15 décembre 2007 - 5 janvier 2008), puis les mémorandums de rejet, en général issus de la diaspora qui se trouve en Europe ou en Amérique du Nord (textes datant du 15 décembre 2007 au 5 janvier 2008), et enfin les textes produits pendant la Conférence. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

199 Klieman, Kairn A.

Oil, politics, and development in the formation of a State: the Congolese petroleum wars, 1963-1968 / by Kairn A. Klieman - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 169-202.

In January 1963, the Congolese Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula signed a contract with the Italian oil company ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi) to build the nation's first and only petroleum refinery. This sparked a complicated series of political and economic battles waged by the four established distributors of petroleum in Congo (now the Democratic Republic of Congo) - Petrocongo, Shell, Mobil and Texaco - to force the Congolese to repudiate the agreement and push the Italians out of the market. These 'petroleum wars' carried on for five years (1963-1968) and involved considerable intervention by the US State Department. Despite strong-arm tactics used by the Western oil companies, each of the successive political regimes of this era - the Adoula, Tshombe and Mobutu governments - rejected US State Department entreaties to protect Western oil interests. In the end, the Congolese and Italians won the battle. The history of these wars, as described in this paper, also sheds new light on the politics of the post-Lumumba era in Congo; the tenuous nature of Adoula's relationship with his American promoters; the degree of autonomy political leaders dependent on a single outside power could wield during the Cold War; and the politics and discourse surrounding development decisions made in the immediate post-independence era. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

200 Koni Muluwa, Joseph

Un recueil de proverbes nsong (R.D. Congo, Bantu B85d) / Joseph Koni Muluwa & Koen Bostoen - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2007), no. 28, p. 497-553 : krt., tab.

Cet article présente 218 proverbes recueillis en 2005-2007 chez les Nsong, un peuple bantuphone au sud de la ville de Kikwit (province du Bandundu dans l'ouest de la République démocratique du Congo). Chaque proverbe est présenté dans la langue d'origine, le nsong, suivi d'une traduction littéraire aussi proche que possible de la traduction littérale et d'un commentaire sur la signification et son contexte d'usage. Chaque proverbe fait également l'objet d'une analyse morphologique préliminaire. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

201 Korse, Piet

Bomóngó: the notion of 'Bomóngó', the Supreme Being by the Móngo / Piet Korse - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2007), no. 28, p. 31-73.

In this article, the meaning and concepts related to the Mongo words for ownership and owner are studied through proverbs, stories and other traditional sayings. For the Mongo, who live in the Equator Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo, every object has an owner. One becomes an owner by work, heritage, purchase or competence. This implies knowing well and taking care of one's property. A human being owns things, but is at the same time the property of the Great Owner, who surpasses man. In daily life, the Mongo people prefer to use the term 'Bomongo', 'the Owner', rather than the name of God, Njakomba. The Owner looks after his possessions and the whole of creation with great care. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

202 Leeuwen, Mathijs van

Imagining the Great Lakes Region: discourses and practices of civil society regional approaches for peacebuilding in Rwanda, Burundi and DR Congo / Mathijs van Leeuwen - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 393-426 : tab.

The idea has gained ground in recent years that, as conflicts in the countries of the Great Lakes Region are strongly interlinked, regional approaches are necessary to resolve them. This interest in regional dimensions of conflict and peacebuilding also gains currency in other parts of the world. Attention to regional approaches is reflected in the efforts of international organizations and donors to promote civil society peacebuilding. They assume that regional cooperation and exchange between civil society organizations contribute to peace, and provide an alternative to single-country

interventions or regional diplomatic initiatives. This paper explores how such assumptions work out in practice. Experiences in the Great Lakes Region show that local and international organizations have difficulty in analysing the regional character of conflict and arriving at collaborative regional strategies. Moreover, local civil society organizations are deeply embedded in the politics of regional conflict. Consequently, the shift to regional peacebuilding approaches remains more theoretical than practical. This paper suggests that international supporting organizations need to adjust their ambitions in regional peacebuilding, but nonetheless have roles in fostering regional identification among civil society organizations. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

203 Luffin, Xavier

Cinq actes de soumission en swahili en caractères arabes du Marungu (1884-1885) / Xavier Luffin - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2007), no. 28, p. 169-199 : ill., tab.

Dès 1880, les "explorateurs" européens travaillant notamment pour l'Association internationale africaine (AIA) dans la région du Congo font signer des actes de soumission aux chefs locaux qu'ils rencontrent afin de légitimer ultérieurement leur pouvoir dans la région. Si ces documents étaient généralement rédigés dans des langues européennes, au moins cinq d'entre eux, provenant du Marungu, le furent en swahili noté en caractères arabes. Il s'agit des documents arabo-swahilis du Congo les plus anciens recensés jusqu'ici. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

204 Mazalto, Marie

La réforme du secteur minier en République démocratique du Congo: enjeux de gouvernance et perspectives de reconstruction / Marie Mazalto - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 227, p. 53-80 ; krt.

Le secteur minier congolais est placé au centre de politiques de développement qui misent sur la relance macro-économique, par un recours massif aux investissements étrangers, pour permettre au pays de "lutter contre la pauvreté". Initiée par les institutions financières internationales, une réforme du secteur minier a été intégrée aux programmes de développement appliqués en République démocratique du Congo et s'est traduite par une libéralisation du secteur minier. À ce titre, le présent article propose une réflexion sur le processus d'élaboration de la réforme du secteur minier et les enjeux de sa mise en œuvre dans une perspective plus globale de reconstruction du pays. Il comporte trois parties. La première présente les principales mesures initiées par le processus de réforme du secteur minier congolais dans le cadre de contrats de

développement liant les institutions financières internationales, Fonds monétaire international (FMI) et Banque mondiale, et les gouvernements successifs de RDC. La deuxième partie fait l'état des lieux du secteur minier industriel et artisanal en RDC, liés à des enjeux très divers. Le premier est sans investissement, et le second est largement informel, bien que dominant. Dans la troisième partie, l'auteur aborde les défis qui se posent à l'État congolais et à ses partenaires dans le processus de réforme, pour convertir le secteur minier en levier de développement durable, fondé sur un développement économique compatible avec une amélioration des conditions sociales, le respect des droits humains et l'environnement. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 9-10) et en anglais (p. 13-14). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

205 Mollel, Andrew

Minority rights, nationality laws and conflict prevention: rethinking the 'Banyamulenge' in the Democratic Republic of Congo / Andrew Mollel - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 51-82.

This paper analyses the role played by the exclusionary measures, marginalization and denial of citizenship rights to the Eastern Congo Banyamulenge ethnic group in the intensification of the conflicts in both the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Great Lakes region. The important question is whether the Banyamulenge is a minority within the DRC territory, thereby deserving minority rights protection, or whether they are simply immigrants of Rwandan origin to be dealt with as such. The controversy over the Banyamulenge nationality centres on both the actual date of their first arrival in the Kivu provinces of the DRC and on the very term 'Banyamulenge'. The paper first discusses minority rights in international law and the concept of minority and minority rights in the African context. It then assesses the Banyamulenge ethnogenesis in the DRC, while the last section deals with the development of the Congolese nationality legislation and its implications for the DRC conflicts. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

206 Motingea Mangulu

Lombóle (Bantou C60-70) : le dialecte des Loelé / Motingea Mangulu - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2007), no. 28, p. 333-414 : krt., tab.

Cette étude grammaticale concerne le parler des Loelé, un dialecte appartenant aux dialectes mongo, langue du bassin central de la République démocratique du Congo. Comme la plupart d'autres parlers mbóle, le loelé atteste des traits phonologiques et morphologiques d'un intérêt insoupçonné du point de vue de la recherche historique. Il s'agit d'un ensemble de phénomènes qui ne sont identifiables que dans des langues

éloignées du domaine mongo, en l'occurrence celles des Grands Lacs, tels que le luganda, le kikuyu, le kikamba. Leur étude apporte une contribution aux recherches sur les contacts et l'évolution des langues de l'aire bantoue. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

207 Motingea Mangulu

Minorités linguistiques au programme de recherche du Centre Æquatoria / Motingea Mangulu - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2007), no. 28, p. 439-455.

Le sujet de ce texte est celui d'un exposé qu'a donné l'auteur au cours de la réunion de l'Unesco sur l'identification de bonnes pratiques de sauvegarde des langues en danger tenue à Addis-Abeba (Éthiopie) les 9-10 février 2007. L'auteur montre comment a été sauvée une bonne partie du patrimoine culturel du bassin central congolais par la promotion du lonkundó, une variété du lomóngo (ou mongo) parlée principalement dans les environs de Mbandaka, chef-lieu de la province de l'Équateur en République démocratique du Congo, ainsi que par la lutte contre l'influence du français et du linguala. Il rappelle quelle est la situation actuelle des minorités linguistiques dans le bassin central congolais et apporte des témoignages sur l'intérêt que présentent les langues parlées par des communautés minoritaires pour la reconstitution du passé africain grâce à la linguistique historique. Il s'interroge enfin sur les types d'action à mener en vue de garantir l'existence de ce patrimoine culturel menacé d'extinction depuis plusieurs décennies, pour l'intérêt à la fois de ces petites communautés et de la recherche scientifique. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

208 Moufflet, Véronique

Le paradigme du viol comme arme de guerre à l'Est de la République démocratique du Congo / Véronique Moufflet - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 227, p. 119-133.

Cet article rend compte d'une part de l'usage du viol comme arme de guerre dans l'Est de la RDC et réexamine d'autre part l'interprétation majoritaire des violences sexuelles de l'est du Congo comme relevant exclusivement du paradigme des "viols comme arme de guerre". Après une description du dispositif d'assistance pour les femmes victimes à Goma, l'article questionne les effets de l'interprétation du viol comme arme de guerre sur la qualité et l'efficacité de l'aide accordée aux victimes de violences sexuelles dans les Kivus. Il montre l'effet pervers du paradigme de l'arme de guerre - car le viol est un phénomène qui dépasse le conflit - et dénonce aussi la récupération politique du viol. Il existe en République démocratique du Congo un tabou du viol de voisinage, alors que la violence sexuelle est un élément de la généralisation de la violence tout court. Cette

violence est presque devenue autre chose qu'un crime, la revendication d'un droit, pour s'intégrer dans une société chaotique où aucun changement ne s'impose plus sans lutte armée. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 15). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

209 Pottier, Johan

Displacement and ethnic reintegration in Ituri, DR Congo: challenges ahead / Johan Pottier - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 427-450 : krt.

This article examines the ethnic character of the complex emergency in Ituri district, Democratic Republic of Congo. It considers the local context in which the predicament of the more than 200,000 internally displaced persons has unfolded, asking questions about the prospect of, and responsibilities for, postconflict reintegration. As militia disarmament and peace are linked but not coterminous, it is argued that militant ethnic agendas at the core of the conflict must be scrutinized for their ongoing significance. Revealing the past to be a contested terrain, these agendas call for an apartheid-style solution along lines of segregation first envisaged by Belgian colonialists. To move towards ethnic reintegration, Iturians face the challenge that they must create a common history freed from the stranglehold of extremist interpretations. Ituri has five administrative territories, two of which feature here: Djugu and Irumu. Djugu is associated with ethnic Hema, also known as Gegere Hema or North Hema, and with ethnic Lendu. Irumu's Hema are referred to as South Hema; its Lendu are commonly known as Lendu-Bindi or Ngiti. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

210 Pourtier, Roland

Reconstruire le territoire pour reconstruire l'État: la RDC à la croisée des chemins / Roland Pourtier - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 227, p. 23-52 : krt.

Après les années chaotiques de la transition, la RDC est engagée dans un processus de reconstruction. La Constitution promulguée en 2006 consacre l'importance de la décentralisation dans la réorganisation de l'État, en des termes qui rappellent la Constitution de Luluabourg (1964). Ce retour à un fédéralisme qui ne dit pas son nom soulève bien des questions, concernant l'équité territoriale et la cohésion nationale dans un contexte spatial caractérisé par de fortes tensions centrifuges. Une politique d'aménagement du territoire apparaît ainsi comme le complément nécessaire d'une décentralisation accordant une large autonomie, notamment financière, aux provinces. Dans cette double perspective, la réhabilitation des infrastructures qui constituent le

support physique du territoire est la condition sine qua non d'une reconstruction durable de l'État. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 9) et en anglais (p. 13). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

211 Reddition

La reddition de Joseph Kasa-Vubu : un récit inédit de son compagnon Joseph Nzeza Ndombasi / Stanislas Lufungula Lewono et Joseph Nzeza Ndombasi!318253801 - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2007), no. 28, p. 75-82.

Joseph Kasa-Vubu fut le premier président du Congo-Kinshasa (1960-1965). Avant l'indépendance du pays, élu président du mouvement de l'ABAKO (Alliance des Bakongo) en 1954, il fut recherché du fait de ses activités politiques après les émeutes du 4 janvier 1959 à Léopoldville. Le témoignage de Joseph Nzeza Ndombasi, un compagnon de la première heure, jette de la lumière sur la manière dont Joseph Kasa-Vubu fut arrêté quelques jours plus tard. Notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

212 Renard, Yves

Des médias entre prolifération anarchique, impunité et pauvreté: le défi de la reconstruction du champ médiatique en RDC / Yves Renard - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 227, p. 135-152.

Le développement des médias en République démocratique du Congo (RDC) correspond chronologiquement à la libéralisation politique mais aussi à l'appauvrissement et à l'effondrement de l'État. Cette triple simultanéité explique le paradoxe d'un développement médiatique largement informel, de faible qualité et sans viabilité financière réelle. La formalisation du secteur est un défi actuel qui est la condition de la professionnalisation du métier de journaliste et de l'émergence d'une presse de qualité. Compte tenu de leur rôle dans la formation d'un espace public de débats, les médias doivent aussi être assistés pour apporter leur contribution au développement de la démocratie. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 15). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

213 Trefon, Théodore

La réforme du secteur forestier en République démocratique du Congo: défis sociaux et faiblesses institutionnelles / Théodore Trefon - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 227, p. 81-93.

La République démocratique du Congo a entrepris une ambitieuse réforme du secteur forestier, qui a pour but de contribuer au développement macro-économique, à la conservation de la nature, et d'améliorer le niveau de vie de la population. La nécessité de trouver un équilibre entre les besoins des compagnies forestières privées, les besoins du gouvernement ainsi que ceux des populations locales est à la base du Code forestier de 2002, élaboré sous l'égide de la Banque mondiale. Cet article soutient que, dans le contexte de faiblesse institutionnelle actuelle, il est peu probable que les populations locales tirent profit de la réforme. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 10) et en anglais (p. 14). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

214 Vansina, Jan

La survie du royaume kuba à l'époque coloniale et les arts / Jan Vansina - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2007), no. 28, p. 5-29.

De tous les grands royaumes précoloniaux de la République démocratique du Congo, seul celui des Kuba a survécu à l'époque coloniale. À moins d'expliquer cette survie par le hasard d'une heureuse succession de coïncidences, il faut cependant bien faire appel à au moins une sinon à plusieurs constantes de longue durée. Ces constantes auraient été présentes lors de l'arrivée des premiers visiteurs étrangers d'outre-mer et elles existeraient toujours aujourd'hui. On peut en énumérer au moins trois: la solidité de l'organisation politique centrale à la veille de la conquête coloniale, le caractère quasi-sacré du roi aux yeux de ses sujets, et la réputation extraordinaire des arts kuba en Occident. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

215 Vircoulon, Thierry

La Chine, nouvel acteur de la reconstruction congolaise / Thierry Vircoulon - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2008), no. 227, p. 107-118 : graf.

La Chine est maintenant un acteur de poids en Afrique et elle vient de le démontrer en entrant sur le marché de la reconstruction de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC), particulièrement depuis 2006-2007. Sa présence discrète s'est muée en accords financiers massifs qui devraient faire de la Chine le premier partenaire de développement, selon des modalités certes très différentes de l'aide occidentale. Plus attractive que cette dernière sur plusieurs plans (il n'est pas question de considérations politiques ni de Droits de l'homme), l'aide chinoise est porteuse d'une autre vision du développement; la stratégie de la Chine consiste à sécuriser l'accès aux matières premières et à se positionner sur les quelques marchés à forte croissance. Les secteurs de prédilection des investissements chinois sont les mines, les infrastructures et les

télécommunications. Mais l'aide chinoise n'est pas exempte de problèmes, comme celui de l'endettement, et de zones d'ombre, notamment les risques d'un nouveau pillage des ressources naturelles. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 10-11) et en anglais (p. 14-15). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

216 Vlassenroot, Koen

Posttransitie in de Democratische Republiek Congo / door Koen Vlassenroot & Timothy Raeymaekers - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 283-298.

Het transitieproces in de Democratische Republiek Congo is in een cruciale fase beland. In december 2005 werd gestemd over het referendum, terwijl de presidents- en parlementsverkiezingen werden gehouden in 2006. Toch blijft het afwachten of het transitieproces tot een duurzame vrede zal leiden. De hervorming van het leger verloopt moeizaam; in grote delen van het oosten blijven binnen- en buitenlandse gewapende groepen verantwoordelijk voor een klimaat van onveiligheid; corruptie heeft zich op ieder niveau van de samenleving geconsolideerd en het vertrouwen van de bevolking in de nieuwe politieke klasse is bijzonder klein. De auteurs gaan in op de knelpunten, uitdagingen en mogelijke struikelblokken van het Congolese transitieproces. Ze schetsen tevens mogelijke toekomstscenario's en presenteren enkele algemene bedenkingen bij de internationale aanpak van conflicten in Afrika. De tekst is een bewerking (januari 2007) van een paper dat eerder gepresenteerd werd in januari 2006. Bibliogr., noten, samenvatting in het Nederlands, Engels en Frans. [Samenvatting uit tijdschrift]

217 Zana Etambala, Mathieu

Kaoze : le "protégé" du roi Albert I : formation, ordination et voyage en Europe / Mathieu Zana Aziza Etambala - In: *Annales aequatoria*: (2007), no. 28, p. 457-495.

La présente étude s'articule autour de trois moments dans la vie de Stéphanou Kaoze (ca 1890-1951) (actuelle République démocratique du Congo). Elle donne, en premier lieu, quelques éclaircissements sur sa préparation à la prêtrise. Il prend la tonsure et la soutane en 1909. Grâce à la formation dont il a bénéficié, il est considéré comme le premier "intellectuel" du Congo moderne. Les voyages qu'il a effectués au Congo et en Europe sont documentés par des documents inédits, qui permettent d'affirmer, entre autres, qu'il devint protégé du roi Albert I. L'étude couvre la période de la vie de Stéphanou Kaoze allant de 1899 jusqu'en 1921. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

GABON

218 Bunduku-Latha, Paul

Les alliances politiques dans la pratique des États: l'expérience gabonaise / par Paul Bunduku-Latha - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 4, p. 519-527.

Dans la culture politique au Gabon, l'intérêt des alliances n'est aujourd'hui encore pas toujours bien compris. À la suite des élections locales du 27 avril 2008, on a pu constater l'ampleur de la confusion née de l'appréciation controversée des résultats de l'élection du 23 mai 2008 des bureaux des Conseils départementaux et municipaux, et l'incompréhension de certains par rapport à la nature réelle du "Protocole d'accord politique pour la gestion de la mairie de Port-Gentil" conclu en date du 22 mai 2008 entre partis appartenant à la majorité et partis d'opposition. Le cas spécifique de Port-Gentil a constitué l'illustration concrète de la pratique du compromis et donc des alliances en politique, alors qu'aucune liste n'avait obtenu la majorité absolue. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

219 Jean-Baptiste, Rachel

'These laws should be made by us': customary marriage law, codification and political authority in twentieth-century Gabon / by Rachel Jean-Baptiste - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2008), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 217-240.

This article analyses the multiple and failed efforts to codify customary marriage law over the course of the twentieth century in colonial Gabon. It argues that these efforts illuminate the discursive arenas in which the colonial State, the church and African political leaders struggled to demarcate power and control over wealth-in-women. In a time of sociopolitical crisis and change State, chiefs and other elite African men all become involved in attempts to conceptualize, codify and administer customary marriage law. The contested process of codification reveals disjunctures in the articulation of male political authority in colonial Gabon. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

220 Nguema-Obame, Roger

Christianisme, colonisation et acculturation en Afrique: l'exemple du Gabon / Roger Nguema-Obame - In: *Revue africaine*: (2008), no. 3, p. 107-123.

Dans cet article, l'auteur examine les conséquences de l'arrivée du christianisme - avec l'affrontement des missionnaires protestants et catholiques - au Gabon au cours de la période coloniale. La rencontre avec la religion traditionnelle, l'introduction de nouvelles

valeurs de civilisation, conduisent à un processus d'acculturation et au syncrétisme. Dans la société précoloniale, le pouvoir était imprégné de sacré, or, l'administration coloniale et l'évangélisation conduiront à une désacralisation du pouvoir. Mais la rencontre du christianisme et de l'Afrique n'a pas une forme et une signification uniques. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 150). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

221 Bonte, Pierre

De la boomanie au fétichisme du bétail: une approche du pastoralisme en Afrique de l'Est / Pierre Bonte - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2008), t. 78, fasc. 1/2, p. 197-217.

Les sociétés agro-pastorales d'Afrique de l'Est, qu'elles soient organisées selon des critères d'unifiliation (Nuer) ou d'âge (Masai), partagent un trait commun: la valeur centrale attribuée au bétail. L'observation effectuée de longue date a privilégié la dimension culturelle de ces représentations communes et des pratiques qui en découlent, considérées comme irrationnelles. L'étude de ces représentations du bétail à travers les mythes et les rituels souligne qu'elles constituent un système cohérent, l'univers du bétail, au sein duquel la circulation du bétail organise les rapports entre les hommes et leurs rapports avec le surnaturel. La notion de fétichisme, en ce cas de "fétichisme du bétail", qui amène à revenir aux travaux d'Auguste Comte et Karl Marx, fournit de nouvelles hypothèses pour interpréter la place du bétail dans ces sociétés est-africaines. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

222 Indiens

Indiens des cinq colonisations d'Afrique orientale : mobilités et identités en diaspora de 1870 à nos jours / sous la direction de Joana Pereira Leite et Nicole Khouri - In : *Lusotopie*: (2008), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 29-207 : tab.

Ce dossier s'interroge sur les questions de la construction initiale des identités et de l'appartenance sociale à travers les expériences des diasporas indiennes en Afrique de 1870 à nos jours. Dans une première partie, il est centré sur les diasporas dans le monde africain lusophone, comme les communautés indiennes du Mozambique, depuis l'époque du colonialisme portugais jusqu'à la période de l'indépendance (Auteurs: António Melo, Susana Pereira Bastos, Luisa Pinto Teixeira, Anabela Soriano Carvalho,

Valdemir Zamparoni). La seconde partie traite des communautés indiennes qui se sont établies en Afrique orientale et centre orientale, dans des territoires régis par d'autres pouvoirs coloniaux - hormis les Britanniques -: Allemagne, Belgique, France. Il s'agit en particulier de Dar-es-Salaam (actuelle Tanzanie), du Burundi, de Madagascar, des communautés issues de Goa établies dans l'océan Indien (Auteurs: Jean-Pierre Chrétien, Margret Frenz, Ludovic Gandelot, José Kagabo, Jean-Claude Penrad, Franck Raimbault). Nicole Khouri et Joana Pereira Leite proposent en outre des perspectives pour des recherches ultérieures. Les contributions sont en anglais, français et portugais. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en portugais, en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

223 Knowledge

Knowledge, renewal and religion : repositioning and changing ideological and material circumstances among the Swahili on the East African Coast / ed. by Kjersti Larsen. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2009. - 310 p. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., gloss., index, noten.

ISBN 91-7106-635-7

This volume is the result of the sixth Swahili conference, which was held in Oslo in 2005. The volume examines the concepts of knowledge, religion and cosmology in relation to recent ideological and political changes in Swahili culture and society. The papers reveal that the Swahili of the East African coast are experiencing worsening economic, political and social conditions. In these circumstances, Islam is re-invoked as a source of knowledge that explains the current changes and gives directions for coping with them. Contributions: Introduction (Kjersti Larsen); Kilwa and the Swahili towns: reflections from an archaeological perspective (Felix Chami); Towards a paradigm of Swahili religious knowledge: some observations (Farouk Topan); Royal ancestors and social change in the Majunga area: northwest Madagascar 19th-20th centuries (Marie Pierre Ballarin); Societal change and Swahili spirit possession (Linda L. Giles); Contested interpretations of Muslim poetries, legitimacy and daily life politics (Francesca Declich); 'Siku ya Arafu' and the 'Idd el-Hajj': knowledge, ritual and renewal in Tanzania (Gerard C. van de Bruinhorst); Narratives of democracy and dominance in Zanzibar (Greg Cameron); 'Baraza' as markers of time in Zanzibar (Roman Loimeier); The impact of religious knowledge and the concept of 'Dini wal Duniya' in urban Zanzibari life-style (Mohamed Ahmed Saleh); Understanding modernity/ies: the idea of a moral community on Mafia island, Tanzania (Pat Caplan); The role of Islam in the political and social perceptions of the Waswahili of Lamu (Assibi A. Amidu); "In the olden days we kept slaves": layers of memory and present practices (Ulla Vuorela); Wonders of the exotic: Chinese formula medicines on the East African coast (Elisabeth Hsu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

224 Leeuwen, Mathijs van

Imagining the Great Lakes Region: discourses and practices of civil society regional approaches for peacebuilding in Rwanda, Burundi and DR Congo / Mathijs van Leeuwen - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 393-426 : tab.

The idea has gained ground in recent years that, as conflicts in the countries of the Great Lakes Region are strongly interlinked, regional approaches are necessary to resolve them. This interest in regional dimensions of conflict and peacebuilding also gains currency in other parts of the world. Attention to regional approaches is reflected in the efforts of international organizations and donors to promote civil society peacebuilding. They assume that regional cooperation and exchange between civil society organizations contribute to peace, and provide an alternative to single-country interventions or regional diplomatic initiatives. This paper explores how such assumptions work out in practice. Experiences in the Great Lakes Region show that local and international organizations have difficulty in analysing the regional character of conflict and arriving at collaborative regional strategies. Moreover, local civil society organizations are deeply embedded in the politics of regional conflict. Consequently, the shift to regional peacebuilding approaches remains more theoretical than practical. This paper suggests that international supporting organizations need to adjust their ambitions in regional peacebuilding, but nonetheless have roles in fostering regional identification among civil society organizations. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

225 Pérouse de Montclos, Marc-Antoine

Marges urbaines et migrations forcées: les réfugiés à l'épreuve des camps en Afrique de l'Est / Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 45, p. 191-205 : tab.

Le présent article interroge la citoyenneté et la marginalité à la fois sociale, économique et juridique des populations réfugiées ou déplacées par des conflits armés ou des catastrophes naturelles. À leur manière, étrangers, demandeurs d'asile et "citoyens de seconde zone" contribuent en effet à urbaniser le continent africain. À partir d'exemples puisés en Afrique de l'Est, mais essentiellement au Kenya, sont ainsi passées en revue les différentes formes d'urbanisation liées à des migrations forcées. Le camp de réfugiés ou de déplacés retient plus particulièrement l'attention. Le camp brasse les populations, et a un impact économique. Les réfugiés ont, paradoxalement, un avantage comparatif sur les populations autochtones appauvries (les connections internationales, l'accès aux organisations humanitaires, les gains de compétitivité dus aux économies d'échelle), mais qui dépend toujours du bon vouloir des autorités du pays d'accueil. De la ville

créée ex nihilo jusqu'au squat urbain, le camp, facteur de modernisation et d'émancipation pour les filles scolarisées, met en évidence la force d'attraction des centres urbains. Par la même occasion, il fait apparaître d'importants enjeux sécuritaires pour les autorités, généralement dans une optique coercitive et autoritaire. De la reconnaissance à la destruction pure et simple des camps, la politique des États faibles révèle dans ce domaine une grande variété de cas de figure qui, malgré leur extrême diversité, tendent tous vers un objectif commun: le contrôle des flux migratoires. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 224) et en anglais (p. 228). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

226 Rosenberg, Aaron L.

Making the case for popular songs in East Africa: Samba Mapangala and Shaaban Robert / Aaron L. Rosenberg - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 99-120.

The relative exclusion of popular song vis-à-vis other forms of expression in scholarship on African literature and oral verbal art is a serious oversight that needs to be reconsidered and rectified. This article constitutes a comparative analysis of two wordsmiths from East Africa whose works embody the salient relationships and overlapping tendencies of works considered "high" literary art and popular songs, which are thought to constitute a different type of artistic productivity. A consideration of the poetry and prose of Shaaban Robert (Tanzania, 1909-1962), one of the giants of Swahili literature, in conjunction with the songs of Samba Mapangala, a popular singer who has become a household name in East Africa, reveals that there are significant points of contact between both popular songs and other forms of verbal art in the region. The article deals largely with the verbal content of the works in question, both songs and literature, and their activation in different social contexts. Samba Mapangala hails from the Democratic Republic of Congo, but has travelled to Uganda, Kenya and the United States, where he presently resides. His songs are sung in a combination of Swahili, Lingala and French, with the occasional phrase in English. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

KENYA

227 élections

Les élections générales de 2007 au Kenya / sous la dir. de Jérôme Lafargue. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2008. - 263 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Les terrains du siècle) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-2-8111-0027-8

Le 30 décembre 2007, à la suite de l'annonce que le président sortant du Kenya Mwai Kibaki est réélu par une très faible marge, débutent dans les zones urbaines favorables à l'opposant Raila Odinga des manifestations d'une ampleur exceptionnelle. Cette révolte sociale est animée principalement par des jeunes, persuadés que le scrutin a été truqué. À mesure que les jours passent, le conflit change de nature: il s'ethnicise, se criminalise et s'étend. Ces affrontements, mêlant supporters de Kibaki ou d'Odinga, policiers, miliciens, bandits ou opportunistes de tous bords, atteindront parfois des paroxysmes qui surprendront la communauté kenyane mais aussi la communauté internationale. Il existe au Kenya une tradition de violence politique qui prend toute sa dimension lors des échéances électorales, en particulier depuis l'instauration du multipartisme en 1991. De plus, l'utilisation de l'ethnicité a exacerbé les tensions. Cet ouvrage vise à donner quelques clefs d'interprétation des événements qui ont secoué le pays jusqu'à l'annonce de la formation d'un gouvernement de coalition au mois d'avril 2008. Il revient sur la campagne électorale, les défaillances institutionnelles, les violences elles-mêmes, l'attitude du corps politique, de la société civile, des institutions religieuses et des médias, et s'efforce de décrypter les problèmes majeurs à la source des conflits: la question foncière, la question du chômage et du déclassement des jeunes, avec, en toile de fond, le difficile renouvellement de la classe politique. Auteurs: Florence Brisset-Foucault, Dominique Connan, Anne Cussac, Jérôme Lafargue, Hervé Maupeu, Claire Médard, Patrick Mutahi, Ronan Porhel, Brice Rambaud. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

228 Biamah, E.K.

Tillage and farmyard manure effects on crusting and compacting soils at Katumani, semi-arid Kenya / E.K. Biamah, G. Sterk and L. Stroosnijder - In: *Discovery and Innovation*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 38-47 : graf., tab.

In semi-arid Kenya, the most dominant soil types are of limited agricultural productivity due to crusting and compaction. The occurrence of soil crusting and compaction is attributed to seasonal rainfall characteristics, physical soil properties and bad tillage practices. Soil crusting and compaction decrease rainwater infiltration and increase surface runoff. Seasonal rainwater losses through increased runoff volumes reduce soil moisture and hence result in agricultural drought. This study examines the hydrological effects of two tillage practices with and without farmyard manure on surface runoff and soil loss of crusting and compacting soils under field conditions at Katumani in semi-arid Kenya. Field investigations on rainfall characteristics, surface runoff, soil loss, soil bulk

density and soil shear strength covered two rainy seasons (1992-1993). The field treatments were zero tillage and conventional tillage, and two farmyard manure applications. The results obtained show significant effects of conventional and zero tillage and farmyard manure on infiltration and soil moisture, surface runoff and soil loss. Soil crusting and compaction significantly influence the hydrological response of all treatments. These responses are attributed to seasonal rainfall events of varying amounts, intensities and duration, and treatment differences in soil surface conditions and aggregation. Farmyard manure (FYM) application enhances infiltration and reduces soil crusting, compaction, and surface runoff during the initial stages of the rainy season. But in the mid-stages of the rainy season, the effects of FYM on soil aggregation diminish. Conventional tillage without farmyard manure leads to high surface runoff and soil loss in this structurally unstable soil. Zero tillage performs poorly under these soil conditions because of high soil crusting and compaction, low rainwater infiltration and subsequent increase in surface runoff generation. Bibliogr., sum.in English and French. [Journal abstract]

229 Branch, Daniel

Democratization, sequencing, and State failure in Africa: lessons from Kenya / Daniel Branch and Nic Cheeseman - In: *African Affairs*: (2009), vol. 108, no. 430, p. 1-26.

In order to complement ongoing current empirical research, this article draws wider lessons from the crisis that grew out of the disputed Kenyan presidential election of December 2007. Looking beyond the immediate trigger for the subsequent violence - namely, the election itself - the paper instead locates the roots of the crisis within three historical trends: elite fragmentation, political liberalization, and State informalization. The origins of each can be traced to the style of rule employed by Daniel arap Moi. Even though his first government of 2002-2005 perpetuated these trends, President Mwai Kibaki failed to recognize their implications for national unity and the exercise of power in 2007. The article then addresses the sequencing debate within the literature on democratization, identifying the lessons that can be taken from the Kenyan case for other States. Kenya has shown again that political liberalization is a high-risk activity that can produce unintended side-effects. Drawing on examples from other African States, the authors argue that the processes of democratization and reform can be undertaken simultaneously, but that this twin-tracked approach requires institutional reforms not yet undertaken by a large number of African polities. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

230 Cultural

Cultural production and social change in Kenya : building bridges / ed. by Kimani Njogu, G. Oluoch-Olunya. - Nairobi : Twaweza Communications, 2007. - 261 p. ; 23 cm. - (Art, culture & society series ; 1) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9966-97437-7

Motivated by the premise that art has a critical role to play in society, Linkages workshops in Nairobi, organized by Twaweza Communications, have created spaces for dialogue between Kenyan academics and artists where issues relating to art, culture, performance, and cultural leadership in Kenya can be addressed. The articles in this collective volume were all presented and discussed at Linkages workshops. They are arranged here in sections on music, youth, electronic media, art and space, and leadership. Contents: Music, identity and Swahili networks of knowledge (Mwenda Ntarangwi); Joseph Kamaru: contending narrations of Kenya's politics through music (Maina wa Mutonya); "'Is Marwa! It's ours": popular music and identity politics in Kenyan youth culture (Mbugua Wa-Mungai); Kenyan youth and the entropic destruction of a hopeful social order (Bantu Mwaura); Behind bars: Ngugi, women, and the rite/right of passage (Garnette Oluoch-Olunya); 'Mchongoano' verbal duels: risky discourse and sociocultural commentary (Peter Githinji); Sports and games in Kenya and their role in society (Mwangi Peter Wanderi and Muya Francis Gateru); Building bridges through trichotomous youth identities in Kenya: evidence from code choice (Nathan Oyori Ogechi); Reading FM radio stations in Kenya: opening a Pandora's box (Christopher Odhiambo Joseph); The story of the Godown Arts Centre: a journey to freedom through the arts (Joh Mboya); Art and health promotion: creativity against HIV and AIDS (Kimani Njogu and Mary Mugo-Wanjau); Reflections on intellectual life and knowing as a problem in Alamin Mazrui's 'Shadows of the Moon' (Ken Walibora Waliaula); Political culture and the prospects of multiparty democracy in Kenya: lessons from the Centre for Multi-Party Democracy-Kenya (CMD-Kenya) (Njeri Kabeberi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

231 Lau, Bryony

The limits of the civilizing mission: a comparative analysis of British Protestant missionary campaigns to end footbinding and female circumcision / Bryony Lau - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2008), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 193-227.

Drawing on international relations theory, this article examines why a British missionary campaign against footbinding in China at the turn of the 20th century succeeded, while a similar campaign against female circumcision in Kenya in the 1920s failed. It argues that the different outcomes can be explained by the incentives new local elites had in swiftly

changing political climates to adopt, adapt or reject foreign norms promoted by missionaries. Whereas Chinese reformers recast footbinding as a source of China's weakness, the emerging nationalist elite among the Kikuyu in Kenya argued for the continuation of female circumcision as part of anticolonial resistance. It seems that missionary tactics, though not unimportant, were less important than elites' evaluations of the advantageousness of accepting or rejecting the foreign norm in a given political climate. Timing was also important. In Kenya, missionaries ratcheted up their efforts to end female circumcision at the same time as the younger generation of Kikuyu men were angling for better self-representation free from paternalistic missionary oversight. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

232 Mahmoud, Hussein Abdullahi

Risky trade, resilient traders: trust and livestock marketing in northern Kenya / Hussein Abdullahi Mahmoud - In: *Africa / International African Institute: (2008)*, vol. 78, no. 4, p. 561-581 : graf., krt.

This article examines innovations in livestock marketing that livestock traders in northern Kenya use to overcome a host of trading obstacles. Livestock trading in northern Kenya is one of the toughest and most risk-prone jobs in the region, yet livestock traders have been able not only to transform the ways in which trading is conducted through 'home-made' innovations, but also to mitigate trading risks. The article demonstrates how livestock traders have become resilient to risks and have been able to succeed in a trade that in the past many have had to abandon. Trust embedded in social networks and relations reinforces the adoption of risk-minimizing strategies. The article focuses on the broad field of pastoral risk management to illustrate how an innovative risk management strategy can be used to create a successful business entrepreneurship in a risk-prone environment. The author draws on fieldwork conducted during 2001-2002 among cattle traders in Moyale District of northern Kenya and Nairobi, focusing on the Burji ethnic group, which dominates livestock trade in the area. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

233 Morovich, Barbara

Prophètes, missionnaires et mariages au Kenya / Barbara Morovich - In: *Social Sciences and Missions: (2008)*, vol. 21, no. 2, p. 173-192.

Comment être chrétien, demeurer Kikuyu et se reproduire légitimement? Cela semble être la préoccupation principale des leaders et des fidèles des Églises 'akurinu' du Kenya, communautés prophétiques qui comptent actuellement plusieurs centaines de

milliers d'adhérents parmi les Kikuyu. En se penchant sur le cas des Églises 'akurinu' au Kenya, cet article retrace les étapes du mariage 'akurinu' afin d'en comprendre les enjeux individuels, moraux et sociaux. Le mariage 'akurinu' est analysé comme un nouvel ensemble de règles, organisé et géré par la communauté religieuse. Un des points les plus remarquables est que les frais des cérémonies de mariage n'incombent plus aux familles des époux, ce qui introduit un bouleversement fondamental dans la structure sociale kikuyu, et permet de considérer les Églises prophétiques comme des groupes qui répondent aux changements sociaux de la société urbaine en cours au Kenya. De plus, l'espoir de trouver un conjoint demeure une des raisons de la conversion à ce type de communauté. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

234 Odhiambo, Tom

Kenyan popular fiction in English and the melodramas of the underdogs / Tom Odhiambo - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2008), vol. 39, no. 4, p. 72-82.

The postcolonial urban landscape, especially in Africa, remains a place defined by an inchoate relationship between the different social classes occupying it. This essay is a brief analysis of the relationship between the poor and the rich in an urban setting as dramatized in popular literature from Kenya. Most of the writers of this fiction, including David Maillu, Meja Mwangi, Mwangi Ruheni and Mwangi Gicheru, either started their writing career in the 1970s or set their stories in this period. The essay emphasizes the calculated strategies that the poor adopt, as underdogs, in the battle with the rich over resources. These strategies have only one objective: to maximize benefits in any situation when an advantage can be extracted. Such tactics are adopted by either female or male characters, according to the literature that the author refers to, more so because the gender divide further dramatizes the structural relationships of inequality between the different socioeconomic classes, but in this instance within the underprivileged class(es). But these tales are not just stories of "survival tactics" by the urban poor; they also implicate the rest of the society as complicit in the production of the social realities that (re-)produce the melodramas enacted in them. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

235 Okia, Opolot

The Northey forced labor crisis, 1920-1921 : a symptomatic reading / by Opolot Okia - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 263-293.

In 1920 the issue of forced labour in colonial Kenya erupted into a public controversy among various humanitarian groups in London. At issue was a labour circular that was written in 1919 by the governor of the East Africa Protectorate, Sir Edward Northey. This infamous labour circular explicitly stated that "All government officials in charge of native areas must exercise every possible lawful influence to induce able-bodied male natives to go into the labour field". Although the wording was seemingly innocuous, the emphasis on pushing Africans into the labour market hinted at State coercion of African labour for private European interests. A later dispatch by Secretary of State Winston Churchill, in 1921, forbade forced labour for private individuals, but the State continued to extract communal forced labour from African peasants under the ark of customary law. Ultimately, the Northey circular controversy represented more than just a labour crisis. It was the embodiment of a struggle over competing ideas about African development in Kenya Colony. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

236 Pérouse de Montclos, Marc-Antoine

Marges urbaines et migrations forcées: les réfugiés à l'épreuve des camps en Afrique de l'Est / Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 45, p. 191-205 : tab.

Le présent article interroge la citoyenneté et la marginalité à la fois sociale, économique et juridique des populations réfugiées ou déplacées par des conflits armés ou des catastrophes naturelles. À leur manière, étrangers, demandeurs d'asile et "citoyens de seconde zone" contribuent en effet à urbaniser le continent africain. À partir d'exemples puisés en Afrique de l'Est, mais essentiellement au Kenya, sont ainsi passées en revue les différentes formes d'urbanisation liées à des migrations forcées. Le camp de réfugiés ou de déplacés retient plus particulièrement l'attention. Le camp brasse les populations, et a un impact économique. Les réfugiés ont, paradoxalement, un avantage comparatif sur les populations autochtones appauvries (les connexions internationales, l'accès aux organisations humanitaires, les gains de compétitivité dus aux économies d'échelle), mais qui dépend toujours du bon vouloir des autorités du pays d'accueil. De la ville créée ex nihilo jusqu'au squat urbain, le camp, facteur de modernisation et d'émancipation pour les filles scolarisées, met en évidence la force d'attraction des centres urbains. Par la même occasion, il fait apparaître d'importants enjeux sécuritaires pour les autorités, généralement dans une optique coercitive et autoritaire. De la reconnaissance à la destruction pure et simple des camps, la politique des États faibles révèle dans ce domaine une grande variété de cas de figure qui, malgré leur extrême diversité, tendent tous vers un objectif commun: le contrôle des flux migratoires.

Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 224) et en anglais (p. 228). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

237 Wamagatta, Evanson N.

African collaborators and their quest for power in colonial Kenya : Senior Chief Waruhiu wa Kung'u's rise from obscurity to prominence, 1890-1922 / by Evanson N. Wamagatta - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 295-314.

African collaboration was a pillar of European colonialism in Africa because collaborators were the nexus between the colonizers and the colonized. The position of chief surpassed all other forms of collaboration; it offered the holder more opportunities to acquire wealth, prestige and power. On the other hand, the chiefs made colonial rule less costly because they were poorly remunerated functionaries. The life of Senior Chief Waruhiu wa Kung'u before 1922 - the year he became chief - provides an illustration of how disadvantaged individuals like him could rise from obscurity to prominence by exploiting the colonial system to their own material advantage and social advancement. This paper first traces the beginnings of Waruhiu's collaboration to his association with the Gospel Missionary Society (GMS) from 1903 to 1918. It shows that this paved the way for him to collaborate at the district level with the colonial administrators by positioning himself as a loyal and progressive individual. He thereafter used the rapport that he had established to have himself made chief in 1922. As a chief, Waruhiu was held in such high esteem by the colonial government, that his assassination in 1952 prompted the government to declare a state of emergency. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

RWANDA

238 Bâ, Cheikh Moctar

La problématique de la "fin ultime" dans l'Éthique bantu-rwandaise / Cheikh Moctar Bâ - In: *Revue africaine*: (2007), no. 2, p. 9-15.

En faisant une comparaison avec l'idée de la "fin ultime" dans la philosophie augustinienne et thomiste, l'auteur s'interroge sur la spécificité de l'analyse d'Alexis Kagame sur ce concept dans la philosophie bantu-rwandaise. Dans l'optique de celle-ci, la fin dernière de l'homme est de perpétuer son existence par le moyen de la procréation. La question de la fin ultime n'est pas analysée en fonction de l'âme, mais l'engendrement est un facteur de réalisation de l'existant-vivant-d'intelligence par la

perpétuation de son existence en transmettant son corps à sa descendance. La philosophie bantu-rwandaise de l'être, selon l'auteur, témoigne d'une originalité dans l'approche de la "fin ultime", dans le sens qu'elle permet de rendre compte de l'immortalité du corps au même titre que de celle de l'âme, dans le processus existentiel appelé 'Umntu'. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 137). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

239 MacCoy, David

Rectifying horizontal inequalities : lessons from African conflict / David McCoy - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2008), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 105-134.

One of the most prevalent and underrepresented root causes of conflict in Africa and worldwide is that of horizontal (between groups) inequalities. In that light, the present author aims to provide practical solutions for the long-term resolution of conflict by addressing the issue of horizontal inequalities. Reference is made to two cases where conflict emerged as a result of group inequalities, namely Rwanda and Mali. In Mali the government was confronted from 1990 to 1996 with a secessionist movement instigated by the Tuareg. In Rwanda the shooting down of President Habyarimana's plane on 6 April 1994 acted as the trigger for a campaign of genocide. While Mali can now be viewed as a successful postconflict society, Rwanda still has a long road to travel. Section one of the article looks at the current literature on conflict and demonstrates the link between horizontal inequalities and conflict. Section two focuses on the two case studies, providing background to each conflict, and the action taken after violent conflict ceased. Section three focuses on the lessons learned from the Malian and Rwandan experience, including policy recommendations that should be instituted for any nation where horizontal inequalities are a major catalyst of conflict. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

TANZANIA

240 Boswell, Rosabelle

Sexual practices and sensual selves in Zanzibar / Rosabelle Boswell - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2008), vol. 31, no. 1/2, p. 70-83.

This paper focuses on sexuality and contemporary sensual behaviour among Zanzibari women and their use of scent in these domains. The author argues that scent forms an integral part of different life cycle rituals which are embedded in gendered everyday relations. Scents are useful in courting, marriage, birth and sexual attraction. While

fragrance is an essential part of the discussion, it is the nature of sexuality and the use of pleasure in Zanzibar that are principally discussed. Despite the prevalence of patriarchy in Zanzibar, women prioritize sensual pleasure, furthering their power and control in society. One main reason for the prioritization of pleasure is that in Islamic Zanzibar the use and deployment of pleasure is associated with achieving a feminine gendered identity. Research on sexuality has methodological implications and these, as well as the changing context for women's sexuality in Zanzibar, are also discussed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

241 Flexner, James L.

Bead grinders and early Swahili household economy : analysis of an assemblage from Tumbe, Pemba Island, Tanzania, 7th-10th centuries AD / James L. Flexner, Jeffrey B. Fleisher & Adria LaViolette - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2008), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 161-181 : ill., fig., foto's, graf., krt., tab.

The authors focus on a specific class of locally made artefacts known in the archaeological literature of the eastern African coast as bead grinders. Bead grinders are discarded potsherds or stone cobbles distinguished by long grooves abraded into their surfaces. Although they are some of the most commonly located artefacts on late first-millennium AD coastal sites, few close analyses of them have been conducted. The authors examine a particularly large assemblage of bead grinders from the site of Tumbe on Pemba Island, Tanzania, the largest such assemblage recovered from any site in eastern Africa. They are not aiming at determining whether or not these artefacts were in fact used to grind shell beads, the subject of considerable local debate, although they do operate from that assumption. Rather, they treat them as artefacts related to production, and focus on standardization as a way to provide insight into the organization of production at Tumbe. Based on their analysis, the authors argue that despite the intensive production implied by the sheer quantity of grinders recovered at Tumbe, the high degree of variation within relevant variables suggests that production was unstandardized and decentralized, carried on in individual households. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

242 Fourshey, Catherine Cymone

"The remedy for hunger is bending the back" : maize and British agricultural policy in southwestern Tanzania 1920-1960 / by Catherine Cymone Fourshey - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 223-261 : ill..

This paper examines the concerted efforts of British policymakers from 1920 to 1960 that led to maize becoming a central crop in the Tanganyika Territory (now Tanzania). How did this American crop, which requires just the right quantities of rain at the right phase of its growing cycle, become so important in a nation with unpredictable rainfall patterns? First, the paper provides an overview of precolonial agriculture in Tanganyika to illustrate the diversity of crops that existed prior to German and British rule. Next, a summary of the German and British colonial-era philosophies on economy and agriculture demonstrates the shift to cash cropping that set the stage for maize planting. The second half of the paper first examines two specific British campaigns, "Grow more crops" and "Buy Empire goods", to highlight government-supported ventures that influenced Tanganyikans' perceptions of maize in the second quarter of the 20th century. This is followed by an analysis of statistical data as a means of quantifying the shift to maize. The final section demonstrates African responses to maize policies. British policies led to the rise of maize as both a food crop and a symbol of abundance for Tanganyikans, but the push for maize decreased crop diversity and in many ways compromised food security. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

243 Haule, Romuald

Preventing and combating corruption: an analysis of Tanzanian laws and international conventions / Romuald Haule - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 131-180.

Tanzania is keeping pace with international legal regimes in an attempt to cope with holistic best practices of corruption intervention. Over the years, it has adopted long and short-term measures to control the corruption problem. This article first discusses international and regional efforts to combat corruption, arguing that national States have to comply with these anti-corruption frameworks at the domestic level. It then analyses Tanzania's anti-corruption strategies since independence, which resulted in the new Act for Prevention and Combating of Corruption 2007. The strengths and weaknesses of the Act are outlined. The author argues that although criminal law has a role to play in the fight against corruption, it is not exhaustive. Due to the complexity of the corruption problem, there is a need for the interplay of many laws and this necessitates legal reform in general. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

244 Mayer, Claude-Hélène

The impact of value-orientations on cross-cultural encounters and mediation : a survey in Tanzania's educational system / Claude-Hélène Mayer, Christian Boness and Lynette Louw - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2008), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 39-76 : fig., tab.

The article focuses on the value orientations of Europeans and Tanzanians in cross-cultural encounters. It pays particular attention to the value-orientations that seem to be most prone to lead to conflict, and to approaches that individuals, groups and mediators adopt to resolve such conflict and avoid repetitions of similar incidents. Data come from an empirical survey using a Critical Incident Research Questionnaire administered in 19 secondary schools in Tanzania, which yielded a response of usable questionnaires from 179 teachers and 211 students. An introduction provides an overview of current value discourses in social psychology and the educational sciences and practice, and proves the bilingual validity of value domains based on the Schwartz value model (1994). The findings emphasize high conflictive potential in certain culture categories, such as "foreignness and contact", "possession and property", "education" and "outer appearance of a person". In addition, the value dimension "self-enhancement" indicated a high number of potentially conflictive culture elements in European-Tanzanian cross-cultural encounters. The value dimensions "openness to change" and "conservation" are also highly significant. These differences in culture and values lead to cross-cultural conflicts which are often managed through culture-specific mediation procedures, nearly 90 percent of which are successful. Recommendations based on the findings relate to cross-cultural awareness, knowledge, sensitivity, empathy and understanding, and are particularly relevant for education institutions, cross-cultural trainers, consultants and researchers. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

245 Poto, Margherita

Regulations on food safety and the role of African actors in the global arena / Margherita Poto - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 107-130.

This article discusses the challenges facing Africa in the area of food safety in the context of theories of international administrative law. It focuses on some global tools such as the non-hierarchical order and the idea of dialogue between authorities, technical bodies and agencies through a network structure. To have a good and functioning control mechanism on food safety is important for African exports and imports. A survey of the international actors and sources of law on food safety is followed by a discussion of the progress made by the African Union with respect to food safety regulations. In July 2003 the AU endorsed the draft African Model Law on Safety in Biotechnology which provides for a comprehensive framework of biosafety regulations. The contribution of Tanzania to the dialogue on food safety in Africa is outlined as an example. The article concludes that there is a need for Tanzania and

other African countries to revise legislation relating to food safety in order to harmonize it with international standards. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

246 Wambali, Michael K.

The historical overview of constitutional reforms towards limited leadership in Tanzania / Michael K. Wambali - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 181-215.

This paper contributes to the debate in Tanzania on whether there is a need to cut down the excessive powers of the President under the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania. By comparing the powers of the President with those of the former colonial Governor, the paper shows that the latter's powers were inherited by the President of the Republic at independence. It examines the utilization of these powers under the single party system of the period 1962-1992, and the constitutional reforms which took effect with the introduction of multiparty politics in 1992. The constitutional corrective measures undertaken include the establishment of a system of public accountability, a procedure for the impeachment of the President, the accountability of the government to the National Assembly, and the vote of no confidence against the government. The paper argues that the reforms were largely cosmetic and have not sufficiently addressed the problem of excessive presidential power. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

UGANDA

247 'African

'African sex is dangerous!' : renegotiating 'ritual sex' in contemporary Masaka District / Stella Nyanzi... [et al.] - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 4, p. 518-539.

The sexual culture of sub-Saharan African peoples is variously utilized as an explanation for the high incidence of HIV in Africa. Thus it has been the target of behaviour change campaigns championed by massive public health education. Based on ethnographic fieldwork (using participant observation, individual interviews, focus group discussions, and a survey) among Baganda in Masaka District, Uganda, between 2001 and 2003, this article contests a reified, homogeneous and ethnocentric sexualizing of Africans. It engages with how prescribed ritual sex practices are (re)negotiated, contested, affirmed, policed, revised and given meaning within the context of a society living with HIV/AIDS. Among Baganda, sex is customarily a vital component for 'completing' individual prosperity, kin-group equilibrium and social cohesion. Various forms of prescribed

customary sexual activities range from penetrative sex interaction between penis and vagina, to symbolic performances such as (male) jumping over women's legs or (female) wearing of special belts. Unlike portrayals of customary sex activities in anti-HIV/AIDS discourse, the notion of 'dangerous sex' and the fear of contagion are not typical of all ritual sex practices in Masaka. Akin to Christianity, colonialism, colonial medicine and modernizing discourses, anti-HIV/AIDS campaigns are the contemporary social policemen for sex, sexuality and sexual behaviour. In this regard, public health discourse in Uganda is pathologizing the mundane aspects of customary practices. The HIV/AIDS metaphor is variously utilized by Baganda to negotiate whether or not to engage in specific ritual sex activities. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

248 Bakunda, Geoffrey

The impact of a liberalised trade regime on the potential for agricultural value addition in Uganda / Geoffrey Bakunda - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2008), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 27-51 : graf., tab.

This paper reports the findings of a study on Uganda's experience with import liberalization of agricultural products since the 1990s and how this has impacted on agricultural value addition potential. The results show that liberalization of the agricultural trade regime in Uganda has resulted in phenomenal growth in imports of agricultural products, particularly the processed ones. The scope of the tariff lines has also expanded sharply. Second, almost all potential agricultural value addition possibilities were being supplied by competing imported products with import levels likely to increase. The locally produced value-added agricultural products had very limited competitive space and in many cases were already swamped by imported ones. Last but not least, agro-processing ventures seemed to have experienced declining competitiveness due to increased competition from agricultural imports resulting in declining demand and sales, market share and profitability. To reverse this trend, the study observes the need to accord additional protection to the agricultural sector and to implement specific measures to boost the competitiveness of agro-processing investments. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

249 Finnström, Sverker

An African hell of colonial imagination? : the Lord's Resistance Army/Movement in Uganda, another story / Sverker Finnström - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 112, p. 119-139.

Joseph Kony's group, today known as the LRA/M, The Lord's Resistance Army/Movement, in Acholiland, Northern Uganda, is now world infamous for its violence. It can be said to be a successor to Alice Lakwena's Holy Spirit Movement, but with time it has incorporated elements from other rebel factions. As most observers, including academics, have dismissed the LRA/M on moral grounds, they have disqualified the movement as nonpolitical, rebels without a cause other than their allegedly bizarre syncretic beliefs. This article indicates an alternative or perhaps complementary direction. The author has done intermittent fieldwork, starting in 1997, in Northern Uganda. He interviewed young adult semi-urban noncombatants, and also supporters in the diaspora and representatives of the rebel side. Moreover, in presenting something of a rarity in the academic literature on the war in Northern Uganda, the article examines actual LRA/M documents, arguing that there is a continuity in the claims and political grievances put forward by the LRA/M throughout the years. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French (p. 216). [Journal abstract, edited]

250 Kodesh, Neil

Networks of knowledge: clanship and collective well-being in Buganda / by Neil Kodesh - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2008), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 197-216.

This article raises the question of how scholars might make sense of well-known components of social organization in Africa in the absence of the increasingly criticized evolutionary and lineage models that once gave them meaning. In an effort to understand why our earliest glimpses into the distant Ganda past appear in the form of clan histories, the article examines the relationship between clanship, public healing and transformations in agricultural practices. Beginning around the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Ganda expanded upon earlier knowledge of banana cultivation to develop a land-intensive banana farming system. This process coincided with the transformation of previously territorial spirits into portable spirits capable of ensuring the health of disconnected groups of people. At the heart of these undertakings stood the ideology and practices of clanship, which furnished the conceptual bridge connecting transformations in agriculture and public healing. The webs of shrines situated on discontinuous clan lands created therapeutic networks that drew together communities whose leaders possessed a variety of skills, thus forging a powerful connection between clanship, collective health and the composition of knowledge. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

251 Perrot, Sandrine

Les sources de l'incompréhension : production et circulation des savoirs sur la Lord's Resistance Army / Sandrine Perrot - In: *Politique africaine*: (2008), no. 112, p. 140-159.

Dans le Nord de l'Ouganda, la Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) résiste depuis plus de vingt ans aux forces gouvernementales ougandaises et aux tentatives de décryptage des analystes. Cet article examine les conditions de production du savoir sur ce mouvement et ses modes de circulation et entend souligner les points aveugles de la recherche actuelle. Il relève les modifications importantes de l'environnement de la LRA au fil du temps et invite à analyser les transformations subséquentes de ses objectifs, motivations et alliances mais aussi de ses référents cosmologiques et spirituels, de ses imaginaires politiques et guerriers, de son rapport avec la violence et de ses représentations de soi. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 216). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

252 Ssenyonjo, Manisuli

Towards non-discrimination against women and de jure equality in Uganda : the role of Uganda's Constitutional Court / Manisuli Ssenyonjo - In: *African Journal of International and Comparative Law*: (2008), vol. 16, pt. 1, p. 1-34.

De jure inequality has been, and remains in some respects, a major impediment to the enjoyment of human rights of women in Uganda despite the fact that the Constitution guarantees equality of men and women and prohibits discrimination, and despite the fact that Uganda is a State-party to several international human rights instruments protecting the right to equality between men and women and the right to non-discrimination on the basis of sex. Key areas in which de jure gender discrimination in Uganda is perpetuated are divorce legislation, the criminal definition of adultery, succession legislation and marriage laws permitting polygyny. Uganda's Constitutional Court has confronted discriminatory laws against women in two cases, Uganda Association of Women Lawyers and 5 others v. The Attorney General, and Law and Advocacy for Women in Uganda v. Attorney General of Uganda, and has declared them null and void. The jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court in these two cases indicates that the government should accelerate its law reform process to harmonize domestic legislation with constitutional principles relating to non-discrimination and equality between women and men. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

253 Hearn, Bruce

Opportunities and costs of portfolio diversification in SADC's smallest equity markets / Bruce Hearn and Jenifer Piesse - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 399-426 : graf., tab.

This paper contrasts the performance of three time series models, a simple stochastic drift, GARCH (generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity), and a time varying parameter CAPM (capital asset pricing model) for three of SADC's smallest equity markets: Namibia, Swaziland and Mozambique. Analysis of the portfolio characteristics for each reveals the level of integration with South Africa using optimized portfolio frontiers. In addition, the implications of adopting a minimum investment retention levy by the smaller States is examined. Namibia is found to exhibit the greatest degree of integration with South Africa, followed to a much lesser extent by Swaziland and Mozambique. The evidence suggests that investors in the smaller markets would face considerable additional costs should such a policy be adopted. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

254 Matšaseng, Kopano

Price flexibility in the Common Monetary Area / Kopano Matšaseng - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 176-188 : graf., tab.

This paper examines the presence of flexibility within the common monetary area (CMA) as compared to a selected group of Southern African Development Cooperation (SADC) countries, viz. Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The study tests for the readiness of SADC countries for macroeconomic convergence and monetary unification. The methods followed examine the concept of (relative) purchasing power parity and test for the speed of adjustment of prices after a shock. The results suggest that the level of price flexibility is high within the CMA as opposed to the control group. The implication is that the CMA arrangement has managed to foster price flexibility among its member countries. Furthermore, Botswana could be a potential candidate for a monetary union with the CMA group. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

255 Nkowani, Zolomphi

Injury unto death: occupational health and safety regulation : a window on Malawi / Zolomphi Nkowani - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 49-79.

The quest by labour for "something to be done" about working and living conditions is gathering momentum and the framework through which this is achieved is the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) regulation. The need for corporate social responsibility is premised on the idea that economic enterprise and sustainable development require protection of the welfare, health and safety of the workforce and the environment. One way of achieving this is through social regulation of the market, of which OHS regulation is a species. Any business or country wishing to maintain a competitive edge in the labour market needs to promote and improve its OHS practice. In 1997 Malawi passed the Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare Act superseding the Factories Act as a framework legislation for the regulation of OHS. Its passage was a culmination of several factors, including pressure from the trade unions. Though the Act provides a sound legal framework for OHS, its implementation is constrained by the retention of the old factory regulations. There is a need for new regulations that reflect the ambit and philosophy of the new legal order, amongst others a legislative intervention through corporate homicide legislation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

256 Takane, Tsutomu

Customary land tenure, inheritance rules, and smallholder farmers in Malawi / Tsutomu Takane - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 269-291 : fig., krt., tab.

This article examines the interrelationship between smallholder strategies to obtain land and customary land tenure and inheritance rules in contemporary Malawi. Based on village surveys undertaken in 2004 and 2005 in diverse regions of Malawi, it highlights how most land transactions followed customary rules but also explores significant deviations. The reasons for transfers deviating from customary norms included unique personal relationships between landholders and heirs, wives returning to patrilineal villages, and intensifying land scarcity. Yet the effects of land scarcity were contradictory,

as it not only induced individuals to obtain land by any means possible, but also encouraged the obstruction of flexible land transfers to prevent lineage land from being alienated to non-kin, suggesting a conflict between individual and lineage strategies. The article also examines vernacular land markets, which are limited in scale and provide different opportunities for poor and wealthy farmers. By highlighting both the adaptive and negotiable nature of customary land systems and a trend towards enhanced inequality, this study seeks to capture the complex reality of Malawian agrarian dynamics. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

257 Bonate, Liazzat J.K.

The use of the Arabic script in northern Mozambique / Liazzat J.K. Bonate - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2008), jg. 45, nr. 1, p. 133-142 : ill.

The Muslim population of northern Mozambique has been using the Arabic script for writing in KiSwahili and local African languages for centuries. Even today, many people continue using this script in private correspondence. Despite the abundance of documents in this script that are housed at the Mozambique Historical Archives as well as in private hands, these documents have never been researched either from linguistic, historical, cultural or religious vantage points. For the last seven years, the Archives have been trying to draw the attention of scholars and obtain funds for the preservation and research of the documents. The archives contain mainly 19th-century correspondence between local African rulers and the Portuguese military commanders in the regions of contemporary Cabo Delgado and Nampula. In this article two short letters from the collection of the Mozambique Historical Archives are transcribed and translated with the help of a local shaykh who was educated within the regional Islamic literary tradition. The content and the protagonists of the letters are identified and analysed with reference to the historical context and the events of the time. Besides serving as evidence for historical occurrences, the letters also provide a general public with a unique opportunity to hear the "voices" of the authors in their own words. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

258 Cramer, Christopher

Lifting the blinkers: a new view of power, diversity and poverty in Mozambican rural labour markets / Christopher Cramer, Carlos Oya and John Sender - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 361-392 : graf., tab.

This paper presents some results from the largest rural labour market survey yet conducted in Mozambique. Evidence from three provinces - Manica, Nampula and Zambézia - shows that labour markets have a significant impact on the lives of a large number of poor people, and that employers exercise considerable discretion in setting wages and conditions of casual, seasonal and permanent wage employment. The evidence presented comes from a combination of a quantitative survey based on purposive sampling with other techniques, including interviews with large farmers. The findings contrast with ideas that rural labour markets are of limited relevance to poverty reduction policy formulation in Africa. The paper first discusses the rationale for and methodology used in the Mozambique Rural Labour Market Survey. The following sections focus on the survey evidence, covering both types and levels of payment for both agricultural and nonagricultural workers. The article further discusses the political economy of labour control and characteristics of the poorest workers and their labour market prospects. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

259 Igreja, Victor

Memories as weapons: the politics of peace and silence in post-civil war Mozambique / Victor Igreja - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 539-556.

Political and legal debates over the value of official silence in the aftermath of civil wars are inconclusive. On the one hand, official silence is considered disrespectful to the memory of the victims and an impediment to establishing a culture of accountability and respect for human rights. On the other hand, silence is regarded as instrumental to achieving peace. Yet, longitudinal analysis of the dynamics of official silence in Mozambique demonstrates that, in this post-conflict country, as in others, silence has not in fact been achieved. Official silence in politically pluralistic environs can also offer opportunities for political elites to use memories as weapons to settle accounts with former wartime foes. In post-civil war Mozambique, Frelimo and Renamo over time have moved away from the initial strategy of official quiescence. Both parties appropriated the official silence to wage fierce political battles where memories of the violent past are used as the principal weapon. The interruption of silence through manipulative appropriations of the grisly past take place in dispersed political activities; however, the most confrontational and violent eruptions of memory occur in the Mozambican national parliament. These political confrontations signal the necessity in this politically pluralistic society for complex readings of memory against the prevailing monolithic official history. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

260 Indiens

Indiens des cinq colonisations d'Afrique orientale : mobilités et identités en diaspora de 1870 à nos jours / sous la direction de Joana Pereira Leite et Nicole Khouri - In : Lusotopie: (2008), vol. 15, no. 1, p. 29-207 : tab.

Ce dossier s'interroge sur les questions de la construction initiale des identités et de l'appartenance sociale à travers les expériences des diasporas indiennes en Afrique de 1870 à nos jours. Dans une première partie, il est centré sur les diasporas dans le monde africain lusophone, comme les communautés indiennes du Mozambique, depuis l'époque du colonialisme portugais jusqu'à la période de l'indépendance (Auteurs: António Melo, Susana Pereira Bastos, Luisa Pinto Teixeira, Anabela Soriano Carvalho, Valdemir Zamparoni). La seconde partie traite des communautés indiennes qui se sont établies en Afrique orientale et centre orientale, dans des territoires régis par d'autres pouvoirs coloniaux - hormis les Britanniques -: Allemagne, Belgique, France. Il s'agit en particulier de Dar-es-Salaam (actuelle Tanzanie), du Burundi, de Madagascar, des communautés issues de Goa établies dans l'océan Indien (Auteurs: Jean-Pierre Chrétien, Margret Frenz, Ludovic Gandelot, José Kagabo, Jean-Claude Penrad, Franck Raimbault). Nicole Khouri et Joana Pereira Leite proposent en outre des perspectives pour des recherches ultérieures. Les contributions sont en anglais, français et portugais. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en portugais, en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

261 Mozambique

Mozambique Réunion : esclavages, mémoire et patrimoines dans l'océan Indien / sous la dir. de Séverine Cachat. - Saint-Maur-des-Fosses : Editions Sépia, 2008. - 123 p., XVI p.foto's. : tab. ; 24 cm - Actes des conférences organisées à l'occasion du deuxième festival de l'Île de Mozambique les 25 et 26 juin 2004. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-8428-0140-3

Les textes présentés dans cet ouvrage constituent les actes d'une conférence qui s'est déroulée les 25 et 26 juin 2004 sur l'Île de Mozambique - ou mieux, de Moçambique (Ilha de Moçambique en portugais), à distinguer du nom du pays lui-même. Contributions: Les stratégies pour le traitement du patrimoine culturel au Mozambique: une base pour la coopération régionale (Maria Ângela Penicela N. Kane) - À propos du mémorial de l'esclavage sur l'Île de Mozambique (Luís Filipe Pereira) - Les libres engagés, travailleurs sous contrat d'Inhambane à l'île de la Réunion au XIXe siècle (1888-1893): les treize femmes (Cândido Teixeira) - Les responsabilités de la France dans les déportations d'esclaves africains dans le sud-ouest de l'océan Indien après 1848 (Sudel Fuma) - Gestion du patrimoine historique et culturel de l'Île de Mozambique

- ville du patrimoine mondial: modalités et enjeux du processus de patrimonialisation (Séverine Cachat) - Esclavage et patrimoine sur l'Île de Mozambique (Per Morten Ekerhovd) - Contribution de l'UNESCO à la réhabilitation et au développement de l'Île de Mozambique: un appel pour une coopération régionale (Lupuishi Mbuyamba) - La maison des civilisations et de l'unité réunionnaise: un lieu pour restituer et réinterpréter héritages et mémoires vivantes (Françoise Vergès). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ZAMBIA

262 Donge, Jan Kees van

The plundering of Zambian resources by Frederick Chiluba and his friends: a case study of the interaction between national politics and the international drive towards good governance / Jan Kees van Donge - In: *African Affairs*: (2009), vol. 108, no. 430, p. 69-90.

This article analyses the accusations that have emerged in Zambia since 2001 of predatory behaviour during the presidency of Frederick T. Chiluba (1991-2001). It advocates a detailed analysis of the practices that have come to light during the Chiluba trials in order to move beyond a generalized interpretation of the persistence of predatory elites in Africa. Three specific themes appear. First, there is a danger of oversimplification of these conflicts as between the international community and national governments. The political struggles tend to be more complicated than generally presented, and international involvement meshes with local political struggles. Second, predatory behaviour or corruption is a social process that is embedded in wider national and international networks. It is therefore difficult to locate culpability exactly in clearly designated protagonists. Third, there is a danger of imputing an economic and political rationality to this behaviour which may best be designated as theft. The overall theme of the article is that there are important national cultural influences in the way these predatory practices are dealt with. These are obfuscated by a blander critique identifying partial reform that leaves predatory elites untouched. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

263 Hampwaye, Godfrey

The limits of decentralisation in urban Zambia / Godfrey Hampwaye - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 347-361.

Against a background of the expansion of decentralization across sub-Saharan Africa and widespread debates concerning the benefits associated with decentralization, this paper examines the question of whether local authorities in Zambia are in fact ready for

the implementation of decentralization policy. Following an examination of decentralization efforts in Zambia for the period 1964 to the present, the paper looks at the current capacity of local authorities in respect of finance and human resources and shows that the area of public service delivery provides a basis for understanding some of the constraints associated with decentralization. Public service provision by councils has suffered across the country principally as a result of inadequate financial resources, both in terms of intergovernmental transfers and resources derived from local sources. The shortage of qualified staff in the majority of councils due to poor conditions of service is a further factor behind the weak performance of councils in service delivery. The example of Ndola highlights in greater detail the limits on decentralization in Zambia. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

264 Metcalfe, Simon

Dealing land in the midst of poverty : commercial access to communal land in Zambia / Simon Metcalfe and Thembele Kepe - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2/3, p. 235-257 : krt., tab.

Customary tenure in Africa has tended to be marginalized in favour of statutory control and privatization, including public areas protected for wildlife and forest conservation. Zambia has retained a significant proportion of customary land controlled by traditional authorities (chiefs), although access to wildlife and other natural resources is controlled by the State. Recent private sector investment in the agricultural and tourism sectors has potential to support local livelihoods but, equally, land could become alienated to the private sector at low value. The outcome hinges on the responses of individual chiefs, and on how far communities can hold them accountable. This paper, which is based on participant observation (2005-2007), interviews of community members and government officials in rural Zambia, contextualizes the general problem of the privatization of the African and Zambian 'commons'. It then uses two contrasting case studies of chiefdoms that have negotiated commercial investment by the private sector on their communal land, Mukuni chiefdom and Sekute chiefdom. Additionally, the paper presents an experiment in establishing participatory common property regimes designed to manage private investment in communal lands and temper patriarchal rule with downward accountability. It argues that a reliable positive result depends on the extent to which local people can hold their chiefs accountable, as well as a new holistic policy and legislative environment, accompanied by sound extension services. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

265 Momba, Jotham C.

The intersection between politics and corruption in Zambia / Jotham C. Momba - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 115-125.

This paper examines the interconnection between corruption and politics in Zambia, particularly with regard to the two terms of office served by Frederick Chiluba's government since 1991. Corruption seems to have become institutionalized in Zambia after 1991 and almost every aspect of Zambian society has been affected by it. Annual reports by the Anti-Corruption Commission show large numbers of complaints about corruption. In 2004 alone, 383 cases of suspected corruption were reported to the Commission. Political corruption has a number of adverse consequences for the political system: it undermines democracy and adversely affects the legitimacy of the government. The lifting of immunity against Chiluba by his successor, Mwanawasa, has enabled a proper investigation into the affairs of the former president and other politicians. Administrative corruption by political leaders seems to have decreased somewhat since Mwanawasa came into office, but conditions still exist to allow both general and political corruption to continue. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ZIMBABWE

266 Bayley, T.E.

Shamva railway / by T.E. Bayley - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2007), no. 26, p. 31-36 : foto's.

The author presents anecdotes based on reminiscences of his life along the Shamva railway line (Zimbabwe) for the past 66 years. He tells, amongst others, about the construction of the railway; its role in the supplying of material for mine development; railway transport of crops, cattle and passengers; and farms and farmer families along the track. He pays special attention to the Selby area where he dedicated most of his life to farming. Today, most grain depots and storage sheds along the line have gone. Trains are a rarity. Road transport has taken over. [ASC Leiden abstract]

267 Beattie, Rory

Margolis family and Olivine industries / by Rory Beattie - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2007), no. 26, p. 94-101 : foto's, geneal.

The (Jewish) Margolis family originated in Lithuania. Of the nine children born between 1875 and 1898, three brothers ended up in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe): Harry, Salman

and Berel. This paper is concerned with Harry and Salman and their descendants, and their establishment of Olivine Industries, a family partnership started in 1931. In the initial stage, the company only processed groundnuts for the family's oil factory and used tallow in the soap business. A candle factory was added in the 1950s and the business expanded in line with the development of Rhodesia, later processing cottonseed oil for margarine and bakers' fats. In the 1980s Olivine became a joint venture with H.J. Heinz, and now manufactures H.J. Heinz products, canned fruits, jams, etc. as well as the original foundation business of oils, soaps, margarine and candles. [ASC Leiden abstract]

268 Blair, R.D.D.

J.W. Downie and Dr D.M. Blair : notes and recollections about two outstanding Scotsmen / by R.D.D. Blair - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2007), no. 26, p. : 126-150 : foto's.

This paper is based on a talk by the author about his maternal grandfather, John Wallace Downie (1876-1940) and his father, Dyson Milroy Blair (1907-1978), two Scotsmen who made Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) their home. Downie was a businessman, politician, public servant and diplomat and played a role in the development of agriculture and mining in the 1920s and 1930s. Dr. Dyson Blair studied medicine and, after his arrival in Rhodesia, became interested in tropical diseases, starting him on his bilharzia, malaria and trypanosomiasis research. He was appointed Field Research Officer in the 1930s and became Director Preventive Services at the Ministry of Health in 1948. He set up the school for African Hygiene Assistants at Domboshawa. In 1953 he was appointed Director Medical Services, Southern Rhodesia, and in 1958 became Federal Secretary for Health. He retired in 1964 and spent the rest of his life as Honorary Research Officer at the Blair Research Laboratory. Almost half of the paper holds excerpts from reminiscences written by Dyson Blair on various aspects of life in Sinoia and field trips from trypanosomiasis and rodent surveys. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

269 Brand, Coenraad

Andrew Louw of Morgenster : mission founder / by Coenraad Brand - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2007), no. 26, p. 113-119 : foto's.

Morgenster mission, located five km to the southeast of Great Zimbabwe, was founded in 1891 by Andries Adriaan (Andrew) Louw, one of the best known pioneer missionaries in Zimbabwe. This paper examines the founding of Morgenster; land allocation to the

mission; the Sotho evangelists; Louw's relation with the local chief, Ishe Mugabe, and his role in the death of Mugabe; his relationship with Cecil Rhodes; his marriage; and attempts at translating the Bible into the Karanga language. Louw died in 1956 at the age of 94 and was buried at Morgenster. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

270 Brownell, Josiah

The hole in Rhodesia's bucket : white emigration and the end of settler rule / Josiah Brownell - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 591-610 : tab.

Racial population matters were of central importance to the fate of Rhodesia's (now Zimbabwe) white settler regime, and contributed greatly to the regime's ultimate collapse in 1979. The relative size and demographic trends of the black and white populations were recognized at the time to be of great political significance, both inside and outside Rhodesia. Population matters were never far from the minds of Rhodesian government officials and were the backdrop for some of Rhodesia's most important political events, including the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965. This article examines the phenomenon of white emigration from Rhodesia, and its crucial diplomatic, political, military, economic and social importance in the last years of white rule. Historians have cast white emigration exclusively as a by-product of the war, explaining State efforts to halt emigration as simply an adjunct to the war effort. Yet white emigration, the anxieties it engendered, and the policies formed to address these fears, long preceded the escalation of war in 1972. It was not merely those within the Rhodesian government who sought to alter white migration patterns, but also British and American bureaucrats, diplomats and politicians, African nationalists and guerrillas. The article concludes that white society's lack of rootedness in Rhodesia, as evidenced in part by high turnover rates, rendered it vulnerable to disintegration when confronted with a decline in standards of living. The war thus accelerated Rhodesia's collapse by exacerbating pre-existing strains and vulnerabilities. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

271 Caulfield, Mike

Cereal crop research and breeding in Zimbabwe / by Mike Caulfield - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2007), no. 26, p. 77-83 : foto's.

This paper presents the history of crop research and breeding in Zimbabwe, for the period, roughly, from the 1920s up to the 1990s. It pays attention to the research and promotion of sorghum and the production of wheat varieties. The bulk of the paper is devoted to the hybridization of maize, and maize breeders. [ASC Leiden abstract]

272 Challiss, Bob

The patron saint of bird watchers visits the Victoria Falls: Edmund Selous in Africa 1882-1884 / by Bob Challiss - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe: (2007)*, no. 26, p. 42-53 : foto's.

This paper, based on a talk given in 2006, first presents a brief biography of Edmund Selous (1857-1934), one of the most important pioneers of British bird watching. During the early 1880s, he visited southern Africa, including South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe, often in the company of his brother Frederick. The two brothers had a very different attitude to wildlife. While Frederick had a passion for hunting, Edmund had a profound respect for animals and a growing interest in watching birds instead of shooting them. The remaining part of the paper is devoted to the brothers' travels between 1882 and 1884 through southern Africa. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

273 Grant, Jerry

Achievements in the agricultural research field in Zimbabwe / by Jerry Grant - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe: (2007)*, no. 26, p. 151-167.

This is the text of a talk, presented in 2006 by the author, a former deputy director of the Department of Research & Specialist Services (R&SS) in Zimbabwe. He presents, in anecdotal form, the history of agricultural research in Zimbabwe, paying attention to the infrastructure in the private sector (such as the University of Zimbabwe, seed houses and various institutions and organizations) as well as the government's input into agricultural research (e.g. R&SS), and the cooperation between the two sectors. The author considers research carried out at various research stations on, amongst others, livestock and livestock parasites; intensive cattle feeding; pasture and range management; working environment; and access to research resources. A brief glance in the (not very bright) present situation and the future concludes the talk. [ASC Leiden abstract]

274 Kriger, Norma

Zimbabwe's parliamentary election of 2005 : the myth of new electoral laws / Norma Kriger - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2008)*, vol. 34, no. 2, p. 359-378.

In the run-up to the March 2005 parliamentary election in Zimbabwe, the ruling party introduced two new electoral laws. It effectively marketed these laws as 'new' and 'democratic' to the Southern African Development Community (SADC), whose guidelines for a democratic election were the benchmark for assessing the legitimacy of the election. Rather than evaluating these laws in relation to the SADC guidelines, as most analysts and political organizations did, this article examines the new electoral laws in

the context of the electoral rules which the regime had introduced ahead of the 2000 parliamentary and the 2002 presidential elections. Adopting this perspective, the article documents for the first time how the parliamentary laws largely reproduced the undemocratic electoral rules which the executive had hastily introduced ahead of the 2000 and 2002 national elections to entrench its power. The Zimbabwe case illustrates how an authoritarian regime may use the rhetoric of democratic reform to conceal its hegemonic project. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

275 Lapham, Wendy T.

Notes on the Urungwe, Lomagundi District, with particular reference to Miami and Karoi, and a few early notable settlers / by Wendy T. Lapham - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2007), no. 26, p. 9-19.

This paper deals with the history of the Urungwe, Lomagundi District, Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), including personal reminiscences of the daily life of the early settlers. Following a brief note on the earliest people in the area - Bushmen who left their pictorial legacy on the walls of rocky cave dwellings; Arab traders; and Portuguese missionaries and explorers - the paper shows how visitors started arriving from 1865 onward. The first colonial settlement was Miami settlement, which originated around the turn of the century. In 1901, mica was discovered in the Urungwe, but its commercial exploitation did not begin until 1919. Farmers grew maize, sorghum, groundnuts and sweet potatoes. Settlers had to cope with tsetse flies and lions. In 1945, the western area of Miami was opened up to become a farming settlement, where the town of Karoi mushroomed and shops grew into department stores. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

276 Makahamadze, Tompson

'Melodies to God': the place of music, instruments and dance in the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Masvingo Province, Zimbabwe / Tompson Makahamadze and Fortune Sibanda - In: *Exchange*: (2008), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 290-309.

This paper examines the type of music played in the Seventh Day Adventist churches in Masvingo Province, Zimbabwe. Although the Seventh Day Adventist Church in general allows the use of instruments and dance in worship, the Seventh Day Adventist churches in Masvingo condemn such practices. Their music is essentially a capella. The paper contends that such a stance perpetuates the early missionary attitude that tended to denigrate African cultural elements in worship. It argues that instrumental music and dance enriches African spirituality and that the Seventh Day Adventist Churches in Masvingo should incorporate African instruments and dance to a certain extent if they

are to make a significant impact on the indigenous people. It advocates mission by translation as opposed to mission by diffusion. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

277 Mano, Winston

Emerging communities, emerging media: the case of a Zimbabwean nurse in the British 'Big Brother' show / Winston Mano, Wendy Willems - In: *Critical Arts*: (2008), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 101-128 : tab.

Research on media and diasporic communities has often either focused on representations of ethnic minorities in mainstream media or looked at the use of media by diasporic communities. By exclusively focusing on media coverage, the first approach has denied agency to how those represented in mainstream media interpret, accept or challenge representations of themselves. The second approach constructs its object of study as diasporic media and hereby neglects the way in which these interact with and respond to mainstream media. This article argues that a combination of these two approaches is fruitful as it allows for a more interactive and dynamic approach to mainstream and diasporic media which highlights the way in which one shapes the other. This argument is illustrated through an analysis of debates among diasporic Zimbabweans in Internet chatrooms about the participation of Zimbabwean nurse Makosi Musambasi in the British 'Big Brother 6' series broadcast on Channel Four in 2005. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

278 Mazarire, Gerald Chikozho

The Dutch Reformed Church in the Victoria circle : Chibi circuit, Mashonaland, 1874-1956 / by Gerald Chikozho Mazarire - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2007), no. 26, p. 20-30 : foto's.

The Berlin Missionary Society (BMS) established Chibi Mission Station in Chivi (Mashonaland, Rhodesia, present-day Zimbabwe) in 1894, but this station was taken over by the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) in 1907. This paper argues that the DRC take over of the BMS establishments was a turning point in the missionary history of the Victoria district characterized by a phenomenal expansion of preaching centres and a wide network of 'kraal schools'. However, signs of fatigue in the Christian educated class in Chivi were already creeping in in the mid-1920s, when Andreas Pedzisai Shoko, a product of the DRC mission schools, founded one of the biggest independent churches in Zimbabwe, the Zion Apostolic Faith Mission or Zion yeNdaza. It was a combination of the rise of Independent African Christianity and the growing competition amongst different Christian denominations (particularly the Roman Catholic Church, RCC)

seeking to expand that ultimately brought an end to DRC monopoly in the 1950s. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

279 Morgan, D.L.L.

A history of the Rhodes Scholarships in Zimbabwe / by D.L.L. Morgan - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2007), no. 26, p. 84-93.

This paper examines the history of the scholarships named after Cecil Rhodes, who wanted to bring young potential leaders to a central place where they could be educated together, the central place chosen being Oxford University. It focuses on the Rhodes Scholarships from Zimbabwe. Academic standards in (then) Southern Rhodesia were not high and many parents could not afford to keep their children at school to matric level. A further limitation on the pool of possible candidates for a Scholarship was the education available in Rhodesia for indigenous Rhodesians. Thus it was not until 1924 that the country produced its first Scholar to take a first and, with one exception, not until 1953 that its first Scholar read for a doctorate. Early Rhodesian Rhodes Scholars made contributions to their country in the field of law, sometimes intertwined with political careers, but the number of Rhodes Scholars choosing law as a career has diminished in the last 30 years. Academic life and research has had increasing appeal for Rhodesian/Zimbabwean Rhodes Scholars over the past 50 years. [ASC Leiden abstract]

280 Pasura, Dominic

Gendering the diaspora: Zimbabwean migrants in Britain / Dominic Pasura - In: *African Diaspora*: (2008), vol. 1, no. 1/2, p. 86-109.

This article on gender and migration analyses the performative and lived realities of the Zimbabwean diaspora in Britain. The author explores the way in which both public and private spaces of the diaspora are important arenas in the construction and reconstruction of gendered identities. Taking gender as a process rather than a state, the study explores the conflicts and contestations as men and women respond to life in Britain. The article is based on multi-sited ethnography among Zimbabweans in Britain, comprising 33 in-depth interviews and participant observation in four research sites, and draws upon concepts of diaspora and transnationalism as theoretical and analytical frameworks. The findings suggest that the challenges to patriarchal traditions in the hostland in terms of women's primary migrant status and financial autonomy, the different labour market experiences of men and women, and egalitarian laws have caused tensions and conflict within diaspora households. The article examines how men use religious and social spaces, which provide for the affirmation of more traditional roles

and relations, as a form of public resistance to changes happening within the domestic sphere. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

281 Roberts, R.S.

Towards a history of gambling in Zimbabwe, with special reference to betting and greyhound racing / by R.S. Roberts - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe: (2007)*, no. 26, p. 1-8.

Why was dog racing - second only to soccer in popularity in the British Isles from the 1920s - not taken up in Rhodesia's (now Zimbabwe) urban centres as a cheaper alternative to horse racing, particularly for Africans? This paper shows that the answer to this question lies in the legislation governing gambling, which made it illegal for Africans to make bets or even to buy a State lottery ticket. The first piece of legislation governing betting in Southern Rhodesia was in 1914 and was probably prompted by public concern in South Africa about betting on the Rand as a growing social problem. In 1938, the Southern Rhodesian government introduced new legislation, again prompted by developments in South Africa. In the 1940s, the question of dog racing came to the attention of the authorities. In 1950, new legislation banned dog racing as well as betting on it. In the 1950s, attitudes to gambling and betting were softening, and a general relaxation of controls was soon seen. However, only in late 1990 did greyhound racing finally come to Zimbabwe, but the African masses did not take to it and its career was consequently short-lived. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

282 Shoko, Tabona

Karanga religious perception of health and well-being / Tabona Shoko - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion: (2007)*, vol. 20, no. 1, p. 31-41.

This paper constitutes part of an extended study about the Karanga people in Mberengwa, a subgroup of the Shona people of Zimbabwe, in which an argument is developed which contends that the core concern of Karanga religion is health and well-being, and that this central concern is logical, rational and consistent. The paper discusses theoretical and practical methods that have been applied to the study of the Karanga religion. It offers an 'insider' approach based on aspects of the phenomenological method, that is, using the believer's first-hand testimony rather than relying on preconceptions about the Karanga religion. The paper shows that the principles formulated by scholars such as W.B. Kristensen, G. van der Leeuw, and J.C. Bleeker are crucial to the study. It also presents the practical methods of data collection employed in the study. These include the different types of interviews, comprising unstructured, free-association and group interviews as well as participant observation.

The pros and cons of utilizing such methods are highlighted and recommendations for further research are made. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

283 Tendi, Blessing-Miles

Patriotic history and public intellectuals critical of power / Blessing-Miles Tendi - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 379-396.

This article focuses on the response of critical Zimbabwean public intellectuals to the ZANU-PF government's uses of Zimbabwe's liberation history in national politics from 2000 to 2004. The ZANU-PF master narrative is referred to as 'patriotic history'. This article examines the activities of the five most prominent critical public intellectuals in the Zimbabwean public sphere, namely Brian Raftopoulos, Masipula Sithole, John Makumbe, Elphas Mukonoweshuro and Lovemore Madhuku. It argues that these critical intellectuals were effective in deconstructing patriotic history's distinction between 'patriots' and 'sell-outs', and in underlining the role of land as one of several grievances causing Zimbabwe's liberation war. But the article highlights their failure to disentangle a local struggle for human rights and democracy from appeals to alleged 'democratic' and 'human rights respecting' Western countries. It concludes that critical public intellectuals' challenge to patriotic history was largely ineffectual, and puts forward several explanations for this. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

284 Wiles, Colette

Robert Paul / by Colette Wiles - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2007), no. 26, p. 102-112 : foto's.

This paper is part of a talk by the author about her father, the painter Robert Paul (1906-1980). Born in England, this natural talent emigrated to Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) when he was 21, as a recruit to the British South Africa Police. In 1929 he applied for and obtained a post at Headquarters in Salisbury, now Harare, where he married the author's mother in 1937. The author presents a lot of anecdotes picturing life in Rhodesia during those days, including the period of her own youth there. During his whole life, Robert continued painting, executing works in techniques ranging from water colours to ink and crayon as well as oil and egg tempera. In the 1950s he retired from the Southern Rhodesia Staff Corps. [ASC Leiden abstract]

285 Wood, Richard

Introduction to the diary of Mr Hird / by Richard Wood. Ned's diary / by Edward Somerville Hird - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2007), no. 26, p. 54-55, 56-76 : foto's.

In "an old feint and margin exercise book with a durable cover" Richard Wood discovered the handwritten diary of a journey undertaken in 1929 from Harare to Victoria Falls (Southern Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe) and back in two Model A Ford motorcars. The diary, describing "the general incidents of our trip with a few personal incidents thrown in", was written by Edward Somerville Hird. The text of 'Ned's diary' is reproduced here, together with an introduction by Wood, who unravels the identity of Edward Hird and his family, as well as of "Moots", one of the young girls who accompanied the party on this journey and for whom Hird wrote up the story. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

286 Aziakpono, Meshach Jesse

Financial and monetary autonomy and interdependence between South Africa and the other SACU countries / Meshach Jesse Aziakpono - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 189-211 : graf., tab.

This paper uses cointegration and error correction modelling techniques together with tests of weak exogeneity, and monthly interest rates for the period 1990 to 2005, to examine the degree of financial and monetary autonomy and interdependence between South Africa and the other Southern African Customs Union (SACU) countries. The results reveal a high level of dependence of the other SACU countries' financial systems on South Africa's financial system, which suggests that a monetary unification with a single central bank (South African Reserve Bank) and monetary policy for the union is feasible. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

287 Forrest, Craig

The balancing of maritime interests in the Southern African oceans in light of the new international maritime security regime / Craig Forrest - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 1-23.

The Cape of Good Hope has long held iconic status for mariners as a beacon on one of the world's most important shipping routes. Ideally placed to take advantage of this shipping route, South Africa has had to balance interests in exclusive use of the international oceans spaces off its coast, with principles of freedom of navigation. The new international security regime and initiatives that followed in the wake of global security threats, epitomised by the World Trade Centre attack, have necessitated a

reconsideration of this balance. This article considers the changes in the international maritime security environment and the resulting balance of interests in the law of the sea and the Southern African oceans. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

288 Jefferis, Keith

Long memory in Southern African stock markets / Keith Jefferis and Pako Thupayagale - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 384-398 : graf., tab.

The authors examine long memory in equity returns and volatility for stock markets in Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe using the ARFIMA-FIGARCH model in order to assess the efficiency of these markets in processing information. The findings are diverse. Significant long memory is demonstrated in the equity returns of Botswana; while, in South Africa this result is not statistically different from zero. For Zimbabwe returns are characterized by an anti-persistent process. Furthermore, all the markets investigated provide evidence of long memory in volatility with the exception of Botswana where there is no evidence of volatility persistence and hence the return from taking risk in this market cannot be predicted on the basis of previous values. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

BOTSWANA

289 Mokopakgosi, Brian T.

The 1965 self-government elections and the transfer of power in the Bechuanaland Protectorate / Brian T. Mokopakgosi - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 1, p. 85-102 : tab.

Research on the political history of modern Botswana has generally created the impression of a peaceful transfer of power in which the departing colonial power played only a facilitating role by developing an environment where the popular political party received power legitimately. It has presented the role of the colonial power as limited to providing a policy and administrative framework for political parties to compete for power. This research has not interrogated why the self-government elections of 1965 were used as an instrument of transfer of power, and the legitimacy of this transfer. The present article, in an analysis of the 1965 elections, reveals that through the management of the transition process and the elections, the colonial power ensured that power was transferred to the moderate Botswana Democratic Part (BDP). More importantly, it argues that the use of the elections (that were clearly meant for self-

government) for the purpose of transferring power, was constitutionally inappropriate and was largely driven by the broad aims of British decolonization strategy. In this way, while not casting doubt on the electoral victory of the BDP, save for its size, the article argues that the BDP probably inherited power in a manner that lacked constitutional legitimacy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

290 Mokopakgosi, Brian T.

Self-reliance and the history of higher education : the Botswana University Campus Appeal (BUCA) / Brian T. Mokopakgosi - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 293-304.

Self-reliance features prominently in the development strategies of many post-independence African governments. This article explores the role of rhetorics of self-reliance in the founding of a national university in Botswana, following the unceremonious break-up of a three nations' University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS) in 1975. It tells the story of the Botswana University Campus Appeal (BUCA), which was launched to solicit donations from the public. The story reveals how the political leadership of the day raised significant funds through the appeal, rewarded generous donations with publicity, and carefully moulded the campaign into a broader, coherent strategy of nationbuilding. The article is based on archival research in the Botswana National Archives and interviews with those who were involved in the national appeal. It explores why people from different backgrounds were prepared to make sacrifices to support the university campaign, even though some of the donors did not have the slightest idea what higher education was all about. The campaign is significant for the insights it gives into the nature of Botswana's nationalism in the early days of independence, and the early history of higher education in the country. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

291 Quansah, Emmanuel

Legal aid in Botswana : a problem in search of a solution / Emmanuel Quansah - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2007), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 509-526.

Legal aid to indigent persons is increasingly being recognized as fundamental to the realization of access to justice for the most vulnerable in society. The Constitution of Botswana, whilst guaranteeing fundamental human rights and making provision for their enforcement, does not put an obligation on the State to provide the necessary financial help, if need be, to enforce them. Consequently, these rights are rendered nugatory to

most Batswana who lack the financial strength to access legal services in order to uphold and vindicate these rights. Despite a clear need for the establishment of a legal aid scheme in Botswana, no concerted attempt has so far been made towards its establishment. This article puts the case for the establishment and proposes a possible legal framework. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

292 Resident

Resident involvement and participation in urban tourism development : a comparative study in Maun and Gaborone, Botswana / Naomi Moswete... [et al.] - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 381-394 : krt., tab.

This paper reports a comparative study of urban tourism development in two areas, Maun and Gaborone, located in northern and southeastern Botswana. More specifically, the study evaluated residents' tourism awareness and its importance in their lives; assessed economic benefits and employment derived from tourism; and examined impacts of tourism and development issues as perceived by the residents. Data were collected via household surveys and key informant interviews between June 2003 and April 2004. Findings indicate that both study sites bear some similarities in terms of infrastructural development and rapid population growth. The study also found that only a small proportion of the local population is employed within the tourism sector and that the vast majority of tourism-related enterprises are foreign-owned. Various recommendations are outlined to increase citizen participation in urban tourism development, most notably in cultural heritage tourism. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

LESOTHO

293 Challis, Sam

Fishing in the rain: control of rain-making and aquatic resources at a previously undescribed rock art site in highland Lesotho / Sam Challis, Peter Mitchell & Jayson Orton - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2008), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 203-218 : ill., foto's, krt.

This paper describes a previously unrecorded rock art site in the highlands of Lesotho, southern Africa. It then explores the significance of the paintings at this site, which adds to the still small number of locations in the wider Maloti-Drakensberg region at which fishing scenes are depicted. Unusually, paintings of fish at this site are closely associated with paintings of a rain-animal and with other images, including dying eland and clapping and dancing human figures, that have clear shamanistic references.

Drawing also on the local excavated archaeological record, the paper argues that these images may collectively refer to the power of Bushman shamans to harness and make rain, using that power to produce socially desirable benefits, including perhaps opportunities for group aggregation around seasonally restricted spawning runs of fish. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

294 Setšabi, Setšabi

The politics of street trading in Maseru, Lesotho / Setšabi Setšabi, Resetselemang Clement Leduka - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 221-241 : krt.

Research on the urban informal sector in Lesotho is scarce and largely descriptive, focussing on the demographic characteristics of street traders and their enterprises. Extant research has, therefore, assumed that the politics of street trading and regulation by the State, especially the eviction of street traders from the streets, do not matter. Drawing from research on street trading undertaken in 2002 and 2005 in Maseru, the capital city of Lesotho, this paper departs from the mainstream assumptions underlying past research. As its point of departure, the paper argues that behind the facade of public health and urban aesthetics as reasons for the eviction of street traders lies overt exercise of State power to protect the interests of formal sector businesses and to disguise State failure to formulate inclusive and sustainable urban policies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

NAMIBIA

295 Armbruster, Heidi

'With hard work and determination you can make it here' : narratives of identity among German immigrants in post-colonial Namibia / Heidi Armbruster - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 611-628.

This article is based on ethnographic pilot research among German immigrants in Namibia. It employs content and discourse analysis of interview narratives emerging in conversations with two generations of German migrants: individuals who settled in the 1950s and 1960s and a younger cohort who immigrated in the 1980s and 1990s. Interview extracts in which respondents address their arrival and adjustment are chosen to explore narrative reconstructions of integration in (post)colonial Namibia. However, integration is largely sought in the social and symbolic context defined as 'German' and 'white', and in dissociation from Namibia as 'Africa'. Silences, ambivalences, and contradictions at the narrative level reveal these generational cohorts to be slightly

different, yet equally evasive about the problematic inheritance of white privilege. While, in contrast to the earlier migrants, the more recent arrivals maintain appeals to liberalism, these interviews suggest that 16 years after independence Namibian whites have not yet begun a process of critical self-reflection. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

296 Gordon, Robert J.

Widow "dispossession" in northern Namibian inheritance / Robert J. Gordon - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2008), vol. 31, no. 1/2, p. 1-12.

"Asset stripping" is said to occur particularly in matrilineal societies when young widows are stripped of their late husband's possessions. Contrary to many scholars, who see asset stripping as a recent phenomenon and who believe that recent moves by traditional Owambo leaders in Namibia to protect widows are a product of enlightenment induced by contemporary human rights activism, this paper shows that asset stripping has deep historical roots and was a subject of contention even in the earliest mission accounts of over a century ago. Moreover, the historical records show that leaders, both traditional and Church, have long tried to improve the situation for widows, but have not achieved the success they desired. The relative failure of these legal innovations to protect widows is described and analysed. The problem is a structural one, exacerbated by recent State efforts at gender equity. Finally, given the historical and structural nature of the issue, questions are raised about the current proclivity to use rapid assessment techniques, which are liable to misrepresent the wider social reality. In this respect, widow dispossession stories can be seen as morality tales that stress the importance of proper kinship behaviour, especially on the part of the potential widow. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

297 Human

Human rights and the rule of law in Namibia / ed. by Nico Horn and Anton Bösl. - Windhoek : Macmillan Namibia, [ca. 2008]. - 300 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., noten. ISBN 978-99916-0915-7

Namibia's legal and political climate has remained largely unchanged throughout its 18 years of independence. Throughout this period, Namibia has maintained a working democracy, based on the rule of law and human rights principles. However, what could be considered an impediment to the full realization of the rule of law in Namibia is the virtual lack of engaging political debate. This is a symptom of the lack of knowledge amongst citizens as a result of their limited access to information on the operations of

government and what they may rightfully expect from government. This collective volume focuses on the management of the rule of law and the observance of basic human rights in Namibia, and analyses the successes and failures. Contents: Introduction (Nico Horn and Anton Bösl); The rule of law in Namibia (Sam K. Amoo and Isabella Skeffers); The constitutional jurisprudential development in Namibia since 1985 (Sam K. Amoo); Traditional governance and African customary law: comparative observations from a Namibian perspective (Manfred O. Hinz); The justiciability of social, economic and cultural rights in Namibia and the role of the non-governmental organisations (John Nakuta); Third-generation human rights and the protection of the environment in Namibia (Oliver C. Ruppel); The protection and promotion of human rights in Namibia: the constitutional mandate of the ombudsman (John Walters); The Human Rights and Documentation Centre at UNAM, University of Namibia (Oliver C. Ruppel); International human rights norms and standards: the development of Namibian case and statutory law (Nico Horn); The implementation of international and regional human rights instruments in the Namibian legal framework (Francois-Xavier Bangamwabo); The universality of human rights: challenges for Namibia (Salome M. Chomba); The rule of law in sub-Saharan Africa: an overview (Peter Shivute). An appendix contains the text of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, which came into force at independence on 21 March 1990. [ASC Leiden abstract]

298 Kariuki, Samuel

Political compromise on land reform: a study of South Africa and Namibia / Samuel Kariuki - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 99-114.

This article examines the land reform experiences of Namibia and South Africa from a comparative perspective. Starting by observing that these countries shared a historical legacy of colonial land expropriation that would later define the contours of their 'land question', the article explores the similarities and differences in their approach to the land reform question. In both countries, the implementation of land reform programmes has been encumbered by factors such as limited financial resources, failure of the government to stimulate agrarian transformation, low political commitment, and ecological restrictions. These problems have been compounded by the lack of post-settlement support and the limited leverage sellers have to demand high prices for their land. These factors have all contributed to the poor rate of delivery against projected land redistribution targets. Unlike Namibia, South Africa has a restitution programme. By 2006, the government said nearly 90 percent of the claims for restitution had been settled. A significant conclusion drawn from the study is that land reform programmes

that emerge from a 'managed transfer' of power rarely achieve the type of radical outcomes that could compromise newly formed democratic orders. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

299 Widlok, Thomas

Good or bad, my heritage : customary legal practices and the liberal constitution of post-colonial States / Thomas Widlok - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2008), vol. 31, no. 1/2, p. 13-19.

The postcolonial constitutions of Namibia (1990) and South Africa (1996) in principle allow for "indigenous" or "customary" law within the framework set by constitutional law. Developments in recent years, in particular in the course of debates surrounding the reform of inheritance laws, highlight the problems of integrating customary law with the newly established liberal law of the State. Arguing from an anthropological perspective, the author shows that the case of inheritance law reform in southern Africa sheds more light on inherent contradictions in the dominant legal system. His case study of the inheritance practices of the Akhoe Hai//om in northcentral Namibia points to a number of intrinsic problems in the process of creating legal rules in the face of social practice. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

300 Adebajo, Adekeye

South Africa in Africa: messiah or mercantilist? / Adekeye Adebajo - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 29-47.

This essay historicizes South Africa's foreign policy on the premise that one cannot explain the country's current foreign policy without properly understanding how the past has shaped the present. It examines key events during four historical periods: 1945-1980; 1980-1994; 1994-1999, the Mandela era; and 1999-2007, the Mbeki era. It argues that despite its ignominious past, postapartheid South Africa has, in a short decade, transformed itself from being Africa's most destabilizing power to being its most energetic peacemaker. Postapartheid South Africa is neither a messiah nor a mercantilist power. It cannot be Africa's messiah because it lacks the economic and military muscle and political legitimacy to impose its preferences on its southern African neighbours let alone on the continent. It is also no longer the mercantilist power it once was, with its gradually loosening protectionist policies in southern Africa. South Africa today is an aspiring middle power seeking to punch above its weight in global politics. In

order for the country to atone for the military and economic sins of the past, it must establish more equitable trade relations with its neighbours and actively promote their economic development. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

301 Ally, Shireen

Domestic worker unionisation in post-apartheid South Africa: demobilisation and depoliticisation by the democratic State / Shireen Ally - In: *Politikon*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 1-21.

The postapartheid State in South Africa has launched one of the most extensive efforts anywhere in the world to protect domestic workers, giving them for the first time in South African history a political status and the right to organize into trade unions. The implications of democratization for domestic worker unionization have been relatively underexplored. Through a qualitative examination of the South African Domestic Service and Allied Workers Union (SADSAWU), this article shows that domestic workers have been demobilized and depoliticized by the democratic State. The availability of an extended postapartheid State apparatus for the protection of domestic workers has obfuscated the necessity for domestic workers to join a union, leading (in combination with the continuation of the historical limits to domestic worker unionization) to declining union density in the sector. The article argues that the postapartheid political inclusion of domestic workers through their construction as 'vulnerable' has positioned the State as the articulator, representative, and protector of domestic workers' collective interests in ways that have displaced the union in these roles and depoliticized it. Combined with the union's strategic facilitation of this substitution of its functions by the State, the article argues that domestic workers have been demobilized and depoliticized, paradoxically, by the very efforts of the postapartheid State to enhance their political capacities. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]

302 Amusa, Hammed

Fiscal illusion at the local sphere : an empirical test of the flypaper effect using South African municipal data / Hammed Amusa, Robert Mabunda and Ramos Mabugu - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 443-465 : graf., tab.

While South Africa operates a relatively decentralized governance and administrative structure, an important feature of the country's intergovernmental fiscal relations system is the gap that exists between the expenditure responsibilities of subnational authorities and their assigned revenue bases. The resulting vertical fiscal imbalance is mainly addressed via significant intergovernmental transfers to provinces and local

governments. This factor presents strong a priori grounds for assuming that in the South African context, the heavy dependence of many local governments on intergovernmental transfers may generate fiscal illusion. Despite this, there have not been many empirical studies of fiscal illusion in South Africa's intergovernmental transfer system. This paper extends existing literature on fiscal illusion by using the fiscal year 2005/2006 financial and expenditure data from 237 local government authorities in South Africa to evaluate the flypaper variant of the fiscal illusion hypothesis. Empirical results indicate that the marginal effects of municipal own-source revenues on local expenditure exceed those of intergovernmental transfers. No statistical evidence in support of the flypaper hypothesis within the context of municipal expenditures in South Africa is found. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

303 Aziakpono, Meshach Jesse

Financial and monetary autonomy and interdependence between South Africa and the other SACU countries / Meshach Jesse Aziakpono - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 189-211 : graf., tab.

This paper uses cointegration and error correction modelling techniques together with tests of weak exogeneity, and monthly interest rates for the period 1990 to 2005, to examine the degree of financial and monetary autonomy and interdependence between South Africa and the other Southern African Customs Union (SACU) countries. The results reveal a high level of dependence of the other SACU countries' financial systems on South Africa's financial system, which suggests that a monetary unification with a single central bank (South African Reserve Bank) and monetary policy for the union is feasible. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

304 Bak, Maren

Townships in transition: women's caring keeps the township together / Maren Bak - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 255-268.

This article is based on a qualitative community study that explores the everyday life of black women living in a township on the outskirts of Cape Town, South Africa. Through the life stories told by the women, their contribution to the township's social fabric becomes apparent. Based on these life stories, an analysis of transitions in the gendered division of labour and more specifically the gendered division of care as well as of transitions in family formation is presented and discussed. Finally, the article argues that governmental efforts to improve life in the township through, for example, developmental social welfare must be embedded in a deeper understanding of gendered

power processes in order to avoid continuing to exploit women's caring capacities and also must promote caring masculinities if the township community is to keep together. Fieldwork was carried out in 2002-2003. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

305 Bakker, René M.

Domestic and international innovation partnerships: do they matter for innovation outcomes of South African firms? / René M. Bakker, Leon A.G. Oerlemans and Tinus Pretorius - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 518-536 : fig., tab.

This paper studies the impact of the diversity of domestic and international innovation partnerships on the innovation outcomes of South African firms. A number of competing hypotheses are formulated and tested empirically using a sample of South African firms in manufacturing and services by applying Ordinary Least Squares regression analyses. Results show that having an innovation partnership, particularly an international partnership, is beneficial to innovation outcomes. However, it also emerges that too diverse a set of international partnerships is detrimental to innovation outcomes. The paper concludes with a discussion and a number of proposals for future research. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

306 Bank, Andrew

The 'intimate politics' of fieldwork : Monica Hunter and her African assistants, Pondoland and the Eastern Cape, 1931-1932 / Andrew Bank - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 557-574.

Monica Hunter's 'Reaction to conquest' (1936) is a celebrated example of interwar anthropology that has long influenced the conception of African societies and is today still widely recognized as a precocious and pioneering study. This article explores the human story behind the book by returning to the sites where Hunter collected her ethnographic data during her two years of fieldwork in 1931 and 1932. At each of these sites of knowledge production, the author uncovers - for the first time - the hidden history of the close personal relationships between Monica Hunter and her African research assistants. The view from the field reveals their enormous contribution to her research, variously as tutors in Xhosa, translators, transcribers, bodyguards, hostesses and social networkers, guides in cultural etiquette and, not least, primary informants. These assistants were only partially acknowledged in her published study, however, and the author reflects on why she chose to downplay their contributions, as well as on their own

respective motivations for collaborating so actively in her research work. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

307 Becker, Heike

Global and African : exploring hip-hop artists in Philippi township, Cape Town / Heike Becker and Nceba Dastile - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2008), vol. 31, no. 1/2, p. 20-29.

This article investigates hip hop, identity and global cultural flows among young people in contemporary Cape Town. It is based on ethnographic research undertaken in 2005 and focuses on hip hop performers who rap in an African language. The use of African languages in hip hop has given rise to the concept of 'spaza' hip hop, 'spaza' being the term used in South Africa for the unlicensed tuck shops set up by township residents during the apartheid era in order to challenge the economic disenfranchisement of black people. While the use of the term 'spaza' indicates a resistance to American influence on hip hop it does not necessarily entail "closure" against transnational cultural flows or the search for a fixed, presumably "traditional" African identity. Instead of dismissing forms of global popular youth culture as a threat to presumably "authentic" African culture, the protagonists of the 'spaza' hip hop culture coming out of Capetonian townships have appropriated hip hop in their quest for alternative, fluid African identities in contemporary South Africa. An earlier version of the article was published in German in: *Peripherie*, Jg. 26, Nr. 104 (2006), S. 434-455. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

308 Bompani, Barbara

African Independent Churches in post-apartheid South Africa : new political interpretations / Barbara Bompani - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 665-677.

Scholars continue to debate the issue of how African Independent Churches (AICs) relate to politics. Rather than evaluating AICs according to a literal, Eurocentric definition of politics, the present article argues for a holistic interpretation of African Christianity that treats politics, like other aspects of the realities of religious communities, as integral to religious discourse. Drawing on a study - including participant-observation and interviews with leaders and ordinary members - of five independent churches (two so-called Apostolic churches, two Zionist churches and an Ethiopian church) in Jabulani (Soweto), the article shows that politics is not now, nor was it during the apartheid era, divorced from the religious sphere in the everyday lives of church members. It demonstrates that local religious communities vitally sustain broadly held popular

expectations of obtaining the as yet unrealized benefits of social justice and full citizenship that were the promise of the liberation struggle. Space is thereby opened up to move beyond seeing politics exclusively in terms of direct opposition to or support for government policies and institutions, and to register the political nature of activities such as Sunday worship, group Bible study, and weekday evening prayer meetings. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

309 Botma, Gabriël J.

Poles apart: mapping the field of arts journalism in South Africa / Gabriël J. Botma - In: *Critical Arts*: (2008), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 83-100.

A recent research report by the Media Monitoring Project (2006) into South African arts journalism confirms worrying popular observations relating to commodification and a lack of focus, purpose and status since the demise of apartheid. Although it is a valuable 'baseline study', as the study positions itself at the start, in the final instance the MMP report displays neither a coherent theoretical approach or departure point, nor any consistent framework in which to place and in terms of which to discuss its findings. This article therefore has two aims. Firstly, by using the field theory of the French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu - especially his concept of different forms of transferable capital - it develops a theoretical framework for the analysis of changes in the field of arts journalism in South Africa. Secondly, the author uses the MMP report in a pilot study to evaluate the current positioning of arts journalists in the context of their historic role under apartheid. The view of changes in the field of South African arts journalism expressed in the article leads to the development of Bourdieu's concept of cultural capital to include both content in support of elite power and hegemony, and content created in opposition as part of a process of power transformation. Cultural capital therefore becomes a useful tool in the description of the changing role of arts journalism in society. In conclusion the author argues that while the MMP report succeeded in part to account for the fact that the field of arts journalism is currently dominated by the economic pole in South African society, it failed to provide an adequate description of the related structural influence of the cultural/political pole. It is also suggested that while a focus on minority culture might bring back some purpose to arts journalism, some unifying globalizing trends relating to both economic and cultural capital might negate the effort. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

310 Burger, Philippe

The changing volatility of the South African economy / Philippe Burger - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 335-355 : graf., tab.

During the last decade economic literature explored the presence of and reasons for what became known as 'the great moderation' in the US and other G7 countries. 'The great moderation' describes the decrease in economic volatility experienced in many of the G7 countries. Taking the overall period 1960-2006 into consideration, this paper finds that in South Africa volatility is also not constant (it even finds that there are autoregressive conditional heteroskedastic effects present) and that volatility also decreased, particularly since 1994. Following the literature, the paper explores several reasons for this decrease and finds that smaller shocks, better monetary policy and improvements in the financial sector that place less liquidity constraints on individuals and allow them to manage their debt better are some of the main reasons for the reduction in the volatility of the South African economy. The literature on the G7 also suggests that better inventory management contributed to the lower volatility. However, this seems not to be true for South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

311 Burger, Philippe

Metropolitan house prices in South Africa : do they converge? / Philippe Burger and Lizelle Janse Van Rensburg - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 291-297 : tab.

The question this paper investigates is whether or not different metropolitan areas each constitute a separate housing market or whether or not there is a single South African housing market. Theory on the Law of One Price suggests that if products or geographic areas belong in the same market, their absolute prices must converge, so that their relative prices are stationary. By using cross-sectional time series data of five metropolitan areas, the paper tests for the Law of One Price by applying the Im, Pesaran and Shin (2003) panel unit root test. The paper finds strong evidence of convergence in large middle-segment house prices and weaker support for convergence in medium middle-segment house prices. In addition, the paper finds no evidence for convergence in small middle-segment house prices. This suggests the existence of a national market for large and possibly middle-segment houses in metropolitan areas, but separate metropolitan markets for small middle-segment houses. In addition, the paper estimates the speed of convergence and finds that large middle-segment house prices converge within two to seven quarters, while the speed of convergence for medium middle-segment house prices in three of the five areas is five to eight quarters. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

312 Caine, Barbara

'A South African revolutionary, but a lady of the British Empire' : Helen Joseph and the anti-apartheid movement / Barbara Caine - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 575-590.

This article explores the life, and the political activity, of anti-apartheid activist Helen Joseph. Largely ignored since her death in 1992, Joseph was a leading figure in the struggle against apartheid from the early 1950s until 1962, when she became the first person placed under house arrest in South Africa under the Sabotage Act. Beginning with a discussion of the way in which Joseph presented her political life in her autobiographical writings, the article considers what this political involvement meant to Joseph in personal and emotional terms, and explores the close and complex relationships that underlay her political commitment and activity. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

313 Chirkut, Sheila

The festival of 'Deepavali' as marks of tradition and identity for working, married Hindu women : continuity and change / Sheila Chirkut - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2007), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 87-109.

As a minority group in South Africa, Indians face all kinds of challenges, one of those being identity. Their 'Indianness' operates at the level of culture and combines identity patterns such as dress, language, food, religion, culture, music and dance, some of which are disappearing fast. Hindu women are traditionally perceived as 'cultural custodians' and are faced with the challenge to embrace other cultures, while at the same time, maintain their Hindu identity. This paper shows how working, married women in the Stanger area of KwaZulu Natal in South Africa, choose Hindu festivals - with particular reference to the major festival of 'Deepavali' - to keep alive the Hindu value system, culture and tradition and to maintain their cultural identity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

314 Cottle, Simon

Television news in South Africa : mediating an emerging democracy / Simon Cottle, Mugdha Rai - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 343-358 : tab.

The emergence of democracy in South Africa has given rise to considerable debate and discussion surrounding the renewed role of the broadcasting media. The role of South African television news in enabling and enacting democratic processes, however,

remains largely unnoticed and under-theorized. This article reports on recent research that secures added empirical purchase on South African television journalism today and does so by analytically identifying, systematically mapping and pursuing into the production domain the repertoire of communicative frames that characterize contemporary South African television news both within as well as across the daily news programmes delivered by the public broadcaster, SABC (South African Broadcasting Corporation), and the private network, eTV. The authors' findings document that there is considerably more complexity in the field of television news than has so far been acknowledged or explored and these complexities have direct bearing on debates about the establishment and enhancement of 'democracy' in South Africa's diverse, fractured and troubled polity. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

315 Crane, Wendy

Environment, sustainable resource use and the Cape Town functional region : an overview / Wendy Crane, Mark Swilling - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 263-287 : krt., tab.

Like similar urbanized regions in the world, key ecological thresholds in South Africa's greater Cape Town area are being breached by the prevailing approach to growth and development, resulting in dysfunctional costs for the local economy. This condition of rising costs caused by a new set of material, ecologically driven variables creates the context for rethinking what growth and development means. This paper provides a synthesis of critical ecological flows and resources in the Cape Town region, drawing on the most current available data on energy, water, waste, transport, land, biodiversity and climate change. Rooted in emerging disciplines of ecological economics and the new institutional economics, it argues that investments in growth and poverty eradication will be undermined unless environmental resources and ecosystem services are recognized as binding constraints and a rapid move is made towards a sustainable resource use economy. The paper suggests some bold system changes and initiatives to position the Cape Town region as a global leader in the new sustainability revolution. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

316 Czeglédy, André P.

A new Christianity for a new South Africa : Charismatic Christians and the post-apartheid order / André P. Czeglédy - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2008), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 284-311 : foto's.

The international growth of Pentecostalism has seen a rush of congregations in Africa, many of which have tapped into a range of both local and global trends ranging from neoliberal capitalism to tele-evangelism to youth music. Based on ethnographic fieldwork, this paper focuses on the main Johannesburg congregation of a grouping of churches that have successfully engaged with aspects of socioeconomic transformation in postapartheid South Africa. Such engagement has involved conspicuous alignment with aspects of contemporary South African society, including an acceptance of broader policy projects of the nation State. The paper argues that the use of a variety of symbolic and thematic elements of a secular nature in the Sunday services of this church reminds and inspires congregants to consider wider social perspectives without challenging the sacred realm of faith. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

317 Dangor, Suleman Essop

Arabic-Afrikaans literature at the Cape / Suleman Essop Dangor - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2008), jg. 45, nr. 1, p. 123-132.

Tuan Guru - the first official imam at the Cape, South Africa - used Malayu as the medium of instruction in the Dorp Street madrasah (Muslim religious school) which he established at the end of the 18th century. This changed in the middle of the 19th century when Cape Dutch was adopted as the language of instruction. While the children were familiar with this language they could not read the Latin script since they were barred from attending the public schools. Cape Muslims could, however, read the Arabic script which they had to learn for liturgical purposes - though they could not speak Arabic. To overcome this conundrum, numerous scholars and teachers began to translate Arabic texts into Cape Dutch and then transcribe these into the Latin script. These "readers" came to serve as official textbooks in the madrasahs at the Cape. This article traces the development of this genre of literature which came to be known as Arabic-Afrikaans, comments on manuscripts that were identified by Adrianus van Selms, Achmat Davids and Hans Kähler and highlights the daunting challenge of transcribing Afrikaans phonetically into the Arabic script. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

318 Darracq, Vincent

Being a 'movement of the people' and a governing party : study of the African National Congress mass character / Vincent Darracq - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 429-449.

This article analyses the mass character of the African National Congress (ANC). The ANC claims to be a mass movement and displays several features that undeniably make

it a mass party, in political scientific terms. However, its presence on the ground is uneven; numerous local branches are not really active and do not have a strong impact in their communities. The accession to power in 1994 and the subsequent 'normalization' of politics were turning points. ANC branches have been affected by insufficient party political education and organizational work and the downgrading of mass activity in the ANC management of governance. Moreover, because of the dynamics of the ANC being the ruling party, the ANC's local structures, like the organization as a whole, struggle to participate actively in the definition of the government's agenda; the party in public office increasingly gains ascendancy. However, the mass character still plays a role. When party officials are divided over policy or leadership issues, membership becomes a trump card for competing factions, through the democratic practices of delegation which empowers intermediary brokers (especially provincial officers). Moreover, the reassertion of the mass character of the movement is a prominent issue in the current crisis in the ANC and the Triple-Alliance over the presidential succession. Some quarters within the movement are pushing for a reaffirmation of the ANC's mass character and of the ANC structures as a whole towards the party in public office. The ANC's National Congress in December 2007 was a very revealing and important moment in these struggles. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

319 Denis, Philippe

'Men of the cloth': the Federal Theological Seminary of Southern Africa, Inkatha and the struggle against apartheid / Philippe Denis - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 305-324.

On 25 August 1985, a crowd of a hundred people, led by the mayor of Imbali, Patrick Pakkies, and a member of the KwaZulu legislature, Velaphi Ndlovu, demanded that the staff and students of the Federal Theological Seminary of Southern of Africa (Fedsem) leave their premises by the following Friday, allegedly because they had been instrumental in the school boycott and the street demonstrations organized the same month by the youth in protest against the Imbali Township Council. The seminary community left the area, but they won an interim interdict and came back two weeks later. It is to the history of this episode that this paper is devoted. Did the seminary constitute a threat to the authority of the Imbali Council? To some extent, the Imbali residents who accused Fedsem of being involved in the politics of the township were right. Since the time of the seminary's expropriation from the land it occupied in Alice, staff and students had multiplied the acts of defiance against the apartheid regime. Yet, with a few exceptions, none of them played an active role in the democratic movement.

Clearly, the Imbali residents and their leaders overestimated their influence upon the local youth. Many of them belonged to the very churches that were sending their candidates for the ministry to Fedsem. For them, this institution was nothing other than a terrorist organization. Chief Buthelezi, who had been supportive of the seminary during its early years, refused to discipline his supporters. The Department of Development Aid, under whose jurisdiction Fedsem fell, would have liked to close the seminary, but it never managed to prove that it represented a threat to law and order. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

320 Dimitriu, Ileana

'Unsettled and unsettling others' : the 'double vision' of local and global in Breytenbach's later travelogues / Ileana Dimitriu - In: *English Academy Review*: (2008), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 89-103.

In his 'Reflections on Exile' (2001), "unsettled and unsettling others" is Edward Said's generic description of the metaphysical condition of both the exile and the intellectual. It is a description that applies to Breyten Breytenbach's work, particularly his works after apartheid, with reference to home and exile, to conditions of belonging, migration and nomadism. Such terms suggest the two "posts" of our times: postmodernism and postcolonialism, terms which, one without the other, are inadequate to account for Breytenbach's literary output, whether in his poetry or - the focus here - in his essays and the genre mutations in his travel books, in which autobiography, fiction, and political commentary, intertwine as a trait of his distinctive voice. This article illustrates Breytenbach's "double vision" as engendered by his preoccupation with the home/exile dynamic in his later travelogues, against the background of recent local/global debates. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

321 Economic

The economic impact of HIV and AIDS on the public health care system, households and labour sector. - Oxford [etc.] : Blackwell, 2008. - p. 1-85. : graf., tab. ; 21 cm. - (South African journal of economics, ISSN 0038-2280 ; vol. 76, S1 (May 2008)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue of 'The South African Journal of Economics' on the economic impact of HIV and AIDS on South Africa's public health care system, households and labour sector contains the following contributions: The burden of HIV/AIDS in the public health care system, by Susan Cleary, Andrew Boulle, Marianela Castillo-Riquelme and Di McIntyre; A study of predictors and levels of burnout: the case of professional nurses in

primary health care facilities in the Free State, by M.C. Engelbrecht, C.L. Bester, H. Van Den Berg and H.C.J. Van Rensburg; Cost and quality performance indicators for home community-based care services to orphans and vulnerable children, by V. Naidu, J.F. Aguilera, J. De Beer, P. Netshipale and G. Harris; Review of progress and expenditure on the comprehensive plan for HIV and AIDS for South Africa, by Nhlanhla Ndlovu and Rabelani Daswa; Linking poverty and income shocks to risky sexual behaviour: evidence from a panel study of young adults in Cape Town, by Taryn Dinkelman, David Lam and Murray Leibbrandt; The impact of highly active antiretroviral treatment (HAART) on employment in Khayelitsha, by Celeste Coetzee. [ASC Leiden abstract]

322 Ganiel, Gladys

Is the multiracial congregation an answer to the problem of race? : comparative perspectives from South Africa and the USA / Gladys Ganiel - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2008), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 263-283 : tab.

This paper uses a comparative perspective to analyse how multiracial congregations may contribute to racial reconciliation in South Africa. Drawing on the large-scale study of multiracial congregations in the USA by Emerson et al. (2000, 2003, 2006), it examines how they help transform antagonistic identities and make religious contributions to wider reconciliation processes. It compares the American research to an ethnographic study of a congregation in Cape Town, identifying cross-national patterns and South African distinctives, such as discourses about restitution, AIDS, inequality and women. The extent that multiracial congregations can contribute to reconciliation in South Africa is linked to the content of their worship and discourses, but especially to their ability to dismantle racially-aligned power structures. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

323 Garson, Noel

Smuts and the idea of race / Noel Garson - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 57, p. 153-178.

The author examines the question of Jan Smuts's ideas of race. To many, Smuts is an enigma: we have his assertions but his innermost beliefs may be unfathomable. Some of the problems of interpretation stem from the fact that he was endowed with a powerful intellect, which was enriched by the kind of education he received. The author first presents an overview of Smuts's views on race, across his whole career, and, second, assesses the practical side of his wrestles over racial issues, without assuming that this was a function of either his forays into science and metaphysics, or the experiences of

his formative years. The author identifies, chiefly through Smuts's own statements on certain key occasions, Smuts's main ideas on the subject and establishes how far these changed over the years. Next, accepting that Smuts never entertained the ideal of nonracialism or the goal of a common society, the author addresses the task of fixing Smuts's position on a spectrum of racist views. This approach may uncover the nuances, complexities and ambiguities characterizing Smuts's powerful intellect, tempered by the pragmatism imposed by these realities. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

324 Green, Lesley

Anthropologies of knowledge and South Africa's Indigenous Knowledge Systems Policy / Lesley Green - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2008), vol. 31, no. 1/2, p. 48-57.

Following a visit to the South African Medical Research Council's Indigenous Knowledge Systems Laboratory at Delft, Cape Town, this paper explores the possibilities for anthropological responses to South Africa's Indigenous Knowledge Systems Policy of 2004. While the policy is admirable in that it focuses attention on the integration of science and traditional knowledge in South Africa, its dualisms of indigenous knowledge and science, and its assumptions about identity, power, and about acceptable epistemology, call for critique. The question arises: on what theoretical grounds ought anthropological dialogue about knowledge diversity be based? The paper offers a critique of possibilities for engaging with the IKS policy via three different approaches in contemporary social anthropology: social constructionism, phenomenological anthropology, and research on Amerindian perspectivism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

325 Green, Michael

Translating the nation: from Plaatje to Mpe / Michael Green - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 325-342.

This article attempts to play off a much-celebrated 'post-apartheid' novel, Phaswane Mpe's 'Welcome to Our Hillbrow' (2001), against what was arguably the pre-eminent literary text arising out of the first formation of South Africa as a single political entity, Sol Plaatje's 'Mhudi' (1930). These works are brought together through their common concern with translation, both literal and metaphorical, as a key element for a national vision forged in a non-essentialist environment. The article thus sets the novels against South Africa's complex and in many ways compromised multilingual language policy. It uses the history of that policy (loaded as it is with the dominance of English and the

problems associated with standardizing the African languages) as a material expression of the fraught nature of a non-exclusionary South African-ness, and investigates both Plaatje and Mpe's explicit engagement with that history. In particular, it focuses on the measured and guarded utopian drive behind 'Mhudi' and the relation of this to the typically non-'national' spin of 'Welcome to Our Hillbrow's post-apartheid concern with identity, xenophobia, language, and AIDS. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

326 Gunner, Liz

Jacob Zuma, the social body and the unruly power of song / Liz Gunner - In: *African Affairs*: (2009), vol. 108, no. 430, p. 27-48.

This article tracks the life of the song 'Umshini Wami' (My Machine Gun) which has been closely associated with Jacob Zuma, the President of the African National Congress (ANC), since early 2005. It explores the wider implications of political song in the public sphere in South Africa and shows how 'Umshini Wami' helped Jacob Zuma to prominence. It demonstrated a longing in the body politic for a political language other than that of a distancing and alienating technocracy. The article also explores the early pre-Zuma provenance of the song, its links to the pre-1994 struggle period and its entanglement in a seamless masculinity with little place for gendered identities in the new State to come. It argues that the song can be seen as unstable and unruly, a signifier with a power of its own and not entirely beholden to its new owner. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

327 Herselman, Stephné

"Dabbling in the market" : ideas on "an anthropology of marketing" / Stephné Herselman - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2008), vol. 31, no. 1/2, p. 39-47.

Contextualized in terms of the phenomenal growth in purchasing power in the so-called "emerging market" in South Africa, this paper considers possibilities for anthropological involvement in market research. Research was conducted in two financial institutions in Johannesburg at various times from 2002 to 2005. The target companies were both life insurance institutions, and both experienced problems in penetrating, developing and retaining business in the emerging market. The notion of trust - one of many traits underpinning financial transactions in the emerging market - is used to explain issues that shape perceptions and attitudes to financial products, and purchasing behaviour which the target companies could take into account in their marketing strategies. These ranged from a lack of trust in the industry in general to the significance of trust for the success of the 'stokvel' industry (communal "get-togethers" with the purpose of "looking

after each other's collective interests" or "providing a helping hand"). By using ethnographic methods the author produced a mass of information that was more comprehensive than would have been the case with marketing surveys and by applying anthropological perspectives to the data, she generated knowledge which the companies could use to their advantage. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

328 Jethro, Duane

The politics of naming: the institution of the Religious Studies Department, University of Cape Town / Duane Jethro - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2007), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 5-30.

This article looks at the historical process of the institution of the Department of Religious Studies at the University of Cape Town from the late 1950s until 1970. Specifically, it pays attention to the negotiations the University of Cape Town entered into with both the State and religious organizations in its pursuit to establish a pluralist and liberal Department of Religious Studies. The article presents three arguments. First, that the drive for the Department of Religious Studies was pivotal for the kind of liberal, political resistance practised at the university in response to the apartheid State's racist political machinations during the 1960s. Second, that religious studies gained its apparently seditious character as a result of it being in stark opposition to the apartheid State's enforcing its religiously divisive and discriminatory Christian National Education policy upon South African citizens during this period. Finally, that the egalitarianism underwriting the plural study of religion is an ideal that is continuously struggled for as it is always situated within a complex of relations between various competing parties bargaining with both religio-philosophical and financial capital. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

329 Johnson, Krista

Between self-help and dependence: donor funding and the fight against HIV/AIDS in South Africa / Krista Johnson - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2008), vol. 78, no. 4, p. 496-517.

This article examines funding for the fight against HIV/AIDS in South Africa, and the relationship between foreign donors and the South African government. The recognition of the AIDS pandemic as an epochal crisis has led to a proliferation of international and donor organizations now directly involved in the governance, tracking and management of the pandemic in many African countries. In many ways, the heavy donor hand that is increasingly defining the pandemic and the global response to it feeds into a new

imperialist logic that subordinates pan-African agendas, masks broader issues of access central to the fight against the pandemic, and strengthens traditional relationships of dependence between wealthy Western nations and poorer African nations. The South African government's relationship with foreign donors, however, has been shaped by its efforts to develop an African response to the pandemic not determined nor primarily funded by foreign aid. This article highlights the positive and negative implications of the sometimes contentious relationship between the South African government and foreign donors, as well as the Africa-centred self-help agenda it pursues, highlighting the opportunities as well as challenges for African governments to define the global response to the pandemic. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

330 Jones, Tiffany F.

Averting white male (ab)normality : psychiatric representations and treatment of 'homosexuality' in 1960s South Africa / Tiffany F. Jones - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 397-410.

Just over four decades ago, when gay rights movements were gaining momentum worldwide, the South African government, in its homophobia, became increasingly vigilant at cracking down on any 'homosexual' activities within its borders. The State's control over the sexual activities of its population was more than just about controlling sexuality: it sought to prohibit interracial sex and to ensure that whites continued to propagate and retain political dominance. Ideas about homosexuality, in particular, threatened the Christian-nationalist procreative ideals of the apartheid government and increased fears about the perceived moral degeneration of society. Scholarship about homosexuality in South Africa, has shown how, in the 1970s and 1980s, psychiatrists in the South African Defence Force Military Hospital partook in human rights abuses by utilizing aversion therapy, hormone therapy, sex change operations and barbiturates on young white homosexual men as a means to 'cure' them from their homosexual 'disease'. Implicit in these studies of abuse is the notion that psychiatric practitioners were simply corrective agents of the apartheid State. However, most ignore the complex views of all those involved in debates about homosexuality that took place before the 1970s and outside the military. This article argues that psychiatric practitioners' attempts to quell the State's intensification of legislation on 'homosexuality' should be recognized. While many practitioners did support heteropatriarchal ideals of sexuality and normality, practitioners held disparate ideas about the aetiology and treatment of homosexuality

that sometimes, but not always, supported the nationalist government's objectives. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

331 Kariuki, Samuel

Political compromise on land reform: a study of South Africa and Namibia / Samuel Kariuki - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 99-114.

This article examines the land reform experiences of Namibia and South Africa from a comparative perspective. Starting by observing that these countries shared a historical legacy of colonial land expropriation that would later define the contours of their 'land question', the article explores the similarities and differences in their approach to the land reform question. In both countries, the implementation of land reform programmes has been encumbered by factors such as limited financial resources, failure of the government to stimulate agrarian transformation, low political commitment, and ecological restrictions. These problems have been compounded by the lack of post-settlement support and the limited leverage sellers have to demand high prices for their land. These factors have all contributed to the poor rate of delivery against projected land redistribution targets. Unlike Namibia, South Africa has a restitution programme. By 2006, the government said nearly 90 percent of the claims for restitution had been settled. A significant conclusion drawn from the study is that land reform programmes that emerge from a 'managed transfer' of power rarely achieve the type of radical outcomes that could compromise newly formed democratic orders. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

332 Keraan, Mustapha

Selected Sufi texts of Shaykh Yusuf: translations and commentaries / Mustapha Keraan & Muhammed Haron - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2008), jg. 45, nr. 1, p. 101-122.

In 1994 South African Muslims celebrated what they deemed to have been the tercentenary of the presence of Islam in South Africa. One of the heroic figures whose name has been associated with the nascent Muslim community at the Cape during the late 17th century was that of Shaykh Yusuf Al-Khalwati Al-Maqassari (d. 1699). The shaykh, a Muslim cleric, who was brought by the Dutch to Ceylon from the Melayu archipelago as a political prisoner, was one of the most prominent Muslim figures to be exiled to the Cape of Good Hope. It was his position as a Sufi shaykh that catapulted him into prominence. Before and during his period of exile, the shaykh wrote a number of important texts on 'tasawwuf' (Sufism) that have circulated among and influenced many

of his companions and students. In this article the authors translated three short treatises that have been attributed to him. Although none of them was written whilst he was in exile at the Cape of Good Hope between the time of his arrival there in 1694 and the time of his death in 1699, he was able to disseminate their contents to members of the nascent Cape Muslim community who had come into contact with him. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

333 Kissack, Mike

The antinomies of a liberal identity : reason, emotion and volition in the work of R.F.A. Hoernlé and W.M. Macmillan / Mike Kissack and Michael Titlestad - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 1, p. 41-59.

This article reassesses the complex and controversial phenomenon of White liberalism in South Africa between 1920 and 1940 through a reexamination of the work of the philosopher R.F.A. Hoernlé, and economic historian W.M. Macmillan, both of whom worked at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. These two men considered their analyses and recommendations to be embodiments of a Western liberal tradition, thereby contributing a particular dimension to the evolution of White identity in South Africa. Informed by aspects of Isaiah Berlin's critique of Western liberalism, the article indicates how Hoernlé and Macmillan's emphasis on the rational nature of Western liberalism had to confront, and accommodate, the realities of intransigent White emotion and resolute volition that maintained White supremacy in South Africa. As White dissidents, their work reflects the antinomial nature of their particular liberal White South African identity, which had to grapple perennially with the often incompatible relationship between reason, emotion and volition in its formulation of an encompassing vision of an integrated and just future for this society. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

334 Klopper, Dirk

Uncanny ethnicities: the story of the Griqua in South African travel writing and narrative fiction / Dirk Klopper - In: *English Academy Review*: (2008), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 104-111.

The Griqua people of South Africa are recognized by the UNO as having 'first-nation' status. This article argues that, in the context of Griqua identity, the notion of 'first nation' serves not to determine a prior and singular identity, but rather to problematize the question of origins. Drawing on the concept of an uncanny splitting and doubling of identity, it suggests that if the Griqua people constitute a 'first nation', then to be first is already to be marked by difference. From the point of view of the uncanny, identity

commences not with a singular origin but with division and displacement. Through its readings of works of South African travel writing and narrative fiction, the article endeavours to show that Griqua identity, as a form of the uncanny, is exemplary in exposing the constitutive ambiguities of identity formation as such in the South African context. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

335 Knedlik, Tobias

Forecasting currency crises: which methods signaled the South African crisis of June 2006? / Tobias Knedlik and Rolf Scheufele - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 367-383 : graf., tab.

The authors test the ability of three of the most popular methods to forecast South African currency crises with a special emphasis on their out-of-sample performance. They choose the latest crisis of June 2006 to conduct an out-of-sample experiment. The results show that the signals approach was not able to forecast the out-of-sample crisis correctly; the probit approach was able to predict the crisis but only with models, that were based on raw data. The Markov-regime-switching approach predicts the out-of-sample crisis well. However, the results are not straightforward. In-sample, the probit models performed remarkably well and were also able to detect, at least to some extent, out-of-sample currency crises before their occurrence. The recommendation is to not restrict the forecasting to only one approach. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

336 Kumar, P. Pratap

Urbanism and the 'death of religion' : strategies of religious manifestation in modern society / P. Pratap Kumar - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2007), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 43-56.

Some scholars have argued that, as modern society becomes increasingly complex through processes of urbanization and technological advancement, there will be greater deviation from traditional forms of social cohesion. Generally speaking, the rise of a secular lifestyle is linked to this modern phenomenon, that is, the notion that traditional belief systems and religious institutions will, inevitably, become less relevant. This paper presents a counter-argument to this thesis by drawing on two case studies from the Hindu community in Natal, South Africa and analysing the way in which religious values are transmitted from one generation to the other within the Hindu diaspora. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

337 Kynoch, Gary

Urban violence in colonial Africa : a case for South African exceptionalism / Gary Kynoch
- In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 629-645.

In an attempt to move beyond the parochial character of the otherwise rich historiography of urban South Africa, this article compares the level of violent crime, gang conflict and vigilantism within or between African communities in the segregated townships and mining compounds surrounding South African cities, particularly Johannesburg, in the period to 1960, with that of African neighbourhoods in colonial cities elsewhere on the continent. The evidence suggests that concepts of South African exceptionalism need to take account of the extraordinary degree of urban violence that distinguished South Africa from its colonial contemporaries. A brutalizing mining environment, combined with racial ordinances that criminalized Africans and coloureds and exposed vast numbers of men to prison and prison gangs, produced a culture of urban violence unique in colonial Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

338 Lambert, John

'Their finest hour?': English-speaking South Africans and World War II / John Lambert -
In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 1, p. 60-84.

This article examines the reactions of English-speakers in South Africa to Britain's declaration of war on Germany in 1939. They displayed a remarkable unanimity of purpose during the war, supporting what they saw as both a British and a South African war. The article discusses their support for Smuts and the extent to which they volunteered for war service, in both South African and Commonwealth forces. Their support is compared with that of Afrikaners. The English supported the war effort in ways other than fighting; many men volunteered for the national reserve while women were essential for the war effort, serving in both the women's auxiliary defence corps and the women's auxiliary service. In the latter their contribution was remarkable, providing care and support for over a million South African and allied troops. The article examines reasons for English support for the war effort before turning to a discussion of how they saw the war as a British/Commonwealth war. The growth of South Africanist sentiments is then looked at, particularly among service men. This is followed by growing disenchantment with Smuts and the war effort after 1943. The article concludes with a discussion of whether the war was in fact 'their finest hour'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

339 Lawrence, Denis A.

Measuring the allocation of Eskom's productivity dividend / Denis A. Lawrence and Gert Van Der Westhuizen - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 537-547 : graf., tab.

Eskom, South Africa's electricity public utility, established in 1923, is the largest producer of electricity in Africa. The methodology developed by D. Lawrence, W.E. Diewert and K.J. Fox (2006) and D. Lawrence and A. Richards (2004) is used to determine the contribution of productivity and price changes to changes in Eskom's profitability over time. This methodology enables the calculation of the distribution of the benefits of Eskom's productivity improvements - its 'productivity dividend' - among the three key stakeholder groups: consumers, input suppliers (including employees) and Eskom's owners. The results of the study show that Eskom passed on substantially more than the benefits from productivity improvements over the 10-year period from 1993 to 2002 to consumers in the form of real price reductions and to labour in the form of higher real wages. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

340 Leatt, Annie

Faithfully secular: secularism and South African political life / Annie Leatt - In: *Journal for the Study of Religion*: (2007), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 29-44.

A significant change in South African governance since 1994 has been the move away from the Christian political ideology to an explicitly secular legal and political regime. To date, little attention has been given to the form of secularism emerging in South Africa. This article discusses two models of State secularism, the French and the American, arguing that the secularism of the South African State shows strong similarities to the American model, notably in terms of pluralism and the protection of religion from incursions of the State. However, some elements enshrined in the Constitution and the post-1994 ANC leadership more closely resemble the critical and anti-religious Statist perspective of the French model. In addition, areas of customary law and traditional authority continue to be included in postapartheid political life. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

341 Lee, Christopher J.

'Causes' versus 'conditions': imperial sovereignty, postcolonial violence and the recent re-emergence of Arendtian political thought in African studies / Christopher J. Lee - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 1, p. 124-146.

Since the Rwandan genocide of 1994, an increase in scholarship on genocide and mass violence has developed over the past ten years, an interdisciplinary effort that has initiated a search for both a 'usable past' and at times a useful 'theoretical past'. Against this backdrop, the present article is concerned with the provisional reemergence of Hannah Arendt's thought in African studies. It aims to explore the main facets of this underrecognized legacy to claim a contemporary place for her within the history of political thought on Africa and imperialism more generally. Divided into two parts, the article first provides a summary of Arendt's engagement with imperial conditions in Africa, as found in her first major work 'The origins of totalitarianism' (1951). Her influence is then traced in recent studies on South Africa and Rwanda, though not without critique. The insights and limitations of her interpretations rest on a distinction between 'causes' versus 'conditions', with her emphasis on the latter circumscribing the effectiveness of her analysis. Distinguishing such points of view is a key lesson to be drawn from her work, offering further means for understanding and assessing the contours of contemporary scholarship. The article concludes that her ideas have prefigured current debates and deserve renewed recognition. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

342 Liebenberg, André P.

Structure, conduct and performance analysis of the South African auto insurance market: 1980-2000 / André P. Liebenberg and David R. Kamerschen - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 228-238 : graf., tab.

The traditional structure-conduct-performance framework makes the explicit prediction that market structure determines market conduct, performance and power. The primary goal of this study is to evaluate this prediction using the South African short-term auto insurance market. The empirical evidence shows that a link between market structure and market conduct, performance and/or power is not present. 'Prices' and profits are not statistically significantly related to various sellers' concentration measure and do not follow any explicit trend over time. By construction, profits are directly related to 'prices' and follow a cyclical trend, as observed in other countries. A secondary goal of this paper is to compare the findings for the US auto insurance market with the empirical evidence on the South African auto insurance market. While there are few similarities, there is an underwriting cycle in the South African auto insurance market such as is observed for the US auto insurance market. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

343 Locke, Natania

Security granted by a company over its movable property : the floating charge and the general notarial bond compared / Natania Locke - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2008), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 136-154.

South African company law was originally based on English companies' legislation and case law. In English law, debentures are closely associated with the floating charge. A floating charge is an equitable charge over some or all of the company's present and future property, which leaves the company free to deal with the property in the ordinary course of business. It developed through case law. The general notarial bond is the closest form of security that South African law has to the floating charge, but it has its origins in Roman law. The floating charge and the general notarial bond both aim to leave the company to deal with the encumbered assets, whilst giving its taker some form of preference on the company's insolvency. However, the floating charge and the general notarial bond differ in scope and application. This article examines these differences. For instance, it is not possible to create a general notarial bond over a part of the company's assets. It is also not necessarily possible to alienate assets encumbered by a general notarial bond. The article further examines how the floating charge crystallises into a fixed security and how this process differs from perfection of a general notarial bond. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

344 Ludlow, Helen

Using local history to apprentice undergraduate students into the practices of the historian / Helen Ludlow - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 57, p. 201-219.

To what extent do undergraduate history programmes in South Africa provide opportunities for junior students to achieve substantial understanding of the practice or discourse of the historian? The author's concern is that most undergraduate history students are excluded from an important dimension of the discipline - that of constructing history for themselves. She examines the insights of students working as apprentice historians in a local history project and concludes that there are three-fold benefits for students in engaging in work like that involved with the local history task: first, it broadens their understanding of the discipline; second, it does so in a way that allows students to see themselves as apprentice historians, with much enthusiasm for the enterprise of historical research; third, the task engages students with South African history, but avoids the ennui born of perceived overfamiliarity. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

345 Madhavan, Sangeetha

'Absent breadwinners': father-child connections and paternal support in rural South Africa / Sangeetha Madhavan, Nicholas W. Townsend, Anita I. Garey - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 647-663 : graf., tab.

The sites for earning a living and for maintaining a family, of production and reproduction, remain geographically separated for many South Africans. Yet the common assumption that only fathers who live with their children provide support for them, substantially underestimates fathers' financial contributions to their children. The authors examine the association between children's connections to their fathers and paternal support. Using data on 272 children collected as part of a study of Children's Well-Being and Social Connections in the Agincourt sub-district of Mpumalanga, South Africa, they identify three types of connection between children and their fathers and four levels of paternal support. The authors present empirical evidence on histories of children's residence and support to advance three propositions: first, that children's co-residence with their fathers is neither an accurate nor a sufficient indicator that they are receiving paternal financial support; second, children are as likely to receive financial support from fathers who are not even members of the same household as from fathers with whom they are co-resident; and, finally, that children who receive support from their fathers for any part of their lives are likely to receive support consistently throughout their lives. These findings underscore the importance of using a more nuanced conceptualization and more inclusive measurement of father connection and support in order to determine the contributions that men make to their children. Children born since 1991 are significantly less likely to receive support from their fathers than are those born before. This difference is not a reflection of different levels of support for children of different ages but is due to real changes in paternal action. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

346 Mafe, Diana

Self-made women in a (racist) man's world : the 'tragic' lives of Nella Larsen and Bessie Head / Diana Mafe - In: *English Academy Review*: (2008), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 66-76.

Nella Larsen, the 'mystery woman of the Harlem Renaissance', and Bessie Head, the coloured South African writer, are known for their ambiguous origins and their fabrication of personal 'facts'. This article argues that these mixed race female writers, born under Jim Crow and apartheid respectively, carved out niches in these segregationist societies through the art of self-invention. Because of their precarious positions as 'mulattas' in anti-miscegenation worlds, clear parallels are identifiable

between Larsen and Head, such as the creation of multiple selves and the realization of the 'tragic mulatto' stereotype through such characters as Helga Crane in Larsen's 'Quicksand' (1928) and Elizabeth in Head's 'A Question of Power' (1973). The representation of the 'mulatto' as a tragic figure caught between races is primarily an American literary trope, but both Larsen and the African-born Head evoke this stereotype in their personal and written stories. These two writers also resist labelling, however, by inventing new identities through pseudonyms, autobiographical heroines, and imagined 'truths'. This article examines the overt parallels between two mixed race women writers from different generations and continents, initiating crucial dialogue about the development of racial stigmas across cultures and temporalities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

347 Mahadea, D.

Economic growth, income and happiness : an exploratory study / D. Mahadea and T. Rawat - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 276-290 : graf.

The pursuit of high economic growth is considered desirable as it generates an increase in a nation's wealth, income, employment and output. The rising income should enable consumers to purchase more goods and services, which in turn should result in enhanced utility and subjective happiness. Empirical studies suggest that higher income resulting from high rates of economic growth contribute to poverty alleviation and life satisfaction in low-income countries. Higher income raises the happiness of the poor. In developed countries, higher income does not seem to "buy" higher happiness, once a threshold level of income is reached. This study explores the relationship between level of income and happiness, in the form of a survey in the Pietermaritzburg region of South Africa. The aim is to capture the quantitative and qualitative sources of happiness and consider whether the results are consistent with studies done in other countries. A higher absolute level of income is found to be significantly related to subjective happiness. Among the non-income factors, family togetherness, a good working environment and a higher level of education can contribute to making people happier. Happiness thus involves more than just economic growth and income. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

348 Malan, Naudé

Rights, the public and the South African constitution : civil society and the performance of rights / Naudé Malan - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2008), vol. 31, no. 1/2, p. 58-69.

The concept of rights holds considerable dominion over the discourses of the State and the public. This situation has left us unable to comprehend, police and support forms of "non-State public action" as relevant to rights. This article discusses the relevance of rights for non-State public action by civil society, and develops a framework within which the right to have access to social security may be made justiciable for civil society actors. The article proposes a performative model of rights that places a duty on the State to respect social action that upholds rights. It interprets the South African Constitution to clarify this model of rights by drawing on the legal tradition of "transformative constitutionalism" (Karl E. Klare, 1998), the notion of a constitutional dialogue, and an interpretation of, amongst others, the horizontal application of rights, the justiciability of socioeconomic rights, the "rules of standing" in the South African Constitution (s 38) and the phrase "access to...". This allows for the incorporation of autochthonous action, development and welfare in the construction of the meaning of rights. The article concludes with a discussion of the normative requirements such a project would imply, and the questions that need to be addressed by social and legal scholarship in this conception of rights. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

349 Marschall, Sabine

Pointing to the dead : victims, martyrs and public memory in South Africa / Sabine Marschall - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 1, p. 103-123 : foto's.

This article focuses on South Africa during the early 1990s, a crucial time of transition, when fundamental political changes were imminent and different stakeholders among the former liberation movements prepared themselves for representation in the emergent postapartheid dispensation. In this context, both the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), whose history of rivalry and ideological differences extends to the present day, erected a public memorial for their respective fallen cadres in Mamelodi township outside Pretoria. By extending the discussion to the Sharpeville memorial, built roughly a decade later to commemorate the victims of the infamous 1960 Sharpeville Massacre, this article argues that institutionalized commemoration through memorials, monuments and heritage sites plays an important and ongoing role in the competitive process of laying claim to key icons of the 'Struggle for Liberation', demonstrating ownership of significant events, and strategically appropriating selected dead heroes, fallen comrades or scores of victims. By pointing to the dead, by erecting official, lasting memorials, both the ANC and the PAC shape public memory, legitimate their contribution to the freedom struggle and their role in the postapartheid dispensation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

350 McLaughlin, Eric S.

Racial, ethnic or rational voters? : splitting tickets in South Africa / Eric S. McLaughlin - In: *Politikon*: (2008), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 23-41 : tab.

Many scholars worried that political liberalization in South Africa would open the door to widespread racial and ethnic conflict or that elections would be little more than a 'racial/ethnic census'. After South Africa's third successful democratic election in 2004, ideas about the extent to which South African voters cast their votes on the basis of ascribed racial or ethnic identities remained controversial. This paper offers a new way to assess competing hypotheses about the micro-foundations of South African vote choice: by studying the correlates of a strategic voting behaviour, split-ticket voting, where voters vote for a different party nationally and provincially. This is accomplished by analysing data from a 1997 survey in which respondents participated in a 'mock election'. The results show that ascribed identities do certainly play a role in predicting strategic voting in South Africa but that they are far from being the only important predictors. This research shows that strategic voting in South Africa is driven at least as much by political sophistication and political ideology as by loyalty to any racial, ethnic, or regional identity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

351 Mitra, Sophie

The recent decline in the employment of persons with disabilities in South Africa, 1998-2006 / Sophie Mitra - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 480-492 : graf., tab.

This paper shows that there has been a significant decline in the employment and labour force participation of persons with disabilities in South Africa over the 1998 through 2006 period. Disability is defined based on activity limitations. Data are from the October and the General Household Surveys. The paper also deals with the possible causes of the decline. While several causes can be invoked, preliminary evidence suggests that the rise of the Disability Grant programme might be responsible for a part of the decline. Recommendations are made for future research and data collection on disability and employment. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

352 Mokoena, Hlonipha

The Queen's Bishop: a convert's memoir of John W. Colenso / Hlonipha Mokoena - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2008), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 312-342.

John William Colenso, the Bishop of Natal, became a notorious theological and colonial figure in South Africa. His life and career are well documented, but his converts' views

have hardly featured in these commentaries and biographies. Magesa M. Fuze's published series 'Ukutunywa kukaSobantu' provides an alternative account of Colenso's career as a missionary bishop. In a series of articles published in the Zulu-English newspaper 'Ilanga lase Natal', Fuze sketched a portrait of Colenso that reflected his personal history as Colenso's convert, an 'Ekukhanyeni' resident and also his aspiration to be a 'kholwa' intellectual and a historian. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

353 Music

Music and identity : transformation and negotiation / Eric Akrofi, Maria Smit & Stig-Magnus Thorsén (eds.). - Stellenbosch : Sun Press, 2007. - X, 414 p. : ill. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 978-1-919980-85-0

This volume is the result of the Swedish South African Research Network on Music and Identity (SSARN) that started in 2002, a project which explored the relation of music to individual and social identities, notably in South Africa. The 23 chapters are grouped into three parts. Part 1, Concepts of identity, contains chapters on popular music in postapartheid South Africa, choral music, music in Italian prisoner of war camps during the Second World War, the role of music in a migrant community (Duakor fishermen in Ghana), South African music from an Australian perspective, choral music in the International Fellowship Church in Kenya, and the colonial influence on music education in Ghana and South Africa. Part 2, Music and discourse, has chapters on South African black choral composition, hymnic identities of the Afrikaner, jazz in 'Drum' magazine, and the formation of personal and professional identities of arts and culture educators in the Western Cape. Part 3, Musical encounters, contains contributions on tourism and cultural identity in Namibia, South African bass player Johnny Mbizo Dyani and life in exile, worship and music in an Independent African Church, musicians in Umtata prison, Eastern Cape Province, Sweden in play with South Africa, musical storytelling as an educational tool, musical change and cultural identities in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia, and 'intonjane' music and identity formation for Xhosa women. Contributors: Eric Akrofi, Luvuyo Dontsa, Andreas Engström, James Flolu, Eva Fock, Nicol Hammond, Jan Hellberg, Dawn Joseph, Jean Ngoya Kidula, Elsabé Kloppers, Nicholas Kofie, Leif Lorentzon, Christine Lucia, Sandra Ruth Malan, Minette Mans, Patricia Achieng Opondo, Tobias Pontara, Maria Smit, Christy Smith, Donato Somma, Robin Stevens, Stig-Magnus Thorsén, Zoliswa Twani, and Thembele Vokwana. [ASC Leiden abstract]

354 Musiker, Reuben

Some highlights of Jewish Africana / by Reuben Musiker - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2007), no. 104, p. 49-59.

Although the Jewish community in South Africa has always been a small but nevertheless significant minority, it has featured prominently in the country's history. This article highlights some of the most important events and developments in the community's local history, culturally, historically and politically. The various events and perspectives are mirrored through the vital documentation of the time, including the following premier examples: the struggle to obtain recognition for Yiddish as a language, the fight against anti-Semitism in the 1930s (the Grey Shirt movement and apartheid in more recent times), hurdles in regard to the immigration of Jews from Europe (especially refugees), the contribution of Jews to the development of the South African economy, commerce, law, literature and medicine. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

355 Nudelman, Jill

Anne Landsman's 'The Devil's Chimney' : a magical realist narrative for a new nation? / Jill Nudelman - In: *English Academy Review*: (2008), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 112-122.

In her novel, 'The Devil's Chimney' (1997), Anne Landsman deploys the genre of magical realism to rewrite the exclusive narratives of colonial and apartheid South Africa and present a more inclusive national narrative. She achieves this via Connie, the unreliable narrator, who imagines the story of Beatrice, a colonial Englishwoman living on a farm in the Karoo. Beatrice disrupts familial narratives through improper private acts that breach the bounds of her society. As characteristic of the genre, her identity is rendered fluid and ambiguous as she trespasses into the domains of empirebuilding, interracial sex and miscegenation. Beatrice's story is dependent on Nomsa, her domestic worker, whose representation as the extreme other is subverted when she reclaims what she believes is hers and gains restitution from the text. The denouement is unhappy for both characters, arguably reflecting a truth about the present - that socially constructed difference lives on. However, Connie's engagement with the past and its truths are valuable for the future and for nation-building. In imagining a past, Connie finds out truths about her own life. These equip her with the courage needed to survive in the new nation, which Connie tentatively rewrites as one that celebrates difference and accommodates diversity. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

356 Pillay, Udesh

Mega-events as a response to poverty reduction : the 2010 FIFA World Cup and its urban development implications / Udesh Pillay, Orli Bass - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 329-346.

This paper reflects on the trajectory that urban development associated with the 2010 Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup has taken in South Africa. The argument suggests that a unique moment has been lost regarding the ability of the World Cup to serve as a catalyst for urban development. This notion is supported by a digest of the international literature which takes a cautious stance in its assessment of the benefits of mega-events. Hence, this paper posits that it is unlikely that poverty alleviation, as a result of fast-tracking South Africa's urban development impetus, will constitute a significant outcome of the World Cup. Rather, development benefits in cities are likely to be fairly circumscribed. Legacy, the paper argues, should therefore advance beyond an exclusively pro-poor language. In this regard, vigorous public debate is required to arrive at a national consensus of what kind of legacy the 2010 FIFA World Cup is realistically able to achieve. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

357 Posel, Dorrit

Is there evidence of a wage penalty to female part-time employment in South Africa? / Dorrit Posel and Colette Muller - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 466-479 : graf., tab.

The authors investigate female part-time employment in South Africa. Using household survey data for South Africa from 1995 to 2004, they show that women are over-represented in part-time employment, and that the growth in part-time work has been an important feature of the feminization of the labour force. In contrast to many studies of part-time work in other countries, however, they find evidence of a significant wage premium to female part-time employment. The premium is also robust to fixed effects estimations using Labour Force Survey panel data from 2001 to 2004, where controlling for unobservable differences increases its size. The premium persists with different hourly thresholds defining part-time employment and when accounting for possible reporting errors in hours worked. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

358 Road

The road to democracy in South Africa / @South African Democracy Education Trust (SADET). - Pretoria : UNISA Press, University of South Africa ; Los Angeles, CA : Tsehali Publishers, cop. 2008. - 2 dl. ; 25 cm - Vol. 3: International solidarity.

This third volume in the series, *The Road to Democracy*, examines international solidarity with the liberation struggle in South Africa. It brings together analyses which in the main are written by activist scholars with roots in the organizations they are writing about. Part 1: The United Nations (Enuga S. Reddy), the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (Al Cook), the British Anti-Apartheid Movement (Christabel Gurney), the Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement (Louise and Kader Asmal with Thomas Alberts), Sweden and the Nordic countries (Tor Sellström), The Netherlands (Sietse Bosgra), and anti-apartheid activity in the European Community and selected West European countries (Sietse Bosgra, Walter Sauer, Paulette Pierson-Mathy, Jan van Heukelom, Gottfried Wellmer, Cristiana Fiamingo, Peter Leuenberger, and Peter Sluiter). Part 2: Anti-apartheid solidarity in United States-South African relations (William Minter and Sylvia Hill), Canadian solidarity with South Africa's liberation struggle (Joan Fairweather), The anti-apartheid movements in Australia and Aotearoa/New Zealand (Peter Limb), the Eastern bloc (Vladimir Shubin with Marina Traikova), The German Democratic Republic (Hans-Georg Schleicher), Cuba (Hedelberto López Blanch), China (Zhong Weiyun and Xu Sujiang), and India (Vijay Gupta). [ASC Leiden abstract]

359 Robins, Steven

Sexual politics and the Zuma rape trial / Steven Robins - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 411-427 : ill.

This article focuses on post-apartheid developments in relation to the sexual politics that surrounded the 2006 rape trial of South Africa's former Deputy President, Jacob Zuma. The trial and its aftermath highlight contested interpretations of rights, morality, religion, culture and political leadership in post-apartheid South Africa. It also serves as a mirror reflecting the tension between sexual rights and patriarchal cultures. Whereas race and class concerns dominated oppositional politics during the apartheid era, sexual and gender rights now compete for space in the post-apartheid public sphere. There is a glaring gap between the progressive character of 'official' State, constitutional and NGO endorsements of gender and sexual equality on the one hand, and the deeply embedded ideas and practices that reproduce gender and sexual inequality on the other. Idealized conceptions of 'civil society' fail to adequately acknowledge its 'unruly' and 'uncivil' character. The responses of Zuma supporters, including NGOs, activists, academics and journalists attending the trial, reveal a chasm between the sexual and gender equality ideals enshrined in the Constitution and promoted by progressive civil society organizations, and the sexual conservatism within the wider South African public. The article also examines how ideas about 'traditional' Zulu masculinity were represented and performed in the Zuma trial, thereby highlighting a tension between

constitutional conceptions of universalistic sexual rights on the one hand, and claims to particularistic sexual cultures on the other. This tension is reproduced by the rhetorical productivity of a series of binaries: modern and traditional, rights and culture, liberal democracy and African communitarianism. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

360 Rogerson, Christian M.

Consolidating local economic development in post-apartheid South Africa / Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 307-328.

Since the release in 2006 of a national coordinated framework, a new policy maturity has emerged in South Africa around the planning of local economic development (LED). In this article, key issues are explored for the consolidation of LED as an important aspect of development planning in postapartheid South Africa. Five significant themes are identified as central to the consolidation of LED, namely, the linkages of LED within wider spatial planning frameworks, learning good practices for LED especially in terms of cluster development, data issues and the identification of competitive advantage, the appropriate role of LED in the context of 'the urban future', and capacity challenges facing LED. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

361 Rogerson, Christian M.

Shared growth in urban tourism : evidence from Soweto, South Africa / Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 395-411 : krt.

This paper addresses the underresearched theme of the role of small and medium-sized enterprises in urban tourism. An analysis is undertaken of key constraints surrounding the potential of tourism small firms (or SMEs) to contribute toward shared growth in the urban developing world. Evidence is provided from recent research conducted on small enterprise development and urban tourism in postapartheid Soweto, a locality with a rich political history that has come to symbolize the political freedom of the "new South Africa". Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

362 Rutherford, B.R.

Limiting the trade-mark monopoly : the nature of infringing use / B.R. Rutherford - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2007), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 449-471.

Motivated by the concern of creating an unwarranted monopoly, recent decisions in Europe and South Africa have imported certain restrictions into the current trade-mark

infringement provisions. These restrictions are intended to limit the infringement rights of trade-mark proprietors. This is particularly evident from the definition of infringing use adopted by the courts. This article compares the approaches adopted in Europe and South Africa. Like the British House of Lords, the South African Supreme Court of Appeal has adopted a narrow traditional approach in defining infringing use which is at variance with European jurisprudence and the TRIPS Agreement. Also in line with developments in the United Kingdom, onerous requirements for establishing trade-mark dilution, detriment and unfair advantage, have been imposed. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

363 Seekings, Jeremy

The Carnegie Commission and the backlash against welfare State-building in South Africa, 1931-1937 / Jeremy Seekings - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 515-537 : graf.

By the late 1930s, South Africa had developed a welfare State that was remarkable in terms of both the range of risks against which it provided and its coverage of the poor - although only for poor white and coloured people. The Carnegie Commission of Inquiry, which started looking at the Poor White Problem in South Africa in 1929, is often credited with the major role in prompting this welfare State-building. This is, at most, only partly true. First, key aspects of the welfare State, most notably old-age pensions, predated the Commission. Second, as this article shows, the Commission's recommendations with regard to most areas of social policy were hostile to programmatic State-building and sought to return discretionary power to the church through indoor poor relief. Some members of the Commission might have employed 'modern' social science research methods, and some may have favoured the expansion of professional social work, but its reports generally gave expression to a backlash against the prior, nascent growth of South Africa's welfare State. In general, the Commission's recommendations entailed a reversal to the kind of 'scientific charity' that characterized the United States in the late 19th century, not the more professional social work of the United States in the 1920s and certainly not the social policies of the New Deal. The Commission gave rise to a period of struggle over the appropriate roles of church, State and professional social workers. Although the church-centric ambitions of most of the Carnegie commissioners were ultimately frustrated, their efforts contributed to the making of a somewhat bifurcated welfare State in which the expansion of welfare programmes was retarded. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

364 Sibinda, Gershon

Regulatory environment analysis in the South African telecommunications industry / Gershon Sibinda - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 212-227 : fig.

The regulation of the telecommunications industry in South Africa is, by design, a complex matter, since it is mired with overlaps of mandates between the regulator, Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) and the Competition Commission on competition matters, coupled with vetoing powers of the Minister of Communications. The Harvard Business Model is employed in this article to show that there is a lack of coordinated effort between the regulator and its supporting structures. This then compromises efficiency as demanded by Parliament from State enacted bodies. Since ICASA is faced with dynamic economic and regulatory challenges, it is recommended that the regulator be fully resourced and granted regulatory as well as competitive authority in the telecommunications industry. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

365 Smit, L.

The relationship between the access of individuals to WTO law and the socio-economic rights in the South African Constitution / L. Smit - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2007), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 350-394.

Individuals do not have access to World Trade Organization law in the same way that they have access to socioeconomic rights in South Africa. The US and EU both treat WTO law differently from other international law, and grant limited national application to WTO law. This article analyses the approaches of the courts in these two leading trading blocs, together with arguments in favour and against direct effect or national application. It then asks whether WTO law could be used by individuals in South African courts through the interpretation of socioeconomic rights. In terms of South Africa's Constitution, WTO law should at least theoretically have an effect on the consistent interpretation of socioeconomic rights when relevant to the challenge. In practice, there are many factors, in particular issues relating to the separation of powers and the ability of individuals to enforce their rights in courts, which might reduce the constitutional obligation to consider international law to the realm of mere paper law when it comes to WTO provisions. Lastly, the question arises as to what extent South Africa has an obligation to incorporate WTO law into its national law. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

366 South

The South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research : case study of a science and technology development intervention in Africa / CSIR fellows - In: *Discovery and Innovation*: (2007), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 149-156.

This editorial is adapted from a paper originally prepared by CSIR (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, South Africa) fellows. The paper used the history of the CSIR to explore the questions 'under what circumstances does a nation benefit from a strongly centralized research and development (R&D) capacity?' and 'what are the conditions for its success?' The CSIR was founded in 1945 in order to harness science and technology for the development of South Africa and the benefit of its people. For the first thirty years of its existence it was the pre-eminent R&D institution in the country, spinning off many industries and other institutions and playing a pivotal role in the careers of many researchers. A combination of increasing bureaucratic control and increasing dependence on State funding led to a major restructuring in the mid-1980s, resulting in a more market-focused contract research organization. Despite its strong growth in income since then, especially from nongovernment sources, the CSIR is perceived as having lost technical leadership in many fields. Partly this is a reflection of the strengthening of the broader science and technology community which it helped to create. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

367 Tangri, Roger

The politics of black economic empowerment in South Africa / Roger Tangri, Roger Southall - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 699-716.

Since 1994, South Africa's black majority African National Congress (ANC) government has pursued several important goals at the same time, sometimes emphasizing equity and redistribution of wealth, and sometimes advocating rapid economic growth and corporate investment. These goals have been difficult to reconcile with each other. They have led the government to fluctuate in its black economic empowerment (BEE) policies, shifting between a moderate and radical redistribution of assets. Generally, however, the government has been cautious in implementing BEE, provoking a controversy around it, partly because it has benefited mainly politically-connected individuals rather than the mass of the previously disadvantaged, and partly because South Africa's corporate sector continues to be dominated - managed and owned - by the minority whites. ANC leaders have feared the consequences for economic growth and investment if white business is obliged to relinquish large ownership levels to black investors. The government has cooperated with corporate capital and set empowerment targets

acceptable to local industry and foreign companies. Labour and black business have been peripheral to the empowerment process. Black business has expressed criticism at the slow pace of reducing white domination of the corporate world, while labour has criticized BEE deals for enriching a small number of senior ANC figures. But reconciling populist goals with capitalist-led economic growth remains problematic for ANC rulers. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

368 Thoreson, Ryan Richard

Somewhere over the rainbow nation : gay, lesbian and bisexual activism in South Africa / Ryan Richard Thoreson - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 679-697.

The author addresses the apparent paradox that South Africa's gay, lesbian and bisexual (GLB) movement, although opposed by the vast majority of the population, has progressed much faster since democratization in 1994 than other GLB movements worldwide. Why have the movement's legal victories - especially on same-sex marriage, which is little discussed in the scholarly literature - not been overturned by a hostile public? The author's answer considers the political alignments of the postapartheid era, the tactical responses of the movement and its opponents, and the attempts of both sides to site their arguments within the broader masterframes of liberation or tradition. The GLB movement has succeeded because stable political alignments allow it to concentrate on lobbying and litigation, where it has compellingly argued that its own agenda dovetails with that of the ruling elite. The countermovement, in contrast, has focused on electoral politics, has lacked internal cohesion, and has been unable to craft a message that resonates with the beliefs and values of postapartheid nationalism - weaknesses that to date have impeded popular opposition from interfering with the GLB movement's legal victories and that are likely to continue doing so unless elite alignments change. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

369 Thornton, Alexander

Beyond the metropolis: small town case studies of urban and peri-urban agriculture in South Africa / Alexander Thornton - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 3, p. 243-262 : tab.

It is widely accepted that urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA) is an important livelihood or coping strategy amongst the poorest urban households for food security and income generation in developing countries. In South Africa, UPA has been promoted in the post-apartheid era as a strategy for poverty alleviation in several key

policy documents. However, despite high unemployment, some academics have raised the issue that UPA might be less robust amongst South Africa's urban poor households, when compared to other developing countries. This paper presents results from case studies exploring the nature and geographical extent of UPA in two small towns - Grahamstown, a former racially zoned 'white town', and Peddie, a 'black town' in the former Ciskei homeland - in one of South Africa's poorest provinces, the Eastern Cape. One of the key results is that the social welfare scheme has, effectively, emerged as the primary contributor to household income and food security. Consequently, UPA does not play a major role in food security for most UPA households. This paper discusses these results and reflects on the bearing of UPA as a tool for poverty alleviation in South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

370 Van der Merwe, Wilhelm Gerhard

What's in a name? : racial identity and altruism in post-apartheid South Africa / Wilhelm Gerhard Van der Merwe and Justine Burns - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2008), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 266-275 : tab.

The far-reaching social and institutional changes that have occurred in South Africa since the demise of apartheid provide a unique backdrop against which to examine the impact of social context, as revealed through racial identity, on individual willingness to redistribute resources. This paper reports the results of an economic experiment which was designed to test the effect of racial identity on generosity in a non-strategic setting. A sample of undergraduate university students was recruited to participate in a dictator game, where surnames of individuals were revealed to convey information about racial identity. Results indicate that compared to a set of control experiments where participant identity was kept anonymous, revealing racial identity has a significant and positive impact on the size of the offers made. However, while Black participants did not vary their offers based on the racial identity of their partners, White participants were more generous towards White partners than Black partners, exhibiting insider favouritism in their offers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

371 Van Eeden, Elize S.

The role of history with regard to evidence in land claims as officially proposed : a case study on the farm Deelkraal IQ 142, North West Province / Elize S. Van Eeden - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2007), no. 57, p. 179-200.

This paper debates history's role as multi-perspectival evidence provider in officially disputed land claims in South Africa. It examines the case of a land claim submitted in

1998 on the farm Deelkraal in South Africa's North West Province. The paper reviews diverse evidence, ranging from that based on oral sources collected by ethnologists, and on their observations and understanding of how 'tribes' were constituted, to land tenure records and the inscriptions on old gravestones. This is set against the evidence provided by the post-1994 claimants. The question of how to arbitrate between contradictory accounts of past ownership appears a very taxing one. In essence it was asserted in the land claim that a group of people had occupied Deelkraal territory long before a white farming community set foot in this area. The paper shows that other historical evidence was available, but apparently it was not utilized as part of the claim's motivation and outcome. It seems that oral evidence alone formed the basis of the Deelkraal claim, and that existing research was ignored. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

372 Van Heyningen, Elizabeth

Costly mythologies: the concentration camps of the South African War in Afrikaner historiography / Elizabeth Van Heyningen - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 495-513.

By the 1930s, a mythology of the concentration camps of the South African War had been firmly lodged in the historical consciousness of Afrikaners, establishing a paradigm of suffering that has altered remarkably little since. A major reason for the lack of a serious historiography was the failure of Afrikaners to write any critical account of the war before the 1950s. Instead, history was replaced by a 'haze' of poetry, memorials and ceremonies, testimonies and photographs, which offered an apparently authentic account, while inhibiting any critical examination, of the camp experience. From the 1930s, the established mythology was reinforced both by increasingly rabid descriptions of the camps and by an Afrikaner historiography framed in a discourse of scientific objectivity. In the postapartheid era, while the black camp experience has been introduced, to some extent it has been redeployed to reinforce this paradigm of suffering. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

373 van Niekerk, Jurie

Public policy and small towns in arid South Africa : the case of Philippolis / Jurie van Niekerk, Lochner Marais - In: *Urban Forum*: (2008), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 363-380.

Internationally and in South Africa, small towns have been subjected to several external factors leading to their decline, with decentralization processes placing increased pressure on them to develop locally-based responses to these external realities.

However, little academic research has been conducted on the impact of national and subnational public policies on small towns. Instead, the emphasis has tended to fall on policy frameworks and formulas which can be applied in blanket fashion across different settlement types. South African developmental policies have made no provision for coherent socioeconomic developmental support strategies aimed at the more than 500 small towns and the numerous struggling local governance structures, which are virtually all fighting for long-term sustainability. This research is based on a review focusing on selected social, economic and governance policies. It investigates both the influence of some of these policies and the impact of their implementation in the context of the small town of Philippolis. It argues that these policies have not benefited Philippolis and/or that they have been applied inappropriately within this small town. Finally, a number of general recommendations are made, along with certain policy-related considerations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

374 Van Nieuwkerk, Anthoni

A critique of South Africa's role on the UN Security Council / Anthoni Van Nieuwkerk - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2007), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 61-77 : tab.

South Africa's position in the UN Security Council on issues relating to trouble spots such as Myanmar and Zimbabwe appears to be in conflict with its own principles regarding human rights and democratic governance. Apart from the perceived downgrading of human rights in the government's foreign policy posture, some are concerned that South Africa is promoting its 'Africanist' foreign policy orientation at the expense of maintaining cooperative relations with the North (in particular the EU, US and UK). This has created credibility problems for the country in its position as a non-permanent member of the Council. This article analyses the somewhat controversial role of the South African government in the UN Security Council, focusing in particular on its chairing of the Council in March 2007. It does so by examining, firstly, the purpose and role of the UN Security Council in the contemporary era; secondly, the South African government's foreign policy orientation and role in international affairs; and, thirdly, explanations for its political positions on various issues on the Security Council's agenda. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

375 Van Sittert, Lance

'The Ornithorhynchus of the Western world' : environmental determinism in Eric Anderson Walker's South African history, 1911-1936 / Lance Van Sittert - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2008), vol. 60, no. 1, p. 7-40 : krt.

This article traces the changing role of environmental determinism in the invention of 'South African' history after 1910 through a close reading of the social biography and scholarship of Eric Anderson Walker, professor of history at the South African College (now the University of Cape Town, South Africa), from 1911 to 1936. The dominant liberal historiography still acknowledges Walker as one of the founders of the national academic discipline in English, but otherwise ignores his scholarship, which is now deemed irredeemably Eurocentric, empiricist and conservative. By relocating and rereading Walker in the context of the first quarter century of the new settler nation State confected by Britain out of the wreckage of the South African War, the supposed disciplinary dead end of his scholarship becomes the route into an examination of historical knowledge as both construct of and aide memoir to the new imaginary of White South African nationhood. It also provides a salutary warning to the modern practitioners of environmental history of the non-innocence of their field and the need to reckon with its determinist past. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

376 Visser, Gustav

Exploratory notes on the geography of black gay leisure spaces in Bloemfontein, South Africa / Gustav Visser - In: *Urban Forum:* (2008), vol. 19, no. 4, p. 413-423 : krt., tab.

Gay leisure space development has of late been an important area of investigation in geography. Generally, these investigations have primarily concerned white gay men in Western countries. Most of these debates have not been considered in the developing world context, particularly in Africa. This investigation explores the leisure geography of black gay men in the city of Bloemfontein, South Africa. It is shown that differences in race and class positions explain a gay leisure geography which stands totally separate from that of white gay men. The investigation argues that differences in class position, linked to race, explain these separate geographies. However, it is also revealed that the black gay men of this investigation do not see exclusively gay leisure spaces as desirable and would rather seek leisure spaces that are inclusive of different sexual orientations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

377 Wa Kabwe-Segatti, Aurelia

Violences xénophobes en Afrique du Sud: retour sur un désastre annoncé / Aurelia Wa Kabwe-Segatti - In: *Politique africaine:* (2008), no. 112, p. 99-118.

Dans un contexte migratoire en pleine mutation, mais dotée de politiques publiques en partie obsolètes, l'Afrique du Sud a connu en 2008 une série d'émeutes d'une violence et d'une ampleur sans précédent visant majoritairement les étrangers africains. Ancré

dans une histoire longue de recours à la violence dans la gestion des conflits politiques et sociaux, le phénomène présente toutefois une singularité dans son terreau idéologique comme dans ses modes opératoires. Trois angles principaux de la question de la xénophobie ont été privilégiés dans les analyses en Afrique du Sud même: la race et l'allochtonie, la lutte de classes, et le déficit de gouvernance, particulièrement au niveau local. La gestion problématique de cette "crise" - parfois niée - par l'État, de surcroît en période pré-électorale, a provoqué un repositionnement des principaux acteurs, en particulier les ONG, dans les rapports de force concernant la législation et les droits des migrants. Elle a également ouvert une réflexion trop longtemps différée sur l'intégration durable des migrants à la société sud-africaine. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 216). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

378 Wasserman, Herman

Having it both ways: balancing market and political interests at a South African daily newspaper / Herman Wasserman, Gabriël J. Botma - In: *Critical Arts*: (2008), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 1-20.

The process of democratic transition in South Africa has brought many changes to the national political economic context within which media companies operate. These changes have also brought challenges for South African media companies to reposition themselves ideologically, with their political-economic interests in mind. Coinciding with these local challenges to the South African media's ideological positioning and economic strategizing was the re-entry of the South African media into the global arena. Heightened levels of competition and the accelerated influx of foreign content have increased the imperative for local media groups to adjust their strategies. Local media companies have implemented several strategies, including restructuring, globalization and commercialization, in response to these challenges. The implications of these macro-shifts can also be noticed on the level of specific individual media outlets. This article examines such a repositioning at the Western Cape-based Afrikaans daily newspaper 'Die Burger'. A mouthpiece of the Nationalist government during the apartheid era, 'Die Burger' had to fundamentally shift its ideological positioning to fall into step with the values of a newly democratic society. This was done by distancing itself from its former political position, and instead embracing a supposedly apolitical market ideology. The shift towards a market-led perspective can be seen most clearly in a management strategy known as 'synergy', a form of strategic partnership which raises questions regarding orthodox journalistic ideals such as editorial independence, and democratic ideals such as equal access to the mediated public sphere. This article aims to establish the manifestation, nature and influence of synergy at 'Die Burger' and its

implications from the perspective of critical political economy. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

379 Wessels, Michael

New directions in /Xam studies: some of the implications of Andrew Bank's 'Bushmen in a Victorian world: the remarkable story of the Bleek-Lloyd collection of Bushman folklore' / Michael Wessels - In: *Critical Arts*: (2008), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 69-82.

Interest in the Bleek and Lloyd archive of /Xam materials in South Africa continues to grow each year. This has resulted in a proliferation of writing on the subject. Several major preoccupations can be discerned in this body of writing: these include the actual process of the collection of the materials and the relationships between the main players in the colonial context of Victorian Cape Town, the status of the materials as oral literature and their interpretation and analysis. In this article the author summarizes and assesses the implications of historian Andrew Bank's work 'Bushmen in a Victorian world: the remarkable story of the Bleek-Lloyd collection of Bushman folklore' (2006) for each of these areas of interest in the Bleek and Lloyd collection. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

380 Wessels, Michael

'The story in which the children are sent to throw the sleeping sun into the sky' : power, identity and difference in a /Xam narrative / Michael Wessels - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 3, p. 479-494.

The author examines a single story from the /Xam materials in the collection of W.H.I. Bleek and L.C. Lloyd (1911). After briefly relating the narrative, he discusses its aetiological implications. Various interpretations of the story are then offered and critiqued. Next, he proceeds to consider the story in terms of power and agency and to investigate its discursive features: its chain of speaking, the nature of the laughter it presents and its mode of interpellation. This is followed by an examination of identity in the context of the narrative and an investigation into how a /Xam mythic framework plays itself out in the story. The author concludes with a consideration of the story's narrative voice. His discussion of the story aims primarily to show that the structuralist, comparative and functionalist ways in which the /Xam narratives have previously been read have missed much of the play of difference that becomes apparent when the discursive character of the /Xam materials is foregrounded. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

381 Yeoh, Gilbert

Reading ethics in J. M. Coetzee's 'Elizabeth Costello' : the globalizing world, the normal and damnation / Gilbert Yeoh - In: *English Academy Review*: (2008), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 77-88.

This article argues that J. M. Coetzee's 'Elizabeth Costello' (2003) seeks to engage with the condition of a globalizing world in the twenty-first century. Specifically, Coetzee's narrative attempts to posit the question of ethics with regard to a globalizing world. The text first suggests that the globalizing world is associated with an all-pervasive culture associated with the idea of the 'normal'. This culture of the 'normal' dissipates the genuine concern with ethics with the upshot that the question of ethics vanishes altogether. Nevertheless, even as 'Elizabeth Costello' depicts this dissipation of ethics, it also continues to evoke the spectre of ethics within the very realm of the 'normal'. Specifically, it evokes a spectre of the ethical condition of damnation within the site of the 'normal.' It is through this persisting vision of damnation inscribed upon the overwhelmingly 'normal' that one continues to apprehend and, indeed, 'read' the ethics of Elizabeth Costello. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

382 Yitah, Helen

Disgrace, displacement and reparation in J.M Coetzee's 'Disgrace' / Helen Yitah - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2008), n.s., vol. 24, no. 1, p. 27-36.

This paper argues that the postapartheid South Africa that is represented in J.M Coetzee's 'Disgrace' (1999) is a metaphorical borderland where, as with the intractable Eastern Cape border where colonialism was both imposed and opposed, there is no clear cut distinction between self and other. The paper explores the concept of boundary blurring as a route to re-reading the issue of reparation in the novel, focusing mainly on the boundary of the Eastern Cape as a landscape with a fraught history and a space in which identities are formed and transformed across the boundaries of age, gender and race. It also examines the character Lucy, a liberal white lesbian, as a 'boundary figure' that dismantles regnant ideals and expectations. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

383 Zulu

Zulu identities : being Zulu, past and present / ed. by Benedict Carton, John Laband and Jabulani Sithole. - London : Hurst & Co, 2008. - XXV, 633 p., [12] p. foto's. : ill., krt. ; 25 cm - Oorspr. uitg.: [S.I.] : University of Kwa-Zulu Natal Press, 2008. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-1-85065-908-2

With close to 20 million members, the Zulu are the largest single ethnic group in all of Southern Africa. However, defining what lies at the core of a Zulu identity remains a source of great controversy. What does it mean to be Zulu today? Is being Zulu different now than in the past? This collective volume addresses these and related questions. The book features a diverse group of close to fifty contributors, universally acknowledged to be the world's leading experts on Zulu culture and history. They discuss the characteristic traditions of a preindustrial people and how these traditions have evolved into different cultural expressions of "Zulu-ness". They examine the legacies of Shaka, the social and political intrigues of Zulu royalty, gender and generational struggles, cultural and symbolic projections, and Zulu spirituality. The book also highlights the debates raging in contemporary South Africa over the manipulation of Zulu heritage and whether it is being exploited for political purposes or for the promotion of eco and battlefield-tourism. In conclusion, the book contemplates the future of Zulu identity in a unified South Africa, a country that hopes to embrace the forces of globalization. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ISLANDS

GENERAL

384 Oraison, André

Un nouveau statut pour les petits îlots français de la zone sud-ouest de l'océan Indien : (l'intégration des îles Tromelin, Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa et Bassas da India aux terres australes et antarctiques françaises en application de la loi du 21 février 2007) / par André Oraison - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2008), année 62, no. 4, p. 403-476.

L'intégration des îles Éparses de la zone sud de l'océan Indien dans les Terres australes et antarctiques françaises (TAAF) est désormais consacrée par la loi ordinaire du 21 février 2007. Le présent article décrit la position juridique occupée par les îles Éparses dans les territoires français d'outre-mer au lendemain du vote de la loi constitutionnelle du 28 mars 2003, "relative à l'organisation décentralisée de la République" (première partie). Dans la deuxième partie, il précise le régime juridictionnel et législatif applicable sur chacun de ces territoires insulaires depuis l'entrée en vigueur de la loi ordinaire du 21 février 2007, "portant dispositions statutaires et institutionnelles relatives à l'outre-mer". La troisième partie couvre les mesures prises par la France à partir de 1975 pour assurer la protection de la faune et de la flore terrestres et marines spécifiques au récif

de Tromelin, à l'archipel des Glorieuses et aux îlots de Juan de Nova, Europa et Bassas da India. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

COMOROS

385 Rich, Timothy S.

Island microstates and political contention: an exploratory analysis of Cape Verde and Comoros / Timothy S. Rich - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2008), vol. 7, no. 2/3, p. 217-233 : tab.

Micro-States, and especially island micro-States, are routinely absent in cross-national studies of political contention, despite several structural conditions that seem to make anti-State action more likely in these countries. Through a structured comparative analysis of two African island micro-States, Cape Verde and Comoros, this paper uncovers correlations between structural and institutional conditions and levels of political contention. While several structural factors may make contention more probable in island micro-States, the analysis suggests that four variables, international aid, representative institutions, emigration opportunities, and political stability, are correlated with levels of contention. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MADAGASCAR

386 Agriculture

L'agriculture malgache peut-elle sortir de l'impasse démo-économique? / Marie-Hélène Dabat... [et al.] - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 46, p. 189-202.

L'agriculture malgache a longtemps fourni assez d'activités et d'emplois pour absorber l'augmentation de la population rurale, même dans les zones à forte concentration démographique. Depuis 1960, la croissance de la population et la pression foncière en milieu rural se sont accrues. L'espace est désormais saturé dans certaines régions et le secteur agricole s'essouffle à occuper les nouvelles générations de main d'œuvre. La conjonction d'une forte augmentation de la population rurale et de l'apparente immuabilité des structures agraires constitue une impasse démo-économique que les politiques publiques n'ont pu résoudre jusqu'à présent. L'exemple de la riziculture montre que la majorité des paysans demeure réticents à la prise de risque et au changement technique, et que la finalité reste en grande partie l'autoconsommation. Cependant, se dessinent certains changements en profondeur des conditions du développement rural qui pourraient offrir des perspectives de sortie d'impasse:

innovations agricoles dans les régions densément peuplées, mise en valeur de nouveaux espaces par la migration de jeunes ruraux, intégration de l'agriculture aux marchés intérieurs et extérieurs. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 212) et en anglais (p. 216). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

387 Binet, Clotilde

Mariage, fécondité et autonomie conjugale à Madagascar / Clotilde Binet, Bénédicte Gastineau - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 47, p. 43-56 : tab.

Le présent article traite des modalités de la constitution et la dynamique des couples en milieu rural à Madagascar. Il examine plus particulièrement le rôle de la famille sur le choix du conjoint et la naissance du premier enfant. L'analyse des données quantitatives et qualitatives collectées au niveau d'une commune rurale des Hautes Terres montre, d'une part, que les jeunes femmes et hommes ont de nos jours une grande autonomie dans le choix de leur conjoint, d'autre part que le contrôle familial sur la fécondité du couple - principalement la naissance du premier enfant - reste très fort. Les changements socioéconomiques tels que le développement des migrations et de la scolarisation, la saturation foncière et la monétarisation de l'économie ont permis aux couples d'acquérir une certaine autonomie vis-à-vis de leur famille. Le mariage n'a plus d'enjeu collectif, tandis que la procréation reste sous le contrôle familial au point qu'un couple n'ayant pas fait rapidement la preuve de sa fertilité peut être fortement incité à rompre. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 255) et en anglais (p. 259). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

388 Fieloux, Michèle

Le riche beugle / Michèle Fieloux et Jacques Lombard - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2008), t. 78, fasc. 1/2, p. 53-70.

L'enquête sur laquelle s'appuie cet article s'est déroulée de 1984 à 1987 dans le sud et l'ouest de Madagascar. À Madagascar, au temps des royautes, le puissant était un riche éleveur et le riche éleveur ne pouvait être que puissant. Qu'en est-il aujourd'hui alors que l'on peut être riche et pauvre de toute autre manière et que l'affaiblissement progressif des structures lignagères lié à la transformation de l'économie de l'élevage a bouleversé les règles de la vue sociale? Le bœuf est un animal qui a toujours été au centre des discours, des rêves, des inventions et des activités. Les auteurs s'efforcent de présenter une analyse des changements survenus. Ils dressent un inventaire, tel qu'il fonctionnait encore pour les éleveurs dans les années 1980 et 1990, des différentes catégories sociales repérées au regard de l'importance du troupeau, puis ils proposent

trois histoires vécues, choisies pour leur exemplarité, qui permettent d'approcher les imaginaires. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

389 Morelle, Marie

Les enfants de la rue à Yaoundé (Cameroun) et Antananarivo (Madagascar) / Marie Morelle - In: *Autrepart*: (2008), no. 45, p. 43-57 : fig.

Cet article compare l'appropriation de l'espace urbain par les enfants de la rue à Yaoundé (Cameroun) et à Antananarivo (Madagascar). Ces enfants vivent en permanence au sein des espaces publics, dans les centre-villes en particulier, ce qui les place déjà en rupture avec le reste de la société. Mais, du fait des actions ponctuelles ou des politiques de plus long terme des autorités centrales ou municipales, les enfants de la rue sont repoussés en périphérie urbaine. Une marge spatiale coïncide avec une marge sociale. Ce phénomène de relégation est appréhendé dans sa dimension spatiale, de l'intérieur à l'extérieur de la ville. Bibliogr., notes, réf, rés. en français (p. 221) et en anglais (p. 225). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

MAURITIUS

390 Blin, Myriam

Export-oriented policies, women's work burden and human development in Mauritius / Myriam Blin - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2008), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 239-253 : tab.

This article attempts to understand how the feminization of the labour force triggered by export-oriented policies has affected women's work burden in Mauritius. The article explores factors influencing women's labour supply (measured as hours worked in the productive economy) and women's hours of housework, and it further analyses how work burden experiences vary between women of different social backgrounds. The analysis is based on the use of mixed methods consisting of a quantitative survey in the industrial sector and a qualitative survey in the industrial and services sectors. Data were collected in 2002. The results show, among other things, that women and the social reproductive process are not only affected differently depending on women's socioeconomic background, but also depending on a complex mixture of different socioeconomic processes. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

RÉUNION

391 Mozambique

Mozambique Réunion : esclavages, mémoire et patrimoines dans l'océan Indien I sous la dir. de Séverine Cachat. - Saint-Maur-des-Fosses : Editions Sépia, 2008. - 123 p., XVI p.foto's. : tab. ; 24 cm - Actes des conférences organisées à l'occasion du deuxième festival de l'Île de Mozambique les 25 et 26 juin 2004. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-8428-0140-3

Les textes présentés dans cet ouvrage constituent les actes d'une conférence qui s'est déroulée les 25 et 26 juin 2004 sur l'Île de Mozambique - ou mieux, de Moçambique (Ilha de Moçambique en portugais), à distinguer du nom du pays lui-même. Contributions: Les stratégies pour le traitement du patrimoine culturel au Mozambique: une base pour la coopération régionale (Maria Ângela Penicela N. Kane) - À propos du mémorial de l'esclavage sur l'Île de Mozambique (Luís Filipe Pereira) - Les libres engagés, travailleurs sous contrat d'Inhambane à l'île de la Réunion au XIXe siècle (1888-1893): les treize femmes (Cândido Teixeira) - Les responsabilités de la France dans les déportations d'esclaves africains dans le sud-ouest de l'océan Indien après 1848 (Sudel Fuma) - Gestion du patrimoine historique et culturel de l'Île de Mozambique - ville du patrimoine mondial: modalités et enjeux du processus de patrimonialisation (Séverine Cachat) - Esclavage et patrimoine sur l'Île de Mozambique (Per Morten Ekerhovd) - Contribution de l'UNESCO à la réhabilitation et au développement de l'Île de Mozambique: un appel pour une coopération régionale (Lupuishi Mbuyamba) - La maison des civilisations et de l'unité réunionnaise: un lieu pour restituer et réinterpréter héritages et mémoires vivantes (Françoise Vergès). [Résumé ASC Leiden]