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AFRICAN STUDIES ABSTRACTS ONLINE

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

EDITORIAL POLICY

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

Coverage

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

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

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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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

Contents and arrangement

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

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

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

Indexes and list of sources

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

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

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

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

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INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 Rationalité

La rationalité, une ou plurielle? I sous la dir. de Paulin J. Hountondji. - Dakar : CODESRIA ; [S.l.] : UNESCO, cop. 2007. - VII, 467 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 2-86978-181-4

Cet ouvrage collectif est le résultat du colloque international de Porto-Novo (Bénin, 19-21 septembre 2002) sur le thème de "La rencontre des rationalités", organisé par le Centre africain des Hautes Études de Porto-Novo, le Conseil international de la Philosophie et des Sciences humaines (CIPSH) et le réseau UNESCO "Chemins de la pensée". Les participants comprenaient plus de soixante-dix philosophes, historiens, anthropologues, critiques littéraires, et psychanalystes. Les interrogations ont porté sur la validité de la conception de la rationalité comme valeur transculturelle dans le double champ de la théorie et de la pratique dans un monde globalisé, mais en particulier en Occident et en Afrique, sur les modalités actuelles de la production, de l'accumulation et de la gestion du savoir, sur les systèmes de pensée et les savoirs traditionnels. Singulièrement une réflexion théorique s'est exercée sur ce que la science "moderne" veut dire. La question essentielle était en fin de compte: "la rationalité, une ou plurielle?". Les contributions au colloque ont donné lieu aux 34 chapitres (en français et en anglais) du livre, faisant suite aux introductions de P.J. Hountondji et M. Gendreau-Massaloux. Auteurs (dans l'ordre du livre): 1e partie, Qu'est ce que la rationalité?: R. Rorty, H. Memel-Foté, M. Hebga, J. Nyasani, L.M. Scarantino, F.N. Aboyo, S. Ramamonjisoa, A. Djossou-Ségla, E. Beyeraza, C. Coquery-Vidrovitch, K. Mawulé Kuakuvi, I. Kuçuradi, B. Mve-Ondo. 2e partie, Rationalité et cultures: H. Aguessy, R.I.J. Hackett, E.C. Eze, C. Houedako, A.E. Kane, D.A. Masolo, T. Tschibangu, C.O. Uroh, R.F. Amonoo. 3e partie, Pratiques théoriques, pratiques sociales: G. Jucquois, Y. Akakpo, P.C.A. Okoudjou, W. van Binsbergen, E. Akplogan, Cha In-Suk, F. Davoine, J.-M. Gaudillière, K.C. Dikenou, W. Kelbessa, R. Sonaiya, A. Sounaye, G.B. Tangwa, M. Aymard. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

AFRICA

GENERAL

2 African

African culture & civilization / ed. by S. Ademola Ajayi. - Ibadan : Atlantis Books, 2005. - XIV, 438 p. : foto's, tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-35454-5-0

This book, which is designed for students following courses in cultural studies in universities and other tertiary institutions, deals both with the general area of African culture and civilization (the concept of culture, misconceptions about African culture, sources for the study of African culture and civilization, early African civilizations) and with particular areas of culture. The 27 chapters deal, amongst others, with systems of education, political institutions, the traditional African economic system, cross-culturalism, traditions of philosophy and religion, music, drama, the visual arts, literature, the role of language, patriarchy and matriarchy, issues of gender and feminism, Pan-Africanism, the OAU and the AU, and colonialism and postcolonialism. Contributors: 'Yinka Adeoye, Aderonke Adesola Adesanya, Abiodun Oluwakemi Adesina, S. Ademola Ajayi, Dorcas Olu Akintunde, Felix O. Alao, David A. Aremu, Ernest Cole, A.O. Dasyuva, Victor Osaro Edo, A. Samson Fatokun, Emurobome Idolor, Toryima Emma Jenkwe, Samuel Ayedime Kafewo, Ayo Kehinde, Solomon C. Madubuike, Saawua G. Nyityo, Onaiwu W. Ogbomo, P.A. Ogundeji, Ayo Ogunsiji, R.A. Olaoye, Afis A. Oladosu, A.M. Olagunju, O.B. Olaoba, Saad Y. Omoiya, Amechi Udefi, Paul K.N. Ugboajah. [ASC Leiden abstract]

3 African

African guerrillas : raging against the machine / ed. by Morten Bøås, Kevin C. Dunn. - Boulder [etc.] : Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2007. - VII, 275 p. : krt. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 239-254. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 1-588-26495-5

Much of the recent literature on African armed insurgencies has mistakenly focused on single-factor explanations, such as greed, resources, and culture. This volume argues for a more nuanced, holistic approach that is historically grounded and integrates multiple levels of analysis. Building on the insights provided in Christopher Clapham's 'African Guerrillas' (1998), the authors find a new generation of fighters - one that reflects rage against the machinery of a dysfunctional State. The book is organized into thematic

essays and country-specific case studies: Introduction (Morten Bøås and Kevin C. Dunn); African guerrilla politics: raging against the machine? (Morten Bøås and Kevin C. Dunn); Marginalized youth (Morten Bøås); Whither the separatist motive? (Pierre Englebert); Liberia: the LURDs of the new church (William S. Reno); Côte d'Ivoire: negotiating identity and citizenship (Richard Banégas and Ruth Marshall-Fratani); The Democratic Republic of Congo: militarized politics in a 'failed State' (Denis M. Tull); Uganda: the Lord's Resistance Army (Kevin C. Dunn); Sudan: the Janjawiid and government militias (Østein H. Rolandsen); Senegal: the resilient weakness of Casamançais separatists (Vincent Foucher); Angola: how to lose a guerrilla war (Assis Malaquias); 'African Guerrillas' revisited (Christopher Clapham). [ASC Leiden abstract]

4 African

African perspectives on China in Africa / ed. by Firoze Manji and Stephen Marks. - Oxford [etc.] : Fahamu, 2007. - 174 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 169-172. - Met noten. ISBN 0-9545637-3-5 pbk : £11.95

China's involvement in Africa has provoked much debate and discussion. Much of the commentary focuses either on assessing how the interests of Western capital might be affected, or on denouncing China for practices that have for centuries been the norm for US and European powers - support for dictators, destruction of the environment, exploitation of minerals, and disregard for human rights. Lost in the cacophony has been the voice of independent African analysts and activists. They are heard in this collection of essays from the weekly electronic newsletter 'Pambazuka News'. As the articles demonstrate, there is no single 'African view' about China in Africa, but the authors are united by their concern for, and commitment to, social justice for Africa's people. Contributors: Stephen Marks, John Rocha, Ndubisi Obiorah, Anabela Lemos, Daniel Ribeiro, Ali Askouri (on China's investment in Sudan), John Blessing Karumbidza (on China's investment in Zimbabwe), Moreblessings Chidaushe, Horace Campbell, Michelle Chan-Fishel, and Daniel Large. The volume also includes an interview by Patrick Burnett of Pambazuka News with Kwesi Kwaa Prah, director of the Centre for Advanced Studies of African Society (CASAS) in Cape Town, South Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

5 Africa-US

Africa-US relations : strategic encounters / ed. by Donald Rothchild and Edmond J. Keller. - Boulder, CO [etc.] : Lynne Rienner, 2006. - VIII, 299 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 273-278. - Met index, noten. ISBN 1-588-26435-1 hbk : £41.50

Reflecting the debate between State-centred and human-security approaches to security strategy, this collective volume explores the interactions between the US and African countries in a wide spectrum of key arenas. Contributions: Africa and the United States: meeting the challenges of globalization (Edmond J. Keller); Part 1, Confronting security challenges: African peacekeeping (Severine Rugumamu); A strategic approach to terrorism (Princeton N. Lyman); US intervention in Africa's ethnic conflicts: the scope for action (Donald Rothchild and Nikolas Emmanuel); The special case of the Horn of Africa (Ruth Iyob and Edmond J. Keller); Part 2, Confronting societal challenges: Human security (Caroline Thomas); HIV/AIDS in Africa (Sandra F. Joireman); Foreign interests and environmental degradation (Cyril I. Obi); Part 3, Confronting economic challenges: Debt and debt relief (Thomas M. Callaghy); Aid and trade policies: shifting the debate (Fantu Cheru); Part 4, Conclusion: Trends in US-Africa relations: implications for the future (Donald Rothchild). [ASC Leiden abstract]

6 Asaah, Augustine H.

Pan-Africanism, inter-African migration and the crisis of national integration in the African novel / Augustine H. Asaah - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2007), n.s., vol. 23, no. 1, p. 1-13.

The Pan-African ideal of one continent was premised on the invented tradition of shared ancestry, communitarian values, common heritage and vision. The unity thesis notwithstanding, Africans - either within national borders or across borders - have subjected other Africans to xenophobic wars and genocidal conflicts. Mindful of the benefits of pan-Africanism and the systemic fragility of the African nation-State, African writers have often inscribed themes of integration, violence, disintegration and same/other tension in their works. This paper examines images of pan-Africanism and inter-African migration in African fiction by revisiting the pitfalls of nationhood and ethnic identity. It first discusses pan-Africanism and the failure of the African nation-State, then examines the issues of borders, displacement and ethnicity, before appraising the fictional representations of integration and malaise emanating from migration. The novels under examination range from Ousmane Sembène's 'O pays, mon beau peuple' (1957) to Koffi Kwahulé's 'Babyface' (2006) and Ken Bugul's 'La pièce d'or' (2006). Special attention is paid to Alex Agyei-Agyiri's 'Unexpected joy at dawn' (2003). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

7 Barratt Brown, Michael

'Fair trade' with Africa / Michael Barratt Brown - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 112, p. 267-277.

The origin of Africa's current failure to benefit from the expansion of world trade lies in the colonial division of labour, the consequences of which persist in economic structures far more than in other continents. The consequent economic distortions emphasizing export of primary products have been preserved by external forces and are now being reinforced by free markets. The 'fair trade' concept seeks to ensure a measure of surplus for some producers that the market - dominated by middle-men and oligopsonistic Western corporations - denies them. A leading force in the movement, TWIN, originated in London in 1985. Two organizations, Third World Information Network and Twin Trading, were set up to organize future conferences, a newsletter to exchange experiences and to start a system of trade and technology on fair-trade principles. This movement now has worldwide trade approaching 1 billion pounds sterling, mainly in coffee, cocoa and tea, but also in rice and cotton. African countries have been prime beneficiaries. Although growth of 'fair trade' is extremely high, it is unlikely ever to displace 'free trade' in importance, but it may nevertheless promote a way out of poverty (including dependence on the commodities in question) for many people otherwise trapped in the hangover of colonial power. This may be through gaining increasing control over the commodity chains of which at present they are only the first, fragmented element. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

8 Berman, Bruce J.

The ordeal of modernity in an age of terror / Bruce J. Berman - In: *African Studies Review*: (2006), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 1-14.

This paper, which was earlier delivered as the Presidential Address at the 48th Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association, Washington, D.C., on November 18, 2005, discusses the deeply ambiguous and often destructive consequences of modernity in Africa. It first examines the social ordeal of capitalist modernity in the West and its relationships to the development of liberal democracy and the reconstructions of moral economy. Second, it deals with the distinctive African experience of modernity, and, finally, it discusses the current epoch of globalization and the profound immiseration, social decay, State failure, and acute vulnerability that make it for Africa an age of terror. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

9 Busia, Abena P.A.

What is Africa to me? : knowledge possession, knowledge production, and the health of our bodies politic in Africa and the Africa diaspora / Abena P.A. Busia - In: *African Studies Review*: (2006), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 15-30.

This essay, which is the text of the Mashood Abiola Memorial Lecture, delivered on November 10, 2005, at a plenary session of the African Studies Association at its annual meeting, deals with African rituals of mourning and their meaning for those of the African diaspora. The author, daughter of the Ghanaian sociologist K.A. Busia, offers no grand narratives, but exemplary moments of (her own) poetry. She reflects in particular on the way in which the many kinds of eulogizing acts included in Ghanaian funeral rituals have inspired her to write some of her poems. The poems she presents here are those that have arisen out of the juncture between the political and the personal, the "space between the State and the supposedly safe havens of the personal". They include poems commemorating her father's death in 1978. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 Cilliers, Jakkie

Africa, root causes and the 'war on terror' / Jakkie Cilliers - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 3, p. 58-71.

Africa is severely affected by domestic or subnational terrorism - a phenomenon that is deeply rooted in the crisis facing a number of African States. The use of terror has been both a deliberate strategy and an unintended consequence of most liberation wars, secession movements and insurgencies. While analyses of these classic insurgency wars take cognisance of root causes - such as climate change, competition over resources, marginalization of the majority, militarization - and political mobilization, this is not the case with international terrorism and so-called 'terrorist organizations', where such linkages are hotly contested. Yet closer analysis would indicate that virtually all terrorist campaigns of international significance have domestic roots and are firstly fuelled by domestic injustices in a particular country or region that can be accentuated and politicized. Therefore much of what is categorized as terrorism should be treated more appropriately as insurgencies. This is particularly evident in northern Africa, where counter-terrorism strategies have done much to intensify an already brutal campaign and to internationalize domestic challenges. Recent events in Somalia are of particular concern, as Western responses to the war on terror may further complicate the domestic situation in the country, with self-fulfilling results. Great care should be exercised by African States in adopting either the language of or the prescribed solutions for transnational terrorism as part of the 'global war on terror'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

11 Critical

Critical psychology in Africa / guest ed. Pumla Gobodo-Madikizela, Anthony Collins and Gill Eagle. - London : Lawrence & Wishart, cop. 2006. - 188 p. ; 22 cm. - (Critical psychology, ISSN 1471-4167 ; 17) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 1-905007-36-1

The contributions to this volume explore some of the experiences of trauma of people living in various parts of Africa, notably South Africa, Zimbabwe, Ghana and Rwanda. They deal with trauma brought about by the consequences of violence, displacement, torture, HIV/AIDS, and widespread socioeconomic disruption. In a number of chapters, issues and challenges impacting on the experiences of women come to the fore. Contributions: Cultural imperialism revisited: counselling and globalisation (Jane Gilbert, on Ghana); Troubling language: re-reading a narrative of trauma from political violence in contemporary Zimbabwe (Ross Parsons); Masculine victims: a contradiction in terms? (Gill Eagle, on white middle-class South Africans); The management of risk: adolescent sexual and reproductive health in South Africa (Catriona Macleod); Depth-psychotherapy with traumatised and deprived children in Cape Town (Kerstin Stellermann and Hubertus Adam); (M)othering women: unpacking refugee women's trauma and trauma service delivery (Ingrid Palmay, on the Great Lakes region); Rape survivors of the Rwandan genocide (Donatilla Mukamana and Anthony Collins); The dialectic of the particular and the general (Rachel Joffe Falmagne). [ASC Leiden abstract]

12 Devereux, Stephen

The new famines : why famines persist in an era of globalization / ed. by Stephen Devereux. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2007. - XXII, 367 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Routledge studies in development economics, ISSN 1359-7884) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-415-36347-0 hbk

This book explores the paradox of the persistence of famine in an era of global food surpluses, high-technology early warning systems and a sophisticated international humanitarian relief system. Contrary to popular perception that famines have receded into history, recent food crises in East, southern and West Africa have propelled famine back into public consciousness. The book provides comprehensive analyses of half a dozen major famines that have occurred since the mid-1980s, in Africa (Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Sudan), and Asia (Iraq, North Korea), as well as one averted famine in Europe (Bosnia). The case studies identify several contributory causes of the 'new famines' that were not factors in famines of the past. These include HIV/AIDS,

flawed processes of political liberalization and economic reform, problematic government-donor relations, and international sanctions. The book presents new conceptual frameworks and analytical tools for understanding contemporary famines. The chapters on Africa are by Alex de Waal (AIDS, hunger and destitution in Africa), Stephen Devereux and Zoltan Tiba (Malawi's first famine, 2001-2002), Michel Garenne (an atypical urban famine in Antananarivo, Madagascar, 1985-1986), Sue Lautze and Daniel Maxwell (the 1999-2000 and the 2002-2003 famines in Ethiopia), Luka Biong Deng (conflict and famine in Sudan during the 1990s), and Ian Scoones (can GM crops prevent famine in Africa?). [ASC Leiden abstract]

13 Dialogue

A dialogue of the deaf : essays on Africa and the United Nations / ed. by Adekeye Adebajo and Helen Scanlon. - Auckland Park : Jacana, 2006. - XXII, 298 p. : foto's. ; 21 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 283-290. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-7700-9263-3

This volume of essays provides African perspectives on key issues related to the UN in the areas of peace, security, aid, trade, development, human rights, organized crime, HIV/AIDS, and terrorism. The introduction by Adekeye Adebajo and Helen Scanlon highlights key issues in the UN reform process in 2005, explaining the significance of these issues for Africa. The book is arranged around four broad themes: Africa's stake in UN reform (contributions by Adekeye Adebajo, Mary Chinery-Hesse, James Jonah, and Ibrahim Gambari); the UN's "responsibility to protect" victims of human rights abuses (contributions by Musifiky Mwanasali, Francis Deng, Helen Scanlon, and Henry Anyidoho (on Rwanda and Darfur)); key economic development and human security challenges (Margaret Legum on structural adjustment, Angela Ndinga-Muvumba on HIV/AIDS and security, Peter Gastrow on international organized crime); and the response of key African actors to the challenges of human rights, peacebuilding and terrorism (Kader Asmal on South Africa, Tim Murithi on the UN Peacebuilding Commission and the evolving AU/NEPAD postconflict reconstruction framework, Mwesiga Baregu on terrorism and counterterrorism). [ASC Leiden abstract]

14 Dyani, Ntombizozuko

Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa: protection of women from sexual violence during armed conflict / Ntombizozuko Dyani. Advancing gender equity in access to HIV treatment through the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa / Ebenezer Durojaye. Reconciling the need for advancing women's rights in Africa and the dictates of international trade norms: the position of the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa /

Emezat H. Mengesha - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 166-187, 188-207, 208-224.

This special section on the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa contains three papers, viz. Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa: protection of women from sexual violence during armed conflict, by Ntombizuko Dyani; Advancing gender equity in access to HIV treatment through the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, by Ebenezer Durojaye; and Reconciling the need for advancing women's rights in Africa and the dictates of international trade norms: the position of the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, by Emezat H. Mengesha. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

15 Ewi, Martin

Assessing the role of the African Union in preventing and combating terrorism in Africa / Martin Ewi and Kwesi Aning - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 3, p. 32-46.

The period after 9/11 can be characterized as the terrorism moment in world history. Every actor in international relations - the State, regional, continental and international as well as civil society organizations - has been mobilized to combat what, apparently, has been conceived as a common security threat to humanity. The transformation of the OAU into the African Union (AU) was a divine coincidence at a time when multilateralism and international cooperation were being challenged by the threat of terrorism. In the post-9/11 period, the main concern of the AU has been to reinforce and implement existing counter-terrorism instruments adopted at the continental level in coordination with States and regional organizations. This article discusses and appraises the endeavours undertaken by the AU and its precursor organization, the OAU, in tackling and dealing with the threat of terrorism despite limitations to its human and financial resources. In recognition of the nature of the States in Africa and the challenges facing the Union, the authors argue that the role of the AU remains critical in order to fill the gaps where its member States or regional mechanisms are lacking. In this regard, they stress that the role of the AU should be complementary and serve as an interface between the continent and the international community, including the United Nations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

16 Eze, Chielozona

The pitfalls of cultural consciousness / Chielozona Eze - In: *Philosophia Africana*: (2007), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 37-47.

The author argues that Chinua Achebe's 'Things fall apart' (Oxford, 1958) and 'Arrow of God' (New York, 1989) may not be the anti or postcolonial intellectual panaceas to Africa's colonial problems that many critics have come to assume they are. The author wonders whether it is possible to imagine that both works initiate, extol and promote - even in their challenge to European discourse and the demands of national allegorization - an ambiguous cultural existentialistic ethic: an ethics 'ressentiment'. He shows in what ways the morality of 'ressentiment' appears to apply to certain strands in postcolonial African philosophy. In particular, he shows that a postcolonial attachment to the ethics of 'ressentiment' can be noticed in the guise of theories of cultural relativism and that, in modern African discourse, one could in fact trace some hints of a 'ressentiment'-induced relativism back to the philosophies of Edward Wilmot Blyden and Leopold Sedar Senghor. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

17 Franke, Benedikt

A Pan-African army: the evolution of an idea and its eventual realisation in the African Standby Force / Benedikt Franke - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 2-16 : fig.

The idea of establishing a permanent Pan-African army has for long caught the imagination of Africans as a potential solution to many of their continent's manifold security problems. This feature tracks the quest for a Pan-African military force through the past five decades covering the feeble attempts of Africa's freedom fighters to join forces, the repeated failure to establish an African High Command (AHC) in the early years of decolonization, the subsequent inability of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Defence Commission to agree on a common defence structure, and the various fruitless initiatives of the international community to set up a Pan-African peacekeeping force in the 1990s. On the basis of this retrospective journey, the article argues that the African Union's current initiative to establish an African Standby Force (ASF) based on five regionally administered standby brigades should be seen in the tradition of this long quest and not as a groundbreaking new conceptual development, as argued by some. It further contends that even though the ASF is conceptually closer to the Standby Arrangement of the United Nations (UNSAS) than to a Pan-African army as envisioned by leading Pan-Africanists such as Kwame Nkrumah, it nonetheless marks a substantial development in Africa's continental self-emancipation which should be greeted and supported by Africans and the international community alike. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

18 Frynas, Jędrzej George

A new scramble for African oil? : historical, political, and business perspectives / Jędrzej George Frynas and Manuel Paulo - In: *African Affairs:* (2007), vol. 106, no. 423, p. 229-251 : tab.

It has been suggested that Africa is experiencing a 'New Scramble' thanks primarily to its oil and gas wealth, with the United States and the People's Republic of China actively competing for access to Africa's resources. This article aims to scrutinize the claim that Africa is facing a New Scramble, analysing the nature of the economic and political changes at work, the importance of Africa's oil, and the political and economic forces behind the new oil rush. The article starts with an overview of the phenomenon labelled by some as the 'New Scramble'. The main body of the article evaluates the existence of a New Scramble from three subject perspectives: history, international relations, and business studies. Finally, by analysing the likely impact on the economies of oil-producing States, it considers whether we should dismay or rejoice over the 'New Scramble for Africa'. It concludes that the existence of a New Scramble or a US-Chinese race for Africa should be treated with some caution and that the use of terms such as 'scramble' and 'race' is perhaps misleading, while the economic impact of oil investments is likely to be bleak. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

19 Goodison, Paul

EU trade policy & the future of Africa's trade relationship with the EU / Paul Goodison - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2007), vol. 34, no. 112, p. 247-266 : tab.

With the Cotonou agreement coming to an end at the beginning of 2008, Africa is faced with the idea of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), whose core is regional free-trade agreements encompassing policy commitments in a range of trade-related areas and services liberalization, and these will tie Africa into a dependent relationship with Europe. This paper examines EU trade policy and the future of Africa's trade relationship with the EU. Following an outline of the broad approach of the EU trade strategy, the paper discusses the main issues in the negotiations, namely policies towards trade in goods, trade in services and other trade-related areas. It shows how a 'development dimension' adds an element of window-dressing. The paper considers the development programmes that the EU is promising in order to address infrastructural constraints in the partner countries, and the costs of adjustment to free trade, in particular the loss of State revenues generated from tariffs. The paper concludes with an attempt to foresee the likely implications of the negotiations. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

20 Goodison, Paul

What is the future for EU-Africa agricultural trade after CAP reform? / Paul Goodison - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 112, p. 279-295 : tab.

The EU's common agricultural policy seriously distorted not only EU commodity markets but also many world markets, through the subsidized export of large volumes of commodities - produced at double (or even treble) the economic cost. This is not contested. Amongst those affected were African farmers who suffered from the depression of world market prices for commodities that they could produce cheaply, such as maize, sugar and beef. With Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform, which should soon see all EU-produced commodities trading on the world market without the need for export subsidies, Europe argues that it is now no longer distorting world markets, and so no longer harming African producers. This paper demonstrates how untrue this is. On the one hand, because Europe continues to produce the commodities in question at the same or higher volume (thanks to income support for farmers), the impact on the world market is unchanged. On the other hand, concessions to ACP countries designed to help them under the old regime (such as the 'protocols' which enabled them to earn the inflated European prices for quotas of beef and sugar) are disappearing, and preferences over Third World countries are eroding as tariffs fall. Other elements of policy related to CAP reform, such as the increasingly strict EU food safety standards, and the raised competitiveness of EU processed foods as the price of European inputs falls (a disguised subsidy), are discussed. The paper concludes with some concrete examples of the impact of this on the South African confectionery industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

21 Grace

Grace, tenacity and eloquence : the struggle for women's rights in Africa / ed. by Patrick Burnett, Shereen Karmali, Firoze Manji. - Oxford [etc.] : Fahamu & Solidarity for African Women's Rights, 2007. - 223 p. ; 23 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 0-9545637-2-7 pbk : £14.95

The articles in this collection on the struggle for women's rights in Africa first appeared in the weekly electronic newsletter 'Pambazuka News'. The articles are grouped under the following headings: Campaigning for womens' rights; Moving the protocol from paper to reality; Women, health and food security; Women and conflict (various contributions on Sudan); Women and Islam; Women and the Jacob Zuma trial (in South Africa); and Comments and analyses (on the SADC gender journey, sexual violence in Kenya, the Ugandan banning of the internationally acclaimed play 'The Vagina Monologues', a letter

to Thabo Mbeki, on the trafficking of girls and women to Germany, and on the abuse of women in the African blogosphere). [ASC Leiden abstract]

22 Indispensables

Indispensables animaux / [ont collab. à ce numéro Kangni Alem... et al., sous la coordination de Xavier Garnier ; avant-propos: Nathalie Carré]. - Paris : adpf, 2006. - 157 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Notre librairie, ISSN 0755-3854 ; no. 163) - Met noten.

Ce numéro spécial évoque les multiples questions qui touchent aux rapports complexes entre l'homme et l'animal, à la place que les sociétés accordent aux bêtes, à ce qu'elles peuvent nous apprendre de nous-mêmes, en se référant particulièrement aux littératures d'Afrique. Il comporte des articles, textes d'interview et textes inédits, ainsi que des rubriques de notes de lecture et dernières parutions. 1e partie, 'À l'école des animaux', Titres des contributions: Écrire avec les animaux (Xavier Garnier) - Sagesses animales: à propos des proverbes africains (Cécile Leguy) - Fables colonisant et fables colonisées: la fortune de La Fontaine en Afrique et aux Antilles (Véronique Corinus) - Le monde vu par les animaux: la narration animalière ou l'art du décentrement (Augustine H. Asaah) - Le lièvre et le Roi: la belle histoire de Leuk-le-lièvre (Jean-René Bourrel). 2e partie, 'Des animaux et des hommes': Des hommes et des bêtes sauvages: humanité/animalité chez les écrivains coloniaux (Anthony Mangeon) - Humanité ensauvagée, bestialité barbare (Yves Chemla) - Carnalité et métamorphoses chez Ananda Devi (Magali Marson) - Animaux et présages: signes et grilles de lecture dans le roman africain (Ayelevi Novivor) - Chasseurs, les "pères nourriciers" (Entretien avec Youssouf Tata Cissé réalisé par Agnès Kedzierska et Guillaume Duval). 3e partie, "Alpha-bête": Les petits frères des bêtes sauvages: prolifération de la vermine et poétique de l'infiniment petit (Kangni Alem) - Tout est bon dans le cochon: rentabilité, convoitise et prédation (Adama Coulibaly) - Entre l'homme et les animaux: des relations complexes (Entretien avec Jean-Pierre Digard par Jean-Pierre Dozon) - Le bestiaire dans l'œuvre romanesque de Williams Sassine (Jacques Chevrier) - La sagesse du caméléon (Amadou Hampâté Bâ). La 4e partie, 'Inédits', comporte des extraits du roman "Inch Allah" de My Seddik Rabbaj, une nouvelle inédite de Jean-Luc Raharimanana intitulée "Fanorona", et une autre de Véronique Tadjo, "La mère cannibale". [Résumé ASC Leiden]

23 Janis, Michael

Africa and avant-garde anthropology : the psychoanalysis of exoticism / Michael Janis - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2006), vol. 46, cah. 183, p. 567-596.

Africa profoundly alters modernist culture, art, and anthropology in the twentieth century, leaving an impression that is nowhere better described - registered in the breadth of its psychological and philosophical complexity - than in the writings of Michel Leiris. As an anthropologist, with well-known titles such as 'L'Afrique fantôme' (1934) and 'La Possession et ses aspects théâtraux chez les Éthiopiens de Gondar' (1958), who is perhaps still better known for his idiosyncratic autobiography 'La Règle du jeu' (1955), Leiris has a long career, from life on the fringe of Dada and Surrealism as a young man seeking escape from bourgeois society in négritude and primitivism to thoughtful writings on African culture as an ethnographer with the Musée de l'Homme. His avant-garde ethnography marks the transition from the colonial to the postcolonial, securing his place as a critic of colonialism and as chronicler of African culture from Mali to Ethiopia. Reading Michel Leiris gives rise to pivotal questions on the metaphysics of the exotic, in the expanded sense of the relation between self and other. If Leiris's autobiography exoticizes the self, his anthropology of African cultures de-exoticizes the other, while always contemplating the ontological subtlety of cross-cultural experience. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

24 Jones, Alison

Violence and 'othering' in colonial and postcolonial Africa : case study : Banda's Mala[^]wi / Alison Jones & Domoka Lucinda Manda - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 197-213.

This paper takes binary epistemological and ontological configurations and subjects them to analytical review within the broad context of colonial and postcolonial States in Africa. During a process of conceptual interrogation, an 'othering' trend - and the violence by which the trend too often is accompanied - is traced to their colonial origins, and it is argued that the trend has been passed forward from a colonial to a postcolonial era. After a theoretical-conceptual exploration of contested spaces and silenced voices in colonial and postcolonial Africa, the paper narrows its focus to a Mala[^]wian case study, with particular reference to the Banda regime. The first section of the paper elaborates the conceptual framework and overall argumentation within which the case study is set. The paper's methodology primarily is literature and theory-based. However, the Mala[^]wian section incorporates an element of qualitative research in the form of interviews conducted by Domoka Lucinda Manda in June-July 2002 with civil society activists in Blantyre and academics on the Zomba campus of the University of Mala[^]wi. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

25 Judiciary

Judiciary Watch report : the African human rights system ; towards the co-existence of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights / ed. by: Frans Viljoen. - Nairobi : Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists, cop. 2006. - VIII, 189 p. ; 21 cm. - (Judiciary Watch series ; no. 4) - Notes, ref.

ISBN 9966-95899-1

The year 2006 marks 25 years since the adoption of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in 1981 and 20 years since its entry into force in 1986. Another milestone occurred on 2 July 2006, when the first eleven judges of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights were sworn in. Appearing in this celebratory context, and in anticipation of the first cases being heard by the new court, this publication provides an introduction to the most important elements of the African Human Rights Court. George Mukundi Wachira sketches the framework within which the Court will function. Sibongile Ndashe discusses the implications of the establishment of the Court for selected domestic legal systems across Africa. Winluck Wahiu explores the prospects for the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. Waruguru Kaguongo deals with the questions of locus standi (standing) and admissibility before the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights. Attiya Waris discusses the remedies, application and enforcement provisions of the Court. Overlaps in the African human rights system are reviewed by Kithure Kindiki. Maurice Odhiambo Makoloo expands on the overlapping complementarity between the African Human Rights Court and the subregional courts established under various regional economic communities. In the concluding contribution, Magnus Killander places the developments in a broader context by comparing aspects of the African Human Rights Court with the position under the European and Inter-American regional human rights systems. [ASC Leiden abstract]

26 Lawrence, Peter

Collier on war & peace : statistics in command / Peter Lawrence - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 111, p. 168-176.

Paul Collier, the first and current director of the Centre for the Study of African Economies, is an authoritative voice on African economic development. In 2006, he gave the annual public lecture of the UK Royal Economic Society. The present author first gives an account of this lecture - entitled 'War and peace in Africa'- and then raises some critical questions about Collier's methodology and conclusions. Collier argues that Africa has three major problems: the high risk of civil war and high level of insecurity; the

failure of coastal resource-scarce countries to globalize; and the lack of a democracy incorporating strong checks and balances in resource-rich countries. He proposes three solutions: peacekeeping, trade policy reform and improvements in governance. The present author criticizes Collier's rigorous econometric techniques and argues that Collier's proposals can be seen as less a new start for Africa and more a new justification for an old imperialism. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

27 Madagascar

Madagascar et l'Afrique : entre identité insulaire et appartenances historiques / sous la dir. de Didier Nativel et Faranirina V. Rajaonah. - Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 485 p., [8] p.pl. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-8458-6871-7

Ce volume collectif traite principalement des rapports, dans l'histoire et sur le plan géopolitique actuel, de Madagascar avec le continent africain, et par là évoque la question plus générale de l'insularité. Titres des contributions: L'Afrique de l'Est, les Comores et Madagascar dans le système-monde avant le XVIe siècle (Philippe Beaujard) - Navigation et gens de mer dans le canal de Mozambique: les boutres dans l'activité maritime de Nosy Be et de l'Ouest de Madagascar au XIXe siècle (Samuel Sanchez) - Makoa et Masombika à Madagascar au XIXe siècle. Introduction à leur histoire (Gabriel A. Rantoandro) - Les Makoa "engagés" à Mayotte et à Nosy Be dans la deuxième moitié du XIXe siècle (Noël-Jacques Gueunier) - De Morima à Morondava: Contribution à l'étude des Makoa de l'Ouest de Madagascar au XIXe siècle (Klara Boyer-Rossol) - Premiers jalons pour une histoire des tirailleurs "sénégalais" à Madagascar (Amadou Ba) - Malgaches et auxiliaires "sénégalais" à Antananarivo pendant la période coloniale (Faranirina V. Rajaonah) - Madagascar, un modèle pour les Comores? (1908-1965) (Mahmoud Ibrahim) - Sous l'œil de Paris. L'Afrique dans la diplomatie de la Première République Malgache (1960-1972) (Didier Nativel) - Les relations entre l'Afrique du Sud et Madagascar (1967-1971) (Solofo Randrianja) - L'Afrique de Didier Ratsiraka, lieu de passage vers la cour des grands (Françoise Raison) - Madagascar dans la presse ouest-africaine (2001 à 2004) (Pierre Claver Hien) - Les voyages sur le Continent du président de la République de Madagascar en 2003 (Anselme Randriakoto) - Empreintes africaines dans les royaumes de l'Ouest malgache, ancrages sakalava aux Comores (XVIIe-XXe) (Marie-Pierre Ballarin) - Les Comoriennes de Zanzibar et le culte des esprits kibuki malgaches (Mohamed Ahmed Saleh) - Les groupes d'âge en pays antemoro (Sud-Est de Madagascar) (Sophie Blanchy) - Industrie

du disque, musiques africaines et naissance du tsapiky, "jeune musique" de Tuléar (Sud-Ouest de Madagascar) (Julien Mallet). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

28 Makinda, Samuel M.

Terrorism, counter-terrorism and norms in Africa / Samuel M. Makinda - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 3, p. 19-31.

The argument in this article is based on two hypotheses. The first is that terrorist activities and some of the recent counter-terrorism measures have undermined the norms, rules and institutions in which African security is embedded. Unless counter-terrorism measures are planned and executed carefully, they can have the same effect as terrorism on norms, rules and institutions. The second hypothesis is that safeguarding the security of African States and peoples requires policies that undercut the bases of terrorism and, at the same time, enhance norms, rules and institutions. In other words, the so-called war on terror should not be seen simply as a technical, management or military issue, but as a set of political, social and economic initiatives that minimize the conditions that give rise to terrorism while maximizing those that strengthen norms, rules and institutions. The article further argues that security ought to be viewed as people-centred and that the distinction between 'security' and 'human security' is unsustainable. A counter-terrorism model is proposed which is based on four pillars: the traditional approach, institutions, development and social justice. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

29 Making

Making nations, creating strangers : states and citizenship in Africa / ed. by Sara Dorman, Daniel Hammett, Paul Nugent. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2007. - XII, 277 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (African social studies series, ISSN 1568-1203 ; vol. 16) - Met index, lit. opg. ISBN 978-90-04-15790-3

The papers in this collective volume were presented at a conference on States, borders and nations; negotiating citizenship in Africa, held at the University of Edinburgh in May 2004. The book explores the instrumental manipulation of citizenship and the narrowing definitions of national belonging which refract political struggles in a number of African countries. It addresses the historical roots of national and ethnic identities, the material and symbolic resources which are contested within States, and the relative importance of elite manipulation and subaltern agency. An introductory chapter on citizenship and its casualties in Africa by Sara Dorman, Daniel Hammett, and Paul Nugent is followed by four parts: 1. Inclusion, exclusion and conflict (papers by Ruth Marshall-Fratani on the

Ivorian crisis and Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja on the politics of citizenship in the Democratic Republic of Congo); 2. Land and belonging (papers by Sam Hickey on citizenship and the marginality of the Mbororo Fulani in Cameroon, Blair Rutherford on citizenship and farm workers in the new politics of land in Zimbabwe, and Deborah James on property and citizenship in South African land reform); 3. Nations building boundaries (papers by Nico Fru Awasom on language and citizenship in anglophone Cameroon, Ned Bertz on race and nationalism in Tanzanian schools, and Brian Raftopoulos on nation, race and history in Zimbabwean politics); 4. Present, past and future of citizenship in Africa (papers by Neville Alexander on the state of nationbuilding in South Africa, Will Reno on African rebels and the citizenship question, and Crawford Young on dilemmas of nation, ethnicity and citizenship in Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

30 Missions

Missions, States, and European expansion in Africa / ed. by Chima J. Korieh, Raphael Chijioke Njoku. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2007. - XI, 302 p. ; 24 cm. - (African studies) - Bibliogr.: p. 279-287. - Met index, noten. ISBN 0-415-95559-9 : £59.00

The essays in this volume, most of which derive from a panel at the 48th Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association, held in Washington DC on 17-20 November 2005, analyse specific cases of collaboration between missions, State and colonial expansion in late 19th-century Afro-European relations. Contributions: All things to all people: Christian missionaries in early nineteenth century South Africa (Roger B. Beck); The CMS Niger mission, extra-territorial forces of change, and the expansion of British influence in the Niger Delta during the nineteenth century (Waibinte Wariboko); Catholicism, Protestantism, and imperial claims in Kabaka's Buganda, 1860-1907 (Raphael Chijioke Njoku); Threatening gestures, immoral bodies: the intersection of Church, State, and Kongo performance in the Belgian Congo (Yolanda Covington-Ward); To hang a ladder in the air: talking about African education in Edinburgh in 1910 (Ogbu U. Kalu); Mission, colonialism, and the supplanting of African religious and medical practices (Jude C. Aguwa); Conflict and compromise: Christian missions and new formations in colonial Nigeria (Chima J. Korieh); West Indian Church in West Africa: the Pongas Mission among the Susus and its portrayal of blackness, 1851-1935 (Waibinte Wariboko); Collaborative landscape: missions, States, and their subjects in the making of northeastern Tanzania's terrain, 1870-1914 (Michael McInnes); Anglo-American and European missionary encounters in southern Sudan, 1898-present (Gideon Mailer). [ASC Leiden abstract]

31 Mubangizi, John C.

Some reflections on recent and current trends in the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa : the pains and the gains/ John C. Mubangizi - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 146-165.

This article analyses the impact that recent and current developments on the African continent have had, and continue to have, on the promotion and protection of human rights. Such developments include the establishment of an African Court on Human and People's Rights, the formation of the African Union to replace the Organization of African Unity, democratic change in Africa and the advent of a new constitutionalism that embraces the concept of a bill of rights. An understanding of recent and current trends in the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa has to take into account the historical and international context within which the African system operates. Several challenges still inhibit the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa, including various ongoing regional and internal conflicts, the prevalence of poverty, ignorance and disease, the predominance of political and social disharmony and the continued existence of unacceptable cultural and customary practices. The article concludes that there are still lots of pains to endure before the African system of human rights protection can favourably compare with its more advanced counterparts. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

32 Murithi, Tim

African approaches to building peace and social solidarity / Tim Murithi - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 9-33.

The African continent continues to be faced with the challenge of establishing peace and development. Vast amounts of resources have been utilized to craft peace agreements which have often collapsed under the weight of competing interests. It is necessary to examine whether there are other peacebuilding strategies that can be adopted to complement existing efforts to promote peace on the continent. This paper examines African indigenous approaches to building peace and promoting social solidarity, emphasizing the role of culture and the 'ubuntu' world view in peacebuilding. The guiding principle of 'ubuntu' peacemaking efforts in southern Africa was based on the notion that parties need to be reconciled in order to re-build and maintain social trust and social cohesion. Another example of an indigenous conflict resolution mechanism is that of the 'Mato Oput' process among the Acholi in northern Uganda. Finally the article outlines the role of the AU in the promotion of Pan-African solidarity. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

33 Negotiating

Negotiating the Net in Africa : the politics of Internet diffusion / ed. by Ernest J. Wilson III, Kelvin R. Wong. - Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner, 2007. - XII, 237 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (iPolitics global challenges in the information age) - Bibliogr.: p. 219-222. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-588-26421-1

This volume is the result of a project which aimed to explain the diffusion of the Internet in Africa in terms of negotiations that take place among variously competing and cooperating parties in society, focusing on four groups of critical policy issues - policy review, access, national ICT policy, and technical issues. The volume contains a continental case study, which focuses on the role of donors and international cooperation in ICT diffusion, and six individual country cases. The country case studies follow the same jointly developed format: after a brief introduction the author identifies and analyses three or four of the most critical and controversial negotiation issues in the country's Internet sector. Contributions: Introduction: negotiating the Net in Africa (Ernest J. Wilson III and Kelvin R. Wong); Ghana: the politics of entrepreneurship (Eric M.K. Osiakwan, William Foster, and Anne Pitsch Santiago); Guinea-Bissau: "pull-and-tug" toward Internet diffusion (Brian Michael King); Kenya: diffusion, democracy, and development (Mary Muiruri); Rwanda: balancing national security and development (Albert Nsengiyumva and Anne Pitsch Santiago); South Africa: the Internet wars (Charley Lewis); Tanzania: from padlocks to payments (Jonathan Miller); The role of international cooperation (Lishan Adem); Conclusion (Ernest J. Wilson III). [ASC Leiden abstract]

34 New

New directions in African literature : a review / ed.: Ernest N. Emenyonu ; assist ed.: Patricia T. Emenyonu. - Oxford [etc.] : James Currey [etc.], 2006. - 176 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm. - (African literature today, ISSN 0065-4000 ; no. 25) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-85255-570-9

This volume provides an overview of the position of African literature at the end of the 20th century and an examination of the directions that African literature is now taking with new and emerging writers and the growth of writing by African women. Editorial article: New directions in African literature: building on the legacies of the 20th century (Ernest N. Emenyonu). Contributions: African literature in the 21st century: challenges for writers & critics (Charles E. Nnolim); Bursting at the seams: new dimensions for African literature in the 21st century (Thomas A. Hale); New trends in the Sierra Leonean

novel: tradition & change in novels by Alasan Mansaray and J. Sorie Conteh (Eustace Palmer); Transcultural identity in African narratives of childhood (Richard K. Priebe); The marks left on the surface: Zoë Wicomb's 'David's story' (Kenneth W. Harrow); Mothering daughters & the other side of the story in Amma Darko, Ama Ata Aidoo & Nozipo Maraire (Monica Bungaro); Transcending the margins: new directions in women's writing (Iniobong I. Uko); Re-thinking nation & narrative in a global era: recent African writing (Nana Wilson-Tagoë); A last shot at the 20th-century canon (Bernth Lindfors). [ASC Leiden abstract]

35 New

The new sinosphere : China in Africa / ed. by Leni Wild and David Mephram. - London : Institute for Public Policy Research, 2006. - VIII, 72 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr.

ISBN 1-86030-302-1

The essays in this collection address different aspects of China's relations with Africa, including the history and politics of the relationship, as well as China's impact on trade and investment, the management of natural resources, human rights and good governance, and peace and security. Lindsey Hilsum argues that Western donors and NGOs have yet to wake up to the scale of China's presence in Africa. Raphael Kaplinsky considers the issue of trade between China and Africa. Abah Ofon assesses some recent trends in Chinese trade with Africa and the benefits Africans could derive from this relationship. John Rocha looks at the impact of China on the management of Africa's natural resources, especially oil. Mark Curtis and Claire Hickson address the impact of China on peace and security in Africa, with a particular focus on Chinese transfers of military equipment. Ndubisi Obiorah discusses the impact of China's growing presence in Africa on human rights and good governance. Barry Sautman and Yan Hairong put China's policies in Africa in comparative context, suggesting that China and Western governments have behaved in many similar ways in relation to Africa. In the concluding chapter, Leni Wild and David Mephram make some recommendations for engaging with China on Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

36 Ngoma, Naison

Civil-military relations in Africa : navigating uncharted waters / Naison Ngoma - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 98-111.

This essay discusses the military as a part of wider society and the interactions between the two. It argues that civil-military relations are complex and not always harmonious. In

its focus on Africa, the essay describes some differences in the development of African militaries and civil-military relations on the continent as compared with the West, but argues that the differences are merely a matter of degree. As civil-military relations on the continent have been strongly influenced by its colonial history, which caused fear and even dislike of the colonial military, it still impacts on these relations in the post-colonial era. After examining the relationship between the armed forces, democracy and politics in the politically turbulent African environment, it is concluded that a simplistic definition of civil-military relations is difficult to arrive at. The essay identifies the key principles of democratic civil-military relations and, although admitting that these principles are not always easy to adhere to, argues that as Africa develops civil-military relations, African militaries have moved and will move closer to observing these principles. To enhance this process it is essential for African militaries to include civic education programmes at all levels of education and training in order to gain a better understanding of and commitment to these principles. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

37 Orbie, Jan

The European Union & the commodity debate : from trade to aid / Jan Orbie - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 112, p. 297-311 : tab.

This paper departs from the renewed interest in commodity market regulation and assesses the position of the European Union (EU) on supply-management in tropical commodities. It focuses mainly on the EU's evolving trade policy towards the former colonies of Africa. After sketching the resurgence of the commodity debate on the international trade front, it recapitulates the thesis that Europe's trade relations shifted from innovative and interventionist arrangements in the 1970s, to a neoliberal outlook by the end of the 1990s. Based on this historical account, the paper examines whether the EU's role has changed during the commodity debate since 2003-2004. It makes clear that, although EU policymakers and institutions have addressed the issue, supply-management schemes are not considered. Without challenging the mainstream approach to commodity trade, Europe's initiatives with regard to export stabilization, commodity protocols and market access rather show an evolution 'from trade to aid'. The paper concludes with a number of explanations for this recent shift. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

38 Palmié, Stephan

Introduction: out of Africa? / Stephan Palmié - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2007), vol. 37, no. 2, p. 159-173.

This essay focuses on the epistemological questions involved in qualifying religious phenomena as 'African', whether on the African continent itself or elsewhere. Taking its departure from the fact that the very term 'Africa' is heteronymic in origin, it argues for a perspective that treats 'Africa' and 'Africanness' not as ontological givens, but as problems to be empirically investigated in regard to both the historical forces and discursive formations that lastingly 'Africanized' the continent and its inhabitants, and in regard to the various strategies by which actors both on the continent and outside of it have turned contextually specific notions of 'Africanity' into socially salient predicates of their strategies of identification. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

39 Representing

Representing Africa / ed. Rosemary Gray and Idette Noomé ; [contrib. by Harry Sewlall... et al.]. - Wits : The English Academy of Southern Africa, 2006. - 174 p. ; 21 cm. - (The English Academy review, ISSN 1013-1752 ; vol. 23, no. 1 (2006)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue contains a selection of papers presented at the 15th international conference of the English Academy of Southern Africa in association with the South African Writers' Association (SAWA), the Association of University Teachers of English (AUETSA), the Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging vir Algemene Literatuurwetenskap (SAVAL) and the South African Association for Commonwealth Language and Literature Studies (SAACLALS). Harry Sewlall examines Joseph Conrad's short story 'An outpost of progress'. Peter J.H. Titlestad explores Alan Paton's autobiographies. Chris Thurman tracks the evolution of Guy Butler's thinking on the African Renaissance. Andrew Foley examines the first page of Alan Paton's 'Cry, the beloved country'. Anthony Chennells looks at African realism of the 1960s and 1970s. Malvern van Wyk Smith examines James Bruce's late 18th-century writings on Ethiopia. Idette Noomé presents an archival study on some of the reading of the Marks family, a well-to-do South African family, at the end of the 19th and start of the 20th century. Bernth Lindfors surveys the dramatic career of the African-American Shakespearean actor Ira Aldridge, popularly known as the 'African Roscius'. Marinus van Nierkerk explores questions about multilingualism in South Africa through an analysis of linguistic status in 'The tempest'. Ulrike Kistner traces the fascination for and abhorrence of the criminal as manifested in literature over several hundred years. Naomi N. Nkealah explores notions of feminism in Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

40 Reproductive

Reproductive, maternal and child health in Africa: current developments and future direction / ed. by Chuks J. Mba & Emmanuel Ngwe. - Dakar : UEPA/UAPS, cop. 2006. -

181 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Réseaux thématiques de recherche de l'UEPA ; no. 6) - Bijdragen in het Frans of Engels. - Met bibliogr., noten.

This volume is the result of a workshop on reproductive health in Africa held in Dakar, Senegal, on 15-16 May 2006. The workshop discussed levels and trends in maternal and infant mortality, integrated approaches to reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment and rights, safe motherhood, adolescent sexuality, and male involvement in reproductive health issues. Contributions: Introduction (Chuks J. Mba); Reproductive health and maternal and child health challenges confronting Africa (Chuks J. Mba); Le programme de santé de la reproduction en Tunisie (Amir Bouraoui); Implementing reproductive health in the context of HSR [health sector reform] in Ghana: challenges and opportunities (Gifty Addico et al.); Pourquoi impliquer des hommes dans la santé de la reproduction? L'exemple de la planification familiale en milieu urbain défavorisé ivoirien (Mohamed Doumbia); Reproductive and child health in Botswana: current status and challenges (P. Sadasivan Nair); La contribution du VIH-SIDA et des pratiques socioculturelles à la précarisation de la santé de la reproduction au Cameroun (Antoine Socpa); Reproductive health in Kenya: an examination of safe motherhood initiative in light of the Millennium Development Goals (Alfred Agwanda); Conclusion (Emmanuel Ngwe). Recommendations and way forward (Chuks J. Mba). [ASC Leiden abstract]

41 Smaldone, Joseph P.

African military spending: defence versus development? / Joseph P. Smaldone - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 17-32.

The author extracts empirical regularities from the econometric literature on the relationship between military expenditure ('millex') and socioeconomic development in the Third World, with special reference to Africa. He finds that African States invest in defence at low levels by global standards, and their defence burdens correspond to political, security, and economic realities. The millex-development relationships are not uniform across large heterogeneous groups of countries, but are mediated systematically by specific structural economic, political, and security conditions. Millex produces a mix of both positive and negative effects that vary across countries; its overall effects, whether positive or negative, are usually not pronounced; and the modal economic impact of defence spending in the Third World is slightly negative, more so in Africa. Negative relationships between defence and development are most evident and severe in countries experiencing legitimacy/security crises and economic/budgetary constraints. Among the implications of these findings are that 'one size fits all' analytical or policy models of defence-development relationships are problematic and prone to

failure. Considering that *milex* provides a public good (security), its negative socioeconomic effects are not excessive, at least in States enjoying higher legitimacy, socioeconomic standards, and peace. Ironically, States that enjoy relative peace and plenty reap more economic benefits from defence spending, while those afflicted by conflict and poverty pay higher economic costs for their defence. In the larger scheme of things, conflict and poverty reduction efforts will likely produce more beneficial *milex*-growth linkages than well-intended appeals to reduce military spending in favour of development. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

42 Taiwo, L.O.

The imperatives of reforming the United Nations Security Council in the post Cold War era / L.O. Taiwo - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 33-58.

Debate has been raging about the role of the United Nations Security Council in maintaining international peace and security. In the light of the overwhelming changes that have taken place since the formation of the UN in 1945, notably the phenomenal increase in its membership and the end of the Cold War, many countries see the Council as a deeply flawed instrument. The present article discusses Security Council reform. It addresses the issue of the Council's democratic deficit, the relevance of the veto power, the Council's working methods and procedure with a view to ensuring that its business is more open and transparent, and the desirability of having African countries as permanent members. In the envisaged expansion of Security Council membership, Africa is insisting on two permanent and five non-permanent members. Three prominent contenders for the permanent seats are Nigeria, Egypt and South Africa. In selecting Africa's representatives in the Council, consideration should be given to each country's contribution to peacekeeping efforts on the continent, its numerical strength and its loyalty to the UN and its agencies. It is important that as far as Africa's representation is concerned, the continent speaks clearly and with one voice. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

43 Theatre

Theatre, performance and new media in Africa / Susan Arndt, Eckhard Breiting and Marek Spitzczok von Brisinski (eds.). - Eckersdorf : Breiting, cop. 2007. - 222 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (Bayreuth African studies series, ISSN 0178-0034 ; 82) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-3-939661-01-6

This volume deals with the way in which artists in Africa draw on the various resources of cultural production to create their own interpretations and expressions of lived

realities. It challenges academic narratives that view popular cultural forms as being instrumentally produced by dominant cultures and classes. Contributions: Popular culture and media in a globalized world: some introductory thoughts (Susan Arndt, Marek Spitzczok von Brisinski); "A woman is like the earth.": mankind's imagination in proverbs worldwide (Mineke Schipper); Performer as tradition and creator: the example of the Western Grasslands of Cameroon (Divine Neba Che); The winds of change and the spirit of the place (Eckhard Breitingner); Gender drama, cross-dressing and role reversals in the Eritrean performing arts (Christine Matzke); Voices from the margins: communities and communications for development - centering the periphery through communication: the case of TFD (theatre for development) in Kenya (Christopher J. Odhiambo); A drama of songs: the ironic and satiric implications in Ngugi wa Thiong'o and Ngugi wa Miiri's 'I will marry when I want' (Ezenwa-Ohaeto); Cosmopolitan nativism and the (re)invention of tradition in the music of Nairobi City Ensemble (Joyce Nyairo & James Ogude); 'Those dying generations at their song': singing of life, death and AIDS in contemporary KwaZulu-Natal (Liz Gunner); Dance band music and the Bible in post 1994 Malawi (Mufunanji Magalasi); Women, religion and the video film in Nigeria: 'Glamour girls 1 & 2', and 'End of the wicked' (Onookome Okome); Of abstinence, virginity and HIV/AIDS: the language of female empowerment in Botswana advertisements (Violet Bridget Lunga); Asare Konadu and his two levels of (popular) literature (Leif Lorentzon); Oral performance and poetic aesthetics in Kojo Laing's 'Search sweet country' (Tomi Adeaga). [ASC Leiden abstract]

44 Vinci, Anthony

'Like worms in the entrails of a natural man' : a conceptual analysis of warlords / Anthony Vinci - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 112, p. 313-331.

Warlords are increasingly significant actors in domestic and international politics. Yet, our understanding of them is often one-sided - based on either the 'greed' or 'grievance' approach. Focusing on Africa, but also paying attention to warlordism worldwide, this paper seeks to mend this deficiency through a holistic conceptual analysis of warlords, which integrates political, economic, military, and social aspects of warlord organizations. It begins with an overview of past efforts to define and analyse warlords and then explores the features of warlord organization. Borrowing from theoretical accounts of States by authors such as Max Weber and Carl Schmitt, the paper examines the relationship between the warlord and his fighters, the warlord organization as a political community, the nature of warlord governance and command, as well as

motivational and logistical factors in perpetuating the warlord organization. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

45 Williams, Paul D.

From non-intervention to non-indifference: the origins and development of the African Union's security culture / Paul D. Williams - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 423, p. 253-279 : fig.

This article employs the concepts of security culture and norm localization to explore some of the cultural dimensions of the African Union's (AU) security policies. After providing an overview of constructivist accounts of norm socialization in international relations, the author uses these insights to analyse the origins and development of the AU's security culture. The final two sections explore the ongoing process of norm localization in relation to the two most recent tenets of the AU's security culture: intolerance of unconstitutional changes of government and the responsibility to protect principle. An awareness of the uneven and contested nature of this process helps account for the fact that although these two transnational norms have been institutionalized in the AU Charter and endorsed by the United Nations, they have been internalized unevenly by the AU's member States. External advocates of these two norms would thus do well to help the continent's norm entrepreneurs build congruence between these norms and the AU's security culture. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

46 Yol, Marial Awou

Estimating exchange rate and bilateral trade balance relationships : the experience of sub-Saharan African countries / Marial Awou Yol and Ahmad Zubaidi Baharumshah - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 35-51 : tab.

This paper examines the effects of exchange rate changes on the bilateral trade balance of ten African countries - Botswana, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Uganda - vis-à-vis the US using annual data over the period 1977-2002. The study employs the S. Johansen and panel cointegration approach in addition to fully modified ordinary least squares (FMOLS) on annual data collected from the IMF/IFS database. The country FMOLS results show that real exchange rate depreciation improves the trade balance in six of the ten countries in contrast to Tanzania, in which it worsens the trade balance, with no effect found in Ghana, Morocco and Senegal. Foreign real income improves the trade balance in two countries but worsens it in another three. Finally, domestic real income negatively affects the trade balance in four countries but improves it in another three. The three-panel coefficients

are correctly signed and significant at the 1 percent level. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

GENERAL

47 Kagwanja, Peter

Counter-terrorism in the Horn of Africa: new security frontiers, old strategies / Peter Kagwanja - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 3, p. 72-86.

The US-led 'war on terror' dramatically changed America's security strategy towards Africa. But more fundamentally, it threw the Horn of Africa on the centre stage of global counter-terrorism. A double-edged blade, counter-terrorism has at once catalyzed peace processes and intensified insecurity, with Islamic radicalism - amongst others in Sudan, Somalia, and East Africa - at the core of the regional storm. Governments utilized the threat of terrorism for political ends, defending old security paradigms that prioritized regime stability over human security. Africa integrated counter-terrorism into its emerging security agenda, but insufficient funds, operational constraints and poor coordination with international initiatives have hampered meaningful progress. Washington launched a robust counter-terrorist campaign, but its high-handed military-heavy style put fragile democracies at risk while lapses in its overall policy risk triggering proxy wars. This essay examines the impact of counter-terrorism on security in the Horn of Africa. It argues for stronger coordination between national, regional and international initiatives to curb international terrorism. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ERITREA

48 Kileyesus, Abbebe

Cosmologies in collision: Pentecostal conversion and Christian cults in Asmara / Abbebe Kileyesus - In: *African Studies Review*: (2006), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 75-92.

This article aims to contribute to a better understanding of the popularity of Pentecostalism and the formation of religious identity in an Eritrean city. Examining the penetration of Pentecostal Protestantism into long-standing Christian churches in Asmara during a time of rapid socioeconomic change in Eritrea, it looks at how Pentecostalism discontinues its relation with the past, conceptualizes the present, and generates an autonomous image of itself in the highly competitive religious marketplace

of an Eritrean urban space. The article discusses how and why this movement increasingly favours Bible reading and networks of religious meetings as the principal mediums of transmission of its teachings and the expansion of its denomination, breaking deliberately from traditional Christian churches and using local forces and resources. The study is based on fieldwork conducted in Asmara during the summers of 1999 and 2000. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

49 Rilly, Claude

Méroïtique et parlers nubiens anciens : langue retrouvée, langue disparue, langue fantôme / Claude Rilly - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2006), t. 76, fasc. 2, p. 63-100 : ill., fig., krt., tab.

Cet article illustre l'apport de la linguistique à l'histoire, dans une région, l'espace Tchad-Soudan-Érythrée, où les données anciennes sont très lacunaires. La première partie aborde les problèmes de déchiffrement que pose la langue du royaume de Méroé (Soudan antique), et expose les récentes avancées de l'auteur vers la traduction de ces textes millénaires, qui doit permettre de mieux comprendre la plus ancienne culture d'Afrique noire. La seconde partie démontre l'existence d'une langue disparue, apparentée au méroïtique, parlée au nord du Soudan jusqu'à la fin de l'antiquité. Cette langue ne subsiste plus que par les emprunts que lui a fait le nubien, mais ce "pré-nubien" n'a jamais accédé à l'écriture. Dans la dernière partie, l'auteur prouve par l'étude d'emprunts lexicaux que les "sultanats" tounjour du Darfour et du Ouaddaï n'étaient autres que des extensions du royaume chrétien médiéval de Makouria, au Soudan. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais [Résumé extrait de la revue]

50 Venkataraman, M.

Eritrea's relations with the Sudan since 1991 / M. Venkataraman - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 51-80.

The relationship between Eritrea and the Sudan has been intense and complex due to a number of factors. With 605 km of common border between the two countries, liberation fighters were able to launch their struggle for independence from Sudan throughout the period of the liberation struggle since the early 1960s. A factor related to this geographical proximity is the presence of similar ethnic groups along the common frontier and their historical relationship. A third factor is the 'politicization of religion' in the bilateral relations between the countries. This paper gives an overview of Eritro-Sudanese relations up to Eritrea's independence, before examining the ups and downs in their relations since 1991. It describes the initial cordial relationship between the two

countries, the tensions which soon emerged due to the presence of the remnants of ELF (Eritrean Liberation Front) cadres in Sudan and the resumption of war against the regime of Omar al-Bashir by the SPLA (Sudanese People's Liberation Army), the normalization of relations as a result of the deterioration of Eritrea's relations with Ethiopia at the end of the 1990s, and growing tensions after 2000. The paper emphasizes the strategic concerns that have characterized Eritro-Sudanese relations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

51 Zondi, Siphamandla

The Ethiopia-Eritrea border conflict and the role of the international community / Siphamandla Zondi and Emmanuel Réjouis - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 69-83.

Five years after signing a peace agreement which established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) and set in motion the implementation of the Algiers Comprehensive Peace Accord (ACPA), the peace process between Eritrea and Ethiopia is deadlocked. Ethiopia has refused to abide by the ruling of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) as agreed at Algiers, and Eritrea laments the disregard of agreements, especially by the international community that witnessed them. The Boundary Commission, an independent legal entity charged with adjudicating a ruling on the border on the basis of colonial treaties, has left the local scene in despair. The war of words is fast turning into words about war. Just what constitutes the stand-off, what interventions have been made, also by the AU, and what are the prospects for peace or war in the region are some of the questions this article explores. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ETHIOPIA

52 Aneme, Girmachew Alemu

Apology and trials: the case of the Red Terror trials in Ethiopia / Girmachew Alemu Aneme - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 64-84.

The Red Terror was a campaign of terror by the military government (Derg) that ruled Ethiopia from 1974 to 1991. The Derg era was characterized by massive human rights violations, including crimes against humanity. The Red Terror trials are the prosecutions of the Derg officials who are suspected of committing mass human rights violations. This paper was written in the wake of a call to the Ethiopian government by top Derg officials on trial to be given a forum to 'apologize' to the Ethiopian people, but at the time of

writing, there had been no official response from the government. The paper examines the major problems in persecuting human rights violations in general, and the problems presented by the Red Terror trials in particular, and argues in favour of retributive justice, making the prosecution of mass human rights violations the duty of the State. It shows that apology should be part of the acceptance of responsibility and accountability for mass human rights violations, and not necessarily part of an incipient strategy of amnesty. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

53 Dupuy, Julien

Le "modèle géographique éthiopien" à l'épreuve du temps / Julien Dupuy - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 235, p. 381-398 : graf., krt.

La notion d'étagement en altitude englobe plusieurs modèles mis au point par les géographes et les botanistes pour faciliter la description des grands ensembles montagneux de notre planète. En Éthiopie, les explorateurs se sont inspirés des noms locaux pour présenter la stratification agro-écologique des paysans montagnards. Cette zonalité altitudinale "conventionnelle" a souvent abouti à une description erronée des paysages éthiopiens, ce qu'a pu constater l'auteur en se rendant dans le massif du Balé situé de l'autre côté de la vallée du rift, au sud-est de la capitale Addis Ababa. La zonation altitudinale repose sur un modèle obsolète car des agencements différents de la végétation, des populations, de leurs croyances et de leurs activités se rencontrent dans les monts Simen et dans le mont Balé, par exemple. Le modèle éthiopien est certainement à l'origine le reflet d'une représentation populaire d'une partie de l'Éthiopie, extrapolée par les explorateurs européens pour faciliter la description d'un pays extrêmement diversifié. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

54 Ergano, Kebebe

Learning experiences of Farmers Field School on Integrated Nutrient Management: evidence from Wolaita in southern Ethiopia : a research report / Kebebe Ergano, Sheleme Beyene and Wondimu Wallelu - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 81-93 : tab.

In the last two decades, per capita food production in Ethiopia has lagged behind the rates of population growth, and food shortage and rural poverty have become chronic problems. Past efforts to intensify agricultural production have often failed due to excessive emphasis on superficially perceived causes of land degradation. Rather than making blanket recommendations, approaches that empower farming communities to

decide what they need are required. One such approach, developed by the FAO, is the Farmer Field School, a forum where farmers make regular field observations, relate their observations to the ecosystem, and apply their previous experiences and new information to make crop or livestock decisions with the guidance of a facilitator. This paper reports on three years (2002-2005) of FFS learning experiences on Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) in Kindo-Koisha district of Wolaita, in southern Ethiopia. Emphasis was placed on the determination of an optimum combination of compost and inorganic fertilizer. The findings indicate that the FFS had a positive impact on farmers' knowledge, skills and innovation behaviour, but that the spread of knowledge beyond the village in which the FFS was located was relatively limited. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

55 Eshete, Akalewold

Devolution rhetoric and practice of curriculum policymaking in Ethiopian primary education / Akalewold Eshete - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 1-19.

This paper sketches the rhetoric and practice of curricular devolution in Ethiopia since the adoption of a new education policy in the 1990s. By exploring curriculum, management guidelines and other relevant policy documents, the paper shows that within a decentralized federal system of governance primary curriculum provisions still suffer from centralized control. The Ministry of Education dominates curriculum policy decisionmaking in the name of the 'setting and maintaining of standards', 'provisions of assistance' and 'ensuring that the curriculum developed at all levels is free from gender, cultural and political bias'. Capitalizing these discretions, the Ministry goes beyond its jurisdiction in developing the primary education curriculum. The paper recommends that regional states balance the power struggle over primary curriculum decisionmaking, untie themselves to some extent, exercise their policy right and play effectively as genuine stakeholders in the provision of a meaningful and localized curriculum for the only forms of education available to the majority of their constituencies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

56 Getahun, Chalachew

Population growth and settlement expansion in the fringes of Addis Ababa and its impacts on farming households: the case of 'Kebele' 15 of Bole sub-city / Chalachew Getahun - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 1-26 : krt., tab.

This study examines the rate of urban settlement expansion on the fringes of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, its causes and its impact on the livelihoods of the farming households in the area. Aerial photographs, GIS tools and GPS were used for the study, as were questionnaires distributed to sample urban households and interviews with a sample of farming households in 'Kebele' 15 of Bole subcity. The main findings indicate that the rate of urban settlement expansion has been very high. While the city has not expanded uniformly in space and time, the fastest rate of expansion has been observed in recent years, everywhere except in the northern part of the city. In 'Kebele' 15, in the eastern part of the city, the rate of expansion has been particularly high. On the fringes of Addis Ababa, population growth has been more than four times that of the city as a whole. In addition to population growth, the urban development policy of the local government has contributed significantly to the rapid horizontal expansion of the city. This has resulted in the loss of arable land and, therefore, of agricultural livelihoods. The measures taken by the government to compensate peasants for this loss are far from adequate and the affected households have been marginalized and impoverished as a result. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

57 Haji, Jema

Production efficiency of smallholders' vegetable-dominated mixed farming system in eastern Ethiopia : a non-parametric approach / Jema Haji - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 1-27 : tab.

This study estimates technical, allocative and economic efficiencies and identifies their determinants in smallholders' vegetable-dominated mixed farming systems in Haromaya and Kombolcha districts in Oromia region, eastern Ethiopia. Technical, allocative and economic efficiencies are estimated by a nonparametric data envelopment analysis method. The mean technical, allocative and economic efficiencies are found to be 91, 60 and 56 percent, respectively. This indicates the existence of substantial allocative and economic inefficiencies of production in the study areas. An econometric analysis based on a Tobit model indicates that asset, off/non-farm income, farm size, extension visits and family size are the significant determinants of technical efficiency, whereas asset, crop diversification, consumption expenditures and farm size have a significant impact on allocative and economic efficiencies. The study also reveals that the cost excess owing to inefficiency in the sample is on average 44 percent, mainly as a result of allocative inefficiency, which is attributed to low asset ownership and farm size, high consumer spending, crop diversification and barriers to the flow of labour between farm and off/non-farm activities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

58 Hamer, John

Decentralization as a solution to the problem of cultured diversity: an example from Ethiopia / John Hamer - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 2, p. 207-225 : krt.

The failure of the nation-State in sub-Saharan Africa has been a topic of great concern in recent years. In this article the author explores in detail the historical experience of one ethnic group in the Horn of Africa, the Sidama, and shows how the nation-State has had a comparatively negative effect upon another group in southern Ethiopia, the Maale. For the Sidama, historic disparagement by the State, though discouraged by the present Ethiopian government, is shown to continue into the present in regard to dispute settlement and policymaking by the elders. The Maale, though different in culture and social structure, experienced similar distrust and disparagement in Ethiopia's revolutionary period (1974-1991). In the case of the Sidama, indications are that this has continued into the post-revolutionary period of State-sponsored parliamentary democracy. As a solution the author proposes the 'indirect State' as a means not simply of maintaining the past culture of the Sidama, but also of encouraging the people to originate change for themselves. Rather than institutional edicts being imposed from above by the nation-State, the people will, in conjunction with other ethnic groups, negotiate both vertically and horizontally to reach consensual agreements for change. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

59 Hryćko, Katarzyna

An outline of the National Archives and Library of Ethiopia / Katarzyna Hryćko - In: *Aethiopia / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2007), vol. 10, p. 92-105.

Ethiopia is a country with a centuries-old tradition and history of writing. It possessed its own unique system for gathering materials of historical importance and a peculiar library system. Throughout the years manuscripts were kept under the custody of Ethiopian Church monks. In the 20th century Ethiopia's successive rulers attached great importance to the building of a European-style central repository of all written materials. They established and gradually developed the National Archives and Library of Ethiopia (NALE). The paper outlines the history of NALE from its beginnings up to now. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

60 Kassaye, Woube

An overview of curriculum development in Ethiopia: 1908-2005 / Woube Kassaye - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 49-80.

The history of curriculum development in Ethiopia has not been studied thoroughly. This article gives an overview of the practices of elementary and secondary school curriculum development in various periods since 1908: traditional education (up to 1908), the first phase of modern education (1908-1935), the period of Italian occupation or the 'no education period' (1935-1941), the second phase of modern education (1941-1974), the third phase of modern education (1974-1991), and the post-1991 period. The main sources for the study are literature as well as the personal experience of the author. The understanding and practice of curriculum development, i.e. curriculum planning, tryout, implementation and evaluation or quality control has varied throughout the history of Ethiopian education. The curriculum employed in each period was essentially foreign dominated. The use of evaluation and research findings was minimal and there was little or no public and professional engagement in curriculum development in most periods. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

61 Late

A Late Stone Age sequence from West Ethiopia : the sites of K'aaba and Bel K'urk'umu (Assosa, Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State) / Victor M. Fernández... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2007), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 91-126 : ill., fig., foto's, graf., krt., tab.

This paper presents the results of the test excavations conducted in Ethiopia in 2001 and 2002 in two rock shelters in the Central Ethiopian escarpment near the Sudanese border. A continuous sequence of quartz lithic industry, from the lowest levels of K'aaba (with an archaic Middle Stone Age-like industry of sidescrapers, Levallois-discoïd cores and unifacial points) to the upper levels of Bel K'urk'umu (with a Later Stone Age industry, characterized by elongated flakes and endscrapers, that still displays many archaic features such as centripetal flakes and cores) may be inferred. The escarpment's mountainous and forested areas may have acted as a refuge zone from the end of the Pleistocene, when hyper-arid conditions deterred human occupation of the Sudanese plains nearby, and may also have been a cause for the cultural archaism of the late Middle Stone Age groups, a case similar to others recorded on the African continent (South Africa, Zimbabwe, Nile Valley). The arrival of Sudanese pottery in the mid-Holocene period may be explained by the onset of arid conditions that drove 'aqualithic' groups and early herders towards more humid areas. The conservative character of the late prehistoric cultural sequence derived from both sites is consistent with the resilient traditional nature of the Nilo-Saharan groups that currently settle the Ethio-Sudanese borderlands. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

62 Mecca, Selamawit

Hagiographies of Ethiopian female saints : with special reference to 'Gädlä Krestos Sämra' and 'Gädlä Feqertä Krestos' / Selamawit Mecca - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 153-167.

The author analyses two Ethiopic hagiographies with female saints as their subjects, showing how women saints are portrayed in the hagiographies. The main hagiographies of female saints used for this discussion are 'Gädlä Krestos Sämra' and 'Gädlä Feqertä Krestos'. Both saints lived in the 15th century. The discussion of these texts, which are translations into Amharic from Ge'ez, is informed by the feminist literary approach to retrieve the representation of female voices from hagiographic literature, so heavily dominated by male authority and patriarchal values. The author concludes that the fact that the stories are woven around women does not make them the heroines. That role is always taken by men or by supernatural powers. Therefore it is clear that, although the women may be central to the action, they have a subordinate role in the texts. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

63 Merera Gudina

Ethnicity, democratisation and decentralization in Ethiopia : the case of Oromia / Merera Gudina - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2007), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 81-106 : fig., tab.

The 20th century has been shaped by class and national struggles intended to end the asymmetrical relations that arose in the historical process of the creation of the multi-ethnic polity of Ethiopia. This study explores and assesses the democratization and decentralization experiment in Ethiopia. It focuses on the Oromia region, which is the country's largest region as well as housing its single largest ethnic group. It describes the demand of the Oromo people for self-rule and democratic governance on the one hand, and the promises made on paper by the government in power, on the other. It concludes that the Oromia region is a classical case in terms of the degree of failure of the regime's policies on the national question and the continued struggle for real autonomy and democracy on the part of the local population. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

64 Molvaer, Reidulf K.

Fieldwork, serendipity, and Ethiopian women / Reidulf K. Molvaer - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2007), vol. 10, p. 115-143.

Many important social and cultural phenomena that can give valuable insight into people's lives 'come to us' or 'strike us' without us ever having thought of asking about them. Focusing on the situation of women in Ethiopia, particularly how they are seen as sex objects or are discriminated due to their sex, the author presents ten illustrative examples of how local knowledge, serendipity, a willingness to admit that one knows nothing of real value, combined with a willingness to learn, may sometimes result in valuable insights, while too many ready-made questions taken from standard textbooks or based on popular theories often will not provide true or meaningful answers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

65 Poix, Solène de

Heurs et malheurs du grand marché d'Addis Abeba face à l'ouverture éthiopienne (ou les dynamiques d'un espace local en insertion dans le global) / Solène de Poix - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 237, p. 41-66 : foto's, graf., krt.

Depuis la chute du régime dictatorial socialiste en 1991, l'Éthiopie semble s'ouvrir lentement à l'économie de marché et aux influences internationales. Cette entrée dans la mondialisation, bien que timide, n'en est pas moins réelle et c'est la capitale, Addis Abeba, qui fait office de porte d'entrée principale des inspirations diverses, venues autant du monde occidental que d'un Orient proche ou lointain (États-Unis, Dubaï et Chine en tête). En descendant à une échelle d'analyse plus fine, le plus grand marché de la ville (le Mercato) peut être analysé comme un reflet des élans et des crispations liés à cette ouverture. En effet, en tant que point central de la vie addisoise et de l'économie du pays, il est aujourd'hui l'objet de toutes les attentions de la part des urbains, des marchands et d'un pouvoir qui s'en est longtemps méfié. La convergence de ces vues attise les convoitises et contribue aujourd'hui à exclure les plus pauvres d'un espace essentiel à leur survie en ville. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

66 Reinert, Kenneth A.

Ethiopia in the world economy: trade, private capital flows, and migration / Kenneth A. Reinert - In: *Africa Today*: (2006/07), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 65-89 : graf.

Economic globalization can be evaluated with reference to at least three dimensions: trade, private capital flows, and migration. For each of these dimensions, pathways through which economic globalization can alleviate or contribute to poverty can be identified. This paper makes a preliminary examination of globalization and poverty in Ethiopia, one of the world's poorest countries. Ethiopia's integration with the world

economy has specific features: Ethiopia is highly dependent on the exports of a few goods, imports many armaments, is largely excluded from global foreign direct investment flows, benefits from large inflows of remittances, and derives few benefits from the evolving global regime of intellectual property. Despite a number of negative trends with regard to globalization and poverty, there is room for small-win policies that would enhance the role of globalization in supporting poverty alleviation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

67 Samatar, Abdi Ismail

Ethiopian invasion of Somalia, US warlordism & AU shame / Abdi Ismail Samatar - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 111, p. 155-165.

The United States-sponsored Security Council resolution 1725 to lift UN arms sanctions on Somalia and allow the military forces of the Intergovernmental Agency on Development (IGAD) member States to intervene in that country, ratified on 6 December 2006, became a prelude to the Ethiopian invasion of Somalia. America's pretext for pushing this resolution through the Security Council was that the 'internationally legitimate' government of Somalia needed international military support since it was in danger of being overtaken by radical Muslims. The Islamic leaders, supported by the population, who drove out the warlords and restored peace to the capital and surrounding areas, were branded as (friends of) terrorists. This essay narrates the pathway to the creation of the Transitional National Government (TFG), the Ethiopian role in its establishment, US-supported warlords, the rise of the Islamic courts and the Ethiopian invasion of Somalia. It also assesses the implications of the Ethiopian illegal occupation for the future of Somalia. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

68 Smidt, Wolbert G.C.

Ein wenig erforschter aksumitischer Platz in Däbrä Gärgiš, Addi Daəro, Təgray / Wolbert G.C. Smidt - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2007), vol. 10, p. 106-114 : foto's.

Erkundigungen zur lokalen oralen Geschichte von Addi Daəro ergaben dass dieses kleine Gebiet in Ost-Tigray in der Vergangenheit einen hohen Grad Eigenständigkeit besessen haben muss. 'Daəro' sind Versammlungsplätze für Dorfversammlungen. Der Addi-Daəro-Platz war früher offenbar Versammlungsplatz für Vertreter der zu Addi Daəro gehörenden Gemeinden. Der Platz ist durch ein Tal getrennt von einer Erhebung mit einer nach Augenschein aus der früheren aksumitischen Zeit stammenden Stele. Dieser Bereich gehört zum Däbrä Gärgiš. Die Lage als eine zentrale Erhebung macht es plausibel dass diese in älterer Zeit Sitz eines Gouverneurs gewesen ist. Ein Steinfeld

rund um einen Ruinenhügel könnte auf einige ältere Wohnanlagen zurückgehen, die eine Kirche bzw. den früheren Palast umgaben. Es handelt sich in Däbrä Gärgiš um sehr altes Bauernland. Es bleibt aber die Frage, welcher historischen Landschaft in aksumitischer Zeit Däbrä Gärgiš zuzuordnen ist. Es ist aus der Gesamtanlage klar, dass es sich um die Stätte eines bedeutenden lokalen Fürsten gehandelt haben muss, der sich mit einer vergleichsweise grossen Stele würdigen konnte. Andererseits dürfte die Zeit grösseren Einflusses nicht sehr lange ange dauert haben. Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Englisch [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

69 Weir, Sharada

Production externalities of education : evidence from rural Ethiopia / Sharada Weir and John Knight - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 134-165 : tab.

Schooling has externality effects in agriculture when, in the course of conducting their own private economic activities, educated farmers raise the productivity of their uneducated neighbours. This paper seeks to determine the potential size and source of such benefits for rural areas of Ethiopia, where school enrolment is low and the private returns to education may not be apparent. Average and stochastic frontier production functions are estimated, including household and community education, as explanatory variables to measure the productivity and efficiency of farmers. In each case, internal and external returns to schooling are compared. The authors find substantial and significant externality benefits of education in increasing average production and shifting out the frontier. External benefits of schooling may be several times as high as internal benefits in this regard. However, they are unable to find evidence that technical efficiency is subject to externality effects. Their results suggest that adoption and diffusion of innovations that push out the frontier is the source of externalities to schooling. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

70 Woldesemait, Bekure

Some thoughts on prospects for achieving food security in Ethiopia: resource and policy aspects / Bekure Woldesemait - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 1, p. 21-47 : krt., tab.

This paper examines prospects for attaining food security in Ethiopia in the area of crop production. Possible areas of intervention in food production are physical resources, human resources, policy issues, and the management of the agricultural sector. In each case the merits and demerits involved are identified. Among the merits of physical resources are sufficient land area, a diverse climate, and relatively abundant water

resources. The paper examines the possibility of bringing more area of land under rain-fed and irrigated cultivation, benefiting from the climatic variations of the country, exploiting more water resources, and raising productivity. At the same time, the need to overcome certain difficulties that may arise in the process of expanding food production is indicated. As regards human resources, the large population size of the country, and the presence of an unemployed and underemployed population in rural Ethiopia are considered useful pools from which to draw labour for the proposed expansion of agriculture. However, appropriate use of the labour force requires expanding education, training, and health care. The article emphasizes the need to re-examine the country's land tenure policy, the internal mobility of the population, and the diversification of the economy as part of a strategy for achieving food security. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

71 Wondimu, Habtamu

Family violence in Addis Ababa: challenges of reconciling culture and human rights in Ethiopia / Habtamu Wondimu - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 27-49 : tab.

Wife beating and child corporal punishment are major forms of domestic violence in Ethiopia. This article, which is based on data collected from 56 male and female family heads in Lideta and Shiro Meda areas in Addis Ababa, focuses on wife beating. It investigates the main causes of family conflict, factors that precipitate domestic violence and in particular wife battering, and the actions spouses take when partners are at fault. The findings indicate that the main causes of family conflicts are poor living conditions, poor management of family income, jealousy and mistrust, husbands coming home drunk, and poor communication. The reasons listed for beating wives include suspicion of adultery, husbands' drunkenness, jealousy, husbands' desire to show dominance, misunderstandings, and the claim of culturally accepted ways of disciplining. The main actions taken by the wives when their husbands are at fault are calling on elders/relatives, discussing the problems, leaving the home, and tolerating the problem. The article suggests measures to reduce domestic violence and increase the respect for human rights within the family. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

72 Zondi, Siphamandla

The Ethiopia-Eritrea border conflict and the role of the international community / Siphamandla Zondi and Emmanuel Réjouis - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 69-83.

Five years after signing a peace agreement which established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) and set in motion the implementation of the Algiers Comprehensive Peace Accord (ACPA), the peace process between Eritrea and Ethiopia is deadlocked. Ethiopia has refused to abide by the ruling of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) as agreed at Algiers, and Eritrea laments the disregard of agreements, especially by the international community that witnessed them. The Boundary Commission, an independent legal entity charged with adjudicating a ruling on the border on the basis of colonial treaties, has left the local scene in despair. The war of words is fast turning into words about war. Just what constitutes the stand-off, what interventions have been made, also by the AU, and what are the prospects for peace or war in the region are some of the questions this article explores. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

HORN OF AFRICA

73 Language

Language, power and society : orality and literacy in the Horn of Africa I [guest ed.:] Cedric Barnes. - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2006. - 152 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of African cultural studies, ISSN 1369-6815 ; vol. 18, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue contains papers presented at a workshop entitled 'Language, power and society: orality and literacy in the Horn of Africa', held on 17 and 18 July 2003 and hosted by the Centre of African Studies and the Department of Africa, at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Following the introduction by Cedric Barnes and Tim Carmichael, Donald Crummey examines the case of Ethiopian land records; Tim Carmichael explores the literacy-orality interface in Ethiopian governance between 1910 and 1950; Alessandro Triulzi looks at the oral origins and political motivations of two written documents drafted by the Oromo rulers of Leeqaa-Naqamtee in western Ethiopia at the turn of the 19th century; Lee Cassanelli examines local Somali history writing in the travel narrative of Charles Guillain (1846-1848); John R. Campbell investigates aspects of local discourse and Western ethnographic representation, focusing on the Luo of Kenya and Uganda; Richard Reid is concerned with the portrayal of conflict through the written word and oral recollection, and the popular perception of war over time, focusing on Ethiopia and Eritrea between the 18th and the 20th centuries; Cedric Barnes looks at the remembrance of conflict, focusing on Somali 'gubo' poetry and the aftermath of the Dervish wars in Somalia; John William Johnson argues that in Somalia's historically oral society the spread of literacy has affected the ways that poetry

is memorized and circulated, but not composed; Ben Knighton uses the example of the 'performance of prayer' in Karamojong society (Uganda) to emphasize the dynamic aspects of orality and its myriad roles in effecting consensual political relations. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOMALIA

74 Mohamed, Jama

Kinship and contract in Somali politics / Jama Mohamed - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 2, p. 226-249.

Traditional Somali politics was based on two dialectically related principles: kinship and contract ('tol iyo xeer'). Although kinship has received a great deal of attention in the literature produced in Somalia since the collapse of the State in 1990 the social contract has not. Yet it is hardly possible to understand kinship fully without taking into account the social contract, which is the legal charter, so to speak, of the kinship system. Kinship was founded on the segmentary lineage system under which people traced their descent to common male ancestors. Agnates functioned as corporate political groups because they were blood relatives. But the blood relation was not sufficient to establish a political system. Agnates functioned as corporate political groups because they negotiated a social contract ('xeer') that defined the terms of their collective unity. The first part of this article examines Somali agnation. The second part examines how the ties created by the social contract make possible the functioning of the relations of agnation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

75 Samatar, Abdi Ismail

Ethiopian invasion of Somalia, US warlordism & AU shame / Abdi Ismail Samatar - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 111, p. 155-165.

The United States-sponsored Security Council resolution 1725 to lift UN arms sanctions on Somalia and allow the military forces of the Intergovernmental Agency on Development (IGAD) member States to intervene in that country, ratified on 6 December 2006, became a prelude to the Ethiopian invasion of Somalia. America's pretext for pushing this resolution through the Security Council was that the 'internationally legitimate' government of Somalia needed international military support since it was in danger of being overtaken by radical Muslims. The Islamic leaders, supported by the population, who drove out the warlords and restored peace to the capital and surrounding areas, were branded as (friends of) terrorists. This essay narrates the

pathway to the creation of the Transitional National Government (TFG), the Ethiopian role in its establishment, US-supported warlords, the rise of the Islamic courts and the Ethiopian invasion of Somalia. It also assesses the implications of the Ethiopian illegal occupation for the future of Somalia. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SUDAN

76 Brief

A brief archaeological survey of the Aqiq region (Red Sea coast), Sudan / John A. Seeger... [et al.] - In: *Sahara*: (2006), n. 17, p. 7-18 : foto's, krt.

A brief survey of the region around the village of Adobana, south of Aqiq on the Red Sea coast of Sudan, recorded structures buried by extensive sedimentation and associated Islamic period pottery as well as fluted 'classical' type column drums recycled into other structures or standing alone in the village. Cemeteries and individual graves north of Adobana appeared to be pre-Islamic in date. Bahdur (Ibn Abbas) Island, adjacent to the coast opposite Adobana, preserved the remains of a number of buildings, one of which was quite large, two Muslim-era cemeteries and a series of rock-cut cisterns of unknown date. Examination of another nearby island, Farrajin, revealed some Islamic pottery and glass fragments, but no architectural remains. Neither epigraphic nor other information provided any clue as to the identities of the remains at Adobana or Bahdur Island. Bibliogr., sum. in English, French and Italian. [Journal abstract]

77 Chiche, Mahor

La France et l'Europe, au Darfour: derniers recours / par Mahor Chiche et Emmanuel Dupuy - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2007), année 61, no. 1, p. 3-8.

Après vingt ans de guerre civile, un accord de paix entre le nord et le sud du Soudan a été signé en janvier 2005, sans que cela n'ait changé la posture du gouvernement central de Khartoum à l'égard des populations de la périphérie du Soudan, et notamment les cultivateurs noirs du Darfour. Selon les auteurs, les pays européens, pour réaffirmer une vision propre de la sécurité internationale, disposent de deux voies d'action pour s'investir concrètement dans la résolution du conflit: une mission militaire européenne qui viendrait en soutien de celle de l'ONU, comme cela s'est fait au Congo en août 2006 avec la MONUC; d'autre part, un État de l'Union européenne peut légitimement assumer de sa propre initiative une mission de politique européenne de sécurité et de défense (PESD), reprenant implicitement le concept onusien de

"responsabilité de protéger". L'intervention au Darfour pourrait se faire sous l'égide d'une mission européenne en matière de gestion de crise. Cette mission couplerait ainsi la légitimité du multilatéralisme, la cohérence de la PESD et les moyens militaires et logistiques de l'OTAN. Adresses de sites internet en ann. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

78 Explaining

Explaining Darfur : four lectures on the ongoing genocide I by Agnes van Ardenne-van der Hoeven... [et al.] ; with an introd. by Fouad Ibrahim. - Amsterdam : Vossiuspers, cop. 2006. - 60 p. : ill. ; 21 cm - Under the auspices of the University of Amsterdam. Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences). - Met lit. opg.

ISBN 978-90-5629-425-0

This publication contains the texts of four lectures on the conflict in Darfur, Sudan, given at the University of Amsterdam in November-December 2005: The road to Darfur leads through Khartoum, by Agnes van Ardenne-van der Hoeven (the Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation); Africa's governance deficit, genocide, and ethnocide, by M.A. Mohamed Salih (Professor of Politics of Development in The Hague); Darfur: the international community's failure to protect, by Nick Grono (International Crisis Group); and Possibilities for genocide prevention, by Juan E. Méndez (UN Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide). The lectures are preceded by an introduction to the conflict by Fouad Ibrahim, Emeritus Professor of the Africa department at the University of Bayreuth. [ASC Leiden abstract]

79 Kröpelin, Stefan

Discovery of an ancient fortification in northern Sudan / Stefan Kröpelin - In: *Sahara*: (2006), n. 17, p. 186-190 : foto's.

This short note reports and illustrates the discovery of an ancient fortress during a geological survey in northern Sudan in March 2006. The fortress has been labelled 'Gala El Sheikh'. The major fortification was built on a flat-topped hill. On the surface of this hill numerous petroglyphs were found. The installations on the hill suggest military defences at a strategic position that were designed to house a garrison of professional soldiers. There is reason to suppose that Gala El Sheikh is related to the so-called Gala Abu Ahmed in Lower Wadi Howar. The construction of Gala Abu Ahmed goes back to the Napatan period, between 900 and 300 BCE, which might place Gala El Sheikh in the same period. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

80 Nageeb, Salma A.

Appropriating the mosque: women's religious groups in Khartoum / Salma A. Nageeb - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2007), Jg. 42, H. 1, p. 5-27.

This paper discusses the agency of women's mosque groups in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, which have spread considerably since the National Islamic Front (NIF) seized power in 1989. The paper empirically demonstrates how the mosque groups are forming a social space for women and how this is leading to the appropriation and transformation of a public-religious and highly masculine space such as the mosque. The main argument of the paper maintains that the case of the mosque groups contests the undifferentiated view that women in Islamic, and especially Islamized societies are (necessarily) oppressed and that the only way to question the unequal gender relations and power structure is by getting away from religion. The paper asserts that, on the contrary, women active in mosque groups are claiming (more) power by becoming (more) religious. Through this power they constitute a space, transform public and religious spaces and negotiate their gendered position vis-à-vis social and religious authorities and institutions. The paper is based on empirical research carried out among women's religious groups in Khartoum in 1999, and again in 2002 and 2004-2005. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

81 Poggo, Scopas

The origins and culture of blacksmiths in Kuku society of the Sudan, 1797-1955 / Scopas Poggo - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 169-186.

The Kuku are an ethnic group in the southern region of the Sudan. This paper examines the roles played by blacksmiths in Kuku society, covering the period 1797-1955. It shows that the acquisition of the knowledge of iron-smelting by the Kuku blacksmiths had far-reaching impact on the Kuku political, economic and social institutions. Iron brought about a revolution in agriculture, marriage and warfare. The Kuku iron blacksmiths created their own unique subculture within Kuku society that reflected the nature of their materially rewarding yet difficult occupation. They wielded enormous economic power and enjoyed social prestige because of their extraordinary innovative skills, but their exceptional social behaviour rendered them outcasts. The arrival of British officials in 1909 and the subsequent establishment of the Anglo-Egyptian administration marked a new era for the Kuku. By the 1930s, the introduction of new British goods had led to the development of new tastes and preferences among the Kuku and they gradually lost interest in the blacksmiths' products. The institution of blacksmithing became

insignificant in political, economic and social terms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

82 Rilly, Claude

Méroïtique et parlers nubiens anciens : langue retrouvée, langue disparue, langue fantôme / Claude Rilly - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2006), t. 76, fasc. 2, p. 63-100 : ill., fig., krt., tab.

Cet article illustre l'apport de la linguistique à l'histoire, dans une région, l'espace Tchad-Soudan-Érythrée, où les données anciennes sont très lacunaires. La première partie aborde les problèmes de déchiffrement que pose la langue du royaume de Méroé (Soudan antique), et expose les récentes avancées de l'auteur vers la traduction de ces textes millénaires, qui doit permettre de mieux comprendre la plus ancienne culture d'Afrique noire. La seconde partie démontre l'existence d'une langue disparue, apparentée au méroïtique, parlée au nord du Soudan jusqu'à la fin de l'antiquité. Cette langue ne subsiste plus que par les emprunts que lui a fait le nubien, mais ce "pré-nubien" n'a jamais accédé à l'écriture. Dans la dernière partie, l'auteur prouve par l'étude d'emprunts lexicaux que les "sultanats" toujours du Darfour et du Ouaddaï n'étaient autres que des extensions du royaume chrétien médiéval de Makouria, au Soudan. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais [Résumé extrait de la revue]

83 Spaulding, Jay

Pastoralism, slavery, commerce, culture and the fate of the Nubians of northern and central Kordofan under Dar Fur rule, ca. 1750-ca. 1850 / by Jay Spaulding - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2006), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 393-412.

This paper examines the transitional century from c. 1750 to c. 1850 in Kordofan (Sudan), focusing on the fate of the Nubians, an ancient community of African people who dominated the history of the Nile valley for a thousand years following their arrival in the 4th century AD. During the 16th, 17th and early 18th centuries the kingdom of Sinnar ruled and taxed both northern and southern Kordofan. The Nuba of Kordofan practised a mixed economy of cultivation and the herding of livestock. Slaves were an export good found in abundance in South Kordofan. In the 1770s, the then Keira sultan annexed both North and South Kordofan to Dar Fur, and the age of Dar Fur rule introduced important transformations in political economy and culture. Pastoralism was now officially encouraged at the expense of mixed transhumance and new, Arabic-speaking elites were allowed to rise at the expense of their local Nubian-speaking rivals. Dar Fur's late 18th-century shift toward a private commerce in slaves was soon felt throughout

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA - GENERAL

Kordofan. Danagla settlers came to be known as 'jallaba' (traders) and for a long generation their language dominated the new diaspora. Their enterprise was totally dependent upon slavery. In 1821, the Turco-Egyptians annexed North Kordofan, while the southern realm of Taqali and other mountain districts struggled toward independence. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

84 Venkataraman, M.

Eritrea's relations with the Sudan since 1991 / M. Venkataraman - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2005), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 51-80.

The relationship between Eritrea and the Sudan has been intense and complex due to a number of factors. With 605 km of common border between the two countries, liberation fighters were able to launch their struggle for independence from Sudan throughout the period of the liberation struggle since the early 1960s. A factor related to this geographical proximity is the presence of similar ethnic groups along the common frontier and their historical relationship. A third factor is the 'politicization of religion' in the bilateral relations between the countries. This paper gives an overview of Eritro-Sudanese relations up to Eritrea's independence, before examining the ups and downs in their relations since 1991. It describes the initial cordial relationship between the two countries, the tensions which soon emerged due to the presence of the remnants of ELF (Eritrean Liberation Front) cadres in Sudan and the resumption of war against the regime of Omar al-Bashir by the SPLA (Sudanese People's Liberation Army), the normalization of relations as a result of the deterioration of Eritrea's relations with Ethiopia at the end of the 1990s, and growing tensions after 2000. The paper emphasizes the strategic concerns that have characterized Eritro-Sudanese relations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

85 Adeogun, Margaret

The challenges of a modern tertiary education system: paradigm shifts for educators and information professionals in sub-Saharan Africa / Margaret Adeogun - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 45-52.

The 21st century ushered in a new world order whereby the workplace is asking for graduates who have acquired a strong intellectual framework for accessing information

to create new things effectively. This calls for pedagogic restructuring in higher education and in particular the adoption of resource-based teaching and learning systems in sub-Saharan Africa. The changing education landscape and the different formats in which resources are prepackaged have also ushered in new roles for academic librarians who are now actively involved in helping library users to acquire information literacy skills. The high illiteracy level and the low enrolment in tertiary education across sub-Saharan Africa are a hindrance to the acquisition of information literacy skills. Academic librarians are the chief instructors in information instructional programmes and serve as consultants on information issues and problems. Information professionals need to provide instructions on research methods and other areas that deal with incorporating information and communications technologies (ICTs) into learning. Teaching staff and librarians should engage collaboratively in the redesign and implementation of the instructional system in tertiary education. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

86 Afejuku, Tony E.

The use of suspense in three African autobiographies / Tony E. Afejuku - In: *Okike*: (2006), no. 48, p. 21-34.

The Guinean writer Camara Laye's 'The African child' (1955), the South African writer Ezekiel Mphahlele's 'Down second avenue' (1959), and the Nigerian writer Wole Soyinka's 'Ake: the years of childhood' (1981) are three autobiographies in which the autobiographers employ the style of novelistic narration. This essay argues that the three autobiographies derive their distinctiveness from the effective way in which their authors employ the novelistic device of suspense to underscore their artistry. The use of this narrative device generates the interest of the reader, who cannot but accept the texts as an aesthetic expression of a lived experience and reality. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

87 Africa

Africa agenda for 2007 : suggestions for the German G8 and EU Council Presidencies / Stephan Klingebiel (ed.). - Bonn : Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik, 2007. - 149 p. : fig. ; 30 cm. - (Discussion paper, ISSN 1860-0441 ; 4/2007) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvatting.

ISBN 978-3-88985-338-7

Against the background of the agendas of the G8 and the EU in 2007, this publication analyses the current challenges facing sub-Saharan Africa and considers basic aspects of European cooperation with the African continent. It also assesses Germany's possible

role during its Presidency of the G8. Contents: 1. Introduction: an Africa agenda for 2007? (Stephan Klingebiel); 2. Socio-economic challenges: standstill or progress? (papers by Peter Wolff on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) agenda, Helmut Asche and Axel Biallas on economic growth, Kathrin Berensmann on debt sustainability, Nina Kielwein and Klaus Liebig on HIV/AIDS as a development problem); 3. Political challenges: is governance in Africa good enough? (papers by Sven Grimm and Stephan Klingebiel on governance, Sven Grimm on NEPAD's African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), Stephan Klingebiel on the new peace and security architecture); 4. Challenges in the environmental and natural resource sphere: Africa's particular vulnerability? (papers by Susanne Neubert and Waltina Scheumann on transboundary water management, Imme Scholz and Steffen Bauer on climate change and desertification); 5. Challenges for cooperation and partnership with Africa: towards broadly based cooperation? (papers by Stephan Klingebiel on funds for development cooperation, Stephan Klingebiel and Stefan Leiderer on programme-based approaches, Sven Grimm on the EU-Africa strategy, Sven Grimm and Michael Brüntrup on EU Economic Partnership Agreements, Christian von Drachenfels and Tilman Altenburg on private sector growth, Andreas Stamm on science and technology cooperation, Klaus Liebig on cooperation with African anchor countries, Thomas Fues on the new donors China and India, Dirk Messner on Africa from a global governance perspective); 6. Africa agenda 2007: comments and analyses from an international perspective (papers by Elizabeth Sidiropoulos and Romy Chevallier, Henning Melber, Stefan G. Koeberle, Verena Fritz). [ASC Leiden abstract]

88 Africa's

Africa's challenge : using law for good governance and development I ed. by Ann Seidman... [et al.]. - Trenton NJ : Africa World Press, 2007. - VIII, 228 p. : foto's, krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21470-3

The authors of this book describe different African countries' postcolonial experiences, underscoring the need to use law to transform Africa's inherited institutions. An introduction by the editors (Ann Seidman, Robert B. Seidman, Pumzo Mbana, Hanson H. Li) is followed by a chapter by Ann and Robert B. Seidman on institutional legislative theory and methodology. The chapters in part II offer three case studies of the way newly independent governments have failed to employ State power through law to transform inherited State institutions: the police force in Ghana (Raymond Atuguba), drafting institutions and environmental policy in Mozambique (Teodosio Uate), and the ministries responsible for facilitating development in South Africa (Neva Seidman

Makgetla). The chapters in part III focus on the factors that influenced Zambia's postindependence government's efforts to use law to foster people-oriented development. Lucian Ng'andwe proposes a bill to establish a Zambian Commission for Law and National Integrated Development and describes the specific problem the proposed bill targets. Christopher M. Annear reviews the evidence that exposes how the colonialists' rapid expansion of the Zambian 'Copperbelt' fostered institutions that undermined the growth of the fishing industry in Luapula Province. The fourth part (and eighth chapter) summarizes the editors' conclusions as to the implications of the evidence presented in the preceding chapters. [ASC Leiden abstract]

89 Aimé

Aimé Césaire, un poète dans le siècle / sous la direction de Jacques Girault et Bernard Lecherbonnier. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2006. - 142 p. ; 24 cm. - (Itinéraires, ISSN 1157-0342 ; vol. 35) - Met noten.

ISBN 2-7475-9876-4

Écrivain, poète, dramaturge, homme politique, Aimé Césaire incarne, avec Senghor, la notion de négritude. Ce volume collectif trace un tableau composite des nombreuses facettes de l'homme et de l'intellectuel Aimé Césaire, de son rôle politique, de ses rapports avec les partis politiques et en particulier le Parti communiste français, de la réception de son œuvre et de l'influence qu'il a exercée par ses publications dans les Antilles et en métropole. Auteurs: Jean-Claude Blachère, Jean-Luc Bonniol, Alain Cuénot, Camille Darsières, Priska Degras, Jacques Girault, Jacob Labeth, Bernard Lecherbonnier, Denis Lefebvre, Claude Lise, Jean-Claude Roure, Christiane Taubira, Roger Toumson. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

90 Armstrong, Andrea

The devil is in the details : the challenges of transitional justice in recent African peace agreements / Andrea Armstrong, Gloria Ntegeye - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 1-25.

Over the last 7 years, warring parties in Burundi (2000), the Democratic Republic of Congo (2002), Liberia (2003) and Sierra Leone (1999) have signed peace agreements that include provisions aimed at securing transitional justice. The novelty is not the growing use of transitional justice mechanisms in the aftermath of violent conflict, but rather that these mechanisms are being increasingly designed within the peace negotiation process. An examination of the four agreements in question illustrates a curious phenomenon: alleged human rights violators are involved in the articulation of

transitional justice mechanisms at the initial stages, without victim representation, transparency and dialogue. This article examines three underlying justifications for including transitional justice in peace agreements and finds that all three fail to adequately justify the inclusion of transitional justice blueprints in the initial stage of the peace process. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

91 Attacking

Attacking Africa's poverty : experience from the ground / ed. by Louise Fox, Robert Liebenthal. - Washington, DC : World Bank, cop. 2006. - XXI, 389 p. : fig., tab. ; 26 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-8213-6322-0

The twelve case studies included in this collective volume were developed for the 'Scaling Up Poverty Reduction' global learning process, which culminated in the Global Learning Conference in Shanghai, China, from May 25 to 27, 2004, hosted by the government of China and the World Bank. The volume is organized in three parts. Part 1 contains a synthesis chapter, followed by the country case study of Uganda (on sustaining growth and achieving reductions in poverty). Part 2 groups the cases related to the investment climate (ensuring security and justice in Rwanda; fueling cooperation in the Senegal River Basin; the Kenya horticultural success story; and harnessing information and communications technologies in Botswana, Mauritius and Tanzania). Part three dwells on social inclusion and presents the remaining cases: the Kenya Equity Building Society (scaling up microfinance) and the Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme; free primary education in Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi and Uganda; improving water and sanitation services in Ghana, Lesotho and South Africa; defeating riverblindness; social investment funds in Malawi and Zambia; and stemming the spread of HIV/AIDS in Uganda. [ASC Leiden abstract]

92 Camara, Brahim

La figure du tirailleur vu à travers 'Ancien combattant', un chant-récit d'Idrissa Soumaworo / Brahim Camara - In: *Mande Studies*: (2004), no. 6, p. 83-94.

Cet article présente le texte - avec traduction en français - et propose une interprétation d'un chant-récit d'un musicien professionnel malien, Idrissa Soumaworo, 'Ancien combattant'. Soumaworo chante ici l'histoire d'un tirailleur sénégalais revenu s'installer dans son village après son service militaire. Les tirailleurs sénégalais ont constitué la force principale des expéditions coloniales françaises en Afrique noire. Bien que le terme 'tirailleur' s'emploie en apposition avec le qualificatif 'sénégalais', le corps des

'tirailleurs sénégalais' englobait aussi bien des soldats de tous les territoires de l'Afrique occidentale française. L'article conclut qu'à leur retour et malgré les médailles et les trophées qu'ils ont décrochés 'au milieu du feu et des balles' les tirailleurs sénégalais n'ont pas toujours eu dans leurs communautés d'origine la considération et les honneurs des héros médiévaux dont ils se réclament être les descendants. Et le récit 'Ancien combattant' refuse cette " situation inacceptable ". Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

93 Canavesio, Rémy

Les filières "pierres précieuses" et "diamant": la fin de deux trajectoires parallèles? / Rémy Canavesio - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 236, p. 451-462 : foto, graf., krt.

Les filières "pierres précieuses" et "diamant" ont longtemps connu des trajectoires parallèles. Les deux marchés, largement phagocytés par des acteurs en position de monopole, comme la société sud-africaine De Beers, géant mondial du diamant, ont entretenu et financé de nombreux conflits dans certains pays du Sud producteurs de gemmes. L'émergence de nouveaux pays producteurs, tel le Canada, a scellé la fin des similitudes entre les deux filières. Un des effets les plus inattendus de cette transformation de la filière est sans aucun doute l'arrêt progressif de nombreux conflits dans les pays africains producteurs. Au même moment, Madagascar découvrait d'immenses gisements de pierres précieuses (saphirs, rubis, émeraudes, pezzotite). Mais cette découverte n'a pas produit d'effets comparables à ceux liés à la découverte canadienne. Ce constat tient largement au fait que Madagascar reste incapable de peser sur le système mondialisé pour le modifier en sa faveur. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

94 Chine

La Chine en Afrique / éd. de Jacques Baudouin. - Paris : Documentation française, 2006. - 102 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Monde chinois, ISSN 1767-3755 ; no. 8) - Revue publiée avec le soutien de l'Institut Choiseul pour la politique internationale et la géoéconomie. - Met bibliogr., noten. - Met Franse, Chinese en Engelse samenvatting.

Trois articles de cette livraison offrent une perspective sur la présence chinoise en Afrique. Le premier, "Les relations de la Chine avec l'Afrique: fondements, réalités et perspectives", de Chung-lian Jiang, donne un point de vue taïwanais sur les relations entre la Chine et le continent africain. Il met en évidence le fait que les relations sino-africaines sont déterminées par des facteurs-clé comme la suprématie américaine et la

question taïwanaise, mais également que la Chine se trouve en situation de dépendance relative vis-à-vis de l'Afrique pour se construire une capacité de puissance. Celui de Thierry Vircoulon, "Chinois d'Afrique, Chinois en Afrique et Afro-chinois: les multiples visages de la communauté chinoise d'Afrique du Sud", étudie une communauté chinoise mal connue, celle qui s'est établie dès le XIXe siècle en Afrique du Sud. L'auteur y met en évidence les clivages subtils entre les trois composantes de cette communauté en prenant comme perspective leur niveau d'intégration dans la société sud-africaine. "La Chine: stratégie d'influence en Côte d'Ivoire", signé de François Lafargue, étudie le cas de la Côte d'Ivoire où l'influence de la République populaire de Chine se fait de plus en plus sentir. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

95 Désir

Désir de mère et nom du père / [M. Liart... et al.]. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 217 p. : foto's. ; 22 cm. - (Collection psychanalyse et tradition ; 8)
ISBN 978-2-296-02721-3

Dans ce volume, qui évoque les conceptions freudiennes et lacaniennes autour de la reproduction et du couple parental, les contributions sont réparties en deux sections, sur la place de la mère et celle du père. Certaines des contributions se rapportent plus particulièrement à l'Afrique ou aux cultures africaines: Qu'est-ce qu'un père? même primitif (sur les gorilles des montagnes de la région des Grands Lacs) (P.-G. Despierre) - Le père mort (sur la carence des pères, et un roman de Geoffroy Damiba publié en 1991 au Burkina Faso, intitulé "Père, je te pardonne tout") - De l'attribut des toubabisés - La place du père "un génie en analyse" (Y. Kaufmant) - L'oncle maternel et les trois registres du père (P.-G. Despierre) - Amadou Hampâté Bâ et les noms du père (C. Duprat). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

96 De Renzio, Paolo

Briefing: paved with good intentions? : the role of aid in reaching the Millennium Development Goals / Paolo De Renzio - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 422, p. 133-140 : tab.

The Commission of Africa report of March 2005 showed that an additional 25 billion dollars per year until 2010 was needed to provide some of the resources necessary to overcome the development barriers that kept Africa poor and reach the Millennium Development Goals agreed by the UN in 2000. At the G8 summit in Gleneagles in July 2005, G8 leaders promised to live up to the challenge, increasing aid by 50 billion dollars by 2010, with half of this going to Africa. Overall, developments since Gleneagles cannot

be considered particularly encouraging. They cast doubt on the capacity and willingness of rich countries to devote increasing resources to development assistance and on the seriousness of the commitment to tackle African poverty. Whether or not the pledged doubling of aid is going to materialize, a number of observers have been raising questions about the potential effects of such a rapid increase in aid flowing to recipient countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Part of the reason is that many of the countries in the region are already highly dependent on external assistance to finance government expenditure and public services. Another reason is that scaling up might only make sense in countries with a good past performance record. The question is what can be done to ensure that additional aid resources are better utilized. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

97 Galy, Michel

Les défis de l'État en Afrique : actes du colloque de Milan / éd. réal. sous la dir. de M. Galy et E. Sannella. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 208 p. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 109-113. - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 978-2-296-03123-4

Ce volume est le fruit d'un colloque tenu à Milan pour marquer le début des activités du CREA (Centre de recherche et de formation sur l'État en Afrique) né à Abidjan en Côte d'Ivoire. Les contributions, en français et en anglais, engagent la réflexion sur l'État, en s'efforçant de proposer de nouveaux paradigmes pour prendre en compte une gouvernementalité multiforme très souple, permettant aux États africains d'expérimenter des formes gouvernementales très évolutives, articulées tant bien que mal à des sociétés très changeantes qui se revendiquent d'une légitimité concurrente; ceci leur permet aussi de survivre aux événements, coups d'État, conflits régionaux ou guerres continentales avec une inventivité permanente. Parmi les sections, l'une comprend les textes des "contributions" et la suivante ceux des "interventions". Titres: 1) Contributions: Les défis actuels de l'État en Afrique, une introduction (Lansana Kouyaté) - L'État africain dans une perspective historique: origine, nature et évolution (Guy Martin) - L'État africain à l'épreuve du présidentielisme (Albert Bourgui) - Physique des appareils. Forces et faiblesses des États ouest-africains (Michel Galy) - Paraconstitutions: les pratiques sociales dans les régimes politiques africains en voie de démocratisation: hypothèses théoriques et empiriques sur la "paraconstitution" (Luc Sindjoun) - L'héritage de la colonisation (Gian Paolo Calchi Novati). 2) Interventions: Africa and federalism (Ralph Uwechue) - Taking stock of Africa's fifty years of independence (Ahmed Rhazaoui) - Le cas de la Somalie (Mohamed Aden Scheik) - La paix et la loi en Afrique:

l'exemple de la Côte d'Ivoire (Jacqueline Louhoues-Oble) - État, développement et marché (Alberto Maiocchi) - The African Peer Review Mechanism (Marie-Angelique Savane) - Les institutions locales et l'État (Luciano Carrino) - Allocation de clôture (Georges Nzongola Ntalaja). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

98 Gobert, Romuald Bienvenu

De la conditionnalité économique à la conditionnalité politique: les vicissitudes de la démocratie en Afrique subsaharienne francophone / par Romuald Bienvenu Gobert - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2007), année 61, no. 2, p. 149-179.

Sous l'instigation des bailleurs de fonds, aidés en cela par le contexte économique africain dominé par une crise aux aspects multiples, la démocratisation fut, pour ses initiateurs, dans les années 1980, la seule issue envisageable pour les économies africaines déliquescents: développement économique devait rimer avec démocratie. Or, les résultats sont loin d'être probants. La démocratie en Afrique tarde à s'enraciner et à apporter des avancées économiques et sociales significatives. La dette, la fragilité de la situation politique et sociale, et, dans une certaine mesure, la mondialisation, en constituent des pesanteurs non négligeables. Les mutations de tous ordres qui ont lieu en ce moment ont pour corollaire une mise en règle des conditions économiques et politiques (première partie) avec le processus démocratique en y intégrant également la réforme des Lois fondamentales (deuxième partie). La première partie montre que le néo-libéralisme économique a conduit à la mise en place du dispositif de conditionnalité du FMI (A) par les pays africains, à l'adoption et l'application des programmes d'ajustement structurel du FMI (B) dans un contexte exclusif dominé par la loi du marché (C). Dans la deuxième partie, l'on voit que l'évolution du constitutionnalisme africain a fait ressortir deux notions fondamentales, sur lesquelles se focalise l'article: l'État de droit (A) et les droits fondamentaux du citoyen (B), à quoi s'ajoute une troisième notion qui est en fait le corollaire des droits fondamentaux: la garantie des droits. La troisième partie fait le lien entre la problématique de l'adaptation de l'État africain au processus démocratique et, sur le plan économique, les difficultés d'intégration des pays africains au marché mondial (A), sur le plan politique, les problèmes de l'unité nationale (B), et enfin le problème de l'adhésion des élites politiques et intellectuelles aux valeurs démocratiques (C). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

99 Goodison, Paul

The future of Africa's trade with Europe : 'new' EU trade policy / Paul Goodison - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 111, p. 139-151.

Trade with Europe is currently more important for the African continent, and nearly every single country in it, than any other international economic links. Africa's future trade relationship with the European Union (EU) is now being decided in negotiations which are provoking intense debate, and to understand what is at issue it is necessary to locate these negotiations in the context of the EU's wider trade policy. This policy was recently reiterated in a more coherent and focused form in the European Commission's (EC's) October 2006 proposal for a new trade strategy. This paper reviews the main elements of this 'new' strategy before looking at how it impacts on the EU's approach to the negotiations for 'Economic Partnership Agreements' (EPAs) with four groupings of African countries. It closes by reviewing what this will probably mean for the Africa-EU trade relationship in the future in the context of the major trends in the current processes of negotiations. There are major concerns that the kind of binding commitments which the EC is seeking on market-opening in services and a range of agreements in trade-related areas (including on investment protection) could seriously compromise the development of locally-owned services and local investment, with the benefits of growth in these areas in the long term accruing outside of Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

100 Gouverner

Gouverner les villes d'Afrique : État, gouvernement local et acteurs privés / sous la dir. de Laurent Fourchard. - Paris : Karthala [etc.], 2007. - 180 p. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (L'Afrique politique, ISSN 1259-0614 ; 2007) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-8458-6877-9

Cet ouvrage est l'aboutissement de plusieurs programmes de recherche internationaux et d'enquêtes de terrain menés entre 2002 et 2004. Les travaux ont été présentés lors de la journée d'étude sur "Le gouvernement des villes en Afrique subsaharienne", organisée au Centre d'étude d'Afrique noire à Bordeaux le 25 juin 2005. Géographes, historiens, politologues, sociologues et urbanistes proposent dans ce livre une analyse pluridisciplinaire du gouvernement urbain en Afrique anglophone, francophone, et lusophone. Contributions: L'État et la ville : héritages historiques et nouvelles politiques de décentralisation en Afrique (Laurent Fourchard) - Décentralisation et gouvernance de la diversité : les services urbains en Afrique anglophone (Sylvy Jaglin) - Les transformations de la gouvernance urbaine en Afrique du Sud : dispositifs démocratiques et nouvelles formes de régulation (Ivan Crouzel) - Décentralisation et plans d'aménagement de quartiers péri-urbains à Maputo (Isabel Raposo) - Construction du champ politique local et politiques de propreté à Accra et Ouagadougou (Hélène

Quénot) - Autorités coloniales, chefs administratifs et "collectivités" : l'enjeu du foncier dans les années 1950 dans la banlieue de Conakry (Odile Goerg) - State, local governments and the management of markets in Lagos and Ibadan since the 1950s (Laurent Fourchard and Ayodeji Olukoju) - Between the State and transporter unions : NURTW and politics of managing public motor parks in Ibadan and Lagos, Nigeria (Isaac Olawale Albert) - The involvement of the Oodua Peoples' Congress in crime control in Southwestern Nigeria (Rufus T. Akinyele) - De nouvelles identités urbaines dans une nouvelle Afrique du Sud? : choix politiques et constructions identitaires au Cap et à Johannesburg (Simon Bekker and Anne Leilde). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

101 Healthcare

Healthcare delivery in Africa : issues, choices, challenges and opportunities / [guest ed. Chinua Akukwe]. - London : Adonis & Abbey Publishers, 2006. - 196 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (African renaissance ; vol. 3, no. 4) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue focuses on critical issues that impact the delivery of health care in sub-Saharan Africa. A central theme is the need for Africans to assume leadership in developing and implementing a system of health care that is relevant to the needs of intended recipients. In an introductory overview, Chinua Akukwe lists ten reasons for a renewed focus on Africa's health care delivery systems. Kenneth Simuyi and Aman Ali assess the prospects of health care delivery in Africa by 2020, which are not promising. Subsequent articles address various responses to the health challenges on the continent: that of the African Union (Bience Gawanas) and Nigeria's Better Life Program for the African Rural Woman (by the former First Lady, Maryam Babangida), as well as the roles and responsibilities in meeting Africa's health care needs of diaspora scientists and health care professionals (Alphonsus O. Obayuwana and Ann L. Carter-Obayuwana), national army medical corps (A.E. Ajemba), civil society (Peace Obiajulu), US universities (John F. Williams et al.) and the private sector (Hillary Thomas-Lake). The edition also includes articles on the worsening challenges of sourcing human resources for health care in sub-Saharan Africa (Gilbert C. Kombe and John Fieno), the role of medical tourism in Africa's health care system (Tshepo P. Maaka), critical issues in the monitoring and evaluation of health care delivery (Osarobo Adeghe), the silence in the discussion of AIDS (Raymond Downing) and possible strategies for devising a culturally appropriate theatre-for-development which could be deployed in the fight against HIV/AIDS (Osita Okagbue). Chinua Akukwe concludes with a review of the issues, challenges and opportunities in community oriented primary care. [ASC Leiden abstract]

102 Homme

L'homme et l'animal dans l'Est de l'Afrique / textes réunis par Alain Rouaud. - Bièvres : Éthiopisants associés, 2006. - 245 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels.

ISBN 2-9524964-0-4

Le propos de cet ouvrage est de présenter des textes, en français et en anglais, dont la plupart ont été présentés en abrégé au cours d'une journée d'étude le 18 février à l'INALCO (Paris), et qui concernent les animaux ou les rapports entre les hommes et les animaux en Afrique. Ces relations sont celles que l'on observe dans les sociétés où les liens entre l'homme et la nature ont été préservés. Certains thèmes sont transmis par les traditions orales, les contes et les proverbes. Titres des contributions: Ethno-ornithology of the Pokomo and Wardhei of the lower Tana of Kenya (Anastacia W. Mwaura) - "L'éléphant est notre ancêtre". Histoire et construction identitaire chez les Waata du Kenya (Jean-Luc Ville) - Représentation de l'animal sauvage chez les éleveurs Teda-Daza et Bèri du nord-est du Tchad (Jérôme Tubiana) - L'alliance d'un homme et d'un animal. Les Imogu ou "Gens de l'autruche" et autres clans bèri (Tchad-Soudan) (Marie-José Tubiana) - Le chameau afar entre éthique et diététique (Didier Morin) - Nom sans chat, nom du chat, noms de chats (Éthiopie) (Alain Rouaud) [sur la race de chat abyssin] - Du consommable à l'interdit, du sauvage au domestique: le lémurien de Madagascar, un animal aux statuts multiples (Claire Harpet) - Un mal nécessaire: le chien d'après les traditions orales malgaches (Ketaka Rakotomalala). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

103 International

International migration and national development in sub-Saharan Africa : viewpoints and policy initiatives in the countries of origin / ed. by Aderanti Adepoju, Ton van Naerssen and Annelies Zoomers. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2008. - XIII, 307 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Afrika-Studiecentrum series, ISSN 1570-9310 ; vol. 10) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 978-90-04-16354-6

This book aims at achieving a better understanding of the implications of international migration for national development from the perspective of the sending countries, with an emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa. More specifically, the volume explores (1) current perceptions of the links between international migration and national development, as seen from the perspective of the countries of origin, and (2) current trends in policymaking aimed at minimizing the negative effects of international migration, while optimizing its development impact. The book examines how a coherent international migration policy can contribute to the fight against poverty. Chapters are included on the

migration-development nexus in Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria and Senegal. For comparative purposes, attention is additionally paid to Mexico, the Philippines and the People's Republic of China. Contributors: Aderanti Adepoju, Fabio Baggio, Annelet Broekhuis, Hein de Haas, Thando Gwebu, Maggi Leung, Marianne Marchand, Koki Muli, Ton van Naerssen, John Oucho, Inês Raimundo Oucho, Marcel Rutten, Maguemati Wabgou, Annelies Zoomers. [ASC Leiden abstract]

104 Le Bihan, Yann

L'ambivalence du regard colonial porté sur les femmes d'Afrique noire / Yann Le Bihan - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2006), vol. 46, cah. 183, p. 513-537.

Du XVI^e siècle jusqu'à nos jours, les stéréotypes, croyances et images occidentales attachées à la "femme noire", sont caractérisés par leur remarquable permanence. Ils forment autant de représentations traversées par une ambivalence fondamentale se traduisant par des attitudes occidentales essentiellement masculines de fascination et/ou de répulsion selon le rapport entretenu par les Européens avec leurs propres sociétés et, en miroir, selon leur représentation valorisée ou dévalorisée de la "nature". Cet article souligne l'importance de la variabilité du lien entre ambivalence occidentale et degré de "négroïdité", habituellement délaissée au profit de la couleur dermique, dans la construction de trois imaginaires attachés à la "Négresse", la "Mulâtresse" et la "Peule". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

105 Lusophone

Lusophone African and Afro-Brazilian literatures / Lúcia Helena Costigan and Russell G. Hamilton, guest ed. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2007. - 198 p. ; 23 cm. - (Research in African literatures, ISSN 0034-5210 ; vol. 38, no. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten.

In the mid-twentieth century characteristically Angolan, Cape Verdean, Guinean, Mozambican and São Tomean writers, as well as nationalist literary movements, began to emerge in appreciable numbers in Portugal's African colonies. All of the articles that comprise the first four sections of this special issue deal with the nature of the relevant literary movements as well as with works by individual authors during both the colonial past and postcolonial present of Angola, Mozambique and Cape Verde. They also include references to the literary output of Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé e Príncipe. Works by Agostinho Neto, Uanhenga Xitu (the Kimbundu nom de plume and nom de guerre, but not pseudonym, of Agostinho André Mendes de Carvalho), José Craveirinha, Germano Almeida and Conceição Lima (pseudonym of Maria da Conceição de Deus Lima) are singled out for special attention. The five articles in the final section focus on

Afro-Brazilian literature and culture. The issue opens with a tribute to Gerald M. Moser (1915-2005), the US-based pioneering scholar and professor of lusophone African literatures. Contributors: David Brookshaw, Lúcia Helena Costigan, Eduardo de Assis Duarte, Maria Nazareth Soares Fonseca, Heloísa Toller Gomes, Russell G. Hamilton, Benjamin Abdala Júnior, Luís Kandjimbo, Ana Mafalda Leite, Ana Maria Mão-de-Ferro Martinho, Inocência Mata, Laura Cavalcante Padilha, Phyllis Peres, Phillip Rothwell, Carmen Lúcia Tindó Secco. [ASC Leiden abstract]

106 Special

Special issue on the Conference on shared growth in Africa, Accra, 21-22 July 2005 / Ernest Aryeetey... [et al.]. - Oxford : Blackwell Publishing, 2006. - P. 279-485. : fig., graf., tab. ; 25 cm. - (African development review, ISSN 1017-6772 ; vol. 18, no. 3) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special issue contains papers presented at the Conference on Shared Growth in Africa, held in Accra, Ghana, on 22-22 July 2005. Contributions: Introduction, by Ernest Aryeetey, Ravi Kanbur and John Page; Shared sectoral growth versus the dual economy model: evidence from Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Zimbabwe, by Niels-Hugo Blunch and Dorte Verner; Structure of sectoral decomposition of aggregate poverty changes in Cameroon, by Francis Manjo Baye; Analysing the poverty impact of HIPC initiative in Cameroon, by Arsene Honore Gideon Nkama; Institutional foundations for shared growth in sub-Saharan Africa, by Machiko Nissanke and Alice Sindzingre; Labour market flexibility, wages and incomes in sub-Saharan Africa in the 1990s, by Geeta Kingdom, Justin Sandefur and Francis Teal; Gender inequalities and economic efficiency: new evidence from cassava-based farm holdings in rural south-western Nigeria, by Awoyemi Taiwo Timothy and Adetola I. Adeoti; Telecommunications investment in Africa: implications of US reform of the international settlement rate system, by Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong and John Agyei Karikari; On public organizations in Ghana: what differentiates good performers from poor performers?, by Francis Owusu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

107 Growth

Growth and poverty reduction : case studies from West Africa / ed. by Quentin Wodon. - Washington, DC : World Bank, cop. 2007. - XIII, 135 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 26 cm. - (World Bank working paper, ISSN 1726-5878 ; 79) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvatting. ISBN 0-8213-6629-7

This volume provides a set of six case studies from West Africa which assess the benefits of growth (or the costs of a lack of growth) in terms of poverty reduction. The first part describes the experience of two countries - Ghana and Senegal - that achieved high levels of growth in the 1990s, and that also experienced important reductions in poverty, even though growth was not strictly pro-poor. The second part describes the experience of two other countries - Burkina Faso and Cape Verde - that also achieved high levels of growth in the 1990s, but where there was an initial perception that growth did not lead to much poverty reduction. The more detailed analysis of poverty presented here suggests, however, that these two countries did witness a sharp reduction in their population share in poverty, as would have been expected given their growth record. Finally, in the third part, the authors argue that a lack of growth in the 1990s in Guinea-Bissau and Nigeria has been a key reason for their persistently high levels of poverty. Overall, the case studies make a strong case for the positive impact of growth on poverty reduction in West Africa. However, they also point to the need to pay attention to changes in inequality, because such changes have limited the gains from growth for the poor in several countries. Contributors: Quentin Wodon, Harold Coulombe, Andrew McKay, Jean-Paul Azam, Magueye Dia, Clarence Tsimpo, Emil Daniel Tesliuc, Michel Kone, Diego Angel-Urdinola, Boubacar-Sid Barry, and Douglas Addison. [ASC Leiden abstract]

108 Moumouni, Seyni

Manuscript tradition in Africa : the Arabic and Ajami manuscripts at the Institute of African Studies / Seyni Moumouni - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2007), n.s., vol. 23, no. 1, p. 15-25 : foto's.

The survival of Islam in Africa depended on the teaching of the sacred writing in Arabic. The consequence was the intervention of another form of writing, known as Ajami, a system of transcription of local languages by adopting the Arabic letters. Like Latin in

Europe, Arabic was used in Africa to communicate science and art. In the 16th century, Timbuktu (Mali) was one of the important religious and intellectual centres, where many manuscripts were collected. This paper first examines historiographical work on these manuscripts, which started at the end of the 19th century. From 1960 onward, this work became systematic. Then the paper discusses the Arabic and Ajami collections at the Institute of African Studies of the University of Ghana in Legon, paying attention to disciplines covered by the manuscripts, and their cataloguing and conservation. The collections, which were assembled during the 1950s and 1960s, come from Ghana, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso and are relevant for the study of history and Islamic scholarship in West Africa. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

109 Obi, Cyril I.

Terrorism in West Africa: real, emerging or imagined threats? / Cyril I. Obi - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 3, p. 87-101.

This essay locates the West African region in the context of the post-9/11 discourses on terrorism and counter-terrorism, particularly as it relates to the global war on terror. It identifies and analyses the issues and challenges that flow from the integration of West Africa into hegemonic transnational/globalized security arrangements, and the ways in which the emerging State (militaristic) and globalized security framework could reinforce or, paradoxically, undermine regional, intranational human and environmental security in one of Africa's most troubled regions. It critically examines the possibility of a terrorist threat in the region and analyses the global stakes involved in integrating West Africa into the global war on terror. A critical consideration underlining counter-terrorism measures in West Africa is the existence of substantial US and Western oil interests and investments in the region, notably in Nigeria. The essay concludes that zero-sum, militarist, globally driven solutions may fail to address the historical, political, and socioeconomic roots of a possible terrorist threat in West Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

110 Parentés

Parentés, plaisanteries et politique / [contrib. de C. Canut... et al.]. - Paris : École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, 2006. - P. 687-1032. : fig. ; 24 cm. - (Cahiers d'études africaines, ISSN 0008-0055 ; vol. 46, cah. 184) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ISBN 2-7132-2129-3

Ce numéro reproduit certaines contributions présentées au colloque 'Alliances à plaisanteries et politiques en Afrique de l'Ouest' tenu au Centre d'études et de recherches internationales (CERI) à Paris les 27 et 28 octobre 2005. Sommaire: Pactes, alliances et plaisanteries: pratiques locales, discours global (Cécile Canut & Étienne Smith); Sang, lait, distance et plaisanterie: articulations et "assèchements" des alliances au Maasina (Mali) (Claude Fay); Identités et relations de plaisanterie chez les Peuls de l'ouest du Burkina Faso (Youssouf Diallo); Practical joking (amongst others on the Dyula in Côte d'Ivoire) (Robert Launay); Joking kinship as a syncretic institution (Senegal) (Dennis Galvan); Joking for peace: social organization, tradition, and change in Gambian conflict management (Mark Davidheiser); "Bobo buveurs, Yarse colporteurs": parenté à plaisanterie dans le débat public burkinabè (Sten Hagberg); Le discours diplomatique et démagogique du cousin plaisant au Mali (Denis Douyon); La nation "par le côté": le récit des cousinages au Sénégal (Étienne Smith); Construction des discours identitaires au Mali: ethnicisation et instrumentalisation des 'senankuya' (Cécile Canut); L'africanité à travers le prisme des relations à plaisanterie: étude d'un essentialisme au long cours (Marie-Aude Fouéré). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

111 Small-scale

Small-scale mining, rural subsistence and poverty in West Africa / ed. by Gavin M. Hilson. - Warwickshire : Practical Action, 2006. - XXI, 323 p. : foto's, tab. ; 25 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [295]-311. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 1-85339-629-X

In recent decades, Africa's artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector has attracted significant donor aid. The majority of initiatives, however, have been undertaken without careful analysis of, and interaction with, target communities. Focusing on the ECOWAS area, this book aims to facilitate a radical change in the way in which policies and support services are implemented for ASM. The book is divided into three sections. The first, 'Artisanal and small-scale mining in West Africa', is comprised of reviews designed to provide scope and essential background on the region. Chapters deal in particular with poverty, sustainable development, environmental issues, cooperation between small- and large-scale gold miners, and human rights law. The second section, 'Country case studies: francophone West Africa', presents findings from fieldwork conducted in Benin, Burkina Faso, and Mali. The final section, 'Country case studies: anglophone West Africa', provides parallel case studies analysis from Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. [ASCLeiden abstract]

112 Special

Special section: climates of the Mande / ed. by Roderick J. McIntosh and Joseph A. Tainter ; [contrib. by Roderick J. McIntosh... et al.] - In: *Mande Studies*: (2004), no. 6, p. 1-82 : fig., graf., krt.

This special section on palaeoclimates of the Mande includes four papers from a panel on landscape and palaeoclimate organized for the 1998 Mande Studies Association meeting at Banjul, The Gambia. The papers cover subjects ranging from land degradation to environment, from demographic linkages to responses to high climatic variability and precocious niche specialization under conditions of stress. Contributors: Hamady Bocoum, Roderick J. McIntosh, Joseph A. Tainter and Robert Vernet. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BENIN

113 Lutz, Clemens

Maize market liberalisation in Benin : a case of hysteresis / Clemens Lutz, W. Erno Kuiper and Aad van Tilburg - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 102-133 : graf., tab.

This article analyses the effect of 10 years of liberalization policy on price integration in Benin's maize market. The comparison of price series for two periods, before and after the policy change, shows that the expected positive effect is not confirmed by cointegration analysis. Though markets were, and are, integrated in the long run, the sluggish speed of adjustment has not improved, which is why observed price differences between market places are often larger than marketing costs can justify. The article concludes that the liberalization policies did not significantly affect maize market integration and that, therefore, more effective policy instruments are required in order to strengthen the competitive forces in the market. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

BURKINA FASO

114 Bationo, Jean-Claude

Der burkinische Deutschunterricht auf der Suche nach Identität / Jean-Claude Bationo - In: *Mont Cameroun*: (2006), no. 3, p. 49-61 : tab.

Dieser Aufsatz ist ein Plädoyer für die Verwendung der Muttersprachen der burkinischen Deutschlernenden im Prozess des Deutschunterrichts. Mit 65 Volksgruppen ist Burkina Faso ein mehrsprachiges Land. Die burkinischen Deutschlernenden sind tatsächlich mehrsprachig, und die heutigen Herausforderungen der Zweisprachigkeit sollten eine Chance für sie sein, ihre vielfältigen sprachlichen und kulturellen Kompetenzen zu entfalten. Dennoch bietet der Deutschunterricht keine Möglichkeit an, diese Sprachen in den Lernprozess zu integrieren. Daher bleibt die Frage offen: Welcher interkulturell orientierte Deutschunterricht wird in Burkina Faso angeboten, wenn die burkinischen Muttersprachen nicht mitberücksichtigt werden? Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. (S. 151-152). [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

115 Brousse

La brousse, le champ et la jachère au Burkina Faso / Robin Duponnois & Bernard Lacombe. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 190 p. : foto's, tab. ; 22 cm. - (Ressources renouvelables) - Bibliogr.: p. [183]-187. - Met noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-02878-4

Cet ouvrage collectif fait le point, dans un cadre défini par les sciences sociales, sur une pratique agricole hautement productive mais qui se révèle aujourd'hui obsolète, l'agriculture sur brûlis et son noyau dur, la jachère, au Burkina Faso. Les études coordonnées présentent davantage le côté des paysans et de leur logique que celui des sciences de la nature et de leurs propositions. Titres: Origine de l'agriculture et légendes des chefs de terre des pays bwamu, lobi et samogho (Bernard Lacombe et Frédéric O.K. Palé) - Tensions entre tradition, migrations et modernité dans le Bwamu de Bondoukuy (François Y. Sodter) - Les feux de brousse à Bondoukuy (Sud-Ouest Burkina: observations 1996-1998) (Rémi Demazoin) - La condition paysanne au Burkina I: migration paysanne et zone écologique (Bernard Lacombe et Sylvestre Ouédraogo) - La condition paysanne au Burkina II: rapports de genres: travail et propriété (Sylvestre Ouédraogo et Saratta Traoré) - La terminologie des espaces villageois du village mossi de Sobaka (Jean-Noël S. Ouédraogo et Saratta Traoré) - La jachère chez les Bwaba: espace sans culture et espace de culture (Bernard Lacombe) - La jachère chez les Nouna au Burkina : terres, savoirs et migrations, cycles d'exploitation et gestion des revenus (Anselme Yaro) - La vision paysanne des difficultés de l'intensification agricole (Robin Duponnois et Bernard Lacombe). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

116 Grimm, Michael

Growth and poverty in Burkina Faso : a reassessment of the paradox / Michael Grimm and Isabel Günther - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2007), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 70-101 : graf., tab.

Previous poverty assessments of Burkina Faso neglected some important methodological issues. They were therefore misleading and led to the so-called 'Burkinabè Growth-Poverty Paradox', i.e., increasing poverty despite sustained macroeconomic growth and constant inequality. The authors estimate that poverty significantly decreased between 1994 and 2003, i.e., growth was in contrast to what previous poverty estimates suggested 'pro-poor'. However, the authors also demonstrate that between 1994 and 1998, poverty indeed increased despite a good macroeconomic performance. This was caused by a severe drought and the devaluation of the CFA Franc, which led to a profound deterioration of the purchasing power of the poor, an issue, which was also overseen by previous studies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

117 Janin, Pierre

Des indicateurs à l'action : vulnérabilité alimentaire et situation nutritionnelle en milieu rural sahélien burkinabé / Pierre Janin et Yves Martin-Prevel - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2006), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 443-461 : tab.

Cet article examine la recherche menée conjointement en 2001 et 2002 par des géographes et des nutritionnistes de l'IRD (Institut de recherche pour le développement) et l'Université de Ouagadougou, dans la province sahélo-soudanienne de la Gnagna, dans l'Est du Burkina Faso. Un de ses objectifs prioritaires était d'explorer la nature des relations existantes - causalités, concordances et disparités - entre d'une part, les risques apparents, perçus comme tels par les décideurs et vécus par les enquêtés (aridité, enclavement, dégradation des potentialités), déterminants réels de la vulnérabilité des ménages et d'autre part, ceux essentiellement abordés par l'analyse des modes de gestion de la soudure alimentaire, et enfin l'état nutritionnel des individus. L'article montre que, confrontés à l'irrégularité de la production céréalière familiale et à la récurrence de la disette alimentaire, les ménages les plus exposés ont progressivement développé des stratégies d'adaptation à relativement long terme et d'anticipation saisonnière, permettant de gommer partiellement les aléas conjoncturels. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

118 Somé, Magloire

Les missionnaires protestants américains face au nationalisme français : Haute-Volta, 1920-1939 / Magloire Somé - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2006), no. 18, p. 73-108.

Dans l'Afrique occidentale française du début du 20^e siècle se sont tissées des relations particulièrement complexes entre autorités coloniales, missionnaires catholiques français, et missionnaires protestants américains sur fond d'anticléricalisme marqué de la République laïciste, de défense des intérêts du nationalisme français face aux "menaces extérieures" et de "devoir civilisateur" des missions et de l'État. L'installation de missionnaires américains en Haute-Volta, l'actuel Burkina Faso, après 1919 fut considérée par les missionnaires français (appartenant en Haute-Volta à la Société des Missionnaires d'Afrique, les Pères Blancs) comme un cas de compétition pour l'occupation de l'espace; de plus, ils s'opposaient sur la question centrale des relations avec les "cultures indigènes" qu'ils proclamaient vouloir respecter, en matière de mariage et d'émancipation des femmes notamment. Les missionnaires français entendaient diffuser leur propre culture nationale au nom de la "mission civilisatrice" de la France. Face au réveil de l'apostolat protestant, se fit jour un sursaut nationaliste chez les missionnaires français, même si leurs relations avec la France coloniale et ses autorités n'avaient pas toujours été au beau fixe, loin de là. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

GHANA

119 Abdul-Korah, Gariba B.

"Where is not home?": Dagaaba migrants in the Brong Ahafo region, 1980 to the present / Gariba B. Abdul-Korah - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 422, p. 71-94 : krt., tab.

The 1980s marked the beginning of a significant shift in the pattern of Dagaaba migration to southern Ghana. Instead of the mining centres of Obuasi (Ashanti region) and Prestea and Tarkwa (Western region) respectively, many Dagaaba men and women have been migrating to predominantly agricultural areas in the Brong Ahafo region. There is also evidence that Dagaaba migrants, who previously worked in the southern and coastal regions, have been relocating to the Brong Ahafo region when they either lost their jobs or retired. This article explores the factors that have culminated in the mass movement of Dagaaba men and women to the Brong Ahafo region and the reasons why 'step' Dagaaba migrants are relocating to the Brong Ahafo region in large numbers instead of going back home (to the north) as many of their predecessors did. The article adds to the ongoing discussion on the migration phenomenon in sub-

Saharan Africa by foregrounding the internal ways in which communities themselves shape migration through extended, gendered social debates over production and reproduction. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

120 Accra

Accra before colonial times : proceedings of a colloquium on early Accra, held at the Institute of African Studies, November 2004 / M.E. Kropp Dakubu, ed. - Legon : Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 2006. - VI, 169 p., [5] bl. pl. : ill., fig., krt., tab. ; 29 cm. - (Research review Institute of African Studies University of Ghana, ISSN 0855-4412 ; suppl. 17) - Met bibliogr., bijl., notes, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans. ISBN 9988-83005-X

The papers presented in this supplement were presented at a Colloquium on Early Accra: 1300-1800, held at the Institute of African Studies, 3-5 November 2004, organized jointly by the Institute of African Studies and the Archaeology Department of the University of Ghana. Contributions: The Accra Plains c. AD 1400-1800: an overview of the trade, politics and culture from the perspective of historical archaeology, by James Anquandah; Land use and environment in early Accra (1300-1800 AD), by Osman Alhassan; Earliest Ga-Dangme culture from a linguistic point of view, by M.E. Kropp Dakubu; Excavations at Wodoku and Ladoku and their implications for the archaeology of the Accra Plains, by J. Boachie-Ansah; Frontier archaeology of the Akuapem Ridge and the eastern Accra Plains, by Brempong Osei-Tutu; Danish records on Ghana in the National Archives of Ghana, by C.K. Gadzekpo; Rites, rituals and recreation in early Accra: a congeries : Johannes Rask's observations 1708-1713, by Selena Axelrod Winsnes; European descriptions of the art and architecture of early Accra, ca. 1450-1800, by Kwame Amoah Labi; Pre-monarchical political leadership among the Gas, with special reference to the people of La, by Abraham Akrong; In the shadow of Christiansborg: architectural history and genealogy of the Okantey Trading House at Danish Osu, by H. Nii-Adziri Wellington; 'Matse sliki tekle': a cultural history of the Ga funerary loin-cloth, by H. Nii-Adziri Wellington. [ASC Leiden abstract]

121 Adams, Musah

Freedom of information and records management in Ghana / Musah Adams - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 29-38.

In recent years there has been a drive towards the passage and implementation of freedom of information (FOI) legislation in many countries. Access to information is gaining acceptance as a necessary tool in ensuring the participation of the citizenry in

democratic governance. An effective implementation of a freedom of information law is expected to lead to an open, transparent and accountable society. This paper identifies some countries in Africa which have passed and implemented FOI laws and discusses the relevance of the law in the Ghanaian context. It outlines some basic elements of FOI, summarizes Ghana's draft Right to Information Bill 2003, and examines the basic information infrastructure in Ghana. The paper argues that an effective records management system is required to ensure the successful implementation of a freedom of information law and cites from the United Kingdom and India Acts to support this position. Some weaknesses of the Ghanaian bill, such as lack of an impartial internal review procedure and independent implementing and monitoring authorities, are identified and suggestions made for solving these problems. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

122 Adanu, Theodosia S.A.

Planning and implementation of the University of Ghana library automation project / Theodosia S.A. Adanu - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 101-108.

The paper reviews the three-year Carnegie Corporation funded library automation project of the University of Ghana Library System, two and a half years into the project. It highlights the automation environment before the Carnegie project and describes essential factors that have contributed to the automation process to date, including adequate infrastructure, retrospective conversion of the card catalogue, and an integrated library system. The contribution made by external players is emphasized. Challenges posed by the project and lessons learned are also presented. The paper concludes by assessing experience gained and the challenges that lie ahead before the system takes off. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

123 Akurang-Parry, Kwabena O.

"Untold difficulties": the indigenous press and the economic effects of the First World War on Africans in the Gold Coast, 1914-1918 / Kwabena O. Akurang-Parry - In: *African Economic History*: (2006), no. 34, p. 45-68 : tab.

During the First World War, the British colonial government in the Gold Coast (Ghana) vigorously sought to maximize both human and natural resources in support of the imperial war effort. Consequently, the people of the Gold Coast suffered from the wartime policies as well as the direct effects of the war. This article examines the impact of the war on the population of the Gold Coast and African perspectives on the effects of

the war on economy and society through the prism of the indigenous press, notably the 'The Gold Coast Leader' and 'The Gold Coast Nation'. These newspapers, published in the capital of the Central Province, Cape Coast, became a hub of African intellectual activism and anticolonial protest politics. Three areas of anticolonial criticism emerged: opposition to the vigorous implementation of indirect rule during wartime, colonial labour and military recruitment exercises, and the economic effects of war. Economic issues addressed included slackening cocoa prices, lack of shipping facilities and space, fall in revenue, stagnation in wages and salaries, scarcity of staple foods and imported commodities, and the demographic effects of the influenza epidemic of 1917-1919. Increased taxation, freight rates, and customs duties equally attracted critical commentary in the press. Unlike official sources, press accounts show that the people of the Gold Coast suffered greatly from the economic impact of the war. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

124 Akussah, Harry

The state of document deterioration in the National Archives of Ghana / Harry Akussah - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 1-8 : tab.

A survey of the condition of documents in the National Archives of Ghana was conducted. A stratified proportionate sampling technique was used to select 600 documents from five repositories for examination. The results of the survey show that 63 percent of the documents had pH values of below 5, 31 percent were brittle, 77.3 percent had fading texts, 94.3 percent had turned brownish and 85.6 percent had indications of fungus infestation. In all, 51.5 percent of the documents were in need of urgent treatment. The study established that the situation resulted from a combination of factors, paramount being the unfavourable storage conditions. The implications of the findings of the study for Ghana were highlighted. Recommendations put forward include, amongst others, mass de-acidification of documents, a sustained programme of fumigation, purpose-built archives for the regions, environmental monitoring and control measures, staff recruitment strategies and the institution of a comprehensive preservation and conservation policy. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

125 Amekuedee, John-Oswald

Women librarians in Ghana: their status and career development / John-Oswald Amekuedee and Theodosia S.A. Adanu - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 39-43 : tab.

This article investigates the current status and occupational characteristics of professional women librarians in Ghana. It is based on a study which aimed at establishing women's career advancement opportunities and investigating factors inhibiting their career development. Another objective of the study was to find out how women are perceived by their male counterparts. Using data obtained through a questionnaire, the article presents information relating to the background of female librarians in Ghana, their work experience, status and career advancement opportunities. All the (35) professional women librarians in Ghana were included in the survey. Twenty-seven questionnaires were completed and returned, which meant a response rate of 77 percent. The conclusion is that the position of women librarians in Ghana is under no threat in terms of remuneration and status. Furthermore, there are no external obstacles to their professional advancement. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

126 Arthur, Peter

The State, private sector development, and Ghana's "Golden Age of Business" / Peter Arthur - In: *African Studies Review*: (2006), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 31-50.

The promotion of the private sector has become an integral part of Ghana's economic development strategy since it embarked on its structural adjustment programme (SAP) in 1983. Private sector development, which involves the improvement of the investment climate and the enhancing of basic service delivery, is considered one of the necessary factors for sustaining and expanding businesses, stimulating economic growth, and reducing poverty. This article examines the policies of Ghana's New Patriotic Party (NPP) government and its strategies for making the private sector the bedrock of economic development and for achieving what it calls the "Golden Age of Business". It argues that while the policies and initiatives being pursued have the potential to help in the development of the private sector in Ghana, the government has to play a more central role in this process, not only by creating the enabling environment for private businesses, but also by providing business with support and protection. While the "Golden Age of Business" is a neoliberal concept, its effective implementation requires a robust statist input. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

127 Asamoah-Gyadu, J. Kwabena

'On the "Mountain" of the Lord' : healing pilgrimages in Ghanaian Christianity / J. Kwabena Asamoah-Gyadu - In: *Exchange*: (2007), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 65-86.

In Ghana, as in other African religious and cultural contexts, religion is a survival strategy. It is a dynamic phenomenon, which at every level of appropriation has been

experiencing certain innovations informed by existential and supra-mundane needs. Some of these innovative appropriations of religion in contemporary Ghana include pilgrimages to religious sites in search of God's intervention for healing. Roman Catholicism, mainline Protestantism and Pentecostalism, the three main streams of Christian expression in Ghana have all had their members develop penchants for such pilgrimages although patronage is never denomination specific. This paper examines some of the innovative ways in which healing pilgrimages have developed in the various Christian traditions and what implications these have for understanding religion in a contemporary African religiocultural context. Each of the considered sacred places/spaces is associated with one of the three main streams of Christianity: the Abasua Prayer Mountain is associated with the Methodist Church, the Buoho St. Mary's Sanctuary (SMS) with the Roman Catholics, and the Canaan Prayer Healing Camp with the Church of Pentecost (CoP). The Christian motivation for the use of these sacred places/spaces could be explained not just in terms of biblical precedents but also in the resilient nature of traditional world views in the face of a massive Christian advance in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

128 Fridy, Kevin S.

The elephant, umbrella, and quarrelling cocks: disaggregating partisanship in Ghana's Fourth Republic / Kevin S. Fridy - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 423, p. 281-305 : krt., tab.

Within the literature on Ghanaian partisanship, a debate has arisen between those viewing Ghana's two dominant parties as cleaved along socioeconomic lines and those suggesting that this cleavage runs along ethnic lines. Using election results, constituency maps, census data, and a survey of voters' 'cognitive shortcuts', this article weighs in with the debate. The findings suggest that ethnicity matters in Ghanaian elections far more than socioeconomic variables. The findings do not, however, lead easily towards the gloomy predictions that often accompany ethnic politics. The relationship between ethnicity and partisanship in Ghana is far more complex. Data presented here suggest that Asante and Ewe voters are likely to vote for the New Patriotic Party (NPP) and National Democratic Congress (NDC), respectively, regardless of the candidates they select. Voters of other ethnic backgrounds, who make up the vast majority of Ghanaian voters, view the dominant parties as representative of Asante and Ewe interests but do not themselves vote as a block and base their evaluations of the 'Asante' and 'Ewe' parties ultimately on things other than ethnicity. It is this latter group of voters that makes Ghanaian elections unpredictable and discourages politicians from

turning national votes into a zero-sum ethnic census. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

129 Ghana

Ghana : one decade of the liberal State / Kwame Boafo-Arthur, editor. - Dakar : Codesria Books in association with ; Pretoria : Unisa Press ; Accra : EPP Book Services ; London [etc.] : Zed Books, 2007. - XII, 303 p. : tab. ; 23 cm. - (Africa in the new millennium) - Bibliogr.: p. [280]-291. - Met index. ISBN 978-2-86978-199-3 (Dakar) pbk

This collective volume examines how Ghana has dealt with the problems of institution-building, State-market relations and democratic leadership since its return to constitutional rule in 1993. The contributors also assess the future of the democratic experiment in one of sub-Saharan Africa's rare islands of peace by focusing on the challenges posed by security, human rights and foreign policy in the twenty-first century. Contributions: A decade of liberalism in perspective (Kwame Boafo-Arthur); Trends in the promotion and protection of human rights under the 1992 Constitution (Kofi Quashigah); Challenges of economic growth in a liberal economy (G. Kwaku Tsikata); Markets and liberal democracy (Kwame A. Ninsin); Institutions and economic performance: Ghana's experience under the Fourth Republic, 1992-2002 (Nicholas Amponsah); Political conflict and elite consensus in the liberal State (Alexander K.D. Frempong); A decade of political leadership in Ghana, 1993-2004 (Joseph R.A. Ayee); The security agencies and national security in a decade of liberalism (Kumi Ansah-Koi); Organized labour and the liberal State (Abeeku Essuman-Johnson); The liberal Ghanaian State and foreign policy: the dynamics of change and continuity (Kwame Boafo-Arthur); Women and politics in Ghana, 1993-2003 (Beatrix Allah-Mensah). [ASC Leiden abstract]

130 Kelly, Bob

Ideology, regionalism, self-interest and tradition: an investigation into contemporary politics in northern Ghana / Bob Kelly, R.B. Bening - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 2, p. 180-206 : krt.

This article focuses on three concerns: 1) the historical and contemporary distinctiveness of the 'north' from the rest of Ghana; 2) the extent to which the 'north' is itself a distinct and united political entity; and 3) the relevance to the area of competing analyses of Ghanaian politics which emphasize: the continuing importance of a distinct 'northern' political consciousness; the role of competing Ghanaian political traditions based on

ideology and related socioeconomic divisions; the growth of conscious 'self-interest' on the part of individual voters; and the continued significance of local loyalties and rivalries, many of which pre-date the arrival of the British to the area. The article argues that while no monocausal analysis of northern politics is adequate, long-standing internal divisions and rivalries, and distinct local issues have been highly significant in determining the characteristics of its politics. It further suggests that whilst individual self-interest and ideological and related differences have some role in determining the political sympathies and allegiances of members of the political elite, their independent role in determining voting patterns at the local level is limited. The article focuses on evidence gleaned from the 2004 elections, but there are potentially serious limitations on the value of this source. In the first place it may be that electoral malpractice and various forms of vote rigging provide a distorted picture of what actually took place, although the general impression was of a free, fair and credible election. Of more real significance, however, are the implicit features of an election - votes are aggregated so that we do not know the motivation behind individual voters' selections. It is the contention here that underlying issues and actual electoral issues are not congruent; only in a limited number of areas in the north did the underlying issues dominate the electoral outcome. It is, however, the potential for long-standing local divisions and loyalties to do so that is still significant today - and likely to remain so in the foreseeable future. App., bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

131 MacCaskie, T.C.

Denkyira in the making of Asante, c. 1660-1720 / T.C. McCaskie - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 1-25 : krt.

This article examines the complex and fluid relationship between Denkyira and Asante in the period c. 1660-1720 that saw the former supplanted by the latter as the leading power among the Twi-speaking Akan peoples of the central southern Gold Coast (Ghana). Dense oral traditions supplemented by a range of other materials are used to identify the site of the ancient Denkyira capital of Abankeseso, and to give an account of the settlements that served it and the gold resources that supported it. These same sources provide a detailed understanding of the reasons for defections from Denkyira to Asante, and how this process contributed to the first Asantehene Osei Tutu's epochal military victory over Denkyirahene Ntim Gyakari at Feyiase (1701). Asante policy towards defeated Denkyira is then discussed, and the legacy of the events described is considered. At a general level, this article makes a case for looking in detail and depth at the local conditions that gave rise to particular sociopolitical arrangements, and argues

that studies of this kind can advance understanding of the formation and nature of polity and identity in precolonial Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

132 McCaskie, T.C.

The life and afterlife of Yaa Asantewaa / T.C. McCaskie - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 2, p. 151-179.

This article is about Queen Mother Yaa Asantewaa (c. 1830s-1921) of Edweso (Ejisu) in Asante, Ghana, locally famous in tradition for her supposed leadership role in the last Anglo-Asante conflict (1900-1901), and now internationally celebrated as an epitome of African womanhood and resistance to European colonialism. The article is in three parts. The first part examines the historical record concerning Yaa Asantewaa and sets this within the conflicted context of Edweso-Kumase relations before, during and after her lifetime. It also considers her role in the 1900-1901 war and the nationalist constructions placed on that role by later Asante and other Ghanaian commentators. The second part examines the politics of the celebrations held in Asante in 2000 to mark the centenary of the last Anglo-Asante war and to honour Yaa Asantewaa for her part in it. Discussion here is concerned with the struggle between the ruling Asante elite and the Rawlings government in Accra to take possession of Yaa Asantewaa's reputation and to define and reinterpret it for contemporary political purposes. This was also a significant and revealing episode in the run-up to the Ghanaian national elections of 2000, in which J.A. Kufuor's Asante-based NPP (New Patriotic Party) finally ousted Rawlings's NDC (National Democratic Congress) which, in various incarnations, had ruled Ghana for twenty years. The third part examines the recent and ever-growing afterlife of Yaa Asantewaa in the age of globalization and the Internet. Attention is paid in particular to the constructions placed on her by Americans of African descent and to cultural expressions of her present status as, perhaps, the most famous of all precolonial African women. Finally, Asante reactions to the internationalization of Yaa Asantewaa are considered. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

133 Moumouni, Seyni

Manuscript tradition in Africa : the Arabic and Ajami manuscripts at the Institute of African Studies / Seyni Moumouni - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2007), n.s., vol. 23, no. 1, p. 15-25 : foto's.

The survival of Islam in Africa depended on the teaching of the sacred writing in Arabic. The consequence was the intervention of another form of writing, known as Ajami, a system of transcription of local languages by adopting the Arabic letters. Like Latin in

Europe, Arabic was used in Africa to communicate science and art. In the 16th century, Timbuktu (Mali) was one of the important religious and intellectual centres, where many manuscripts were collected. This paper first examines historiographical work on these manuscripts, which started at the end of the 19th century. From 1960 onward, this work became systematic. Then the paper discusses the Arabic and Ajami collections at the Institute of African Studies of the University of Ghana in Legon, paying attention to disciplines covered by the manuscripts, and their cataloguing and conservation. The collections, which were assembled during the 1950s and 1960s, come from Ghana, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso and are relevant for the study of history and Islamic scholarship in West Africa. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

134 Skinner, Kate

Reading, writing and rallies : the politics of 'freedom' in southern British Togoland, 1953-1956 / by Kate Skinner - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 123-147 : krt.

Examples of chant, song and written propaganda from the mid-1950s are examined here in order to probe the debates and relationships which influenced the political future of the Ewe-speaking areas of southern British Togoland. While microstudies have been important in explaining sources of division between communities in these areas, propaganda provides a means of understanding the arguments, idioms and ideas about the State which brought many different people together behind the apparently peculiar project of Togoland reunification. The main source of tension within this political movement was not competing local or communal interests, but the unequal relationships that resulted from uneven provision of education. Written and oral propaganda texts, and the rallies where they were performed and exchanged, point to a surprisingly participatory and eclectic political culture, where distinctions between the lettered and unlettered remained fluid and open to challenge. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

135 Yankson, Paul W.K.

Street trading and environmental management in Central Accra : decentralisation and metropolitan governance in Ghana / Paul W.K. Yankson - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2007), n.s., vol. 23, no. 1, p. 37-55 : tab.

Ghana's decentralized system of development administration is supposed to involve all stakeholders in the governance of all local government areas, including metropolitan areas, in development at the local level. Among the stakeholder groups that a

metropolitan assembly has to deal with are trade associations. Members of the street traders associations are engaged in street trading, particularly in the central business district (CBD) of Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA). Street trading, like other aspects of the informal economy, has not been physically integrated into urban land use and the management system of the metropolitan areas and yet the activities of street traders impinge on urban environmental management. This has been a source of conflict between them and the authorities of AMA, though AMA collects a substantial amount of money from them in the form of market tolls, etc. annually. While AMA has made several attempts to settle street traders in the CBD, AMA has so far not been able to adequately address the challenges posed by street trading in the heart of the city. This paper describes street trading in the CBD of AMA and the role played by street traders and their associations in environmental management within the CBD of AMA. It also describes the relationships between the street traders and their associations on the one hand and between them and the AMA authorities on the other regarding the above and the question of their physical integration within the space economy of the metropolitan area. Furthermore, the paper discusses the implications of this for the decentralization process as well as for the governance of the metropolitan area. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA

136 Mouser, Bruce

Rebellion, marronage and 'jihād' : strategies of resistance to slavery on the Sierra Leone coast, c. 1783-1796 / by Bruce Mouser - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 27-44 : krt., tab.

The Yankorri Rebellion began around 1783 in the coastal State of Moria, located in the borderlands of Guinea and Sierra Leone. This rebellion, which lasted for more than a decade - it ended in 1796 -, included domestic and market-bound slaves as well as free persons, all of whom became involved in promoting significant changes in traditional socioeconomic and political patterns. What made this rebellion unique, however, were its complex and local-based context, its multiple centres and its substantial involvement in a timely Islamic movement intent on transforming coastal society. Also instructive is the synergetic response that occurred among autocratic and otherwise quarrelsome rulers who were responsible for ending this rebellion, for re-establishing landholding patterns, and for defending themselves effectively against socioeconomic and political change. The several Moria-based rebellions of this period occurred as a consequence essentially

of local dynamics and not necessarily as by-products of the slave trade as such. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

137 Schmidt, Elizabeth

Cold War in Guinea : the Rassemblement démocratique africain and the struggle over communism, 1950-1958 / by Elizabeth Schmidt - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 95-121 : krt.

When the Cold War broke out in Western Europe at the end of the Second World War, France was a key battleground. Its Cold War choices played out in the empire as well as in the métropole. After communist party ministers were ousted from the tripartite government in 1947, repression against communists and their associates intensified, both in the Republic and overseas. In French sub-Saharan Africa, the primary victims of this repression were members of the Rassemblement démocratique africain (RDA), an interterritorial alliance of political parties with affiliates in most of the 14 territories of French West and Equatorial Africa, and in the United Nations trusts of Togo and Cameroon. When, under duress, RDA parliamentarians severed their ties with the Parti communiste français (PCF) in 1950, grassroots activists in Guinea opposed the break. Their voices muted throughout most of the decade, leftist militants regained preeminence in 1958, when trade unionists, students, the party's women's and youth wings, and other grassroots actors pushed the Guinean RDA to reject a constitution that would have relegated the country to junior partnership in the French Community, and to proclaim Guinea's independence instead. Guinea's vote for independence, and its break with the interterritorial RDA in this regard, were the culmination of a decade-long struggle between grassroots activists on the political left and the party's territorial and interterritorial leadership for control of the political agenda. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

IVORY COAST

138 Côte

Côte d'Ivoire : un plaidoyer pour une prise de conscience africaine / sous la dir. de Claude Koudou. - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 147 p. ; 22 cm. - (Études africaines) - Colloque international sur la Côte d'Ivoire. - Met noten.
ISBN 978-2-296-02781-7

Les contributions à ce livre ont été rassemblées à l'occasion du colloque du 9 décembre 2006 organisé par le Forum pour l'Espérance en Côte d'Ivoire au 21e siècle, visant,

dans le contexte de violence et de division qui règnait alors en Côte d'Ivoire, à faciliter par la prise de parole une solution aux problèmes de ce pays. Les différentes parties sont intitulées: Les accords de défense et la logique du maintien de la paix en Afrique (le cas de la Côte d'Ivoire) (Mwayila Tshiyembé) - Les accords de défense, l'action de la force Licorne et des groupements terrestres interarmées français positionnés sur le territoire ivoirien (Aliou Barry) - La diaspora africaine: quelle contribution pour une conscience africaine? (Pierre Célestin Bakunda) - États, élites et masses de l'Ouest africain face à la crise ivoirienne: entre repli territorialiste et patriotisme transfrontalier (Malick Ndiaye) - La tonalité des contributions va de celle de l'exposé au pamphlet. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

139 Nene Bi Boti, Séraphin

Le droit applicable dans la colonie de Côte d'Ivoire / par Séraphin Nene Bi Boti - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2007), année 61, no. 1, p. 85-130.

Le 10 mars 1893, le décret portant création de la colonie de Côte d'Ivoire est signé. La stratégie coloniale par le droit et les institutions de justice suppose tout à la fois structuration du réel, mise en place d'un ordre et relations d'affrontement. Le droit colonial a pour finalité de traduire normativement la civilisation du colonisateur. Mais il n'est pas la reproduction du droit du colonisateur. Il est pluriel: il est à la fois droit d'inspiration européenne et droit traditionnel réformé, transformé. La première partie de l'article montre comment le droit colonial suit le procédé de colonisation retenu par la puissance colonisatrice, ce qui explique la diversité de ses fondements, qui sont juridiques, mais aussi non juridiques (religieux, économiques, stratégiques, mais surtout idéologiques). Les idées (comme celles d'Houphouët Boigny ou de Charles de Gaulle) marquent de leur empreinte les caractères, la nature juridique et les finalités du droit applicable à la colonie de Côte d'Ivoire, bref, le contenu de ce droit. La deuxième partie évoque la façon dont le droit colonial, divisé en deux branches, droit public et droit privé, est un droit sui generis de par son contenu. Le droit public est un droit de domination; le droit privé colonial est un droit de "minorisation" et d'acculturation. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

140 Perspectives

Perspectives on Côte d'Ivoire : between political breakdown and post-conflict peace / ed. by Cyril I. Obi. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2007. - 65 p. : graf. ; 25 cm. - (Discussion paper - Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, ISSN 1104-8417 ; 39) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-91-7106-606-0

The three contributions in this publication explore different perspectives on the complex roots of civil war in Côte d'Ivoire. The first contribution, The political implications of economic adjustment: crisis, reform and political breakdown in Côte d'Ivoire, by Guro Ålmas, examines the ramifications of the economic trigger for the eruption of civil war in 2002. The second contribution, New war - old peace: about the descent into civil war in Côte d'Ivoire and its absence in Ghana, by Volker Riehl, deploys a comparative perspective in providing explanations for why neighbouring countries with broadly similar historical characteristics and socioeconomic conditions ended up responding differently to internal tensions. It argues that types of governance which promote the integration of marginalized groups and equal citizenship are more likely to lead to sustainable conflict resolution. In the third contribution, Reconfiguring nationhood in Côte d'Ivoire?, Henri-Michel Yéré provides a historical perspective to the citizenship and nationhood questions that are embedded in the roots of the Ivorian civil war. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MALI

141 Camara, Brahim

La figure du tirailleur vu à travers 'Ancien combattant', un chant-récit d'Idrissa Soumaworo / Brahim Camara - In: *Mande Studies*: (2004), no. 6, p. 83-94.

Cet article présente le texte - avec traduction en français - et propose une interprétation d'un chant-récit d'un musicien professionnel malien, Idrissa Soumaworo, 'Ancien combattant'. Soumaworo chante ici l'histoire d'un tirailleur sénégalais revenu s'installer dans son village après son service militaire. Les tirailleurs sénégalais ont constitué la force principale des expéditions coloniales françaises en Afrique noire. Bien que le terme 'tirailleur' s'emploie en apposition avec le qualificatif 'sénégalais', le corps des 'tirailleurs sénégalais' englobait aussi bien des soldats de tous les territoires de l'Afrique occidentale française. L'article conclut qu'à leur retour et malgré les médailles et les trophées qu'ils ont décrochés 'au milieu du feu et des balles' les tirailleurs sénégalais n'ont pas toujours eu dans leurs communautés d'origine la considération et les honneurs des héros médiévaux dont ils se réclament être les descendants. Et le récit 'Ancien combattant' refuse cette " situation inacceptable ". Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

142 Deux

Deux nouvelles stations rupestres du 'Camélin récent' dans le Faguibine et les Daounas (Sahel malien) / Michel Raimbault... [et al.] - In: *Sahara*: (2006), n. 17, p. 121-128 : ill., foto's, krt.

Les abris à peintures rupestres reconnus sur l'île de Fondogoro dans le Faguibine et à Tihoun Mallouline dans les Daounas sont pour le moment les plus méridionaux connus en marge du Sahara malien. Ils s'inscrivent dans la période récente de la tradition caméline encore appelée 'libyco-berbère' qui se propage à partir du Sahara central et appartiennent à la culture touareg. En plus de quelques quadrupèdes parfois identifiés comme équidés, on peut y saisir le thème de la caravane en marche, avec principalement des scènes de chameliers montés sur des dromadaires, menés à l'aide d'une longe, avec détails de selles et d'ustensiles, confortant l'importance des Daounas au sud du Faguibine comme zone carrefour de pistes chamelières. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais, en français et en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

143 Dupuy, Christian

L'Adrar des Iforas (Mali) à l'époque des chars : art, religion, rapports sociaux et relations à grande distance / Christian Dupuy - In: *Sahara*: (2006), n. 17, p. 29-50 : ill., foto's, krt.

Étude contextuelle de quatre-vingt-une représentations de chars et parties de chars gravées sur des parois rocheuses à ciel ouvert situées en bordure de six vallées successives du versant nord-occidental de l'Adrar des Iforas (Mali). Tous les chars figurés sont à timon simple. La plupart apparaissent dételés. Les rares véhicules attelés sont tirés par deux taurins de front. Fait curieux : aucun de ces attelages n'est conduit. Cette absence de conducteur ajoutée à la position des gravures sur des rochers hors de vue des passages, à leur style épuré et à la vocation non narrative des expressions associées, constituent un ensemble d'indices plaidant en faveur de réalisations dédiées à des entités surréelles. À en juger par la prédominance en tous lieux des représentations de taurins, le bétail jouait un rôle primordial au niveau symbolique et, corrélativement, des fonctions essentielles dans le jeu des relations sociales. L'art rupestre témoigne en outre de la transmission de croyances et de la circulation de biens de prestige à travers le Sahara au cours du II^e millénaire av. J.-C. L'originalité architecturale de certains chars conduit à envisager l'existence d'ateliers de charrons à l'ouest de la vallée du Nil, peut-être dès le XVI^e siècle av. J.-C. Le premier millénaire av. J.-C. est marqué par l'avènement d'une idéologie nouvelle accordant une place privilégiée aux silhouettes parfois imposantes de personnages armés de lance. Un animal exotique ignoré jusque-là par les graveurs fait une timide apparition : le cheval. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais, en français et en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

144 Hochet, Peter

Migrations, agro-élevage et développement parmi les Minyanka du sud-est du Mali : la construction de l'étranger utile / Peter Hochet - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2006), vol. 46, cah. 183, p. 615-631.

En Afrique de l'Ouest, les systèmes d'activités ruraux peuvent être en partie expliqués par les modalités d'accueil et d'intégration des étrangers. Cependant, en contexte contemporain une telle explication ne peut faire l'économie des politiques de développement du coton menées depuis le début du siècle dernier. Mise en œuvre pour décrire l'émergence de l'agro-élevage dans le sud-est du Mali dans les années 1970, cette double analyse débouche sur des résultats qui font le lien entre les politiques de développement, les migrations des Peuls pastorales, les systèmes d'échanges et les principes moraux partagés par la société locale minyanka. Ces résultats permettent notamment de replacer les faits de développement dans les dynamiques plus vastes de construction locale de la cité. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

145 Hopkins, Nicholas S.

A circumcision near Kita (Mali) in 1965 / Nicholas S. Hopkins - In: *Mande Studies*: (2004), no. 6, p. 95-112 : foto's.

Relying on data from forty years ago the author presents and analyses a male circumcision event in a small village in Kita (Mali) in February and March 1965. He centres on events in the village of Banijanila, but he also draws on several other villages in the near vicinity where circumcisions were carried out at the same time. The analytical framework is based on Arnold van Gennep's notion of 'rites of passage' (1909). The author interprets the events both in terms of key elements in the social organization of the Kita Maninka and in terms of the schema of the rites of passage. From the description of these events a broader analysis of Maninka social organization emerges. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

146 Kouti, Souad

Ounjougou, Mali: new data on bifacial point production in the southern Sahara during the Middle Holocene / Souad Kouti & Eric Huysecom - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2007), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 3-15 : ill., fig., graf., krt., tab.

To date, archaeological sites dated between the 7th and 4th millennia cal BC are rare in West Africa. The Neolithic workshop which has been found at the 'Promontoire

néolithique' at Ounjougou, Mali, had specialized in the bifacial shaping of armatures on sandstone, a local raw material. Test pits were dug between 2002 and 2004. The industry was discovered in the upper section of a sequence of mixed fine red loess, dated near the site within an interval between the 6th and 4th millennia cal BC, while the geomorphological analysis of the zone and the insertion of the site into neighbouring sequences by radiocarbon dating yield a terminus ante quem of 3500 cal BC, confirming the attribution of the sequence to the Middle Holocene. While typological similarities exist between this bifacial industry and those of the Tilemsi Valley, the Windé Koroji, in southwest Nigeria and the Kintampo culture in Ghana, there remains a significant chronological discrepancy. Moreover, the archaeological material from West African sites contemporaneous with 'Promontoire Néolithique' is most often characterized by a microlithic industry. In the present state of knowledge, the industry of 'Promontoire Néolithique', chronologically isolated, falls within a dynamic of population movement or influences preceding the current aridity, perhaps associated with climatic changes that took place during the Middle Holocene between the 6th and 3rd millennia cal BC. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

MAURITANIA

147 Bonte, Pierre

L'appel au jihâd et le rôle du Maroc dans la résistance à la conquête du Sahara (1905-1908) / Pierre Bonte - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2006), t. 76, fasc. 2, p. 101-135.

La conquête française des pays maures de la rive droite du fleuve Sénégal (actuelle Mauritanie) débute en 1902 sous la direction de Xavier Coppolani qui envisage une occupation "pacifique" s'appuyant sur les confréries musulmanes. Sa mort en 1905 souligne la résistance des tribus et des émirats. Pour repousser les colonisateurs, les Maures s'organisent sous la Bannière du jihâd et font appel au sultan du Maroc, "commandeur des croyants" pour obtenir son soutien militaire et politique, les confréries se divisant quant à la légitimité de l'appel. Un lointain cousin du sultan, Mawlay Idris, est envoyé avec des armes et de l'argent. Il réussit en un premier temps à unifier la résistance grâce à l'appui de Shaykh Mâ al-'Aynîn, chef de la confrérie fadhaliyya qui a lui même des visées sur le trône marocain. Il échoue militairement devant Tidjikja, au Tagant en 1906, et les troupes rassemblées se dispersent rapidement. La résistance se poursuivra néanmoins jusqu'en 1912 sur d'autres bases tribales et régionales. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

148 Choplin, Armelle

Tourisme et politique en Mauritanie ou comment (re)visiter le Sahara: l'exemple de l'Adrar mauritanien / Armelle Choplin et Lucie Roullier - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 233, p. 29-50 : foto's, krt.

Cet article entend présenter le tourisme saharien, à travers l'exemple de la Mauritanie, et mettre en lumière les différentes interactions qui existent entre le tourisme et la politique en Mauritanie. Pays encore peu connu des touristes il y a dix ans, il apparaît aujourd'hui comme l'une des destinations phares de certains tours-opérateurs. Comment expliquer un tel engouement? Quelles sont les caractéristiques de ce tourisme? La question se pose avec acuité dans la mesure où les touristes ne circulent que dans une infime partie du désert mauritanien: l'Adrar. Hier en proie à la désertification, cette région est en passe de devenir un pôle touristique saharien de toute première importance. Or, le choix de l'Adrar n'est pas anodin. Région dont sont originaires les plus grands dirigeants et les tribus les plus puissantes de Mauritanie, c'est encore la région d'origine de l'ex-président, renversé en août 2005 par un coup d'État. Il s'agit donc de voir quels sont les liens entre le pouvoir central et cette nouvelle activité économique. De même, au niveau local, il convient de s'interroger sur les retombées de cette manne touristique. Les changements sont nombreux: l'espace s'urbanise, les anciens terrains de parcours sont "recyclés" en circuits touristiques et des renversements hiérarchiques s'opèrent. Au final, la région, à travers sa capitale Atar et les vieilles villes de Chinguetti et Ouadane, tend à renforcer son rôle prédominant à l'échelle nationale. En cela, l'Adrar est visité par de nombreux touristes mais peut-être plus encore re-visité par les autorités qui l'ont mythifiée. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

149 Fouille

Fouille de la butte de FA 10 (Banc d'Arguin) et son apport à la connaissance de la culture épipaléolithique de Foug Arguin, nord-ouest du Sahara / Robert Vernet... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2007), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 17-45 : ill., fig., graf., krt., tab.

La culture épipaléolithique de Foug Arguin s'étend de l'oued Draa, dans le sud marocain, au Banc d'Arguin, et de l'Atlantique aux plaines du nord-ouest saharien, en Mauritanie. Elle est mal délimitée chronologiquement, entre le VIIIe et le VIIe millénaire B.P. et précède de peu le Néolithique qui lui succède, après 5500 B.P., sur la quasi-totalité des nombreux habitats de la région. Plusieurs sites du Banc d'Arguin, moins pillés que la plupart des autres, ont permis de définir l'industrie lithique de cette culture

et de la comparer avec des ensembles proches, en particulier au sud du Maroc. Cette industrie, très variée, est originale et très distincte des autres traditions connues pour l'époque - par exemple l'Ibéromaurisien et le Capsien. La place des hommes de Fom Arguin dans les cultures sahariennes du début de l'Holocène est donc un thème essentiel. Il sera en particulier nécessaire de rechercher les rapprochements possibles avec le Sahara central et oriental, où des cultures épipaléolithiques ou préneolithiques sont connues, mais mal cernées et mal datées, comme le montre la confusion entourant la notion de 'pointe d'Ounan'. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

150 Ramdan, Haimoud

L'éradication des séquelles de l'esclavage en Mauritanie / par Haimoud Ramdan - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2007), année 61, no. 2, p. 211-229.

La société traditionnelle mauritanienne était profondément hiérarchisée. La question de l'esclavage continue à miner les relations sociales, amenant les défenseurs des droits de l'homme à s'interroger sur la volonté des pouvoirs publics d'enrayer les conséquences de ce phénomène. Le présent article analyse le cadre juridique relatif à l'éradication des séquelles de l'esclavage depuis les premières Constitutions de la République islamique de Mauritanie (1959 et 1961), le Code du travail et le Code pénal de 1963 (première partie). Puis il s'efforce de mesurer l'efficacité des mécanismes utilisés pour l'élimination de ces séquelles (deuxième partie). Aux facteurs historiques objectifs (sécheresse, mutations sociales, naissance de l'État moderne) s'est jointe une action publique par la mise en œuvre de réformes institutionnelles, juridiques, éducatives, socioéconomiques, politiques visant aussi à l'éradication de la pauvreté. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

151 Some

Some Mauritanian rock art sites / Alec Campbell... [et al.] - In: *Sahara*: (2006), n. 17, p. 143-148 : ill., foto's, krt.

The authors present descriptions and photographs of the rock painting sites in Mauritania they visited in 2004: Guilemsi in the western periphery of the Sahara, where the earlier art is almost certainly less than 3000-4000 years old, and three sites in the Ayoun District, dating from c. 4000 BP to AD 700. The authors also pay attention to the artists and the meaning of the art. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

152 Vernet, Robert

Les tests d'œuf d'autruche gravés du littoral atlantique saharien : du nord du Banc d'Arguin à l'oued Draa / Robert Vernet, Alain Rodrigue, Philippe Tous - In: *Sahara*: (2006), n. 17, p. 59-72 : ill., krt., tab.

Les connaissances sur la gravure sur tests d'œuf d'autruche au nord-ouest du Sahara sont souvent anciennes et dispersées sur une très grande superficie, entre oued Draa et région de Tarfaya, dans le Sud marocain et le Nord du Banc d'Arguin, en Mauritanie. Mais de nouvelles découvertes incitent à présenter une synthèse, qui montre une homogénéité culturelle certaine, sur une longue période, puisque la chronologie semble s'étaler de la fin du VIII^e millénaire B.P. au IV^e millénaire, sinon plus tard. Les décors s'organisent en plusieurs ensembles, dont le plus spectaculaire est figuratif, dans la région de Tarfaya: mammifères, oiseaux, poissons. Les autres ensembles sont géométriques, comme à Et Teyyedché (7000 B.P.) et à Cansado (6000 B.P.), au nord-ouest de la Mauritanie. Un millier de tests gravés esquisse les limites de deux grandes cultures de l'Holocène moyen, à deux périodes clefs: un Épipaléolithique qui précède de peu l'arrivée du Néolithique et un Néolithique moyen, voire récent, qui est l'apogée de la présence humaine à l'époque. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais, en français et en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGERIA

153 Aminu, Muhammad Lawal

Reformism as a theme in Hausa religio-political poetry / Muhammad Lawal Aminu - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 235-245.

The author analyses Hausa religio-political reform poetry. The group whose work is under review here, Jama'atu al-tajdidil Islam (JTI, Movement for Islamic Reform), looks back to Usman Dan Fodio - the founder of the erstwhile Sokoto Islamic caliphate - as its source of inspiration. The movement conducts preaching in the open air where the reform poems are normally chanted in chorus to mobilize as well as to entertain followers. The poems can be grouped into two broad categories, viz. spiritual - which encompasses a range of moral and ethical subthemes - and political - which includes three subthemes, viz. attacking Nigeria's political structure and its operators; proposing the Dan Fodio model; and attacking Shi'a ideology. The author illustrates his argument with fragments of reform poems in the original language with an English translation. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

154 Ayoola, Tokunbo Aderemi

The political economy of railway construction in Nigeria : the Bornu railway extension / Tokunbo Aderemi Ayoola - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2006), vol. 6, p. 148-170.

In the late 1950s, it seemed clear that Britain would soon grant Nigeria her independence. However, to guarantee her economic and strategic interests in independent Nigeria, it sought to manipulate the decolonization process. One key strategy employed was to side with the faction of the Nigerian petty bourgeoisie whose political, economic and class interests were in agreement with those of Britain, and this was the Northern Nigeria political elite. Unfortunately, the faction's economic base was weak. Although it was the largest and supposedly the most populated region, the North was also the poorest. Thus, the faction could not develop its region, much less guarantee British interests, unless its economic base was further developed. One key sector of the economy that could be used for the purpose was agriculture. However, the greatest obstacle to further agricultural production was the inefficiency of the existing transport system, particularly the railway. From the early 1950s, the Northern establishment began to pressurize the central colonial government into constructing a railway extension into the potentially agriculturally rich Bornu province. The pressure worked, and the Bornu Extension was adopted despite concern for its viability, and lack of finance for it. The 400-mile extension was eventually constructed and opened in 1964. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

155 Bankole, O.M.

Evaluation of deterioration of library materials at Olabisi Onabanjo University Library, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria / O.M. Bankole and Abiola Abioye - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2005), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 99-108 : tab.

The nature and extent of deterioration of four categories of library materials (newsprints, textbooks, dissertations and journals) at Olabisi Onabanjo University Library, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria, were investigated. The pH, fold endurance and the extent of mutilation were determined, while the microorganisms associated with decomposing library materials were isolated and identified. The library materials with acidic papers constituted 69 percent for textbooks, 52.2 percent for journals, 73.2 percent for dissertations and 85.3 percent for newspapers. About 93 percent of textbooks, 98 percent of journals and 89 percent of dissertations did not break up to six folds. The percentage of mutilated materials was 11.9 percent for textbooks, 5.7 percent for journals and 10.4 percent for dissertations. The microorganisms associated with deteriorating library materials were *Bacillus* sp., *Streptococcus* sp., *Staphylococcus* sp., *Pseudomonas* sp. and

Flavobacterium sp. for bacteria, while the moulds included *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Penicillium* sp., *Cladosporium* sp., *Neurospora* sp. and *Rhizopus* sp. The ability of these microorganisms to degrade (utilize) native cellulose (filter papers) was investigated in order to determine whether these organisms could actually deteriorate papers. The results confirmed that notably fungi play an active role in the deterioration of paper materials. Apart from the deteriorative effect, the health implications for library users of the presence of microorganisms, particularly moulds, on library materials are discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

156 Boer, Wiebe

Football, mobilization and protest : Nnamdi Azikiwe and the goodwill tours of World War II / Wiebe Boer - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2006), vol. 6, p. 39-61.

Scholars of Africa have largely overlooked football as a historical phenomenon. In the case of Nigeria, football is one of the few positive national unifying forces, and, when studied from a historical perspective, provides an alternative history of Nigeria that offers a refreshing picture of growth, adoption, adaptation, and unity. In this article, football's place in Nigerian history is examined at a particularly poignant period when, in an effort to garner support for the war effort against Nazi Germany, promises were made that could be interpreted to imply impending independence. In the context of this, Nnamdi Azikiwe, a rising anticolonial political force, organized two football tours between 1941 and 1943 under the guise of supporting the war effort. Azikiwe used the cover of the tours to press his demands for reform and democracy, in spite of the heightened wartime censorship. The use of football as a means for mass mobilization is proof not only of the growing importance of football to Nigerians, but also that using the very cultural forms of the colonial authorities was often the most effective means of protesting against them. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

157 Cornwell, Richard

Nigeria and Cameroon: diplomacy in the delta / Richard Cornwell - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 48-55.

On 14 August 2006, Nigerian troops in the disputed territory of Bakassi formally handed control of the area to representatives of the government of Cameroon. This development marks a victory for African diplomacy and was hailed as such by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and by various countries. It came about as the result of an agreement signed on 12 June 2006 by Presidents Obasanjo (Nigeria) and Biya (Cameroon). This also constituted a significant step towards the resolution of a border dispute that has

simmered between the two countries for decades - the status of Bakassi was already in question as early as the beginning of the 20th century -, bringing them close to war in 1981 and marked by sporadic clashes throughout much of the 1990s. [ASC Leiden abstract]

158 Erwat, E.A.

A comparative analysis of information acquisition, information management capacity and administrators' decision-making effectiveness in tertiary institutions in south-western Nigeria / E.A. Erwat and M. Fabunmi - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 89-99 : tab.

The study was motivated by the information related problems commonly observed in the administration of Nigerian tertiary education institutions. The study investigated the levels of information acquisition, information management capacity and decisionmaking effectiveness of administrators in 14 tertiary institutions in three out of six states of southwestern Nigeria. It also compared the levels of these three variables among the three types of tertiary institutions - universities, polytechnics and colleges of education. A survey research design was adopted, and a random sample of 1,357 or 75 percent of a total population of 1,799 administrators in the sampled institutions participated in the study. A Likert-type questionnaire was used to collect data. Findings revealed that although the levels of information acquisition, information management capacity and decisionmaking effectiveness were rated very high, there were significant differences among the three types of tertiary institutions. Institutions that used computers mostly in processing and storage showed higher scores on the three variables than those which used less computers. Furthermore, communication and processing facilities were grossly inadequate and methods of processing and storage of information were mostly manual. The study recommends that tertiary institutions should improve their communication facilities as well as modernize their methods of storage and processing of information by computerizing their management information systems. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

159 Ifidon, Sam E.

Information and conflict prevention in the Niger-Delta region of Nigeria / Sam E. Ifidon and Blessing Ahiauzu - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2005), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 125-132 : tab.

This paper is based on an empirical study undertaken between March 2004 and January 2005. The primary objective was to investigate the role of information in conflict prevention. The Niger Delta region of Nigeria, comprising nine states and the oil

companies operating in the region, provided the setting and data. The survey method was used. Data collection instruments included a questionnaire (administered to 1233 members of the local communities and 617 oil company workers), interviews and observation. The study revealed that the local communities lack information about the terms of agreement between the Federal Government and the oil companies; about the oil companies' development activities and compensations; and about the agreements between the oil companies and the representatives of the local communities. Modes of dissemination of information also leave much to be desired. Thus, the local communities know nothing about their rights and obligations and about events and actions that affect them as a group. This has given rise to avoidable rumours that whip up sentiments and lead to sabotage. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

160 Iwuagwu, Obi

Rural development in eastern Nigeria : an assessment of colonial and post colonial development plans in the former Owerri Province, 1946-1976 / Obi Iwuagwu - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2006), vol. 6, p. 118-132 : tab.

The genesis of lopsided development in eastern Nigeria is traceable to the colonial period. However, there exists a striking similarity between colonial policy, which exploited the resources of the colonial territory to develop the metropolis, and postindependence government policy, which exploited the agricultural and mineral resources of the countryside to develop the urban areas. Thus cities like Port Harcourt, Enugu, Onitsha, Aba, Calabar, Umuahia and Owerri blossomed with serious government presence, while the rural communities became poverty stricken owing to unemployment, neglect and infrastructural decay. As long as this biased development approach continues, Nigeria's rural communities will remain backward and unattractive, and this will in turn retard the national economy. Note, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

161 Mbajekwe, Patrick

'Landlords of Onitsha': urban land, accumulation, and debates over custom in colonial eastern Nigeria, ca. 1880-1945 / by Patrick Mbajekwe - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2006), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 413-439.

Covering the period of c. 1880-1945, this paper presents a case study of a small family - the Mgebelekeke family - in the city of Onitsha (southeastern Nigeria) to show how urban land became a source of accumulation for some Africans during the colonial period, and to explore the multiple meanings embedded in the Onitsha peoples' struggles over and debates about property rights. Property was power in colonial Africa, not only as a

source of wealth, but also as a foundation of authority and an instrument for negotiating power and debating custom. The Mgbelekeke family acquired wealth through land, but more than that, they acquired authority and influence in Onitsha. They took advantage of transformations in the land tenure system to transform themselves from an obscure fishing clan to a prosperous clan of urban landlords. The family was actively involved in shaping the emerging land tenure system in Onitsha in the early 20th century. Their many legal contests over land in Onitsha generated debates among Africans, and between Africans and their European rulers, about land and the meaning of custom. The Mgbelekeke were aided in their rise by the penetration of international commerce, the dramatic growth of Onitsha as a major river port and commercial centre, urban population growth, and the policies and contradictions of the colonial administration. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

162 Msiska, Mpalive-Hangson

The politics of identity and the identity of politics: the self as an agent of redemption in Wole Soyinka's 'Camwood on the Leaves' and 'The Strong Breed' / Mpalive-Hangson Msiska - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 187-196.

The paper argues that Wole Soyinka's 'Camwood on the Leaves' and 'The Strong Breed' offer us a notion of Self as Agency that is a critique of African tradition, modernity and, above all, the Post-Modernist revalorization of the subject. It is argued that Soyinka proffers a post Post-Structuralism Humanist interrogation as well as reclamation of subjectivity in which Selfhood is conceived of as a site of responsibility and transformation. The study explores the ways in which the two plays depict slightly overlapping, but nevertheless distinct progressions of the subject in its engagement with the hegemonic. It shows how 'Camwood on the Leaves' emphasizes counter-identification as the principal means by which the transformative subject disengages from dominant authority and further argues that 'The Strong Breed' goes beyond counter-identification, suggesting the need for the transformative subject's reconstitution of an alternative vision of agency and the world. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

163 Naanen, Ben

"You are demanding tax from the dead": the introduction of direct taxation and its aftermath in south-eastern Nigeria, 1928-39 / Ben Naanen - In: *African Economic History*: (2006), no. 34, p. 69-102 : graf., tab.

Studies of taxation in southern Nigeria have tended to focus on the Women's War of 1929. The present paper argues that direct taxation was a revolutionary innovation in the area which requires a more detailed analysis and reinterpretation of events. Based mainly on archival sources, some of which have hardly been examined hitherto, the paper explores the process of the introduction of direct taxation in southeastern Nigeria, the political and social consequences of that introduction, as well as its implications for the government's fiscal and economic policies during the period under consideration (1929-1939). Other questions addressed include the relationship between taxation, the export economy and public finance, as well as the contribution of taxation policy and tax money to social development. The paper shows that increasing government revenue needs and the lack of sustainability of forced labour, which was the dominant form of indirect taxation in southern Nigeria, made direct taxation inevitable. The key factor in the anti-tax resistance was not the 'natural' unwillingness to pay tax, but a hitherto unidentified combination of the collapse in commodity prices and the concomitant depreciation of the manilla currency. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

164 Ngonebu, Chinyere L.

Jokes and joking relationship in Chinua Achebe's novels / Chinyere L. Ngonebu - In: *Okike*: (2006), no. 48, p. 137-161.

This paper explores how Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe has responded to his universe within the confines of the joke and how this analysis can help in the teaching of Achebe to people from different cultural and political areas. The paper examines how Achebe uses this particular linguistic device to achieve humour and to express his thoughts, and how the expostulation of this form can lead foreign students to greater appreciation of Achebe's work. From Achebe's five novels, 'Things falls apart' (1958), 'No longer at ease' (1963), 'Arrow of God' (1965), 'A man of the people' (1966), and 'Anthills of the savannah' (1988), the author has derived nineteen jokes that form the basis of his analysis. He pays attention to the symbolisms evoked by the jokes, their literary effects, and the plurality of meaning they embody. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

165 Obi, Cyril I.

Democratising Nigerian politics: transcending the shadows of militarism / Cyril I. Obi - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 112, p. 379-384.

One of the paradoxical features of the political transition(s) to democracy in Nigeria is that they have all been imposed by hegemonic bloc(s) within the military elite. Nigeria has inherited democracies from military generals. Such transition(s) have provided

legitimacy for the political elite to monopolize State power, gain international credibility and control access to vast providential petroleum resources. These elite pacts that underscore Nigeria's political transitions have undermined democracy, precisely by adopting its platform and appearance to gain legitimacy, while blocking genuine democratic forces from participating in politics or limiting them to voting without choosing. A critical aspect of the deepening of democratic consolidation must involve the demilitarization of politics in Nigeria. A modest starting point is to forge a new impetus for democracy on the basis of a new political culture. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

166 Ochonu, Moses

Conjoined to empire: the Great Depression and Nigeria / Moses Ochonu - In: *African Economic History*: (2006), no. 34, p. 103-145 : graf., tab.

The Great Depression of 1929-1939 has been largely treated as a period of stagnancy in African history. Many scholars argue that the depression's only remarkable feature is that it was a period of unprecedented exploitation of African resources and peasants. This paper documents the depression experience in Nigeria, paying particular attention to the impact of the crisis on Nigerians as well as on the economic recovery measures instituted by the British and their consequences. The paper is premised on the hypothesis that an understanding of the depression and its impact on Nigeria is crucial to understanding the economic impact of British colonialism. Such an understanding is also germane to unravelling the crisis of late British colonialism. The paper shows that in crafting an economic recovery programme founded on wage cuts, export expansion, suspension of public works, aggressive revenue generation, retrenchment, currency withdrawals and the abdication of expensive colonial responsibilities, the colonial government took little or no cognizance of the economic vulnerabilities of Nigerians. The outcomes of the recovery measures were at best mixed, complicated by the self-preservationist practices of Nigerians who tried to pursue their own path to economic survival. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

167 Of

Of minstrelsy and masks : the legacy of Ezenwa-Ohaeto in Nigerian writing / ed. by Christine Matzke, Aderemi Raji-Oyelade, Geoffrey V. Davis. - Amsterdam [etc.] : Rodopi, 2006. - XII, 370 p. : ill., portr. ; 24 cm. - (Matatu, ISSN 0932-9714 ; no. 33) - Bevat tevens: A checklist of Ezenwa-Ohaeto's creative and critical writings. - Met lit. opg. ISBN 978-90-420-2168-6 geb.

'Gedenkschrift' in honour of Ezenwa-Ohaeto (1958-2005): scholar, poet, compulsive reader, performer, joke-smith, family man and friend. As a distinguished scholar and writer, Ezenwa-Ohaeto wrote on African literature and the arts and was a major voice in Nigerian literary circles, amongst others committing poetry in pidgin to written form. The contributions constitute a tribute to Ezenwa's many talents and achievements. As an extension of his legacy, they touch on various aspects of minstrel-sy and the un/masking of texts in the Nigerian context. Section 1: In memoriam, is devoted to personal tributes by long-standing colleagues, mentors and friends (Bernth Lindfors, Eckhard Breiting, Ernest N. Emenyonu, Remi Raji). Section 2: Poetry and fiction, brings together representative voices of three generations of Nigerian writers from the 1960s to the present day (Gabriel Okara, Okinba Launko, Tanure Ojaide, Odia Ofeimun, Esiaba Irobi, Akachi Adimora-Ezeigbo, Ogochukwu Promise, Obododimma Oha, Chika Unigwe, Toyin Adewale-Gabriel). The next section presents poetic and pictorial insights into the domestic and social life of the scholar and family man. Section 4 comprises two interviews (by Paul Onyemehi Onovoh), followed by critical evaluations of Ezenwa-Ohaeto's work in section 5 (by Chantal Zabus, Obododimma Oha, J.O.J. Nwachukwu-Agbada, Sule E. Egya). The final section is devoted to contemporary perspectives on Nigerian literature, covering the works of both established and upcoming writers, including Chinua Achebe, Femi Osofisan, Ken Saro-Wiwa, Wole Soyinka, Uche Umez and Christopher Okigbo, and the major genres in the field (contributions by Lyn Innes, Susan Arndt, Kahiudi Claver Mabana, Patrice Nganang, Tejumola Olaniyan, Frank Schulze-Engler, Aderemi Raji-Oyelade, Isidore Diala, Obi Nwakanma, Chukwuemeka Ike). The volume ends with a checklist of Ezenwa-Ohaeto's creative and critical work, by Christine Matzke and Obiwu, with Marcela Knapp. [ASC Leiden abstract]

168 Ogbeidi, Michael M.

The aviation industry in Nigeria : a historical overview / Michael M. Ogbeidi - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2006), vol. 6, p. 133-147.

The article traces the history of civil aviation in Nigeria, exploring the various phases of development which the industry has gone through. It pays attention to the genesis of the industry in the colonial period, the birth of Nigeria Airways, and the evolution of aviation administration and infrastructural development. It concludes that the aviation industry could contribute much more to Nigeria's socioeconomic development if properly organized and its potential harnessed. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

169 Ojakorotu, Victor

Oil, arms proliferation and conflict in the Niger Delta of Nigeria / Victor Ojakorotu and Ufo Okeke-Uzodike - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 85-106 : tab.

One of the biggest security challenges facing African States in the 1990s has been the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. This development calls for serious attention from States and regional organizations as it has increased tension and escalated as well as prolonged intra-State conflicts that have characterized Africa in the post-Cold War era. In Nigeria, the trade in small arms and light weapons has fuelled ethnic clashes in the Niger Delta, especially between the Ijaw and their immediate neighbours, the Itsekiri and Urhobo, as recent events in Warri have shown. This relatively novel situation aggravates the security problems in the Niger Delta, as the Nigerian State struggles to address the perennial conflict in the oil-rich region. Given this background, the paper explores the origin of the present oil violence in the Niger Delta and how it has been intensified through the use of weapons that are primarily smuggled from Guinea-Bissau, Gabon and Cameroon. The paper concludes by making some suggestions as policy options for the resolution of the armed conflict in the Niger Delta, with specific reference to the problems of arms proliferation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

170 Olanlokun, S. Olajire

Collection development in an unstable economy : a case study of the University of Lagos Library / S. Olajire Olanlokun and E.A. Adekanye - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2005), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 141-148 : tab.

Collection development at the University of Lagos has been a cooperative effort between librarians and the teaching faculty since the inception of the institution in 1962. In the 1970s and early 1980s, acquisition of books and journals enjoyed a boom because Nigeria benefited from the oil boom through which it earned substantial foreign exchange. It then also had a strong national currency. But problems emerged in the late 1980s and continue till now. This paper discusses library acquisition during the boom and lean years. Some comparison is made of acquisition in these years and the problems which the library faces, while the impact of gifts and exchange programmes on library acquisition is highlighted. Continuous problems with regard to funding pose a threat to quality education. Some suggestions on funding are proffered. App. (list of some donors, list of active exchange partners), bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

171 Olatokun, Wole Michael

National information technology policy in Nigeria: prospects, challenges and a framework for implementation / Wole Michael Olatokun - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 9-18 : graf., tab.

The paper highlights the crucial role of information technology (IT) in development globally and the need for countervailing policies to regulate IT. The Nigerian government's initiatives in the IT sector, especially the formulation of an IT policy in 2001, are presented. This is followed by an overview of Nigeria's National Information Technology Policy and the efforts of the National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA), the policy's implementation organ. The prospects and challenges of implementing the IT policy are also discussed. By way of recommendation, the paper suggests a framework for the successful implementation of IT policy. It concludes by submitting that it is the responsibility of NITDA, with the full backing of the Nigerian government, to transform the digital divide into a digital opportunity for Nigerians and that the future and destiny of IT in Nigeria is bright provided the government and NITDA work together and apply the recommendations suggested. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

172 Olatunji, Michael Olutayo

The biography of Col. J.A. Olubobokun, a foremost Nigerian military musician / Michael Olutayo Olatunji - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2007), n.s., vol. 23, no. 1, p. 27-36.

This paper portrays Colonel Josef Adeboyejo Olubobokun (rtd.), born in 1930, as a foremost Nigerian military musician. It also beams a searchlight into his family and educational background as well as his contributions and achievements in the area of military music in Nigeria. The field aspect of this research was conducted through interviews with Olubobokun himself and other serving and retired band officers in the Nigerian armed forces and the police. In addition, scores of some of his military band instrumental and vocal music were collected, categorized and analysed in order to determine to what extent these have conformed to the musician's assertions - especially in the area of indigenization of military music in Nigeria. It was revealed, among other things, that Col. J.A. Olubobokun (rtd.) was the first Nigerian to be commissioned in the Nigerian Army Band Corps. This also made him the first Nigerian band officer to ascend to the position of Director of Music of the Nigerian Army. Moreover, he contributed in no small measure towards the establishment of the Nigerian Army School of Music (NASM) as well as to the music training of many of the prominent Nigerian military band officers

who later came on the scene. Bibliogr., ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

173 Onuoha, Godwin

Contextualising the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in Nigeria's Niger Delta : local and global intersections / Godwin Onuoha - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 108-114.

This paper explores the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in Nigeria's oil-rich Delta. Marginalization of minorities and inequitable oil extraction contribute to conflict and instability in the Niger Delta region. Nevertheless, it is the presence of SALW that escalates conflicts from situations of tension to high levels of violence. Sources of SALW in the Niger Delta are, in broad terms, international, regional and subregional. Concerted efforts should be made to reduce the proliferation and misuse of SALW in the Delta region. Such an approach should address both the demand and supply aspects of the problem. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

174 Opara, Umunna N.

Projecting a positive image of public libraries in Nigeria through public relations / Umunna N. Opara - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 129-135.

This paper examines the image of the public library in Nigeria in its early stages of development (1950s to late 1970s), and in its current state. It comes to the conclusion that the public library does not enjoy the goodwill of either the government or the population. The paper therefore advocates public relations as a management strategy by which the library can be steered away from its present state of near-neglect onto a course of growth and development. Certain public relations techniques like marketing, publicity, lobbying, friends of the library group, etc. are suggested. The paper recommends that public relations practice should be embraced by public libraries in Nigeria, and that library and information science schools in the country should start teaching public relations courses to their students. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

175 Salau, Mohammed Bashir

Ribats and the development of plantations in the Sokoto Caliphate: a case study of Fanisau / Mohammed Bashir Salau - In: *African Economic History*: (2006), no. 34, p. 23-43 : krt.

'Ribats', in the context of the Sokoto Caliphate of northern Nigeria, were walled military settlements established for defending and protecting the frontiers and settled agricultural hinterland of major population centres. This type of institution was well known in the history of other Islamic societies. This paper draws on the case study of Fanisau, northeast of Kano, to offer corroborative evidence for the argument that the location of 'ribats' was a factor in the development of plantations in Sokoto Caliphate. It examines why the settlement was made a 'ribat' shortly after the successful completion of the jihad in Kano. It demonstrates that pressing demands to feed resident soldiers and to strengthen socioeconomic conditions largely compelled the emir of Fanisau, Ibrahim Dabo, to establish royal estates at Fanisau as soon as it was converted into a 'ribat' in 1819. It argues that for better defence Dabo almost simultaneously promoted development policies which included land grants and tax exemptions, which, in turn, fostered the foundation of numerous private estates mainly by wealthy kola nut merchants, especially the Agalawa and Tokorawa, who equally recognized that establishing plantations would foster their own enterprise. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

176 Shankar, Shobana

Medical missionaries and modernizing emirs in colonial Hausaland: leprosy control and native authority / by Shobana Shankar - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 45-68 : foto's.

This article argues that emirs modernized and enhanced their authority through cooperation with Christian missions in the anti-leprosy campaign in colonial Hausaland in the 1930s. New documentary and oral sources detail how native administrations and Sudan Interior Mission (SIM) workers together established leprosaria that were important beyond religious interaction. Emirs translated Islamic ideals of charity into governmental responsibility for medical welfare. The leprosy scheme brought together the elite and non-elite in ways that would previously have been unimaginable and took emirs' power to new reaches in an era of expanding native authority in Nigeria and throughout much of British Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

177 Shea, Philip J.

Big is sometimes best: the Sokoto Caliphate and economic advantages of size in the textile industry / Philip J. Shea - In: *African Economic History*: (2006), no. 34, p. 5-21 : krt.

The Sokoto Caliphate, established in northern Nigeria following the 1804 jihad led by Shehu dan Fodio, was the largest single polity in 19th-century sub-Saharan Africa. Considerable economic benefits derived from its very size, and some of these benefits were passed on to producers and consumers throughout the Caliphate. As the textile industry was one of the most important industries in the Sokoto Caliphate, the size of the Caliphate had enormous economic advantages for the producers of indigo-dyed textiles and for those involved in the textile trade. It brought various cloth producers from different traditions within the Caliphate together, while also bringing different textile traditions from outside into a new intimacy with these groups. Thus, the quality of cloth improved and the variety of textiles increased. This article examines the development of textile technology in 19th-century Sokoto, notably indigo-dyeing technology, technological shifts in hand-weaving, and changing labour practices. It argues that as a result of these developments the quality of cloth improved and that this improved quality was accompanied by an increasing variety of textiles. Furthermore, the expansion in textile production had the added advantage of making textiles which were increasingly cheap and therefore somewhat easier for more individuals to obtain. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

178 Smith, Daniel Jordan

Cell phones, social inequality, and contemporary culture in Nigeria / Daniel Jordan Smith
- In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2006), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 496-523 : ill.

This paper describes the economic, political and social effects of the rapidly proliferating technology of cell phones in Nigeria. In addition to their contribution to the creation of small businesses, their centrality in the materiality of extramarital relationships, and their symbolic role in the representation of class, status and gender positions, cell phones have become intertwined with Nigerian political consciousness, and particularly with popular discontent about corruption. Central to Nigerians' ambivalence about cell phones is the issue of inequality. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

179 State-society

State-society relations in Nigeria : democratic consolidation, conflicts and reforms / ed. by Kenneth Omeje. - London : Adonis & Abbey, 2007. - VIII, 309 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (African renaissance book series) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 978-1-905068-57-9

This collective volume explores the problematics of democratic consolidation, conflicts and reforms in Nigeria's contemporary political history. It analyses the history, structures

and dynamics of low intensity conflicts, conflict management strategies, the neoliberal economic and political reforms, the war against corruption, and the challenges of democratization, good governance and development. The controversial April 2007 national election is also critically analysed. Contributions: Introduction: reappraising contemporary political developments in Nigeria (Kenneth Omeje); The State, identity transformation and conflict: the case of the [sic] Nigeria's Niger Delta (Ukoha Ukiwo); Building democracy in a regressive State: the travails of electoral politics in Nigeria (Usman A. Tar); Elections and election rigging in Nigeria: implications for democratic growth (Gani Yoroms); The State, civil society and curtailing of the proliferation of small arms in Nigeria (Oshita O. Oshita); Unending generational curse: youths, conflicts and instability in Nigeria (Kenneth Omeje); The policy and social consequences of privatization in Nigeria (Adeniyi Omotayo Adegbuyi); Sustaining poverty reduction efforts through inter-agency collaboration in Nigeria (Chukwuemeka U. Okoye & Onyukwu E. Onyukwu); Banking regulation and reforms in Nigeria: the consolidation experience (Stanley Ukeje, Chukwuma Agu & Onyukwu E. Onyukwu); Understanding corruption in Nigeria (Paul Okojie & Abubakar Momoh); The human security deficits : challenges of peacebuilding and sustainable development in Nigeria (Habu S. Galadima). [ASC Leiden abstract]

180 Yahya, Maryam

Polio vaccines - "no thank you!": barriers to polio eradication in northern Nigeria / Maryam Yahya - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 423, p. 185-204.

This article is an analysis of the boycott of the polio vaccination campaign in northern Nigeria, which has indefinitely stalled global polio eradication targets. The polio immunization drive was brought to a standstill in July 2003 as religious and political leaders in northern Nigeria responded to fears that the vaccines were deliberately contaminated with anti-fertility agents and the HIV virus. The article explores the political and cultural angles of this controversy, revealing deeper dimensions that have contributed to the rejection of polio vaccines in northern Nigeria. In doing so, it argues that there is an underlying logic to public anxieties often dismissed as 'anti-vaccination rumours'. Although the polio vaccine boycott has proved costly in both economic and human terms, it has opened important lines of communication at global and national levels, potentially deepening dialogue, participation and sensitivity necessary for global health campaigns. Although immunization comes with countless benefits, it is a complex and difficult health strategy to enforce. Decisions on broader health as well as immunization goals are often made at a global level to be incorporated and adapted into

national health plans and budgets. Evidently for immunization campaigns, the journey from the global to the local is a vulnerable and unpredictable one. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SENEGAL

181 Dimé, Mamadou dit Ndongo

Du 'jamonoy twist' au 'jamonoy xoslu' : le basculement dans la précarité de ménages de la classe moyenne à Dakar / Mamadou dit Ndongo Dimé et Anne-Emmanuèle Calvès - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2006), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 401-425.

Les auteurs observent les processus d'entrée dans la précarité de la classe moyenne à partir des cas de ménages des quartiers de Liberté 4 et 5 à Dakar, Sénégal. Ils démontrent que la précarité est un phénomène présent dans ces quartiers. Elle se manifeste par une dégradation du cadre de vie que les habitants perçoivent comme un réel 'déclassement social': la fin de l'aisance ou 'jamonoy twist' et l'entrée dans la 'galère' ou 'jamonoy xoslu'. Ensuite, cette précarité se traduit par des changements au quotidien, notables dans des domaines comme l'alimentation, la santé et les transports. Troisièmement, le basculement dans la précarité est plus durement ressenti par les jeunes qui estiment 'payer le prix fort de la crise'. Enfin, les ménages de Liberté 4 et de Liberté 5 se sont adaptés face à la précarité à travers notamment l'adoption de nouvelles habitudes de consommation, une présence accrue des femmes sur le marché du travail et, chez les jeunes, l'instauration de stratégies de 'camouflages' mais aussi d'une solidarité au sein du groupe de pairs surnommée 'social living'. Le corpus sur lequel se base l'article est constitué d'entretiens de groupe et d'entrevues individuelles réalisés à Dakar en 2002. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumée ASC Leiden]

182 Langeveld, Kirsten

Initiation rituals as the stage of interaction between genders / Kirsten Langeveld - In: *Mande Studies*: (2004), no. 6, p. 113-137.

The author examines the gender relations of the male and female initiation rituals among the Jola (or Diola) in the Buluf region of Senegal. Jola men and women transmit knowledge to new generations during their initiation rituals and define frontiers by means of gender-specific secrets. During the male as well as the female initiation rituals, the other sex is drawn into the ritual: the ritual is sanctioned by the acknowledgement of the other sex. The men's initiation ritual, called 'bukut', is pre-Islamic. The female excision ritual and the initiation ritual that girls undergo as adolescents ('gassuus') were

introduced by the Islamic Mandinka. Initiation rituals connected to Islam can take place in domains associated with the pre-Islamic religion. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

183 Ngalamulume, Kalala

Plague and violence in Saint-Louis-du-Sénégal, 1917-1920 / Kalala Ngalamulume - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2006), vol. 46, cah. 183, p. 539-565 : krt., tab.

In this article the author examines the impact of the plague epidemics that hit the urban colonial society in Saint-Louis, Senegal, between 1917 and 1920. The study shows that because the poor, who lived in appalling hygienic conditions, were the most affected, the measures taken against the plague soon became discriminatory. The refusal by the medical authorities to find a compromise between what was necessary to prevent further contagion and the cultural and religious practices of the poor, especially funeral rites, provoked anger amongst the poor and resulted in a disobedience campaign which lasted several months. This crisis revealed a deep gap between the medical authorities who advocated the use of force against the rebels on the one side, and the political authorities on the other. Although well-known figures such as Carrera, Administrator of Colonies, and Blaise Diagne, Commissaire de la République, intervened with the inhabitants of the contaminated areas, they failed to reconcile the two sides. The frightening idea of seeing the epidemics reach the better-off classes pushed the authorities to declare a state of emergency, force the recalcitrants to go to the lazaret, and set fire to the contaminated slum areas. The evacuated remained homeless until the day when the decision was made to rebuild the periurban village, or slum, of Guet-Ndar. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

184 Sieveking, Nadine

'We don't want equality; we want to be given our rights': Muslim women negotiating global development concepts in Senegal / Nadine Sieveking - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2007), Jg. 42, H. 1, p. 29-48.

The article shows how global development concepts are appropriated by women's organizations in Senegal and how their meaning is negotiated with respect to local discourses and practices. It is based on the case study of an NGO campaign for reform of the national family law in Senegal, focussing on the concepts of women's rights and gender equality. The tense relationship between Western dominated development discourses and the official politics of women's advancement, as represented by the secular State on the one side, and the norms of local Muslim society on the other, reflect

the complex dynamics of 'glocalization'. Focussing on the strategies of women's organizations on the local level, the aspect of agency is highlighted, thereby questioning the widespread stereotype of the 'vulnerability' of women within Muslim society. The article concludes that in contrast to the notion of equality, the concept of rights seems more appropriate to deal with prevailing social distinctions and hierarchies in Senegal, characterizing not only the gendered relations within the family, but also the communication between local, national and global development agencies, as well as between representatives of diverse Muslim organizations and institutions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, German and French. [Journal abstract]

185 Switching

Switching mortuary codes and ritual programs : the Double-Monolith-Circle from Sine-Ngayene, Senegal / Augustin F.C. Holl... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2007), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 127-148 : ill., fig., foto's, krt., tab.

This paper addresses a number of connected issues revolving around mortuary practices in the Senegambian megalithic through traditions, through the lenses of the intriguing double-monolith-circle no. 27 of Sine-Ngayene, also known as Diallombere. Despite more than a century of archaeological investigation, the diversity of Senegambian megalithic features is still very poorly understood. Most of the cases investigated so far have been claimed to feature single or multiple simultaneous primary burials. The presence of incomplete skeletons is generally explained by poor preservation due to soils' corrosive effects. Monument no. 27, located at the centre of the Sine-Ngayene cemetery, presents an unexpectedly long use life, characterized by shifting ways of arranging humans' skeletal remains - mortuary codes switching - as well as their associated ritual use of material culture, within the general context of secondary burial practices. Four distinct and successive cycles, spanning over ca 700 years (AD 700-AD 1350), have been identified and the construction sequence of this complex monument deciphered. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

186 Ville

La ville sénégalaise : une invention aux frontières du monde / Jean-Luc Piermay et Cheikh Sarr (éds). - Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 246 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-2-8458-6884-7

Au Sénégal, la ville change profondément, avec elle le tissu urbain s'étend, et se profilent aussi des changements de société. La ville est le lieu emblématique de ces

processus. Tous ces changements font se poser des questions telles que: quelle gestion, quelle place pour l'État, quel avenir pour la ville et pour la société? Titres des contributions à cet ouvrage, fruit d'une collaboration entre géographes sénégalais et français: 1e partie, Le haut et le bas: politiques et pratiques urbaines: Du "Lion" au "moodu": la ville sénégalaise en entre deux (Cheikh Sarr) - Anticipation de la ville et production de l'espace dans la couronne périurbaine de Dakar (Mamadou Khouma) - Renouveau urbain à Dakar: vers l'émergence d'une nouvelle centralité dans un quartier d'habitat planifié, le Point E? (Papa Sakho); 2e partie, Discontinuités, jeux et passages: Des limites intra-urbaines aux frontières de la ville de Saint-Louis. Contribution à la cartographie diachronique des évolutions spatiales de l'implantation coloniale française à nos jours (Mouhamadou Mawlou Diakhate) - Les intermédiaires, gestionnaires des frontières de la ville? L'exemple de Saint-Louis (Jean-Luc Piermay); 3e partie, Villes et recompositions identitaires: le cas des confréries: Entre frontières économiques et frontières religieuses: le café Touba recompose le territoire mouride (Cheikh Gueye) - Territorialisations concurrentes dans les villes religieuses au Sénégal: Le cas de Tivaouane (Oumar Sow); 4e partie, La prise en charge gestionnaire des villes: l'exemple de la salubrité: La gestion de la salubrité dans la ville de Rufisque, révélatrice de frontières intra-urbaines? (Ibrahima Sy) - La redistribution des cartes de l'assainissement dans les villes moyennes du Sénégal: de la gestion de la salubrité à la gestion des crises sanitaires (Pascal Handschumacher); 5e partie, La ville sénégalaise hors les frontières: Les frontières de la migration internationale entre continuités et ruptures spatiales: l'émigré sénégalais producteur de la localité en Italie (Serigne Mansour Tall). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SIERRA LEONE

187 Jackson, Paul

Reshuffling an old deck of cards? : the politics of local government reform in Sierra Leone / Paul Jackson - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 422, p. 95-111.

This article examines the relationship between chiefdom authority and decentralization in post-war Sierra Leone. The chieftaincy has been in crisis for some time and is widely thought to be responsible for contributing to rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF) recruitment. However, chiefs remain an important influence in Sierra Leone, and there is little demand for an end to the chieftaincy system. Rather than an abolition of chieftaincy, governance at local level requires constructive relationships between chiefdoms and local governments and not simply a reshuffling of agrarian class relationships or old

ways of doing politics. This in turn requires a reform of the chieftaincy system and the resolution of local political tensions arising from decentralization. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

188 Mouser, Bruce

Rebellion, marronage and 'jihād' : strategies of resistance to slavery on the Sierra Leone coast, c. 1783-1796 / by Bruce Mouser - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 27-44 : krt., tab.

The Yankokori Rebellion began around 1783 in the coastal State of Moria, located in the borderlands of Guinea and Sierra Leone. This rebellion, which lasted for more than a decade - it ended in 1796 -, included domestic and market-bound slaves as well as free persons, all of whom became involved in promoting significant changes in traditional socioeconomic and political patterns. What made this rebellion unique, however, were its complex and local-based context, its multiple centres and its substantial involvement in a timely Islamic movement intent on transforming coastal society. Also instructive is the synergetic response that occurred among autocratic and otherwise quarrelsome rulers who were responsible for ending this rebellion, for re-establishing landholding patterns, and for defending themselves effectively against socioeconomic and political change. The several Moria-based rebellions of this period occurred as a consequence essentially of local dynamics and not necessarily as by-products of the slave trade as such. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

TOGO

189 Skinner, Kate

Reading, writing and rallies : the politics of 'freedom' in southern British Togoland, 1953-1956 / by Kate Skinner - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 123-147 : krt.

Examples of chant, song and written propaganda from the mid-1950s are examined here in order to probe the debates and relationships which influenced the political future of the Ewe-speaking areas of southern British Togoland. While microstudies have been important in explaining sources of division between communities in these areas, propaganda provides a means of understanding the arguments, idioms and ideas about the State which brought many different people together behind the apparently peculiar project of Togoland reunification. The main source of tension within this political movement was not competing local or communal interests, but the unequal relationships

that resulted from uneven provision of education. Written and oral propaganda texts, and the rallies where they were performed and exchanged, point to a surprisingly participatory and eclectic political culture, where distinctions between the lettered and unlettered remained fluid and open to challenge. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

190 Cinnamon, John M.

Robert Hamill Nassau : missionary ethnography and the colonial encounter in Gabon / John M. Cinnamon - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2006), no. 19, p. 37-64 : foto, krt.

Robert Hamill Nassau served as a Presbyterian missionary in present-day Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon from 1861 to 1906. This article argues that Nassau's writings might be productively approached as a positioned ethnography of the late 19th-century colonial encounters in equatorial Africa, with emphasis on competing religious systems, opportunity and instability, production of knowledge, and everyday discipline and struggles at mission stations. The article draws selectively on Nassau's abundant corpus to examine two dimensions of his ethnographic experience and production. First, it interrogates multiple contradictory dimensions of his most overtly ethnographic work, 'Fetichism in West Africa' (1904). The aim is not to reduce it to the ethnography of missionary consciousness but, rather, to evaluate its uses today for historical anthropology. The article pays special attention to Nassau's published folktales as ethnographic documents. Second, the article probes the intimate, creative ambiguities of Nassau's long-term rapport with his 'key informant', Anyentyuwe Fando, a Mpongwe Christian woman who spent much of her life at Baraka Mission on the Gabon Estuary (present-day Libreville). Through his relationship with Anyentyuwe, who helped to raise his motherless daughter and who also served as a key informant for 'Fetichism' and other works, Nassau gained important insights into African experiences of daily life in the mission. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

191 Giles-Vernick, Tamara

Visions of apes, reflections on change: telling tales of great apes in Equatorial Africa / Tamara Giles-Vernick and Stephanie Rupp - In: *African Studies Review*: (2006), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 51-73.

This article explores stories that some central Africans in the middle Sangha River basin and in northern Gabon have told about gorillas and chimpanzees. Such tales have provided opportunities for Africans to debate the consequences of their engagements with outside people, resources, and processes. But their meanings have proliferated in different social, cultural, and historical contexts. Central Africans have used such stories to make claims about access to and control over human productive and reproductive labour, forest resources and spaces, and other forms of wealth; racial and ethnic relations; and human existence and death. These stories provide critical insights into the reasons people hunt or protect great apes, and they illuminate the complex social and political tensions generated by conservation interventions. Great ape tales thus offer conservationists insights into the challenges and promise of managing an important game population, as well as the potential social consequences of their interventions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

ANGOLA

192 Rohan, Liz

One woman's battle for God : literacy, modernity and the turn-of-the-twentieth century American women's missionary movement / Liz Rohan - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2006), no. 18, p. 45-71.

This article describes the first decades of Janette Miller's lifetime missionary career in Angola, showing how the secularization of American culture in the early 20th century affected the literate practices - writing, translating, publishing - of one woman among many who shaped and worked for one of America's first and largest female administrated service institutions - foreign missions. Overall, Miller's experiences in Ovimbundu-Angola provide an example of how missionary work enabled complex and extensive female authorship opportunities. The author argues that text production was central to the building of a female administrated international missionary empire, and shows why the ethos of women authors like Miller was fundamentally fragile. A post-World War I secular America and - ironically - modern feminism ultimately led to the material and ideological collapse of mission work run by women for women. Miller experienced this transformation acutely because it paralleled legislation affecting literacy in Angola - further crippling her brand of missionary work practised under that particular Portuguese colonial regime. As a result, Miller's experience also outlines a complex racial script as she shared a theoretical power struggle with her African constituents. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

193 What

What to do when the fighting stops : challenges for post-conflict reconstruction in Angola / ed. Paul Robson. - Luanda [etc.] : Development Workshop, 2006. - 110 p. : krt., ill. ; 24 cm. - (Development workshop occasional paper ; 7) - Bibliogr.: p. 108-110. - Met gloss., noten.

ISBN 0-9688786-7-9

Based on the results of two research studies carried out by Development Workshop in Angola between 2003 and 2005, this book examines what happens when the fighting stops after a prolonged and intense conflict. Section 2 is based on a study that looked at the topic of access to land by demobilized soldiers in rural areas of Huambo Province (Imogen Parsons, Moises Festo and Ana Maria Carvalho). Section 3 is based on a wider-ranging research study that assesses the postconflict risks and challenges in Angola, using field studies in four provinces and a review of other studies (Paul Robson, et al.). An introductory section gives an overview of the issues involved in the transition from war to peace (Allan Cain). The book highlights the serious gap between peace agreements and demobilization of combatants on the one hand, and longer-term socioeconomic development and new governance regimes on the other. It shows that, ironically, international aid to Angola has fallen sharply and there has been relatively little support for postconflict reconstruction strategies from the international community. The book points out areas for improved targeting of interventions and investment. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CAMEROON

194 Achankeng, Fonkem

Third-party intervention in the Mbindia enthronement conflict: containment or transformation? / Fonkem Achankeng I - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 9-27 : tab.

This article analyses the mediation process employed in the Mbindia enthronement conflict. This conflict arose when Fuanthem, the ruler of Lebang, a location in Cameroon, arrogated to himself the exclusive right to preside at the public enthronement of a new chief in Mbindia on March 11, 1999, a right which the people of Mbindia refused on the basis of history and blood relationships. The article focuses on the outcome of the mediation by government agents who intervened to contain the crisis that followed the Mbindia enthronement conflict. 'Problem-solving' mediation was used, but the actual objective was to contain the conflict as soon as possible and restore 'peace' and 'order'.

The outcome of the mediation left one party feeling satisfied and the other party dissatisfied. The article argues that the outcome of the intervention was less successful because of the intervention approach and containment ideology, which had an influence on the mediation process used by the administrative officers who played the third-party role in the conflict. Instead, it makes a claim for the conflict transformation approach in which parties are empowered to resolve their conflicts themselves, and in which they are guided towards recognizing each other's concerns. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

195 Akonumbo, Atangcho Nji

HIV/AIDS law and policy in Cameroon : overview and challenges / Atangcho Nji Akonumbo - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 85-122.

From the detection of the first HIV/AIDS case in Cameroon, the government's action has been swift in addressing the situation through defined policies. Although the initial stages were fraught with problems and proved wary, more policies were adopted against the background of instituting a well-defined programme and institutional framework to control the pandemic. This article identifies HIV/AIDS strategies in Cameroon from a policy perspective, as well as legal considerations, with the aid of judicial experience elsewhere in Africa, particularly the SADC region. It examines some of the major challenges confronting or likely to confront HIV/AIDS policies in Cameroon. Inasmuch as the collaborative involvement of various actors - public, private and civil society - is necessary to boost the implementation of national strategies, collaborative research, accountability and an appropriate legal framework, amongst others, are vital to give meaningful impetus to control HIV/AIDS in Cameroon. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

196 Awasom, N.F.

What is in a name? : historicizing and beyond the identity discourses on Camerooniansness and Anglophoneness in bilingual Cameroon / N.F. Awasom - In: *Lagos Historical Review*: (2006), vol. 6, p. 62-90.

There is a heated controversy among scholars and Anglophone activists today as to who an Anglophone or better still an "authentic" Anglophone is or should be in bilingual Cameroon. It is demonstrated in this paper that the assertion of Camerooniansness during the British colonial period and Anglophoneness in multiple forms in the postcolonial period is nothing short of identity nomenclatures and nationalism of a people intended to serve as a distinct label to escape or protest marginalization in larger

polities in which they were or are minorities. The adoption of different names by Anglophones as a manifestation of their Anglophoneness in the postcolony is therefore essentially political. One's Anglophoneité as opposed to one's Francophoneité is centred on the question of the recognition, identity, citizenship and statehood of a people that developed over generations. The Anglophone minority in Cameroon do not want every Cameroonian who speaks English or has Anglophone upbringing to pass for an Anglophone because of the fear of losing their identity and claims. This restrictive form of Anglophone nationalism challenges the ideals of the African Union. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

197 Chitando, Ezra

HIV and AIDS, stigma and liberation in the Old Testament / Ezra Chitando and Masiwa R. Gunda - In: *Exchange*: (2007), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 184-197.

As the HIV and AIDS pandemic continues to affect most parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, the Church has attempted to mitigate its effects. Unfortunately, stigma has emerged as a major challenge. The Church has been implicated in stigmatizing people living with HIV and AIDS. Some Christians have used the Bible to justify the exclusion of people living with HIV and AIDS. This article examines the HIV and AIDS stigma. It highlights the various forms of stigma, alongside exploring the occurrence of stigma in the Hebrew Bible. The study calls for a rereading of the Hebrew Bible in the context of HIV and AIDS stigma and discrimination. It argues that the theme of liberation that underpins the Hebrew Bible implies that stigma has no place in human relations. The paper draws attention to the need to bring liberation to the heart of mission in the light of HIV and AIDS in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

198 Cornwell, Richard

Nigeria and Cameroon: diplomacy in the delta / Richard Cornwell - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 48-55.

On 14 August 2006, Nigerian troops in the disputed territory of Bakassi formally handed control of the area to representatives of the government of Cameroon. This development marks a victory for African diplomacy and was hailed as such by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and by various countries. It came about as the result of an agreement signed on 12 June 2006 by Presidents Obasanjo (Nigeria) and Biya (Cameroon). This also constituted a significant step towards the resolution of a border dispute that has simmered between the two countries for decades - the status of Bakassi was already in question as early as the beginning of the 20th century -, bringing them close to war in

1981 and marked by sporadic clashes throughout much of the 1990s. [ASC Leiden abstract]

199 Drønen, Tomas Sundnes

'And it is really thanks to you that we are saved...' : an African discourse on conversion and the creation of a modern myth / Tomas Sundnes Drønen - In: *Exchange*: (2007), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 156-183.

This article examines the question of why, in the mid-20th century, young members of the Dii people in Adamawa, northern Cameroon, converted to Christianity, presented to them by Norwegian missionaries. For the Dii, curiosity connected to the new message, importance attached to the mission schools, the attitude of the missionaries, and improved social status were reasons behind conversion. In addition, the Dii self-narration presents liberation from social oppression - from the dominant Muslim Fulbe and the French colonial administration - as a reason for their conversion to Christianity. In order to legitimize the social and religious changes that followed acceptance of Christianity, the Norwegian missionaries were turned into mythic heroes of liberation and used by the new Dii elite to strengthen ethnic boundaries through a Dii 'construction' of the recent historical past. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

200 Ecce

Ecce homo Ferdinand Léopold Oyono : hommage à un classique africain / Gervais Mendo Ze (éd.) ; préf. d'Abdou Diouf. - Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 651 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 622-640. - Met noten. ISBN 978-2-8458-6829-8

Ce volume de Mélanges est dédié, de son vivant, à Ferdinand Léopold Oyono. Né le 14 septembre 1929 dans un contexte colonial, écrivain, diplomate, homme politique et haut fonctionnaire du Cameroun, il a écrit les romans célèbres: *Une vie de boy* (1956), *Le vieux nègre et la médaille* (1956) et *Chemin d'Europe* (1960). Les noms des auteurs des contributions dans cet ouvrage collectif sont donnés dans l'ordre de leur présentation: Le rappel du rôle de Léopold Oyono comme diplomate est dû à Wullson Mvomo Ela; celui du militant à Simplicie Ambiana et Edmond Biloa; celui du grand commis de l'État à Samuel Efoa Mbozo'o, Thomas Fozein Kwanke et Félix Zogo. L'analyse de l'œuvre du romancier revient à Richard Laurent Omgba, Charles Belinga B'Eno, Alphonse Tonye, Germain Moïse Eba'a, Barnabé Mbala Ze, Marie-Louise Messi Ndogo, Marcelin Vounda Etoa, Marcelline Nnomo Zanga, Alice-Delphine Tang, Etienne Dassi, Bienvenu Nola, Gérard Marie Noumssi, Louis Martin Onguéné Essono, Zachée Denis Bitjaa Kody,

Daniel Abwa, Bernard Mbassi, Christine Ouguéné Essono, Jean-Pierre Owono Amougou, George Echu, André Marie Ntsoke, Patricia Bissa Manga, Paul Zang Zang, Christiane Félicité Ewane Essoh, Gervais Mendo Ze. Une biobibliographie complète le tout. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

201 Ngoufo, Roger

Logiques d'acteurs et échelles de risques dans l'exploitation forestière au Cameroun / Roger Ngoufo et Maurice Tsalefac - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 233, p. 115-132 : foto, krt., tab.

Les forêts du bassin du Congo sont, après celles de l'Amazonie, les plus vastes forêts du monde. Renommées pour leur biodiversité, elles abritent des populations qui les exploitent à des fins diverses: alimentation, construction, santé. Au début des années 1990, le Cameroun a pris l'initiative d'un processus de réforme de sa politique forestière en liaison avec un prêt d'ajustement structurel accompagné de la libéralisation, de la privatisation et de la violence du marché. À l'échelle internationale, le risque déclaré est celui de la disparition des forêts tropicales sous l'effet des processus de déforestation qui constituent la menace principale et en même temps l'aléa parce qu'il est le fait d'une conjonction de facteurs difficiles à maîtriser. Dans la pratique, l'iniquité des rapports Nord-Sud fournit les principaux facteurs de vulnérabilité. L'État affaibli doit paradoxalement continuer à jouer son rôle régalien dans un contexte où les logiques de profit se trouvent exacerbées. Il redoute davantage une baisse des revenus fiscaux du secteur de nature à mettre en péril son fonctionnement interne et ses engagements externes vis-à-vis des bailleurs de fonds. Le secteur forestier au Cameroun offre donc la possibilité d'apprécier les imbrications du global et du local et inversement pour une lecture nouvelle des risques prenant en compte les motivations des acteurs. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

202 Dehoux, Vincent

Live... eviL? / Vincent Dehoux - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2006), t. 76, fasc. 2, p. 7-43 : foto's.

Dans cet article, l'auteur, ethnomusicologue, raconte les modalités d'énonciation au sein de situations sociales concrètes, le déroulement de l'exécution et la façon dont il a recueilli des musiques vocales et instrumentales, chez des musiciens entretenant

différentes traditions en Centrafrique. L'auteur met l'accent sur la primauté de la praxis, par contraste avec l'état de l'"objet musical fini". Il tire des enseignements à partir des manières de faire de diverses populations: une population forestière, les Pygmées Aka, une population fluviale de l'Oubangui, les Gbanzili, et une population de la savane au centre du pays, les Manza. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CHAD

203 Gauthier, Yves

Nouveaux abris peints de l'Ennedi (Tchad) / Yves et Christine Gauthier - In: *Sahara*: (2006), n. 17, p. 165-172 : ill., foto's, krt.

En décembre 2005 Yves Gauthier a eu l'occasion de parcourir la région SW de l'Ennedi (Tchad). L'itinéraire lui a amené vers le gouffre de Koboué. Entre Nohi et Koboué, il a eu la chance de découvrir divers abris peints et des gravures qui sont parmi les plus anciennes du massif. Cette courte note décrit en détail quelques-uns des sites ou panneaux les plus notables. Quant à l'âge absolu des figurations discutées il est encore difficile de se prononcer. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

204 Rilly, Claude

Méroïtique et parlers nubiens anciens : langue retrouvée, langue disparue, langue fantôme / Claude Rilly - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2006), t. 76, fasc. 2, p. 63-100 : ill., fig., krt., tab.

Cet article illustre l'apport de la linguistique à l'histoire, dans une région, l'espace Tchad-Soudan-Érythrée, où les données anciennes sont très lacunaires. La première partie aborde les problèmes de déchiffrement que pose la langue du royaume de Méroé (Soudan antique), et expose les récentes avancées de l'auteur vers la traduction de ces textes millénaires, qui doit permettre de mieux comprendre la plus ancienne culture d'Afrique noire. La seconde partie démontre l'existence d'une langue disparue, apparentée au méroïtique, parlée au nord du Soudan jusqu'à la fin de l'antiquité. Cette langue ne subsiste plus que par les emprunts que lui a fait le nubien, mais ce "pré-nubien" n'a jamais accédé à l'écriture. Dans la dernière partie, l'auteur prouve par l'étude d'emprunts lexicaux que les "sultanats" toujours du Darfour et du Ouaddaï n'étaient autres que des extensions du royaume chrétien médiéval de Makouria, au Soudan. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

205 Martin, Phyllis M.

Éloge de l'ordinaire : église, empire et genre au travers de la vie de Mère Marie-Michelle Dédié (Sénégal, Congo, 1882-1931) / Phyllis M. Martin - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2006), no. 18, p. 9-43 : ill., foto's.

Le présent article traite de la carrière et de la vie (1859-1943) d'une femme missionnaire, religieuse bretonne de la congrégation des sœurs de Saint-Joseph de Cluny qui passa près de dix ans au Sénégal (1882-1892) et quarante à Brazzaville (1892-1931) (actuel Congo), et devint une figure importante de la capitale de l'AEF (Afrique équatoriale française). Illustration des contradictions de l'œuvre missionnaire, l'itinéraire de Sœur Marie-Michelle Dédié est replacé dans l'histoire du Congo-Brazzaville dans toute sa complexité, de la conquête à la mise en place d'un système colonial de domination. L'importance des relations de genre est éclairée pour comprendre la mécanique du pouvoir en situation coloniale: femme, religieuse, infirmière et éducatrice dans un monde d'hommes, de conquête et de violence, la religieuse sert en premier lieu les intérêts de sa congrégation et de ses "filles" africaines, mais sans toutefois remettre en question l'ordre colonial patriarcal. Cet article a été publié en anglais dans: *Gender and History*, 16, 2 (août 2004), p. 289-317. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

206 Nsakani, Joseph

Décentralisations congolaises: un processus inachevé / par Joseph Nsakani - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2007), année 61, no. 2, p. 240-255.

Depuis l'indépendance du Congo (Brazzaville), la pratique des pouvoirs publics est marquée par une réelle volonté de confier à des organes déconcentrés ou décentralisés la gestion des affaires locales. Il n'en demeure pas moins que la portée des premières expériences de décentralisation (sous le régime de parti unique) s'est trouvée limitée par une pratique partisane trop marquée (première partie) et par l'absence d'un développement local durable. Les nouveaux textes de la période du multipartisme, bien que supprimant la tutelle de l'État pour la remplacer par un contrôle de légalité des actes des collectivités locales exercé par le préfet et le transfert des pouvoirs aux maires et aux présidents des conseils départementaux, se sont quant à eux heurtés à un contexte de développement administratif et économique inchangé (deuxième partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

207 Anstey, Mark

Can a fledgling democracy take flight in the Democratic Republic of the Congo? / Mark Anstey - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 35-67 : fig., tab.

This article reviews a century of repression and conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) before analysing the current transition process in the country and the prospects for consolidating a democracy in the future. It demonstrates that after a bumpy start, the DRC's democracy project progressed through a successful political pacting process and, with massive external investment, a peaceful election process in 1996. At best, however, the DRC has only a fledgling democracy - and a sickly one. Building a sustainable democracy will be difficult. The country must survive its poverty, lack of structure, debt, low levels of investment, internal fragmentation, and a history of violence and predatory neighbours. It must develop a strong State, resolve boundary issues in the face of internal and external threats, develop a common sense of nationhood amongst its citizens along with a culture of constitutionalism, develop accessible conflict management systems, and achieve rapid economic development. App. (election results 2006), bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

208 De Boeck, Filip

Youth, death and the urban imagination : a case from Kinshasa / by Filip De Boeck - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2006), année 52, no. 2, p. 113-125.

In recent decades, the meaning of death seems to have changed in profound ways in Kinshasa as indeed in the whole Democratic Republic of Congo. This article reflects on mourning rituals as they emerge today among young urbanites in Kinshasa. The changing practices surrounding the place of death in the city are analysed as specific ways in which young Kinois urbanites not only contest the realm of official politics and dominant religious discourses and practices, but also use the instance of death to rethink and reposition themselves in the light of a broader, essentially moral, crisis. Paradoxically, urban youth seem to revive more 'traditional' forms of 'rituals of rebellion' and tap into moral matrixes with much older roots, thereby inventing a future for traditions that are themselves already reinvented in the urban context. The article is based on several years of field research in Kinshasa, most recently in September 2005. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in Dutch, English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

209 De Vries, Roland

Defence transformation in South Africa : sharing the experience with the Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo / Roland De Vries - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 79-97 : fig.

This essay was written after a team of the Institute for Security Studies (Pretoria, South Africa) visited the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to share their experiences of the challenges of defence transformation with Congolese officials and members of civil society. It discusses the South African defence transformation process and experience in detail and highlights the imperative for visionary leadership, commitment and communication as prerequisites for successful transformation. The DRC faces a unique opportunity to design and create an optimal national defence force for itself, which will reflect its new and evolving national policy on defence, and therefore the needs of the nation. This poses an exciting challenge and true opportunity to move beyond survival into a new age. The essay aims to make a contribution to this process. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

210 Dehennin, Herman

De evacuatie uit Congo van de huurlingen van Jean Schramme (1967-1968) / door Herman Dehennin - In: *Bulletin des séances / Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 52, no. 3, p. 257-275.

Op 5 juli 1967 lanceerden enkele honderden buitenlandse huurlingen geleid door Jean Schramme, samen met meer dan duizend Katangese gendarmes, een gewapende opstand tegen het leger van President Mobutu in Kisangani, Congo (de huidige Democratische Republiek Congo). Zij moesten echter na enkele dagen de wijk nemen naar Bukavu, dat door hen veroverd werd op 9 augustus. Op dat ogenblik had Congolees geweld tegen Europeanen reeds aanleiding gegeven tot de evacuatie van meer dan duizend, meestal Belgische, vluchtelingen naar Rwanda, en nadien naar hun land van herkomst. België werd door Zaïre ten onrechte verdacht van betrokkenheid bij de opstand. Om verder bloedvergieten te voorkomen werd door de Organisatie van Afrikaanse Eenheid (OAE) een plan uitgewerkt voor de evacuatie van de huurlingen, onder auspiciën van het Internationale Rode Kruis, naar Rwanda en verder naar Europa. Maar toen de uitvoering ervan op zich liet wachten gingen de Zaïrese troepen eind oktober over tot een offensief waardoor de huurlingen naar Rwanda uitweken en er geïnterneerd werden. Mobutu eiste echter hun uitlevering, wat door de Rwandese president Kayibanda werd geweigerd. Dit leidde tot een breuk tussen Kinshasa en Kigali. In april 1968 stemde Mobutu tenslotte in met de evacuatie naar de landen van

herkomst. Deze vond plaats op 23 april 1968. De Katangese hulptroepen van Schramme waren reeds voordien in het kader van een amnestieverlening naar Congo teruggevoerd. Samenvatting in het Nederlands, Frans en Engels. [Samenvatting uit tijdschrift]

211 Doevenspeck, Martin

Lake Kivu's methane gas: natural risk, or source of energy and political security? / Martin Doevenspeck - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2007), Jg. 42, H. 1, p. 95-110 : krt.

This article examines methane gas extraction from Lake Kivu in the context of the sensitive geopolitical situation in the central African region. It first analyses the current energy crisis in Rwanda and the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), as well as its political implications. Next, it sketches the origin of methane gas in Lake Kivu and the risks associated with the presence of dissolved gases in water, as illustrated by the deadly gas outburst of Lake Nyos in Cameroon in 1986. A description of current methane gas extraction projects in Rwanda and international initiatives promoting common energy projects in the Great Lakes Region, is followed by a discussion of the potentials, problems and risks of methane gas exploitation in a postcolonial environment. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

212 Gewalt, Jan-Bart

More than Red Rubber and figures alone : a critical appraisal of the Memory of the Congo exhibition at the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium / by Jan-Bart Gewalt - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2006), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 471-486.

Recently, the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Tervuren, Belgium, housed an exhibition, "Memory of the Congo: the colonial era". A visitor to the exhibition could develop the impression that the only abuse that occurred in the Congo was that associated with Red Rubber, the period when concessionary companies operating in the Congo perpetrated extensive campaigns of looting, pillaging, and abuse in their quest for rubber. And furthermore, that these abuses were stopped by the intervention of the Belgian King Leopold II, and that the population decreases that occurred in the Congo were due to disease and migration. The present author argues that the exhibition, through situating all abuse in the era of Red Rubber, which encompasses but a small section of the exhibition space, effectively downplays the immensity of what occurred in the Congo between 1880 and 1960. Focusing on events that took place during the formation of the Congo Free State, the author demonstrates that the abuses associated

with Red Rubber were predicated upon, and followed from, extensive violence associated with the establishment of the Congo Free State. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

213 Itambal-Enken, Jacques

L'impact des interdits sur la vie des populations congolaises : cas des Ambúún d'Idiofa / Jacques Itambal-Enken - In: *Revue africaine des sciences de la mission*: (2005), vol. 11, no. 20/21, p. 169-184.

Le présent article passe en revue les interdits chez les populations rurales des Ambúún d'Idiofa en République démocratique du Congo. Liés aux coutumes concernant l'agriculture, la pêche, la chasse, l'alimentation, le deuil, ces interdits ont des conséquences économiques, sociales et sur la santé, en provoquant la sous-alimentation. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

214 Izia Mpey, Crispin

Éducation congolaise et exigences fondamentales du développement / Crispin Izia Mpey - In: *Revue africaine des sciences de la mission*: (2005), vol. 11, no. 20/21, p. 197-244 : tab.

Dans cette étude, l'auteur s'interroge sur le système éducatif congolais et ses méthodes face aux exigences du développement, en s'appuyant sur les réponses obtenues dans plusieurs enquêtes et questionnaires tenus auprès de personnes impliquées dans le système éducatif: diplômés, étudiants, enseignants, élèves, apprentis. Les questionnaires entendaient sonder la conscience collective sur la part de l'éducation dans le processus de développement. Ils portaient entre autres sur les capacités susceptibles de stimuler le développement sur le plan national: chez les étudiants, la réflexion; chez les élèves et les apprentis, les capacités à s'interroger sur certaines situations; chez les enseignants, les techniques et pratiques d'enseignement; chez les écoliers, la socialisation ou le sens de la justice. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

215 Kaul, Volker

Diamantenhandel und der Krieg in Kongo/Zaire / Volker Kaul - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2007), Jg. 42, H. 1, p. 49-71.

Viele Analysten sehen der Diamantenhandel als Ursache des so genannten '1. Afrikanischen Weltkrieges' in der DR Kongo. Der Autor vertritt demgegenüber die These, dass 'Giermotive' die Entstehung, den Verlauf und die Dynamik des Krieges nicht

erklären können. Der Diamantenhandel ist Teil einer politischen Kultur von 'Grenzphänomenen' im Kongo und entfaltet normative Wirkung im durch 'Leidfaktoren' strukturierten politischen und wirtschaftlichen Kontext Kongos/Zaires. Nicht der Diamantenhandel selbst, sondern die sozialen Strukturen, die sich aus ihm ergeben, und die spezifische Herrschaftsweise in einem politischen System, das auf diesem Handel basiert, können als Erklärungsfaktoren für den Krieg gelten. Zwar wurde er mit Mitteln aus dem Diamantenhandel geführt und dieser Handel trug zur Entstehung von Kriegsökonomien bei, Kriegsziele waren jedoch andere: nationale Sicherheit, physisches Überleben, politischer Einfluss, gesellschaftliche Ordnung, soziale Integration und Selbstverwirklichung. Mit Hilfe der Untersuchungen Filip de Boecks zur politischen Kultur von Grenzphänomenen im Kongo wird in diesem Artikel versucht, Igor Kopytoffs Theorem der 'inneren afrikanischen Grenze' so weiterzuentwickeln, dass es als Verständnismuster des aktuellen Konfliktes dienen kann. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

216 Lemarchand, René

Consociationalism and power sharing in Africa: Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo / René Lemarchand - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 422, p. 1-20.

Although there are obvious merits to the consociational argument, including the need to recognize the claims of minorities through power-sharing arrangements, translating theory into practice has generally failed in much of Africa. The reasons for this are many and are by no means reducible to single-factor explanations. Looking at the recent experiments in power-sharing in former Belgian Africa, this article offers a comparative assessment of the radically different trajectories followed by Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in their efforts to regulate conflict through consociational formulas. Although Rwanda stands as a textbook example of failed power-sharing, and the DRC as a less than successful experiment, Burundi, which comes nearest to institutionalizing the Lijphart model, offers grounds for cautious optimism about the merits of a consociational polity. On the strength of the evidence from Burundi, one might conceivably argue that the key to success lies in the extent to which the technicalities of power-sharing tend to approximate the conditions spelled out by Lijphart, notably group autonomy, proportionality, and the minority veto. Closer scrutiny of the cases at hand suggests a somewhat different conclusion. Perhaps even more importantly than the mechanics of power-sharing, the sociopolitical context is what spells the difference between success and failure. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

217 Mulewu Munuma, Clément

Oblats et jésuites au service des prisons de Makala et de Kikwit en République démocratique du Congo / Clément Mulewu Munuma - In: *Revue africaine des sciences de la mission*: (2005), vol. 11, no. 20/21, p. 265-310.

Fondées respectivement en 1534 et en 1815, la Compagnie de Jésus et celle des Oblats de Marie Immaculée se vouent de nos jours à des tâches diverses dont les missions et l'apostolat. Le présent article traite de leur activité en République démocratique du Congo, où ces deux congrégations exercent une influence mutuelle. La première partie de l'étude traite de l'histoire de l'influence des Jésuites sur les Oblats sur le plan de la pastorale directe au vicariat de Kwango puis d'Ipamu. La deuxième partie aborde les Oblats et les Jésuites au service des prisons de Makala et de Kikwit. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

218 Muzumanga Ma-Mumbimbi, Favien

L'inculturation de la trinité dans le catéchisme kikongo de 1624 / Favien Muzumanga Ma-Mumbimbi - In: *Revue africaine des sciences de la mission*: (2005), vol. 11, no. 20/21, p. 139-168.

Cet article présente un effort d'inculturation entrepris par les missions catholiques dès le 17^e siècle au Kongo (actuelle République démocratique du Congo). Il entend montrer, en analysant le catéchisme kikongo de 1624 et sa traduction, comment s'est opéré le choix des termes pour traduire dans une langue africaine des concepts théologiques occidentaux de l'époque et leur trouver des équivalents dans la culture et la religion kikongo. Le catéchisme en portugais de 1624 de Mattheus Cardoso peut être retenu comme un des monuments historiques et théologiques qui marquent les fondations de la "Traditio africana" des missions sur le continent. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

219 Niemann, Michael

War making and State making in central Africa / Michael Niemann - In: *Africa Today*: (2006/07), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 21-39.

Much of the current writing on the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) falls within the 'failed State category' of analysis, and, like the writing on the State in Africa in general, it started out with debates over the decline of the State. However, this article argues that the continued conflict in the DRC has resulted, not from the 'failed State syndrome', but from the continuing struggle to establish viable States on the ruins of repressive colonial States. Starting with Charles Tilly's (1985) account of the process of Statemaking in

Europe, the author outlines similarities as well as dissimilarities between Tilly's model and the current conflict in the DRC. Significant differences include the global set of dynamic forces that are usually described as globalization, and the role of ethnopolitics. The author argues that while control over resources and the means of violence is a crucially motivating factor, the largely forgotten questions of membership in political communities are at the core of the conflict. The conclusion highlights possible alternative strategies to be pursued. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

220 Pagezy, Hélène

Le contexte magico-religieux de la pêche au lac Tumba: entre le "normal" et l'insolite / Hélène Pagezy - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2006), t. 76, fasc. 2, p. 44-62 : foto's, graf., krt.

Les Ntomba, ethnie du groupe Mongo en République démocratique du Congo, occupent la forêt inondée de la cuvette centrale dans la région du lac Tumba. Le réseau hydrographique y est hypertrophié. La pêche comme la chasse est régie par le bon vouloir de génies anthropomorphes, hiérarchisés, territorialisés, vivant en société sur le modèle humain. Bons ou méchants, les génies 'bilima' vivent en couple et dispensent leurs créatures, poissons (pour la femme) et gibier (pour l'homme), à ceux auxquels ils veulent du bien. Les campements de pêche et les pêches collectives hautement productives sont régis par des maîtres de pêche, descendants du premier occupant. Ces derniers ont hérité du pacte originel conclu avec le génie-chef du lieu. Ainsi, la relation avec le monde invisible est la clef de la gestion traditionnelle des ressources naturelles. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

221 Psychologie

Psychologie et scolarité : études des cas / [par Lubamba Kibambe... [et al.]]. - Lubumbashi : Presses Universitaires de Lubumbashi, 2005. - 279 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Cahiers de la Faculté de psychologie et des sciences de l'éducation) (Annales des sciences humaines ; vol. 2 (2005)) - Met bibliogr., samenvattingen.

Reconnaissant que la société de la République démocratique du Congo traverse une crise sociale sérieuse, qui touche aussi les plus jeunes générations, les articles de ce numéro consacré à la question de la psychologie et de la scolarité abordent différents aspects de la vie des enfants, de l'enseignement et de la pédagogie. Contributions: L'évaluation des connaissances au service de la réussite et de l'apprentissage des élèves (Lumumba Kibambe et Kalenga Mwenzemi) - Enseignement à distance en coopération: une expérience pilote menée à la faculté de médecine de l'université de

Lubumbashi (Pontien Ilunga Mukalay et Faustin Moma Kongolo) - Aspects psychologiques et pédagogiques de la représentation spatiale chez l'enfant de 6 à 8 ans (Mwenze Wa Kyungu et Katenda Kankokwe) - Facteurs motivationnels du choix d'une institution d'enseignement supérieur et universitaire (Ilunga Kisumpa et Tshibwila Kantenga) - Inspection pédagogique dans des écoles secondaires privées du quartier Gambela II de la commune de Lubumbashi (Mwenze wa Kyungu et Kasongo Kalombo ya Bana) - Les rythmes biologiques de l'enfant en première année primaire au complexe scolaire Imani Mgr Solotshy (Lubamba Kibambe) - Évaluation de la sensibilité d'un test: approche d'un indice paramétrique (Tshilonda Kasol'a) - Satisfaction des besoins du personnel de la direction provinciale des impôts/Katanga (Kalumba Ngoy et Katenda Kankokwe) - Étiologie du phénomène "enfant de la rue": étude menée au centre "Bakanja-ville" et "Bakanja centre" (Ilunga Kisumpa... [et al.]) - Projet de vie des jeunes délinquants de la ville de Lubumbashi (Mulenga Maica) - Les enfants de la rue: rebuts de la population lushoise (Ilunga Mukalay et Tshibwila Ntenga) - Transformations organiques chez le pubère de Lubumbashi (Pua Anjelani et Kalumba Ngoy). Menus propos sur quelques acquis de la psychologie des loisirs (Pascal-B Elengesa-Ndunguna). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

222 Pype, Katrien

Fighting boys, strong men and gorillas: notes on the imagination of masculinities in Kinshasa / Katrien Pype - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2007), vol. 77, no. 2, p. 250-271.

The article provides insight into the current violent practices of urban youngsters in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). At nightfall youth gangs transform the streets of Kinshasa's townships into arenas of the fight. Frequent regular clashes between these gangs create young violent leaders, who not only sow terror but also provide security for the inhabitants (young and old) of their territories. Although many of these boys and young men are trained in foreign fighting styles such as judo, jujitsu and karate, in the public clashes between the fighting groups, these boys and young men perform 'mukumbusu'. This fighting style, inspired and based on the gorilla, was invented during the last decade of colonialism, and is an original mixture of a traditional Mongo wrestling practice, 'libanda', and Asian and Western fighting practices. In the article, the author scrutinizes the practices of these young fighters through the diverse images of masculinity ('kimobali') upon which they draw, such as the fighter and the soldier; and the models of masculinity that they contest, the sapeur and the staffeur. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

223 Reyntjens, Filip

Democratic Republic of Congo: political transition and beyond / Filip Reyntjens - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 423, p. 307-317.

This article surveys the political transition in the Democratic Republic of Congo since April 1990, when President Mobutu announced the end of single party rule and the opening of Zaire to democracy. Though Mobutu remained President, the announcement heralded the end of Mobutism and the beginning of a long, failed, transition. The article deals with the rebellion launched by Laurent Kabila in 1996; the emergence of a coalition which toppled the Mobutu regime in 1997; Kabila's presidency and his death in 2001; his succession by Joseph Kabila; the Inter-Congolese Dialogue which led, in 2002, to the Global and Inclusive Act on the Transition (Acte global et inclusif sur la transition en République démocratique du Congo, AGI), and the 2006 elections. The article concludes that the DRC has virtually ceased to exist as a State. Reconstructing a polity that can perform even minimal State functions will therefore be an essential condition for both national development and regional stability. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

224 Rohde, Eckart

Wahlen in der DR Kongo 2006 / Eckart Rohde - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2007), Jg. 42, H. 1, p. 111-123 : tab.

Nach Jahrzehnten autokratischer Herrschaft fanden im Juli und Oktober 2006 in der Demokratischen Republik Kongo erstmals pluralistische Präsidentschaftswahlen sowie Wahlen zum Nationalparlament (Assemblée Nationale) und zu den Provinzparlamenten statt. Staatspräsident Joseph Kabila wurde in einer Stichwahl in seinem Amt bestätigt, sein Parteienbündnis AMP (Alliance pour la Majorité Présidentielle) verfügt in beiden Kammern des Parlaments über komfortable Mehrheiten. Der Autor war als von der EU entsandter 'Mediumterm Observer' während der ersten Wahlrunde in der Provinz Bandundu und als Langzeitbeobachter während der zweiten Runde in der Provinz Maniema eingesetzt. Er gibt ein Übersicht über Wahlrecht, Kandidaten, und Parteien, die internationale und nationale Wahlbeobachtung, und die Wahlergebnisse. Der Beitrag endet mit einer Bewertung der Wahlergebnisse und einem Ausblick. Fussnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

225 Whitman, Shelly

Women and peace-building in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: an assessment of their role in the Inter-Congolese Dialogue / Shelly Whitman - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 29-48.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has never truly experienced peace or democracy. As a result, achieving peace through negotiations has proven to be an extremely difficult process. This paper assesses the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD) process, focusing on women's contributions to peacebuilding in the DRC. The ICD process was initiated following the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement of July 1999, but has encountered many setbacks over the years. The role of women in the ICD has rarely been discussed. However, the importance of women at the peace table has become increasingly clear. This is significant given the impact of war on women during and after the conflict. The women of the DRC have endured many years of gross violations of human rights and their participation in peacebuilding in the DRC is therefore critical for the future of the country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

GABON

226 Bonhomme, Julien

Les tribulations de l'esprit blanc (et de ses marchandises) : voyages et aventures de Paul du Chaillu en Afrique équatoriale / Julien Bonhomme - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2006), vol. 46, cah. 183, p. 493-512.

Partant du constat que la figure de l'homme blanc apparaît dans de nombreux rituels initiatiques au Gabon, cet article se focalise sur les récits de premier contact entre l'explorateur Paul du Chaillu et les populations de l'hinterland gabonais au milieu du XIXe siècle, récits qui donnent à voir sous forme d'une véritable scène primitive la matrice historique de cet enchantement indigène du Blanc. L'article montre que les raisons qui font que du Chaillu a été perçu comme une sorte de génie des marchandises, et a souvent cherché délibérément à passer pour tel, tiennent à l'histoire et à la structure du commerce précolonial et de la traite atlantique ainsi qu'à la culture matérielle et à l'idéologie de l'exploration coloniale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

227 Cinnamon, John M.

Robert Hamill Nassau : missionary ethnography and the colonial encounter in Gabon / John M. Cinnamon - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2006), no. 19, p. 37-64 : foto, krt.

Robert Hamill Nassau served as a Presbyterian missionary in present-day Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon from 1861 to 1906. This article argues that Nassau's writings might be productively approached as a positioned ethnography of the late 19th-century colonial encounters in equatorial Africa, with emphasis on competing religious

systems, opportunity and instability, production of knowledge, and everyday discipline and struggles at mission stations. The article draws selectively on Nassau's abundant corpus to examine two dimensions of his ethnographic experience and production. First, it interrogates multiple contradictory dimensions of his most overtly ethnographic work, 'Fetichism in West Africa' (1904). The aim is not to reduce it to the ethnography of missionary consciousness but, rather, to evaluate its uses today for historical anthropology. The article pays special attention to Nassau's published folktales as ethnographic documents. Second, the article probes the intimate, creative ambiguities of Nassau's long-term rapport with his 'key informant', Anyentyuwe Fando, a Mpongwe Christian woman who spent much of her life at Baraka Mission on the Gabon Estuary (present-day Libreville). Through his relationship with Anyentyuwe, who helped to raise his motherless daughter and who also served as a key informant for 'Fetichism' and other works, Nassau gained important insights into African experiences of daily life in the mission. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

228 Ondo, Placide

Rhétorique et pratique du terrain : récit des conditions d'enquête à Libreville au Gabon / Placide Ondo - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2006), vol. 46, cah. 183, p. 597-613.

Cet article rend compte des conditions d'une enquête menée au Gabon sur les pratiques langagières chez les familles populaires et bourgeoises. Il montre les difficultés qu'il y a à accéder aux enquêtés dans l'administration et en milieu domestique, et comment il est possible de les contourner. Il montre aussi les jeux sociaux découlant de la situation d'enquête autour des rapports de place. Ces rapports ne sont pas seulement structurés par la relation objective à l'école. À travers l'origine du nom, la langue parlée et l'accent du chercheur, l'enquêté tâche de déceler ses appartenances ethnique, régionale, politique et sociale, ce qui lui permettra ainsi d'articuler sa relation à l'enquêteur. Il utilisera alors soit une langue de mise à distance (le français) ou de rapprochement (une langue gabonaise), soit les deux en même temps pour marquer ses identités plurielles et ses positionnements multiples par rapport au chercheur. Cette réflexion révèle finalement la complexité des rapports de force et d'alliance dans la société gabonaise. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

229 Rich, Jeremy

Maurice Briault, André Raponda Walker, and the value of missionary anthropology in colonial Gabon / Jeremy Rich - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2006), no. 19, p. 65-89.

This article analyses Catholic missionary ethnography in Gabon during the colonial era as exemplified by the works of Maurice Briault (1874-1953) and André Raponda Walker (1871-1968) with the aim of sifting them for usable material from the point of view of contemporary Africanist historians. Maurice Briault, a missionary in Gabon at the turn of the 20th century, published a series of books that upheld the image of the wise French priest dragging reluctant Africans towards a confrontation with modernity. His colleague André Raponda Walker, the first Gabonese priest whose research spanned a range of disciplines, actively promoted the idea of a Gabonese national identity through documenting the rich cultural heritage of Gabon. The article in particular reviews how Briault's discussions of mission life expose the gendered struggles of Fang men and women to obtain dependents or retain their own autonomy, and how the legacy of slavery appears as an important theme in Raponda Walker's studies of Gabonese cultural practices. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

230 Africa's

Africa's Great Rift : diversity and unity / guest ed.: Morgan De Dapper & Danielle De Lame. - Tervuren [etc.] : Koninklijk Museum voor Midden-Afrika [etc.], 2006. - 360 p. : ill. ; 25 cm - International Conference Africa's Great Rift : diversity and unity, Brussels, 29-30 September, 2005. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans. ISBN 978-90-75894-96-7

Proceedings of a conference on diversity and unity in the Great Rift area of East Africa, i.e. the region stretching from Malawi to Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, and Ethiopia, held in Tervuren, Belgium, in September 2005. The aim of the conference was to promote an analysis of the complex interactions of people and their natural environment in the context of increasing globalization, and to do this with the perspective of sustainable development and social justice. The contributions, in English and French, are grouped in the following sections: Geodiversity (chapters by C. Ebinger and S. Foley); Biodiversity (chapters by C. Cocquyt, M. Louette, P. Masilya et al., and G. Ntakimazi et al.); Human epic and cultural diversity (chapters by J.-P. Chrétien and C. Sturtewagen); Agriculture (chapters by Luc D'Haese, Marijke D'Haese & Pascal Ndimira, and Jan Nyssen et al.); From village to cyberspace (chapters by B. Calas and H. Pasch); Medical perspectives (chapters by M. Kanya, P. Kayembe Kalambayi & P. Kimpanga

Diangs, R. Colebunders et al., and D. Porignon et al.); Geopolitics of diversity in the Great Lakes region (chapters by R. Lemarchand, S. Mugangu and K. Vlassenroot). Posters (summaries). [ASC Leiden abstract]

231 Bart, François

La montagne au cœur de l'Afrique orientale / François Bart - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 235, p. 307-322 : fig., krt.

L'Afrique orientale est par excellence l'Afrique des montagnes. Elles y ont une fonction structurante dans de nombreux domaines. La montagne est tout à la fois réservoir d'eau, d'hommes, de ressources forestières et pastorales. Elle montre souvent de bonnes aptitudes agricoles, participe de plus en plus au processus d'urbanisation, devient parfois un pôle touristique. Mais, du fait de leur ouverture toujours plus grande au monde, ces montagnes sont de moins en moins des périphéries et se trouvent de plus en plus au cœur du fonctionnement des territoires est-africains. Les territoires de montagne en Afrique orientale, autrefois montagne-refuge, sont aujourd'hui investis par des forces, des enjeux dont les déterminants affaiblissent la notion même de ruralité et remettent en cause leur fertilité acquise et entretenue, autour de laquelle s'étaient construites leur identité et leur spécificité. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

232 Calas, Bernard

Dynamiques métropolitaines d'Afrique orientale / Bernard Calas - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 237, p. 3-22 : tab.

À l'échelle mondiale l'Afrique orientale est une région sous-urbanisée. Cependant, les hommes d'Afrique orientale s'urbanisent nettement. Toutefois, ce mouvement touche bien plus la Tanzanie et surtout le Kenya que les États enclavés. Cet accroissement de la population urbaine a d'abord concerné les capitales, accentuant la concentration urbaine voire la macrocéphalie. Or, depuis 1990 la croissance des principales villes ralentit alors que celle des petites et moyennes villes prend le relais. Ce glissement contribue à la diffusion urbaine et à la densification du semis urbain. L'urbanisation des hommes s'accompagne donc désormais d'une urbanisation des espaces qui s'opère par la promotion de bourgs ruraux au rang de villes, avec des statuts variables, et par le gonflement démographique de petites et moyennes villes déjà existantes. Cette contribution évoque les dynamiques urbaines en Afrique orientale, et surtout au Kenya: l'urbanisation des espaces, la diffusion urbaine et le maillage administratif, la métropolisation et les facteurs de cette urbanisation des espaces et des hommes. Les

moteurs de l'extension urbaine périphérique résident d'abord dans la contradiction entre une forte demande de sol urbain et une offre de foncier urbain extrêmement sélective et injuste et deuxièmement dans l'ouverture au monde de l'Afrique orientale. Bibliogr., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

233 Lemarchand, René

Consociationalism and power sharing in Africa: Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo / René Lemarchand - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 422, p. 1-20.

Although there are obvious merits to the consociational argument, including the need to recognize the claims of minorities through power-sharing arrangements, translating theory into practice has generally failed in much of Africa. The reasons for this are many and are by no means reducible to single-factor explanations. Looking at the recent experiments in power-sharing in former Belgian Africa, this article offers a comparative assessment of the radically different trajectories followed by Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in their efforts to regulate conflict through consociational formulas. Although Rwanda stands as a textbook example of failed power-sharing, and the DRC as a less than successful experiment, Burundi, which comes nearest to institutionalizing the Lijphart model, offers grounds for cautious optimism about the merits of a consociational polity. On the strength of the evidence from Burundi, one might conceivably argue that the key to success lies in the extent to which the technicalities of power-sharing tend to approximate the conditions spelled out by Lijphart, notably group autonomy, proportionality, and the minority veto. Closer scrutiny of the cases at hand suggests a somewhat different conclusion. Perhaps even more importantly than the mechanics of power-sharing, the sociopolitical context is what spells the difference between success and failure. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

234 Mwangi, Evan

Hybridity in emergent East African poetry: a reading of Susan N. Kiguli and her contemporaries / Evan Mwangi - In: *Africa Today*: (2006/07), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 41-62.

East African poetry in English has from the beginning been hybrid, especially in its use of oral forms, local diction and images, and local speech rhythms in a Western language. Newer poets have used the concept more poignantly to criticize precolonial African traditions and embrace any liberating practices from non-African cultures. This article examines the use of hybridity in East African poetry published in the 1990s, with a focus on the writing of Ugandan poet Susan N. Kiguli. The author argues that hybridity has

become more accentuated in contemporary poetry, whereby poets self-reflexively discuss in their poems the writing and interpretation of poetry in a process that makes the poetic experience a liminal space between artistic creation and literary theorizing. Kiguli exemplifies a critical deployment of the concept in a strategy that redefines it from its usage in metropolitan postcolonial theory. Kiguli and her contemporaries treat cultural contacts not necessarily as alienation or conflict, but as sites of social renewal. They develop the hybridity employed by earlier poets, departing from the tradition without accepting assimilation to the West. The author argues that their rejection of rigid scripts and techniques, in favour of protean hybrid forms and themes, should be read not as a capitulation to foreignness, but as an articulation of the desire for freedom and democracy. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

BURUNDI

235 Daley, Patricia

The Burundi peace negotiations : an African experience of peace-making / Patricia Daley - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 112, p. 333-352.

The Burundi peace negotiations started in 1996 and culminated in the signing of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in August 2000. Rebuffed by the rebels and signed reluctantly by the political parties, it became a peace agreement without a cessation of hostilities. Using the Burundi peace negotiations as an example, the author examines the prevailing concept of peace that informs contemporary conflict resolution in Africa, especially the ways in which it has been structured by neoliberalism and the relationship between peacemaking and protracted wars. Also of importance is how different interest groups (local, regional and international) shape the outcome and, in essence, define the peace appropriate to Africa, such that accords can be signed whilst fighting continues; in effect normalizing extreme forms of violence. Peace negotiations can be seen as arenas of political struggles, with the resulting peace agreement marking, essentially, a temporary stalemate between the manoeuvrings of international, regional and local actors. In the Burundi case regional actors, unable to incorporate the perspectives of civil society and without international political clout and financial resources, conceded to the imposition of a "liberal peace" which, while promoting ethnic equity through power-sharing among the elites and democratic elections, left the extant social system intact and was not conditional on the cessation of direct violence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

KENYA

236 Blacker, John

The demography of Mau Mau: fertility and mortality in Kenya in the 1950s: a demographer's viewpoint / John Blacker - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 423, p. 205-227 : graf., tab.

This article examines the allegation by C. Elkins (2005) that up to 300,000 Kikuyu died as a result of the Mau Mau Emergency in Kenya in the 1950s. This figure was based on comparative numbers from the 1948 and 1962 censuses, but failed to take into account the changes in the tribal classifications and differences in the coverage of the two censuses. Using data from the 1969 Kenya census, the author has reconstructed the levels and patterns of mortality in the 1950s, and he shows that mortality of the Kikuyu was consistently lower than that of the Kamba, Luhya and Luo peoples. He has also used unpublished data from the 1948 census to estimate infant mortality among the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru prior to the emergency. Using this figure as an indicator of 'normal' mortality, he has compared it with the estimates derived from the 1969 census, and so calculated the number of 'excess' deaths. These amount to perhaps 50,000; more than half of them were children under 10. There is substantial evidence that the social and economic dislocation engendered by the emergency resulted in widespread malnutrition. The mortality impact of this will have been most severe on infants and young children. Given the fragile nature of the data and assumptions, the estimates are subject to large margins of error, but the evidence does not support the claims made by Elkins. The author concludes that her statements are based on a misunderstanding of the data. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

237 Golaz, Valérie

Recensements et catégories ethniques : les enjeux politiques de la croissance démographique kényane / Valérie Golaz - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2006), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 426-442 : tab.

Le recensement kényan de 1999 comprenait une question sur le groupe ethnique, mais le gouvernement kényan a déclaré que la répartition de la population par groupe ethnique n'avait pas fait l'objet d'analyse particulière et ne serait donc pas rendue publique. Les résultats justifient cette mesure: ils indiquent que pour la deuxième fois, le groupe kalenjin, celui du président Moi, passe devant un autre groupe en termes d'effectifs. Déjà le recensement de 1989 avait fait l'objet de critiques fondées à ce sujet. Les catégories ethniques et leur poids démographique relatif ont été instrumentalisés par les

proches du pouvoir à plusieurs reprises depuis l'indépendance du Kenya, ce qui rend difficile toute interprétation de statistiques par groupe ethnique. Cet article examine la croissance démographique et l'urbanisation au Kenya ; les différences de croissance démographique et recomposition rurales; les catégories ethniques dans le recensement comme outils politiques; et les manipulations du recensement de 1989. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

238 Huchon, Jean

Dans le nord-ouest du Kenya, des lieux qui disparaissent et qui émergent au gré des politiques d'intégration / Jean Huchon - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 237, p. 131-152 : krt.

Dans le nord-ouest du Kenya, il n'y existe pas ou peu de lieux de concentration, mais plutôt une multitude de petits pôles disséminés. Cette configuration particulière est le produit des différentes politiques suivies par l'État au cours du siècle dernier, pour intégrer la région à l'ensemble national kenyan. Ainsi, à partir d'une cartographie précise, une typologie de ces lieux, établie selon leur histoire, leur fonction, leur localisation et leur croissance démographique, révèle les différentes étapes et les rythmes d'intégration suivis par les populations locales. Alors que la politique sécuritaire a pendant longtemps consisté à implanter des points de contrôle et de surveillance pour limiter les déplacements des populations, et que les politiques de développement des filières agricoles ont mené à l'apparition de marchés et de centres commerciaux reliant directement l'espace local à l'espace national, la dynamique actuelle tend vers une multiplication de micro-centres où s'exercent les aspirations et les pratiques hybrides des populations locales. Ce dernier mouvement, stimulé par les politiques de libéralisation des filières agricoles et l'évolution des conditions d'accès au marché, est à l'origine de l'accélération des processus d'intégration. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

239 Kariuki, Joseph

Common heritage, diverse interests: deforestation and conservation alternatives for Mount Kenya / Joseph Kariuki - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 235, p. 347-369 : krt.

Over the last decade a massive destruction of natural resource areas in Kenya has occurred. One of the areas greatly affected by this destruction was Mount Kenya, although a key conservation and protection asset in the country. The destructive practices were as varied as there were actors. Also varied have been suggested

strategies for the management of these natural areas in a sustainable manner. The article first exposes the government policy that led to deforestation. It then highlights the heritage which Mount Kenya is endowed with. This heritage attracts interests from various actors and could be a basis to encourage conservation and development of the mountain as a protected area. The article then discusses deforestation practices, especially in the late 1990s, and shows how deforestation has influenced the search for new options for sustainable development and conservation of Mount Kenya, including good natural resources governance and ecotourism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

240 Miralles, Matthieu

La ville secondaire et son environnement rural dans un contexte de métropolisation : l'exemple de Kiambu / Matthieu Miralles - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 237, p. 67-96 : foto's, krt., tab.

Cet article met en perspective les relations entre Kiambu, ville secondaire bordée par la capitale kenyane et de vastes plantations de café, et son environnement rural, dans le contexte d'un processus de métropolisation. Kiambu décrit avec son environnement agricole et rural une aire d'influence qui tend à se diluer, si l'on élargit l'échelle d'analyse, d'une part, à l'ensemble du district sur lequel Kiambu exerce ses prérogatives administratives et, d'autre part, à l'aire de rayonnement de Nairobi, capitale du Kenya. En effet, le dynamisme de l'agriculture vivrière ou d'autres initiatives portées par les acteurs autochtones renforcent les liens entre Kiambu et son environnement. Cependant, le rôle des zones où prédomine l'économie de plantations conjuguée à la fonction résidentielle de l'aire métropolitaine distendent les liens entre Kiambu et sa périphérie. Ce faisant, Kiambu se profile comme un moteur de développement pour son arrière-pays mais aussi comme un simple maillon d'une aire métropolitaine et d'une économie de plantation dépendant de leviers de décision externes à la petite ville. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

241 Mkutu, Kennedy Agade

Small arms and light weapons among pastoral groups in the Kenya-Uganda border area / Kennedy Agade Mkutu - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 422, p. 47-70 : krt.

Recent decades have seen an escalation in interethnic resource conflicts and banditry among pastoralists in the Kenya-Uganda border region, fuelled by a growing number of small arms. State management has been largely unsuccessful and often counterproductive in reducing numbers of small arms. The creation of paramilitary

institutions in rural Kenya and Uganda are an example of how legal arms are entering communities and intensifying the conflicts further. Understanding the sources and mechanisms of arms acquisition is a significant step in curbing the violence. The main sources and routes, and the current costs of arms and ammunition are provided. More important however is to appreciate the complex reasons behind the demand for small arms. Relationships with States, alienation of pastoral land, cultural issues and questions of livelihood are all examined, using empirical evidence collected by the author between 2001 and 2005. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

242 Ondimu, Kennedy Nyabuti

Workplace violence among domestic workers in urban households in Kenya : a case of Nairobi City / Kennedy Nyabuti Ondimu - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2007), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 37-61 : graf., tab.

This paper discusses findings of a study conducted in 2004/2005 on the prevalence and impact of domestic labour migration in Nairobi, Kenya. Specifically, the paper examines the profile of domestic workers and the extent of their vulnerability and exposure to different forms of abuse. The study integrated both qualitative and quantitative research techniques to attain its objectives. The qualitative approach included a key informant survey and in-depth interviews. The quantitative approach involved a cross-sectional household stratified sample survey in urban residential areas in Nairobi. The results reveal that, overall, children account for a higher proportion of domestic workers, most of them girls from poor families. Child domestic workers in Nairobi face many workplace-related social hazards including injury, verbal harassment and sexual abuse. Based on these findings, the study makes appropriate policy recommendations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

243 Ansoms, An

How successful is the Rwandan PRSP? : growth, poverty & inequality / An Ansoms - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 112, p. 371-379 : graf., tab.

In 2000, the international financial institutions launched the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, presented as a country-led and comprehensive strategic plan to fight poverty. Rwanda entered the PRSP process in 2000. The PRSP policy was implemented in the country from 2002 until 2005. This paper looks at the achievements of this first Rwandan PRSP. It examines the recent evolutions of growth, poverty and inequality to assess the

extent to which the PRSP has been truly pro-poor. It concludes that, for the period 2001-2006, growth has fluctuated and on average not met the target of 6 percent; the translation of growth into poverty reduction has been low; and Rwanda is confronted with ever further increasing inequality. Bibliogr., notes, sum in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

244 Doevenspeck, Martin

Lake Kivu's methane gas: natural risk, or source of energy and political security? / Martin Doevenspeck - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2007), Jg. 42, H. 1, p. 95-110 : krt.

This article examines methane gas extraction from Lake Kivu in the context of the sensitive geopolitical situation in the central African region. It first analyses the current energy crisis in Rwanda and the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), as well as its political implications. Next, it sketches the origin of methane gas in Lake Kivu and the risks associated with the presence of dissolved gases in water, as illustrated by the deadly gas outburst of Lake Nyos in Cameroon in 1986. A description of current methane gas extraction projects in Rwanda and international initiatives promoting common energy projects in the Great Lakes Region, is followed by a discussion of the potentials, problems and risks of methane gas exploitation in a postcolonial environment. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

245 Kubai, Anne

Post-genocide Rwanda: the changing religious landscape / Anne Kubai - In: *Exchange*: (2007), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 198-214 : graf.

This paper examines the proliferation of Pentecostal churches and the changing religious landscape in Rwanda. The horrific genocide of 1994 left the country's traditional mainline churches bloodied and the Christian faith seriously challenged. Unlike elsewhere in Africa, prior to the genocide, Pentecostal churches had not got a foothold in Rwanda, then referred to as the most Catholic country in Africa. In the aftermath of the genocide, Rwanda has experienced a spontaneous growth of new churches imported by returnees from far and wide. Though the Catholic Church still retains its dominant position, there has been an upsurge of Protestant Churches and the Rwandan religious landscape is changing considerably. This gospel explosion has been attributed to the enormous challenges presented by the social-economic reconstruction of a fractured society, where reconciliation and healing are of utmost importance. By packaging their messages with hindsight of the disillusionment with the traditional churches and the spiritual as well as the material need to arise from the ashes of genocide and rebuild

their lives, these churches have attracted thousands of Rwandans. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

246 Mugwanya, George William

Criminal justice through international criminal tribunals : reflections on some lessons for national criminal justice systems / George William Mugwanya - In: *African Human Rights Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 26-63.

This article explores some lessons national criminal justice systems may draw from the law applicable to, and the jurisprudence engendered by, United Nations ad hoc international criminal tribunals, with emphasis on the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. In adjudicating the core international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, these tribunals have broken new ground that enriches the development of international law. It is noteworthy that the contribution of these tribunals is also relevant to national criminal justice systems. The article argues that, although UN ad hoc tribunals are more recent and less developed than national criminal justice systems around the world, and were not established strictly speaking as oversight mechanisms to verify that actions of States give effect to international law, several aspects of the law applicable to, and the jurisprudence of, UN ad hoc tribunals may guide the reform and development of national criminal justice systems in their procedural, evidential and substantive laws, and bring them to the standards of international law and human rights. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TANZANIA

247 Ali Mohamed, Toibibou

Les Comoriens de Zanzibar durant la "Révolution Okello" (1964-1972) : la xénophobie de la république / Toibibou Ali Mohamed - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2006), t. 76, fasc. 2, p. 137-154.

Zanzibar accède à l'indépendance le 10 décembre 1963 sous l'autorité du sultan, mais, à la suite de la "Révolution" menée par John Okello, un "continental" d'origine ougandaise, Zanzibar devient officiellement une "République populaire" dirigée par Abeid Amani Karume avec un parti unique. Cet article montre la nature et les raisons des persécutions dont furent victimes les Comoriens de Zanzibar sous le gouvernement d'Abeid Amani Karume entre 1964 et 1972, et qui conduisirent plusieurs centaines de familles à rentrer aux Comores. Or, le Conseil de gouvernement des Comores, dirigé par Said Mohamed Cheikh, était conscient des problèmes que poserait le retour d'un grand

nombre de Comoriens qui pourraient manifester un mécontentement facile à exploiter et difficile à contenir. La diaspora comorienne de Zanzibar va de fait influencer l'avenir politique du pays. Elle est à l'origine de l'accélération du processus d'accès à l'indépendance des Comores. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

248 Archaeology

The archaeology of the Middle Pleistocene deposits of Lake Eyasi, Tanzania / Manuel Domínguez-Rodrigo... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Archaeology*: (2007), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 47-78 : ill., fig., foto's, graf., krt., tab.

Ongoing archaeological research near Lake Eyasi (Tanzania) has produced a wealth of information, including a new hominid fossil and several archaeological sites dating to the end of the Middle Pleistocene. One of the sites (WB9) has been excavated and has produced evidence of multiple processes in its formation, including evidence of functional associations of stone tools and faunal remains which are scarce for this time period. The stone tool industry is based on a core and flake industry, which is not very diagnostic and attributed to the Middle Stone Age (MSA). Earlier heavy-duty tools classified as Sangoan may derive from the underlying Eyasi Beds. The stratigraphic provenience of previous fossil hominids is unknown. Surface collections from the Eyasi lake, thus, comprise two different sets of stone tools and fossils, which can only be clearly differentiated in the field. This advises against the use of previously curated collections as a homogeneous sample. Earlier definitions of the Njarasa industry should be revised. This work presents results on the palaeoecology of the area and of its palaeontological and archaeological information, with special reference to the excavation of WB9, the most complete site discovered in the area so far. This contributes to the limited information available about site functionality and hominid subsistential behaviour in East Africa during the end of the Middle Pleistocene. A technological study from WB9 also shows the variability of stone tool traditions at this time. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

249 Brient, Gaëlle

Indiens de Moshi, porteurs d'urbanité? / par Gaëlle Brient - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 237, p. 97-129 : fig., foto's, krt., tab.

Les comportements des familles d'origine indienne posent des questions particulières au sein de la population de la ville de Moshi, en Tanzanie, ville moyenne, située sur le piémont du Kilimandjaro. Les Indo-Tanzaniens constituent une minorité de sa

population, comme dans de nombreuses villes d'Afrique de l'Est. Comment cette minorité s'inscrit-elle dans l'espace de la ville et dans sa vie économique? Dans quelle mesure s'y intègre-t-elle des points de vue spatial, socio-économique et identitaire? Les Indo-Tanzaniens mettent en valeur une citadinité qui se détache de celle des Chagga, ethnie majoritaire, et autres Tanzaniens. Les formes d'"urbanité" construites par ces populations, le vécu des personnes, permettent de comprendre ce qui fonde leur rapport à l'espace. L'analyse se détaille en quatre points: tout d'abord l'histoire de la présence indienne à Moshi explique les conditions de leur expérience urbaine: l'appropriation géographique par leur inscription dans les quartiers et économique par le commerce. Ensuite, leur attachement à la ville est empreint de nostalgie et met en perspective des réseaux socioculturels sous-jacents. Enfin, l'aspect communautaire est prégnant dans les processus d'intégration à la ville et d'adaptation à la culture locale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

250 Dascon, Juhane

D'une ressource à l'autre en terre chagga: paysannerie et tourisme au Kilimandjaro / Juhane Dascon - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 235, p. 323-346 : fig., foto's.

Les Chagga, ethnie dominante du Kilimandjaro, ont depuis longtemps adapté leurs ressources en fonction des contraintes et des possibilités offertes par la montagne. Depuis les années 1980, cette paysannerie connaît une crise profonde de son système de production agricole fondé sur la culture du café. Parallèlement, à partir des années 1990, le tourisme se développe en Tanzanie et plus particulièrement dans la région du Kilimandjaro qui abrite le mythique "toit de l'Afrique". D'une montagne ressource qui contribua jadis à la construction de l'État indépendant, le Kilimandjaro devient une montagne monde intégrant un territoire international du tourisme de trekking. Localement, des acteurs-paysans s'investissent dans cette ressource émergente contribuant à créer un territoire touristique modifiant les circulations, les espaces de production et les rapports sociaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

251 Dubus, Claire

La filière sucrière en Tanzanie: au-delà de l'ajustement / Claire Dubus - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 235, p. 413-430 : foto, krt.

Il existe un paradoxe dans le secteur sucrier tanzanien. Il est qualifié de prometteur et la Tanzanie semble être un pays doté de suffisamment d'atouts pour avoir un potentiel

réellement intéressant sur le moyen et le long terme. Mais le tableau qu'offre actuellement la filière sucrière, de la production de canne à sucre à la consommation, est encore mitigé: il s'agit d'un secteur en voie de valorisation et de réhabilitation, deux processus dont la nature même souligne les besoins de la filière. Le présent article étudie tout autant ce qui fait le dynamisme du secteur sucrier que les blocages auquel il est confronté et les défis à relever dans le court terme. Le produit sucre, en tant que tel, n'est pas suffisant actuellement pour faire décoller la filière, car il n'est pas assez intégré à l'échelle mondiale, et pas assez compétitif à l'échelle régionale, mais il possède des atouts, qui ne viennent pas de l'extérieur, pour pouvoir évoluer de façon positive. L'éthanol est un produit actuellement activement promu par les acteurs de la filière. Bibliogr., note, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

252 Itika, Josephat S.

Smallholder cotton production in Tanzania : emerging issues on accountability in Kilosa District, Morogoro / Josephat S. Itika and Adolf F. Makauki - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2007), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 15-36 : tab.

Traditional cash crop production in Tanzania has been declining over time. While some natural, infrastructure and marketing factors have been known to contribute to low agricultural productivity, little is known about possible reasons related to accountability on the part of officials managing different organs. This paper discusses emerging accountability issues on the part of government and other service-providing institutions as far as cotton production in Kilosa District and more specifically in Malui Village is concerned. A cross-sectional research design that allows collection of information at one point in time was adopted covering several cases. Data for the study were collected through interviews of key informants and farmers, physical observations, documentation and meetings with village government. The findings show that limited access of smallholders to sufficient and fertile land, appropriate farm inputs and reliable markets due to lack of effective accountability on the part of local government, the cotton board, cooperatives and private traders have been among the factors responsible for the declining production of cotton. Establishing the right structures and enforcement mechanisms for accountability can disentangle smallholder agriculture from persistent, chronic dissatisfactions of farmers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

253 Lawi, Yusufu Qwaray

Tanzania's operation 'Vijiji' and local ecological consciousness: the case of eastern Iraqwland, 1974-1976 / by Yusufu Qwaray Lawi - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2007), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 69-93 : krt.

Tanzania's Ujamaa villagization campaign of 1973-1976 was one of the greatest social experiments in postcolonial Africa. Occurring during a time of continuing hope for a better future for the nation, the experiment aimed to improve the lives of the majority of rural Tanzanians. Despite this noble intention, the attempt at rural modernization failed miserably in many respects. Discussions of these failures have tended to give prominence to tangible explanations, ignoring more nuanced and qualitative issues, including environmental concerns based on local cosmologies. In an attempt to fill this gap, the present article uses a case study of eastern Iraqwland in northern Tanzania to explore local articulations of the compulsory villagization campaign and to interpret them in light of ecological perspectives that were prevalent at the time in Iraqw village communities. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

254 Lewinson, Anne S.

Domestic realms, social bonds, and class : ideologies and indigenizing modernity in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania / Anne S. Lewinson - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2006), vol. 40, no. 3, p. 462-495 : fig.

Since the late 1950s, Tanzanians have experienced several forms of modernity, each form embodied in distinctive domestic architecture, interior décor and extra-household social networks. Drawing from accounts by office workers and participant observation during fieldwork in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in 1994-1995 and return visits in 2000 and 2003, the author investigates three Tanzanian forms of modernity. First, she discusses a colonial-capitalist version that linked class and homes into social categories, categories which have continued to influence office workers' ideas of modernity up until now. Next, she shows how a postindependence socialist model blended a partly imported, partly indigenous ideology to produce a set of notions about domestic realms which were lived out in distinctive ways by urbanites. Finally, she touches on a third version, liberalization, which emerged in the late 1990s. This version highlighted a globally derived set of practices and aesthetics yet also included local elements. The author shows how political ideology and economics, households and extra-household social relations reveal a distinct form of modernity in each era. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

255 MacCurdy, Sheryl

Fashioning sexuality: desire, Manyema ethnicity, and the creation of the 'kanga', ca. 1880-1900 / by Sheryl MacCurdy - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2006), vol. 39, no. 3, p. 441-469 : ill.

Drawing from Swahili texts and the accounts of explorers, travellers and missionaries, the author argues that the 'kanga' - an elaborately patterned rectangular piece of cloth which developed into the iconic cloth as it is known today - came to symbolize the power of an African community with origins in central Africa and embody notions of Manyema ethnicity, an ethnicity that emerged after Zanzibari traders expanded their frontier into the central African area northwest of Ujiji, destroying existing communities in the process. Despite this devastation, elements of the indigenous groups moved east across Lake Tanganyika where they forged a new identity as Manyema. Manyema ethnicity grew from forged notions of community - the result of the fusion of common associational practices of spirit possession and 'unyago' (an association/rite of womanhood with teachings about the life cycle: puberty, marriage, birth), elite notions and practices of fashion and beauty, rumours surrounding their ferocity, and elements of their courage and freedom. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

256 Roy, Cécile

La prise en compte de l'environnement à Dar es Salaam, problèmes et perspectives / Cécile Roy - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2007), vol. 60, no. 237, p. 23-40 : ill., foto's, graf., krt., tab.

La nature est omniprésente à Dar es Salaam, capitale économique de la Tanzanie, et pourtant, la prise en compte des problèmes environnementaux est très lacunaire. De fait, les problèmes environnementaux se multiplient. Pollution de l'air, de l'eau, gestion fort incomplète des déchets, tous ces éléments interagissent et fonctionnent en système pour donner une ville polluée et polluante. Les conséquences en termes environnemental et de santé publique sont importantes. Le Dar es Salaam City Council, les trois municipalités et certains groupes de citoyens, aidés et poussés par des organisations locales et internationales tentent de changer la situation et les mentalités et commencent un travail de mitigation des pollutions et d'écologisation, certes timide, des politiques urbaines. Bibliogr., réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

257 Schneider, Leander

Colonial legacies and postcolonial authoritarianism in Tanzania: connects and disconnects / Leander Schneider - In: *African Studies Review*: (2006), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 93-118.

Through an examination of the Tanzanian experience, this article takes up a challenge forcefully posed by Mahmood Mamdani's 'Citizen and Subject' (1996) to examine

connections between late colonial and postindependence State power on the African continent. The discussion is critical of Mamdani's argument that postindependence authoritarianism in Africa can be understood as an institutional legacy of late colonialism. However, connections to colonial times did exist in the frames of legitimation that underpinned the frequently authoritarian actions of the postindependence Tanzanian State. One such connection was the persistent paternalism vis-à-vis their "subjects" that characterized the political imagination of State elites; another was the fact that "the colonial past" served as an important reference point in the construction of a deeply Manichean discourse and practice of politics after independence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

258 Simba, Daudi O.

Knowledge, attitude and perception of health workers on the health management information system : a case study of Kinondoni municipality in Dar es Salaam region, Tanzania / Daudi O. Simba and Mughwira A. Mwangu - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2005), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 109-116 : tab.

A cross-sectional study was conducted to assess health workers' knowledge of the Health Management Information System (HMIS) implemented in Tanzania in 1993, their attitude towards data collection activities and their perception of the appropriateness of the system. Using a structured questionnaire, 214 health workers from 69 health facilities (dispensaries, health centres and hospitals) in Kinondoni municipality were interviewed. Focus group discussions were also held with selected health staff. Knowledge of basic HMIS concepts was found to be low (11.8 to 23.4 percent). The study found no significant difference in the knowledge of HMIS between those trained and not trained in HMIS. A majority of health workers (70 percent) thought the system was useful for purposes of determining disease patterns and for keeping records. Although HMIS was reported as cumbersome, a majority (79.5 percent) wanted the system to continue without changes. Reasons for this contradictory position could not be established. The study concludes by arguing that training of health workers on HMIS needs to be demand driven and conducted after thorough training and needs assessment. Strategies are required to create demand for data among health workers at health facility level. These might include improving managerial capacity, empowerment and accountability. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

UGANDA

259 Apollo

Apollo Milton Obote : what others say / ed. by Omongole R. Anguria. - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2006. - XIV, 211 p. : foto's. ; 22 cm
ISBN 9970-02616-X

This book is a collection of newspaper articles and commentaries by politicians, friends and foes, workmates, his ministers, journalists, analysts, his family, and President Museveni, Milton Obote's long-term nemesis, about the man Ugandans loved to hate. For some, Obote was the founder of the nation, the pan-Africanist, the socialist - in short, a hero. To others, he was a tribalist, regionalist and power maniac. The Baganda saw him as a man who destroyed Buganda and imposed a one-party dictatorship. Others saw him as a victim of circumstances or as a mixed bag - a man with achievements to his credit but also a man who committed avoidable blunders and mistakes. The collection is a portrayal of the Obote controversy, and a mirror of Obote's leadership of Uganda, both from 1962-1971 and from 1980 to 1985, as well as of his life in exile in 1971-1980 and after 1985. [ASC Leiden abstract]

260 François, Alain

La paupérisation des économies montagnardes sur le mont Elgon (Ouganda) / Alain François - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 235, p. 371-380 : krt.

Les territoires haut perchés du mont Elgon (Ouganda) témoignent aujourd'hui d'une récession des systèmes de production agricole. Entre 1 100 et 2 500 mètres, les très fortes densités et les pratiques agricoles intensives ont homogénéisé les paysages, rendant ainsi inopérante la notion d'étagement pour l'analyse du fait montagnard. Cependant, les échanges économiques entre versants par delà même la frontière Ouganda/Kenya font de l'exposition aux flux un concept dont la pertinence n'est pas infirmée. L'intégration ancienne des économies locales aux courants d'échanges régionaux, nationaux et internationaux ne semble pas avoir été affectée par l'entrée en récession des systèmes de production montagnards. Par ailleurs, les fronts ethniques sur les piémonts ainsi que la main-mise de l'État sur les hauts contribuent à individualiser une ceinture montagnarde spécifique par rapport à un environnement de plaines et de plateaux céréalières. Contrairement à toute attente, le remplissage des terroirs montagnards n'a pas engendré de mouvements de descente de montagnards vers les terroirs de plaine. De même, les pressions démographique et foncière n'ont pas entraîné la simplification des systèmes de production et le repli sur le vivrier. On se trouve peut-

être face au paradoxe d'une "économie de crise" où la réduction des surfaces d'exploitation due à l'entassement démographique contraint à une intégration toujours plus forte des campagnes aux marchés extérieurs. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

261 Isingoma, P.

Local government in Uganda: trends, constraints and prospects / P. Isingoma and P.S. Reddy - In: *Africanus*: (2006), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 88-104 : fig., tab.

Local government ensures that governance is brought to the grassroots populace, thereby giving them a sense of involvement in the political processes that control their daily lives. Since the 1980s and early 1990s, there have been consistent efforts to re-establish and consolidate the local government system in Uganda with the main purpose of improving service delivery and empowering the local people to become agents of their own development. This article outlines this trend and analyses some of the key constraints encountered, focusing on the postindependence period up to the present. The initiatives towards strengthening of local government in Uganda started by the colonial government in the mid-1950s and the centralizing influence of the one-party Obote government and the military regime of Idi Amin are also analysed. Key elements critical to the process of devolution, ranging from political will, financial and management capacity to human resources management factors, are discussed. The authors argue that a major stumbling block is the issue of viability and sustainability in district and subcounty service delivery. Efficient collection of graduated personal tax, the major source of local revenue, is constrained by lack of a coherent taxation policy. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

262 Mkutu, Kennedy Agade

Small arms and light weapons among pastoral groups in the Kenya-Uganda border area / Kennedy Agade Mkutu - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 422, p. 47-70 : krt.

Recent decades have seen an escalation in interethnic resource conflicts and banditry among pastoralists in the Kenya-Uganda border region, fuelled by a growing number of small arms. State management has been largely unsuccessful and often counterproductive in reducing numbers of small arms. The creation of paramilitary institutions in rural Kenya and Uganda are an example of how legal arms are entering communities and intensifying the conflicts further. Understanding the sources and mechanisms of arms acquisition is a significant step in curbing the violence. The main sources and routes, and the current costs of arms and ammunition are provided. More

important however is to appreciate the complex reasons behind the demand for small arms. Relationships with States, alienation of pastoral land, cultural issues and questions of livelihood are all examined, using empirical evidence collected by the author between 2001 and 2005. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

263 Governance

Governance and State delivery in southern Africa : examples from Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe / ed. by Henning Melber. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2007. - 65 p. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (Discussion paper - Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, ISSN 1104-8417 ; 38) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 978-91-7106-588-9

This discussion paper highlights problems and challenges for governance in three southern African countries. It is a result of the project 'Liberation and democracy in southern Africa', which was undertaken at the Nordic Africa Institute between 2001 and 2006. In his contribution 'Time for renewal? The Namibian State and its governance', Gerhard Töttemeyer, former Deputy Minister for Regional and Local Government and Housing in Namibia, emphasizes the need for parliamentary and administrative reform in the country in order to improve the efficiency of lawmakers. Christian John Makgala in his paper "'A home town decision"? The location of Botswana's second university', explores the politics behind the decision on the location of Botswana's second university from the perspective of a scholar based at the Gaborone campus of the University of Botswana. He sees the decision as a striking example of patrimonial rule, which taints the rosy picture of Botswana's state of democracy. In the last contribution, 'Bob is peerless: Zimbabwe and the quest for an African Peer Review Mechanism', Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni argues that the Zimbabwean crisis constitutes 'grave circumstances' requiring the intervention of the AU through its African Peer Review mechanism (APRM). [ASC Leiden abstract]

264 Guyot, Sylvain

Géopolitique des parcs (trans)frontaliers en Afrique australe / Sylvain Guyot - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 234, p. 215-232 : foto, krt.

En Afrique australe, les parcs naturels situés en position frontalière sont une création coloniale. Ils ont la spécificité d'avoir été utilisés comme outils géopolitiques à plusieurs niveaux. Pendant la période de l'apartheid en Afrique du sud, ces parcs frontaliers ont servi de zones tampons, de bases arrières, voire de terrains d'actions illégales lors des guerres civiles appuyées par l'Afrique du Sud au Mozambique et en Angola. Actuellement, ces aires protégées ont été relégitimées par des discours post-apartheid officiels sur la paix et sur les coopérations touristiques et environnementales nécessaires à adopter entre les États d'Afrique australe. C'est dans ce contexte particulier qu'a émergé le concept des "parcs transfrontaliers de la paix" (Transfrontier Peace Parks). Au-delà de l'idée bienveillante d'une "nature sauvage transfrontalière au service de la paix entre les peuples", quelle est la réalité des discours et des représentations actuelles autour de ce nouveau concept? Quelle est la teneur réelle des jeux d'acteurs impliqués dans ces parcs: gérer les héritages de l'apartheid, faire participer les "communautés" locales, redistribuer les bénéfices du tourisme, maintenir une hégémonie sud-africaine, assouvir les motivations ambiguës de certains environnementalistes? Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue].

265 Likoti, F.J.

The failure of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security (OPDS) / F.J. Likoti - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 179-207.

On 28 June 1996, the Heads of State and Government of the SADC launched the protocol which established the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security (OPDS). This Organ was to mediate both intra-State and inter-State conflicts within the southern African region through peaceful means. While the OPDS has booked some achievements, it was not able to prevent military interventions in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Lesotho by member countries claiming to be acting under the auspices of the SADC. The failure of the Organ was exacerbated by lack of political will, the absence of a unified strategy for ending conflicts and the attempt to end conflicts through unilateral intervention. Serious misconceptions within member States, notably Zimbabwe and South Africa, about the purpose and role of OPDS and its institutional relation with the SADC, stifled its performance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

266 Rodgers, Graeme

Internal displacement and social marginalisation in southern Africa / Graeme Rodgers - In: *Africanus*: (2006), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 131-141.

The problem of internal displacement raises questions over how international responses to this phenomenon may accommodate diverse regional experiences. In the post-Cold War, postapartheid era, southern Africa currently appears to be well positioned to address the long-standing negative effects of large-scale internal displacement, certain exceptions notwithstanding. This article starts with a brief consideration of the 'Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement', presented to the UN Secretary-General in 1998. It then shows how, in practice, the link between development-induced displacement and the violation of human rights may be more socially complex than a simple cause and effect, especially when considered in the longer term. This is done on the basis of a review of some of the more prominent forms of forced resettlement in southern Africa: villagization, large dams, mining-induced displacement, conservation-induced displacement, and urban renewal schemes. The review suggests that displaced populations in southern Africa remain at risk of being propelled into long-term processes of marginalization. The experience of displacement may also entrench risks of future displacement, which are sometimes realized in the name of 'development'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

267 Selves

Selves in question : interviews on Southern African auto/biography / ed. by Judith Lütge Coullie... [et al.]. - Honolulu, HI [etc.] : University of Hawai'i Press [etc.], cop. 2006. - VII, 487 p. ; 23 cm. - (Writing past colonialism) - Met bibliogr., gloss., index. ISBN 0-8248-3004-0 : £42.95

This volume explores the ways in which auto/biographical accounts situate and question the self in contemporary southern Africa, notably South Africa. The twenty-seven interviews examine both the ontological status and the representation of the self. Those interviewed include writers and performers who communicate in a variety of languages: Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Zulu, Sotho and Yiddish. The arrangement of the interviews is predominantly thematic: 'Singing the praises, performing the persona' deals with 'izibongo' and popular culture. In 'Representing silence' the contributors discuss ways in which auto/biographers speak on behalf of others. 'Relating the self' focuses on relational notions of the self as represented in collaborative auto/biographies. 'Fact or fiction' treats the constitution of self in fictional and auto/biographical writing. In 'Subject to metaphor' the role of the imaginative in the constitution of auto/biographical identity is explored. 'From daughters to mothers' probes the auto/biographically mediated relationship between mothers and daughters, while 'Disarming white men' investigates auto/biographical performance of masculinities on stage. In 'Commemoration,

confession, conversion' the use of auto/biography in coming to terms with the past is discussed. 'Confessing sexualities' looks at the politics of intimacy, and 'Re-collecting the new nation' explores contemporary notions of self-representation in relation to collective identities. [ASC Leiden abstract]

268 Stoneman, Colin

Trading partners or trading deals? : the EU & US in southern Africa / Colin Stoneman & Carol Thompson - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 112, p. 227-245 : tab.

Both the European Union (EU) and the US are currently pursuing trade agreements with weak economies, quite separate from the negotiations in the context of the WTO. The approaches of the EU and the US differ, but their goals seem to be similar: maximizing trade dominance. Focusing on agriculture, this paper compares the EU's negotiations for Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with southern Africa with US negotiations for a free trade agreement with the Southern African Customs Union (SACU). The first section provides background on the consequences of the neoliberal policies that have been forced on Africa since 1980, the importance of trade with Africa to the EU and the US, and the policies they are now pursuing. Section 2 discusses the current barriers to agricultural trade set up by the EU and US, in spite of highly publicized trade initiatives. Section 3 examines how barriers to escaping agricultural dependence remain for southern Africa. The conclusion discusses the way forward. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

269 Green, Erik

Agrarian change and commercialisation in Nyasaland : a tentative discussion from the perspective of Mzimba district 1938-1963 / by Erik Green - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2005), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 18-39 : tab.

This essay focuses on the structure and change of the smallholder farming communities in the Mzimba district of northern Nyasaland (present-day Malawi) where the commercial estate sector was not established before the 1970s. The underlying argument is that the process of change in the Mzimba district can be described as an increased commercialization and that this process has to be understood in terms of changes in the

cultivators' access to productive resources (land, labour and capital) and markets. Markets and capital were the two most important factors in the commercialization process and in both cases the State played a significant role in increasing their availability. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

270 Jones, Alison

Violence and 'othering' in colonial and postcolonial Africa : case study : Banda's Mala[^]wi / Alison Jones & Domoka Lucinda Manda - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 197-213.

This paper takes binary epistemological and ontological configurations and subjects them to analytical review within the broad context of colonial and postcolonial States in Africa. During a process of conceptual interrogation, an 'othering' trend - and the violence by which the trend too often is accompanied - is traced to their colonial origins, and it is argued that the trend has been passed forward from a colonial to a postcolonial era. After a theoretical-conceptual exploration of contested spaces and silenced voices in colonial and postcolonial Africa, the paper narrows its focus to a Mala^{wi}ian case study, with particular reference to the Banda regime. The first section of the paper elaborates the conceptual framework and overall argumentation within which the case study is set. The paper's methodology primarily is literature and theory-based. However, the Mala^{wi}ian section incorporates an element of qualitative research in the form of interviews conducted by Domoka Lucinda Manda in June-July 2002 with civil society activists in Blantyre and academics on the Zomba campus of the University of Mala^{wi}. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

271 Bratton, Michael

Popular reactions to State repression: operation Murambatsvina in Zimbabwe / Michael Bratton and Eldred Masunungure - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 422, p. 21-45 : graf., tab.

In May 2005, the government of Zimbabwe launched Operation Murambatsvina (OM), a State-sponsored campaign to stifle independent economic and political activity in the country's urban areas. This article employs a national probability sample survey to analyse the popular reactions of ordinary Zimbabweans to this landmark event. It shows that the application of State repression succeeds at some goals, fails at others, and has powerful unintended effects. The authors report that the scope of OM was wide and that

the main victims of OM were younger, unemployed families whom State security agents saw as potential recruits for social unrest. Whereas OM undoubtedly disrupted the informal economy, the authors show that it did not succeed in banishing urban dwellers to rural areas or permanently shutting down illicit trade. Moreover, the crackdown thoroughly discredited the police and other State institutions. They also demonstrate that State repression emboldened its victims, deepening polarization between political parties and fortifying the ranks of Zimbabwe's opposition movement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

272 Graham, Victoria

How firm the handshake? : South Africa's use of quiet diplomacy in Zimbabwe from 1999 to 2006 / Victoria Graham - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 114-127.

The social, political and economic climate in Zimbabwe has reached catastrophic proportions with vastly negative consequences for both Zimbabwean citizens and the country's regional neighbours. South Africa's president Thabo Mbeki is aware of the importance of stability in Zimbabwe. He has been quoted on numerous occasions as stating that South Africa is "materially and directly interested in a Zimbabwe that is democratic, peaceful, stable and prosperous". Yet Mbeki has consistently employed a policy of quiet diplomacy towards Zimbabwe and its president, Robert Mugabe. This soft approach has been the target of local and international speculation and criticism, especially in light of Mbeki's stated commitment to the African Renaissance and good governance in Africa. This paper attempts to clarify the concept of 'quiet diplomacy' through the use of a list of criteria applied to South Africa's use of quiet diplomacy in Zimbabwe from 1999 to 2006. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

273 Mhlahlo, Samson Rwadzi

Assessment of urban governance in Zimbabwe : case of the City of Gweru / Samson Rwadzi Mhlahlo - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2007), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 107-128 : tab.

This paper assesses urban governance in Zimbabwe with specific reference to the City of Gweru. In Zimbabwe urban governance is the immediate responsibility of Urban Councils in cogovernance with the Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and Urban Development, which has an overall supervisory role. Chapter 29: 15 of the Urban Councils Act of 1995, revised in 1996, provides for the establishment of municipalities and towns and the administration of local boards, municipal and town councils. It confers

functions and powers that impose duties upon municipal and town councils, as well as local boards. In Zimbabwe urban governance is not totally autonomous. The responsibilities and functions of urban governance are often shared and take place within a policy framework, which is both set by national politicians and over which those same national politicians will want to exert influence and direction. The issue is less about autonomy and more about interdependence and balance. The paper explores the view that if urban councils are to be government in the real sense of the word, then they must have a strategic capacity for accountability, efficiency and transparency to help in combating corruption, urban poverty and enhancing civic engagement. Through the use of interviews, questionnaires and minutes of council and committee meetings, the research also examines the relations between councillors, electorate, officials, and central government in the urban governance of Gweru. The study concludes by discussing recommendations for good urban governance in Gweru. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

274 Moyo, Sam

The radicalised State: Zimbabwe's interrupted revolution / Sam Moyo & Paris Yeros - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 111, p. 103-121.

The authors conceptualize the revolutionary situation that gripped Zimbabwe from the late 1990s. That was the moment in which the two political questions that historically have galvanized peripheral capitalism - the agrarian and the national - were returned to the forefront of political life. The authors argue that the revolutionary situation resulted neither in a revolution, nor in mediocre reformism, nor in restoration. It resulted in an interrupted revolution, marked by a radical agrarian reform and a radicalized State. The authors' analysis of Zimbabwe's radicalization develops three issues. The first of these is what they identify as the revolutionary situation, between 2000-2003, during which the radicalization of the State reached its climax; second, State-society relations in the countryside during this period which, contrary to chaos theories, were transformed by means of a significantly structured process; and third, the process of normalization from 2003 onwards which remains incomplete, contradictory, polarized, and coercive, and which includes the mass urban evictions of May to July 2005. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

275 Mutandwa, Edward

Factors affecting adoption of long staple cotton variety among smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe / Edward Mutandwa, Christopher T. Gadzirayi and Farirai Zingwe - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2007), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 1-14 : tab.

The changing requirements of the international cotton market have created the need for continual investment in new technological innovations in developing countries. This paper identifies factors that affect the adoption of long staple (LS9219) variety among smallholder cotton farmers in Matepatepa communal area of Mashonaland, Central Province of Zimbabwe. A total of 75 farmers were selected using stratified sampling and a structured questionnaire administered at the farm level. A binary logistic regression model was used to investigate adoption of the LS9219 variety. The results show that the economic returns per hectare for the traditional (SZ9314) and LS9219 varieties are not statistically different at the 5 percent level. Most farmers are aware of the new cotton variety. Agricultural credit is found to have a positive and significant effect on adoption. On the other hand, large farm size is negatively associated with adoption of LS9219 variety. These findings point to the need for a holistic approach in which agricultural credit and sufficient price premiums for long staple varieties are central for long-term sustainability. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

276 Muzvidziwa, Victor Ngonidzashe

Women without borders: transborder movements as a coping and investment strategy / Victor Ngonidzashe Muzvidziwa - In: *Africanus*: (2006), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 180-188.

Many Zimbabweans, notably women, daily cross the borders between Zimbabwe and its neighbouring countries in order to engage in trading activities. This article offers insights into the transborder migration movements of a selected group of Zimbabwean women traders on the basis of a year-long study of informal cross-border trading in the SADC region in 2002. It examines the activities of cross-border trading women based in Harare and in Chinhoyi, a provincial capital in the northwest of the country, their perceptions, hopes and investment strategies and, in many instances, the constraints imposed by official policies on their activities. It shows how the women managed to capture the cross-border market niche, and how they successfully appropriated that market niche to their advantage. The legal framework is a major area of constraints which have a negative impact on women informal traders' viability, as is the issue of official harassment and negative attitudes among government officials. The article concludes that there is a need for central government, both in Zimbabwe and other SADC countries, as well as local authorities to develop policies that stop undermining the survival strategies of these innovative women. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

277 Ndlovu-Gatsheni, Sabelo

Nationalist-military alliance and the fate of democracy in Zimbabwe / Sabelo Ndlovu-Gatsheni - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 49-80 : fig., tab.

This article examines the dynamics of the connections between the nationalist government of Zimbabwe and the armed forces, which have translated into serious politicization of the security sector and heavy militarization of politics in the country. Since 2000, a significant number of military commanders have uttered political statements favourable to the ruling ZANU-PF and threatening those challenging ZANU-PF's rule. What has emerged in Zimbabwe is a clear nationalist-military oligarchy as a form of government. The question is: When did this nationalist-military oligarchy emerge? What are its dynamics and implications for governance in Zimbabwe? This article grapples with these fundamental questions in an endeavour to contribute to the ongoing and animated debate on the crisis of governance in Zimbabwe in the 21st century. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

278 Shale, Victor

Operation Murambatsvina: the dynamics and escalation of Zimbabwean intra-State conflict / Victor Shale - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 107-125 : tab.

A look at Zimbabwe's political history reveals that elections have been characterized by violence, which has landed the country in an economic morass. Although the April 2005 elections in Zimbabwe saw the ZANU-PF victorious again, the ruling party seems to suffer paranoia, as manifested by its Operation Murambatsvina, which has been translated variously as 'throw out the trash' or 'clean out the rubbish'. Targeted at illegal street vendors and illegal structures such as shacks, markets and houses, the operation was carried out with military precision and the use of violence by the police and military. This article examines the reasons behind the Zimbabwean government's sudden clean-up campaign in the urban areas. It argues that the ruling party has often resorted to violence in sending out a sharp message to anyone who dares challenge it and that this operation can be seen as a purge against the people who are suspected of supporting the opposition parties, especially the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC). Operation Murambatsvina resulted in an escalation of conflict and perpetuated hatred within Zimbabwean communities. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

279 Youde, Jeremy

Why look East? : Zimbabwean foreign policy and China / Jeremy Youde - In: *Africa Today*: (2006/07), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 3-19.

As part of its 'Look East' foreign policy strategy, Zimbabwe has sought to strengthen its ties with China - a move that has alarmed many Western States. While not necessarily denying the pragmatism behind such a strategy seen through the lenses of race, nationalism and self-determination, the author examines how this policy represents an attempt by the Zimbabwean government and its leader, Robert Mugabe, to redirect the public imagination toward a different identity at the domestic and international levels. The government seeks to draw on its image as a freedom fighter and liberator to shore up its domestic legitimacy, while simultaneously reasserting its role as an important international actor. The rhetorical strategy used by Mugabe and his government has had material benefits, but its success in redefining Zimbabwe's identity has been decidedly mixed. The vast majority of Zimbabweans have negative feelings about the government's economic reforms and there is growing domestic concern that the flood of Chinese goods into Zimbabwe threatens job security and industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

280 Bond, Patrick

Primitive accumulation, enclivity, rural marginalisation & articulation / Patrick Bond - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 111, p. 29-37.

The author sets the work of two southern African intellectuals-activists, the late Guy Mhone and José Negrão, within the broader context of the question of 'accumulation by dispossession' in Africa, and underlines the continuing relevance of Harold Wolpe's contributions on articulation. He highlights the insights to be gained from Mhone's analysis of the 'enclave economy' in postcolonial Africa and points to the impact which dysfunctionality within the enclaves has had on industrialization in Africa, reinforced by structural adjustment programmes (SAPs). The essential links here between rural accumulation and urban growth are followed through in his summary of Negrão's work on the social reproduction and potential of the rural economy. Bibliogr., note, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BOTSWANA

281 Andersson, Muff

Fixing the guilt: detective fiction and the No. 1 Ladies' Detective Agency series / Muff Andersson & Elsie Cloete - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2006), jg. 43, nr. 2, p. 123-140.

This article examines the emergence of popular detective fiction in Africa as part of a new third wave of literature. If the first wave of African literature was the literature of nationalism and the second wave registered a critique of the nationalist agenda, then the third wave concerns reformulating healthy community and intimate relationships. While the new wave is a very particular response to conditions on the continent it nevertheless taps into the main streams of detective fiction that have emerged from Britain and in some respects the USA in the last hundred years. The article focuses in particular on the No. 1 Ladies' Detective Agency series by Alexander McCall Smith, which is set in Botswana, and examines ways in which the postcolony reproduces the colony and how, in some respects, the erstwhile empire desires to produce the postcolony. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

282 Ojedokun, Ayoku A.

Information and communication technology (ICT) systems in Botswana government departments / Ayoku A. Ojedokun and Kgomotso H. Moahi - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 79-88 : tab.

This paper describes Botswana government efforts at computerizing major functions of its departments. The authors examined unpublished documentary sources from the Department of Information Technology (DIT) in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP) and conducted interviews with two government corporations - the Botswana Power Corporation and the Water Utilities Corporation - to obtain relevant information. The authors noted that the Government of Botswana has injected massive funds into critical ICT projects in order to improve budgeting, productivity and services to the public, as well as to remove bottlenecks to development and improve capacity to implement and monitor projects. The government has succeeded in computerizing some of its major functions, and plans to implement many more computerization projects during the ongoing implementation of the National Development Plan 9 (NDP9) spanning the period 2003/2004-2008/2009. The paper concludes that the achievements recorded may be one of the reasons Botswana is considered a success story in Africa considering information technology's vital role in stimulating economic development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

283 Ojedokun, Ayoku A.

The integration of information literacy skills into a credit-earning programme at the University of Botswana / Ayoku A. Ojedokun and Edward Lumande - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2005), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 117-124 : tab.

Information literacy skills (ILS) empower graduates to use information resources efficiently and effectively. Universities are the major source of human resource development, and therefore have a responsibility to develop their graduates for life-long learning. The University of Botswana is no exception. The paper shares the University's experiences in integrating its ILS programme in a credit-earning programme. The paper reports the challenges faced and how they were addressed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

LESOTHO

284 Khama, D.

Reinterpretation of the historical development of the Church and State in Lesotho's educational partnership / D. Khama - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 151-177.

This paper examines the historical development of the cooperation between the churches of various denominations and the State in the provision of education in Lesotho. It traces the roles played by these institutions in education before and after the colonial era. The paper also examines the efforts of the State to nationalize or take over the control of church schools. It concludes that the current problems of secondary education in particular are the legacy of the British colonial era and the ineffective postcolonial policy reforms. British colonial policy encouraged denominational conflict and left the roles of the major stakeholders in education unclear and ill defined. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

285 Leduka, Resetselemang C.

Recycled fable or immutable truth? : reflections on the 1973 land-tenure reform project in Lesotho and lessons for the future / Resetselemang C. Leduka - In: *Africa Today*: (2006/07), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 91-111.

Lesotho's postcolonial State land-reform project has failed to produce intended outcomes. Mainstream explanation points to the antagonism of customary chiefs to State-sponsored reforms, because these were meant to curtail their power over land. First mooted in 1973, when the first land-tenure reforms were attempted, this explanation

has been uncritically accepted as immutable truth by a majority of academic commentators and policymakers in Lesotho and elsewhere. The present author argues that this explanation is a fable, superficial and shallow, and that the failure of the postcolonial Lesotho land-reform project can fruitfully be explained by reference to the ideology of the regime that assumed State power at independence in 1966, and not by simplistic reference to the antagonism of customary chiefs per se. The author provides an overview of the nature of customary land-tenure rules and highlights the problems of customary rules as seen by policymakers and academics. He then discusses the 1973 land-reform project, focusing on the Land Act of 1973 and the Administration of Lands Act of 1973, criticizes the argument that customary chiefs rejected these reforms, and offers an alternative explanation which focuses on the ideological context of the 1973 Land Acts. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

286 Nyanguru, A.C.

The rights of elderly male prisoners in Lesotho / A.C. Nyanguru - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 119-149 : tab.

According to the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, the rights of elderly people include independence, care, self-fulfillment, dignity and participation. The present author investigates to what extent the rights of elderly offenders in Lesotho are promoted and protected during the time of their incarceration, based on a questionnaire survey administered to 33 male prisoners aged 55 years and above in Maseru prison. Focus was on prisoners' satisfaction with their living conditions, their health status, food and nutrition, rehabilitation programmes, abuse in prison, reintegration into the community and overall satisfaction with prison life. The findings indicate that the majority of the prisoners had committed serious crimes, ranging from rape and incest to murder and stock theft. The majority were retrenched ex-miners and were either widowed, divorced, co-habiting or separated. The living conditions of the older prisoners were very poor. There was overcrowding and lack of basic facilities, they received insufficient food, of poor quality, and poor health care. Most prisoners reported abuse, mostly verbal, by both inmates and prison officials. Many prisoners were not involved in vocational training or other social activities. The majority of the elderly male prisoners were dissatisfied with their life in prison. Policy options for improvement are suggested in conclusion. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

287 Owori, M.A.

The onus of passing the judge : the application for discharge / M.A. Owori - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 1-31.

The High Court of Lesotho recently decided that where an accused applies for discharge at the close of the crown case on the ground that it has failed to make out a case against him, the court must not, at that stage, evaluate the evidence except in very exceptional circumstances. Second, that the court must deny the application once it determines that the crown has made out a prima facie case against the accused. And, finally, that the court must put the accused to his defence even where no such prima facie case has been made out if he is jointly charged with another, in the expectation that his co-accused might supplement the crown case. The paper interrogates these issues and concludes, on the contrary, that a court must fully evaluate the evidence even at this stage and that if it determines that the crown has not proved the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt, it must discharge him even where he is charged jointly with others. Any approach short of that would negate an accused's right to a fair trial and violate the bill of rights enshrined in Lesotho's constitution. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NAMIBIA

288 Cooper, Allan D.

Reparations for the Herero genocide: defining the limits of international litigation / Allan D. Cooper - In: *African Affairs*: (2007), vol. 106, no. 422, p. 113-126.

The Herero of Namibia were the first ethnic group to be subjected to genocide in the twentieth century. In 2001, the Herero became the first ethnic group to seek reparations for colonial policies that fit the definition of genocide. The Herero are the latest plaintiff to use the procedures of the Alien Torts Claim Act of 1789 to seek reparations in a US federal court for war crimes committed overseas. This article analyses the legal arguments by Hereros against Germany within the context of current understandings of international law and identifies the challenges that lie ahead for this claim. The article also explores the implications of the Herero claim for other ethnic groups victimized by colonization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

289 Kotze, Chrisna

Leerdergesentreerde onderwys en demokratiese burgerskapsopvoeding in primêre skole in Namibië / Chrisna Kotze & Yusef Waghid - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2006), jg. 46, nr. 4, p. 428-442.

Alhoewel demokrasie 'n sentrale doelwit van die onderwysbeleid van Namibië is, is dit geen waarborg dat diep demokrasie in die skole verwesenlik sal word nie. Dit is veral

skole se onderrigbenadering wat sal verseker dat diep demokratiese onderwys in skole plaasvind. Ongelukkig kan die leerder-gesentreerde benadering wat in Namibiese skole gebruik word, nie diep demokrasie in Namibiese primêre skole verseker nie. Leerder-gesentreerdheid gaan van die standpunt uit dat die behoefte van die leerders sentraal gestel moet word in die onderrig-leerproses, terwyl die onderwyser die rol van fasiliteerder vervul. Die suksesvolle toepassing van hierdie benadering word deur verskeie faktore aan die kant van die onderwysers sowel as aan die kant van die leerders belemmer. Al sou hierdie leemtes ook uit die weg geruim word, sal dit steeds nie diep demokratiese onderwys verseker nie omdat leerder-gesentreerde onderwys nie 'n demokratiese burgerskapsagenda bevat nie en ingestel is op 'n instrumentele siening oor die onderwys. Bronnelys, samev. in Engels. [Samevatting ASC Leiden]

290 Melber, Henning

Conflict mediation in decolonisation: Namibia's transition to independence / Henning Melber, Christopher Saunders - In: *Afrika Spectrum*: (2007), Jg. 42, H. 1, p. 73-94.

This case study re-assesses how conflict was mediated in Namibia between 1977/1978 and 1982 and draws some lessons for current debates on conflict mediation approaches. A long conflict in Namibia was resolved successfully by a mediation process that enabled a de facto colony to become a sovereign State via an internationally supervised election. The mediating agencies operated externally in the negotiating process and based their mandate and legitimacy either on the UN system or on indirect involvement in the local (Namibian) or regional (southern African) dimension of the conflict. This article reconsiders the relationship between conflict mediation and decolonization in this particular case, which, while in many ways sui generis, nevertheless makes it possible to extract some general lessons. The authors show how case confidence-building measures were applied, how mediating agencies used different pressures, and how important it was that all the parties to the conflict 'owned' the process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English, French and German. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

291 Alexander, Neville

Affirmative action and the perpetuation of racial identities in post-apartheid South Africa / Neville Alexander - In: *Transformation*: (2007), no. 63, p. 92-108.

The perpetuation of racial identities in postapartheid South Africa is one of the unintended consequences of the policy of affirmative action. The discourse of "Blacks",

"Coloureds", "Indians" and "Whites" is embedded in core legislation geared towards the redistribution of power and resources, and in the social practices and intergroup dynamics they give rise to or reinforce. Given the apartheid legacy, it is obvious that any "empowerment" strategy would have to give priority to education and (skills) training. However, very little progress has been made in this regard. It is also essential to draw a distinction between what is called Black Empowerment, specifically Black Economic Empowerment, and affirmative action. The BEE aspect of redress is, at least in practice, very much about the upper and middle classes, and there is an ever-widening gap between the "black" rich and the "black" poor. There is in fact no need to use the racial categories of the past in order to undertake affirmative action policies. The large area of overlap between "race" and "class" in South Africa enables class or income groups to be used as the main driving force of the strategy. This would eliminate the humiliating experience of racial self-classification and the entire replication of the technical hocus pocus of the apartheid racial ideologues required for the identification of citizens in terms of their "race". Moreover, if we agree that identities are not given but constructed, every opportunity should be used to bend people towards the realization of the nonracial values enshrined in the South African constitution. The article is the edited version of a lecture originally delivered at the East London Campus, University of Fort Hare, March 25, 2006. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

292 Bank, Andrew

Anthropology and fieldwork photography : Dorothea Bleek's expedition to the northern Cape and the Kalahari, July to December 1911 / Andrew Bank - In: *Kronos*: (2006), no. 32, p. 77-113 : foto's, krt.

This paper examines a collection of 158 photographs, almost all of Bushmen subjects, taken on a fieldtrip in 1911 to South Africa's Northern Cape and the Kalahari by Dorothea Bleek. The photographs were taken in Prieska Location, Prieska District, Gordonia, Kyky and the Langeberg. In 'Bantu Studies' (1936) Dorothea Bleek used her photographic record to reflect on the /Xam researches of her father (Wilhelm Bleek) and aunt (Lucy Lloyd), and to convey the sense of loss of a rich culture on the verge of extinction that her father and aunt had been able to save. The present paper presents a more complex story. It shows Bleek's Prieska Location series was motivated more by a desire to show community coherence than to show fragmentation. Furthermore, her hitherto unpublished Kalahari photographs were meant to record the culture of a relatively unseen 'tribe', and her photographs taken on farms sought to depict the poverty of 'scattered farm hands'. All in all, the paper locates Bleek's collection in

broader and more comparative terms - in a way that makes a case for taking Bleek's ethnographic work more seriously. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

293 Bendeman, Hanneli

An analysis of the problems of the labour dispute resolution system in South Africa / Hanneli Bendeman - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2006), vol. 6, no. 1, p. 81-112.

The labour dispute resolution system in South Africa is currently under strain, as is evident from numerous reports about the problems experienced by the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA). Even though the Labour Relations Act 66/95 (LRA) has brought statutory dispute resolution within reach of the ordinary worker, it might actually have compounded the problems relating to dispute resolution in the country. The high rate of individual unfair dismissal cases referred to the CCMA is an indication that the adversarialism that used to be found in the collective relationship has now manifested itself in the individual relationship. This article focuses on the findings and recommendations of a study that was done to explore the perceptions of commissioners of the CCMA regarding the capacity of parties to effectively deal with labour conflict and disputes within the legal framework provided by the LRA. This includes an investigation into the reasons for the high referral rate of unfair dismissal cases to the CCMA and recommendations made by the commissioners on how to deal with the problems. It was found that the LRA created a sophisticated system of dispute resolution in which most of the role players are not capacitated to operate. Most of the employers and individual employees do not have the knowledge and skills to operate effectively in the system. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

294 Berger, Iris

From ethnography to social welfare : Ray Phillips and representations of urban women in South Africa / Iris Berger - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2006), no. 19, p. 91-116.

One of a small group of American missionaries who arrived in Johannesburg in the turbulent years after World War I, Ray Phillips sought to devise a 'Social Gospel' that would confront the era's crime-ridden slums, political turbulence, strikes and racial tension by awakening white South Africans to the country's social problems and providing Africans with alternatives to the radical messages of 'communist' political activists. Working with other white liberals, these urban missionaries launched projects to foster communication between whites and Africans and to 'moralize' the leisure time of African city dwellers. The negative images of African women in Phillips's early writings

reflected widespread attitudes that influenced South African political life in the 1920s and 1930s. Yet Phillips also reflected, and may have contributed to, an important transformation in understanding African urban life that occurred in the late 1930s - a change from what might be called missionary ethnography to a more generalized social science and social policy. Under Phillips's leadership, the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work opened in Johannesburg in January 1941. In keeping with Phillips's apolitical approach, the curriculum of the school was largely practical and moralistic. It had high prestige within the African community, offering one of the few professional opportunities for Africans, male or female. By the late 1950s, the government started transferring black social work training to the apartheid-created African universities, and in 1959 the Jan Hofmeyr School was forced to close. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

295 Bohler-Muller, Narnia

The promise of Equality Courts / Narnia Bohler-Muller - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 3, p. 380-404.

The right to equality in s 9 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 has become one of the cornerstones of South African constitutional jurisprudence. For this reason, the Equality Courts created by the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act 4 of 2000 have a vital role to play in the postapartheid legal landscape. These courts show great promise, but to date have not played the pivotal role that they should in developing a more just society, despite the presence of some new and innovative ways of resolving equality disputes. The promise thus remains unfulfilled, whilst, at the very same time, these courts continue to offer hope for a future empty of discrimination and intolerance. This future may be utopian, but that is the nature of justice as we strive to find limits to the violence of law and search for ethical answers to difficult questions. The author supports an ethical interpretation of (gender) equality as an alternative to both formal and substantive equality, and argues for the opening up of public (legal) spaces where enforced silences are broken and voice is given to the stories of others. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

296 Bonnin, Debby

Legacies of political violence : an examination of political conflict in Mpumalanga Township, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa / Debby Bonnin - In: *Transformation*: (2006), no. 62, p. 59-83.

The author argues that violence is embedded in the complex relationships between, on the one hand, political interests, social groups and organizational forms, and on the

other, the dynamics of gender and generation within particular communities. These relationships are explored through an investigation of local-level political violence in Mpumalanga Township, located about half way between Pietermaritzburg and Durban (KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa), an area that was acutely enmeshed in political violence in the 1980s. This case study provides an opportunity to examine continuities and shifts in the nature of violence, the ways in which conflicts played out on the larger regional political stage act to shape local-level interests and alliances, and the ways in which political identities are shaped by the relationships people build in the particular spaces of households and neighbourhoods. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

297 Boshoff, Willem H.

Stationarity tests in geographic markets : an application to South African milk markets / Willem H. Boshoff - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 52-65 : graf., tab.

This paper focuses on the delineation of geographic markets in competition analysis, investigating the use of quantitative techniques - as proposed by M. Forni (2004) - in the market definition exercise. Although the product market definition is also included in the earlier part of the discussion, the empirical application focuses on geographic markets. A systematic geographic market definition exercise requires a clear rationale and a conceptual framework. This framework is developed in the next section; a following section elaborates on the quantitative procedures (specifically, tests of price co-movement). Lastly, an empirical demonstration is attempted, based on a recent investigation into alleged abuse of dominance in the South African milk industry at the producer/processor level. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

298 Botha, Elize

Die Tagtigers en die 'Tydskrif vir Letterkunde': was daar 'n Tagtigerbeweging? / Elize Botha & P.H. Roodt - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2006), jg. 43, nr. 1, p. 57-67.

To identify a unique movement within the stream of literary works published in a decade of literary history, the historian of a literature should investigate the relationship between specific literary texts and the broader literary 'industry' as well as their social context. The 1980s in South Africa (and in Afrikaans literature) were characterized by border wars, escalating political unrest and a state of emergency; in the literary world borders and barriers were being breached - between genres, in postmodern fashion, between old and new, in the writings of older and younger authors. This content and these trends were noticeable in the pages of the 'Tydskrif vir Letterkunde', which served as a forum

for new writing by established authors, and the debut of emerging young writers, among others Koos Prinsloo, Alexander Strachan and Etienne van Heerden. Their work reflected the revolutionary sociopolitical context, exploring also new pathways for the literary imagination. Manifestos by André Letoit (a.k.a. Koos Kombuis) and Etienne van Heerden, published in the 'Tydskrif', reflected new but divergent attitudes towards life and literature. Although one cannot deduce a coherent movement from these 'Tydskrif' writings, they still present a panorama of singular activity in the Afrikaans literature of the 1980s. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

299 Chisholm, Linda

Government, universities and the HSRC : a perspective on the past and present / Linda Chisholm and Seán Morrow - In: *Transformation*: (2007), no. 63, p. 45-67 : tab.

The article considers the history of the Human Sciences Research Council's (HSRC) relationship with government and universities in South Africa in three periods (1917-1945, 1945-1990 and 1990-2005), characterizing the first as relatively harmonious, the second as conflictual and the third as uneasy. Underpinning this relationship is the nature of the funding of research in universities and entities such as the HSRC. This the article explores from its foundation to the current period, linking a discussion of it to the degree of independence of researchers and as mediating its relationships with government and universities. The article uses secondary sources to develop the argument and ends with a plea for the history of the HSRC to be written. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

300 Danay, Robert J.

The sins of the media : the SABC decision and the erosion of free press rights / Robert J. Danay and Jacob Foster - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 4, p. 563-596.

In *South African Broadcasting Corporation Ltd v National Director of Public Prosecutions* (2007), the Constitutional Court of South Africa dismissed an appeal against a decision of the Supreme Court of Appeal (SCA) denying the national public broadcaster the opportunity to record and broadcast proceedings of a five-day criminal appeal. The majority of the Court held that the SCA's exercise of discretion (including the formulation of a legal test) could only be interfered with if it was a 'demonstrable blunder'. Not only did the majority fail to appreciate that, for sound constitutional reasons, no deference ought to be due to the SCA's decision, it granted more than the usual deference by making use of a novel 'demonstrable blunder' standard. Though some of the possible

reasons underlying the majority's use of this new form of appellate review (including a fear that full media access might trivialise the court processes) may have been understandable, such reasons were either legally irrelevant or untenable. The SABC decision is part of a trend whereby the courts and the legislature, often dismayed by incidents of apparent unprofessional conduct by the media, have progressively eroded the constitutional right to a free press. This disquieting trend is based on a misunderstanding of the role of a free press in a constitutional democracy and could ultimately serve to exacerbate any lack of adequate press coverage of the government and the judiciary. Nevertheless, a proper understanding of the 'open justice principle', recognized by the Constitutional Court in SABC as a constitutional imperative, represents a potential solution to the observed diminution of free press rights. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

301 Davies, Rebecca

Rebuilding the future or revisiting the past? : post-apartheid Afrikaner politics / Rebecca Davies - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 112, p. 353-370.

Orthodox analyses have presented a bleak future for the Afrikaner community in contemporary South Africa, subjugated under the stewardship of a State entirely dominated by an African National Congress (ANC) government that is broadly aligned against Afrikaner interests. This paper clarifies the changes and tensions apparent within a very heterodox Afrikaner community, as well as the mutually empowering linkages between the globalized political economy and various domestic social forces, by presenting a political economy of postapartheid Afrikaner identifications and diversity. What this focus does is to emphasize the global political economy and closely associated ideology of globalization as a major catalyst for change in these identifications. It highlights how Afrikaner identity politics are situated within broader hegemony-seeking processes, both globally and within South Africa. And it demonstrates that contemporary struggles around Afrikaner identifications are responses to a global neoliberal hegemonic project that also determines, in large measure, the political and economic agenda pursued by the ANC-led government in South Africa. The paper forms part of a larger project to provide a richer, more critical framework of analysis for understanding identity politics under conditions of increasing globalization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

302 De Villiers, Nick

Procedural fairness and reasonable administrative action within the social assistance system : implications of some settled class actions / Nick De Villiers - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 3, p. 405-438.

This article discusses five High Court of South Africa class actions brought under the Social Assistance Act 59 of 1992, dealing with the rights to procedurally fair and reasonable administrative action under the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000. The cases have contributed significantly to the shaping of the policies and practices of the administration of social assistance. However, because in each case the State consented to the terms of each court order, the orders have not been reported and are not widely known. The cases deal with the following issues: the right to appeal against the conditional award of a grant; the lapsing of a grant without a hearing where the basis for the lapsing is disputed; the right to a prior investigation before administrative action is taken; unreasonable application requirements; the need for policy guidelines when exercising a discretion affecting fundamental rights and the reasonable content of the right of access to social assistance for people in desperate need. A number of themes emerge from the cases: shortcomings in procedural fairness in the regulations under the Social Assistance Act; the absence of measures to minimize the disruption of benefits where internal remedies arising from the unlawful stoppages of grants are pending; the duty arising from errors in the population register; the State's failure to implement these and other court orders; the need to integrate court orders into the State's internal management. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

303 De Villiers, Pierre

The changing face of public financing of higher education, with special reference to South Africa / Pierre De Villiers and Gert Steyn - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 136-154 : graf., tab.

Higher education displays characteristics of both private and public goods and there is a trend worldwide to expect individuals to pay more of the costs of their higher education. In South Africa public funding of higher education decreased from 0.86 percent of GDP in 1986 to only 0.66 percent in 2006. First, the authors explore the profitability of investment in education and pay attention to the expenditure on higher education worldwide. Next, they examine the impact of lower relative public spending on higher education in South Africa, in terms of the resources of higher education institutions, student debt, qualifications awarded to students, and research activities at higher education institutions. Finally, the authors develop future scenarios of government

funding of higher education in South Africa. They conclude that there are indications that it is becoming increasingly difficult for lecturers to maintain their teaching and research activities at higher education institutions. Presently, research is suffering, but academic standards in respect of teaching could also be jeopardized. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

304 De Vries, Roland

Defence transformation in South Africa : sharing the experience with the Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo / Roland De Vries - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 79-97 : fig.

This essay was written after a team of the Institute for Security Studies (Pretoria, South Africa) visited the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to share their experiences of the challenges of defence transformation with Congolese officials and members of civil society. It discusses the South African defence transformation process and experience in detail and highlights the imperative for visionary leadership, commitment and communication as prerequisites for successful transformation. The DRC faces a unique opportunity to design and create an optimal national defence force for itself, which will reflect its new and evolving national policy on defence, and therefore the needs of the nation. This poses an exciting challenge and true opportunity to move beyond survival into a new age. The essay aims to make a contribution to this process. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

305 Desire

Desire lines : space, memory and identity in the post-apartheid city / ed. by Noëleen Murray, Nick Shepherd and Martin Hall. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2007. - XI, 315 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Architext series) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-415-70130-9

This collection of essays examines the intersection between notions of space, memory and identity in the postapartheid city in South Africa. The essays are grouped into four parts: 1. Planning fictions (Steven Robins on housing and urban renewal in the coloured neighbourhood of Manenberg near Cape Town, with images by David Lurie; Noëleen Murray on how modern architecture intersects with apartheid modernity; Vanessa Watson on the limitations of planning discourse in accounting for notions of 'deep difference'; and Tobias Hecht on Khayelitsha) - 2. Sites of memory and identity (Lindsay Jill Bremner on the Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg; Ciraj Rassool on the District Six Museum in Cape Town; images by Marwaan Manuel, Odidi Mfenyana and Nondumiso

Ncisana from the project 'Picture Cape Town'; Harry Garuba on the national museum on Robben Island; Azeem Badroodien on the Ottery School of Industries on the Cape Flats; and Lynn Meskell on the proliferation of museums and monuments in postapartheid South Africa) - 3. Burial sites (Abdulkader I. Tayob on a disputed (Muslim) burial ground in Cape Town, Premesh Lalu on the graves of Xhosa patriarchs in the Eastern Cape, Nick Shepherd and Christian Ernsten on the contested exhumation of a colonial burial site in Green Point, Cape Town) - 4. Transit spaces (Matthew Barac on picturing urban change; Martin Hall and Pia Bombardella on the space of the 'experiential consumer economy' emerging in new shopping malls and casino complexes; Leslie Witz on the township tour as touristic genre; edited versions of two public addresses by Njabulo S. Ndebele; and a Mail & Guardian column by John Matshikiza). Introduction by Nick Shepherd and Noëleen Murray; afterword by Martin Hall. [ASC Leiden abstract]

306 Dhupelia-Mesthrie, Uma

Tales of urban restitution, Black River, Rondebosch / Uma Dhupelia-Mesthrie - In: *Kronos*: (2006), no. 32, p. 216-243 : foto's, krt.

About 300 families classified coloured, Malay and Indian lived in an area in Cape Town (South Africa) known as Black River/Swart Rivier, in Rondebosch suburb when, in 1966, it was proclaimed a white group area. Most were forced to leave in the period 1967 to 1971, with the last two families leaving as late as 1979. In 1996 former Black River residents organized a meeting for all former residents to discuss the possibilities of restitution as laid out in law by the then two year old Restitution of Land Rights Act. Using individual stories of former residents, this paper reassesses the meaning of restitution for Black River residents, showing how important 'non-material' issues are, and that financial settlements are inadequate. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

307 Du Toit, Marijke

'Binnelandse Reise' (Journeys to the interior) : photographs from the Carnegie Commission of Investigation into the Poor White Problem, 1929/1932 / Marijke Du Toit - In: *Kronos*: (2006), no. 32, p. 49-76 : foto's.

The Carnegie Commission of Investigation into the Poor White Problem wanted to study the poor whites in their natural habitats. Having published its findings in 1932, the Commission was the first project of South African social science that attempted to enumerate, describe and explain the nature of 'white' poverty. It was also the first South African commission of enquiry to present photographs as well as written text. It was E.G. Malherbe who contributed this visual evidential record. Malherbe's arguments are

important for the understanding of public discourse on race and poverty in the 1930s. The present author explores ways of researching and writing about Malherbe's photographs as historical documents. She first reads the pictures together with images of poor 'white' people from different early 20th-century South African circuits of photography. She then discusses how Malherbe's pictures were put to work as part of the report. She does so as part of a larger effort to investigate how raced subjectivities were articulated within the South African visual economy, and how cameras were used as part of conceptualizing, explaining and responding to poverty. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

308 Du Toit, Pierre

Regstellende aksie, menseregte en die openbare mening oor 'n goeiepraktyk-kode / Pierre Du Toit - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2006), jg. 46, nr. 4, p. 498-514 : tab.

Een van die belangrikste beleidsmaatreëls om die korrelasie tussen ras en armoede in Suid-Afrika te verbreek, is regstellende aksie, waarvan die kernbeleidsinstrumente in artikel 9 van die Grondwet en die Wet op Gelyke Indiensneming (Wet no 55 van 1998) vervat is. Die onderhandelde skikking stel egter sekere vereistes vir die manier waarop dit gedoen moet word. Een van die wetlike instrumente wat moontlik ingespan kan word om te verhoed dat ondemokratiese gevolge uit die regstellingsbeleid voortvloei, is 'n goeiepraktyk-kode. Hierdie artikel gee 'n uiteensetting van maatstawwe waarvolgens bepaal kan word watter items in 'n goeiepraktyk-kode kan dien, en gee 'n oorsig oor die openbare steun vir sekere items wat in so 'n kode opgeneem kan word. 'n Goeiepraktyk-kode behoort riglyne te bevat waarvolgens werkgewers opbouende gelykberegting moet toepas, sonder dat individue se menseregte aangetas word. Daar kan 'n saak daarvoor uitgemaak word dat die afwesigheid van 'n afsnypunt vir regstellende aksie die bevoorreedes (uit die aangewese groep) se waardigheid aantast, en dat maatreëls wat die jeug kollektief verantwoordelik maak vir onregte waaraan hulle nie aandadig was nie, dieselfde uitwerking het, asook maatreëls wat mense die geleentheid tot gehalteonderwys ontnem. Daar bestaan ook sterk teenkanting onder die algemene publiek teen die klassifikasie van Suid-Afrikaners as lede van hetsy 'n "aangewese" of "nie-aangewese" groep bloot op grond van ras en geslag. Die toepassing van regstellende aksie, soos ervaar deur baie Suid-Afrikaners, beperk ook die realisering van menswaardigheid. 'n Beduidende aantal landsburgers sien hulleself as tweedeklasburgers. Die herstel van alle landsburgers se waardigheid vereis nuwe kriteria vir klassifikasie. Dit noodsaak nie slegs die daarstelling van 'n goeiepraktyk-kode

nie, maar ook wysigings aan die Wet op Gelyke Indiensneming. Bronnelys, verwysings, samev. in Engels. [Samevatting ASC Leiden]

309 Fedderke, Johannes

Mark-up pricing in South African industry / Johannes Fedderke, Chandana Kularatne and Martine Mariotti - In: *Journal of African Economies: (2007)*, vol. 16, no. 1, p. 28-69 : graf., tab.

This paper investigates the extent of the mark-up of South Africa's manufacturing sector, taking into account a number of characteristics of its component industries. It finds significant mark-ups to be present in the South African manufacturing sector. In comparative terms, the mark-up is approximately twice that found for the US manufacturing sector. The paper shows that industry concentration exerts a positive influence on the mark-up over marginal cost while an indicator of competitiveness suggests that an increase in an industry's competitiveness relative to other industries allows it to raise its mark-up. However, within-industry increases in competitiveness reduces the mark-up. The paper also analyses the impact of import and export penetration. Both import and export penetration serve to lower the mark-up. The impact of the business cycle on mark-up indicates that the mark-up is countercyclical. Finally, accounting for intermediate inputs significantly lowers the absolute size of the mark-up, controlling for the industry's concentration ratio. However, relative to findings on the US manufacturing industries, South African manufacturing mark-ups remain approximately twice as large. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

310 Fleisch, Brahm

On the constitutionality of single-medium public schools / Brahm Fleisch, Stuart Woolman - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights: (2007)*, vol. 23, pt. 1, p. 34-67.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 allows the creation of independent educational institutions and permits such institutions to enforce admissions policies that discriminate between learners who wish to participate in the affairs of a given linguistic and cultural community and those who do not. When it comes to public schools, however, the State's tolerance for discriminatory language policies of any kind is extremely limited and rightly inclines in favour of the language preferences of learners from historically disadvantaged communities. A proper reading of s 29(2) of the Constitution supports the following propositions. First, all learners have the right, where practicable, to receive an education in their preferred language of instruction. Second, where a sizeable cohort of learners does not have ready access to a public school that

offers them adequate instruction in their preferred medium of instruction, neither the School Governing Body nor the principal of a single-medium school can exclude such a cohort of learners by means of an admissions policy that seeks to privilege a particular language. Third, although s 29(2) recognizes that single-medium schools are an acceptable form of public schools, the Constitution's commitment to equity and historical redress means that the right of all learners to a basic education in their preferred language of instruction at public schools will generally trump any individual school's pre-existing preference for linguistic homogeneity. Only where sufficient resources exist to ensure that the cohort of South African learners in question will receive an adequate, and for all intents equal, education in their preferred language of instruction at another public school will the State be obliged to accommodate a single-medium school's desire to remain linguistically homogeneous. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

311 Ganiel, Gladys

Religion and transformation in South Africa? : institutional and discursive change in a charismatic congregation / Gladys Ganiel - In: *Transformation: (2007)*, no. 63, p. 1-22 : tab.

A number of Christian churches in South Africa have proclaimed their commitment to reconciliation and the elimination of unjust inequalities. This study analyses how these commitments are being worked out at the microlevel of a congregation. Using an ethnographic approach, the author explores how a charismatic congregation in Cape Town, the Jubilee Community Church, has changed from being nearly all-white to being more inclusive. She explores links between individual, cognitive identity change and institutional change; and considers the discourses which justify change, including their emphasis on 'unity in diversity' and 'restitution'. She outlines the limitations of change, including the persistence of 'racialized' leadership structures and the discursive privileging of unity over restitution. This allows an understanding of how microlevel changes take place and an exploration of their potentialities and limitations, and the application of these insights to other contexts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

312 Geldenhuys, Deon

'n Internasionale perspektief op selfbeskikking in Suid-Afrika / Deon Geldenhuys - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe: (2006)*, jg. 46, nr. 4, p. 443-455.

'n Bepaling in die Grondwet van 1996 waarvan Suid-Afrikaners min hoor, handel oor selfbeskikking. Artikel 235 erken "die konsep van die reg van enige gemeenskap wat 'n

gemeenskaplike kultuur- en taalerfenis deel, op selfbeskikking", hetsy binne 'n "territoriale entiteit" in Suid-Afrika of op "enige ander wyse" soos deur wetgewing gemagtig. Hierdie artikel geef 'n internasionale perspektief op selfbeskikking. Die oorsprong en ontwikkeling van selfbeskikking word ten aanvang nagespoor. Daarna word hedendaagse vorme van selfbeskikking ondersoek aan die hand van bepalings van die internasionale reg; reëlins vervat in internasionale ooreenkomste en deklarasies; praktyke van state; en voorstelle van juriste, politieke wetenskaplikes et politieke filosowe. Sodoende kan internasionale standarde van selfbeskikking geïdentifiseer word. Teen dié agtergrond word die Suid-Afrikaanse Grondwet se voorsiening vir selfbeskikking ontleed en word voorstelle vir die praktiese toepassing daarvan aangebied. Indien die destydse voorstanders van 'n Afrikanervolkstaat gedink het dat artikel 235 vir hulle die weg na volledige eksterne selfbeskikking baan, het hulle hul lelik misgis. Selfs wat interne selfbeskikking betref, skep artikel 235 beperkte beweegruimte. Desondanks bied die Grondwet sowel die juridiese grondslag as die politieke ruimte vir selfbeskikking. Betekenisvolle territoriaal-gebaseerde selfbeskikking met die doel om die Afrikaanse taal en kultuur te beskerm en bevorder, vereis iets meer ambisieus as Orania maar minder radikaal as 'n Afrikaner-volkstaat. Wat de outeur bepleit, is 'n inklusiewe Afrikaanse politieke en kulturele entiteit in die Noord-Kaap. Bronnelys, samev. in Engels. [Samevatting ASC Leiden]

313 Gelderblom, Derik

Migration and inequality in South Africa: unravelling one thread of a complex web / Derik Gelderblom - In: *Africanus*: (2006), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 189-201 : fig., tab.

This article investigates how migration is reinforcing and changing previously existing inequalities in South Africa. It argues that migration reproduces three dimensions of inequality: regional inequality, inequality between migrant households and non-migrant households, and inequality between migrant and non-migrant individuals. The article begins with an outline of the direct and indirect mechanisms by which migration can have an effect on inequality. The aim is to build a model of the causal mechanisms involved, as well as to specify the variables affecting the intensity of the effects. The article further examines the available evidence on the composition of migration streams in the South African case and considers the methodological difficulties inherent in making deductions based upon indirect indicators. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

314 Gidlow, Roger

The collapse of the rand in 2001 and the effectiveness of exchange controls in South Africa / by Roger Gidlow - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2005), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 1-18.

In an effort to furnish support for the beleaguered rand, which had fallen by roughly 12 percent against the dollar in 2000 and 19 percent in 2001, the South African authorities imposed a freeze on new offshore investments undertaken by South African financial institutions. In a further effort to discourage foreign investment, the Minister of Finance in his February 2002 budget statement announced that the exemptions limit of interest and dividend income received from abroad from income tax was set at only R1000 compared with R6000 for interest income received from domestic sources. This article reviews the official moves on the exchange control front in 2001 and 2002, and assesses the effectiveness of the exchange controls in general in an environment where significant partial relaxations in exchange controls had transpired and the rand had been a structurally weak currency. It argues that, in the process, the exchange control authorities were facing mounting difficulties in effectively administering the remaining exchange control system, which in turn called into question the rationale for exchange controls at all. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

315 Gidlow, Roger

South African gold sales policies during the 1980s / by Roger Gidlow - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2005), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 1-17.

This article analyses South Africa's gold sales policies in the light of contemporary developments in the international gold markets during the 1980s and looks at the main changes in marketing arrangements. Gold sales were a focal point of interest because of the country's dominant position as a gold producer even though its production declined materially. Sales policies remained basically conservative although they were adapted to changing circumstances, which included the steady decline on balance in the dollar price of gold. In particular, the growth of gold futures and options markets created new opportunities for the marketing of South African gold. The escalation of trade sanctions against South Africa in the 1980s spurred new interest in the subject of the beneficiation of metals and minerals which were mined in the country. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

316 Godby, Michael

Confronting horror: Emily Hobhouse and the concentration camp photographs of the South African War / Michael Godby - In: *Kronos*: (2006), no. 32, p. 34-48 : foto's.

Although the histories of the concentration camps of the South African War of 1899-1902 and those of World War II are very different, it is inevitable that some of the horror of the Holocaust attaches to any account of the original concentration camps and the photographs of them. The concentration camp photographs have been made to work as anti-war propaganda. In an attempt to establish the appropriate historical context for the concentration camp photographs of the South African War, this article draws on the letters of Emily Hobhouse, who was perhaps the most vociferous British opponent of the South African War. Emily Hobhouse began to acquire photographs during her time in the camps from a mixture of motives. Hobhouse herself learned to use photographs to strengthen her arguments but her letters provide valuable evidence as to how photographs were actually made in the camps. Funerary photographs, for instance, were intended for private circulation, and photographs of children and family groups served to express the importance of family relationships. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

317 Godfrey, Shane

Can government facilitate participative workplace change? : an examination of the Workplace Challenge Project in the Cape fish processing industry / Shane Godfrey and Johann Maree - In: *Transformation*: (2006), no. 62, p. 30-58.

The Workplace Challenge Project (WCP) was launched by South Africa's Department of Trade and Industry in 1995. The broad aim of the WCP - to assist South African firms to transform into world class performers - fits within the realm of industrial policy, but has a unique feature in that it has a compulsory requirement that both management and workers must participate in the improvement project undertaken at the firm. Using the fish processing industry in the Western Cape as a case study, this paper examines the implementation of the WCP with a focus on the participatory aspects in order to assess how successful the WCP was in initiating performance improvement rooted in worker participation. The paper shows that the WCP was not very effective in terms of improving performance in the fish processing industry but was reasonably successful in changing workers' attitudes in certain respects. The reason for the poor results was that the WCP conceived of worker participation in far too simplistic a way and underestimated the range of changes that need to take place to support effective and sustainable worker participation. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

318 Gouws, Eldrie

Onderwysers se beleving van indiensopleiding met betrekking tot die hersiene nasionale kurrikulumverklaring : 'n gevallestudie / Eldrie Gouws & Anne-Marie Dicker - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2006), jg. 46, nr. 4, p. 416-427 : tab.

Sedert die instelling van Kurrikulum 2005 en die latere gewysigde Hersiene Nasionale Kurrikulumverklaring word onderwysers in Suid-Afrika gekonfronteer met die eis om 'n denkraamverskuiwing te maak met betrekking tot die onderrig- en leersituasie in hul klaskamers. Hierdie nuwe uitdagings en eise laat onderwysers bedreig voel. Onderwysers wat reeds 'n aantal jare in die praktyk staan, is in die tradisionele onderrigstelsel opgelei en daarom is dit noodsaaklik om indiensopleiding aan hulle te verskaf ten einde hulle te bemagtig met kennis en vaardighede om die eise van die nuwe kurrikulum die hoof te kan bied. In hierdie artikel word daar aan die hand van 'n gevallestudie gefokus op grondslagfase-onderwysers se belewing van die indiensopleiding wat tydens die skoolvakansie in April 2003 by die Tshwane-Noord Tegniese Kollege, Pretoria, aangebied is deur Unisa. Daar is besluit om nie van die "cascade"-model gebruik te maak nie, maar wel van direkte kontakssessies. Veertig ure kontaktyd is as vereiste gestel. Tydens hierdie opleiding is 1.500 grondslagfase-onderwysers opgelei. Uit die empiriese ondersoek is dit duidelik dat die onderwysers die opleiding sinvol, goed georganiseerd en leersaam gevind het. Die model ten opsigte van die programorganisering, tutoropleiding en aanbidding is besonder positief ervaar. Verder kan gestel word dat hierdie model as effektiewe model vir indiensopleiding van 'n groot groep onderwysers aangewend kan word. Bronnelys, samev. in Engels. [Samevatting ASC Leiden]

319 Graham, Victoria

How firm the handshake? : South Africa's use of quiet diplomacy in Zimbabwe from 1999 to 2006 / Victoria Graham - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 114-127.

The social, political and economic climate in Zimbabwe has reached catastrophic proportions with vastly negative consequences for both Zimbabwean citizens and the country's regional neighbours. South Africa's president Thabo Mbeki is aware of the importance of stability in Zimbabwe. He has been quoted on numerous occasions as stating that South Africa is "materially and directly interested in a Zimbabwe that is democratic, peaceful, stable and prosperous". Yet Mbeki has consistently employed a policy of quiet diplomacy towards Zimbabwe and its president, Robert Mugabe. This soft approach has been the target of local and international speculation and criticism, especially in light of Mbeki's stated commitment to the African Renaissance and good governance in Africa. This paper attempts to clarify the concept of 'quiet diplomacy' through the use of a list of criteria applied to South Africa's use of quiet diplomacy in Zimbabwe from 1999 to 2006. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

320 Gustafsson, Martin

Using the hierarchical linear model to understand school production in South Africa / Martin Gustafsson - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 84-98 : graf., tab.

The emphasis placed in the existing South African school production function literature on better skilled teachers and better school management is discussed. Ordinary least squares and hierarchical linear production function models, using 2000 SACMEQ (Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality) data, for South Africa and for a sub-set of historically disadvantaged schools, are constructed. Ways of making the results more readable for policymakers are explored. The importance of physical infrastructure, textbook and nutrition budgets is highlighted by the models. Correct allocation of teaching and management time in schools, less learner repetition, and better teaching methodologies stand out as important school and classroom management imperatives. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

321 Habib, Adam

Research, research productivity and the State in South Africa / Adam Habib and Seán Morrow - In: *Transformation*: (2006), no. 62, p. 9-29.

As a result of recognition by government and other entities that South Africa's share of global research output has steadily declined for over 15 years, a conference was organized in June 2005 on behalf of the Department of Science and Technology by the Africa Institute and the Human Sciences Research Council. The conference adopted a plan of action that is predicated on keeping good academics and scholars within the knowledge system, attracting a new generation of students to the research professions, encouraging research in areas that have beneficial impacts on the economy and society, and, finally, promoting institutional collaboration within and across national boundaries. Its viability depends on solutions being found to four distinct, but related problems: inadequate academic remuneration and onerous working conditions; the tension that seems to have emerged between advancing equity and realizing academic excellence; obstacles that undermine institutional collaboration within the higher education and science council sectors; and the poor quality of senior managers in the knowledge system. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

322 Hadland, Adrian

The world paper famine and the South African press 1938-1955 / by Adrian Hadland - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2005), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 40-64.

From the late 1930s the appearance of most of South Africa's newspapers underwent a dramatic transformation. As a result of the world paper shortage all South African newspapers underwent significant cuts in the number of pages they could publish. This study of the world paper famine's effect on the South African press attempts to achieve two central objectives: 1) to illustrate the extent to which economic events, relations and strategies underpin almost every aspect of newspaper production; 2) to indicate how these economic relations served to further concentrate and regulate the industry, binding it in an ever closer relationship to the State. After considering the initial causes and development of the paper famine and how these were accentuated by South Africa's specific circumstances, the article goes on to examine the immediate effects and longer-term implications of the shortage for the political economy of the South African newspaper industry during the period 1938-1955. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

323 Haines, Richard

A critical review of selected topics in development theory and policy in the Eastern Cape, South Africa / Richard Haines and Carolina Robino - In: *Africanus*: (2006), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 2-22.

Exclusive market-led approaches to development were hegemonic during the 1980s and the early 1990s. However, since the mid-1990s the 'wisdom' behind this vision has been questioned. There is less certainty as to the terrains and the boundaries of development. Mainstream development thinking has incorporated various aspects of alternative development such as equity, gender, sustainability and participation, though these emphases have often been diluted in practice. This article focuses on a number of themes and implicit debates at macro and meso levels in the local development literature with contemporary policy relevance in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. It is based on an extensive literature review and on the results of the Audit of Development Research in the Eastern Cape carried out in 2004 and early 2005. Some of the key thrusts of the development conception as reflected in the development plans of the province are outlined. Broader aspects of the last two development plans are analysed to contextualize the debate. Special attention is given to the role of the State and institutions, social, cultural and human capital, sustainable development, and rural development. The article concludes that meaningful economic development in the province demands a radical rethinking of production in various urban and rural spaces. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

324 Hart, Gillian

Changing concepts of articulation : political stakes in South Africa today / Gillian Hart - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 111, p. 85-101.

Intense struggles are currently underway within and between the African National Congress and its Alliance partners. In an effort to make sense of these struggles, the author revisits earlier South African debates over race, class, and the national democratic revolution. She focuses on multiple and changing concepts of articulation and their political stakes. She first traces important shifts in the concept in Harold Wolpe's work, relating these shifts to struggles and conditions at the time, as well as to conceptual developments by Stuart Hall in a broader debate with E. Laclau's work on populism, and with Laclau and C. Mouffe who take the concept in a problematic post-Marxist direction. She then puts a specifically Gramscian concept of articulation to work to explore how the ruling bloc in the ANC has articulated shared meanings and memories of struggles for national liberation to its hegemonic project - and how a popular sense of betrayal is playing into support for Jacob Zuma. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [Journal abstract]

325 Hasson, Reviva

The economics of plastic bag legislation in South Africa / Reviva Hasson, Anthony Leiman and Martine Visser - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 66-83 : graf., tab.

In May 2003 South Africa introduced legislation intended to decrease plastic bag litter. It combined standards and price-based economic tools in an attempt to reduce the public's demand for plastic bags. This paper analyses the short term effects of the legislation on bag demand. It also provides a background to these regulations and a theoretical overview. The assessment uses bag consumption data from four retailers, each representing a different consumer market. These are analysed, and respective price elasticities calculated. The results suggest that plastic bag demand is relatively price inelastic and imply that instruments utilizing price alone, would have limited efficacy. However, the combination of standards and pricing successfully curbed plastic bag use in the short run. Further analysis suggests that the effectiveness of the legislation may be declining over time. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

326 Herman, Chaya

The Jewish community in the post-apartheid era : same narrative, different meaning / Chaya Herman - In: *Transformation*: (2007), no. 63, p. 23-44.

The article explores the transformation of the Jewish community in South Africa and the strategies that have been pursued by the community to forge a new identity whereby secular Zionism has been shifted towards religious Zionism; moderate Orthodoxy has been replaced with Ultra Orthodoxy and the perceived unity of the community has been maintained by advancing exclusion and seclusion. The article investigates how this identity has evolved in response to local and global changes. It argues that South Africa's transformation to democracy has not seemed to open up the community to new possibilities, but has instead made it more inward-looking and insular. The article calls to the community to face and debate its shifting identity, to broaden its boundaries and to create a new content that celebrates diversity, inclusivity, tolerance and openness to others. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

327 Ibisomi, Latifat D.G.

Predictors of unintended pregnancy among South African youth / Latifat D.G. Ibisomi and Clifford O. Odimegwu - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2007), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 61-80 : fig., tab.

Although unintended pregnancy is recognized as a major public health problem in South Africa, studies on it have been limited and at local level. Using the 1998 South African Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS) data set, this study examined the distribution of and factors associated with unintended pregnancy among South African youth. Analysis was based on a sub-sample of 1,395 women aged 15-24 who were interviewed during the survey and who were pregnant at the time of and/or three years preceding the survey. Univariate, bivariate and multivariate methods of analysis were employed. The results show a high level of unintended pregnancy with only 29 percent of the pregnancies wanted. The level of unintended pregnancy varied by region and some socioeconomic variables. Five critical predictors of unintended pregnancy among South African youth were identified. These are: age group, region, marital status, education and relationship to the last sexual partner. The findings of this study have implications for reproductive health policies and programmes in designing appropriate national programmes for reducing the incidence of unintended pregnancy among South African youth. The need for further research into this area using triangulated methodology is recommended. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

328 Iles, Kevin

A fresh look at limitations : unpacking section 36 / Kevin Iles - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2007), vol. 23, pt. 1, p. 68-92.

The wording of the general limitations clause in s 36 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, differs from that used in its predecessor, the interim Constitution. The Constitutional Court of South Africa has nevertheless continued to apply the limitations jurisprudence developed under the interim Constitution to the 1996 Constitution. While endorsing a two-stage approach to rights adjudication the Constitutional Court has, however, failed to state which tasks should be allocated to which stage of the rights adjudication procedure. In order to avoid requiring courts to engage in a constitutionally unguided narrowing of rights, all balancing and proportionality enquiries should be reserved for the second stage of the process, the limitation stage. Contrary to certain dicta of the Constitutional Court, the limitation stage should not involve an enquiry into the importance of the right which implies the existence of a hierarchy of rights in the Constitution. Nor should the least restrictive means test required by s 36(1)(e) be treated as a threshold enquiry. Although the Constitutional Court has held that every limitation is subject to s 36, it is also not clear from the structure of s 36 that this section is capable of applying to all the rights in the Bill of Rights. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

329 Jafta, Rachel

The role of new technology in the South African textile industry's quest for survival in the 1990s / by Rachel Jafta - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2005), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 19-47 : graf., tab.

This article looks at how the South African textile industry adapted to increased foreign competition after 1994. Many firms saw the introduction of new technology as a means of dealing with these challenges. Of particular interest are the decision to invest in new technology, the process of acquisition and implementation, and changes in organizational processes, routines and competences. The study is based on a questionnaire survey, factory visits and interviews. It focused on the period between 1994 and 1999, when the bulk of investment in new technology took place. From the analysis, two broad problem areas emerge: the firms' behaviour with respect to labour and the apparent mismatch between the nature and requirements of the new technology and the organizational structure of management and production. Investing in new technology was a necessary but not sufficient strategy for the successful rejuvenation of firms in a mature industry. Complementary changes, such as in organizational structure, use of human resources, supply chain relations, and product and market mix, are also of crucial importance. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

330 Jannecke, Crystal

Constituting community: the contested rural land claim of the Tsitsikamma 'Fingo/Mfengu' and Clarkson Moravian Mission in South Africa / Crystal Jannecke - In: *Kronos*: (2006), no. 32, p. 192-215 : foto's, krt.

A group calling itself the Tsitsikamma 'Fingo/Mfengu' community lodged a land claim against the Moravian Church in 1991. They demanded the Church's return of the Clarkson Moravian Mission land held since the 1830s on behalf of and in trust for the 'Fingoes'. This article explores how an inclusive demand for the restoration of dispossessed 'Fingo/Mfengu' ancestral land' in the Tsitsikamma (South Africa) included the Moravian Mission land, but excluded its residing mission community. It argues that by functioning discursively as the central place of return to the Tsitsikamma, the Clarkson mission land symbolically marks the boundary against which a contemporary ethnic Tsitsikamma 'Fingo/Mfengu' community is formed. In its exclusion from sharing 'ancestral' rights in the Clarkson land, the residing mission community is constructed as the 'constitutive outside' aimed at legitimating 'Fingo/Mfengu' communal entitlement to the mission land. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

331 John, Philip

Die mondelinge oorlewering oor Ruitertjie Ruiters, "Leeu van die Langkloof" / Philip John - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2006), jg. 43, nr. 2, p. 13-30.

This article deals with the life and heritage of Ruitertjie Ruiters, a man who lived in the Langkloof area of the Eastern Cape of South Africa and who attained legendary status. Ruiters was born during the second decade of the 20th century and started a career of petty crime, serving a number of short gaol sentences. His "career" became a matter of concern when he started developing a reputation for easily evading apprehension. After a manhunt lasting two years and a court case in which he was charged with over eighty offences, he was declared a habitual criminal in 1948. The focus of the article is not the biographical Ruiters, but rather the oral testimonies on his exploits recorded in the Langkloof and other areas at the end of the 1990s. The article relates these oral narratives to the Khoer heritage, specifically the stories on Heitsi Eibib. It concludes that in their renderings the storytellers make use of a number of heterogeneous cultural sources. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

332 Jonas, Patrick

The governance of public special schools in the Western Cape: a comparative assessment / Patrick Jonas and Fanie Cloete - In: *Africanus*: (2006), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 105-122 : fig., graf., tab.

School governance and management are interwoven elements in the process that is aimed at enabling schools to provide effective and efficient education. However, such provision requires clear policies and the generation, distribution and utilization of resources in an accountable, equitable and effective manner. In schools that provide education for learners with special education needs, the school governing bodies (SGB) should also serve as a participating mechanism for planning and monitoring educational provision to ensure that the schools provide the most enabling environment for learners with special education needs. Over the past decade the South African Department of Education has developed a range of policies and legislation in order to refine governance and management of public schools. This article compares two different strategies in which public schools that provide education for learners with special education needs (ELSEN schools) or public special schools are governed in the Western Cape. One school is a well-resourced school for the epileptic and specific learning disabilities, the other a disadvantaged, poor school for the physically disabled. The study focuses on how the SGBs of these schools are structured, how they function in terms of the regulations provided in the Schools Act, and the system of school governance of the ELSEN in the Western Cape Education Department. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

333 Kamper, Gerrit

Implications of the position of indigenous languages in South Africa for the use of indigenous knowledge in community development / Gerrit Kamper - In: *Africanus*: (2006), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 75-87.

It is increasingly realized that marginalized communities can be empowered to improve their livelihoods through the rediscovery of, and re-emphasis on, indigenous knowledge. Importantly, however, it should be acknowledged that the ideals concerning the societal role of indigenous knowledge will not bear fruit without due attention to the status, protection and development of indigenous languages. This article gives a brief exposition of the statutory position of indigenous languages in South Africa with reference to the South African Constitution (1996), the South African Languages Bill (1993) and the Pan South African Language Board (established in 1995). It then discusses the empirical position of the indigenous languages in practice, revealing

disconcerting and frequent government-sanctioned tendencies toward monolingualism (i.e. use of English). Pointers for the way forward are presented by referring to contextual and language planning measures for safeguarding the position of indigenous languages in the interest of the role of indigenous knowledge in community development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

334 Katz, Elaine

The role of American mining technology and American mining engineers in the Witwatersrand gold mining industry 1890-1910 / by Elaine Katz - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2005), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 48-82.

This article examines the 'American' period (c. 1890-1910) of mining engineers on the Witwatersrand, South Africa, and their specific contributions to the development of the Witwatersrand gold mining industry. It shows how the gold mining industry, with the assistance of predominantly American mining engineers, achieved an enormous gold output notwithstanding the high costs of both capital and labour. In spite of the international low cost of investible funds, capital costs were high. Quite apart from heavy expenditure on development, these capital costs included: the high risk premium (amortization) demanded for investing on the Witwatersrand; and the inflated costs of machinery because of the distance from its source and high transport costs. American engineers played a significant role in mechanizing the Witwatersrand gold mines and organizing the industry, which was the biggest employer of labour in South Africa, the largest contributor to GDP, the largest exporter, and the greatest spur to economic growth. The 'American' period among the Witwatersrand mining engineers closed in 1914, when there was a noticeable reduction in their numbers. The attrition of American 'pre-eminence' began around 1910 with the creation of the Union of South Africa. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

335 Khan, Sultan

Transcending traditional forms of governance : prospects for co-operative governance and service delivery in Durban's tribal authority areas / Sultan Khan, Benoit Lootvoet and Shahid Vawda - In: *Transformation*: (2006), no. 62, p. 84-117 : tab.

As South Africa enters its second decade of democracy, the question of the traditional authorities and their role in cooperative governance still remains unresolved. On the basis of research and interviews conducted between 2000 and 2003 in eThekweni metropolitan municipality (Durban metro), this paper examines the extent to which traditional leaders can play a role in service delivery. Following a brief overview of

traditional leadership and local governance in South Africa, the paper discusses the transformation of this system and its structure as it exists today, as well as the impact of the redemarcation of geographical boundaries. Emerging leadership patterns within the metropolitan tribal authority areas and implications for governance and service delivery are also examined. The paper concludes that total annihilation of traditional leadership can adversely affect the State's attempts at coopting this institution, but the extent to which the State can woo and sustain the commitment of traditional leaders in matters of service delivery will be dependent on the maturing of a new relationship conducted on principles of cooperative governance. In the case of eThekweni, it is clear that traditional leaders vary in the way in which they engage in governance and service delivery matters at a local level. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

336 King, Maylene Shung

From fieldwork to facts to firearms control: research and advocacy towards stricter firearm control legislation in South Africa / Maylene Shung King, Paula Proudlock and Lori Michelson - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 2-15 : tab.

Children have special protection under the South African constitution, including the right to safety, health and an environment conducive to their wellbeing and optimal development. Yet, firearms contribute significantly to the high incidence of deaths and injuries among South African children and in young males in their late teens. This case study is about the participation of the Child Health Policy Institute (CHPI) in a law reform process ultimately aimed at reducing firearm injuries and deaths in the country by exercising stricter gun control through legislation and other reforms. This feature briefly describes the political context in which the project was initiated, the research on firearm injuries and deaths in children conducted by the CHPI, and the dissemination of the research findings. The role of the CHPI as an academic institution within the Gun Control Alliance is also examined as are the lessons learnt in trying the bridge the gap between research and law reform. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

337 Kiplangat, Joseph

Information and communication technologies (ICT) adoption by small and medium scale enterprise (SME) tourism stakeholders in the Durban region, South Africa / Joseph Kiplangat, Alice Kwake and Simon Mwangi Kariuki - In: *African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science*: (2005), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 133-140 : tab.

The adoption of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in tourism marketing has become important as traditional marketing methods cease to derive the

desired results due to the increasing influence of technology in promotion. The KwaZulu-Natal's 'Tourism Strategy Report 2003-2006' identifies ICTs as avenues through which small and medium-scale enterprise (SME) tourism stakeholders in South Africa can promote both the KwaZulu-Natal region and their products in order to remain competitive and survive. Using a structured questionnaire, this study set out to establish the extent to which SME tourism stakeholders in the Durban region had adopted ICTs in their operations in line with the proposals contained in the 'Tourism Strategy Report 2003-2006'. The empirical data collected from 51 SME tourism stakeholders in the Durban area between December 2003 and February 2004 revealed that there was a relatively high level of ICT usage among the region's SME tourism stakeholders, though much more needs to be done to ensure continued adoption of ICTs in this region. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

338 Kirkaldy, Alan

Converts and conservatives : missionary representations of African rulers in the Northern Transvaal, c. 1870-1900 / Alan Kirkaldy & Lize Kriel - In: *Le Fait missionnaire*: (2006), no. 18, p. 109-144 : krt.

During the second half of the 19th century, the Berlin Mission Society (BMS) made strenuous efforts to convert rulers of the people in whose areas they worked in the Northern Transvaal, South Africa. In this they were largely unsuccessful. This raises questions about what forces influenced success and failure, and how the missionaries interpreted this. This article interrogates the BMS's accounts of the life and death of August Makhahane, a ruler of the Venda who converted to Christianity, against the background of the accounts dealing with Matsiokwane Leboho, a ruler of the Hananwa who did not convert. Through such a comparison, the authors explore the contrasted ways in which the Berlin missionaries reported about the two rulers. For both rulers, the 'Berliner Missionsberichte' are used as sources. These are detailed reports of the activities of the mission produced both to account for their activities and to raise funds for further expansion of mission work. In the case of Makhahane, another source used is a tract about his life produced by the BMS to celebrate what they saw as their success. The authors show that accepting or rejecting Christianity was the result of a range of spiritual, social and political decisions. However, the missionaries' portrayal of the differences between converts and conservatives ('heathens') were rather built on religious arguments of their own making than on an understanding of power relations in the local African societies. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

339 Kleynhans, Ewert

Suid-Afrikaanse nywerheidsontwikkeling te midde van globalisasie en moderne tegnologie / Ewert Kleynhans & Willem Naudé - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2006), jg. 46, nr. 3, p. 367-380 : fig., graf.

Industrial development experienced dramatic changes during the last decade of the second millennium. Since 1994, South Africa has been welcomed back into the international arena, while significant developments have occurred in the international economy, science and technology. Computer technology, information and communication technology and engineering expertise challenged national borders and enabled new modes of production. Together with international agreements this led to a 'new economy' where increasing returns and higher profits are possible, while the world moves from an industrial era to an information age where new economic disciplines exist and international competitiveness is vital. The influence of globalization and modern technology on industrial development in South Africa is the focus of this article. The structure of the South African manufacturing industry is considered, followed by a discussion on international agreements that have contributed towards the inevitability of globalization. The effect of globalization and technology on production is discussed and the implication thereof for Africa and South Africa is highlighted. The final section reports on an empirical study conducted among manufacturers to investigate South Africa's industrial competitive platform. Aspects of the country's competitiveness are discussed in detail. The study highlights the strengths of South African industries and indicates where weaknesses and challenges exist which deserve attention. Bibliogr., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

340 Kloppers, Roelie

'We are only here for the pension, tonight we will go back to Mozambique': State welfare and development projects in communities that transcend borders / Roelie Kloppers - In: *Africanus*: (2006), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 154-165 : foto's, krt.

An understanding of the nature of geopolitical borderlands is vital for the planning and successful implementation of welfare and development projects in border regions. This article focuses on the southern Mozambique-South Africa border region, where Mozambicans routinely cross the border to benefit from the social welfare and local development programmes of the South African State. Historically, people in the region made a living as traders and in the mining industry, but a household survey conducted in 2001 and 2002 in nine wards in northern KwaZulu-Natal revealed that today as many as 83 percent of households receive at least one form of social grant. The pressure

Mozambicans exert on South African State welfare and development projects impedes the ability of State agencies to achieve their socioeconomic targets. What is needed is not the enforcement of political boundaries, but a re-evaluation of socioeconomic growth and development targets in the border regions of northern KwaZulu-Natal. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

341 Land

The land question in South Africa : the challenge of transformation and redistribution / ed. by Lungisile Ntsebeza and Ruth Hall. - Cape Town : Human Sciences Research Council Press, 2007. - VIII, 256 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-7969-2163-6

The papers in this volume were first presented at a conference held in Cape Town on 25-27 March 2004. The focus of the conference was on assessing the South African land reform programme since 1994. Two introductory chapters provide a framework within which South Africans can begin to think about land and agrarian questions: Henry Bernstein locates the land question within a larger agrarian question, while Sam Moyo presents a comparative review of the land question in southern Africa. This is followed by contributions on the existing South African policy and new directions for the future: Transforming rural South Africa? Taking stock of land reform (Ruth Hall); Land redistribution in South Africa: the property clause revisited (Lungisile Ntsebeza); Redistributive land reform: for what and for whom? (Cherryl Walker); Agricultural land redistribution in South Africa: towards accelerated implementation (Rogier van den Brink, Glen Sonwabo Thomas and Hans Binswanger); Struggling for a life in dignity (Mercia Andrews); and Agrarian reform and the 'two economies': transforming South Africa's countryside (Ben Cousins). [ASC Leiden abstract]

342 Lumby, Anthony

Government and sustainable development in South Africa : the environmental legislative framework in historical context / by Anthony Lumby - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2005), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 65-82.

During the past two decades, the neoclassical model of environmental economics has been challenged as a suitable tool for the resolution of environmental problems. This model, in which the role of the State is confined primarily to the enforcement of property rights, focuses on providing a 'market solution' to environmental problems. The concept of 'sustainable development' has emerged as an alternative approach to the resolution of these problems. Against this background, the present article gives an overview of South

Africa's environmental issues. It examines the role of the State as both a cause of, and a potential solution to, environmental problems. It also pays attention to the National Environmental Management Bill, published in July 1998, which became law as Act no. 107 of 1998. The article concludes that it remains to be seen whether South Africa's policy on sustainable development will actually be carried out in practice. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

343 Lumby, Anthony

The management of South Africa's water resources with particular reference to the period 1956-1998 / by Anthony Lumby, Mampiti Matete & Juliana Rwelamira - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2005), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 83-108 : krt., tab.

South Africa experienced a significant transitional stage in its water resource management strategy in the 1990s. This article reviews the historical and environmental contexts that have given rise to the new Water Act of 1998, and offers a preliminary assessment of the likely effectiveness of the use of economic instruments in water demand management for South Africa. The previous government enacted the Water Act of 1956, which regulated the use of water in South Africa until 1998. During that 40-year period, water resource management focused on the allocation of available water supply to meet the needs of the more developed sectors of the economy. In short, there existed a policy of water supply management. The election of the African National Congress (ANC) government in 1994 was followed by a thorough review of the Water Act of 1956, which gave rise to the new Water Act of 1998 which saw the shift from supply management to demand management. The primary economic instrument used to manage water quantity demand is water tariffs, which differ from sector to sector, with agriculture and the urban areas receiving the highest subsidies. The inefficiencies inherent in these instruments have led the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry to undertake a major review of bulk water tariff structures. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

344 Machava, Aderito

Bad work if you can get it: cycles of exploitability among Mozambican immigrants in South African labour markets / Aderito Machava and Tara Polzer - In: *Africanus*: (2006), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 166-179.

This article examines the self-reinforcing cycle of exploitability that keeps immigrants in labour sectors with lower labour standards. It is based on two sets of qualitative fieldwork over the space of three years in Bushbuckridge District, South Africa, where there is a large resident Mozambican population. Legal vulnerability is especially significant in

keeping Mozambicans incorporated into exploitative labour markets. The low-status work in these sectors contributes to social stereotyping and marginalization which, in turn, limits their ability to access more rights-based labour markets through social networks. The continued availability of a vulnerable labour force has meant that some labour markets, such as commercial agriculture, domestic work and to some extent, mining, are able to continue circumventing and ignoring rights-based labour practices. This has consequences for South African employment and the wider legitimacy of economic transformation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

345 Making

Making mistakes, righting wrongs : insights into Black Economic Empowerment / sel. and ed. by Duma Gqubule. - Johannesburg [etc.] : Jonathan Ball [etc.], 2006. - XII, 251 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 221-251.
ISBN 1-86842-255-0

This volume evaluates the impact of South Africa's evolving Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) policies and programmes during the first decade of democracy - from 1994-2004. Topics discussed include the meaning of BEE, globalization and the macroeconomic situation, the history of black participation in the South African economy, the ANC's Growth, Employment and Redistribution Programme (GEAR), the first wave of capital reform (1994-2001) and its current phase, job creation, employment equity, skills development, preferential procurement and the rise of the black middle class. Contributions by Duma Gqubule, André Kraak, Muzi Maziya, and Sean Muller. [ASC Leiden abstract]

346 Mashige, Mashudu C.

Identity and culture in Mi S'dumo Hlatshwayo's worker poetry / Mashudu C. Mashige - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2006), jg. 43, nr. 2, p. 141-160.

Throughout the years, South African poetry has expressed, in diverse ways, the sociopolitical realities of the time, enabling a process of interaction between the personal and the public. South African poetry in English shows an eclectic range of influences on different poets. In the 1980s South African society witnessed a militant political reawakening contemporaneous with the resurgence of trade union activity. Within this context, a new 'breed' of poets emerged who were to become known as 'worker izimbongi' (worker poets) because of their identification with workers' struggles and aspirations. This article focuses on the worker poetry of Mi S'dumo Hlatshwayo, who was born in Cato Manor, Durban, in 1951, and grew up a so-called illegitimate child in a

poor working-class household. Through an examination of selected poems (in English) from Mi S'dumo Hlatshwayo's oeuvre, this article examines the role of worker poetry in the construction and articulation of 'worker identity'. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

347 Meaning

The meaning of Mandela : a literary and intellectual celebration / ed. by Xolela Mangcu ; forew. by Desmond Tutu. - Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2006. - 40 p. : foto. ; 21 cm - Bundel met lezingen over Nelson Mandela. - Met noten.
ISBN 0-7969-2164-4 pbk.

This collection of lectures, given in South Africa in 2005, brings together renowned African and African-American scholars to reflect on the public meaning of the iconic Nelson Mandela. Henry Louis Gates Jr., in his lecture on W.E.B. Du Bois, 'Encyclopedia Africana' and Nelson Mandela, describes his work on the 'Encyclopedia Africana', which he dedicated to both Du Bois and Mandela. Cornel West, author of 'Race matters' (1993), deals with Mandela as a great exemplar of the grand democratic tradition. Wole Soyinka in his lecture, Views from a palette of the cultural rainbow, argues that the symbol of Mandela is "stretched to an almost inhuman dimension" and advises to avoid further banalizing the symbol of Mandela. Nonetheless, he appropriates that symbol one more time - to make a point about what happens in the encounter of different cultural "aesthetics of existence". By way of introduction to the lectures, the editor has included a speech given by Henry Louis Gates Jr at Harvard University's special convocation to honour Nelson Mandela with an honorary doctorate (1998). [ASC Leiden abstract]

348 Mears, Ronald

Reading the politics from the migration and urbanisation process in Whittlesea, Eastern Cape, since 1828 / by Ronald Mears - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2005), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 83-108 : krt., tab.

This article exposes the effects of political developments in South Africa on Whittlesea and its surrounding subregion in the Eastern Cape. Whittlesea was designated as the primary urban growth centre for the Hewu Region or Region D of Ciskei. The article shows that population settlement in the region was more the result of political events than spontaneous growth. It analyses the migration and urbanization process from the first settlement in 1828 until the present and argues that urbanization has had a disequilibrating effect on population distribution and the settlement character of the Whittlesea subregion. The evolution of the independent national state of Ciskei from

Native reserve, bantustan, homeland and back again as part of the Republic of South Africa has influenced these developments. The result has been the overpopulation of the Whittlesea subregion in relation to its economic resource potential. The author suggests that migration from the subregion can be promoted to influence an equilibrating urbanization process at the regional and national levels. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

349 Mokoena, T.M.

Taking the puzzle out of the purchasing power parity puzzle : an application in respect of South Africa / T.M. Mokoena - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 22-34 : graf., tab.

This paper discusses two versions of the purchasing power parity puzzle with respect to South Africa. It presents the results of nonlinearity and nonstationarity tests in respect of the real exchange rates of the South African rand. It finds that the rand real exchange rate behaviour tends to be nonlinear and stationary in a majority of cases in the sample. This suggests that for the majority of the currencies in the sample, the real exchange rates of the rand are mean-reverting, implying that the purchasing power parity relation holds in a nonlinear manner. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

350 Mwangi, O.

State centrism, legal pluralism and management of water conflicts in Kenya / O. Mwangi - In: *Lesotho Law Journal*: (2006), vol. 16, no. 1, p. 75-99.

This paper pays attention to the management of water conflicts in arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya, emphasis being on conflicts related to water rights. It examines the nature of the country's new water law, the Water Act No. 8 of 2002, with regard to the management of conflicts over water rights. The author argues that the Water Act is State-centred and ignores the reality of legal pluralism in Kenya, hence weakening its role in conflict management. By ignoring the existence of customary conflict management approaches that are part and parcel of communities living in arid and semi-arid areas of the country, the new water law is likely to be ineffective in managing conflicts over water rights. This negates an important aspect of legislation in any society, namely conflict management. The author concludes by offering recommendations on ways and means of reviewing the Act to take into account Kenya's legally pluralistic environment so that the role of the State in enforcing effective conflict management of water resources can be enhanced. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

351 Naidoo, Prishani

Struggles around the commodification of daily life in South Africa / Prishani Naidoo - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 111, p. 57-66.

Postapartheid South Africa has seen the emergence of new social and community movements making demands on the African National Congress government to deliver on its promise of 'a better life for all'. In these struggles, the identity of 'the poor' has been increasingly mobilized, both by movements reminding the State of its obligations to its people, and in official policy discourse seeking to introduce neoliberal macroeconomic changes. This paper explores how the category of 'the poor' is mobilized in struggles for basic services in urban areas in South Africa, and in State policy that seeks to draw poor people into agreements to pay for services. In doing this, it explores the possibilities inherent in capitalist society for change and the building of relations that challenge or subvert the dominant logic of commodification and, in turn, of capital. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

352 Neethling, Theo

Military spending, socio-economic challenges and foreign policy demands : appraising South Africa's predicament / Theo Neethling - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 4, p. 58-78 : graf., tab.

The extensive reduction of defence expenditure for postapartheid South Africa has created challenges for force development and preparation as well as the ability of the armed forces to deliver on expectations. For example, budgetary allocations were more than halved between 1989 and 1997, a development that was soon followed by a stagnant 1.6 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) defence allocation. This decline in financial resources also manifested itself in the human resources element, reducing the 93,000 posts declared in 1999 to the projected 70,000. Against this background, South Africa's socioeconomic commitments as well as deployments in support of foreign policy have continued to escalate forcing the current expenditure revision to rise to 2 percent of GDP. However, against the considerations of an increasing influence and interest in Africa and international affairs, even with a domestic unemployment rate of 42 percent and widening income disparities, this investment is considered worthwhile. The South African government should be commended for its minimalist approach, in which there is a careful mix of foreign policy, economic rationality and limited military involvement to produce a militarily credible capacity that is consistent with the country's ability to finance but whose main task is to operate in support of its wider interests on the African continent. In the final analysis, if South Africans should compare what they are paying for

the military, they would actually discover that they are paying far less than most other nations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

353 Ngwena, Charles

Deconstructing the definition of 'disability' under the Employment Equity Act : social deconstruction : legal deconstruction / Charles Ngwena - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 4, p. 613-646. Vol. 23, pt. 1 (2007), p. 116-156.

South Africa's Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998 lists 'disability' as one of the grounds of unfair discrimination. In Chapter III of the Act, 'people with disabilities' are one of the designated groups and, thus, beneficiaries of affirmative action measures. Using, in part, the decision of the Labour Court in *IMATU v City of Cape Town* as a pivot for discussion and drawing from disability theories and comparative law, the article teases out the judicial interpretation of disability status under the Employment Equity Act. Theoretical frameworks on the phenomenon of disability, and in particular the development of the 'medical model' and the 'social model' as paradigms for understanding the social, political, and cultural construction of disability, offer courts rich insights into the understanding of the legal construction of disability. Both the medical and social models are essential tools for not only understanding, but more significantly, shaping the legal construction of disability. Where the legislative objective is to prevent discrimination, especially, a construction of disability that fails to transcend the medical model risks frustrating in a fundamental manner the rationale for anti-discrimination law as a tool for combating systematic disadvantage arising from stigma, prejudice, stereotypes or indifferent attitudes. To avoid anomalies in discrimination law and to avoid creating a hierarchy of equalities among protected groups, disability should be interpreted in a manner that, qualitatively, enjoys parity with other protected categories such as race, sex and gender. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

354 Ojong, Vivian Besem

The socio-economic impact of African migrant women's entrepreneurial activities in South Africa / Vivian Besem Ojong - In: *Africanus*: (2006), vol. 36, no. 2, p. 142-153.

African women of foreign origin have become a visible presence in entrepreneurial activities in postapartheid South Africa, but the socioeconomic impact of their activities has yet to be properly researched. This article examines why African migrant women become entrepreneurs, focussing on Ghanaian hairdressers in Durban. It shows that migrant entrepreneurs such as hairdressers offer unique expertise, based on first-hand knowledge from their country of origin. When migrant female entrepreneurs introduce

new products, use new methods of marketing and offer new services, they often become effective innovators. While restrictive immigration laws hamper the work of these women, they employ a variety of innovative strategies which enable them to make a contribution to the development of the country by providing employment and transmitting skills to South Africans. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

355 Parsons, Raymond

The emergence of institutionalised social dialogue in South Africa / Raymond Parsons - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 1-21 : fig.

This paper looks at the conceptual framework of social dialogue, investment in social capital and some international definitions of social dialogue as background to developments in this sphere in South Africa. Social dialogue is viewed as a mechanism for problem-solving and reducing transaction costs. The paper considers the ramifications of the 1979 Wiehahn Report on labour relations, as well as the nature of social dialogue in the apartheid era and its workplace origins. Institutionally, the stepping stones to the emergence of the NEF (National Economic Forum) and Nedlac (National Economic Development and Labour Council) are discussed, together with some of the issues involved in, and formal outcomes of, Nedlac over the past eleven years in public policy choices. It closes with an evaluation of institutionalized social dialogue in South Africa and its future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

356 Peté, Stephen

South African nationals abroad and their right to diplomatic protection : lessons from the 'mercenaries case' / Stephen Peté, Max Du Plessis - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 3, p. 439-472.

The South African Constitutional Court's judgment in the 'mercenaries case' (Kaunda v President of the Republic of South Africa) is critically considered, particularly its conclusion in respect of the so-called right to diplomatic protection. The majority decision does little more than underline that a South African citizen is entitled to write a letter or in some other manner ask his or her government for assistance. To the extent that this 'right' has any meaning, it appears to lie in the correlative obligation placed on the State once it has received its national's request. However, the obligation imposed on the State is, by the Court's low-level rationality test, watered down to the point of being virtually meaningless in the context of diplomatic protection claims. The Court's approach shows undue deference to the executive in the realm of foreign relations and means that judges will have little reason to look critically and astutely at decisions to refuse diplomatic

protection. There is more to support in the minority judgment delivered in the case which suggests (albeit not as strongly as it could) that there may be a duty on the government to do what it reasonably can within the confines of international law to protect the rights of nationals as they are guaranteed in the South African Constitution, even when such nationals are abroad. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

357 Phillips, Howard

Treating White poverty in interwar South Africa ; 'civilised labour' and the construction of Groote Schuur Hospital 1926-1938 / Howard Phillips - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2005), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 109-130.

Central to the South African State's interwar labour policy was the notion of 'civilized labour' with its preference for White labour. This was part of a package of de facto racially discriminatory measures launched in 1924 by the new Pact government to relieve White poverty and unemployment and uplift unskilled White workers, largely at the expense of their African contemporaries. This article sees the Groote Schuur Hospital construction project in Cape Town (1927-1937) as giving direction to the wider policy of 'civilized labour', which exacted a high price on those banished to the edge of or entirely beyond the racially exclusive circle of 'civilization'. The project's contribution to 'scientifically' proving the economic case for 'civilized labour' in general and the superiority of White over Coloured labour in particular, lent credence to the State's policy of favouring the former against the latter in the employment of 'civilized labour' nationally after 1929. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

358 Pieterse, Marius

Indirect horizontal application of the right to have access to health care services / Marius Pieterse - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2007), vol. 23, pt. 1, p. 157-179.

Apart from their direct application against the State, the justiciability of socioeconomic rights also requires the transformation of those aspects of private law that regulate relationships which are crucial for their effective enjoyment. This is acknowledged by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, which determines that rights may sometimes bind private parties and requires courts to develop the common law in accordance with the spirit, purport and objects of the rights in the Bill of Rights. Common-law development is a viable remedial paradigm for the horizontal enforcement of socioeconomic rights. This is particularly because the value-based development of common law in the course of private-law litigation is often regarded as an uncontroversial aspect of the judicial function, even in legal cultures to which the notion

of rights-based judicial review is novel or alien. To illustrate the necessity of infusing the private law realm with public law values associated with the protection of socioeconomic rights, the article considers the effect of the constitutional right of access to health care services on the body of South African private law pertaining to the regulation of the doctor-patient relationship. After making a case for the seepage of public law norms into the private-law regulation of this relationship, the article points to certain features of such regulation that appear in need of reconceptualization in light of relevant constitutional guarantees. It then suggests certain modifications to the existing legal position and critically discusses case law in which similar developments have been contemplated. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

359 Pieterse, Marius

Resuscitating socio-economic rights : constitutional entitlements to health care services / Marius Pieterse - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 3, p. 473-502.

Notwithstanding the Constitutional Court of South Africa's rejection of a minimum core approach to the enforcement of the socioeconomic rights in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, it is possible to interpret these rights as entailing individual entitlements that may in appropriate circumstances be claimed against the State. Such an entitlement-orientated approach is mandated by the rights-status and justiciability of socioeconomic rights. It enables socioeconomic rights to connect concretely to the needs that they purport to satisfy, contributes to individual empowerment and to the alleviation of individual hardship, and facilitates more broad-based, structural transformation. Establishment of a minimum core is not the only, or necessarily the best, manner in which to identify and enforce individual entitlements underlying socioeconomic rights. Focusing on the right to have access to health care services in s 27(1)(a) of the Constitution, it is shown that the Constitutional Court is starting to retreat from its stance against affirming and enforcing individual entitlements inherent to socioeconomic rights. The Court has acknowledged the existence of equality-based entitlements to share in the benefits of socioeconomic laws and policies, entitlements to the negative protection of socioeconomic rights and entitlements to meaningful access to socioeconomic amenities. It is argued that the recognition of more 'positive' entitlements, in appropriate circumstances, would not detract from the Court's 'reasonableness approach' to the enforcement of socioeconomic rights. In fact, a notion of individual, positive entitlement is latent in the application of the reasonableness approach in the Treatment Action Campaign decision. This entitlement should be explicitly articulated and developed. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

360 Prinsloo, Erna

Demokratiese konsolidasie in 'n verdeelde samelewing : uitdagings aan Suid-Afrikaanse leiers / Erna Prinsloo & Bettie Wiechers - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2006), jg. 46, nr. 4, p. 399-415.

Die uiteindelijke doel van die leiers in die huidige Suid-Afrikaanse regering is om Suid-Afrika te transformeer in 'n verenigde, demokratiese, nierassistiese, nie-seksistiese en welvarende samelewing waar stres en konflik sowel as individuele en groepsbelange voldoende aangespreek word. Politieke leiers het saamgestem oor 'n proses van versoening tussen alle groepe in die land in 'n poging om die geweld, waargenome onreg en negatiewe stereotipering, wat die huidige konflikte aangeblaas het, uit te roei. In hierdie artikel word die sosiale en kulturele diversiteit in die land ondersoek wat tot 'n magstryd aanleiding gee en wat bydra tot die konflik, korrupsie, misdaad en geweld wat meer as tydelike probleme geword het en wat die toekoms van 'n jong demokrasie bedreig. Leierskapuitdagings in die huidige tydsgewrig word ondersoek met die fokus op versoening, die vestiging van vrede en vertroue en volhoubare ontwikkeling. Sleutelaspekte van die veranderende aard van hierdie uitdagings waarmee die politieke leiers in Suid-Afrika gekonfronteer word, asook die praktiese beleidsaanbevelings wat met hierdie sleutelaspekte verband hou, word bespreek. Bronnelys, samev. in Afrikaans en Engels. [Samevatting uit tydskrif]

361 Sanders, Mark

"In die bus afgeluister": the intellectual in the city / Mark Sanders - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2006), jg. 43, nr. 1, p. 5-21.

Many of N.P. van Wyk Louw's essays address the role of the intellectual. In the 1930s, Louw struggles to define a place for the intellectual in relation to the Afrikaner 'volk' and its cultural movements and political parties. At the end of 'Kultuurleiers sonder kultuur' (Cultural Leaders without Culture, 1939), Louw turns to the simile of the cave from book seven of Plato's 'Republic'. There the cave represents the city and its people, who are trapped in illusion. Plato's 'philosopher' escapes the dark chamber where the prisoners observe only shadows, gains enlightenment, and returns to open the eyes of his fellow inhabitants. Returning is the duty of the philosopher. How did N.P. van Wyk Louw imagine descending back into the 'cave', into the midst of the city, to be among the people of his country? One answer lies in a pair of unpublished fragments dating from the 1940s, entitled 'In die bus afgeluister' (Overheard on the Bus). In these fragments, Louw eavesdrops, as he takes the bus to and from work, on the conversations of people of Cape Town (South Africa) of various races. We get a slice of city life, and a sense of

how Louw tried to embrace that life rather than isolate himself from it. The two urban sketches nevertheless show that the task of enlightening one's fellow citizens proves more complicated than Louw expects because the intellectual is more deeply implicated in the illusory play of shadows than he imagines. This paper was presented as the N.P. van Wyk Louw Memorial Lecture at the University of Johannesburg on 15 September 2005. The text of 'In die bus afgeluister' is included in Afrikaans (p. 22-23) and English (p. 24-25). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

362 Schönfeldt-Aultman, Scott M.

Monument(al) meaning-making: the Ncome monument & its representation of Zulu identity / Scott M. Schönfeldt-Aultman - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 215-234.

This essay offers a reflective reading of a recent Zulu monument/museum built at the Ncome/Blood River battle site in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The essay is organized into three sections: the possibility and politics of such a monument(al) representation, perceiving the monument from the outside, and perusing the museum from the inside. As such, it examines representational issues of ethnicity, race, gender, nation, and power and their role in identity negotiation. More specifically, the essay explores how 'Zulu' identities are represented via a monument in postapartheid South Africa. Ultimately, the monument/museum promotes Zulu nationalism and a Zulu warrior identity, homogenizes and fixes Zulu culture and identity, and, thus, fails to advocate unity and reconciliation, as was originally recommended. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

363 Scholtz, Leopold

Die belang van Afrikaanse onderwys vir die oorlewing van die taal / Leopold Scholtz - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2006), jg. 46, nr. 4, p. 470-481.

Waarom is dit belangrik dat Afrikaans 'n eie ruimte aan 'n onderwysinstelling op enige vlak - hetsy skool, kollege of universiteit - behou? Hang Afrikaans se oorlewing daarvan af? Moet Afrikaans hoegenaamd vir sy oorlewing beskerm word? Moet markkragte nie maar die taalsituasie in Suid-Afrika bepaal nie? Moet die taal hoegenaamd oorleef? Hierdie beskouing handel oor die belang van taal, die verskynsel van taalsterfte, die posisie van Afrikaans en die belang van Afrikaanse onderwys. Die harde feit is dat Afrikaans aan die agteruitboer is. Indien sake nie omgekeer word nie, sal die taal oor 'n eeu of twee - as hy nog gepraat word - terugkeer na wat hy oorspronklik was, te wete 'n kombuistaal. Teen dié agtergrond is die geveg vir Afrikaanse onderwys van kritieke

belang. Die onderwys is, naas die huis, die plek waar taaloordrag van die ouer na die jonger geslag plaasvind, die enkele grootste faktor in 'n taal se oorlewing. Sonder moedertaalonderwys beteken die pragtigste taalregte op papier nie veel nie. Maar deel van die taaloordrag is ook die didaktiese aspek van moedertaalonderwys. Talle studies wys dat kinders veel beter met moedertaalonderwys vaar as wanneer hulle in 'n vreemde taal onderrig word nie. Die oorlewing van Afrikaanse onderwys op skoolvlak hang saam met dié op tersiêre vlak en albei is van kardinale belang vir die oorlewing van Afrikaans. Dié artikel is 'n verwerking van die teks van die J. Chris Coetzee-gedenklesing wat die skrywer op 16 Februarie 2006 as gas van die Fakulteit Opvoedkunde op die Potchefstroomse kampus van die Noordwes-Universiteit gegee het. Verwysings, samev. in Engels. [Samevatting ASC Leiden]

364 Selves

Selves in question : interviews on Southern African auto/biography / ed. by Judith Lütge Coullie... [et al.]. - Honolulu, HI [etc.] : University of Hawai'i Press [etc.], cop. 2006. - VII, 487 p. ; 23 cm. - (Writing past colonialism) - Met bibliogr., gloss., index. ISBN 0-8248-3004-0 : £42.95

This volume explores the ways in which auto/biographical accounts situate and question the self in contemporary southern Africa, notably South Africa. The twenty-seven interviews examine both the ontological status and the representation of the self. Those interviewed include writers and performers who communicate in a variety of languages: Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, Zulu, Sotho and Yiddish. The arrangement of the interviews is predominantly thematic: 'Singing the praises, performing the persona' deals with 'izibongo' and popular culture. In 'Representing silence' the contributors discuss ways in which auto/biographers speak on behalf of others. 'Relating the self' focuses on relational notions of the self as represented in collaborative auto/biographies. 'Fact or fiction' treats the constitution of self in fictional and auto/biographical writing. In 'Subject to metaphor' the role of the imaginative in the constitution of auto/biographical identity is explored. 'From daughters to mothers' probes the auto/biographically mediated relationship between mothers and daughters, while 'Disarming white men' investigates auto/biographical performance of masculinities on stage. In 'Commemoration, confession, conversion' the use of auto/biography in coming to terms with the past is discussed. 'Confessing sexualities' looks at the politics of intimacy, and 'Re-collecting the new nation' explores contemporary notions of self-representation in relation to collective identities. [ASC Leiden abstract]

365 Smit, Marius

"!ke e:/xarra //ke" : eenheid in verskeidenheid in die onderwys / Marius Smit & Izak Oosthuizen - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2006), jg. 46, nr. 4, p. 515-528.

Suid-Afrika se landswaap bevat die leuse met die woorde: '!ke e:/xarra //ke'. Hierdie frase in die inheemse Khoi-San taal beteken "eenheid in verskeidenheid". Met betrekking tot die onderwys ontstaan die vraag of die staat gelykheid in onderwys moet bewerkstellig deur assimilasië van verskeie kulture na 'n uniforme Engelstalige onderwysstelsel, en of gelykheid in die onderwys verkry sal word deur die bevordering van multikulturalisme. Hierdie artikel betoog dat die uitleg van die Grondwetlike frase "verenig in ons verskeidenheid" duidelik rig na die gebiedende verpligting dat onderwysbeleid in Suid-Afrika 'n uniforme assimilasië van kulture tot een oorheersende kultuur moet vermy. Die grondwetlike waarde van verskeidenheid, binne die raamwerk van 'n verenigde demokrasie en onderwysstelsel, moet versterk word deur voorsiening te maak vir, en verdraagsaam te wees teenoor die verskeidenheid van tale, kulture en godsdienste binne die Suid-Afrikaanse onderwysstelsel. Bronnelys, samev. in Engels. [Samevatting ASC Leiden]

366 Smith, Leonard

A multivariate evaluation of mainstream and academic development courses in first-year microeconomics / Leonard Smith and Lawrence Edwards - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2007), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 99-117 : tab.

This paper analyses the impact of the first-year academic development course in microeconomics offered by the University of Cape Town, South Africa, on student performance in examinations. The paper makes two advances to existing empirical literature in this area. Firstly, it compares performance with a control group drawn from the mainstream economics course. Secondly, it evaluates performance in subsequent courses in first-year macroeconomics and second-year microeconomics. The results suggest that the academic development course has a major impact on students' performance in the structured/essay questions, relative to the control group, in first and second-year microeconomics, and for the multiple-choice questions in first-year macroeconomics. Matriculation results, mathematics, English first language, physical science and gender are also important determinants of performance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

367 South

South African consumer price inflation in a historical and global context / by T.M. Mokoena... [et al.] - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2005), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 109-130 : graf., tab.

This article analyses the trend in South African consumer prices in a global and historical context. The primary concern is ascertaining how South African consumer prices have evolved over time in relation to those in other countries. The authors first provide a historical review of inflation trends in South Africa and compare South African consumer price inflation (CPI) with CPI in other countries in the 1990s, when the globalization of the South African economy began in earnest. Against this background, they analyse the direct impact of foreign CPI shocks on South African CPI. They conclude that there can be little doubt that the economic reforms implemented since 1994 have played an important part in the disinflationary process in South Africa, especially the adoption of inflation targeting. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

368 South

South Africa's role in conflict resolution and peacemaking in Africa : conference proceedings / ed. by Roger Southall. - Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2006. - XIV, 266 p. : fig., tab. ; 21 cm - Commissioned by the Nelson Mandela Foundation and compiled by the Human Sciences Research Council. - Met lit. opg. ISBN 0-7969-2129-6

The product of a research workshop (December 2004), this collection of studies assesses the South African government's involvement in promoting peace in a number of political conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa: Lesotho (Nthakeng Selinyane), Zimbabwe (Dale McKinley), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (Claude Kabemba), West Africa (Ishola Williams) and Burundi (Roger Southall, Henri Boshoff), whilst also analysing its motivations and capacities for doing so. The collection opens with an introduction (Roger Southall) and a survey of South Africa's switch to multilateralism under President Thabo Mbeki as the preferred instrument of realizing its foreign policy goals in Africa (Peter Kagwanja). Four of the papers examine the generic and particular lessons that can be learnt from South Africa's own experience in moving from apartheid to democracy and the extent to which the South African model of negotiation and reconciliation can be exported to other countries and, if so, why that should be. Specifically these papers discuss truth commissions, special courts, war crimes trials and other instruments for dealing with the past (John Daniel and Marisha Ramdeen), ten principles of "best practice" engagement (Hussein Solomon), the gendering of

peacemaking (Alison Lazarus) and the compatibility or not of humanitarian foreign policy goals with a substantial domestic arms industry (Sanusha Naidu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

369 Southall, Roger

Ten propositions about Black economic empowerment in South Africa / Roger Southall - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 111, p. 67-84.

Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) has become one of the most high profile strategies of African National Congress (ANC) government. Yet BEE has also become highly controversial, critics arguing variously that it serves as a block to foreign investment, encourages a re-racialization of the political economy, and promotes the growth of a small but remarkably wealthy politically-connected 'empowerment' elite. There is considerable substance to such analyses. However, they miss the point that BEE policies constitute a logical unfolding of strategy which is dictated by the ANC's own history, the nature of the democratic settlement of 1994 and the structure of the white-dominated economy. This paper seeks to unravel that logic through the pursuit of ten propositions. An overall conclusion is that while there is a strong case for arguing that BEE (or some similar programme to correct racial imbalances) is a political necessity, the ANC needs to do more to combine its empowerment strategies with delivery of 'a better life for all'. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

370 Special

Special issue: Transnational and comparative perspectives on southern African labour history / guest ed.: Philip Bonner, Jonathan Hyslop and Lucien van der Walt. - Abingdon : Carfax Publishing, 2007. - p. 137-385. : tab. ; 25 cm. - (African studies, ISSN 0002-0184 ; vol. 66, no. 2/3 (2007)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

The articles which comprise this edition were papers given at a University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) History Workshop and Sociology of Work Unit international conference entitled 'Rethinking worlds of labour: southern African labour history in international context' held from 28 to 31 July 2006. The conference provided an opportunity to move away from South African exceptionalism in practice, by considering comparisons and connections between the history of labour in South Africa and in other parts of the world. Contributions: Rethinking worlds of labour: southern African labour history in international context (Philip Bonner, Jonathan Hyslop and Lucien van der Walt); Labour history: the old, the new and the global (Marcel van der Linden); Labour history in India and South Africa: some affinities and contrasts (Sumit Sakar); Women and coal mining in India and South Africa, c. 1900-1940 (Peter Alexander); The first

globalisation and transnational labour activism in southern Africa: white labourism, the IWW [Industrial Workers of the World], and the ICU [Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union], 1904-1934 (Lucien van der Walt); Workers and the beginnings of welfare State-building in Argentina and South Africa (Jeremy Seekings); Towards a concrete East African trade union federation: history, prospects and constraints (George M. Gona); Urban activists and rural movements: communists in South Africa and Algeria, 1920s-1930s (Allison Drew); Towards a gendered and raced socialist internationalism: Dora Montefiore encounters South Africa (1912-14) (Karen Hunt); Comparative aspects of farm labour in twentieth century Botswana (Wazha G. Morapedi); Out of time: the [South African] National Union of Metalworker's pursuit of power: 1989-1995 (Kally Forrest). [ASC Leiden abstract]

371 Spies, Lina

Die poësie van Elisabeth Eybers : 'n digterskap van sewentig jaar / Lina Spies - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2006), jg. 43, nr. 2, p. 57-78.

The celebration of Elisabeth Eybers' 90th birthday on 26 February 2005 was a fitting occasion to take stock of this remarkable poet. She celebrated this occasion by publishing her twenty-first volume of poetry 'Valreep' (Stirrup-cup), a poetic farewell to a life lived to the full. Her 'Versamelde gedigte' (Collected Verse) spans a period of 63 years. This article pays homage to and reappraises Eybers' work, following the method of close reading which, despite its shortcomings, is "the best technique for revealing beauty and meaning in literature" as Camille Paglia (2005) maintains. Furthermore, the approach follows Eybers' concept that poetry is closely linked to music and that a good poem should comply to the rules of rhythm and purity of sound. As point of departure the author takes Eybers' seven poems set to music by South African composer Hendrik Hofmeyr in his song cycle 'Die stil avontuur' (The Quiet Adventure). In discussing Eybers' 'middle period', i.e. her collections published between 1950 and 1958, the author argues that her poetry is as eloquent in its expression of joy as it is of sorrow. After her emigration to The Netherlands in 1961, her most productive period followed. Her stature as a poet was confirmed with the award of the P.C. Hooft Prize in 1991, the highest honour to befall a Dutch poet. With the initial alienation from her native country and her eventual homecoming in another country, her poetic range expanded enormously. All along her connection to South Africa was not broken. She continues writing in Afrikaans, and her poetry bears testimony to the ongoing processes in search of self-realization. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

372 Sprague, Courtenay

Moral luck : exploiting South Africa's policy environment to produce a sustainable national antiretroviral treatment programme / Courtenay Sprague, Stu Woolman - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 3, p. 337-379.

What kinds of social policy interventions will enable South Africa to offer a universal, free and sustainable antiretroviral treatment programme? Some commentators assert that government's best chance at offering such a programme will require the use of compulsory licences and that the State's failure to make use of such a weapon constitutes a failure to discharge its constitutional duties. The authors demur. The threat of a compulsory licence is only as good as the ability to make use of such a licence. South Africa currently lacks the basic science community, reverse engineering capacity, and fine chemicals industry necessary to make good on such a threat. The government's best hope for discharging the duties imposed by the Constitution is a systematic, structural intervention: the implementation of a socio-industrial policy that leverages existing industrial capacity and voluntary licences in a manner that generates price reductions and offers an uninterrupted sustainable local supply. However, voluntary licences will only create downward pressure on prices when South Africa is able to establish a robust generics pharmaceutical industry. Such an industry can be created with appropriate tax relief, investment credits, technology transfer and assured access to active pharmaceutical ingredients. South Africa's industrial, legal and financial resources can thereby be profitably exploited in a manner that progressively achieves a comprehensive and coordinated antiretroviral treatment programme. In this respect Brazil offers a guide as to how a middle-income country like South Africa can exploit its existing industrial capacity, intellectual capital and legal framework to create a sustainable antiretroviral treatment programme underpinned by affordable, generic medicines. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

373 Thomas, David P.

The South African Communist Party (SACP) in the post-apartheid period / David P. Thomas - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2007), vol. 34, no. 111, p. 123-138.

This article examines the South African Communist Party (SACP) and its role in contesting the hegemonic project of neoliberalism in the postapartheid period (1994-2004). It discusses the Party's written attacks on neoliberalism, support for the Congress of South African Trade Union's (COSATU's) campaigns against privatization, the formation of the Young Communist League (YCL), and the current campaigns surrounding cooperatives and financial sector reform. As the SACP is embedded within

the ruling African National Congress (ANC), the Party's attempts to critique and fight neoliberalism have remained rhetorical and ineffective. Rather than directly confronting the neoliberal policies of the ANC, the SACP has instead cooperated with the ANC, hoping to pull it more to the 'left'. The SACP's dedication to influencing the ANC has come at the expense of building a mass base of support that opposes neoliberalism. This approach has ultimately resulted in an accommodation to neoliberalism, and exposes many difficult contradictions for the SACP. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

374 Tuomi, Krista

Organisational shifts in the feature film industry : implications for South Africa / Krista Tuomi - In: *Transformation:* (2007), no. 63, p. 68-91 : tab.

The last few years have proved turbulent for the international film industry. A wave of merger and acquisition activity has allowed the large entertainment companies to exert influence over the film value chain and raise entry barriers. At the same time there has been an organizational shift away from hierarchical production to a looser network structure wherein companies act as financing and distribution hubs, mobilizing resources from outside. Although this has meant greater flexibility and lower overheads, it has also made assembling resources more problematic. These trends have important implications for South Africa, both threatening and opening up opportunities for the local film industry. This article looks at the current status and structure of the sector in an attempt to determine the implications of the international trends. It suggests that in this new arena, competitiveness is increasingly reliant on ease of contracting, audience development and effective distribution. As such, it reviews ways in which both the public and the private sector can help develop the responsiveness necessary for long-term growth. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

375 Vally, Salim

From people's education to neo-liberalism in South Africa / Salim Vally - In: *Review of African Political Economy:* (2007), vol. 34, no. 111, p. 39-56.

This paper argues that South Africa's constitution and the various laws that supplement it, including education legislation, rests on and sustains specific patterns of asymmetrical social relations and political order. The constitution has not been able to compensate for the systematic undermining of ideals of social justice by the routine operation of society's structures and institutions. The paper shows that the nature of the negotiated settlement between the liberation movement and the apartheid State, the continuation of the

capitalist character of the State (despite the discourse of human rights and development) and the incorporation of South Africa into a global market economy ruptured the education principles and practices established by civil society in the 1970s and 1980s. It also shows that while radical education praxis has been weakened, it still exists, and its centre of gravity has shifted to the new social movements post-1994. Bibliogr., notes., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

376 Van der Mescht, Heinrich

"Musiek kan my teken": klanke, voëlgeluide en musiek in die digkuns van Lina Spies / Heinrich Van der Mescht - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2006), jg. 43, nr. 1, p. 122-140.

The appearance of Lina Spies's eighth volume of poetry, 'Duskant die einders' (This side of the horizons, 2004), prompted a reinvestigation of her oeuvre. The auditive aspects of Spies's poetry have not previously been explored in detail. This investigation presents a further perspective on her poetry, adding to the commonly accepted notion that her work concentrates on themes of loneliness, the craving for a child, spiritual hurt, religion, words, nature, cats, friends, family relations, and famous individuals. An analysis of her eight volumes indicates that the auditive experience plays a major role in her life and poetry. There are numerous examples of references to sounds, bird calls, music, composers and specific compositions. Many of the sounds relate to her youth and her study period in Amsterdam. Spies's background as an Afrikaner child determined her understanding of music. She had piano lessons and was exposed to the Saturday evening radio programme 'U eie keuse' (Your own choice), from which some of the references in her poetry stem. The music pieces which found their way into her poems reflect the poet's personality, and form part of the more accessible melody-driven category of music. Bibliogr., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract, edited]

377 Van Rensburg, F.I.J.

Van Wyk Louw in ligter luim / F.I.J. Van Rensburg - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2006), jg. 43, nr. 1, p. 26-41.

Throughout the years students of the work of South African writer N.P. van Wyk Louw tended to focus on its preoccupation with the 'deeper' aspects of life, thereby losing sight of the wide spectrum of 'surface' or lighter aspects contained in it, not only of a thematic, but also of a structural nature. Concentrating on the linguistic structure of a number of texts, a wide range of creative strategies based on playfulness is identified. The article explores this aspect of Louw's work, particularly his poetry, his theatrical work, and his reflective prose. Bibliogr., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

378 Van Vuuren, Helize

"Die taal asyn aan die lippe" : 'n oorsig van Breyten Breytenbach se poësie-oeuvre / Helize Van Vuuren - In: *Tydskrif vir Letterkunde*: (2006), jg. 43, nr. 2, p. 46-56.

In a letter to friends and acquaintances dated September 2002 Breyten Breytenbach declared his final leave-taking of South Africa and Afrikaans, and a refusal to write in his mother tongue any longer. This has brought about the conundrum of Afrikaans's finest living poet still writing and producing privately, but discontinuing publishing in Afrikaans (his last collection of poetry was 'Papierblom' (Paper Flower) in 1998). This article offers a critical-historical overview of the estranged poet's oeuvre (1964-2002). The leitmotif of language, encompassing poetical comments on Afrikaans, is traced throughout the poetical oeuvre. The essay explores these statements so as to reveal the poet's changing attitude towards the language and its speakers, and traces the development over forty years of the poet's complicated love-hate relationship with Afrikaans (the language he writes in) and the Afrikaans community (his readership). Bibliogr., note, sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

379 Van Vuuren, Lauren

'The Africa I know' : film and the making of 'Bushmen' in Laurens van der Post's 'Lost World of the Kalahari' (1956) / Lauren Van Vuuren - In: *Kronos*: (2006), no. 32, p. 139-161 : foto's.

The 1956 BBC documentary film series 'Lost World of the Kalahari', based on Laurens Van der Post's 'The Lost World of the Kalahari', along with Van der Post's voluminous literary output on Bushmen (now San), have made a significant contribution to a pervasive 20th-century conception of Bushmen as mystical pristine primitives who live in harmony with the natural environment, unmolested by a corrupt modern world. This is despite the critique on this conception by many academic anthropologists, historians and others. The present paper analyses the film 'Lost World of the Kalahari' in order to better understand this successful visualization of Van der Post's idealized pristine 'Bushmen'. It shows how Van der Post's particular and conservative views on Africa were transmitted to an international television audience through the film, and how Van der Post underwrote his powerful 'Bushmen' mythology with a particular mode of self-mythologization. Furthermore, the film is considered in the context of changing discourses on Africa in the West in the 1950s, and Van der Post's timeous confluence with anthropological interest in the 'Bushmen'. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

380 Verhoef, Grietjie

Die stigting van instellings as werktuie in die ekonomiese opbouproses van die Afrikaner sedert die Anglo-Boereoorlog, deel 1 ; Die Afrikaner se toetrede tot die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie, deel 2 / Grietjie Verhoef - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2006), jg. 46, nr. 2, p. 211-220. Jg. 46, nr. 3, p. 381-391.

The extent of economic destruction in South Africa in 1902 as a result of the Anglo-Boer war demanded a comprehensive approach to rebuild Afrikaner economic capacity. This paper addresses the various strategies utilized by the Afrikaner community to ensure increased access to the mainstream of the South African economy, without statutory government enforcement of the acquisition of such a stake. Early business initiatives in the Cape needed expansion into the impoverished northern parts of the country. Afrikaners established their own bank, but the Economic Congress of 1939 was a prerequisite to mobilize Afrikaner entrepreneurship. Through the expansion of small business enterprises Federale Volksbeleggings developed into a diversified industrial conglomerate. Afrikaner interests also expanded into the mining industry and via the insurer Sanlam, further investment was facilitated in all sectors of the South African economy. By the late 20th century Afrikaner business became the agent of its own disintegration and eventually the leading proponent of black economic empowerment. Bibliogr., sum. in English, text in Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

381 Vetten, Lisa

Mapping the use of guns in violence against women : findings from three studies / Lisa Vetten - In: *African Security Review*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 86-92.

This article explores the role of firearms in acts of violence against women in South Africa, drawing on three datasets: one investigating the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA), the second exploring gang rapes, and the third documenting intimate femicide. In relation to domestic violence, it was found that while guns were referred to in one in four applications for protection, their removal was ordered in only two percent of applications. Both a provincial femicide study and a national female homicide study found guns to be the leading cause of death for women killed by their intimate male partners and found that in the majority of cases, the gun was legally owned. In contrast, in the gang rape study it is more likely that the guns were illegally owned. The involvement of a firearm in gang rapes highlights the fact that guns not only fulfil the functional purpose of intimidation and injury, but also communicate power and masculine display. The three studies point to the need to train magistrates around the necessity to remove firearms in cases of domestic violence and that it is essential to

challenge the symbolic associations between masculinity and power. Notes, ref., sum.
[Journal abstract]

382 Viljoen, R.P.

The changing popularity of economics at South African universities 1991-1999 / by R.P. Viljoen - In: *The South African Journal of Economic History*: (2005), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 131-144 : tab.

The rise of econometrics and the mathematization of economics have damaged the reputation of economics in the English-speaking world. It appears to have taken the individual out of the economic processes without providing clear guidance either to individuals or governments. This decline in popularity has also filtered through to enrolments at university level in various countries. The present article contrasts the rising popularity of economics at South African universities with the declining interest internationally. It finds that the local increase is mainly the result of the popularity of economics among Black students and is a function of employment opportunities and the role played by the government's policy of affirmative action. On the other hand, White students, like their international counterparts, are increasingly turning towards other fields of study. The article concludes that until the time arrives when Black students also move in increasing numbers into professional occupations, economics is likely to remain a popular subject in South Africa. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

383 Vircoulon, Thierry

De la transition à la transformation: comprendre l'Afrique du Sud démocratique / Thierry Vircoulon - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2006), t. 76, fasc. 2, p. 155-165.

L'Afrique du Sud démocratique présente l'exemple d'une conciliation politique réussie après des années d'affrontement. Le régime de l'apartheid qui reposait sur un certain contrat social a trouvé sa fin dans un nouveau contrat élaboré de 1990 à 1994 autour d'une table de négociations. Cet article tente d'explorer le contrat politique qui a permis au "miracle" d'arriver et qui est à la base du nouveau régime démocratique. Cette contractualisation politique entre les élites blanches et noires a créé un changement historique spécifique qui garantit la paix mais suscite toutefois son lot de mécontentement aussi bien parmi les Noirs que parmi les Blancs. Le paradoxe de la "transition" est qu'elle est porteuse de son propre désenchantement. Les problèmes spécifiques posés par le mode de changement historique choisi par les Sud-Africains de 1990 à 1994 sont au nombre de trois: 1) la sur-visibilité du passé, qui fait que les évolutions finissent par sembler invisibles car le passé est par trop visible. 2)

l'harmonisation des dynamiques de changement, contrairement à ce que prétendent ceux pour lesquels rien n'a changé; la plus grande disharmonie concerne le rapport entre l'économique et le politique, car le miracle politique n'a pas été accompagné d'un miracle économique. 3) le mode de changement historique par contrat n'empêche pas une méfiance mutuelle: le nouveau gouvernement ne croit guère à l'adhésion de la minorité blanche à la 'rainbow nation' et la minorité blanche soupçonne des tendances hégémoniques dans l'ANC. Selon l'auteur, cette méfiance est consubstantielle au changement négocié, et fait de celui-ci un processus plus qu'un acquis. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

384 Weintroub, Jill

'Some sort of mania' : Otto Hartung Spohr and the making of the Bleek Collection / Jill Weintroub - In: *Kronos*: (2006), no. 32, p. 114-138 : foto's.

This article tells the life story of Otto Hartung Spohr, librarian and bibliographer at the University of Cape Town (UCT) Libraries, South Africa, from 1945 to 1968. His particular interest in ethnographer Wilhelm Bleek - best known for his /Xam researches of 1870 to 1875 - had a profound influence on the making of UCT's 'Bleek Collection', and on the content, shape and form in which it can be found today. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

385 Wiechers, Bettie

Hoe weeg Suid-Afrikaanse tuisskoolleerders se adademiese prestasie op teen dié van leerders in staatskole? / Bettie Wiechers & Dierdre Bester - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2006), jg. 46, nr. 4, p. 456-469 : tab.

Tuisonderwys is sedert 1996 in Suid-Afrika gewettig, soos aangedui in artikel 51 van die Suid-Afrikaanse Skolewet. Tuisonderrig het in die afgelope dekade gegroei uit verset, onder andere teen beweerde dalende standaarde in staatskole. Die onderwysdepartement wil seker maak dat tuisonderrig aan die minimum vereistes en standaarde wat aan staatskole gestel word, voldoen. Ten einde dit te kan doen, is verskeie vormlike vereistes gestel. Hierdie artikel handel oor die akademiese prestasie van tuisskoolleerders in vergelyking met dié van leerders in staatskole. Twee veranderlikes ten opsigte van akademiese prestasie, naamlik die geletterdheid en gesyferdheid van graad 4-leerders in tuisskole en in staatskole, is geëvalueer deur middel van die MLA (Monitoring of Learning Achievement)-projek se geletterdheidstoets en gesyferdheidstoets. Volgens die uitslae van die akademiese prestasietoets, wil dit voorkom asof die tuisskoolleerders akademies nie benadeel word deur die feit dat hulle

onderrig tuis ontvang nie. Inteendeel, hulle toring uit bo die gemiddelde leerders in staatskole. Bronnelys, samev. in Engels. [Samevatting ASC Leiden]

386 Williams, Kerry

Pharmaceutical price regulation / Kerry Williams - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2007), vol. 23, pt. 1, p. 1-33 : graf.

Pharmaceutical price regulation is highly politicized, both globally and in South Africa. As a result misinformation and rhetoric is common. Regulators (whose duty it is to represent the public interest) face difficult policy decisions and are subject to pressure from all stakeholders. Despite these challenges, complex economic and legal solutions may be employed to ensure the accessibility of affordable medicines in the developing world. The nature of the pharmaceutical industry gives rise to unique economic problems which may be resolved through Ramsey optimal pricing (also referred to as differential pricing) which allows pharmaceutical manufacturers to price according to the price sensitivity of consumers, thereby ensuring that poorer consumers can afford essential medicines. This must be done within the legal flexibilities of the TRIPS Agreement. This article examines the theory of differential pricing, how it is constrained by TRIPS and how it is beginning to be implemented by way of international agreements and through specific policy choices made by national regulators. Examples from Europe and South Africa are considered and criticized. The European tiered pricing regulation offers the possibility of accessible and affordable medicines in the developing world but is vastly underutilized. South African law and policymakers ought to consider the principles of differential pricing in greater detail so that it may be worked into the current regulatory framework. In the interim, there is some potential in the possibility of granting compulsory licences. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

387 Wilson, Stuart

Judicial enforcement of the right to protection from arbitrary eviction : lessons from Mandelaville / Stuart Wilson - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 4, p. 535-562.

A case study of the exercise of judicial discretion in the enforcement of the right to protection from arbitrary evictions in s 26(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, analysing the implementation and impact of court-sanctioned forced eviction and relocation of Mandelaville, a community of some 6000 informal settlers in Johannesburg, during early 2002. The analysis emphasizes the adverse impact of the relocation on access to livelihoods and social services in the relocated community. It is

argued that the forced relocation could have been prevented, or its impact ameliorated, had the judge ordering the eviction exercised his discretion in a manner which took the needs and vulnerabilities of South Africa's urban poor more seriously. Enormous power is assigned to judges in adjudicating applications for the eviction of large numbers of very poor people. That power needs to be exercised with a deep sensitivity to the particular needs of South Africa's poor. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

388 Witz, Leslie

Eventless history at the end of apartheid : the making of the 1988 Dias festival / Leslie Witz - In: *Kronos*: (2006), no. 32, p. 162-191 : foto's.

In 1988, 500 years after Portuguese seafarer Bartolomeu Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope, it was time to commemorate his arrival in South Africa by way of a festival. At that time, the National Party was still in power, but it was proclaiming that it was reforming apartheid. The emphasis of the Dias festival was on apartheid South Africa as being constituted by a 'rich diversity of cultures' that emanated from the contact and interaction 'between eastern, Western and African cultures in this part of the world'. However, finding groups that would represent indigeneity and be on hand to welcome Europe to Africa in 1988 with expressions of appreciation was easier said than done. The organizers of Dias 1988 found it immensely difficult to locate participants, contain tensions and contradictions and unearth appropriate history for a festival that asserted its multiculturalism within the bounds of (but attempting to be apart from) the apartheid State. This article tracks these processes of historical production as the Dias festival was made into eventless history. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SWAZILAND

389 Fombad, Charles Manga

The Swaziland Constitution of 2005 : can absolutism be reconciled with modern constitutionalism? / Charles Manga Fombad - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2007), vol. 23, pt. 1, p. 93-115.

In February 2006 the Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland came into effect. The new Constitution contains many progressive ideas but it also retains many of the features that have drawn international attention to the excesses of the absolute and authoritarian powers of the Swazi King. Despite its veneer of constitutionalism and constitutional legitimacy, the new Constitution hardly protects the Swazis against the excesses of the authoritarian tendencies and practices of their King and his officials. The

Constitution fails to reconcile the monarchy with modern constitutionalism, providing neither the barest minimum conditions for a functioning constitutional monarchy nor for a democratic order. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

390 Mkhabela, Thulasizwe

Impact of land tenure systems on land conflicts: Swaziland - a country case study / Thulasizwe Mkhabela - In: *Africanus*: (2006), vol. 36, no. 1, p. 58-74 : tab.

In order to utilize the land resource more efficiently and to solve some long-standing land-related issues (amongst others, chieftaincy disputes, the farm dwellers issue), Swaziland has embarked on the formulation of a land policy since 1996. There are two major categories of land tenure in Swaziland: Swazi nation land and title deed land or freehold tenure of land. This article relates land tenure arrangements in Swaziland to land conflicts and seeks to identify the possible causes of conflict. It observes that the much-awaited land policy should identify and codify clear mechanisms to prevent such conflicts and resolve them if they occur. The following factors are identified as potential sources of land conflict: inequitable access to land and gender bias, overpopulation on Swazi nation land, land degradation, tenure insecurity, farm squatting and land scarcity, speculative trends in the land market, slow sociocultural changes, and lack of control due to nonexistence of land rights. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

391 Olinga, Alain Didier

Vers un contentieux objectif à Banjul? : l'affaire Lawyers for Human Rights contre Royaume du Swaziland devant la Commission africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples / par Alain Didier Olinga - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2007), année 61, no. 1, p. 28-52.

L'ONG Lawyers for Human Rights a introduit le 3 juin 2002 une communication tendant à faire constater par la Commission africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples que le royaume du Swaziland avait violé certains articles de la Charte africaine. En mai 2005, à Banjul en Gambie, la Commission africaine a rendu ses constatations finales au sujet de la communication en question. Ces constatations vont jusqu'à traiter de la légitimité au regard de la charte d'un ordre juridique et politique étatique dans son pilier fondamental qu'est la norme constitutionnelle. La démarche processuelle de la Commission africaine paraît discutable (première partie). Toutefois, la Commission semble avoir été plus préoccupée par son rôle de promotrice d'un ordre régional des jeunes démocraties africaines, plutôt que par le souci de la technique processuelle. Faisant preuve à la fois de constance et de hardiesse, elle a réitéré la portée de

l'engagement des États en vertu de la charte et des obligations qui en découlent, de même qu'elle a martelé son credo pour un modèle politique libéral dans le cadre africain. Il en ressort une démarche substantielle ambitieuse de la Commission africaine (deuxième partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ISLANDS

GENERAL

392 Identité

L'identité et la construction de l'identité dans les îles du Sud-Ouest de l'océan Indien / ed. by: Y.-S. Live & J.-F. Hamon. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan [etc.], 2005. - 149 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Kabaro ; vol. 3, no. 3/4) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvatting in het Frans en Engels.

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Les croyances et les cultures participent à la formation des identités, qui comprennent l'identité sociale. Celle-ci est une représentation de soi résultant des interactions et des cognitions concernant notre appartenance sociale et culturelle. Ce numéro thématique regroupe, sur le sujet de la construction identitaire dans les îles du Sud-Ouest de l'océan Indien (Maurice, Mayotte et la Réunion), des approches multidisciplinaires issues de l'anthropologie, de l'histoire, de la littérature, de la psychologie et de la sociologie. Contributions: Le terme "mauricien": une représentation évolutive de l'idée de la nation mauricienne (Philippe Nunn) - La construction politique d'une identité franco-mauricienne (1810-1968): le discours identitaire comme gestion de la contradiction (Catherine Boudet) - Enjeux et perspectives de la littérature orale mahoraise: comment représenter une identité socioculturelle? (Hidaya Chakrina) - Hérité, constructeur identitaire à l'île de la Réunion (Thierry Malbert) - Désordres psychiques, croyances et clinique ethnopsychiatrique (à la Réunion) (Jacques Brandibas) - Contribution à l'étude interculturelle du développement des catégorisations (dans deux populations, réunionnaise et métropolitaine) (Marie Christophe Parmentier et Jean-François Hamon) - L'intérêt de l'utilisation des représentations sociales pour l'étude des identités régionales: l'exemple de la décentralisation (en France) (Albert Martinez) - Motifs "identitaires" d'engagement en formation et motivation à la formation (à la Réunion) (Julien Vernet). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

COMOROS

393 Ali Mohamed, Toibibou

Les Comoriens de Zanzibar durant la "Révolution Okello" (1964-1972) : la xénophobie de la république / Toibibou Ali Mohamed - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2006), t. 76, fasc. 2, p. 137-154.

Zanzibar accède à l'indépendance le 10 décembre 1963 sous l'autorité du sultan, mais, à la suite de la "Révolution" menée par John Okello, un "continental" d'origine ougandaise, Zanzibar devient officiellement une "République populaire" dirigée par Abeid Amani Karume avec un parti unique. Cet article montre la nature et les raisons des persécutions dont furent victimes les Comoriens de Zanzibar sous le gouvernement d'Abeid Amani Karume entre 1964 et 1972, et qui conduisirent plusieurs centaines de familles à rentrer aux Comores. Or, le Conseil de gouvernement des Comores, dirigé par Said Mohamed Cheikh, était conscient des problèmes que poserait le retour d'un grand nombre de Comoriens qui pourraient manifester un mécontentement facile à exploiter et difficile à contenir. La diaspora comorienne de Zanzibar va de fait influencer l'avenir politique du pays. Elle est à l'origine de l'accélération du processus d'accès à l'indépendance des Comores. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MADAGASCAR

394 Canavesio, Rémy

Les filières "pierres précieuses" et "diamant": la fin de deux trajectoires parallèles? / Rémy Canavesio - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 236, p. 451-462 : foto, graf., krt.

Les filières "pierres précieuses" et "diamant" ont longtemps connu des trajectoires parallèles. Les deux marchés, largement phagocytés par des acteurs en position de monopole, comme la société sud-africaine De Beers, géant mondial du diamant, ont entretenu et financé de nombreux conflits dans certains pays du Sud producteurs de gemmes. L'émergence de nouveaux pays producteurs, tel le Canada, a scellé la fin des similitudes entre les deux filières. Un des effets les plus inattendus de cette transformation de la filière est sans aucun doute l'arrêt progressif de nombreux conflits dans les pays africains producteurs. Au même moment, Madagascar découvrait d'immenses gisements de pierres précieuses (saphirs, rubis, émeraudes, pezzotite). Mais cette découverte n'a pas produit d'effets comparables à ceux liés à la découverte

canadienne. Ce constat tient largement au fait que Madagascar reste incapable de peser sur le système mondialisé pour le modifier en sa faveur. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

395 Fournet-Guérin, Catherine

Une géographie musicale et cinématographique de Madagascar: regards géographiques sur le film 'Mahaleo' / Catherine Fournet-Guérin - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 233, p. 77-93 : foto.

À travers la vie quotidienne de sept membres d'un groupe musical engagé dans la vie politique malgache depuis 1972, le film 'Mahaleo' (du nom du groupe, en malgache "libre, fort") sorti en 2005 dans les salles françaises, a pour but de présenter un tableau économique et social de la situation actuelle de l'un des pays les plus pauvres du monde, Madagascar. Ce film développe une approche très réaliste et sans complaisance du pays, aussi bien de son contexte général de paupérisation, que de la vie dans la capitale, Tananarive (Antananarivo), présentée de manière très vivante et appréhendée à travers les pratiques des citadins. C'est en cela qu'il offre un regard novateur sur ce pays qui a si souvent suscité des visions idéalisées et caricaturales. Toutefois, il n'échappe pas à un certain conservatisme social, et de nombreux non-dits sur la société demeurent. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

396 Homme

L'homme et l'animal dans l'Est de l'Afrique / textes réunis par Alain Rouaud. - Bièvres : Éthiopisants associés, 2006. - 245 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels.
ISBN 2-9524964-0-4

Le propos de cet ouvrage est de présenter des textes, en français et en anglais, dont la plupart ont été présentés en abrégé au cours d'une journée d'étude le 18 février à l'INALCO (Paris), et qui concernent les animaux ou les rapports entre les hommes et les animaux en Afrique. Ces relations sont celles que l'on observe dans les sociétés où les liens entre l'homme et la nature ont été préservés. Certains thèmes sont transmis par les traditions orales, les contes et les proverbes. Titres des contributions: Ethno-ornithology of the Pokomo and Wardhei of the lower Tana of Kenya (Anastacia W. Mwaura) - "L'éléphant est notre ancêtre". Histoire et construction identitaire chez les Waata du Kenya (Jean-Luc Ville) - Représentation de l'animal sauvage chez les éleveurs Teda-Daza et Bèri du nord-est du Tchad (Jérôme Tubiana) - L'alliance d'un homme et d'un

animal. Les Imogu ou "Gens de l'autruche" et autres clans bèri (Tchad-Soudan) (Marie-José Tubiana) - Le chameau afar entre éthique et diététique (Didier Morin) - Nom sans chat, nom du chat, noms de chats (Éthiopie) (Alain Rouaud) [sur la race de chat abyssin] - Du consommable à l'interdit, du sauvage au domestique: le lémurien de Madagascar, un animal aux statuts multiples (Claire Harpet) - Un mal nécessaire: le chien d'après les traditions orales malgaches (Ketaka Rakotomalala). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

397 Madagascar

Madagascar et l'Afrique : entre identité insulaire et appartenances historiques / sous la dir. de Didier Nativel et Faranirina V. Rajaonah. - Paris : Karthala, 2007. - 485 p., [8] p.pl. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 978-2-8458-6871-7

Ce volume collectif traite principalement des rapports, dans l'histoire et sur le plan géopolitique actuel, de Madagascar avec le continent africain, et par là évoque la question plus générale de l'insularité. Titres des contributions: L'Afrique de l'Est, les Comores et Madagascar dans le système-monde avant le XVI^e siècle (Philippe Beaujard) - Navigation et gens de mer dans le canal de Mozambique: les boutres dans l'activité maritime de Nosy Be et de l'Ouest de Madagascar au XIX^e siècle (Samuel Sanchez) - Makoa et Masombika à Madagascar au XIX^e siècle. Introduction à leur histoire (Gabriel A. Rantoandro) - Les Makoa "engagés" à Mayotte et à Nosy Be dans la deuxième moitié du XIX^e siècle (Noël-Jacques Gueunier) - De Morima à Morondava: Contribution à l'étude des Makoa de l'Ouest de Madagascar au XIX^e siècle (Klara Boyer-Rossol) - Premiers jalons pour une histoire des tirailleurs "sénégalais" à Madagascar (Amadou Ba) - Malgaches et auxiliaires "sénégalais" à Antananarivo pendant la période coloniale (Faranirina V. Rajaonah) - Madagascar, un modèle pour les Comores? (1908-1965) (Mahmoud Ibrahim) - Sous l'œil de Paris. L'Afrique dans la diplomatie de la Première République Malgache (1960-1972) (Didier Nativel) - Les relations entre l'Afrique du Sud et Madagascar (1967-1971) (Solofo Randrianja) - L'Afrique de Didier Ratsiraka, lieu de passage vers la cour des grands (Françoise Raison) - Madagascar dans la presse ouest-africaine (2001 à 2004) (Pierre Claver Hien) - Les voyages sur le Continent du président de la République de Madagascar en 2003 (Anselme Randriakoto) - Empreintes africaines dans les royautes de l'Ouest malgache, ancrages sakalava aux Comores (XVII^e-XX^e) (Marie-Pierre Ballarin) - Les Comoriennes de Zanzibar et le culte des esprits kibuki malgaches (Mohamed Ahmed Saleh) - Les groupes d'âge en pays antemoro (Sud-Est de Madagascar) (Sophie Blanchy) - Industrie

du disque, musiques africaines et naissance du tsapiky, "jeune musique" de Tuléar (Sud-Ouest de Madagascar) (Julien Mallet). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

RÉUNION

398 Carassou-Benjelloun, Sandrine

La place des langues dans l'analyse du fonctionnement spatial: la mise à jour d'interactions systémiques : étude de cas de la commune de Saint-Paul de la Réunion / Sandrine Carassou-Benjelloun - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 234, p. 267-291 : fig.

La commune de Saint-Paul, qui fut le premier foyer de population de la Réunion, concentre à la fois les trois niveaux d'organisation spatiale de l'île (les Bas, les Hauts, et une partie du cirque de Mafate) et une diversité linguistique tout à fait remarquable: créole, français, tamoul, arabe, ourdou, gujrati, mandarin, cantonais, shimahorais, malgache sont parmi les principales langues parlées sur la commune. Pour l'auteur, les filtres culturels que sont les langues sont des grilles de lecture qui assurent l'interface entre l'individu et l'espace qui l'environne. La commune de Saint-Paul se situe au confluent de deux tendances linguistiques contradictoires, plurilinguisme et unilinguisme. C'est un espace plurilingue et pluriculturel où le rapport entre les langues et la gestion du plurilinguisme révèlent un fonctionnement spécifique de l'espace, qui a varié dans le cours de l'histoire. L'étude toponymique de Saint-Paul permet de faire apparaître les rapports de force existant au cours du peuplement depuis l'époque coloniale jusqu'à nos jours. La nature même des contacts de langues est conditionnée par le type de structure sociospatiale en présence. Or, l'identité d'un peuple est un enjeu essentiel de ce rapport particulier entre les langues et l'espace sur lequel elles sont parlées. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

399 Magnan, Alexandre

L'épidémie de chikungunya à la Réunion: une occasion de réfléchir au(x) paradoxe(s) insulaire(s) / Alexandre Magnan - In: *Les cahiers d'outre-mer*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 234, p. 151-160.

L'épidémie de 'chikungunya' ('marcher courbé' en swahili) à la Réunion en 2005-2006 a été la première d'une telle ampleur dans un département d'outre-mer français, espace n'appartenant pas au monde "sous-développé". Causée par un virus du type arbovirus et transmise par un moustique, l'*Aedes albopictus*, à partir des Comores, elle aurait touché 27 pour cent de la population de l'île, et aurait contribué au décès d'au moins 150

personnes. L'épidémie est ainsi devenue un véritable problème de santé publique, avec des conséquences économiques. S'interrogeant sur les facteurs de vulnérabilité des espaces insulaires face aux épidémies, l'auteur montre le rôle du tourisme et de l'avion, ainsi que les conditions spécifiques propres à activer le risque épidémique. Le paradoxe santé/insularité/tourisme fait ressortir le rôle de l'argent et du développement dans les déplacements de populations et les risques d'importation virale. Il reste que les petits États insulaires ou en développement sont intrinsèquement plus vulnérables aux épidémies que les espaces "développés" d'outre-mer. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]