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EDITORIAL POLICY

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

Coverage

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

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

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articles covering current political events or economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated, though this rule is applied less rigorously in the case of a country about which very little is otherwise published.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

Contents and arrangement

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

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

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

Indexes and list of sources

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

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

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

As always, comments or suggestions are very welcome.

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Vol. 39 (2004); vol. 40 (2005)
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Année 46, no. 404 (2006); année 46, no. 405 (2006); année 46, no. 406 (2006)
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Vol. 37, no. 3 (2006); vol. 37, no. 4 (2006)

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South African journal of international affairs. - Johannesburg

Vol. 13, no. 2 (2006)

South African journal on human rights = ISSN 0258-7203. - Lansdowne

Vol. 22, pt. 1 (2006); vol. 22, pt. 2 (2006)

Urban forum = ISSN 1015-3802. - New Brunswick, N.J.

Vol. 17, no. 4 (2006)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 Ichikawa, Mitsuo

The history and current situation of anthropological studies on Africa in Japan / Mitsuo Ichikawa - In: *The African Anthropologist*: (2005), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 158-171.

Japanese writings on Africa began to appear shortly after the Meiji Restoration, when Japan transformed itself into a modern State, but these were all based on Western sources. It was not until the early 20th century that Japanese began to write about Africa on the basis of their own encounters with the continent. Most of the early travels were planned with some utilitarian purpose in mind. When African Studies as such emerged in Japan around 1960, there were two centres for this new discipline: Kyoto University and the University of Tokyo. The two groups were so different in terms of research interests, methodology and research financing, that a 'contrast between East and West' (Kyoto versus Tokyo) was often referred to as a hallmark of African Studies in Japan. The development of African Studies in Japan created the need for organizations and research institutions, such as the Japan Association for African Studies and the Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, both established in 1964. A prominent feature of African Studies in Japan is its ecological methodology, derived from the academic tradition of the Kyoto group. Academic and educational exchange between Japan and Africa leaves much to be desired. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

AFRICA

GENERAL

2 Adesina, Jimi O.

Global trends in higher education reform : what lessons for Nigeria? / Jimi O. Adesina - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2006), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 1-23 : graf.

The crisis that engulfed the higher education sector in many developing countries from the mid-1970s in many ways epitomized a much wider socioeconomic and political crisis. In much of Africa the balance of payments crisis compounded an uneasy relationship between the rulers and academia. However, addressing the crisis in the 1980s was defined by the emergent neoliberal mindset. It was also an ideological posture that saw

the academy as a domain of a 'leftist leisure class' that needed market discipline. Education as a public good was replaced by a commodity logic. What lessons are there for higher education reform in Nigeria? First, in spite of the neoliberal claims, successful countries show strong commitment to education as a public good and tend to invest heavily in their higher education sector, especially in endogenous research and development. The second point is that experiments with the commodity approach in both its provisioning of skilled human resources and internal relations have proved to be counter-productive. Thirdly, in situations of prolonged decline and decay, what needs rebuilding is more than just the infrastructure but also the ethos and ethics of academia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

3 Adjasi, Charles K.D.

Stock market development and economic growth : the case of selected African countries / Charles K.D. Adjasi and Nicholas B. Biekpe - In: *African Development Review*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 144-161 : tab.

This paper studies the effect of stock market development on economic growth in 14 African countries in a dynamic panel data modelling setting. Results largely show a positive relationship between stock market development and economic growth. Further analyses, based on the level of economic development and stock market capitalization, are also conducted. The results reveal that the positive influence of stock market development on economic growth is significant for countries classified as upper middle income economies. On the basis of market capitalization groupings, stock market developments play a significant role in growth only for moderately capitalized markets. The general trend in results shows that low income African countries and less developed stock markets need to grow more and develop their markets to elicit economic gains from stock markets. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

4 Africa

Africa and development challenges in the new millennium : the NEPAD debate / ed. by 'J.O. Adésinà, Yao Graham and A. Olukoshi. - Dakar : CODESRIA ; London [etc] : Zed Books [etc.], 2006. - XVI, 288 p. : graf., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Africa in the new millennium) - "The papers in this volume were first presented at a conference... in Accra, Ghana in April 2002 under the theme Africa's development challenges in the [new] millennium."- p. xiv. - Omslag- en rugtitel: Africa & development. Op omslag: The New Partnership for Africa's Development, NEPAD. - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten. ISBN 2-86978-146-6 (Dakar)

NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) was founded in 2001 on the assumption that African governments should take much greater responsibility for their economic, political, and social development policy if real progress were to be made. This book is the first major attempt by African scholars and policymakers to evaluate its success. It consists of eleven papers which were originally presented at a conference on Africa's development challenges in the new millennium held in Accra, Ghana, in April 2002. After an introduction by 'Jì mí O. Adésínà, Part One: NEPAD: the debate consists of Development and the challenge of poverty: NEPAD, post-Washington consensus and beyond by 'Jì mí O. Adésínà; NEPAD and the global political economy: towards the African century or another false start? by Ian Taylor; and NEPAD and its critics by Eddy Maloka. Part Two: Sectoral challenges contains the essays Africa's agrarian transformation: the efficacy of the NEPAD agricultural strategy by Sam Moyo; Industrialisation of Africa: a new approach by Sekou Sangare; The character and role of trade within NEPAD: critical challenges and questions by Dot Keet; Confronting the digital divide: an interrogation of African initiatives to bridge the gap by Y.Z. Ya'u; and NEPAD in the twenty-first century: an answer to the educational, cultural and scientific challenges by Tayeb Chenntouf. Section Three: Financing Africa's development has three essays: NEPAD, gender and the poverty trap: the challenges of financing for development in Africa from a gender perspective by Zo Randriamaro; Can African institutions finance African development? Evidence from the ECOWAS fund by Chibuïke U. Uche; and Financing Africa's development: can aid dependence be avoided? by Kwasi Anyemedu. [ASC Leiden abstract]

5 Africa

Africa and the academy : challenging hegemonic discourses on Africa / ed. by Gloria T. Emeagwali. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2006. - 237 p. : tab. ; 21 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21014-7

The inspiration for this collection of essays was the exasperation of the editor when first confronted with the way in which books on what is called 'World History' deal with Africa (twenty such written specifically for American college students are cited). Its aim is to revisit the concepts and methodologies associated with Eurocentrism in particular and hegemonic discourse in general, as these relate to African studies. This can be manifested in racial bias, intolerance, parochialism, and male chauvinism. Six contributors, of whom the author is one, posit alternative modes of explanation, some of them explored more thoroughly in the criticism of several world history textbooks underlining misconceptions and false assumptions. There is also a review of the

Europocentric-Afrocentric debate of the 1990s. The seven essays by six authors are: Africa and the textbooks by Gloria T. Emeagwali; Ancient Africa: the Europocentric/Afrocentric debate revisited by Fitzroy A. Baptiste; Ancient stone sculptures of Africa by Aribidesi Usman; Historians and the Atlantic slave trade by Joseph E. Inikori; Social forces in developing Africanist and non-Africanist social science paradigms by S. Korsi Dogbe; Misunderstanding and misinterpreting Africa: reformist, Western, feminist evangelism and African women by Mojúbàolú Olúfúnké Okome; and The interconnections between US foreign policy, corporate America, and Africa's structural adjustment programs by Gloria T. Emeagwali. [ASC Leiden abstract]

6 Africa

Africa in Russia, Russia in Africa : three centuries of encounters / ed. by Maxim Matusевич. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2007. - VI, 411 p. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [395]-400. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21329-4 hbk

There have been connections between Russia and Africa for at least three hundred years. Some of these are remembered in this book in sixteen essays. After a general introduction, the first section, Africa in Russia, consists of eight essays: The African origins of Alexander Pushkin by Frances M. Somers Cocks; African imprints on Russia: an historical overview by Allison Blakely; Black 'Hajj' to "Red Mecca": Africans and Afro-Americans at KUTV (Communist University of Toilers of the East), 1925-1938 by Woodford McClellan; The Russian routes of Claude McKay's internationalism by Kate Baldwin; African history: a view from behind the Kremlin wall by Apollon Davidson and Irina Filatova; Soviet and Russian research on Ethiopia and Eastern Africa: a second look in the context of the area studies crisis by Colin Darch; The African Russians: children of the Cold War by Charles Quist-Adade; and "Friendship of peoples" after the fall: violence and Pan-African community in post-Soviet Moscow by Jessica Allina-Pisano and Eric Allina-Pisano. The second section, Russia in Africa, contains the following eight essays: To the other end of the earth: Russia and South Africa in the 17th and 18th centuries by Apollon Davidson and Irina Filatova; The Russians in Ethiopia: aspirations of progress by Richard Pankhurst; "Only he who has no friends cannot say good-bye": Alex La Guma's 'A Soviet Journey' (1978) and the contingent history of covert travel to the USSR in South African politics by Christopher J. Lee; A socialist diaspora: Ali Sultan Issa, the Soviet Union, and the Zanzibari revolution by Thomas Burgess; Soviet policy in West Africa: an episode of the Cold War, 1956-1964 by Sergey Mazov; The Soviet involvement in southern African liberation struggles, 1960-1990 by

Olayiwola Abegunrin; Beyond the fairy tales: the reality of Soviet involvement in the liberation of southern Africa by Vladimir Shubin; and Visions of grandeur... interrupted: the Soviet Union through Nigerian eyes by Maxim Matusevich. [ASC Leiden abstract]

7 African

African Christianity : an African story / Ogbu U. Kalu, ed. - Pretoria : Department of Church History, University of Pretoria, 2005. - XXII, 631 p. : krt., tab. ; 21 cm. - (Perspectives on Christianity series. Series 5, The church in Africa ; vol. 3) - Bibliogr.: p. [543]-575. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 0-620-33647-1

This book contains twenty essays covering many aspects of Christianity in Africa. The first part, The Insertion of the Gospel, covers such topics as African church historiography, early Christianity in North Africa discussing Christian origins in Egypt and Christianity in such Roman provinces as Carthage and Cyrene, Christianity in the Sudan (Nubia) and Ethiopia, the challenge of Islam, African chaplains in seventeenth-century West Africa, the early Roman Catholic (Iberian) missions in West Africa, and an evaluation of the establishment of an African clergy in southern Africa. The second part, The Missionary Presence and African Agency, discusses such topics as white abolitionists and black missionaries, the missionary factor in African Christianity in the period 1884-1914, early missions in East Africa, "Bakuzufu" or revival movements and indigenous appropriation in African Christianity, and African Instituted Churches (AIC). The third part, New Dimensions of African Christian Initiatives, examines such topics as African Christianity from the World Wars to decolonization, mainline churches in the public space (1975-2000), Pentecostal and charismatic Christianity in Africa, African women theologians, half a century of African Christian theologies, African Christian communities in diaspora and Christianity and the African cultural heritage. Contributors: Afe Adogame, Akintunde E. Akinade, William B. Anderson, J. Kwabena Asamoah-Gyadu, Graham Duncan, Paul H. Gundani, Jehu Hanciles, J.W. Hofmeyer, Lizo Jaffa, Ogbu U. Kalu, David N.A. Kpobi, Tinyiko Sam Maluleke, P.J. Maritz, J.N.K. Mugambi, Philomena Njeri Mwaura, Chukwudi A. Njoku, Nyambura J. Njoroge, Kenneth Sawyer, Youhana Youssef. [ASC Leiden abstract]

8 African

African families at the turn of the 21st century / ed. by Yaw Oheneba-Sakyi and Baffour K. Takyi. - Westport, CT : Praeger Publishers, 2006. - XIV, 303 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., indices, noten.

ISBN 0-275-97274-7

The institution of the family is central to all African societies. At the beginning of the twenty-first century this book sets out to examine trends in family research in the continent. The book is divided into five parts, each covering a different geographical part of Africa, and a conclusion. After an Introduction to the study of African families: a framework for analysis by Yaw Oheneba-Sakyi and Baffour K. Takyi, the next three chapters cover northern Africa: Continuity or change: family law and family structure in Tunisia by Mounira M. Charrad and Allyson B. Goeken; Diversity and family: examples from Egypt by Bahira Sherif-Trask; The Sudanese family: past reflections and contemporary realities by Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban. The next section covers western Africa and includes: Senegalese families: the confluence of ethnicity, history, and social change by Loretta E. Bass and Fatou Sow; Structural change and continuity in the Ivorian family by N'Dri Thérèse Assié-Lumumba; The family in Ghana: past and present perspectives by Elizabeth Ardayio-Schandorf; and The Nigerian family: contrast, convergence, continuity, and discontinuity by Obioma Nnaemeka. The following paper deals with Central Africa: Reflections on the changing family system in Cameroon by Chuks J. Mba and Martin W. Bangha. Eastern Africa is represented by Kenyan families by Miroslava Prazak and southern Africa is discussed in two papers: Development, family change, and community empowerment in Malawi by Agnes M. Chimhiri and Family life in Soweto, Gauteng, South Africa by Sylvia N. Moeno. The book is rounded off by The study of African families: concluding remarks by Baffour K. Takyi and Yaw Oheneba-Sakyi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

9 African

African scholarly publishing essays / ed. by Alois Mlambo. - Oxford [etc.] : African Books Collective [etc.], 2007. - XIV, 273 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 262-263. - Met bijl., gloss., index, noten.

ISBN 1-904855-83-0

This work is meant to be a sequel to the African Writers' Handbook (1999). It is the fruit of debates in a seminar on scholarly publishing in Africa held in Arusha, Tanzania in 2002, which was entitled 'Strengthening Scholarly Publishing in Africa'. It contains twenty-five papers. The first part, Scholars and Publishers, deals with such topics as feminist publishing in Francophone Africa (Senegal), science publications including agricultural matters, CODESRIA publications, textbooks, learned society publications, community teaching, Addis Ababa University Press, the African Scholarly Network Press, African-language publishing with special emphasis on Kiswahili. There are also two papers on librarianship. Part Two is entitled Writing and Publishing and gives tips

about writing for the academic market and authors' and publishers' expectations of each other, and the North American distribution of books published in Africa. Part Three looks at new technologies, examining the opportunities for electronic publishing in Africa, digital print on demand in African publishing, and publishing through information and communications technology to obtain social justice in Africa, citing the example of "Pambazuka News". Although there has been progress, the greatest stumbling blocks are editorial, marketing, and distribution capacity. There are also economic and political challenges. [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 Africa's

Africa's hidden histories : everyday literacy and making the self / ed. by Karin Barber. - Bloomington, IN [etc.] : Indiana University Press, cop. 2006. - X, 451 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (African expressive cultures) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-253-34729-7 : £55.00

In an introduction, Hidden innovators in Africa, and fifteen essays this book examines small-scale print production (tracts, pamphlets, obituaries, notes on dreams and herbal medicines, tales and histories) and personal writings (diaries, letters, poems), many of the latter handwritten, produced in many parts of Africa, predominantly in the colonial period. Part One: Diaries, letters, and the constitution of the self, contains discussions of the diaries in English of an Akan catechist and teacher (Ghana), the diaries in English of a Yoruba schoolmaster (Nigeria), the letters, pamphlets, and legal correspondence of a Xhosa woman herbalist (South Africa), a circle of independence-minded letter-writers in KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), letters written by working-class black South Africans (mainly migrants), a diary of visions experienced by a Baptist preacher in a small village near Durban (South Africa), and letters used in a paternity case in Kenya. Part Two: Reading cultures, publics, and the press, has articles on literary activity in colonial Ghana, 'The Bantu World' newspaper which was printed in Johannesburg (South Africa), the propensity to quote Shakespeare among South African leaders and the influence of the mission schools, the vicissitudes of a Kikuyu newspaper ('Mumenyereri') in pre-Mau Mau Kenya, and the memoirs and newspaper writings and columns of Mercy Ffoulkes-Crabbe in 'The Gold Coast Times'. Part Three: Innovation, cultural editing, and the emergence of new genres, has three essays, looking at Asante obituaries and commemorations (Ghana), the pamphlets, poems and other writings in Yoruba of a Nigerian schoolmaster, and literary circles, opportunities, and continuing debates in Hausa literary production (Nigeria). [ASC Leiden abstract]

11 Afrique

L'Afrique des associations : entre culture et développement I sous la dir. Momar-Coumba Diop et Jean Benoist. - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2007. - 295 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 978-2-8458-6831-1

Ce livre, issu d'une rencontre internationale sur le thème des associations tenue à Bamako, revisite la question du "développement" (texte de Momar-Coumba Diop), en retenant comme point d'entrée les pratiques associatives et les stratégies identitaires. Il met en lumière les rôles fondamentaux, mais aussi les insuffisances des associations. Il comprend quatre parties: culture et patrimoine; mouvements associatifs et stratégies identitaires; la santé comme champ d'innovations; associations et développement. Certains textes portent plus particulièrement sur l'Afrique: 1) contributions de Lassana Cissé et Anne Doquet sur tourisme et culture au Mali, de Mamadou Lamine Sanogo sur la défense des minorités linguistiques au Burkina Faso; 2) contributions d'Amal Madibbo sur les mouvements associatifs des immigrants africains francophones en Ontario (Canada), d'Alfred Inis Ndiaye sur les mouvements associatifs religieux en milieu étudiant au Sénégal, de Jean-Paul Toto sur les pratiques associatives des immigrés ouest-africains en Côte d'Ivoire; 3) contributions de Bénédicte Fonteneau sur les associations dans le champ de la santé au Burkina Faso, de Fatou Leïty Mbodj sur les associations de personnes vivant avec le VIH au Sénégal; 4) contributions d'Aurélié Damamme sur les associations féminines au Maroc et de Darman Roger Djoule sur les Groupements d'initiatives communes (GIC) des ceintures vertes péri-urbaines du Nord-Cameroun. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

12 Agbu, Osita

Globalisation and technology: problems and prospects for the agricultural sector in Africa / Osita Agbu - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 4, p. 151-170 : tab.

This paper examines the linkage between globalization as a phenomenon and technology as the catalyst for the state of the agricultural sector in Africa. It argues that although agriculture is the dominant economic sector in Africa, the continent is currently facing a food crisis of monumental dimensions. Figures pertaining to food production growth rates and the percentage share of agriculture in the total labour force are presented to highlight the poor state of the sector. Apart from the impact of globalization on the sector, the paper determines the link between technological capacity and the food crisis in Africa on the one hand, and the prospects for increased technological inputs in African agriculture on the other. Fundamentally, the paper argues that Africa cannot

begin to benefit from global developments in trade and technology and, therefore, improve the welfare of its peoples, until food security is reasonably attained. It recommends the use of science-based technology generation to ensure sustainable agricultural development. African governments are called upon to balance the vicissitudes of the multilateral framework on agriculture with their immediate national objectives. Finally, the author concludes that a brighter future awaits those countries that can competently manage the impact of globalization on the agricultural sector, while infusing appropriate technologies to ensure food security. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

13 Anyanwu, John C.

Promoting of investment in Africa / John C. Anyanwu - In: *African Development Review*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 42-71 : graf., tab.

This paper examines the trend, constraints, promotion, and prospects of investment - domestic investment, foreign direct investment, and private portfolio investment - in Africa. After identifying the importance of investment in Africa's economic development, it is shown that all forms of investment are low in Africa. The constraining factors include low domestic resource mobilization; high degree of uncertainty; poor governance, corruption, and low human capital development; unfavourable regulatory environment and poor infrastructure; small individual country market sizes; high dependence on primary commodities exports and increased competition; poor image abroad; shortage of foreign exchange and the burden of huge domestic and external debt; and undeveloped capital markets, their high volatility, and home bias by foreign investors. The paper recommends that successful promotion of both domestic, foreign direct and portfolio investment in Africa will require actions and measures at the national, regional, and international levels. It concludes that the prospects are bright without denying that obstacles do remain. Economic reforms to enhance domestic investment will need to be complemented by measures to attract increased foreign capital. Critical in such endeavours must be efforts to improve governance in some countries as well as to eliminate sociopolitical violence in others, and development of domestic capital markets, while government institutions must be modernized and upgraded. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

14 Black

Black and white in colour : African history on screen / ed. by Vivian Bickford-Smith and Richard Mendelsohn. - Oxford : James Currey ; Athens, OH : Ohio University Press ;

Cape Town : Double Storey, 2007. - IX, 374 p. ; 24 cm - Omslag- en rugtitel: Black + white in colour. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 1-8470-1522-0 (Oxford) pbk

In seventeen essays this book considers how the African past has been presented in a wide range of historical films. After an Introduction by Vivian Bickford-Smith and Richard Mendelsohn come: History as cultural redemption in Gaston Kaboré's precolonial-era films by Mahir Saul (Burkino Faso); Beyond 'history': two films of the deep Mande past by Ralph A. Austen (Mali and Guinea); Tradition and resistance in Ousmane Sembène's films 'Emitai' and 'Ceddo' by Robert Baum (Senegal); The transatlantic slave trade in cinema by Robert Harms; 'What are we?': 'Proteus' and the problematising of history by Nigel Worden (South Africa); The public lives of historical films: the case of 'Zulu' and 'Zulu Dawn' by Carolyn Hamilton and Litheko Modisane (South Africa); 'Breaker Morant': an African war through an Australian lens by Richard Mendelsohn (South Africa); From Khartoum to Kufrah: filmic narratives of conquest and resistance by Shamil Jeppie (Sudan, Italian Sahara); Cheap is not always cheerful: French West Africa in the world wars in 'Black and White in Colour' and 'Le Camp de Thiaroye' by Bill Nasson; Whites in Africa: Kenya's colonists in the films 'Out of Africa', 'Nowhere in Africa' and 'White Mischief' by Nigel Penn; Beholding the colonial past in Claire Denis's 'Chocolat' by Ruth Watson (Cameroon); 'The Battle of Algiers': between fiction, memory and history by Patrick Harries; Raoul Peck's 'Lumumba': history or hagiography? by David Moore; 'Flame' and the historiography of armed struggle in Zimbabwe by Teresa Barnes; Picturing apartheid: with particular focus on 'Hollywood' histories of the 1970s by Vivian Bickford-Smith; 'Hotel Rwanda': too much heroism, too little history - or horror? by Mohamed Adhikari; and Looking the beast in the (fictional) eye: the Truth and Reconciliation Commission on film by David Philips. [ASC Leiden abstract]

15 Brédeloup, Sylvie

La migration chinoise en Afrique: accélérateur du développement ou "sanglot de l'homme noir"? / Sylvie Brédeloup et Brigitte Bertoncetto - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 218, p. 199-224.

S'il semble qu'au début des années 1990 le nombre de ressortissants de Chine populaire sur le continent africain était infime (hormis en Afrique du Sud), on estime aujourd'hui (en 2006) leur nombre à 130 000. L'arrivée récente des populations chinoises en Afrique de l'Ouest demande à être expliquée. Dans quelle mesure la restructuration économique des entreprises d'État dans le Nord-Est chinois, avec des licenciements massifs des ouvriers de l'industrie lourde, conjuguée à l'intensification de

l'exode rural, a-t-elle eu une incidence sur les migrations intercontinentales? De quelle manière le renforcement de la coopération économique et technologique chinoise avec les États africains a-t-il influencé les parcours des migrants chinois? Après avoir rappelé l'évolution de la coopération sino-africaine, l'article propose, à partir d'exemples sénégalais et capverdiens, de retracer l'itinéraire de ces entrepreneurs chinois, d'apprécier les modalités de leur installation dans les capitales de Dakar et de Praia puis de repérer les réactions que suscitent leur arrivée, à la fois auprès des commerçants et des consommateurs nationaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

16 Brown, William

The Commission for Africa: results and prospects for the West's Africa policy / William Brown - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 349-374.

This article evaluates Western, and particularly British, policy towards Africa in the wake of the 2005 Commission for Africa, and considers what it tells us about the character of liberal internationalist policy towards the continent. The article reviews the Commission's report, 'Our Common Interest', and argues that it adheres in important respects to a 'liberal bargain' which has been at the heart of wider donor policy for some time. However, it goes on to argue that the kind of historical leap forward envisaged for Africa has strong echoes in nineteenth-century Western liberal forays into the continent. Yet there are lessons to be learned, and historical legacies to be confronted, from this earlier encounter. These come to the fore in the issue of governance and the difficult political issues that need to be confronted if the Commission's aims are to be realized. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

17 De

De la justice coloniale aux systèmes judiciaires africains contemporains / sous la dir. de Mamadou Badji et Olivier Devaux. - Toulouse : Presses de l'Université des sciences sociales de Toulouse, 2006. - 406 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Droit sénégalais ; no. 5) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-915699-34-8

Cet ouvrage est né d'un colloque tenu à Dakar (Sénégal) en juin 2006. Les contributions tracent une image "des tribunaux de la justice coloniale aux systèmes judiciaires contemporains", pour remonter aux origines du droit africain et rechercher les prolégomènes lointains des coutumes dont les autorités ont tenté d'assurer la rédaction au début du XXe siècle. Les chercheurs, sénégalais et français, se sont appuyés sur

des archives publiques et privées et des recueils de jurisprudence. Sujets traités: l'interprétation du droit coutumier négro-africain (Fatou K. Camara); la promulgation du code civil français au Sénégal (Sylvain Sankalé); sa diffusion (1830-1972) et la confrontation de la règle de droit écrit et d'origine coutumière (Mamadou Badji); la procédure civile (1823-1964) (Samba Thiam); la justice de paix (Lucienne K. Ndione); deux siècles de justice administrative (Demba Sy); l'organisation judiciaire (1830-1992) (Alassane Kanté); le code de l'indigénat (Ousmane Gueye); la Cour d'appel de Dakar dans l'évolution des coutumes indigènes (1903-1946) (Mamadou Badji); la justice au Maroc à l'époque coloniale (Olivier Devaux et Michel Louis Martin); les autorités de régulation (Babacar Gueye); la gouvernance judiciaire (Moussa Samb); le juge dans le processus électoral sénégalais (Abdoulaye Dièye); la juridictionnalisation des contrôles dans les constitutions de l'Afrique francophone (André Cabanis et Michel Louis Martin); l'État de droit en Afrique et au Sénégal, concept et réalité (Papa Ogo Seck). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

18 Democratic

Democratic reform in Africa : its impact on governance & poverty alleviation / ed. by Muna Ndulo. - Oxford : James Currey ; Athens, OH : Ohio University Press, 2006. - XVI, 304 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 276-293. - Met index, noten. ISBN 0-85255-945-3 hbk (Oxford) : £50.00

In this book a team of policymakers and academics assess what progress has been made in addressing the need for the consolidation of democratic reform and the solving a developmental challenges in Africa. It has been published some fifteen years after a wave of democratic reform began to sweep through Africa, ushering in a new era in the question of governance in Africa on the part of the international community. Now economic aid and other forms of assistance are conditional on good governance, a fact recognized by African States themselves, organized in NEPAD. The book is the result of a conference held at Cornell University, 24-26 October 2002. The fifteen essays are: Good governance: the rule of law and poverty alleviation by Muna Ndulo; Democratic reform in Africa by Johann Kriegler; Democracy in Africa: what future? by Joel Barkan; Legal drafting for democratic social change and development by Ann Seidman and Robert Seidman; The South African Constitution as a mechanism for redressing poverty by Penelope Andrews; Civil society in governance and poverty alleviation: a human rights perspective by Peter Takirambudde and Kate Fletcher; Decentralization: challenges of inclusion and equity in governance by Muna Ndulo; Challenges of economic reform and democratization: some lessons from Ghana by Tsatsu Tsikata;

Legal techniques and agencies of accountability: human rights commissions in Commonwealth Africa by John Hatchard; Are Africa's economic reforms sustainable? Bringing governance back in by Brian Levy; From rhetoric to reality: governance and gender equality by Colleen Lowe-Morna; Realizing rights through advocacy: the role of legal services organizations in promoting human rights and attacking poverty by Daniel Manning; The media and information in democracy by Thomas Lansner; Constitution making, peace building and national reconciliation: Zimbabwe by Reginald Austin; and The African peer review of political governance: precedents, problematics and prospects by Douglas G. Anglin. [ASC Leiden abstract]

19 Effet

L'effet roman : arrivée du roman dans les langues d'Afrique I sous la dir. de Xavier Garnier et Alain Ricard. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2006. - 311 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Itinéraires, ISSN 1157-0342 ; vol. 38) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten. ISBN 2-296-02510-2

Issu d'un séminaire qui s'est déroulé sur trois années, cet ouvrage ouvre le débat sur le statut des littératures écrites en Afrique, par le biais des conditions d'apparition d'une pratique littéraire sans arrière-plan culturel, le genre du roman. Auteurs des contributions sur les premiers romans en langues africaines: Beby Rajaonesy et Claire Riffard (sur "Raketaka Zandriko", de Jean-Joseph Rabary, Madagascar, 1904) - Jeff Opland ("USamson", de Samuel Mqhayi, en xhosa, 1906, Afrique du Sud) - Erika Eichholzer ("Bere Adu", de J. J. Adaye, akan, Ghana, 1913) - Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin ("Nnanga Kon" de Jean-Louis Njemba Medou, en boulou, Cameroun, 1932) - Françoise Ugochukwu ("Omenuko" de Pita Mwana, igbo, Nigeria, 1933) - Bernard Caron (romans haoussa, Nigeria, 1934) - Said Khamis ("Uhuru wa Watumwa" de James Mbotela, kiswahili, Kenya, 1934) - Cristiana Pugliese (premiers romans en gikuyu, à partir de 1946, Kenya) - Amar Ameziane ("Lwali n Wedrar" de Bélaïd At-Ali, kabyle, Algérie, 1946) - Simon Agbeko Amegbleame ("Amegbetoa alo Agbezuge fe nutinya" de Sam Obianim, éwé, Togo et Ghana, 1949) - Christine Glanz, Fredrick Musoke et Livingstone Walusimbi ("Zinunula Omunaku" de Edward K. N. Kawere, luganda, Ouganda, 1954) - Maurice Vambe et Flora Veit-Wild ("Feso", shona, Zimbabwe, 1956) - Aliou Mohamadou ("Ndikkiri joom moolo", de Yero Dooroo Jallo, peul, 1980) - Didier Morin (premier roman somali) - Jean Derive ("Kanuya Wale" de Samba Niaré, bambara, Mali, 1996) - Jean-Norbert Vignondé (premier roman fon, Bénin, 1981) - Catherine Griefenow-Mewis et Tamene Bitima (premier roman oromo, Éthiopie, 1983) - Ghédj Fall (premier roman wolof, Sénégal, 1992). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

20 Engendering

Engendering human rights : cultural and socioeconomic realities in Africa I [ed. by] Obioma Nnaemeka and Joy Ngozi Ezeilo. - New York, NY [etc.] : Palgrave Macmillan, 2005. - XII, 314 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Comparative feminist studies) - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten.
ISBN 1-403-96707-5

This collective volume exposes the discrepancy in the rhetoric of human rights and the reality of the situation of many African women and women of African descent in diaspora. An introductory part by Obioma Nnaemeka and Joy Ngozi Ezeilo discusses the hurdles and discrimination still faced by African women. Part 2, by Nawal El Saadawi, begins with the specific lack of women's rights in Islam, in Egypt in particular, but stresses that all fundamentalists of whatever religion discriminate against women. The third part examines the right to health: Apartheid and health professional accountability: violations of the reproductive rights of women by Jeanelle de Gruchy and Laurel Baldwin-Ragaven; Take me back to the village: African women and the dynamics of health and human rights in Tanzania and Zimbabwe by Sekai Nzenza-Shand; The right to access to reproductive health care in the South African Constitution: a real victory for women? by Loretta Feris; Women from the Maghreb and sub-Saharan Africa in France: fighting for health and basic human rights by Catherine Raissiguier. The next part deals with the rights of female children and adolescents: The girl child, African States, and international human rights law - toward a new framework for action by Uché U. Ewelukwa; Poverty, adolescent sexuality, and the shadow of AIDS: a study of female motor park workers in Lagos, Nigeria by Stella Babalola and Peral Nwashili; Socio-cultural barriers to the education of Kenyan girls: gender stereotyping and sexual violence in secondary schools by Kate L. Webster; Readability of children's rights documents: the LIASSO experience by Nneka Nora Osakwe and Ngozi Lillian Nwodo. The final part discusses violence against women and the invasion of their public/private spaces. It has essays on Understanding the sociocultural and traditional context of female circumcision and the impact of the human rights discourse by Corinne Packer; Unveiling the mask of privacy: protecting survivors of violence against women in Kenya by Jean Njeri Kamau and Anthony Mugo; Prevalence of wife battering among workers in a Nigerian university: issues in women's rights by Mojisola F. Tihamiyu; Female genital mutilation: campaigns in Germany by Tobe Levin. [ASC Leiden abstract]

21 Female

Female circumcision and the politics of knowledge : African women in imperialist discourses / ed. by Obioma Nnaemeka. - Westport, CT [etc.] : Praeger, 2005. - VIII, 288 p. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-89789-864-8

Earlier works on women and imperialism fail to include the voices of the real victims of imperialism - colonized women. The present collective volume presents the suppressed voices of indigenous women, not by locating imperialism in faraway periods in Africa, Asia, the Pacific or South America, but by focusing on a contemporary debate, circumcision, to show that imperialism is a will to dominate that haunts us even today. Contributors: Omofolabo Ajayi-Soyinka, Jude G. Akudinobi, Eloïse A. Brière, Sondra Hale, Ange-Marie Hancock, Vicki Kirby, Chima Korieh, Françoise Lionnet, Obioma Nnaemeka, Chimalum Nwankwo, L. Amede Obiora and Nawal El Saadawi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

22 Fifty

Fifty years in the archaeology of Africa : themes in archaeological theory and practice : papers in honour of John Alexander / guest ed. L. Smith... [et al.]. - Nairobi : British Institute in Eastern Africa, cop. 2004. - X, 341 p. : ill., krt. ; 26 cm. - (Azania, ISSN 0067-270X ; vol. 39 (2004)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.
ISBN 1-87256-627-8

Following the introduction (by L.M.V. Smith, P.J. Rose, G. Wahida and S. Wahida) and a biographical section (by P.L. Shinnie, Ghanim and Shadia Wahida), this festschrift in honour of John Alexander, who devoted much of his working life to the archaeology of Africa, is arranged thematically. Section 2, on historical archaeology, contains papers on the archaeology of the Middle Nile Valley, Ethiopia and northern Nigeria (Patrick Darling, David N. Edwards, Jacke Phillips, David W. Phillipson, P.J. Rose, Ali Osman Mohammed Salih, Intisar Soghayroun El Zein). Section 3 includes papers relating to the use of ethnographic data in archaeological interpretation, covering amongst others iron technology in Ethiopia, Central Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda (William Y. Adams, Phillip Allsworth-Jones, Data Dea, Gunnar Haaland, Randi Haaland, Ibrahim Musa-Mohamed, Francis and Eliane Van Noten). Section 4, devoted to archaeology and the study of religion, includes papers on Africa in general, Egypt and Sudan (Timothy Insoll, László Török, M.D.S. Mallinson). Section 5 is concerned with contact between cultures, and culture change, focusing on food production in Kenya, cultural complexity in Zimbabwe, Egyptian invasions of Nubia, and pottery distribution in

Nubia (Paul Lane, Gilbert Pwiti, L.M.V. Smith, D.A. Welsby). The volume concludes with a section on the publication of archaeological investigations, including a bibliography of John Alexander. [ASC Leiden abstract]

23 Green, Maia

Confronting categorical assumptions about the power of religion in Africa / Maia Green - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2006), vol. 33, no. 110, p. 635-650.

Religion and Africa are paired in the representational armouries of the social sciences, a pairing often proposed uncritically and without adequate reflection. The present author considers some of the reasons why religion and culture are commonly invoked to explain other social phenomena in African studies, and explores some of the repercussions of this kind of analysis. In arguing for an equivalence in analytical approaches to politics and culture within and outside Africa she calls for greater sensitivity to the political consequences of exceptionalism and for an increased commitment to sociological approaches which seek first to interrogate the categories of social organization locally, rather than assume them. Finally, the author explores some directions of categorical change in Tanzania, and the implications for religion. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

24 Gueli, Richard

Strategies for rebuilding Africa's broken States / Richard Gueli and Sybert Liebenberg - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 147-160 : tab.

Traditionally, development activities in peace missions have taken place in 'post-conflict' settings, i.e. after the signing of a ceasefire agreement or comprehensive peace agreement. Yet, speed matters in peace missions. The operational gap between military action and reconstruction work should, first, be bridged and then implemented in such a manner that the one reinforces the effectiveness of the other. Both the American and British stabilization and reconstruction strategies amount to developing a coordinated civilian capacity in government that can reduce the time delay that arises between military action and developmental work in peace missions. This capacity is viewed as a way to minimize the reoccurrence of conflict and as a critical first step for longer-term State building efforts. This article suggests that this model may lend itself to Africa's broader strategy for peace and security. It concludes with a list of recommendations for establishing a stabilization and reconstruction capacity in Africa. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

25 Histoire

Histoire, vues littéraires I [ont collab. à ce numéro Kangni Alem... et al.]. - Paris : Adpf, 2006. - 133 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Notre librairie, ISSN 0755-3854 ; no. 161) - Met noten.

Regroupés en trois parties, les contributions et textes d'entretiens réunis dans ce numéro spécial envisagent la question des rapports entre littérature et histoire dans le cas des littératures du Sud, et plus particulièrement celle de savoir comment la littérature écrit l'histoire. La constante qui se dégage est le questionnement sur l'historicité. La première partie emprunte le point de vue de la littérature; la deuxième met l'accent sur l'histoire et la troisième sur les échanges entre "perspectives croisées". Textes ayant rapport plus spécifiquement avec l'Afrique: 1) Romans d' Afrique, philosophies de l'histoire (Anthony Mangeon) - Le fantastique et le spectre de l'histoire (Bernard Terramorsi) - La mémoire des traites et de l'esclavage au regard des littératures africaines (Kangni Alem) - Pour Kossi Efoui, l'histoire, c'est du cinéma! (Jacques Chevrier) - Fictions dans l'océan Indien: identités oubliées et mémoires blessées (Dominique Ranaivoson). 2) La traversée des siècles: le genre de la saga (Kumari Issur) - Le temps des héroïnes africaines: entre mythes et histoires (Claudia Martinek) - Histoire et roman dans la "nouvelle Afrique du Sud" (Denise Coussy) - "La fiction a une dimension que le document n'a pas". Entretien avec André Brink par François Gallix. 3) Historiens d'Afrique (Elikia M'Bokolo) - Une relecture des 'Lieux de mémoire' au regard du vécu africain (Doulaye Konaté) - Sectes afro-chrétiennes et littérature (Claude Wauthier) - Pour un échange entre anthropologie, histoire et littérature. Entretien avec Jean-Pierre Dozon par Boniface Mongo-Mboussa. Inédits, index, notes de lecture, brèves. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

26 Hofmeyr, Isabel

Books in heaven: dreams, texts and conspicuous circulation / Isabel Hofmeyr - In: *Current Writing*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 136-149.

This paper examines the phenomenon of miraculous literacy in which the ability to read and write is conferred through divine revelation. In such revelations, it is clear that texts circulate between heaven and earth. The paper considers examples of miraculous literacy drawn both from African Christianity and the Protestant evangelical world more generally. It demonstrates that a magical idea of textuality in which religious texts are circulated unaided by human agency is common across many different spheres and forms a central strand in popular Christian thinking. The paper concludes by examining the broader significance of such circulation and probes the kind of imagined community

that is being brought into being through such textual circuits. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

27 Hugon, Philippe

Conflits armés, insécurité et trappes à pauvreté en Afrique / Philippe Hugon - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 218, p. 33-47 : tab.

L'Afrique connaît une baisse de la conflictualité depuis le début du XXI^e siècle, mais elle demeure le continent où le nombre des victimes, du fait des conflits armés, est le plus élevé. Dans un contexte de mondialisation et de fin de la guerre froide, les conflits armés ont changé de nature. Le débat porte sur le rôle joué par les facteurs économiques à côté d'autres déterminants, sur les conséquences économiques des guerres, sur la manière de prévenir les conflits et d'en gérer la sortie. Les trappes à conflit et à sous-développement s'auto-entretiennent. Cet article analyse l'interdépendance entre celles-ci et l'insécurité, et conclut en montrant des actions possibles liant prévention des conflits et développement économique: actions diplomatiques et militaires, mobilisation d'une pluralité d'acteurs régionaux et internationaux, redéfinition des principes et des pratiques de l'aide, mise en place de systèmes d'information, du jeu démocratique et d'une citoyenneté, régulation par une coopération internationale d'un "monde sans loi", politique redistributive et politiques de développement. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 10) et en anglais (p. 15). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

28 India

India and Africa : emerging scenarios / ed. by Sneh Lata Tandon. - Delhi : Centre for African Studies, Dept. of African Studies, University of Delhi, 2006. - IV, 104 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

The ten papers in this book were presented at the seminar 'India and Africa: emerging scenarios' organized by the Centre for African Studies in the Department of African Studies of the University of Delhi in December 2005. The papers begin with the Presidential Address by H.E. Abdalmahmood Abdalhaleem Mohammad, Ambassador to India from the Republic of the Sudan and Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps in India. This is followed by the Keynote Address: African studies in India: new horizons by Daleep Singh. The rest of the papers are African studies in India: an overview by V.S. Sheth; India and Africa trade and development sector: emerging scenarios by Suresh Kumar; Political democracy and economic development in Zambia by Tribhuwan Prasad and Satya Prakash Singh; India Africa ties in the emerging global context: the Arab-African scenario by Jagdish P. Sharma; India and Africa development partners by

Rashmi Kapoor; Refugee problem in Somalia by Anju Aggarwai; The challenge of HIV/AIDS in South Africa and India by Heena R. Bakshi; and Strengthening African capacities: India-COMESA relations by Sonu Trivedi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

29 Institutions

Institutions, governance and economic development in Africa / ed. by Augustin Fosu, Robert Bates and Anke Hoeffler. - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2006. - ii, 140 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Journal of African economies, ISSN 0963-8024 ; vol. 15 (2006), suppl. 1) - AERC plenary session December 2003. - AERC = African Economic Research Consortium. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

As poor policies are blamed for dismal economic outcomes in many African countries and institutions and governance have assumed greater importance in explaining policymaking, the current volume presents a set of papers on the importance of institutions for economic development in Africa. The following results emerge. First, while politically accountable governments can lead to improved economic outcomes, they are unlikely to adopt economically desirable policies that are unpopular with the populace. Unfortunately, such governments also tend to increase the risk of political disorder in Africa, which may in turn be growth-inhibiting. Thus, recent attempts by African countries to adopt more democratic governments may not lead to the expected improved growth and development outcomes unless successful attempts at minimizing political disorder can be achieved (article by Robert H. Bates). Second, the existence of ethnically based interest groups is likely to result in sub-optimal provision of public goods, which can be critical to the development process. Hence, the challenge of attenuating ethnic polarization is a salient one (Mwangi S. Kimenyi). Third, as the Botswana case indicates, the ability to appropriately accommodate minority interests, coupled with the existence of external threats and natural resource endowments that foster the delineation of property rights, augurs well for the State-building required for good governance, notwithstanding the existence of low population density (James A. Robinson and Q. Neil Parsons). The volume opens with an overview article (Augustin Fosu, Robert Bates and Anke Hoeffler). [Journal abstract, edited]

30 Kontakty

Kontakty polsko-afrykańskie : przeszłość, teraźniejszość, przyszłość / pod red.: Arkadiusza Żukowskiego = Polish-African contacts : past, present, future / ed. by Arkadiusz Żukowski. - Olsztynie : Instytut Nauk Politycznych Uniwersytetu Warmińsko-Mazurskiego, 2005. - 254 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Forum politologiczne, ISSN 1734-1698 ; tom 3) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels.

Collection of essays on Polish-African relations, written in Polish, with a summary in English. Contents: Introduction (Arkadiusz Żukowski) - The Polish stereotype of Africa and its changeability (Andrzej Chodubski) - Continuity and changes in the Polish images of Africa in the European context (Maciej Ząbek) - The beginnings of the Polish consular posts in the Union of South Africa (Arkadiusz Żukowski) - Nicolas Grunitzky: a son of Polish man as President of the Republic of Togo (Jacek Pawlik) - Polish relations with North African Arab countries after the Second World War (Jacek Knopek) - Polish-Ethiopian relations: outline of the problem (Degefe Gemechu) - Polish-Senegal relations: contemporary conditions and perspectives (Bara Ndiaye) - KGHM Polska Mied'z S.A. connections with Africa (Edward J. Jaremczyk) - African work of the Pope John Paul II (Kazimierz Łatak) - Polish oblates in Madagaskar (1980-2005) (Jarosław Rózański). [ASC Leiden abstract]

31 Loots, Elsabé

Aid and development in Africa : the debate, the challenges and the way forward / Elsabé Loots - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2006), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 363-381 : graf., tab.

This article discusses the emerging literature and debates on aid, within the context of expected increases in aid flows to Africa. The trends in official development aid (ODA) flows indicate a reversal in aid flows to the continent since 2000, with subsequent increases in aid intensity and dependence. Although the more recent literature on aid is doubtful if aid only spurs growth in a good policy environment, the aid-institutional debate indicates a clear aid-institutional paradox, especially relating to the macroeconomic effects, the fiscal response, the absorptive capacity and the good governance aid debates. The literature further indicates that aid could serve as a barrier to vulnerable societies. From the donors' perspective, it is evident that quantity of aid does not imply quality and that the ultimate responsibility lies with recipient governments to ensure more efficient absorption of aid. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

32 Mana, Kä

Sur le continent africain : en finir avec les démocraties de façade / Kä Mana - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2006), année 46, no. 405, p. 140-150.

L'auteur recherche les causes des démocraties de façade dans la plupart des régimes politiques sur le continent africain. Il y voit 1) la persistance d'un esprit d'accoutumance au mode dictatorial de gestion du pouvoir, tant du côté des gouvernants que du côté de leurs peuples; 2) la puissance des intérêts de la classe politique, qui n'a pas voulu saisir

l'ère de la démocratie comme une occasion de mobiliser les énergies des peuples; 3) le jeu trouble des gouvernants occidentaux, qui ne remettent pas en cause l'ambition hégémonique des pays riches du monde. Selon lui, ce qui est décisif pour l'avenir, c'est l'éducation des populations dans le domaine du leadership communautaire et de la gouvernance de responsabilité réciproque. Il s'agit donc de changer les mentalités avant de prétendre gagner la bataille dans la construction d'institutions nouvelles. Le texte de cet article est repris de celui paru dans le no. 340, janvier 2006, dans la revue Foi et Développement. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

33 Martey, Emmanuel

Spiritual challenges of widowhood symbolism in African religio-cultural setting : a Christian theological perspective / Emmanuel Martey - In: *Orita*: (2005), vol. 37, no. 1/2, p. 129-149.

Widowhood in the traditional African context is a religio-cultural symbol that can have profound spiritual implications for the widowed. This paper shows that, apart from this spiritual consciousness, other levels of reality that widowhood symbolism opens up include the awareness that African society is oppressive, impoverishing and violent towards widows. For instance, relatives of the deceased husbands commit atrocities against widows, and the widow herself may encounter destructive emotional problems such as fear and anger. African theologians need to investigate the kind of transformation that widowhood symbolism brings the African widow, and how such change affects her action. For instance, Liberation theology has no answer to satanic or demonic oppression, which may be present in African widowhood practices. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

34 Multiparty

Multiparty democracy and political change : constraints to democratization in Africa / ed. by John Mukum Mbaku and Julius O. Ihonvbere. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2006. - XXIII, 395 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Oorspr. uitg.: Aldershot: Ashgate, 1998. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21423-1

The papers included in this collective volume, with the exception of Ch. 8 and 11, originate from papers presented at the 1996 meeting of the Association of Third World Studies (ATWS), Inc. in Montgomery, Alabama, entitled 'Multiparty democracy and political change: constraints to democratization in Africa'. It is the first book project of the African Studies and Research Forum, which was formed by panel members at the 1995

ATWS meeting. Contributions: General introduction, by Julius Omozuanvbo Ihonvbere and John Mukum Mbaku; Where is the third wave? A critical evaluation of Africa's non-transition to democracy, by Julius Omozuanvbo Ihonvbere; Structural adjustment programs and democratization in Africa, by Mohameden Ould-Mey; Bureaucratic corruption and the crisis of institutional reforms in Africa, by John Mukum Mbaku; National conferences and democratization in francophone Africa, by John F. Clark; Nigeria: how to derail a transition program, by Pita Ogaba Agbese; State collapse and democratic construction: prospects for Liberia, by George Klay Kieh, Jr.; Women and political participation in Kenya: evaluating the interplay of gender, ethnicity, class and State, by Eunice Njeri Sahle; Democracy and democratization in Cameroon: living with the dual heritage, by Joseph Takougang; How not to consolidate a democracy: the experience of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) in Zambia, by Julius Omozuanvbo Ihonvbere; South Africa's first democratic elections and their political context, by Fran Buntman; Beyond Mobutu: the opposition and the struggle for democracy in Zaïre, by Osita G. Afoaku; Assessing the future of democracy in Africa: internal and external challenges, by John Mukum Mbaku and Julius Omozuanvbo Ihonvbere; Postscript, by John Mukum Mbaku. [ASC Leiden abstract]

35 Naidu, Sanusha

China fuels its future with Africa's riches / Sanusha Naidu and Martyn Davies - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 69-83 : graf., tab.

Global energy demands have made Africa an increasingly important player. This paper examines China's acquisition of and investment in Africa's natural resource sector. The paper pays attention to China's oil, copper, base metal and wood imports from Africa. China now obtains roughly a third of its energy imports from the African continent. For recipient African economies, revenues from oil exports to China need to be utilized to invest in long-term industrial development strategies. However, on the back of China-derived revenue, the opportunity for economic diversification and sustainable development exists and may be embraced by Africa's developmental States, but may most likely be wasted by its predatory regimes. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

36 NASAC

NASAC first science summit on HIV/AIDS pandemic and its implication for human development in Africa / G.B.A. Okelo... [et al.]. - Nairobi : Academy Science Publishers, 2005. - 66 p. : ill. ; 30 cm. - (Discovery and innovation, ISSN 1015-079X ; vol. 17, special edition) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

This special issue of 'Discovery and Innovation' originates in the first summit on HIV/AIDS in Africa organized by the Network of African Science Academies (NASAC) in Abuja, Nigeria, in September 2004. Themes which were discussed include human rights and ethics in HIV/AIDS control programmes, the impact of cultural practices on the spread of HIV/AIDS, the response of African tertiary education institutions to the pandemic, the impact on manpower in nursing, pain and palliative care in HIV/AIDS patients, the biology of HIV/AIDS, therapeutic strategies and drug development. The issue includes a joint statement on HIV/AIDS in the developing world issued by the Third World Academy of Sciences and the African Academy of Sciences (July 2004). Contributors: Fatusi Adesegun, M.C. Asuzu, Otiende Amollo, Ahmed A. AzadOfi A. Bola, Wieland Gevers, Paul Nchoji Nkwi, G.B.A. Okelo, Olaitan A. Soyannwo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

37 Poverty

Poverty, trade and growth in Africa / guest ed.: Haroon Borat, Stephen Hanival and Ravi Kanbur. - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2006. - P. [505]-756. : fig., graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Journal of African economies, ISSN 0963-8024 ; vol. 15 (2006), no. 4) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

In the current global environment the major challenge for economic policymaking in Africa is to take advantage of the openings afforded by trade and investment while managing the risks and focusing on benefits for the poorest. Past and current disappointments with macrolevel policies are gradually being understood by analysts in terms of insufficient linkage to the microlevel realities of African economy and society. At the same time, there is a realization that microlevel policies are bound to fail if implemented in an unstable macro or global-level environment. The eight papers in this special issue are amongst those presented at a conference organized in Cape Town, South Africa, on 13-15 October 2004, to address these challenges. The first four focus on growth and its impact on poverty. They are: Strategies for pro-poor growth: pro-poor, pro-growth or both? by John Page; Growth, redistribution and poverty changes in Cameroon: a Shapley decomposition analysis, by Francis Menjo Baye; Has economic growth in Mozambique been pro-poor? by Channing Arndt, Robert C. James and Kenneth R. Simler; Not all growth is equally good for the poor: the case of Zambia, by James Thurlow and Peter Wobst. The second set of four papers covers trade and its impact on efficiency, growth and labour markets. They are: Would multilateral trade reform benefit sub-Saharan Africans? by Kym Anderson, Will Martin and Dominique van der Mensbrugge; Exporting from manufacturing firms in sub-Saharan Africa, by Neil Rankin, Måns Söderbom and Francis Teal; Macro-micro linkages in trade: trade,

efficiency and competitiveness of manufacturing firms in Durban, South Africa, by Imraan Valodia and Myriam Velia; Export processing zone expansion in Madagascar: what are the labour market and gender impacts? by Peter Glick and François Roubaud. In the introduction to the issue, the guest editors - Haroon Bhorat, Stephen Hanival and Ravi Kanbur - underline the importance of appreciating the huge diversity of Africa, and the fact that country-specific, sector-specific and policy-specific analysis is needed in order to understand the complex relationships between poverty, growth and trade in the region. [ASC Leiden abstract]

38 Résistances

Résistances africaines / [Ignacio Ramonet... et al.]. - Paris : Le Monde diplomatique, 2005. - 98 p. : ill. ; 30 cm. - (Le Monde diplomatique, ISSN 1241-6290 ; février-mars 2005) (Manière de voir ; 79) - Met noten.

Les contributions à ce numéro spécial traitent des problèmes auxquels l'Afrique se voit confrontée, mais aussi des évolutions possibles. Introduction, "Un continent en mutation", d'Ignacio Ramonet. Les articles sont répartis sous quatre titres: 1) En quête de liberté; 2) Le libéralisme dans les têtes; 3) Géopolitique d'une renaissance; 4) Ce que disent les crises. Titres des contributions: 1) Contestation altermondialiste (Olivier Blamangin) - "Négrologie": chère Afrique cauchemar (Fred Eboko) - Les chantiers de la démocratie (Achille Mbembe) - Au Sénégal, l'alternance en suspens (Anne-Cécile Robert) - Difficile gestation de l'Union africaine (Mwayila Tshiyembe) - Écrire signifie aussi que l'on existe (Tirthankar Chanda). 2) Dans le piège de la mondialisation (Sanou M'Baye) - L'enseignement supérieur sacrifié (Aghali Abdelkader) - FMI, la preuve par l'Éthiopie (Joseph E. Stiglitz) - L'Union européenne sous le feu de la critique (Raphaël Ntambue Tshimbulu) - L'économie cotonnière en danger (André Linard) - Mauvais comptes du franc CFA (Demba Moussa Dembélé) - L'oppression du développement (Aminata D. Traoré). 3) Hésitante diplomatie sud-africaine (Anne Dissez et Fouad Srouji) - La France contestée dans son "pré carré" (Philippe Leymarie) - Les nouveaux "chiens de guerre" (Philippe Leymarie) - Activisme militaire américain (Pierre Abramovici) - Au Rwanda, un aveuglement mondial (Colette Braeckman) - 4) Pourquoi tous ces coups d'État? (Pierre Franklin Tavares) - Aux sources de la crise ivoirienne (Colette Braeckman) - Au Nigeria, la charia à l'épreuve des faits (Jean-Christophe Servant) - Le paludisme, maladie oubliée (Barbara Vignaux). Conclusion d'Anne-Cécile Robert, "Pas en notre nom?". [Résumé ASC Leiden]

39 Regards

Regards sur l'Afrique et l'océan Indien / textes réunis par Sudel Fuma. - Paris [etc.] : Publieur [etc.], cop. 2005. - 546 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Bibliothèque universitaire & francophone) - Actes du colloque international (26-28 mai 2003), Saint-Denis de la Réunion, organisé par l'association Espace Afrique, le Centre de recherche et d'études sur les sociétés de l'Océan Indien (CRESOI-Université de la Réunion), la Chaire UNESCO de la Réunion, l'Association de la Maison des civilisations et de l'unité réunionnaise. - Een tekst in Engels, overige in Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-350-61002-0

Cet ouvrage a été publié à la suite du colloque "Regards sur l'Afrique et l'océan Indien" organisé en mai 2003 à la Réunion. De l'Antiquité à nos jours, les populations du continent africain et les îles de l'océan Indien (en particulier Madagascar, la Réunion, Maurice, les Comores) ont participé à des échanges entre des cultures, des sociétés et des réseaux commerciaux qui ont modifié en profondeur leur patrimoine originel. Parmi les thèmes traités, on peut relever ceux de l'image et des représentations de l'Afrique, de l'influence des Nusantariens et des sociétés musulmanes, puis de la colonisation occidentale, l'esclavage, la créolisation. Auteurs: C. Couëlle, C. Benjamin-Rongau, N. C. Rabejaona, G. Veyssièrre, J. P. Tardieu, L. Sermet, R. Bertolino, Ph. Pariat, M. Gou Ali, J.-Cl. Penrad, M. Polényk, C. Rafidinarivo Rakotolahy, S. Fuma, L. Rabearimanana, J. Ravelomanana, B. Champion, S. S. Andriamihamina, Y. Combeau, S. Chazan-Gillig, Sh. Bunwaree, J. Chan Low, P. Eve, É. Wong-Hee-Kam, Ph. Bessièrre, R. Mnémosyne, J.-F. Géraud, E. Maestri, I. Batista de Sousa, F. Vergès. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

40 (re)Penser

(re)Penser le politique / Damien Conaré... [et al.]. - Montpellier : Courrier de la Planète, 2006. - 67 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. - (Courrier de la planète, ISSN 1161-8043 ; 79)

Ce numéro spécial, dont l'élément déclencheur a été la onzième assemblée générale du Conseil pour le développement des sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) à Maputo (Mozambique), les 6-10 décembre 2005, propose un dossier sur le continent africain pour tenter de porter un regard neuf sur les dynamiques sociales et politiques qui y sont à l'œuvre, en dépassant le simple cadre du développement. Outre des extraits de communications présentées au symposium en question (auteurs: Michael Neocosmos, Rawia M. Tawfik), il comprend des fragments d'articles ou d'ouvrages déjà publiés (auteurs: Laurent Fouchard, René Otayek, Leah Wambura Kimathi, Stephanie Wolters, Abdourahman A. Waberi, Jakkie Cilliers, Mark Malan, Achille Membe) et des entretiens. Les entretiens ont été réalisés avec: Abdul Raufu Mustapha sur les transformations de

l'État en Afrique, Jean-Loup Amselle sur la construction identitaire, Thomas Hofnung sur la crise en Côte d'Ivoire, Adebayo Olukoshi sur la plateforme panafricaine que constitue le CODESRIA, Stephen Ellis sur la crise universitaire, Trik Dahou sur le concept d'espaces publics. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

41 Smith, Kelvin

African publishing from the outside / by Kelvin Smith - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2006), no. 100, p. 3-10.

This presentation at a one-day conference on African publishing and writing at the British Library Conference Centre (17 October 2005) looks at Africa as a book market and book producer, and ways that African publishers can "put African publishing squarely on the world map". The current lack of African material on the Internet suggests that African publishing would do well to focus more energy on the creative use of information and communications technology, to make sure that the messages about Africa originate in Africa, rather than rely on the intercession of organizations in other continents. This requires the confidence to master not only local markets but also to learn to work with the new value chains and new supply chains that service the "long tail" market. Recent developments in India may be relevant here. There are also opportunities for African publishers to bring literature from other languages into English. With the demise of specialist importers and retailers, ICT provides indispensable tools to reach the many potential market pockets which are part of the long tail. The longer this tail becomes, the more likely that the power relations in international publishing will change and maybe move away from increasingly monopolized industry in Europe and North America and start to favour the far greater number of publishing countries and companies that make up the long tail of publishing output and consumption. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

42 Social

Social and religious concerns of East Africa : a Wajibu anthology / ed. by Gerald J. Wanjohi, G. Wakuraya Wanjohi. - [Nairobi, etc.] : Gerald J. Wanjohi [etc.], 2005. - XV, 396 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (Cultural heritage and contemporary change. Series 2 Africa ; 10) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 9966-70820-0

Anthology of 43 articles from the first 20 years of 'Wajibu: a journal of social and religious concern' (Nairobi) in 6 parts: African culture [articles on African identity (C.M. Mwikamba), African traditional religion & inculturation (A. Shorter), sharing among Africans (Karega-Munene), cultural preservation (V. Kibera), African marriage (G.J.

Wanjohi), the African family (J.G. Mbae), the unmarried African female (N. Kang'ethe), training pastoral caregivers (J. Eybel), popular sayings of East African urban youth (J.G. Healey), African art (G. MacInnes)]; The challenge of leadership ['nyayoism' in Kenya (J. Good), Kenyatta & Nkrumah (G.M. Munene), Kenyan tribal politics (D. Gachukia), politics & integrity (D.K. Orwa), a feminine view on leadership (A. Chepkwony), women's political participation in Kenya (M. Nzomo)]; Education [universities & indigenous development (C. Okonjo), Freire's development education (F. Mulwa), basic education for all (F.X. Gichuru), a pedagogy of hope (G.A. Bennaars), authenticity & education in Zaire (M. Rusembuka), social education & ethics in Kenya (J.G. Mbae), education for environmental awareness (A.B. Rego & M.G. Muthoka), the university student (J.W. Kimani)]; Human resources, development & environment [cultural attitudes & gender equality (C. Chesaina), integration of Asians in Kenya (R. Warah), the European in Kenyan society (D. Thomas), the mentally handicapped in the modern world (J. Vanier), environment & development (J. Omo-Fadaka), treatment of prisoners in Africa (J.M. Nsereko)]; The individual & society [in African literature (H. Indangasi), the Christian psychotherapist as creative artist (L. Boland), the therapeutic journey & healing (F. Randall), the Kenyan family (C. Kithinji), the artist & society (E. Njau), knowledge of self, religion & mental health (P. Kariuki), Martin Buber & individual-society conflict (G.J. Wanjohi), the university don as citizen & academic (O. Okombo)]; Violence, religion & dialogue [religion for universal unity (V.R. Sharma), public & private faith (G.J. Wanjohi), "power" in African religion (L. Magesa), Muslim-Christian dialogue (L. Clerici), religious fundamentalism & fanaticism (C. McGarry), Christianity & human liberation (F. Gichia), violence: causes and responses (A. Shorter), the meaning of religion (E. Hillman)]. [ASC Leiden abstract]

43 Sullivan, Joanna

Redefining the novel in Africa / Joanna Sullivan - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2006), vol. 37, no. 4, p. 177-188.

This article explores Western definitions of the novel and then turns toward an explication of how African writers have altered the genre to suit the needs of their readers, cultures, and literary traditions. Most notably, the contribution of oral traditions has shaped form, content, style, role, characterization, and the notion of quest in African novels. After a general survey of Western and African literature, the article focuses on the modern Hausa novel, which provides a particularly stark contrast to the Western novel, as it is typically short, didactic, and heavily reliant upon stereotypes and patterns. The article argues that, much more than the Western novel, the African novel defies easy genre boundaries. It is, in short, more epic, more political, more didactic, and more

connected to its literary antecedents than the Western novel. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

44 Supporting

Supporting Africa's resurgence and migration and economic development in Africa / ed. by Olu Ajakaiye, Robert E.B. Lucas and Joseph Karugia. - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2006. - P. [141]-462. : graf., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Journal of African economies, ISSN 0963-8024 ; vol. 15 (2006), suppl. 2) - AERC. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

Three fundamental constraints on Africa's future prosperity are identified in the contributions to this issue: geography, market integration and institutions. The widening gaps between Africa's economies and those of the industrialized nations contribute to the high levels of migration from Africa to the developed world. The developed nations need to support Africa's resurgence as this will not only reduce poverty levels and improve economic growth prospects in Africa, but will also reduce the pressure on the developed countries to control the influx of (unwanted) low skilled Africans to their countries, save them the cost and consequences of preventing the surge and ameliorate other negative externalities associated with such migrants. Unless these gaps are addressed, Africa will lag behind, the gaps continue to widen, the pressure for the skilled and unskilled persons to migrate out of Africa will increase and the implications for spatial population distribution and related consequences can only be imagined. The first set of three papers in this volume, therefore, presents a case for a "big push" to support Africa's resurgence. Paul Collier and Benno J. Ndulu provide the analytical background for the recommendations of the Commission for Africa, convened by the British Prime Minister Tony Blair in early 2004, which are presented by Nicholas Stern. The second set of four papers, by John Page and Sonia Plaza, Robert E.B. Lucas, Richard H. Adams, Jr., and Jean-Paul Azam and Flore Gubert, highlights the determinants and impacts of international migration. Each paper shows in different ways that income disparities and nearness to the developed economies are key drivers of migration. The review of existing evidence on the trends and impacts of migrant labour departure upon economic growth and poverty reduction in the countries of emigration focuses on two main aspects: the brain drain and remittances. An overview article by Olu Ajakaiye, Robert E.B. Lucas and Joseph T. Karugia opens the issue. [ASC Leiden abstract]

45 Théâtres

Théâtres contemporains du sud (1990-2006) / [ont collab. à ce numéro Philippe Adrien... et al.]. - Paris : Adpf, 2006. - 188 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Notre librairie, ISSN 0755-3854 ; no. 162) - Met noten.

Ce numéro spécial est consacré aux "théâtres contemporains du Sud", majoritairement de l'Afrique francophone. Les trois premières parties comportent principalement des études et des entretiens, la dernière uniquement des textes inédits. La première traite des réalités des théâtres africains francophones, la deuxième de leurs ruptures et mutations, et la troisième fait ressortir différents éléments traditionnels ou exogènes qui les constituent en "carrefours". Auteurs: 1) Koulsy Lamko (sur le répertoire); Thérèse-Marie Deffontaines (sur l'édition du théâtre); entretien avec Alfred Dogbé et Étienne Minoungou; François Campana (sur les festivals); entretien avec Jean-Pierre Guingané (sur les comédiens au Burkina Faso); entretien avec Monique Blin et Éric Durnez par Edwige Gbouablé, puis texte de Michelle Robert sur les chantiers d'écriture. 2) Sylvie Chalaye (sur les dramaturgies); Ayayi Togoata Apedo-Amah (sur le théâtre au Togo); texte de Kangni Alem; Hafedh Djedidi (sur le théâtre maghrébin); Sylvie Chalaye (sur les dramaturges africains); entretien avec Jean-Pierre Jourdain et José Pliya (sur la Comédie française et les dramaturges africains); textes de: Ousmane Aledji, Maïmouna Gueye, Guy Régis Junior, Dieudonné Niangouna. 3) Edwige Gbouablé (sur les représentations de la violence); Dominique Traoré (sur les chœurs et dialogues); Célia Cviklinski (sur la satire sociale au Mali); Laurence Barbolosi (sur l'influence de la tragédie grecque); sélection d'ouvrages témoignant de nouvelles orientations par Brigitte Prost; bibliographie générale par Sylvie Chalaye. 4) Textes inédits de Gustave Akakpo, Mustapha Benfodil, Lolita Mongo, Gaël Octavia. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

46 Thirlwall, A.P.

The structure of production, the balance of payments and growth in developing countries : an essay in memory of Mohammed Nureldin Hussain 1954-2005 / A.P. Thirlwall - In: *African Development Review*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 98-122.

This essay commemorates the work of Mohammed Nureldin Hussain who was Chief Research Economist in the African Development Bank, and Editor of the African Development Review from 2003 to his untimely death in 2005. It focuses on five aspects of his work: his emphasis on the role of the structure of production and trade for an understanding of growth rate differences between countries; his development of the balance of payments constrained growth model with capital flows; the application of this model to compare the performance of African and Asian countries; his use of this model

as an alternative to the Harrod-Domar growth model for estimating the financing requirements in Africa to meet the Millennium Poverty Reduction targets by 2015 - and also for estimating the impact of the Highly Indebted Poor Country initiative on growth and poverty reduction in Africa; and finally, his critical appraisal in the 1980s of the supply-side approach to devaluation in his own country, the Sudan. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

47 Tull, Denis M.

China's engagement in Africa: scope, significance and consequences / Denis M. Tull - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 459-479 : tab.

China's vastly increased involvement in Africa over the past decade is one of the most significant recent developments in the region. It appears to contradict the idea of international marginalization of Africa and brings significant economic and political consequences. China's Africa interest is part of a recently more active international strategy based on multipolarity and non-intervention. Increased aid, debt cancellation, and a boom in Chinese-African trade, with a strategic Chinese focus on oil, have proven mutually advantageous for China and African State elites. By offering aid without preconditions, China has presented an attractive alternative to conditional Western aid, and gained valuable diplomatic support to defend its international interests. However, a generally asymmetrical relationship differing little from previous African-Western patterns, alongside support of authoritarian governments at the expense of human rights, make the economic consequences of increased Chinese involvement in Africa mixed at best, while the political consequences are bound to prove deleterious. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

48 Understanding

Understanding economic reforms in Africa : a tale of seven nations / ed. by Joseph Mensah. - Basingstoke [etc.] : Palgrave Macmillan, 2006. - XVI, 292 p. : graf., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-403-98756-4

The case studies in this book cover seven nations (Kenya, Uganda, Ghana, Morocco, Burundi, Tanzania, Zimbabwe) and address three main issues: Why do countries embark on economic reforms? What are the features of these reforms in African countries? How well do these reforms perform? The key premise is that a proper understanding of economic reform is served only by focusing on how key variables play out in specific historical, geopolitical, and socioeconomic contexts. The volume

commences with an Introduction: understanding economic reforms in Africa by Joseph Mensah. The first section, Early reformers, has a short introductory essay by Joseph Mensah and consists of four essays: Understanding the reform process in Kenya by Maureen Were, Rose Ngugi and Phyllis Makau; Understanding economic and institutional reforms in Uganda by Julius Kiiza, Godfrey Asiimwe and David Kibikyo; Understanding economic reforms: the case of Ghana by Joseph Mensah, Roger Oppong-Koranteng and Kwame Frempah-Yeboah; Understanding reforms: a country case study of Morocco by Brahim Mansouri, Brahim Elmorchid, Mustapha Ziky and S. Mohamed Rigat. The second section is entitled Late reformers and after a short introduction by Joseph Mensah contains the essays: The political economy of reform in polarised and war-prone societies: the case of Burundi by Floribert Ngaruko and Janvier-Désiré Nkurunziza; Understanding economic and political reforms in Tanzania by Haidari K.R. Amani, Samuel M. Wangwe, Dennis Rweyemamu, Rose Aiko and Godwill G. Wangwa; Understanding economic reforms: the case of Zimbabwe by Takawira Mumvuma, Charles Mujajati and Bernard Mufute. Finally there is a Conclusion: bringing it all together by Joseph Mensah. [ASC Leiden abstract]

49 Vines, Alex

Dousing the flames of resource wars / Alex Vines - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 85-100.

The World Bank has stated that the availability of portable, high-value resources is an important reason that rebel groups form and civil wars break out. The focus is on rebel groups, and the thesis is that greed, rather than grievance alone, impels people towards internal armed conflict. The present author, however, states that this theory pays insufficient attention to how government mismanagement of resources and revenues fuels conflict and human rights abuses. He argues that control over resources gives such governments - for example, Angola - a strong incentive to maintain power; unaccountable governments with large revenue streams at their disposal - such as Liberia - have multiple opportunities to divert funds for illegal purposes; armed conflict can be exacerbated by the actions of third-party governments seeking to profit from resource-rich neighbours - such as Rwanda and Uganda in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). In conclusion, the author examines the illicit trade in arms in Africa as well as arms control initiatives, stressing the need for consistent strategies to promote transparency and accountability of African governments in order to address ongoing and potential conflicts. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

50 Wanyou, Maurice

Les rapports juridiques de dépendance dans les coutumes africaines / par Maurice Wanyou - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2006), année 60, no. 2, p. 257-275.

La stabilité de l'ordre social reposait dans les sociétés africaines sur l'équilibre des rapports d'autorité et de dépendance dans les communautés patriarcales, des rapports liés à la nature même de la patriarchie - il s'agit à la fois d'une unité territoriale et d'une communauté de personnes et de biens - et au statut de ses membres. L'équilibre a été bouleversé par des facteurs historiques qui ont entraîné par la suite la dépendance à l'égard de la puissance publique. Les relations de dépendance de caractère public sont apparues dans les sociétés africaines précoloniales dans les monarchies. Le pouvoir monarchique a créé, sur le modèle patriarcal, une bipartition de la société entre les détenteurs du pouvoir revêtus de l'autorité de puissance publique et ceux qui subissent le pouvoir, les dépendants monarchiques ou sujets. Ceux-ci avaient deux principales obligations envers les rois: les redevances et les corvées. Les difficultés de l'évolution politique de l'Afrique sont liées à son héritage du passé de ces formes rétrogrades de dépendance. C'est dire que l'État est né en Afrique de la défense des intérêts partisans d'une minorité détentrice du pouvoir économique et politique et qui explique les nouvelles formes de dépendance de puissance publique fondée sur le patronage et le clientélisme politiques. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

51 West

The West and Africa = Occidente e Africa : democracy and nationalism from the First to the Second transition / ed. by Mario Zamponi. - San Marino : AIEP Editore, 2006. - 232 p. ; 28 cm. - (Afriche e Orienti ; anno 8 (2006), numero speciale 2) - Teksten in Engels, Italiaans en Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 88-88040-81-1

The papers in this special issue are from an international workshop, 'The West and Africa: democracy and nationalism from the First to the Second transition', held at the Faculty of Political Science of the University of Bologna, October 21, 2005. They offer suggestions in order to rethink the ideological and political debate in the globalization era, highlighting its historicity in relation to the conceptual category of the West. Alessandro Triulzi discusses the use of history in the rewriting of the nation in postcolonial Africa. Jean-François Bayart examines the reconstruction of the more relevant historical and political issues in the post-Cold War period. Sarah Bracking looks at the ideological and normative framework of contemporary political economies of sub-

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Saharan Africa. The texts by Henry Bernstein and Bridget O'Laughlin analyse respectively the land question, and AIDS, both at the core of the discussion on development and its relationship with Western categories. Ian Phimister introduces the complexity, the ambiguities, and the hypocrisies of the relationship between the West, its political constructions, and the crisis in Zimbabwe, as an example of the unresolved tension between emancipation and respect for democracy. Jacques Depelchin projects the analysis of the construction of the relationship between the West and Africa in a wider historical background that includes the ambiguous and violent history of the conquest of the 'new worlds' as well as the tensions produced in the contemporary world by the hegemonic role of Western actors and capitalist economic systems. Each of the seven papers is in Italian. Six are also in English and one also in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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ERITREA

52 Abbay, Alemseged

The assumption of "a-colony-equals-to-a-nation" and the political accident of Eritrea / by Alemseged Abbay - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2006), a. 61, n. 2, p. 159-188.

The Italian "civilizing mission" in Africa was qualitatively different from that of the British and the French. Unlike in the British and the French colonies, in Italian Eritrea market forces did not penetrate the peasant world and the Italians did not give their colonial subjects as much and as good an education as did the British and the French. Nor did Eritreans have access to the printing press, which could have helped them imagine their Eritrean 'patria'. Consequently, whereas in the rest of Africa the transition from a colonial status to nationhood was a foregone discussion due to the slippage of the educated elite from compradors to nationalists, the Italian colony of Eritrea could not stand on its own. Most of its enlightened elite favoured unity with Ethiopia. Notes, ref., sum. in French and Italian. [ASC Leiden abstract]

53 Hermes, Niels

Does the group leader matter? : the impact of monitoring activities and social ties of group leaders on the repayment performance of group-based lending in Eritrea / Niels Hermes, Robert Lensink and Habteab T. Mehrteab - In: *African Development Review*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 72-97 : tab.

This paper analyses whether the effects of monitoring and social ties of the group leader and other group members on repayment performance of groups differ, using data from an extensive questionnaire held in Eritrea among participants of 102 groups in 2000. The authors hypothesize that the monitoring activities and social ties of the group leader have a stronger positive impact on the repayment performance of groups. The results show that the social ties of the group leader do have a positive effect on repayment performance of groups, whereas this is not true for the social ties of other group members. The authors do not find evidence for the hypothesis that monitoring activities of the group leader have a stronger positive impact on group repayment performance. All variables measuring monitoring activities, either of the group leader or the other group members, are found to be statistically insignificant. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ETHIOPIA

54 Arrested

Arrested development in Ethiopia : essays on underdevelopment, democracy and self-determination / ed. by Seyoum Hameso & Mohammed Hassen. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Red Sea Press [etc.], 2006. - X, 335 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., indices, noten. ISBN 1-569-02257-7

Since the creation of the Ethiopian Empire by the Habasha King Menelik (1870s-1900), a myth of the three thousand years of the empire of Ethiopia has been assiduously cultivated. In this process historical Abyssinians (that is, Amhara and Tigrayans) were transformed into the 'true Ethiopians', who have dominated political, economic, social, and military power. The essays in this book try to elucidate the situation and show how some of the many oppressed majority peoples have tried to free themselves of this cultural and political hegemony. The book begins with an Introduction by Seyoum Hameso and Mohammed Hassen, which is followed by Prologue: the tears of generations by Hamdesa Tuso (an Oromo). Part One: Social and political history consists of four essays: Conquest and forced migration: an assessment of the Oromo experience by Mekuria Bulcha; The Sidama nation: an introduction by Seyoum Hameso; The Ogaden past and present by Abdurahman Mahdi; and The Shekacho people: untold stories by Achame Shana (Kaffa region). Part Two, Contemporary political economy, likewise contains four essays: Myths and realities of the Ethiopian State by Seyoum Hameso; The politics of underdevelopment and militarism: the case of Oromia by Temesgen Erena; Genocide against the Oromo people by Trevor Trueman; and Oromo

problem and the US foreign policy by Hamdesa Tusso. Part Three, Nationalism, democracy and self-determination, also has four essays: Languages, nations, and national self-determination in Ethiopia by Seyoum Hameso; Sidama nationalism and national identity problems in Ethiopia by Mulugeta Daye; The history of Oromo nationalism: 1960s-1990s by Mohammed Hassen; and The Oromo movement and the crisis of the Ethiopian State by Asafa Jalata. The book ends with Conclusions by Asfaw Beyene. [ASC Leiden abstract]

55 Ethnic

Ethnic federalism : the Ethiopian experience in comparative perspective / ed. by David Turton. - Oxford : James Currey ; Athens, GA [etc.] : Ohio University Press [etc.], 2006. - X, 246 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Eastern African studies) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-85255-896-1 hbk (Currey)

Since 1991, Ethiopia has made great strides in using ethnicity as the fundamental organizing principle of a federal system of government. In the following essays light is shed on various aspects of the Ethiopian case and on the question of why the use of territorial decentralization to accommodate ethnic differences has been generally unpopular in Africa. There are also essays on the failure of Nigerian and Indian federalism. After an introduction by David Turton the papers are: Emerging Western models of multination federalism: are they relevant for Africa? by Will Kymlicka; Federalism and the management of ethnic conflict: the Nigerian experience by Rotimi Suberu; The evolution and distinctiveness of India's linguistic federalism by Rajeev Bhargava; Contradictory interpretations of Ethiopian history: the need for a new consensus by Merera Gudina; Theory versus practice in the implementation of Ethiopia's ethnic federalism by Assefa Fiseha; The development of regional and local languages in Ethiopia's federal system by Gideon Cohen; Responses to ethnic federalism in Ethiopia's southern region by Sarah Vaughan; and The experience of Gambella Regional State by Dereje Feyissa. The book is concluded by an afterword by Christopher Clapham. [ASC Leiden abstract]

56 Is

Is khat-chewing associated with HIV risk behaviour? : a community-based study from Ethiopia / Abebe Dawit... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 61-69 : tab.

This study examines the possible association between the stimulant khat and risky sexual behaviour that might aggravate the spread of HIV. A community-based cross-

sectional survey and focus group discussions were conducted in the Southern People's and Oromia regional States of Ethiopia in 2004 involving 4,000 individuals to assess the attitudes and perceptions of an Ethiopian population towards the habit of khat-chewing and its possible association with risky sexual behaviour. All participants in the focus group discussions and 38 percent of the survey respondents were of the opinion that behaviours associated with the mild narcotic effects of khat are conducive to casual sex, and hence constitute an increased risk for contracting and spreading HIV. A significant shift towards casual sex practices was observed in response to the effects induced by the substance, and a strong association was observed between khat-chewing, indulgence in alcohol and recourse to risky sexual behaviour. There was no significant difference in the use or non-use of condoms among those male chewers who admitted resorting to casual sex after khat-chewing. The authors suggest that HIV/AIDS programmes in certain regions should address the habitual use of khat and other substances of potential abuse as part of their intervention efforts to curb the AIDS epidemic. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

57 Jews

The Jews of Ethiopia : the birth of an elite / ed. by Tudor Parfitt and Emanuela Trevisan Semi. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2005. - XVII, 214 p. ; 22 cm. - (RoutledgeCurzon Jewish studies series) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-415-31838-6 : £50.00

The essays in this collective volume examine the history, music, art, anthropology and current situation of the Jews of Ethiopia. Issues examined include their integration in Middle Eastern society, contacts between the Falasha and the State of Israel, and how the Falasha became Jews in the first place. Contributions: The construction of Jewish identities in Africa, by Tudor Parfitt; Giovanni Ellero's manuscript notes on the Falasha of Walqayt, by Irma Taddia; S. Schachnowitz's novel 'Salomo der Falascha' (1923), by Sigrid Sohn; The Falashas in the German Jewish press in Germany during the first half of the twentieth century, by Sigrid Sohn; Ethiopian Jews in Europe: Taamrat Emmanuel in Italy and Makonnen Levi in England, by Emanuela Trevisan Semi; Abraham Adgeh: the perfect English gentleman, by Shalva Weil; Gete Yirmiahu and 'Beta Israel's' regeneration : a difficult path, by Carlo Guandalini; The Ethiopian Jewish exodus : a myth in creation, by Gadi Ben Ezer; The sacred and secular: the immigration of the black Jews of Ethiopia to Israel, by Ruben Schindler; Birth and death in an Absorption Centre: the process of change among Ethiopian Jews in Israel, by Sara Minuchin-Itzigsohn, Rina Hirshfeld and Rivka Hanegbi; The function of musical instruments in the liturgy of the

Ethiopian Jews, by Ron Atar; About the Jewish identity of the Beta Israel, by Amaleetch Teferi; The relationship between the 'Beta Israel' tradition and the 'Book of Jubilees', by Michael Corinaldi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

58 Kifleyesus, Abbebe

Time and mealtimes in Meteqleya Argobba households, Ethiopia / Abbebe Kifleyesus - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2006), a. 61, n. 2, p. 251-270.

Food practices structure social time and these practices are in turn influenced by the place reserved for them in daily routines. Among the Meteqleya Argobba of Ethiopia, meal times are changing due to men's involvement in trading and market activities, as well as new school schedules for children in towns outside Meteqleya. Argobba cultural survival depends on maintaining a balance between traditional time and modern time. This article compares household practices, including meal times, in towns with those in rural settings in the Argobba homelands. It examines how much time is devoted to the production, procurement and storage of foods, food preparation and food consumption. It shows that although mealtimes among the Argobba are undergoing change, this is not a reversal of the traditional order of meal scheduling. Irrespective of the economic status of households, they all make time for indigenous cultural practices and the new meal patterns that emerged in response to hegemonic pressures are still fundamentally indigenous in form. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

59 Negash, Tekeste

The Zagwe period and the zenith of urban culture in Ethiopia, ca. 930-1270 AD / Tekeste Negash - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2006), a. 61, n. 1, p. 120-137 : foto's.

The history of Ethiopia from the decline of Aksum until the early 16th century is commonly divided into three periods. The first period begins with the Arab occupation of the Aksumite port of Adulis c. AD 640 and ends with the establishment of the Zagwe dynasty in the late 10th century or, according to other sources, the middle of the 12th century. The second period is the history of the Zagwe dynasty proper, and the third begins with what is known as the 'restored Solomonic dynasty' dated to about 1270. The Zagwe period is by far the least studied. This paper emphasizes the need for archaeological research on the post-Aksumite period in general, and on the two centuries preceding the construction of the Lalibela rock churches in particular. It argues that the architectural achievements of the Zagwe rulers were a result of a long period of political and social stability as well as a mature expression of the Aksumite heritage. The

paper further argues that the post AD 1270 period needs to be seen rather as a decline than a resurgence of urbanism and urban culture. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

60 Phillipson, Laurel

Cultural continuity in Aksumite lithic tool production : the evidence from Mai Agam / Laurel Phillipson and Federica Sulas - In: *Azania*: (2005), vol. 40, p. 1-18 : ill., fig., foto's, krt., tab.

Mai Agam (Aksum, Ethiopia), excavated in 2000, is tightly circumscribed in time (probably between 210 BC and AD 70) and space. It was a small tool-producing workshop, apparently used during only a few generations for the almost exclusive production of small triangular flake points. Detailed study of Mai Agam's lithic assemblages demonstrates cultural continuity from prehistoric times and the adaptation of an earlier Late Stone Age technology to meet the needs of a complex, urban society. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOMALIA

61 Höhne, Markus V.

Political identity, emerging State structures and conflict in northern Somalia / Markus V. Höhne - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 397-414 : fig., krt.

This paper discusses the logic of political identification by individuals and groups in the context of re-emerging State structures in northern Somalia. With Somaliland in northwestern Somalia and Puntland in northeastern Somalia, two de facto State administrations have been set up which partly fill the State vacuum in the country. Their policies towards the future of the greater region and its inhabitants are incompatible. The article focuses on the most recent phase of identity-formation in northern Somalia. Current identities are analysed as political identities, which are both a product of and a driving force behind political and military conflict in the region. In everyday life political cleavages can be bridged by cross-cutting ties based on neighbourhood, intermarriage or common experiences and history. Only when conflict reaches a certain level and violence escalates, do political identities become mutually exclusive and large-scale fighting becomes a real threat. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

SUDAN

62 Elamin, Yousif M.

Umm Marrahi: an early Holocene ceramic site, north of Khartoum (Sudan) / Yousif M. Elamin, Abbas S. Mohammed-Ali - In: *Sahara*: (2004), n. 15, p. 97-110 : ill., krt., tab.

The authors describe and discuss the nature and significance of prehistoric cultural material obtained from test excavation at the site of Umm Marrahi, north of Khartoum, Sudan. The material includes fauna, stone artefacts and pottery. The latter is characterized by the dominant wavy-line and dotted wavy-line types defined by Arkell in the 1950s as cultural marker of what he called "Early Khartoum Culture" or "Khartoum Mesolithic". The occupants of the site subsisted mainly on fishing and hunting savannah mammals. There is no evidence for domestic animals or cultivated plants. The combined evidence from archaeology and C14 dates shows that the settlement goes back to the early 9th millennium BP. Comparisons and evaluation of pottery types in this site and others in central Sudan suggest that Umm Marrahi was, perhaps, the earliest place of pottery production in the Nile Valley so far known. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in Italian, English and French. [Journal abstract]

63 Mullen, Patrick D.

Measuring socio-economic patterns in a chronic conflict situation : rapid assessments and a household survey in southern Sudan / Patrick D. Mullen - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 3, p. 470-503 : graf., krt., tab.

Measuring socioeconomic status in chronic conflict and post-conflict situations, such as southern Sudan, requires some creativity, due to the cost and complexity of population-representative household surveys of income and consumption, which are the usual sources of microeconomic data. One method is to use data on assets and living conditions from health and education surveys in order to estimate a relative index. While not common in chronic conflict situations, such a survey was carried out in southern Sudan in 1999. More timely information can be obtained in many cases from assessments using rapid-rural-appraisal (RRA) techniques. In southern Sudan, food security assessments using RRA methods are done yearly. Taking counties as the administrative unit of analysis, the present paper assesses the suitability of information from these assessments as indicators for socioeconomic status by making comparisons to a relative index of household socioeconomic status estimated from the 1999 health and education survey data. It assesses correlations between RRA estimates on various issues and the survey index, maps the different types of information and compares

geographic patterns, and examines the distributions of health and education indicators across socioeconomic groups. A discussion of the findings leads the author to conclude that RRA assessments intended to be representative of larger populations can provide good indicators for aggregate patterns of socioeconomic status in a chronic or post-conflict situation provided larger groups are somewhat homogenous in terms of socioeconomic conditions, as seems to be the case in southern Sudan. App., bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

64 Pantuliano, Sara

Comprehensive peace? : an analysis of the evolving tension in eastern Sudan / Sara Pantuliano - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2006), vol. 33, no. 110, p. 709-720 : tab.

Eastern Sudan is the site of a little known armed struggle by popular forces against the government in Khartoum, which in turn has been engaged in counterinsurgency and repression there. A complex set of interrelated factors is driving the war, in particular the marginalization and underdevelopment among the predominant population of the Beja people, whose livelihoods are mainly based on pastoralism. The Beja are also politically alienated, and the movement of the Beja Congress has given voice to those grievances. But the Congress was excluded from the political dispensations that the South gained from its peace agreement with the North. Presently, the possibility of an escalation of the tension should not be discounted. People have lost their trust in the government, so even initiatives aimed at improving the situation locally are looked at with suspicion. Communities, government officials and armed opposition alike lament the limited involvement of the international community in eastern Sudan. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

65 Ronen, Yehudit

Between the Mahdiyya and the Muslim Brotherhood : continuity and change in Islamic radicalism in Sudan / Yehudit Ronen - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2007), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 1-18. - Bibliogr., notes, sum.

This article examines the highly charged and complex confluence of politics and religion in the life of the Sudanese society and State, surveying the period from the late nineteenth century until the early twenty-first century. While tracing the major oscillations of Islamic radicalism in the Sudanese context, both prior to and in the wake of independence, this article focuses on two different developments: the Mahdiyya revolution (1881-98) and the decade-long 'Turabiyya' phenomenon in the 1990s.

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Nevertheless, the impact of these two movements on the moulding of Sudanese society exceeds these specific time periods. Although sharing a number of values, goals and characteristics in common, the Mahdiyya and 'Turabiyya' differ profoundly from one another and are clearly asymmetric in their scope, essence and impact. This article places particular emphasis on the 'Turabiyya' phenomenon, still a relatively unexplored field of research at the juncture of religion and politics in Sudan. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

66 Zahid, Mohammed

Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt & Sudan / Mohammed Zahid & Michael Medley - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2006), vol. 33, no. 110, p. 693-708.

This article compares the evidence from two related movements: the contemporary Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, and the cluster of organizations that have been closely associated with Hasan al-Turabi in Sudan, in order to query the extent to which Islamism is compatible with liberal democratic politics. The answers suggested are, in the Egyptian case, hopeful, but for Sudan decidedly pessimistic. However, there are complexities within both stories. The comparison indicates ways in which the outcomes are related to the framing circumstances, but also points out the limitations of the information currently available in the academic literature. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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GENERAL

67 épidémie

L'épidémie du sida en Afrique subsaharienne : regards historiens / Philippe Denis et Charles Becker, (dir.) ; avec les contrib. de Ronald Bayer... [et al.]. - Paris : Éditions Karthala, 2006. - 427 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Espace Afrique ; 6) - Bibliogr.: p. [359]-405. - Met index, noten, samenvatting in het Engels.
ISBN 2-8458-6783-2

Il est capital de prendre en compte les aspects sociaux et culturels de l'épidémie du sida en Afrique, qui constitue l'un des défis majeurs de l'Afrique contemporaine. Les valeurs culturelles et religieuses jouent un rôle non seulement au niveau des individus et de leur comportement, mais aussi à celui des politiques qui impulsent la lutte contre le sida et la recherche médicale au niveau de l'État. Le premier diagnostic du sida a été posé en

1981 aux États-Unis. Nombre de cas de décès dûs à une "maladie mystérieuse" ont été déclarés plus tôt dans différents pays africains, mais l'on s'est longtemps heurté aux tabous d'ordre divers. Le sida est également un objet d'histoire. Quand et comment a commencé l'épidémie? Pourquoi le sida touche-t-il davantage l'Afrique que les autres parties du monde? Comment expliquer les variations du taux de séroprévalence au sein du continent africain lui-même? Que savons-nous des facteurs politiques, économiques, sociaux et culturels qui favorisent la diffusion du virus? Quelles raisons donner au recul du sida dans un pays comme l'Ouganda ou à son relatif non-développement au Sénégal? C'est à de telles questions que les auteurs du présent volume, historiens, épidémiologistes, anthropologues, sociologues, spécialistes du développement, s'efforcent de répondre dans une perspective historique. Auteurs: Ronald Bayer, Charles Becker, Anne Buvé, Michel Caraël, Benedict Carton, Elizabeth Colson, Philippe Denis, Myron Echenberg, Paul Kocheleff, Guillaume Lachenal, César Nkuku Khonde, Gerald Oppenheimer, James Putzel, Stephen Van Houten. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

68 Africa

Africa, Europe and (post)colonialism : racism, migration and diaspora in African literatures / Susan Arndt & Marek Spitzczok von Brisinski (eds.). - Eckersdorf : Eckhard Breitinger, cop. 2006. - 346 p. ; 21 cm. - (Bayreuth African studies series, ISSN 0178-0034 ; 77) - Met noten.

ISBN 3-927510-93-9 pbk : EUR 34.95

This book, which is divided into three sections, contains critical essays about the experiences of African migration and diaspora. It commences with an introductory essay by Susan Arndt, Rereading (post)colonialism: whiteness, wandering and writing. The first section is entitled Colonialism and white myths: film and literature and is composed of four articles: The construction of nature in Belgian colonial films by Patrice Nganang; Images of Africa in German film by Martin Baer; "Horrid visions": sickness, perception and mastery in African exploration by John McAllister; and Plato's fault? Clichés, stereotypes and other prejudices in European literary discourses by Jean-Raoul Austin de Drouillard. The second section is: Discourses on racism and "race": theory and literature. Again it contains four essays: The dynamic relationship of "race" and gender in African literatures: re-reading Frantz Fanon, Ferdinand Oyono and Calixthe Beyala by Susan Arndt; World War II and the humanistic critique of European imperial practices in the works of Aimé Césaire, Léopold Sédar Senghor and Henri-Richard Manga Mado by Sylvère Mbondobari; Fictional representations of rape in South African fiction of the transition by Meg Samuelson; and The new and the old: post-apartheid re-presentation

of anti-apartheid themes in Mike van Graan's 'Dinner Talk' by Haike Frank. The final section is entitled Representations of exile, migration and diaspora in African literatures. It consists of eight essays: The wandering subject: exile as "fetish" by Lewis Nkosi; Exile(s), choice, and the burden of memory in Cheikh Hamidou Kane's 'Ambiguous Adventure' by Obioma Nnaemeka; Imagined pasts - present confrontations: literary and ethnographic explorations into pan-African identity politics by Katharina Schramm; 'Afro look': magazine of blacks in Germany: an Africanist analysis by Anne V. Adams; Looking back/looking forward: identity and memory in African fictions of exile by Wumi Raji; Bodies in exile: performativity in Ken Bugul's and Calixthe Beyala's migrant texts by Susanne Gehrman; Half a life by the sea: exiles to the centre in Gurnah's and Naipaul's recent fiction by Robert Balfour; and The politics of shifting boundaries in Moyez G. Vassanji's 'The Gunny Sack' and Farida Karodia's 'Other Secrets' by Vera Alexander and Sissy Helff. [ASC Leiden abstract]

69 African

African anthropologies : history, critique, and practice / ed. by Mwenda Ntarangwi, David Mills and Mustafa Babiker. - London [etc.] : Zed Books ; Dakar : CODESRIA, 2006. - XIV, 274 p. ; 22 cm. - (Africa in the new millennium) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1-8427-7762-9 (New York)

This collective volume deals with the history, application and teaching of anthropology in postcolonial Africa. The book is divided into three broad sections: 1. Regional histories of anthropological practice (contributions on Ethiopian anthropology, Audrey Richards and the East African Institute for Social Research, the teaching of anthropology in Zimbabwe over the past forty years, and the practice of anthropology in francophone Africa: the case of Cameroon); 2. Acknowledging critiques, debunking the myths (chapters on the history of forgetting Africa among Western scholars, African perspectives on anthropological knowledge, African pastoralism through anthropological eyes, and anthropology's avoidance of Islam in Africa); and 3. The future of anthropology in Africa: application and engagement (chapters on anthropology in Nigeria, teaching anthropology to American students in postcolonial Kenya, challenges for applied anthropology in Kenya, and the challenges of practising anthropology at home). Contributors: Séverin Cécile Abega, Mary Amuyunzu-Nyamongo, Mustafa Babiker, P.-J. Ezech, Johannes Fabian, Robert Launay, David Mills, Victor Ngonidzashe-Muzvidziwa, Mwenda Ntarangwi, Christine Obbo, Washington Onyango-Ouma, Alula Pankhurst. [ASC Leiden abstract]

70 African

African linguistics and the development of African communities = La linguistique africaine et le développement des communautés africaines / ed. by Emmanuel N. Chia. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2006. - XV, 253 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Engelse en Franse teksten. - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-86978-160-1

This collection of papers which were given at the 23rd Congress of the West African Linguistics Society (WALS), held at the University of Buea, Cameroon, from 7-9 August 2002, is divided into four sections: African linguistics: a tool for development; Applied linguistics; Sociolinguistics; and Syntax. All the papers, which deal with various languages from Nigeria and Cameroon plus one lone paper on Gabon, have been chosen to highlight the topic of the conference which was African Linguistics as a tool for development for African communities. There is a strong message that it is absolutely necessary to develop African languages so that they will be able to shoulder the burden assigned to them. This introduces a number of topics such as language and identification; language awareness; education opportunities in the mother tongue; problems of bilingualism; rescue of endangered languages as younger people migrate to urban areas and only older people are left behind speaking the local language. Another growing phenomenon is the increase in Pidgin languages in such economically important areas as the oil-rich Niger delta. [ASC Leiden abstract]

71 African

African urban spaces in historical perspective / ed. by Steven J. Salm and Toyin Falola. - Rochester : University of Rochester Press, 2005. - XL, 395 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Rochester studies in African history and the diaspora, ISSN 1092-5228 ; vol. 21) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 1-580-46163-8

Fifteen essays about African urban spaces which begin with an Introduction: African urban spaces: history and culture by Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch. The first part, Constructing built space, contains: Moving east, facing west: Islam as an intercultural mediator in urban planning in the Sokoto Empire (Fulbe, Cameroon) by Mark Dike DeLancey; Oppressive impressions, architectural expressions: the poetics of French colonial (ad)vantage, regarding Africa by Michael Ralph; "Just build it modern": post-apartheid spaces on Namibia's urban frontier by Fatima Müller-Friedman. The second part, Racialized and divided space, is made up of four essays: Colonial urbanization and urban management in Kenya by Kefa M. Otiso; "Inherently unhygienic races": plague

and the origins of settler dominance in Nairobi, 1899-1907 by Godwin R. Murunga; Urbanization and Afrikaner class formation: the Mine Workers' Union and the search for a cultural identity by Wessel P. Visser; The importance of being educated: strategies of an urban petit-bourgeois elite, South Africa, 1935-50 by Corinne Sandwith. The third part, Shifting space and transforming identities, has four essays: Where every language is heard: Atlantic commerce, West African and Asian migrants, and town society in Libreville, ca. 1860-1914 by Jeremy Rich (Gabon); Captured and steeped in colonial dynamics and legacy: the case of Isiolo town in Kenya by Maurice N. Amutabi; From marabout republics to autonomous rural communities: autonomous Muslim towns in Senegal by Eric Ross; "Africanité" and "urbanité": the place of the urban in imaginings of African identity during the late colonial period in French West Africa by James E. Genova. Part Four, Colonial legacies and devitalized space, contains: Urban poverty, urban crime, and crime control: the Lagos and Ibadan cases, 1929-45 by Laurent Fourchard (Nigeria); The fluctuating fortunes of Anglophone Cameroon towns: the case of Victoria, 1858-1982 by Thomas Ngomba Ekali; Urban planning and development in Zimbabwe: a historical perspective by Douglas T. Feremenga; Somalia's city of the jackals: politics, economy, and society in Mogadishu, 1991-2003 by Omar A. Eno. [ASC Leiden abstract]

72 Afrique

L'Afrique des idées reçues / sous la dir. de Georges Courade... [et al.]. - Paris : Belin, 2006. - 399 p. : krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Mappemonde, ISSN 1275-2975) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-7011-4321-7

Cet ouvrage collectif (par des géographes, économistes, politologues, agronomes, humanitaires) se propose d'aborder une cinquantaine de thèmes qui forment le cœur d'idées reçues sur l'Afrique, c'est à dire de généralisations ou de simplifications qui influencent la perception qu'ont les Occidentaux, et en particulier l'Europe, d'un mythique continent africain. Cette perception à son tour détermine les rapports qu'entretiennent ces deux aires géographiques, et les actions entreprises par exemple dans le secteur de l'aide au développement. Il s'agit ici d'évaluer la situation de l'Afrique et plus particulièrement au sud du Sahara, qui est multiple dans la réalité, en explorant une série de lieux communs, stéréotypes et clichés. L'ouvrage s'efforce à une évaluation des comportements d'acteurs de la société (paysans, pasteurs, entrepreneurs, migrants, commerçants, fonctionnaires, femmes, jeunes, enfants) sur les réalités qui se révèlent dans certains thèmes sensibles (endettement, corruption, gestion des potentialités, ethnicité, démocratisation) et l'analyse des facteurs de développement ou de

changement (OGM, irrigation, organisations paysannes, fécondité, industrialisation, fuite des cerveaux, etc.). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

73 Berthélemy, Jean-Claude

To what extent are African education policies pro-poor? / Jean-Claude Berthélemy - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 3, p. 434-469 : graf., tab.

This paper discusses the distributional consequences of education policies in developing countries, with a specific emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa. The author shows that human capital is particularly unequally distributed in sub-Saharan African countries and in Middle East and North Africa and South Asian regions as well. To obtain this conclusion, he builds an analytical framework in which the effects of the level and the structure of human capital are separated. This provides a way to correct data for the inevitable correlation that exists between the aggregate level of human capital and its concentration. He provides further evidence, based on sub-Saharan African schooling structure data, that these countries pay, relatively speaking, little attention to primary education, to the benefit of secondary education. This bias is the result of specific institutional characteristics of sub-Saharan Africa, which are deeply rooted in its history (in particular its postcolonial legacy), demography and geography. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

74 Beyond

Beyond territory and scarcity : exploring conflicts over natural resource management / ed. by Quentin Gausset, Michael A. Whyte and Torben Birch-Thomsen. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2005. - 218 p. : foto's, krt., tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 91-7106-540-7

Throughout the world but particularly in Africa, which is still heavily dependent on natural and agricultural resources, exacerbated by a rapid population growth, the attainment of sound and sustainable environmental management is a great challenge. In this volume, based on an international seminar (Copenhagen, November 2002), ten anthropologists and geographers argue that this challenge should not be reduced to Malthusian parameters. They address traditional Malthusian discourse in an attempt to move "beyond territory and scarcity". After an Introduction by Quentin Gausset and Michael A. Whyte there are nine other essays: Land and labour: agrarian change in post-retrenchment Lesotho by Christian Boehm; Social resilience in African dryland livelihoods: deriving lessons for policy by Michael Mortimore (discusses the Kano-Maradi region of Nigeria); The making of an environment: ecological history of the Kapsiki/Higi

of North Cameroon and North-eastern Nigeria by Walter E.A. van Beek and Sonja Avontuur; Agro-pastoral conflicts in the Tikar Plain (Adamawa, Cameroon) by Quentin Gausset; Transhumance, tubes and telephones: drought related migration as a process of innovation by Kristine Juul (about the Senegal River Valley); Understanding resource management in the Western Sudan: a critical look at new institutional economics by Leif Manger; Within, and beyond, territories: a comparison of village land use management and livelihood diversification in Burkina Faso and Southwest Niger by Simon Batterbury; Moving the boundaries of forest and land use history: the case of the Upper East Region in Northern Ghana by D. Andrew Wardell; and Transnational dimensions to environmental resource dynamics: modes of governance and local resource management in Eastern DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo) by James Fairhead. [ASC Leiden abstract]

75 Châtaigner, Jean-Marc

La réforme du secteur de sécurité dans les États et sociétés fragiles : préalable indispensable au développement, ou dernière des illusions coloniales? / Jean-Marc Châtaigner - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 218, p. 101-117.

Pour de nombreux bailleurs de fonds, la question de la sécurité revêt une importance cruciale dans l'approche géostratégique du développement. Les fondements sécuritaires de l'aide se sont élargis pour prendre en compte les risques de déstabilisation qui pouvaient menacer certains États ou certaines régions du monde comme l'Afrique, et, in fine, la nécessité d'assurer la sécurité des États donateurs eux-mêmes. Selon une estimation avancée en 2004, 16 pour cent de l'aide internationale servirait à accroître indirectement les dépenses militaires. L'article pose la question des conditions clés de réussite d'un programme de réforme du secteur de la sécurité dans un pays en situation fragile. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 17). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

76 Conquêtes

Les conquêtes de la médecine moderne en Afrique / Jean-Paul Bado, (dir.). - Paris: Éditions Karthala, cop. 2006. - 175 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm. - (Collection Tropiques) - Met bibliogr., noot.

ISBN 2-8458-6784-0

Le présent ouvrage invite à tenir compte des faits historiques dans les recherches sur les défis de la santé et les maladies en Afrique. L'implantation de la médecine moderne qui a commencé avec l'expansion européenne a été accélérée par la colonisation.

Toutefois, les médecins militaires devaient respecter les consignes de leur corps et il leur arrivait d'être eux-mêmes prisonniers d'enjeux patriotiques. La médecine moderne a pourtant fini par avoir raison de bien des mentalités réticentes. Mais, aujourd'hui, l'essor rapide des virus d'immunodéficience humaine du sida lui est préjudiciable, car les effets dévastateurs du sida permettent à certains en Afrique de mettre en doute les acquisitions de la médecine moderne dans le contrôle et la prévention d'autres maladies. Les différents auteurs soulignent les nombreuses récurrences aussi bien dans la prophylaxie que dans les comportements humains face aux affections qui déciment les populations africaines. Titres des articles: Les débuts de la médecine moderne en Afrique de l'Ouest francophone (Jean-Paul Bado) - "For their own good": The Pasteur Institute and the conquest for anti-yellow fever vaccine in French colonial Africa (Myron Echenberg) - Targeting malaria in East Africa: debates, dilemmas and developments of the 20th century (Maureen Malowany) - Le péril vénérien: l'État colonial français et la sexualité à Saint-Louis du Sénégal, 1850-1920 (Kalala J. Ngalamulume) - Les aveugles recouvrent la vue: l'histoire d'une réussite médicale: la lutte contre l'onchocercose (Jean-Paul Bado). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

77 Défi

Le défi de l'apprentissage : améliorer la qualité de l'éducation de base en Afrique subsaharienne / éd. par Adriaan M. Verspoor. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan ; Paris : Association pour le développement de l'éducation en Afrique (ADEA), cop. 2005. - 419 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Op omslag: Document présenté à la Biennale 2003 de l'ADEA, Grand Baie, Maurice, 3-6 décembre 2003. - Bibliogr.: p 395-415. - Met bijl., noten. ISBN 2-296-00485-7 (français)

Il s'agit ici d'étudier diverses options financièrement viables pour permettre aux pays d'Afrique subsaharienne d'atteindre les objectifs d'enseignement et d'achèvement de l'éducation de base pour tous. L'analyse repose sur 22 études de cas nationales rendant compte de programmes d'amélioration de la qualité de l'éducation, 3 revues sur les expériences des agences de développement, 15 documents d'appui et 4 documents de synthèse thématique. L'autre critère de base est l'équité, pour prendre en compte les inégalités de départ des plus défavorisés. L'expérience de l'Afrique subsaharienne est passée en revue dans différents domaines permettant l'amélioration de l'apprentissage. Auteurs: M. Dembélé, V. Greaney, T. Kellaghan, A. Mingat, J. Moulton, J. Naidoo, M. Ndoye, J. Oxenham, J. Schubert, C. Sedel, B. van Uythem, A. Verspoor. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

78 Daily

Daily lives of civilians in wartime Africa : from slavery days to Rwandan genocide / ed. by John Laband. - Westport, CT [etc.] : Greenwood Press, 2007. - IX, 301 p. : foto's, krt. ; 25 cm. - (The Greenwood Press "Daily life through history" series, ISSN 1080-4749) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.
ISBN 0-313-33540-0

Civilians have always suffered in war but since the Second World War they have been the overwhelming majority of those killed. In Africa in the late twentieth century the number of civilian casualties has been more than 90 percent, as the result of the waging of what is known as 'total war'. This book consists of nine essays examining civilian suffering in Africa since the days of the slave trade right up to the present. After an Introduction: African civilians in wartime by John Laband the essays are: Civilian casualties in the context of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade by Paul E. Lovejoy (concentrating on West Africa); Zulu civilians during the rise and the fall of the Zulu Kingdom, c. 1817-1879 by John Laband (South Africa); Civilians in the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902 by Bill Nasson (South Africa); The impact of the First World War on African people by Tim Stapleton; African civilians in the era of the Second World War, c. 1935-1950 by David Killingray; Angolan civilians in wartime, 1961-2002 by Inge Brinkman; Liberia and Sierra Leone: civil wars, 1989-2004 by Lansana Gberie; The consequences of Sudan's civil wars for the civilian population by Jane Kani Edward and Amir Idris; and The making of the Rwandan genocide and the future protection of civilians in Africa by Alhaji M.S. Bah. [ASC Leiden abstract]

79 Félix, Alain

Éléments pour une refonte des politiques agricoles en Afrique sub-saharienne / Alain Félix - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 159-172 : tab.

En Afrique subsaharienne, 65 pour cent de la population vit au-dessous du seuil d'extrême pauvreté. Cette pauvreté, ainsi que l'insécurité alimentaire, sont principalement rurales. Peut-on parler de politiques agricoles dans des pays qui disposent de moins en moins des instruments correspondants? Face à la concurrence et sans aides publiques importantes et régulières, peu de pays africains paraissent en mesure de profiter de la libéralisation des échanges. Ce ne sont pas les innombrables recommandations, parfois contradictoires, de la communauté internationale, intégrant de multiples objectifs et domaines d'intervention, qui vont favoriser la définition de priorités propres à chaque pays. Établir une souveraineté alimentaire, réduire la pauvreté malgré les distortions de concurrence, promouvoir des agricultures durables, telles pourraient

être les bases de nouvelles politiques agricoles. Bibliogr., notes, réf, rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

80 Gammon, Russell

David Livingstone / by Russell Gammon - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2006), no. 25, p. 139-146.

This paper summarizes the life, and particularly the expeditions of the explorer David Livingstone (1813-1873). When Livingstone, 28 years old and a qualified doctor and clergyman, arrived at Kuruman in South Africa's Northern Cape, his ambition was "to preach beyond other men's lines". Livingstone became convinced that missions would make more progress if preceded by trade and he made it a self-appointed task to open Africa's interior to legitimate trade, so the African people could gain access to Western goods without having to resort to dealing with slavers. The paper pays attention to the ill-fated Zambezi Expedition and the search for the source of the Nile. It also describes Livingstone's death during this last expedition, and the way in which his companions Sussi and Chuma preserved his body and transported it during a nine months journey over hostile territory to Bagamoyo. [ASC Leiden abstract]

81 Gaulme, François

Au-delà du blues colonial : un nouveau cadre international pour la sécurité africaine / François Gaulme - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 218, p. 85-100.

L'auteur commence par rappeler l'importance du contexte de la Guerre froide pour comprendre la position stratégique alors allouée à l'Afrique dans la rivalité entre les deux blocs, et la façon dont se sont développées les crises africaines à la suite de la déconstruction politique et économique dans le nouvel ordre international qui s'est instauré après la chute du mur de Berlin. La stabilité et la sécurité du continent africain semblent toujours aussi difficiles à atteindre. De très larges abcès de fixation demeurent (la Côte d'Ivoire, la RDC et les Grands lacs, les conflits désormais imbriqués du Soudan et du Tchad). Plusieurs événements majeurs, dégagant peu à peu un chemin identifiable de redressement, ont permis d'esquisser une pratique s'appuyant sur des principes généraux en vue du traitement international de ces crises africaines multipliées. Le document final du Sommet mondial de New York (16 septembre 2005) en est une illustration. C'est aussi la vocation de la Peace-Building Commission (PBC) des Nations unies lancée en 2006. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

82 Gruber, Janet

Does conflict increase vulnerability to HIV infection? : issues for a research agenda / Janet Gruber - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 41-48.

This paper considers the ways in which conflict, gender inequality and HIV prevalence and infection rates may or may not be connected; its intention is to map key areas for a research agenda addressing issues of HIV/AIDS, gender and conflict. Consideration is also given to how HIV prevention and mitigation activities in times of conflict, transition, and the post-conflict reconstruction and development phase might best serve vulnerable populations. In the worst instance, failure to achieve some consensus on the best way forward might contribute to reduced attention by the international community and donors to civilian populations' vulnerability to HIV infection during times of conflict. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

83 Hughes, Tim

Conflict diamonds and the Kimberley Process : mission accomplished - or mission impossible? / Tim Hughes - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 115-130 : tab.

The role rough diamonds have played in fuelling civil wars in Africa has emerged as the greatest single challenge to the industry in the 21st century. The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), which was adopted on 1 January 2003, makes it illegal globally to trade any diamond without a government-issued certificate proving the diamond has not been mined in an area afflicted by conflict. First, this paper describes the position adopted by De Beers in relation to conflict diamonds and the subsequent formation of the Kimberley Process. This position changed from protagonist to partner. A review of the Kimberly Process up to now concludes that, in spite of progress made, there is a concern whether the Kimberley Process has sufficient 'teeth'. Finally, attention is paid to the issue of the small-scale artisanal extraction of diamonds from alluvial deposits and the unacceptable conditions of these miners. In this context, the most significant programmatic 'offshoot' of the KPCS has been the founding of the Diamond Development Initiative (DDI) in 2005. The DDI seeks to improve the work environment and earnings of artisanal diggers. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

84 Jouve, Philippe

Transition agraire: la croissance démographique, une opportunité ou une contrainte? / Philippe Jouve - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 43-54 : graf.

Le bilan que l'on peut faire du développement agricole et rural en Afrique subsaharienne après quarante ans d'indépendance n'est guère positif. L'écart de développement entre cette région et le reste du monde semble se creuser un peu plus chaque année. Parmi les causes avancées pour expliquer un tel retard, le poids d'une croissance démographique particulièrement élevée est couramment invoqué. Cependant, l'effet de ce facteur sur le développement agricole est loin de donner lieu à une analyse unanimement partagée. Certains considèrent que cette forte croissance démographique entraîne une dégradation des ressources et met en péril la durabilité de l'agriculture. À ce point de vue s'oppose celui de ceux qui estiment que la densité de population est une condition nécessaire, sinon suffisante, à l'intensification agricole et à l'amélioration de la productivité et de la gestion des ressources naturelles (en gros, les termes du débat sont ceux d'une logique malthusienne versus une logique boserupienne). Pour résoudre cette contradiction apparente, il paraît nécessaire d'analyser les dynamiques agraires dans leur diversité. Bibliogr., note, résumé en français (p. 9) et en anglais (p. 15). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

85 Mackenzie, Rob

David Livingstone: exploring the many myths and truths behind the doctor / by Rob Mackenzie - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2006), no. 25, p. 119-129 : foto's.

The African people have a high regard for David Livingstone, but there are also critical views concerning the famous explorer. This paper refutes a number of misconceptions, paying attention to Livingstone's allegedly bad relationships with other whites; his capacities as a missionary; the love he felt for his wife (Mary Moffat); his behaviour as a father; the failure of the Zambezi Expedition, of which he was the leader; and his impact on civilization by opening up Africa to Christianity and lawful commerce, and particularly his efforts to put an end to the slave trade. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

86 Mercoiret, Marie-Rose

Les organisations paysannes et les politiques agricoles / Marie-Rose Mercoiret - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 135-157 : tab.

Durant les années 1990, les organisations paysannes en Afrique se sont multipliées à la base et les dynamiques fédératrices se sont renforcées. Ceci a contribué à accroître leur influence sur la définition des politiques agricoles, même si leurs propositions sont diversement prises en compte selon les pays et les secteurs concernés. Les responsables de ces organisations, multipliant leurs échanges, ont aussi pris conscience de l'importance d'être présents dans le débat agricole aux niveaux régional et

international. Ils sont ainsi conduits à poser la question de politiques publiques soucieuses de l'avenir d'agricultures africaines qui pèsent encore beaucoup dans les économies et les sociétés de leurs pays. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p. 17-18). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

87 Postconflict

Postconflict reconstruction in Africa I ed. by Ahmad A. Sikainga and Ousseina Alidou. - Trenton NJ : Africa World Press, 2006. - VI, 251 p. : fig. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21411-8

The nine case studies in this collective volume examine reconstruction and peacemaking efforts in as many African countries. Four broad focuses - the ethnocultural dimensions of reconstruction, gender and generation, demobilization and reintegration programmes, and the political and economic basis of reconstruction - provide the organizational framework. Contents: Introduction (Ahmad Sikainga and Ousseina Alidou) - Ethnic autonomy and Ethiopian federalism: what autonomy? (Abdi Ismail Samatar) - Rethinking the nation in postwar reconstruction in Niger Republic (Ousseina Alidou) - Ethnic cleansing and civil society in Kenya, 1969-1992 (E.S. Atieno Odhiambo) - "Failure is an orphan": postconflict peace education and war-affected children in Mozambique (Antoinette Errante and Boia Efraime Junior) - Silent guns and talking drums: war, radio, and youth social healing in Sierra Leone (Ismail Rashid) - Reconstructing fragile lives: girls' social reintegration in Northern Uganda and Sierra Leone (Susan McKay) - Postwar reconstruction and the security dilemma: the challenge of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Tatiana Carayannis) - The role of law in Zimbabwe's political transition (Norma Kriger) - The voice of civil society in the rebuilding of Burundi (Anthony Ngosi). The book grew out of a conference organized by the Center for African Studies at the Ohio State University on 16-17 April 2004. [ASC Leiden abstract]

88 Reflection

A reflection on Africa and globalisation for the common good : selected essays of the Fourth Annual International Conference on Globalisation for the Common Good : Kericho, Kenya, 21-24 April 2005 I [Kamran Mofid... et al.]. - Nairobi : CUEA Publications, 2005. - 88 p. : tab. ; 21 cm - Op de omslag: The Catholic University of Eastern Africa, Centre for Social Justice and Ethics. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9966-90939-7

This collective volume contains selected essays of the Fourth Annual International Conference on Globalisation for the Common Good, Kericho, Kenya, 21-24 April 2005. John C. Maviiri and Paul M. Shimiyyu discuss the reasons why sub-Saharan Africa has not yet asserted its place in globalization, and show how the continent can contribute to globalization. Juvenalis Baitu examines the hypothesis that globalization cannot be for the common good in sub-Saharan Africa if deliberate effort is not made to realize social justice. David W. Lutz argues that Catholic social teaching can serve as the starting point for developing a theory of global business management that is more adequate than the Anglo-American individualistic and materialistic business management theory. Salome Owinyo and Daniel Wildemeersch contend that there is a need to critically examine the rights in education by examining the root causes of violence, especially in secondary schools in Kenya. [ASC Leiden abstract]

89 Savannas

Savannas and dry forests : linking people with nature / ed. by Jayalaxshmi Mistry and Andrea Berardi. - Aldershot : Ashgate, cop. 2006. - XI, 274 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0-7546-4507-X : £55.00

The central theme of this collective volume is the idea that analysing both the human and the biophysical factors affecting savannas and dry forests is integral to their effective management and long-term sustainability. Besides three chapters on Middle and South America and the introduction and conclusion (both by Andrea Berardi and Jayalaxshmi Mistry), the volume contains the following chapters on Africa: Framing field expansion strategies in the savanna biome: land use and land cover dynamics in and around Tiogo Forest Reserve, Burkina Faso (D. Andrew Wardell and Anette Reenberg); Ecosystem dynamics and institutional inertia: a discussion of landscape conservation in northern Tanzania (Jim Igoe); Assessing 'overgrazing' in savannas [in Botswana] (Richard Smith); Managing a burned mosaic: a landscape-scale human ecological model of savanna fires in Mali (Paul Laris); Synergies in biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change: the case of hilltop forests in Kitui, Kenya (Siri Eriksen, F. Norman Gachathi, Benard Muok, Benson Ochieng and Bernard Owuor); Interactions between Sudano-Sahelian savannas and parklands in space and time: the effects on biomass and biodiversity with regards to stakeholder strategies (Denis Gautier, Didier Bazile and Nicolas Picard). [ASC Leiden abstract]

90 Stevens, Christopher

The EU, Africa and Economic Partnership Agreements: unintended consequences of policy leverage / Christopher Stevens - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 441-458 : tab.

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is negotiating a new trade regime with the European Union (EU), under the threat of increased barriers against its exports if agreement is not reached before 2008. This article examines the potential impact on regional integration of the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) being negotiated. Both sides pay lip service to greater regional integration, which is a stated objective of EPAs. But the article provides research evidence suggesting that EPAs will weaken regionalism, and in so doing adds to the literature on what happens when external powers attempt to use leverage to press trade policy change. Based on an analysis of SSA's trade with the EU, the article shows that countries may be encouraged to reinforce rather than eliminate barriers to the free circulation of goods between them, because of the choices they make in the details of their trade regimes with Europe. It also establishes a methodology that can be applied to new data as the negotiations progress. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

91 Véron, Jean-Bernard

Conflit, sécurité et développement : un nouveau paradigme, mais pour quels usages? / Jean-Bernard Véron - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 218, p. 19-32.

On fait entrer dans la catégorie de "nouvelles guerres" les guerres civiles opposant dans un cadre national donné deux ou plusieurs factions, avec, dans certaines situations, des enchaînements conflictuels régionaux. Il s'agit d'un type de conflits souvent rencontré en Afrique subsaharienne. Leurs origines peuvent être dues aux dysfonctionnements affectant l'État ou la société en question, mais aussi les causalités externes, telles que le legs colonial ou l'impact de l'insertion du pays dans le processus de mondialisation. L'aide des pays du Nord ne s'est toutefois que graduellement impliquée dans les situations conflictuelles. Ce repositionnement est motivé par le souhait de participer au traitement des "injustices" d'ordre économique et social mais aussi par l'ambition, plus récente, de remodeler les systèmes politiques au Sud selon les normes en vigueur dans les pays développés occidentaux (démocratie électorale pour le choix des dirigeants, transparence dans l'exercice du pouvoir, introduction de libertés de tous ordres). Bien que cette ingénierie sociale et politique peine à produire ses effets, l'aide ne doit pas s'en détourner. Elle doit au contraire y attacher toute son attention, mais sous la double réserve d'être consciente d'une part que les transpositions de modèles sont rarement

efficaces et, d'autre part, que son champ d'action est une société donnée traversée par des rapports de force et qu'elle y est, nolens volens, un acteur impliqué dans lesdits rapports. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 9) et en anglais (p. 15). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

92 Yates, Douglas

The scramble for African oil / Douglas Yates - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 11-31 : tab.

In Latin America, the Middle East and Asia, rulers successfully nationalized oil. Why then are all of the African oil enclaves still exploited by, and for, foreigners? This paper explains how foreign oil companies have dominated African oil and gas, in collaboration with African elites. Starting with 10 case studies - Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Mauritania, Nigeria, São Tomé & Príncipe and Sudan - several rival explanations are offered, based on geographical factors, colonialism, neocolonialism, the strategies of multinational oil companies and African authoritarianism. This is followed by policy recommendations for what can be done about this new form of economic imperialism. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

93 Youlou, Philippe

Le pluralisme juridique et la reconstruction de l'État en Afrique: le cas du Congo-Brazzaville / par Philippe Youlou - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2006), année 60, no. 4, p. 585-592.

Dans sa réflexion sur des solutions possibles en vue de la reconstruction de l'État de droit en Afrique, l'auteur constate qu'y existent sur le terrain du droit un grand nombre de réseaux normatifs, complémentaires ou concurrents (dont celui de l'État en certains cas), qui contribuent à la constitution de situations caractéristiques du pluralisme juridique. Si le droit étatique continue à exister, l'État seul ne peut plus être considéré comme unique source de production du droit. Les justiciables ont perdu confiance en les juridictions d'État, du fait entre autres de la complexité de leur organisation, de leur lenteur et du manque de ressources. C'est pourquoi ils font un recours de plus en plus fréquent à des modes de règlement alternatif des litiges. L'auteur appelle à une rénovation du rôle du juriste, de sa formation et de l'objet même de son art, en passant par une prise de conscience de l'environnement qui l'entoure au-delà des textes, pour parvenir à la construction d'un véritable pluralisme juridique dans l'État africain de demain. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

94 Ahouanka, Etienne Sossou

Le service public en Afrique de l'Ouest francophone au sud du Sahara / par Etienne Sossou Ahouanka - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2005), no. 65, p. 7-28.

L'évolution de l'Afrique noire d'expression française et la situation présente des États à qui la France a imposé le dessin des frontières et la pyramide des services publics, permettent de préciser la physionomie propre du service public africain. C'est l'objet du présent essai sur la spécificité et le rôle du service public africain dans le développement du continent. L'exercice se consacre notamment aux pays suivants: le Bénin, le Burkina Faso, la Côte d'Ivoire, la Guinée, le Mali, le Niger, le Sénégal et le Togo. Les services publics occupent dans ces pays un véritable monopole institutionnel. Alors se pose la question de savoir si le service public peut jouer un rôle de promotion du développement économique et social dans ces États. Le constat, après plus de quatre décennies d'existence du service public africain, montre qu'il est inadéquat et fonctionne mal (1e partie). Or, la réalisation du développement national dans ces États commande l'adéquation rigoureuse des moyens utilisés aux fins poursuivies. Il est alors nécessaire de redéfinir le service public africain, afin d'en faire un instrument de développement économique et social (2e partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

95 Augé, Axel

Les réformes du secteur de la sécurité et de la défense en Afrique sub-saharienne: vers une institutionnalisation de la gouvernance du secteur sécuritaire / Axel Augé - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 218, p. 49-67.

L'évolution du concept de sécurité depuis la fin de la décennie 1990 a entraîné des transformations structurelles et organisationnelles des armées du monde entier. Les militaires sont investis de nouvelles missions et remplissent différemment leurs fonctions traditionnelles. Au-delà des évolutions géopolitiques conduisant les États africains à réformer leur sécurité, le regain d'intérêt pour l'analyse des réformes du secteur de la sécurité et de la défense est aussi lié à la place centrale du dispositif sécuritaire et de défense dans la bonne gouvernance des États africains au sud du Sahara. Cet article propose un bilan des réformes à l'œuvre dans les pays francophones d'Afrique subsaharienne. Il montre en quoi les réformes sécuritaires, même limitées, deviennent le

reflet d'une institutionnalisation de la gouvernance du secteur de la sécurité et de la défense des pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest et d'Afrique centrale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 10-11) et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

96 Keenan, Jeremy

Turning the Sahel on its head : the 'truth' behind the headlines / Jeremy Keenan - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2006), vol. 33, no. 110, p. 761-769.

Three 'news stories' concerning the Sahel have made the headlines in 2006: the Tuareg 'rebellion' at Kidal in Mali on 23 May; the hostage-taking of Italian tourists around the Niger-Chad border area on 21 August, and a gun battle between Malian Tuareg rebels and GSPC (Groupe salafiste pour la prédication et le combat) 'terrorists' in northern Mali on 27 September. The reporting of these stories has reinforced the impression that the Sahel has become an increasingly dangerous 'terrorist' zone. However, the author's ongoing research of the region indicates that these incidents belong to the realm of the 'phantasmatic'. He explains the events mentioned, paying attention amongst others to the interest of Libya's leader Qadhafi in the Sahel, and argues that, in the context of the 'war on terror', the launch of a 'second' or Saharan front in this war in 2002/2003 has been fabricated largely by US-Algerian military intelligence interests. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

97 Makosso, Bethuel

La crise de l'enseignement supérieur en Afrique francophone : une analyse pour les cas du Burkina Faso, du Cameroun, du Congo, et de la Côte d'Ivoire / Bethuel Makosso - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2006), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 69-86 : tab.

L'objet de cet article est de contribuer à la réflexion que nécessitent les nouvelles formes d'exigences qui remettent en cause les performances des universités africaines dès lors que celles-ci influencent autant le marché du travail que l'évolution des connaissances. En effet, la crise multiforme que connaît l'université africaine et qui concerne à la fois la pertinence, la qualité, la gestion et le financement de l'enseignement supérieur a engendré ces deux dernières décennies la dégradation des infrastructures et du milieu d'apprentissage, l'exode continu des cerveaux, le déclin de la recherche et l'amplification des conflits entre étudiants, syndicats des personnels et l'administration de l'enseignement supérieur. L'article qui présente autant les caractéristiques que les causes de cette crise propose une esquisse de programme de refondation de l'université africaine qui devrait s'articuler autour des questions de l'intégration, de la pertinence et de la qualité. L'article est basée sur les données d'une enquête menée simultanément

au Congo Brazzaville, au Cameroun, en Côte d'Ivoire et au Burkina Faso en 2003. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

98 Man

Man and the lake : proceedings of the 12th Mega Chad conference : Maiduguri, 2nd - 9th December 2003 / ed. by Catherine Baroin, Gisela Seidensticker-Brikay, Kyari Tijani. - Maiduguri : Centre for Trans-Saharan Studies, 2005, cop. 2004. - XXVI, 477 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Op omslag: Réseau international de recherches pluridisciplinaires dans le bassin du Tchad; University of Maiduguri. - Bevat tekst in het Engels en Frans. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvatting in het Engels en Frans. ISBN 978-36461-0-9

The papers collected in this volume were presented at the twelfth Mega Chad Conference, held in Maiduguri, Nigeria, 2-9 December 2003. The topic of the conference was "Man and the Lake", purposefully fairly wide as an indication that all disciplines were welcome, including the natural sciences as far as these impinged on the understanding of human societies in the region. Climate change is a strong concern and the desiccation of the lake has had far-reaching social consequences. The sections include long-term climate changes and natural resource exploitation; boundaries and migrations; Chad Basin: a linguistic watering place; traditional knowledge and culture; social structure and power; and economic dynamics. The specific topics touched upon include hydrogeochemistry as a means to study climate change in the SW Chad Basin region, an archaeological study of Ngala in Borno State, Nigeria, ceramics from the Jos Plateau and Mandara Mountains, the northern migratory corridor of the Zaar from Lake Chad to Bauchi, indigeneity, citizenship and territoriality in the Chad basin, hydropolitical considerations in the area, place-names in Borno, the linguistic situation of the wider Chad area, sociolinguistics of Hausa, a study of the Buduma (Yedina) of the islands in Lake Chad, the Bura xylophone tradition, historical textile production in north Cameroon, the incorporation of the Southern Lake Chad chiefdoms into Borno, transformation of female titles and offices in the Chad basin region of Borno, caste, gender and chieftaincy in the southern Mandara mountains (Fali, Nigeria), Cheikh Mahamat Nour and the tentative Islamic revival on the southern shores of Lake Chad, agriculture in the Mandara Mountains in northern Cameroon and northeastern Nigeria, the role of the wild harvest in central Niger, transhumance in north Cameroon, the Wadara cattle breed in the Lake Chad region of Nigeria, specialized fresh fish traders in the Lake Chad basin area of Nigeria and co-management of common pool resources of the Waza-Logone floodplain in north Cameroon. [ASC Leiden abstract]

99 Politischer

Politischer Islam in Westafrika : eine Bestandsaufnahme / Michael Bröning, Holger Weiss (Hg.). - Münster : LIT, cop. 2006. - 224 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (Afrikanische Studien ; Bd. 30) - Met bibliogr., gloss., noten.

ISBN 3-8258-9349-9 pbk : EUR 14.90, sfr 22.90

In Westafrika ist der Islam eine bedeutende gesellschaftliche Kraft, mit ganz eigenen Ausprägungen. Doch welche Rolle spielt der Politische Islam heute in Westafrika? Wer sind die relevanten Akteure und welche Bedeutung haben Formen des 'radikalen' Islam? Antworten auf diese Fragen liefern die Beiträge in diesem Sammelband: Einleitung: Politischer Islam in Westafrika (Michael Bröning); Historische Entwicklung des Islam in Westafrika: ein Abriss (Ursula Günther); Political Islam in Ghana: Muslims and their position in a secular West African State (Holger Weiss); The political economy of civil Islam in Côte d'Ivoire (Marie Miran); Islam und Demokratie in Westafrika: der Fall Mali (Hamidou Magassa); Political Islam in Nigeria (Ousmane Kane); Shari'a-Debatten: Impressionen aus dem zeitgenössischen Nigeria (Franz Kogelmann); "Political Islam" in contemporary Senegal (Roman Loimeier). [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

100 Pouvoirs

Pouvoirs locaux et gestion foncière dans les villes d'Afrique de l'Ouest / ouvrage dir. par Odile Goerg. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2006. - 208 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Avec le concours du laboratoire SEDET et du PRUD. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 2-296-01041-5

L'aménagement urbain dans les villes d'Afrique de l'Ouest met en jeu de nombreux acteurs qui essaient tous de peser sur les décisions concernant l'urbanisme ou les équipements. Le présent ouvrage analyse leurs pouvoirs, les formes de légitimation et leur impact sur le devenir des villes alors que les conflits autour de la question du foncier et des ressources (terre, eau) s'exacerbent. Les individus ou strates de pouvoir s'opposent ou s'allient selon des stratégies à chaque fois renouvelées, déterminées le plus souvent non par une perception d'ensemble de la gestion urbaine mais par des enjeux ponctuels, sur lesquels se mobilisent les citoyens. Titres des contributions: Bè, du vieux village au bastion de l'opposition démocratique: formes de pouvoir et mode de légitimations dans le cadre de la gestion et l'aménagement urbain à Lomé (Togo) (Michel Goeh-Akue) - Formes et légitimation de pouvoir à Cadjèhoun (Cotonou) et impact sur l'aménagement urbain (XIXe-XXe siècles) (Bénin, Sébastien Sotindjo) - Chefs administratifs, loi coloniale et aménagement urbain. De l'appropriation collective à l'appropriation privée à Conakry (fin XIXe siècle-années 1950) (Guinée, Odile Goerg) -

L'évolution du pouvoir et son impact sur l'aménagement des quartiers périphériques de Conakry. Le quartier de Tombolia (commune de Matoto) (Mamadou Dian Chérif Diallo) - Power relations in ward-level governance in an urban setting: Ajegunle-Lagos (Nigeria) since the 1950's (Ayodeji Olukoju). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BENIN

101 Beuving, J. Joost

Lebanese traders in Cotonou: a socio-cultural analysis of economic mobility and capital accumulation / J. Joost Beuving - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 324-351 : geneal.

Passenger cars and other small vehicles have for a long time been the backbone of transport in West Africa. The cars are usually second-hand, and they are sourced on overseas car markets, mostly in western Europe. During the 1990s the port town of Cotonou, Benin, became one of the most prominent hubs in this car trade: car markets mushroomed, attracting large numbers and a wide variety of traders - including a prominent contingent of Lebanese. This article discusses the role of these Lebanese traders in the car trade through a reconstruction of their careers. It reveals that Lebanese business, which can go through a rapid succession of different economic activities, starts as kin-based enterprise, but gradually incorporates peers and friends. Close analysis of this practice suggests that Lebanese immigrant traders are to a large extent driven by the ideal of enjoying life by adopting an expatriate lifestyle. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

102 Hagberg, Sten

The transformation of ritual boundaries in resource-use practices in Burkina Faso / Sten Hagberg - In: *Africa Today*: (2005/06), vol. 52, no. 4, p. 109-129.

This essay explores how people in rural Burkina Faso act upon and seek to reconcile contradictions between cosmologically grounded ritual boundaries and geographically informed natural resource use planning. On the basis of ethnographic examples - sacred groves in Lyela and Nuna communities and land disputes in Karaboro and Tiefo communities - the author reflects upon the process in which the ritual boundary - a ritually defined, religiously sanctioned, and often invisible frontier - of sacred groves and earthshrine becomes politically significant and takes on some lawlike characteristics while preserving certain indigenous features. The author investigates how actors transform ritual boundaries from mythical lands into institutionalized local knowledge,

either to be used instrumentally to settle political conflict, or to be made relevant for culture-sensitive development operations. By simultaneously invoking ritual power for biodiversity preservation and making political use of ritual boundaries without physically demarcating them, rural actors seek to reconcile cosmological and geographical notions of ritual boundaries. When ritual boundaries are invented in the development context, distinctions between insiders and outsiders are likely to be stressed. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]

103 Tama, Jean-Nazaire

Les droits de l'homme dans la Constitution béninoise du 11 décembre 1990 et leurs applications par le juge constitutionnel / par Jean-Nazaire Tama - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2006), année 60, no. 2, p. 211-256.

Quelle place occupent les droits de l'homme dans la Constitution béninoise du 11 décembre 1990? Quelle appréciation le juge constitutionnel béninois fait-il des principes universels des droits de l'homme contenus dans la Constitution? Une lecture de cette Constitution et une étude de la jurisprudence de la Cour constitutionnelle du Bénin montrent que le juge constitutionnel est devenu, aux lendemains de la Conférence des forces vives de la Nation de février 1990, le garant des droits contenus dans la Constitution béninoise et les différentes Conventions relatives aux droits de l'homme que le Bénin a ratifiées. Dans les nombreuses décisions qu'il a rendues, il a eu à sanctionner la violation de beaucoup de droits garantis par les instruments suscités, tels le droit à l'égalité, le droit à la liberté, le droit à la sécurité et au procès équitable. Il s'avère que le droit béninois des droits de l'homme s'aligne sur le droit international des droits de l'homme. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BURKINA FASO

104 Barbaza, Michel

Le site de Tondiédo à Markoye (Burkina Faso) : élaboration d'un modèle théorique pour l'étude de l'art rupestre protohistorique du Sahel burkinabé / Michel Barbaza, Marc Jarry - In: *Sahara*: (2004), n. 15, p. 83-96 : ill., fig., foto's, tab.

Tondiédo est un site d'art rupestre de l'extrême fin de l'âge du Fer reconnu dans les environs de Markoye (Burkina Faso) dans l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Il a permis d'observer, à l'échelle d'une colline rocheuse d'extension limitée, la distribution des gravures qui le caractérisent. Abordé en 1997 dès le tout début des travaux des auteurs dans le Sahel, cet ensemble gravé d'inspiration 'libyco-berbère' manifeste a laissé peu à peu percevoir

des modalités originales d'organisation interne. Devenu emblématique, ce groupement remarquable inédit a été choisi comme modèle général de référence en raison de la clarté de son dispositif rupestre. Ce dernier laisse percevoir une répartition ordonnée, organisée en auréole autour d'un panneau principal lui-même implanté dans un lieu suggestif. Le traitement des données par infographie permet de rendre compte avec clarté et précision de ces dispositions. Des sites voisins confirment en le nuanciant le schéma d'organisation qu'il propose. Bibliogr., rés. en italien, anglais et français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

105 Brédeloup, Sylvie

Réinstallation à Ouagadougou des 'rapatriés' burkinabè de Côte d'Ivoire / Sylvie Brédeloup - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 185-201.

Depuis 1999, la succession des troubles ayant touché la Côte d'Ivoire a entraîné le retour de nombreuses personnes originaires du Burkina Faso vers leur pays d'origine. Comment s'est déroulé ce retour au pays? Jusqu'à quel point l'opération a-t-elle été préparée et contrôlée par les autorités burkinabè? Comment s'opère la réinsertion des migrants à rebours? Autant de questions auxquelles l'auteur s'efforce de répondre à partir d'un travail de terrain conduit à Abidjan et à Ouagadougou, Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

106 Grosfilley, Anne

Le tissage chez les Mossi du Burkina Faso: dynamisme d'un savoir-faire traditionnel / Anne Grosfilley - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 203-215.

Le tissage traditionnel mossi, ou "dan fani", au Burkina Faso, a connu des transformations profondes depuis l'époque des indépendances. Ces changements ont été rendus possibles grâce aux actions complémentaires des missions religieuses, des leaders politiques, et des créateurs de haute couture. Le tissage passe d'une activité masculine à une profession de femmes, et le "dan fani" se porte de manière traditionnelle, mais entre par ailleurs dans la mode urbaine. Cette exploration et mise en valeur des savoir-faire locaux est un exemple réussi de développement. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 19). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

107 Guengant, Jean-Pierre

La jachère en Afrique tropicale : l'apport des sciences sociales : hommage à Roger Pontanier / Jean-Pierre Guengant, Christian Seignobos, François Sodter, éd. sc. ; [préf. de Bernard Lacombe]. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2006. - 153 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Ressources renouvelables) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-296-01568-9

L'agriculture "traditionnelle" africaine reste encore largement fondée sur les pratiques culturelles et culturelles issues de l'agriculture itinérante sur brûlis. Cependant, la croissance de la population, les migrations, la dégradation du milieu naturel, la révolution technique contribuent à provoquer un changement des systèmes de production. La jachère s'est révélée un sujet particulièrement pertinent à la recherche sur les questions agricoles et agraires, stratégiques pour l'Afrique au Sud du Sahara sous l'aspect de l'apport des sciences sociales. Les études s'appuient plus particulièrement sur des travaux de terrain réalisés au Burkina Faso et au Cameroun sur le paysannat, ses rapports avec le terroir, l'utilisation des plantes et des arbres, le droit et l'accès à la terre selon les sexes, Auteurs: Raphaël Y. Coulibaly, Robin Duponnois, Catherine Fourgeau, Bernard Lacombe, Victor Nimy, Saïbou Nignan, Sylvestre Ouédraogo, Gabriel Sangli, Christian Seignobos, François Sodter, Saratta Traoré. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

108 Héraud, Marion

Malédiction et handicap: des croyances aux comportements / Marion Héraud - In: *Psychopathologie africaine*: (2005/06), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 165-182.

Le présent article d'anthropologie appliquée traite du lien entre les croyances et les comportements vis-à-vis des personnes handicapées au Burkina Faso. Commandée par l'ONG Handicap International, l'étude vise à répondre à plusieurs interrogations soulevées lors de la mise en œuvre de projets de développement pour les personnes en situation de handicap. Les croyances traditionnelles liées à la malédiction sont souvent désignées comme responsables de la marginalisation des personnes en situation de handicap, car elles agiraient comme un frein. Mais qu'en est-il vraiment? Existe-t-il un lien direct entre croyances et comportements dans le cas présent? L'auteur a travaillé à partir d'entretiens qualitatifs individuels et collectifs. Selon elle, les croyances traditionnelles ne déterminent pas les comportements de rejet, car le type de conduite diffère selon le type de personne, mais, dans le cas en question, elles permettent à la communauté de s'absoudre lorsqu'elle n'a pas les moyens de prendre en charge le handicap. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

109 Hampshire, Kate

Flexibility in domestic organization and seasonal migration among the Fulani of northern Burkina Faso / Kate Hampshire - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 402-426 : tab.

Migration patterns among the Fulani of Burkina Faso have changed over recent decades from predominant transhumance, involving whole families, to seasonal rural-to-urban labour migration of young men. This article uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative data to examine the relationships between the new forms of migration and domestic organization. Specifically, it asks the following questions: (1) How do households accommodate the temporary loss of productive members? (2) Does the out-migration lead to new forms of domestic organization, and to changing roles and power relations within sending households? Various forms of flexibility in domestic organization are identified which serve to maintain viable economic units in the face of the temporary absence of substantial numbers of young men. These include: flexibility in the processes of household division; rapid, temporary restructuring of domestic units; and drawing on extra-household support networks. One consequence of this flexibility is that intra-household gender divisions of labour and power have remained largely unchanged in the face of seasonal labour migration. The extent to which this will remain the case if migration becomes more widespread is uncertain. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

110 Janin, Pierre

L'ambivalence du marché dans la sécurisation alimentaire en milieu rural sahélo-soudanien / Pierre Janin - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 91-105 : krt., tab.

Le risque d'insécurité alimentaire constitue une variable récurrente du fonctionnement des petites exploitations familiales en milieu sahélo-soudanien. Mais il dépend moins des aléas et des contraintes environnementales que des modes de valorisation des potentialités et de gestion temporelle des ressources adoptés. À cet égard, la place croissante occupée par le marché, physique et économique, via les ventes et les achats de produits agricoles, semble pouvoir constituer une voie privilégiée de lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire pour les plus vulnérables. L'auteur fait de la soudure alimentaire un outil d'analyse spatial et temporel des agricultures en situation de risque. Il s'appuie sur des données rassemblées entre 2001 et 2004 en milieu sahélo-soudanien au Burkina Faso et au Cameroun. En Afrique sahélienne, l'économie de marché reste caractérisée par l'ambivalence, faite de nécessité et de contingence. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CAPE VERDE

111 Brédeloup, Sylvie

La migration chinoise en Afrique: accélérateur du développement ou "sanglot de l'homme noir"? / Sylvie Brédeloup et Brigitte Bertoncello - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 218, p. 199-224.

S'il semble qu'au début des années 1990 le nombre de ressortissants de Chine populaire sur le continent africain était infime (hormis en Afrique du Sud), on estime aujourd'hui (en 2006) leur nombre à 130 000. L'arrivée récente des populations chinoises en Afrique de l'Ouest demande à être expliquée. Dans quelle mesure la restructuration économique des entreprises d'État dans le Nord-Est chinois, avec des licenciements massifs des ouvriers de l'industrie lourde, conjuguée à l'intensification de l'exode rural, a-t-elle eu une incidence sur les migrations intercontinentales? De quelle manière le renforcement de la coopération économique et technologique chinoise avec les États africains a-t-il influencé les parcours des migrants chinois? Après avoir rappelé l'évolution de la coopération sino-africaine, l'article propose, à partir d'exemples sénégalais et capverdiens, de retracer l'itinéraire de ces entrepreneurs chinois, d'apprécier les modalités de leur installation dans les capitales de Dakar et de Praia puis de repérer les réactions que suscitent leur arrivée, à la fois auprès des commerçants et des consommateurs nationaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

THE GAMBIA

112 Bellagamba, Alice

Before it is too late: constructing an archive of oral sources and a national museum in independent Gambia / Alice Bellagamba - In: *Africa Today*: (2005/06), vol. 52, no. 4, p. 29-52.

This article discusses the cultural policy of the Republic of the Gambia in the aftermath of independence. It illustrates the establishment of an archive of oral sources and a national museum, considers the institutional and intellectual vision that inspired their creation, and comments on their relationships to internal political developments and external debates on the relevance of African sources for the reconstruction of African history. At the core of both initiatives was the idea of providing the emerging nation with a decolonized representation of its past, recovering the tangible and intangible expression of the cultural and historical heritage of the Gambia River. The subsequent

developments of the two institutions are analysed, showing the declining interest for oral sources and the rise of "heritage politics", determined more by the needs of promoting the Gambia in the tourist market than by an appreciation of the complexities and richness of the country's cultural heritage. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

113 Janson, Marloes

'We are all the same, because we all worship God': the controversial case of a female saint in The Gambia / Marloes Janson - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 502-525.

Based on ethnographic field research carried out between November 2003 and April 2004, this article explores religious discourses about proper ritual observance in The Gambia, a country where our understanding of processes of Islamization is largely lacking. These discourses centre on the case of Berekuntu, a shrine guarded by a female saint in the village of Kartong. On the basis of three 'texts', the female saint's biographical narrative, a series of sermons delivered by reformist scholars, and a newspaper article based on an interview with the Supreme Islamic Council, the article shows that shrine and saint veneration are not relics of the past, but are part of a lively contemporary dispute about 'authentic' Islam and who represents it. While reformist Muslims seem to have conquered the public sphere during the last decade under the influence of President Jammeh's rule, the Sufi understanding of Islam, as embodied by the saint, still enjoys great support among the Gambian population. Although 'reformists' and 'Sufis' seem at first sight to be diametrically opposed, they sometimes borrow from each other. An analysis of the (re)negotiation of Muslim identities indicates that Islamization is not a single monolithic movement but, rather, a diffuse process happening at different levels. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

GHANA

114 Abor, Joshua

Varying forms of financing Ghanaian non-traditional exporters / Joshua Abor and Robert Hinson - In: *Africanus*: (2005), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 18-27 : tab.

This study examines the debt-versus-equity preferences of small and medium-sized enterprises drawn from the Ghana Export Promotion Council's database of non-traditional exporters and what accounts for their choice of a particular form of finance. Positive associations between debt and two firm characteristics (age and firm size) were found. It is expected that, with time, firms become more acceptable to lenders, thus older

firms have easier access to debt financing than younger ones. Also, larger firms have better access to debt financing than small firms. A negative relation between growth and debt was also found. This suggests that high-growth firms use more equity (internal resources) and less debt. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

115 Akyeampong, Emmanuel K.

Race, identity and citizenship in black Africa: the case of the Lebanese in Ghana / Emmanuel K. Akyeampong - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 297-323.

Transnationalism has become a major reality in Africa and the wider world with the proliferation of immigrants, refugees and displaced persons. But transnationalism is not a new development, and diaspora and globalization - both historical processes - have long served as contexts for the remaking of identity, citizenship and polity. Today, concepts such as 'cosmopolitanism' and 'flexible citizenship' are in vogue in a globalized world, as transnationalism challenges statist concepts of political citizenship. In this article, using the case of Ghana, the author revisits the historic presence of a Lebanese diaspora in West Africa from the 1860s, and the intellectual and political obstacles that have worked against their full incorporation as active political citizens. He seeks to understand why the prospect of non-black citizenship was considered problematic in black Africa during the era of decolonization, interrogating the institutional legacies of colonial rule and pan-Africanist thought. The intellectual rigidity of pan-Africanism on race is contrasted with current notions of the constructedness of identity. The author probes the ways in which the Lebanese in Ghana constructed their identities, and how these facilitated or obstructed assimilation. As African governments seek to tap into the resources of the new African communities in Europe and North America, the article suggests the timeliness of exploring alternative criteria to indigeneity when defining citizenship in black Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

116 Alemna, A.A.

Copyright and literary piracy in Ghana / by A.A. Alemna and V. Dodoo - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2006), no. 100, p. 21-27.

This paper discusses the issue of copyright, especially as it pertains in Ghana. It also examines the extent of literary piracy and its impact on authors and the book industry in Ghana. Remedies proposed to curb this activity include resourcing of the Copyright

Office, creation of copyright awareness, and strict prosecution of offenders. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

117 Badoe, Yaba

What makes a woman a witch? / Yaba Badoe - In: *Feminist Africa*: (2005), no. 5, p. 37-51.

This article is a shortened version of a much longer report the author wrote for the Mapping Sexualities Project over a five-month period in Ghana (2004-2005). It is based on research conducted in Gambaga in the Northern Region. It highlights the narrative of Asara Azindow, a successful businesswoman, one of the nineteen people interviewed, whose story was recorded in the "witches' camp" in Gambaga in December 2004. In underdeveloped, mainly rural northern Ghana, 70 percent of the population is officially poor and depends on seasonal labour. Gambaga was once the centre of Islam in the region and, since the rescue of a woman accused of witchcraft by the Imam, its mosque has become a haven for witches, but also a place to which women accused of this practice could be banished by their families. Around the mosque a camp of mud huts grew up. Those most likely to have been accused of witchcraft were late middle-aged widows who had returned to their fathers' compounds, successful businesswomen, those without children to provide them with leverage within the extended family, and those without an adult male brother to protect their interests; in other words, women who have challenged and transgressed the gender regimes in the patrilineal, patrilocal, polygynous communities in the area. In this sort of society women who challenge the mould are likely to be envied and slandered; women without children are somehow felt to have betrayed their sexuality (and are not above exploiting beliefs to have themselves relieved of some household responsibilities); women without husbands (widows) are also seen to be competing for limited resources. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

118 Chieftaincy

Chieftaincy in Ghana : culture, governance and development / ed. by Irene K. Odotei and Albert K. Awedoba. - Legon : Sub-Saharan Publishers, 2006. - 700 p., [16] p. foto's. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten.

Article 277 of the constitution of Ghana defines a chief as a person who hailing from appropriate family and lineage has been validly nominated, elected or selected, and enstooled, enskinned, or installed as chief or queen mother in accordance with the relevant law and usage. This book is a collection of papers given at a conference held at the University of Ghana in Accra in January 2003 entitled: Chieftaincy in Africa: Culture,

Governance and Development. It is one of the results of the Chieftaincy, Governance and Development (CGD) project which ran from 2000-2004. Chieftaincy is indubitably still very important and the essays reveal that it is not a petrified but a very dynamic institution, changing to adapt to the modern situation. The book is divided into two parts. The first contains a series of papers on the historical and anthropological perspectives of chieftaincy in Ghana, where 70 percent of respondents in all ten regions wanted the institution to remain. Part two examines the challenges and perspectives for good governance, chieftaincy and religion, arts and creativity promoted by the institution of chieftaincy, issues of historical significance in the country but especially in specific traditional states, succession disputes and stability, the economic, developmental, and managerial roles of the chiefs in development, the way in which migration and globalization issues affect the institution, and gender and traditional leadership. [ASC Leiden abstract]

119 Destombes, Jérôme

From long-term patterns of seasonal hunger to changing experiences of everyday poverty : northeastern Ghana, c. 1930-2000 / by Jérôme Destombes - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2006), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 181-205 : graf., krt., tab.

This article is a West African case study of the nutritional history of everyday poverty. It draws on statistical evidence collected in northeastern Ghana. In the 1930s, pioneer colonial surveys revealed that seasonal poor diet was pervasive, by contrast with undernourishment. They pave the way for constructing a new set of anthropometric data in Nangodi, a savanna polity where John Hunter completed a classic study of seasonal hunger in the 1960s. A re-survey of the same sections and lineages c. 2000, during a full agricultural cycle, shows a significant improvement in nutritional statuses, notably for women. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

120 Geest, Sjaak van der

Between death and funeral: mortuaries and the exploitation of liminality in Kwahu, Ghana / Sjaak van der Geest - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 485-501 : tab.

This essay describes how mortuaries changed the Akan funeral culture of Ghana and how that converged with the interests of relatives and hospital managers. Such a development would not have been possible, however, without the money provided by well-to-do relatives staying abroad. Mortuaries enable relatives to stretch the liminal period between death and funeral as long as they want to while they prepare everything

for a grand funeral. For hospitals, this new fashion means an attractive extra source of income, as the mortuary is more lucrative than its medical services. The author's observations derive from anthropological fieldwork carried out in Kwahu, Ghana, since 1969. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

121 Grischow, Jeff D.

K.R.S. Morris and tsetse eradication in the Gold Coast, 1928-51 / Jeff D. Grischow - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 381-401.

This article investigates the anti-tsetse fly work of colonial entomologist K.R.S. Morris in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast between 1928 and 1951. Morris's main programme was directed at the Lawra District of the northwest, where he claimed to have eliminated the tsetse population and trypanosomiasis by the end of his tenure. This achievement allowed farmers to move into the formerly infested land and reclaim the area for agricultural development. As an added benefit, Morris also claimed, eliminating tsetse flies in the Lawra District reduced the incidence of sleeping sickness in the main market towns of northwest Ashanti. The article charts Morris's work, which is historically significant for a number of reasons. First, it reveals much about the connection between anti-tsetse work and colonial development doctrine in northern Ghana. Second, it highlights the importance of studying colonial practices. Morris's clearing programme appears to have worked, but it was almost certainly based on faulty theories of tsetse ecology. In this sense, the story of anti-tsetse work in the Northern Territories shows that we might learn as much from colonial practices as from colonial ideologies. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. in English and in French. [Journal abstract]

122 Mitchell, Paul

Mining and economic growth : the case for Ghana and Tanzania / Paul Mitchell - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 53-67 : fig., graf.

A study of 33 countries globally with a high dependence on minerals, including 18 in Africa, showed that existing critical propositions about mining have failed to explain the differences in outcomes between those countries that suffered from the 'resource curse' and those that did not. This paper explores the subject, using case studies of Tanzania and Ghana, which have both performed relatively well, economically. It considers the background of political and economic reform in both countries and how these developments have affected the outcomes of mining activities. It argues that, without well-funded, stable and well-governed local institutions able to provide a political voice for mining areas and work in partnership with mining companies and local communities,

the social and economic benefits of mining activities will necessarily be limited. There are three main factors driving the relatively good economic outcomes in Ghana and Tanzania: reformed mineral legislation, improved macroeconomic management, and improvement in some areas of governance. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

123 Naaeke, Anthony

African art and persuasion : the rhetoric of the 'bera' among the Dagaaba of Ghana / Anthony Naaeke - In: *Journal of Dagaare Studies*: (2006), vol. 6, p. 21-28.

The author contends that the 'bera' among the Dagaaba of Ghana is a non-discursive visual object acting as an active persuasive interlocutor within the subjective consciousness or conscience of a would-be thief standing face-to-face with an object (such as a mango fruit) that is desired for its capacity to satisfy hunger or pleasure. By describing the 'bera' as African art and a persuasive agent meant to protect property from would-be thieves, the author explains the relevance of the 'bera' to the Dagaaba and the rhetorical and pastoral implications of a village catechist hanging a 'bera' on his mango tree. In doing so, the author demonstrates that the 'bera' is art, situated rhetoric, and a symbol of cultural moral values among the Dagaaba. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

124 Naaeke, Anthony

Dismantling fear and establishing ethos : missionary activity as persuasion / Anthony Naaeke - In: *Journal of Dagaare Studies*: (2006), vol. 6, p. 29-38.

Why did the Dagaaba (Dagari) of northwestern Ghana respond so positively to the Catholic evangelization of missionaries? The author contends that, as a persuasive endeavour, missionaries in Africa successfully employed the rhetorical 'topoi' (places of argument) of dismantling fear and establishing 'ethos' (credibility or character) with the result that many Dagaaba converted to Christianity. He bases his argument on the rhetorical theory of Aristotle, Cicero, Quintilian and Augustine. He shows that the missionaries made relentless efforts to address the religious and physical needs of the people. Missionaries worked hard to dispel fear. They were agents of forgiveness for those who were falsely accused of witchcraft. They gave hope to the sick, women and those oppressed by evil spirits. They intervened through prayers by securing rain during a period of severe drought. They showed love and communion by being constantly in close proximity with the people, eating their food, visiting them in their homes, and teaching them in the schools. Above all, they pointed them to a God who loves, forgives

and provides for His people. In sum, the missionaries shared 'ethos' with the Dagaaba.
Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

125 Parker, John

Northern Gothic: witches, ghosts and werewolves in the savanna hinterland of the Gold Coast, 1900s-1950s / John Parker - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 3, p. 352-380 : foto, krt.

This article examines witchcraft, shape-shifting and other supernatural beliefs among the Talensi and neighbouring Gur-speaking peoples on the frontier of the Northern Territories Protectorate of the Gold Coast (Ghana) in the first half of the twentieth century. Its starting point is the succession of religious movements dedicated to the eradication of witchcraft that swept through the southern forest region of the Gold Coast in the interwar period. Most of these movements were animated by exotic deities originating in the savanna zone, a cross-cultural passage in part propelled by the ambivalence with which the Akan peoples of the forests viewed the so-called Gurunsi of the remote north. While the 'Gurunsi' were generally regarded as primitive barbarians, they were also seen to have an intimate relationship with the spiritual realm and therefore to be free from the ravages of malevolent witchcraft. This intimacy with dangerous spiritual forces was most clearly manifested in the widely reported ability of 'the grassland people' to transmogrify into animals. Evidence suggests, however, that far from being free from witchcraft, stateless savanna societies had their own problems with malevolent occult powers. Moreover, their reputation for shape-shifting was not simply a lurid, fantastic stereotype of northern brutishness on the part of the Akan. Animal metamorphosis - and especially the ubiquity of were-hyenas - was widely reported in the northern savanna, where it was imbricated with 'witchcraft' and with notions of personhood and collective identities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

126 Pichillo, Giancarlo

Frammenti di un panorama finanziario: risparmiare ed indebitarsi nello Nzema, Western Region of Ghana / di Giancarlo Pichillo - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2006), a. 61, n. 2, p. 189-217.

L'auteur analyse synthétiquement une partie des résultats d'une recherche sur le terrain effectuée pendant six mois (du 3 septembre 2004 jusqu'au 21 février 2005) en territoire Nzema au Ghana sud-occidental. À l'intérieur d'un contexte marqué par la présence de la coopération internationale la recherche a essayé d'éclairer les mécanismes sociaux

qui impliquent les pratiques de crédit et épargne locaux, définies par la littérature courante comme "informelles". On a vérifié ainsi que, suite à la libéralisation économique promue au Ghana à partir des années 1980, les secteurs les plus faibles de la population, les femmes en particulier, ont toujours compté sur les circuits de circulation de l'argent extra-banque. La pratique du 'susu' (tontine), en particulier, est aujourd'hui effectuée presque exclusivement par les femmes et est surtout consacrée à l'épargne, contrairement à ce qui a été constaté par les recherches précédentes effectuées au Ghana pendant les années 1950 et 1960. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

GUINEA

127 Goerg, Odile

Chieftainships between past and present: from city to suburb and back in colonial Conakry, 1890s-1950s / Odile Goerg - In: *Africa Today*: (2005/06), vol. 52, no. 4, p. 3-27 : tab.

Conakry was chosen as the capital of the future French Guinea in 1885 and became a Commune Mixte in 1904. The suburbs had received administrative status earlier, in 1901. This article examines how, within this geopolitical context, the French used references to the past to establish the authority of the chiefs, whose legitimacy rested primarily on their nomination by the colonial power, and how local chiefs adapted to this policy change. Two distinct moments appear during the period from the 1890s to the 1950s: initially, immediately after the French came to power, any allusion to the past was ignored, or even held in contempt, on account of certain chiefs' resistance and in accordance with the principles of indirect rule. Between the two World Wars, however, the past became the predominant criterion in the choice of chiefs, reference to ancestors became a necessity for the colonial authorities and the colonized alike. The article examines how this transition occurred in a demographic context that mingled populations with a longstanding presence (the Baga and the Susu) with recent migrants (the Fulani), how the French intervened in local politics, and to what extent they exploited the existence of internal rivalries. Finally, it analyses how the French imposed on diverse local contexts a common political strategy, based on stereotypical representations of a variety of African populations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

128 Smith, Dane F.

US-Guinea relations during the rise and fall of Charles Taylor / Dane F. Smith, Jr - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 415-439.

The Liberian civil war was the major issue in US-Guinea relations between 1990 and 2003. During the first half of this period, the US sought with limited success to secure Guinea's cooperation in finding a diplomatic solution. President Conté viewed Charles Taylor as Guinea's implacable enemy and authorized arms support for anti-Taylor factions, while the US pressed for a negotiated peace. The Guinean leader's negative reaction to US criticism of the flawed 1993 presidential elections halted most dialogue on Liberia for the next two years. When Taylor continued supporting civil war in Sierra Leone after 1997, and fighters allied to him assaulted Guinea border posts in 1999, the US strengthened its engagement with Guinea. Providing military training and non-lethal equipment, it sought to counter the threat that Guinea would succumb to the destabilization which had afflicted Liberia and Sierra Leone. The US appears positioned to play a positive role in Guinea's political and economic transition after the departure from the scene of the seriously ill Guinean president. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

IVORY COAST

129 Barrett, Christopher B.

Macroeconomic shocks, human capital and productive efficiency : evidence from West African rice farmers / Christopher B. Barrett, Shane M. Sherlund and Akinwumi A. Adesina - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 3, p. 343-372 : graf., tab.

Little empirical work has quantified the transitory effects of macroeconomic shocks on farm-level production behaviour. The authors develop a simple analytical model to explain how macroeconomic shocks might temporarily divert managerial attention, thereby affecting farm-level productivity, but perhaps to different degrees and for different durations across production units. They test hypotheses from that model using 1993-1995 panel data bracketing the massive currency devaluation in Côte d'Ivoire in January 1994. They find a transitory increase in mean plot-level technical inefficiency among Ivorian rice producers and considerable variation in the magnitude and persistence of this effect, attributable largely to ex ante complexity of operations, and the educational attainment and off-farm employment status of the plot manager. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

130 Brédéloup, Sylvie

Réinstallation à Ouagadougou des 'rapatriés' burkinabè de Côte d'Ivoire / Sylvie Brédéloup - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 185-201.

Depuis 1999, la succession des troubles ayant touché la Côte d'Ivoire a entraîné le retour de nombreuses personnes originaires du Burkina Faso vers leur pays d'origine. Comment s'est déroulé ce retour au pays? Jusqu'à quel point l'opération a-t-elle été préparée et contrôlée par les autorités burkinabè? Comment s'opère la réinsertion des migrants à rebours? Autant de questions auxquelles l'auteur s'efforce de répondre à partir d'un travail de terrain conduit à Abidjan et à Ouagadougou, Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

131 Hellweg, Joseph

Manimory and the aesthetics of mimesis: forest, Islam and State in Ivoirian 'dozoya' / Joseph Hellweg - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 461-484.

This article explores the hunting aesthetics of initiated Jula hunters of Côte d'Ivoire who call themselves 'dozos'. It explains how their hunting aesthetic structures their relationship to Islam and the Ivoirian State. Although many Africans approach Islam in the context of tensions between local ritual traditions and modernizing Muslim reform, 'dozos' approach Islam the way they approach the forests where they hunt, assimilating to both in order to tame them. They organize their hunting activities around an aesthetic centred on notions of sweetness and fullness; their contraries, difficulty and emptiness; and the process of mimetic transformation (shape-shifting) that mediates between these extremes. With these categories 'dozos' assimilate themselves to and appropriate power from the forest to kill game. They also link themselves to pre-Qur'anic Muslim figures to legitimize themselves as Muslims. More recently, they tried to assimilate to the Ivoirian State to become a parallel police force. Stories of their tutelary spirit, Manimory, and the texts of their hunting songs, incantations, and epics encode diverse ways for 'dozos' to relate to Islam, leaving room for 'dozos' to eschew it as well. Their texts reveal a dynamic sense of history that defies classification in terms of tradition, modernity or postmodernity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

132 N'Zué, Félix Fofana

Stock market development and economic growth : evidence from Côte d'Ivoire / Félix Fofana N'Zué - In: *African Development Review*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 123-143 : graf., tab.

The present paper investigates the relationship between the development of the Ivorian stock market and Côte d'Ivoire's economic performance. Stock market development indicators were identified and used to calculate the Ivorian stock market development

index. A set of control variables were also identified. The empirical results suggest that gross domestic product and stock market development are cointegrated when the control variables are included in the analysis. That is, there is a long-run relationship between these variables taken together. Moreover, there is a unidirectional causality running from stock market development to economic growth. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

133 Perrot, Claude-Hélène

Chefs traditionnels: le cas du sud-est de la Côte d'Ivoire / Claude-Hélène Perrot - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 173-184.

Au lendemain des indépendances, les nouvelles "élites" africaines voyaient dans les rois et les chefs les reliques d'un passé révolu. Or, depuis les années 1980, l'attention des anthropologues et des historiens se porte sur le phénomène inattendu de la reviviscence des royautés et des chefferies, de la mise en contact de ces pouvoirs avec celui de l'État et de leur "mode d'incorporation réciproque". Cet article est une illustration de la manière dont les autorités "traditionnelles", dans le sud-est de la Côte d'Ivoire, ont joué sur le plan local un rôle dans le règlement de la crise ivoirienne, et sont parvenus à maintenir la paix civile, malgré la présence d'éléments de la population étrangers ou perçus comme tels. De nombreuses démarches à cet effet ont été initiées par l'Association nationale des rois et des chefs traditionnels de Côte d'Ivoire, qui a pris soin de se démarquer et de prendre ses distances des politiques. Il faut remarquer que ces initiatives sont restées hors du champ de vision des médias occidentaux. L'article est fondé sur des témoignages recueillis entre 2002 (début de la crise) et décembre 2005. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 12-13) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

134 Viti, Fabio

Colonialismo e liberazione degli schiavi nel Baule (Costa d'Avorio) / di Fabio Viti - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2006), a. 61, n. 1, p. 30-65.

L'abolition de l'esclavage en pays baule (Côte d'Ivoire), comme partout en Afrique, a été étroitement liée à la conquête coloniale, même si elle s'est faite de manière pas toujours linéaire. Définie à partir de 1848 au Sénégal, la politique française de suppression de l'esclavage domestique (dit "de case") connut de nombreuses hésitations et ambiguïtés, qui se prolongeront jusqu'au décret de 1905. En particulier, l'affranchissement sera toujours subordonné aux intérêts supérieurs de la conquête, qui conduisaient souvent à ménager les maîtres des esclaves. Au fil des enquêtes promues par les autorités locales ou métropolitaines (1904, 1908 et 1913), s'esquisse donc une suppression lente et

graduelle et une résorption progressive de l'esclavage domestique, déjà déclassé, dans tous les rapports coloniaux en simple captivité ou servage. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

135 Yayat d'Alépé, Hubert

Échec d'une tentative de libéralisation du travail en Côte d'Ivoire: la réforme Brunot de 1925 / Hubert Yayat d'Alépé - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2006), a. 61, n. 1, p. 95-110 : tab.

L'une des principales menaces de blocage de la mise en exploitation de la Côte d'Ivoire depuis le début de la colonisation dans les années 1890 a été attribuée à la "pénurie de bras". Celle-ci résulte de deux facteurs: le déficit démographique et l'incitation économique. La réglementation du travail et son application introduisent une profonde modification à partir de 1912. Le travail forcé lié au contrat d'engagement se développe de plus en plus au profit des entreprises privées. Il tend à l'emporter et à représenter le régime général du travail. La réforme du gouverneur intérimaire Richard Brunot s'efforce au contraire, en 1925, de freiner cette évolution par la dénonciation de la déviation. À terme, elle remet en cause l'organisation du travail forcé issue de la réglementation de 1912. Cette étude analyse les termes, les fondements et les enjeux de la révision du gouverneur, afin de comprendre la violence des réactions d'hostilité. Elle examine ainsi les facteurs à l'origine de la réforme, le contenu de celle-ci et les raisons de son échec. La principale raison de l'échec relève de la contradiction entre la liberté d'engagement des manœuvres et la mentalité conservatrice du patronat, voire sa conception esclavagiste de la condition du manœuvre. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

LIBERIA

136 Harris, David

Liberia 2005: an unusual African post-conflict election / David Harris - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 375-395 : krt., tab.

The 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the ensuing two-year-long National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL), which brought together two rebel forces, the former government and members of civil society, justifiably had many critics but also one positive and possibly redeeming feature. In spite of, or perhaps because of, the realpolitik nature of the CPA and the barely disguised gross corruption of the members of the coalition government, the protagonists in the second Liberian civil war (2000-2003) complied with the agreement and the peace process held. The culmination

of this sequence of events was the 11 October 2005 national elections, the 8 November presidential run-off and the 16 January 2006 inauguration. In several ways, this was the African postconflict election that broke the mould, but not just in that a woman, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, won the presidential race, and a football star, George Weah, came second. The virtual absence of transformed rebel forces or an overbearing incumbent in the electoral races, partially as a result of the CPA and NTGL, gave these polls extraordinary features in an African setting. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MALI

137 Arnoldi, Mary Jo

Youth festivals and museums: the cultural politics of public memory in postcolonial Mali / Mary Jo Arnoldi - In: *Africa Today*: (2005/06), vol. 52, no. 4, p. 55-76.

Public memory practices are essentially political, and in postcolonial Mali, as elsewhere in Africa, the State's cultural agenda has involved a refocusing and revalorization of the precolonial past through both performance and material culture. In postcolonial Mali, youth arts and sports festivals and the National Museum have been important sites for constructing a national culture. Between 1960 and 1968, the Modiba Keita years, the government strongly emphasized precolonial history and traditional culture, especially of the ancient empires of Ghana, Mali and Songhai. The State appropriated traditional performing arts into youth festivals. The government led by Moussa Traoré (1968-1991) continued this policy and, in the mid-1970s, extended the nationalistic project to material culture by turning its attention to the protection of Mali's tangible cultural heritage. Since the coup d'État in 1991, official support for youth festivals and the National Museum has continued. Through the use of different media, each of these sites has marshalled a constellation of historical memories, symbolic forms, and cultural practices in the service of this nationalist project. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract,edited]

138 De Jorio, Rosa

Politics of remembering and forgetting: the struggle over colonial monuments in Mali / Rosa De Jorio - In: *Africa Today*: (2005/06), vol. 52, no. 4, p. 79-106 : foto.

This paper focuses on the politics of remembering and forgetting in Mali from 1960 to 2002. It argues that in contrast to the highly selective remembering promoted by Mali's first two regimes (1960-1991), the democratic State has promoted the revaluation of and reconciliation with the past, and in particular with colonization. The analysis reconstructs how Mali's political leaders have attempted to present a more heterogeneous and

inclusive account of the roots of the Malian State, where modernity and tradition are seen as mutually implicated. The paper details instances of popular resistance to the State memorialization of the past, notably the reactions of students, intellectuals and officials in Ségou, who participated in or witnessed events involving the transfer of the statue of Colonel Louis Archinard from Ségou to Bamako in 2000. The paper specifies the composition and aspirations of the heterogeneous opposition to Archinard's departure from Ségou. The narratives disclose a variety of views on crucial issues, such as State power and its perceived arbitrariness, the contradictions of Malian democracy, and the emergence of bottom-up initiatives for cultural production. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

139 Dufumier, Marc

Le développement agricole du Sud-Mali face au désengagement de l'État / Marc Dufumier et Sébastien Bainville - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 121-133 : krt.

Dans la perspective de sa privatisation, la Compagnie malienne de développement des textiles (CMDT) recentre depuis plusieurs années ses interventions autour des seules activités d'aval de la filière coton. Pourtant, les profondes transformations qu'a connues l'agriculture du Mali-Sud au cours des dernières décennies attestent de l'intérêt des multiples fonctions assurées par la société: le crédit agricole a facilité la mise en œuvre d'une véritable révolution agricole (l'agriculture sur abattis-brûlis cédant la place à la culture continue grâce à une étroite association avec l'élevage); l'ouverture de pistes a permis à certaines exploitations d'initier de nouvelles cultures commerciales. Les évolutions récentes posent donc la question de la prise en charge des fonctions de services publics (financement, entretien des infrastructures, gestion des ressources naturelles...) que la CMDT s'apprête à délaissier. Les besoins des agriculteurs dans ce domaine sont encore nombreux et l'on peut douter de la capacité du secteur privé ou des organisations de producteurs à y répondre. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p. 17). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

140 Gutelius, David

Islam in northern Mali and the war on terror / David Gutelius - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2007), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 59-76 : tab.

One of the short-term objectives of the US war on terror in Africa has been fighting the spectre of Islamic radicalism in Mali and elsewhere in the Sahel. This article explores the Saharan front in this war from the perspective of those Malians caught up in it in the

vicinity of or in the Sahara itself. One major theme is that representations of and public discourse on Islam have affected community associations, small NGOs, and social networks. The author argues that the impact of this war is intimately connected to longer-term processes at work in Malian society. Within a society which is overwhelmingly Muslim, poverty and restriction of access to resources are still the major dynamic. Since the liberalization of the 1990s, Islam has assumed a more prominent place by making use of new broadcast media and new community associations. It also looms large through the growing competition among leaders in the north and among Islamic NGOs. Northern leaders are increasingly using competing representations of orthodoxy and orthopraxy in claims to local authority and to Muslim funding from abroad. Since the northern rebellion in the late 1990s, Islam has become a site for contesting social status. The author believes the way in which the American government and its Malian counterpart are prosecuting the war is destabilizing rather than securing the north of the country. With the north branded a hotbed of potential political extremists, leaders across such ethnic groups as Tuareg and Moors have defied the government and its allies in their attempts to stop trans-Saharan smuggling. This has cultivated fertile ground for rhetoric and rumour. Muslim leaders shape their messages and strategies around access to scarce resources and political power. In fact, instead of building up the Malian State, the US has actually been undermining opportunities to build local capacity, and missed the boat in working cooperatively with key leaders in the north. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MAURITANIA

141 Jourde, Cédric

Constructing representations of the 'global war on terror' in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania / Cédric Jourde - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2007), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 77-100.

The neo-authoritarian regime of Mauritania led by Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya remained in power throughout the 1990s and up to 2005. The purpose of this article is to fathom how it was able to resist the wave of democratization which swept over Africa. The author examines the discursive foundations of US policies (fuelled by terrorism and oil) and demonstrates how the American administration has represented overwhelmingly Muslim Mauritania in a manner which echoes Western colonial perceptions of French West Africa. This attitude has permitted intervention which has strengthened the power of local leaders, of both Moors and of the minority groups of the Haalpulaar, the Soninke, and the Wolof who have historically farmed the land in the

Senegal River Valley in the south. The Mauritanian government soon found a way to hitch its wagon to the new concepts of a 'global enemy' and the Sahel as a new frontline. Just as did their predecessors in the colonial era, the current government has used Western hegemonic representations and their political system to stabilize its position against such local contenders as pro-democracy forces in the post-1992 era. Nevertheless, this alliance has also fed local discontent with the neopatrimonial regime. The coup attempt of 2003 was one such outing of opposition. The successful coup of 2005 has yet to produce significant changes. So far the military junta has maintained the former foreign policy orientations. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

142 Koltermann, Philip

Pages d'histoire de la côte mauritanienne : XVIIe-XVIIIe siècles / [contrib. de Till Philip Koltermann, Ulrich Rebstock, Marcus Plehn ; introd. de Abdel Wedoud Ould Cheikh ; trad. anglaise: Tim Braunholz]. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2006. - XIX, 102 p. : ill., crt. ; 22 cm. - (L'Ouest saharien cahiers d'études pluridisciplinaires ; no. 6) - Bevat: Les plus anciennes lettres des émirs du Trarza : témoins de la politique maure d'alliances avec la Hollande et l'Angleterre (1721-1782) / Ulrich Rebstock et Marcus Plehn ; "Aux confins de l'Afrique" : médecine et pharmacie sur l'île prussienne d'Arguin (1684-1722) / Ulrich Rebstock et Marcus Plehn. - Bibliogr.: p. 57-58, 98-100. - Met bijl., noten, samenvatting in het Engels en Frans.

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Cet ouvrage traite des relations avec les pays européens dans l'histoire de la Mauritanie au dix-huitième siècle. La première contribution présente, en les replaçant dans leur cadre historique, trois correspondances adressées par des émirs des Trārza, A'li Chanzūra (1703-1727) et A'li Kūri (?-1786), à leurs "partenaires" européens. Les lettres du premier datent respectivement de 1721 et 1724 et sont adressées, l'une aux "rois de Hollande", l'autre aux "Seigneurs de Flessingue". La missive de A'li Kūri est destinée à son "frère le roi George (III) et à tous les Anglais " et date de 1782. La seconde contribution retrace les péripéties qui ont conduit à l'acquisition puis à la perte du comptoir fortifié de la côte mauritanienne par la Compagnie afro-brandebourgeoise créée par Frédéric Guillaume en 1682. Elle évoque les aléas sanitaires de ce séjour lointain pour les Européens et les médications auxquelles eux-mêmes et les indigènes ont recours pour tenter de préserver leur santé. L'article décrit dans ce contexte les causes de l'échec des tentatives françaises de conquérir Arguin (1721-1723), sans négliger le rôle de la peste noire, qui sévissait alors en France méridionale. [Résumé extrait de l'ouvrage]

NIGER

143 Fauquet, François

Résilience des communautés rurales face à la crise écologique et foncière du Sahel : l'exemple de la vallée d'Arewa (Niger central) / François Fauquet et Alain Morel - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 77-89 : fig., krt.

Au Niger, la région d'Arewa reflète une situation qui tend à se généraliser sur l'ensemble des zones humides du Niger. Celle-ci a souffert, comme de nombreuses régions sahéniennes, des sécheresses catastrophiques de 1973 et de 1983-1984, et elle continue à subir actuellement de plein fouet la famine qui sévit dans le centre et l'est du pays. Par ailleurs, le doublement de la population au cours des 25 dernières années a entraîné une importante extension des cultures avec, pour corollaire, une saturation des terres cultivables et une diminution de la couverture végétale. Cela a provoqué des réactions en chaîne sur les autres composantes de l'écosystème, en particulier l'aggravation des phénomènes érosifs et d'importantes perturbations du régime hydrologique local. En réponse à la crise écologique et foncière, les agro-pasteurs de la vallée d'Arewa ont ajusté leurs systèmes de production avec un fort accroissement des cheptels, de la culture d'oignons et de l'arboriculture fruitière. Ces stratégies spéculatives entraînent toujours des formes de recomposition sociale. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 10) et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGERIA

144 Òkédìjì, á»Œládá»já»□

Oládèjò Òkédìjì on his writing life / Oládèjò Òkédìjì ; with Karin Barber - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2006), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 28-44.

In this text, which is derived from a conversation with Oládèjò Òkédìjì in 1997, we catch a glimpse of the personality, life-story, philosophy, and artistic methods of an important African-language writer from Nigeria. Òkédìjì is a leading Yoruba novelist and playwright with a distinctive, much acclaimed style and an original take on life. The discussion provides an inside view of his formation as a writer, the nature of his readership, and the conditions in which African-language written genres emerge and are transformed. He talks about his childhood encounters with written literature and his immersion in Yoruba oral genres; his reasons for writing in Yoruba and the pleasures and challenges that this brings; the problems of translation and his experiences with publishers. He offers rare

insight into his own modes of composition and his personal understanding of literature's role in the world. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

145 Adamu, Abdalla Uba

Loud bubbles from a silent brook: trends and tendencies in contemporary Hausa prose writing / Abdalla Uba Adamu - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2006), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 133-153 : ill., tab.

This paper traces the transformation of Hausa popular fiction, a genre created predominantly by young Muslim Hausa of Northern Nigeria. It specifically explores the interface between creative fiction and conservative society and shows how creativity and media technologies combine to reflect a transformational stage of an aspect of popular culture in a conservative African society. Contemporary Hausa prose fiction evolved as the product of British colonial policies which acted as the midwife at the birth of vernacular Hausa creative writing in 1933. State patronage was, however, removed and a massive independent publishing industry emerged among young Hausa novelists. Reacting against the staid conservatism of mainstream Hausa society, and embracing new media technologies, they opted for a creative route different from their literary forefathers. Their open treatment of romantic themes drew the ire of the Muslim Hausa conservative establishment, and graphically illustrated a society in turbulent transition. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

146 Adedji, Banji Oyeniran

Decentralization: panacea for maladministration and economic mismanagement in Nigeria / by Banji Oyeniran Adedji - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2005), no. 65, p. 63-73.

In an attempt to solve the twin problems of maladministration and economic mismanagement currently reigning in Nigeria, decentralization has been suggested. The present paper traces the factors which lead to maladministration and economic mismanagement, analyses the logic of decentralization, and examines how it could bring a solution to the problem of maladministration and economic mismanagement. It also brings to light some problems and limitations of decentralization, such as the necessary conditions, available resources, the question of uncontrolled exploitation, the strength of the central government, and the problem of local participation. The paper concludes that while decentralization cannot be a magic solution to all problems of maladministration and economic mismanagement, it could, to a large extent, provide a solution to some. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

147 Adeleke, Durotoye A.

Even the Gods are fools / Durotoye A. Adeleke - In: *Orita*: (2005), vol. 37, no. 1/2, p. 11-31.

The fool in essence may not be a character of substance in terms of social status, but he seems to be the barometer by which his society's existence is measured. The fool espouses the strength and weakness of his society through his role. This paper analyses selected characters from the Yoruba pantheon as configured in the Yoruba world view and appraises the status of Osun, Esu and Orunmila within the fool paradigm/idiom. The myth of 'Osun and Oba' - the motif of this myth anchors on co-wife rivalry -, is used to locate Osun within the Yoruba fool tradition as the trickster fool. Two myths illustrate Esu's foolery: he interacts with, and mediates between, all divinities. He is identified as a mediator fool. The riddler fool is exemplified in Orunmila. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

148 Adesina, Jimi O.

Global trends in higher education reform : what lessons for Nigeria? / Jimi O. Adesina - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2006), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 1-23 : graf.

The crisis that engulfed the higher education sector in many developing countries from the mid-1970s in many ways epitomized a much wider socioeconomic and political crisis. In much of Africa the balance of payments crisis compounded an uneasy relationship between the rulers and academia. However, addressing the crisis in the 1980s was defined by the emergent neoliberal mindset. It was also an ideological posture that saw the academy as a domain of a 'leftist leisure class' that needed market discipline. Education as a public good was replaced by a commodity logic. What lessons are there for higher education reform in Nigeria? First, in spite of the neoliberal claims, successful countries show strong commitment to education as a public good and tend to invest heavily in their higher education sector, especially in endogenous research and development. The second point is that experiments with the commodity approach in both its provisioning of skilled human resources and internal relations have proved to be counter-productive. Thirdly, in situations of prolonged decline and decay, what needs rebuilding is more than just the infrastructure but also the ethos and ethics of academia. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

149 Agundu, Prince Umor C.

Solid minerals development-oriented investments and Nigeria's economic diversification: a strategic cross sectional diagnosis / by Prince Umor C. Agundu - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2005), no. 65, p. 107-115 : tab.

When oil prices started to fluctuate, the need for economic diversification arose in Nigeria. However, the diversification process has been more instinctive than constructive, and much emphasis has been laid on rediscovering and re-engineering the country's agricultural and agroindustrial potentials. Other strategic sectors of the economy, such as the solid minerals sector, have been largely neglected. This study examines the macroeconomic relevance of investments in solid minerals development in Nigeria with a view to establishing if significant achievement has been made over the years. It focuses on limestone production in the period 1979-1998. The analysis indicates that the sector has stagnated at paltry levels for the last two decades. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

150 AIDS

AIDS in Nigeria : a nation on the threshold / ed.: Olusoji Adeyi... [et al.]. - Cambridge, MA [etc.] : Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies, cop. 2006. - VII, 578 p. : ill. ; 26 cm. - (Harvard series on population and international health) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 0-674-01868-0 pbk : £18.95

Nigeria is facing what, if unchecked, could become one of the largest epidemics in the history of AIDS. The twenty-five essays in this book are grouped into three sections. The first looks at the impact of the epidemic and deals with such topics as its impact on Nigeria tackling the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS, the virology of the epidemic, the role of sexually transmitted infections, the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations of the disease, its impact on the private sector and households, and the stigmatization faced by people living with it. The next cluster of essays looks at attempts to control HIV/AIDS, touching upon the building of effective infrastructures, the role of civil society, reaching vulnerable, high-risk groups, the role of behaviour change, communication and mass media, prevention of mother-to-child transmission, treatment and care of sufferers, research and the knowledge base for the control of HIV/AIDS. The final section deals with future policies and strategies and discusses influencing HIV/AIDS policies and programmes through a participatory process, prospects for a vaccine, development assistance for building institutional capacity, expenditure on the disease and its policy

implications, monitoring and evaluation and HIV/AIDS and the military. [ASC Leiden abstract]

151 Alumona, Victor S.

The rhetoric of unity and the quest for political power in Nigeria / Victor S. Alumona - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 171-191.

This paper argues that the problems of Nigeria's federalism are predicated on the fear factor. As the history of the country's constitutional development shows, the Northern region entertained the fear that in an independent Nigeria, the Southern region would dominate given its natural endowments. On the other hand, the Southern region had also been afraid of the North's imperial ambitions. Apparently, the problems of the Nigerian federation are structural, which in turn is predicated fundamentally on economic interests. The paper first discusses the problems of Nigerian constitutionalism, tracing the historical and constitutional basis of its structural imbalance, which arose initially from colonial paternalism for the North and, subsequently, was sustained by the fear of domination by the South. Given the structural imbalance between the North and the South, the paper then shows that the Nigerian political elite have never really seen themselves as belonging to one nation. On the contrary, they use the search for national unity to either accede to power or retain it and rule the country in their own interests. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

152 Anugwom, Edlyne E.

Oil minorities and the politics of resource control in Nigeria / Edlyne E. Anugwom - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 4, p. 87-120.

The paper examines the contentious nature of resource control and distribution in Nigeria. It avers that resource control has been a big problem confronting the Nigerian State from the start. This problem has not been helped by the heterogeneous nature of Nigeria, the weak capacity of the Nigerian State, the politics of resource allocation and the primordial bend of leadership. Contestations over resources have heightened in recent years due to the politicization and ethnicization of the resource allocation process by the Nigerian State and its elites. The Niger Delta minority ethnic groups have seen themselves as victims of this politicization of resource control by the dominant majority ethnic groups in control of State power. The allegation of their marginalization in resource control is given further impetus by the decline of the derivation principle of revenue allocation and the general socioeconomic plight of the region in spite of it being the source of the oil upon which Nigeria's mono-economy has depended in the last three

decades. The grievances of the Niger Delta minorities and the general conflict over resource control in the country can only be meaningfully addressed through a committed restructuring of the fiscal system. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

153 Ayantayo, J.K.

Christian morality and religious evaluation of women's political leadership in Nigerian Churches / J.K. Ayantayo - In: *Orita*: (2005), vol. 37, no. 1/2, p. 115-128.

Historically, leaders in Nigerian Churches have always been men. Women were (and are) denied access to Church leadership. This paper reflects on questions such as what is the basis of leadership and what does Christianity say about women's leadership. It appears that there is a paradox regarding what Christianity teaches about women's leadership on the one hand - that good leadership is not determined by sex but is based on responsibility - and what happens to women in practice in leadership matters on the other hand. The paper also argues that the practice of denying women political leadership on the ground of being women, contravenes laws of natural justice, liberty and freedom underlying the concept of equality, which is a very important aspect of democracy. Sexism should no longer be a barrier in the democratic choice of a leader. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

154 Ayegboyin, Deji

'...But deliver us from evil...': the riposte of the MFM and its implications for the 'reverse in mission' / Deji Ayegboyin - In: *Orita*: (2005), vol. 37, no. 1/2, p. 33-64.

This paper provides an exposé of the sources of evil, the grounds or rather the context, the forms, methodology and significance of deliverance ministration in the new Pentecostal churches in Nigeria. It focuses on the Mountain of Fire and Miracles Ministries (MFM), whose emphasis on the security gospel has thrust it to the forefront of the deliverance ministries in Nigeria. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

155 Barber, Karin

Archive as work-in-progress / Karin Barber and P.F. de Moraes Farias - In: *Current Writing*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 14-32.

This paper describes an electronic archive being created to investigate the role of the media in the constitution of new religious publics in western Nigeria in the late 1990s. The aim of the project is to capture the arguments, silences and shared ground between

Muslim, Christian and traditional constituencies as articulated in their media productions, and to represent these in a multimedia format in keeping with the subject matter. The electronic archive consists of digitized pamphlets, videos, off-air television and radio recordings, newspaper articles, posters, pamphlets and tracts, supported by transcriptions of interviews and questionnaire responses. It was designed to capture a cross section of religiously-oriented media items circulating among the heterogeneous, antagonistic, but often overlapping religious constituencies in Yorubaland, and it focuses on Agbowo, a suburb of Ibadan. The paper discusses the nature of this deliberately created archive as a work-in-progress where the processing of the material is itself a mode of research. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

156 Diala, Isidore

Conditions of production for writing, publishing and studying literature in Africa : the Nigerian situation / by Isidore Diala - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2006), no. 100, p. 11-19.

After what seemed an auspicious beginning, with the flourishing of Onitsha market literature in the 1950s, the publishing industry in Nigeria is today one of the most unregulated and undercapitalized industries in the country. Publishing in Nigeria today is done mostly on what Nigerians call a "cash and carry basis", with assessment of manuscripts restricted to the narrow evaluation of the cost of production, a substantial part of which the author is usually expected to pay in advance. The state of Nigerian publishing, with the consequent scarcity or even non-availability of relevant texts, certainly also has major implications for studying literature in Nigerian universities. From the inception of the honours degree in English at the University of Ibadan in 1954, Nigerian students and teachers of literary studies have had to rise above the constraints not only of a shortage of books but also of a rigidly historical literary and linguistic syllabus. There was an early realization of the need to adapt literary studies to its African environment and teaching programmes now stress African literature, written and oral, as well as highlighting a traditional African openness to the wider world. The media have also provided a fruitful training ground and outlet for literary talent and given the decline in the infrastructure for the promotion of knowledge, their role in humanities scholarship is significant. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

157 Dunton, Chris

Pupils, witch doctor, vengeance: Amos Tutuola as playwright / Chris Dunton - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2006), vol. 37, no. 4, p. 1-14.

Although he is known primarily as a novelist, between 1959 and 1982 Amos Tutuola (Nigeria) wrote at least three plays - 'The Pupils of the Eyes', 'Ajaiyi and the Witch Doctor', and 'Sword of Vengeance' - all of which remain unpublished. After an introductory account of the circumstances that appear to have led Tutuola to develop an interest in dramatic literature, this paper explores the thematic concerns of the plays and relates these to the thematic territory of Tutuola's fiction, in particular to the novel 'Ajaiyi and His Inherited Poverty' (1967). All three plays are shown to provide further evidence of Tutuola's preoccupation with conditions of isolation and marginalization, with the vulnerability of the individual to the schemes of the unscrupulous and greedy, and with the problematic nature of trust. In addition, the paper highlights Tutuola's attempts to develop his craft as a dramatist and in particular the difficulties he appears to have faced in handling the conventions of the dramatic text. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

158 Dzugba, Akpenpuun

A theological reflection on Tiv religion / Akpenpuun Dzugba - In: *Orita*: (2005), vol. 37, no. 1/2, p. 85-95.

This paper presents a theological reflection on the religion of the Tiv of Benue Plateau State of Nigeria. It pays attention to the Tiv concept of God ('Aondo'), who is the creator of the universe and the owner of all living and non-living things. He also created 'akombo' (divinities), who perform specialized functions and deal with human needs and problems related to food, water, health, wealth, safety, security, fertility, order, peace, etc. Furthermore, the concept of 'tsav' (witchcraft) is discussed, and in this context the way the British colonial administration dealt with this aspect of Tiv religion. The paper concludes with descriptions of Tiv concepts of spirits ('azov') and the divinity known as 'Swem', which is responsible for religious and social justice. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

159 Gambari, Atolagbe Alege

Repositioning Nigerian federalism through effective local government administration / by Atolagbe Alege Gambari - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2005), no. 65, p. 53-61.

This paper examines the roles of local government in a federal system of government, with particular reference to Nigeria. In a federal system, there are three tiers of government, viz. central, state and local. Due to the peculiarities of the Nigerian system, the federal government has, over the years, especially since the 1976 reforms, taken a disproportionate interest in the administration of local government. The roles of

local government can be classified broadly as political and socioeconomic. Services delivery and the mobilization of human and material resources fall into the category of socioeconomic roles, while the promotion of democracy and the provision of communication channels, fall into the category of political roles. The author suggests that in order to empower federalism, local governments should pay attention to their leadership qualities, their ability to deliver services and mobilize resources, and the way in which they exercise authority. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

160 Ifeka, Caroline

Youth cultures & the fetishization of violence in Nigeria / Caroline Ifeka - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2006), vol. 33, no. 110, p. 721-736.

The author develops a conceptual framework for analysing youth cultures of resistance and violence in the context of customary and world religions in which old and new gods are important sources of ideological resistance. Condensing around points of intersection between capital and non-capitalist kin-based economies in Nigeria's oil-producing Niger Delta, she argues that militant youth cultures develop through a 'double' articulation between 'parent' cultures largely producing use values, and capitalist cultures pervaded by world religions (Christianity, Islam). The former construe social relations between groups struggling to establish rights over strategic natural resources (land, oil, water) in terms of spirit beings and their protective powers against attack; the latter preside today over production for sale and profit according to impersonal market forces that dissolve the social into relationships between 'things', the products of labour exchanged in the market place. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

161 Ikelegbe, Augustine

The economy of conflict in the oil rich Niger Delta region of Nigeria / Augustine Ikelegbe - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 23-55 : tab.

Economies of war underpinned by greed and opportunities have been posited to underlie the causality, dynamics and sustenance of conflicts, particularly Africa's resource wars. This study examines the economy of conflict in the resource conflicts in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. It shows that a conflict economy comprising an intensive and violent struggle for resource opportunities, inter and intra communal/ethnic conflicts over resources, and the theft and trading in refined and crude oil has blossomed since the 1990s. It examines the interfaces between the Nigerian State, multinational oil companies, the international community, and youth militias with the economy. The paper argues that though the economy did not cause the conflict, it has

become a part of the resistance and a resource for sustaining it. The economy underpins an extensive proliferation of arms and the institutions of violence and the pervasiveness of crime, violence and communal/ethnic conflicts. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

162 Ilorah, Richard

Measuring producer benefits of price stabilization in the Nigerian primary sector : history revisited / Richard Ilorah - In: *African Development Review*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 30-41 : tab.

The Nigerian commodity marketing boards may have been dissolved far back in 1986, but as long as the export sector of the country's agriculture remains dysfunctional and unproductive, with the authorities unwilling to give it the priority, in practical terms, that it deserves for revival, there is bound to remain lots of hard feeling in the collective psyche of Nigerians, farmers in particular, directed at the Boards for their market intervention activities during the period 1942-1986. The legacy of the Boards' heavy taxes on the export sector of Nigerian agriculture lives on in the form of damaged producer-incentives reflected by a generally dysfunctional sector. Developing a simple formula that derives from Newbery and Stiglitz (1981), for the measure of producer benefits of price stabilization, the author argues that the Boards' stabilization scheme remains partly to blame for the present poor state of the country's export agriculture. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

163 Mimiko, Femi

Census in Nigeria: the politics and the imperative of depoliticization / Femi Mimiko - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 1-21.

This paper demonstrates that the persistent (mis)management of censuses is a key variable in the pattern of political instability and diminishing capacity that have defined the Nigerian State since it attained political independence in 1960. With roots in the highly exploitative and manipulative colonial enterprise, the census crises in Nigeria continue to be sustained in contemporary times by the inherited contradictions that define the nation's political economy. Thus every past census in Nigeria has been a victim of intense elite contestation for power and resources, and therefore rather than enhance the planning and development process of the country, has further impaired it. The paper argues that no census conducted in the context of a largely illegitimate State structure, including the scheduled 2005 edition, will be able to accomplish its set objectives; with the decision by the Nigerian State to deny rather than come to terms with Nigerians' primary forms of identity, ethnic and religious, set to further erode rather

than enhance the integrity of the exercise. It concludes that censuses in Nigeria will stop being inverted in their role only when the governance structure becomes wholly decentralized, the federating units become truly so, and censuses as an exercise become wholly depoliticized. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

164 Musa, Mallam Ahmadu

Good governance and the democratisation process in Nigeria: prospects and challenges / by Mallam Ahmadu Musa - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2005), no. 65, p. 29-33.

This paper examines the concept of good governance and its application in a democratic setting like Nigeria. It reviews the significance of good governance and its role in improving the efficiency of public services, strengthening democratic institutions and enhancing development. It further identifies various governance structures, including the constitution, independent oversight structures, accountable public administration and the availability of security agencies to ensure compliance. Finally, the paper examines various problems involved in the implementation of good governance and suggests measures to enhance its implementation, such as the acceptance to rule in the spirit and letter of the constitution, acceptance of the principles of accountability, and public service reforms. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

165 Nnodim, Rita

Configuring audiences in Yorùbá novels, print and media poetry / Rita Nnodim - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2006), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 154-175.

This article is about imagining, convening, and addressing audiences in Yorùbá literary creation in Nigeria. In following selected examples of early and more recent Yorùbá print and media (radio/cassette) poems as well as Yorùbá novels, the article explores the encounter between cultural practitioners (poets and writers) and their audiences through studying how audience address is constituted in literary texts. The issue of turning towards, giving shape to, and addressing audiences was particularly pertinent at those pivotal historic trajectories, when the introduction of writing, print technology and the electronic mass media enabled verbal artists to go beyond the local towards conceptualizing and addressing potentially unlimited, unknown audiences through print expression and through a new kind of mass-mediated secondary orality. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

166 Obadare, Ebenezer

Pentecostal presidency? : the Lagos-Ibadan 'theocratic class' & the Muslim 'Other' / Ebenezer Obadare - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2006), vol. 33, no. 110, p. 665-678.

This paper analyses the politics of regime legitimacy through the instrumentality of religious discourse purveyed through a putative Christian 'theocratic class' surrounding the Obasanjo presidency in Nigeria. Though the emphasis is on Western Nigerian Christian discourse because of its undeniable influence in the polity since 1999, it incorporates Muslim and northern Nigerian religious discourse in so far as it is seen as constituting the significant discursive 'Other' with which the predominantly Christian geopolitical south has historically been in contention. The paper contends that the 'Pentecostalization' of governance has raised the stakes as far as the struggle to define the Nigerian public sphere is concerned, further politicizing religion, even as lip service continues to be paid to the secularity of the Nigerian State. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

167 Oduaran, Akpovire

African proverbs as a medium of fostering intergenerational relationships and communication in the Niger Delta, Nigeria / Akpovire Oduaran and Choja Oduaran - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 215-229.

This paper examines how African proverbs from the Niger Delta of Nigeria have been used in fostering intergenerational relationships discourse in a globalizing world. It adopts an ethnographic approach in exploring the meaning, functions, aims, structures and delivery modes of proverbs used in intergenerational relationships, especially among the Igbo and Urhobo, in the context of their struggle with the threatening erosion of these cultural artefacts. It concludes by synthesizing contemporary challenges seemingly minimizing the overall use and impacts of African proverbs in intergenerational relationships, and by suggesting the possible implications of the discussion for networking regionally and globally. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

168 O'Hear, Ann

Elite slaves in Ilorin in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries / by Ann O'Hear - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2006), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 247-273.

Ilorin is situated in northernmost Yorubaland in the Middle Belt of Nigeria. Formerly it was a southern frontier of the Sokoto Caliphate and was ruled by Fulani emirs. The author argues that in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the roles and status of the elite slaves changed drastically. They did increase their power in the nineteenth century by military exploits and their key role as intermediaries ('baba kekere') providing access to the emirs. Gradually they were sucked into and exploited the competition between the emirs and the four 'balogun', or major military chiefs. Gradually their inheritance of land led to the draining of the emirs' power of patronage, inexorably weakening the central power. Some still managed to hold on to power in the initial years of colonial rule but the British showed a distaste for them. Their prestige ebbed and nowadays people generally deny their slave origins. The matter of slave ancestry is now such a delicate subject that the lists of slave titles were removed from an Ilorin provincial file before it was sent to the National Archives in Kaduna in the 1960s. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

169 Okebukola, Peter

Principles and policies guiding current reforms in Nigerian universities / Peter Okebukola - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2006), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 25-36.

The author analyses the principles and politics guiding the reforms currently taking place within the higher education subsector in Nigeria. He first presents an overview of the Nigerian university system highlighting its problems and challenges and then examines the policies and reforms that have been introduced to address these within a global context, including their underlying principles. The reforms are all geared towards the following major areas: funding, quality insurance, access to university education, relevance to national and global needs, and government and management. Next, the author briefly assesses the success and sustainability of these reforms. Keeping in mind that it is still early days, and that such far-reaching reforms will take time to achieve their objectives, he argues that the reforms are nonetheless already showing evidence of the desired results. Thanks to the reform programme, the Nigerian university system is on the road to recovery after many years of neglect. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

170 Pereira, Charmaine

'Zina' and transgressive heterosexuality in northern Nigeria / Charmaine Pereira - In: *Feminist Africa*: (2005), no. 5, p. 52-79.

'Zina' is an Arabic word meaning extra-marital sex and is regarded as a criminal offence under sharia law. In this article the author examines the legal and political contexts for

the particular form which the sharia has taken in northern Nigeria. Since colonial times Muslim personal law has prevailed for the majority of the population. This highlights the distinction between the principle and the practice, in this case between the sharia and prevailing Hausa sexual culture. In northern Nigeria since the end of the twentieth century, there has been a tendency to attempt to formalize 'hudud' (fixed penalties for criminal offences under sharia), and concomitantly there has been a tendency to launch a witch hunt against women and their 'deviant' sexuality. This article draws on a larger study examining the case of Amina Lawal, accused of 'zina' in January 2002, setting it against the backdrop of neo-fundamentalist project(s) operating in northern Nigeria. The article attempts to distinguish between levels and understandings of the legal formulation of 'zina' and the common sense interpretation and accepted cultural practice, set in the specific contexts, social categories, and power relationships texturing heterosexual culture. It reveals that the recent tendencies in sharia law are a radical break with the prevailing culture, embodied in such traditional practices as 'tsarance' and 'kawance', in the general area. With the criminalization of 'zina', the majority of those charged have been women living in poverty. Wealthy, influential men who flagrantly flout the rules are above the law. Hence the implementation of the law is a glaring injustice. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

171 Precolonial

Precolonial Nigeria : essays in honor of Toyin Falola / ed. by Akinwumi Ogundiran. - Trenton NJ : Africa World Press, 2005. - XI, 556 p. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21218-2

This book, which is divided into five sections, examines various aspects of life in the area which was precolonial Nigeria, commencing with the beginnings of agriculture about 6000 years ago up to the eve of British colonial rule. The first section contains two articles, a general introduction to the topic and an appreciation of the Nigerian historian Toyin Falola. Section Two covers the very early period looking at early agriculture and innovations in technology prior to AD 100, the early human occupation of the Chad Basin (2000 BC-AD 1000), and metallurgical traditions. The third section discusses polities and institutions and has essays investigating State formation in precolonial Nigeria, the archaeology of Tiv settlements in the Benue Valley and its implications for the history of the Bantu homeland, Igbo civilization, women and political power in Igboland, ancient Yoruba towns and urbanism, and the Yoruba palace as an arbitration court. Section Four deals with State, society, and world systems. It contains articles on

precolonial Benin, the interrelationship between religion, State and society in Hausaland, drawing on 'The Kano Chronicle' (in Arabic), the development of Kano as a trading city - the hub of innumerable trading routes which criss-crossed Hausaland, precolonial Borgu, warfare in precolonial northern Yoruba, Gbagyi-Nupe relations 1300-1850, Ijo-Itsekiri relations 1300-1800, water transportation in the Niger Delta 1500-1900, Aro socioeconomic hegemony in precolonial Igboland, and the impact of the Atlantic slave trade on the Nigerian hinterland. The final section, entitled Prelude to colonial rule, contains three articles discussing revolutionary changes in the area in the nineteenth century, transformations in the Niger-Benue confluence during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the run-up to the British 'punitive' expedition to Benin, analysing the Gallwey Treaty of 1892. [ASC Leiden abstract]

172 Preliminary

Preliminary investigation of adherence to antiretroviral therapy among children in Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital, Nigeria / Mariya Mukhtar-Yola... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 141-144 : tab.

Treatment of HIV with highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has resulted in declining morbidity and mortality rates from HIV-associated diseases, but concerns regarding access and adherence are growing. To determine the adherence level and the reasons for non-adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) among children attending the clinic for infectious diseases at Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital in Nigeria, a cross-sectional study using the self-report tool was carried out in 2005 among 40 children with HIV infection who had been on ART for at least six months. Thirty-two patients (80 percent) were 95 percent or more adherent to their medications. The most common reasons for non-adherence were running out of medicines and the inability to purchase more due to financial constraints; other barriers were non-availability and inaccessibility to medications. Eighty-five percent of the paediatric patients took their medications at the same time everyday, and scheduled appointments were kept by 87.5 percent. The social class of the patients did not significantly affect adherence level. The level of adherence to ART was comparable to levels reported from other developing and developed countries. The cost of ART, and availability and accessibility to medications were the most significant barriers to adherence. Expanded access to subsidized antiretroviral drugs should improve adherence - and consequently treatment outcomes - for patients receiving this treatment in resource-poor settings. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

173 Rahji, M.A.Y.

Determinants of poultry firms' participation in the Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Scheme in Oyo state, Nigeria / M.A.Y. Rahji and A.O. Falusi - In: *Discovery and Innovation*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1/2, p. 67-73 : tab.

This study identifies the key determinants influencing poultry enterprises' participation in the Nigerian agricultural insurance scheme in Ibadan areas of Oyo State, Nigeria. The data used are from a sample survey of the six local government areas surrounding Ibadan Municipal Government Area. Evidence from the estimated model shows that eight of the variables considered have significant impact on the decisions of poultry farmers to participate in the scheme. Six of the variables have positive impact while the remaining two have negative influence on the probability of participation. Based on the results obtained, the following recommendations are presented: a downward review of premium paid by the policyholders, an upward review of compensation paid to claimants, and income improvement policy through input subsidy to the producers. Other recommendations are provision of credit facility to the producers, establishment of agric-insurance offices near the producers, and provision of market outlets to the producers. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

174 Studies

Studies in Urhobo culture / ed. by Peter P. Ekeh. - Buffalo, NY [etc.] : Urhobo Historical Society (UHS), cop. 2005. - XIII, 768 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Monograph / Urhobo Historical Society ; 2) - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 978-06-7769-0 hbk

A compilation of twenty-nine essays exploring many aspects of the culture of the Urhobo people of the Niger Delta (Nigeria). After an introductory profile on Urhobo culture, the book is divided into nine sections. The first has four essays explaining aspects of names and naming practice in Urhobo. The next section is devoted to traditional Urhobo religious life, touching on such topics as the dialogue between Christianity and Urhobo traditional religion, totemism, and ideas about reincarnation. This is followed by a section entitled 'Urhobo venture in monotheism', looking at two religious movements - Igbe Ubiesha and Osanughegbe. The fourth section discusses women and the Urhobo family, drawing attention to traditional and modern marriage, women's leadership in Urhoboland, an Urhobo traditional wedding in the diaspora in the United States, and the transformation of the Urhobo concept of female honour in Nigerian culture. The next three essays discuss Urhobo poetry. This leads on to Urhobo language matters, which has three papers about language endangerment, the role of language and the position of

women, and an essay on 'Epha', the Urhobo art of divination and its esoteric language. The next section has three essays on folk history, all examining aspects of the 'Omonose' saga. The following subject to be discussed is Urhobo art, including drama and music, with a special essay on Bruce Onobrakpeya, his art and international reputation. The book concludes with a section on geography and agriculture, looking at an outline of the geography of Urhoboland and its agriculture and vegetation. [ASC Leiden abstract]

175 Yakubu, John Ademola

Colonialism, customary law and the post-colonial State in Africa: the case of Nigeria / John Ademola Yakubu - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 4, p. 201-220.

Colonialism became a fact of life in many African countries. An effect of colonialism, especially in the former British colonized countries, was the transplantation of the British legal system, followed by the recognition of both the British and the indigenous legal systems and, finally, the gradual relegation of the indigenous or customary law system to a lower status. The use and effect of customary laws became dependent on the permissive extent of the general law. In its regulated state, its operation became dependent on the satisfaction of the rules of common law equity and good conscience. Other rules as to the amenability of customary law and proof became established. Notwithstanding the relegation of the rules of customary law vis-à-vis the general law, these rules have survived to date. Islamic law, which was usually regarded as a variant of customary law, is beginning to have its separate status. This article examines the impact of colonialism on customary law, especially in postcolonial Nigeria. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

SENEGAL

176 Brédéloup, Sylvie

La migration chinoise en Afrique: accélérateur du développement ou "sanglot de l'homme noir"? / Sylvie Brédéloup et Brigitte Bertoncello - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 218, p. 199-224.

S'il semble qu'au début des années 1990 le nombre de ressortissants de Chine populaire sur le continent africain était infime (hormis en Afrique du Sud), on estime aujourd'hui (en 2006) leur nombre à 130 000. L'arrivée récente des populations chinoises en Afrique de l'Ouest demande à être expliquée. Dans quelle mesure la restructuration économique des entreprises d'État dans le Nord-Est chinois, avec des

licenciements massifs des ouvriers de l'industrie lourde, conjuguée à l'intensification de l'exode rural, a-t-elle eu une incidence sur les migrations intercontinentales? De quelle manière le renforcement de la coopération économique et technologique chinoise avec les États africains a-t-il influencé les parcours des migrants chinois? Après avoir rappelé l'évolution de la coopération sino-africaine, l'article propose, à partir d'exemples sénégalais et capverdiens, de retracer l'itinéraire de ces entrepreneurs chinois, d'apprécier les modalités de leur installation dans les capitales de Dakar et de Praia puis de repérer les réactions que suscitent leur arrivée, à la fois auprès des commerçants et des consommateurs nationaux. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

177 De

De la justice coloniale aux systèmes judiciaires africains contemporains / sous la dir. de Mamadou Badji et Olivier Devaux. - Toulouse : Presses de l'Université des sciences sociales de Toulouse, 2006. - 406 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (Droit sénégalais ; no. 5) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2-915699-34-8

Cet ouvrage est né d'un colloque tenu à Dakar (Sénégal) en juin 2006. Les contributions tracent une image "des tribunaux de la justice coloniale aux systèmes judiciaires contemporains", pour remonter aux origines du droit africain et rechercher les prolégomènes lointains des coutumes dont les autorités ont tenté d'assurer la rédaction au début du XXe siècle. Les chercheurs, sénégalais et français, se sont appuyés sur des archives publiques et privées et des recueils de jurisprudence. Sujets traités: l'interprétation du droit coutumier négro-africain (Fatou K. Camara); la promulgation du code civil français au Sénégal (Sylvain Sankalé); sa diffusion (1830-1972) et la confrontation de la règle de droit écrit et d'origine coutumière (Mamadou Badji); la procédure civile (1823-1964) (Samba Thiam); la justice de paix (Lucienne K. Ndione); deux siècles de justice administrative (Demba Sy); l'organisation judiciaire (1830-1992) (Alassane Kanté); le code de l'indigénat (Ousmane Gueye); la Cour d'appel de Dakar dans l'évolution des coutumes indigènes (1903-1946) (Mamadou Badji); la justice au Maroc à l'époque coloniale (Olivier Devaux et Michel Louis Martin); les autorités de régulation (Babacar Gueye); la gouvernance judiciaire (Moussa Samb); le juge dans le processus électoral sénégalais (Abdoulaye Dièye); la juridictionnalisation des contrôles dans les constitutions de l'Afrique francophone (André Cabanis et Michel Louis Martin); l'État de droit en Afrique et au Sénégal, concept et réalité (Papa Ogo Seck). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

178 Diop, Samba

The Wolof epic: from spoken word to written text / Samba Diop - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2006), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 120-132.

This article considers issues of the transition from oral to written in relation to two Senegalese epics. The author was involved in the collection phase and in the production of written English and French versions of the epics. The first epic is "The Epic of Ndiadiane Ndiaye" performed by the griot Cheikh Niang. The second, "The Epic of El Hadj Umar Taal of Fuuta", was performed by a goldsmith named Birahim Thiam. Both epics are replete with historical, religious, linguistic, and cultural references, in addition to constituting important identity markers and memory preservation items for the constituencies and audiences of the two performers. Three languages are involved in the production of the epics, each playing a specific role: Wolof, Arabic, and French. The first is the language of performance and is the culture carrier; Arabic is the language of the Islamic faith; and French is the medium of modernity. The paper discusses the translation process from word to print that poses a number of challenges, and the editing process, which is also an important step toward the production of the final text. The transmission process of the two epics stretches from earlier griots through the two performers discussed in this article to the English and French versions of the texts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

179 Fadiga, Maimouna

L'efficacité externe et l'équité d'accomplissement des diplômés sénégalais de l'enseignement technique supérieur / Maïmouna Fadiga & Jean-Marie De Ketele - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2006), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 87-123 : fig., tab.

La présente recherche porte sur l'évaluation de l'efficacité externe et de l'équité d'accomplissement des diplômés sénégalais sortis de l'École Normale Supérieure d'Enseignement Technique et Professionnel (ENSETP) de 1981 à 1994. Malgré de nombreux dysfonctionnements notés au niveau des systèmes éducatifs de la plupart des pays d'Afrique, l'enseignement technique et la formation professionnelle semblaient y constituer des voies de salut dans la dynamique de leur développement socio-économique. C'est à cet effet que l'ENSETP de Dakar a été mise sur pied dès octobre 1976 en vue d'assurer la formation des formateurs de l'enseignement technique et de la formation professionnelle. Toutefois, le contexte des programmes d'ajustement structurel (PAS) et de libéralisation est venu atténuer cet élan puisque les sortants de l'ENSETP (à l'instar de ceux de nombre d'écoles de formation) qui étaient embauchés dans la fonction publique ne le sont plus depuis 1995. Cette étude vise donc, à travers

une étude longitudinale et rétrospective, à fournir une réflexion approfondie sur les relations de causalité entre les formations dispensées à l'ENSETP et leur influence sur l'environnement socio-économique du Sénégal. Il s'agit de voir si les formations dispensées à l'ENSETP (et par conséquent les diplômes qu'elles délivrent) permettent à leurs titulaires de tirer des bénéfices cognitifs, sociaux, professionnels, personnels de nature à influencer le développement économique et social du pays. L'approche qualitative a permis de déceler des indicateurs qualitatifs permettant d'évaluer la qualité des ressources humaines et pouvant aider à une meilleure prise de décision. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

180 Lo, Mbaye

Re-conceptualizing civil society: the debate continues with specific reference to contemporary Senegal / Mbaye Lo - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 91-118 : tab.

This article challenges the civil society argument based on its failure to correctly and appropriately conceptualize Africa's societal experiences. To this end, the article explores Senegal as a case study to show how the idiosyncrasy of societal development has constructed and produced different types of associational life that are not grasped within the liberal preconditions of civil society, such as civility, nationhood, literacy, an independent private sector, democratic institutions, equal rights for women, and voluntary (as opposed to ascriptive) associations. Special attention is paid to the Casamance as a case undermining the notion of nationhood as a precondition for civil society. If it can be proven that Senegalese society, which is commonly cited in the liberal argument as a vibrant model of civil society, is neither acting within the conventional frameworks nor meets the conventional preconditions of civil society, the argument that the liberal conception of civil society is flawed will stand. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

SIERRA LEONE

181 Asiama, Seth Opuni

Colonialism and the modern State: land tenure relations in Sierra Leone / Seth Opuni Asiama - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2006), a. 61, n. 2, p. 219-237.

This paper examines the land tenure system in Sierra Leone and identifies the lingering influences of colonialism on land tenure relations in the country. It begins with a brief history of Sierra Leone and explains how the country's history has determined its land

tenure relations. In particular, it explains the role played by colonialism in the current land tenure system. The system of land tenure in Freetown - the Western Area - is then analysed and this is compared with the tenure system in the provinces. While the land tenure system in the Western Area is built on the English concept of freehold interests, the system in the provinces appears to oppose freehold and is rooted in customary principles. The paper also discusses some sources of conflict over land, including duality of tenure, the definition of 'native' and 'non-native', and the position of the paramount chiefs. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

182 Richards, Paul

An accidental sect: how war made belief in Sierra Leone / Paul Richards - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2006), vol. 33, no. 110, p. 651-663.

Idealists consider beliefs cause wars. Realists consider wars cause beliefs. The war in Sierra Leone offers some scope to test between these two views. The main rebel faction, the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) was, sociologically speaking, an accidental sect. It lost its original ideologues at an early stage, and absorbed others with a different orientation as a result of military misfortunes. Bombing reinforced the sectarian tendencies of an enclaved movement, and belief proliferated. This confounded military assessments that the movement could be rapidly brought to heel by a private military intervention sponsored by British and South African mineral interests. The movement became an uncontrollable juggernaut, driven by strange sacrificial notions directed against rural populations it had once set out to liberate. The war in Sierra Leone is consistent with the Durkheimian argument that performance forges collective representations. Dealing with armed insurgency in Africa requires appreciation of the artefactual and circumstantial character of social and religious beliefs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TOGO

183 Yovo, Koffi

Libéralisation du commerce et intégration spatiale des marchés : le cas du maïs au Togo / Koffi Yovo et Etsri Homevoh - In: *African Development Review*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 1-29 : graf., krt., tab.

En 1987, la commercialisation des céréales a été libéralisée au Togo. Le but visé par cette politique est d'améliorer l'intégration spatiale des marchés à travers un développement de l'arbitrage. Le papier évalue le niveau de l'intégration spatiale des

marchés du maïs afin de comprendre comment celle-ci a été affectée par la libéralisation des prix. Les prix de détail mensuels de maïs collectés sur 13 marchés pour la période 1980-2001 sont considérés. Il ressort des résultats obtenus, que l'impact de la libéralisation des prix sur l'intégration des marchés de maïs est mitigé. La libéralisation n'a pas amélioré de manière significative le niveau de l'intégration de long terme et de court terme des marchés. La vitesse d'ajustement des prix est relativement lente pour la majorité des marchés. En vue d'améliorer l'efficacité du fonctionnement des marchés, il est suggéré que l'Etat mette en place un Système d'Information sur les Marchés (SIM). Cet organe sera chargé de collecter et de diffuser hebdomadairement les prix des céréales au Togo. Bibliogr., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

184 Augé, Axel

Les réformes du secteur de la sécurité et de la défense en Afrique sub-saharienne: vers une institutionnalisation de la gouvernance du secteur sécuritaire / Axel Augé - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 218, p. 49-67.

L'évolution du concept de sécurité depuis la fin de la décennie 1990 a entraîné des transformations structurelles et organisationnelles des armées du monde entier. Les militaires sont investis de nouvelles missions et remplissent différemment leurs fonctions traditionnelles. Au-delà des évolutions géopolitiques conduisant les États africains à réformer leur sécurité, le regain d'intérêt pour l'analyse des réformes du secteur de la sécurité et de la défense est aussi lié à la place centrale du dispositif sécuritaire et de défense dans la bonne gouvernance des États africains au sud du Sahara. Cet article propose un bilan des réformes à l'œuvre dans les pays francophones d'Afrique subsaharienne. Il montre en quoi les réformes sécuritaires, même limitées, deviennent le reflet d'une institutionnalisation de la gouvernance du secteur de la sécurité et de la défense des pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest et d'Afrique centrale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 10-11) et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

185 Bernault, Florence

Body, power and sacrifice in Equatorial Africa / by Florence Bernault - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2006), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 207-239.

Covering the period 1880s-1940s, this paper examines the question of why the traffic in human body parts has become in today's Equatorial Africa a pervasive trope in popular, grassroots understandings of people's lives and the world beyond. It argues that a narrow focus on commodification is not enough to understand the significance of the traffic in body parts. In contemporary Equatorial Africa, this narrative reflects an equally powerful event: the emergence of new representations of power and the sacred. The use of body fragments can be traced at least to the end of the nineteenth century, where it resonated with ancestral notions connecting the human body and power. The first part of the article looks at how local notions of body and power in Equatorial Africa were altered by the intrusive presence of whites after the 1880s. The second part suggests how in turn white perceptions of the body shaped European representations of rule, vulnerability and moral transgression in the colony. The third section explores the traffic in white and black corpses at the grassroots and the consequent reshaping of representations of power and social reproduction across the racial divide. The conclusion questions anthropologists' and historians' tendency to draw epistemic boundaries between Western and African imaginaries. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

186 Exploitation

Exploitation et gestion durable des forêts en Afrique Centrale : "la quête de la durabilité"
/ Robert Nasi, Jean-Claude Nguingiri, Driss Ezzine de Blas, éd. scientif.; préf.: Manoel Sobral Filho, David Kaimowitz. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2006. - XXXIII, 404 p. : graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-296-01617-0

Cet ouvrage examine la question de savoir si la démarche empruntée au cours de la décennie depuis 1994 dans l'effort d'exploitation et de gestion durable des forêts d'Afrique centrale (Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, République centrafricaine, République démocratique du Congo) est réellement appropriée et conduit véritablement à une gestion (plus) durable de ces forêts pour le bien-être des populations qui en dépendent. Où en est-on dans l'aménagement forestier et la gestion durable dans le bassin du Congo? À la lumière des premières expériences, quelle lecture critique peut-on faire de la démarche d'aménagement forestier telle qu'elle existe actuellement? Quelles améliorations pourrait-on apporter à cette démarche si l'on veut prétendre au résultat escompté en matière de durabilité? Contributeurs: A. Binot, J.-M. Borie, H. Boukoulou, P.O. Cerutti, M.C. Diaw, R. Eba'a Atyi, D. Ezzine de Blas, E. Forni, N. Gami, F. Kapa Batunyi, A. Karsenty, G. Lescuyer, S. Malélé, D. Mapaga, M. Mbolo, B. Mertens, G. N'Gono, D. N'Zala, R. Nasi, O. Ndoye, L. Nguimbi, J.-C. Nguingiri, G. Nkeoua, F.

Nkounkou, D. Nsosso, C. Nzang Oyono, P.R. Oyono, J.-M. Pierre, L. Rieu, M. Ruiz Pérez, F. Sangkwa, M. Sassen, B. Toïrambe, P. van Lierop, Y. Yalibanda. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

187 Holslag, Jonathan

China's new mercantilism in central Africa / Jonathan Holslag - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 133-169 : graf., tab.

The objective of this article is twofold. On the one hand it elucidates the goals and dynamics of China's foreign trade policy since the 1990s. On the other hand it assesses the impact of this strategy on the development of the central African region - Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Rwanda, Uganda - as a case for China's influence on other developing countries. The author observes that China is pursuing a pragmatic mercantilist policy that combines a wide array of diplomatic and economic devices. As a result, the People's Republic is gaining ground slowly but surely. However, China's ascent does not lift the central African States to a more favourable position in the global division of labour. The author concludes that China's rise confirms the current economic position of African countries: that of a commodity supplier and a modest consumers' market. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

188 MacMaster, Mary

Language shift and its reflection in African archaeology : cord rouletting in the Uele and interlacustrine regions / Mary McMaster - In: *Azania*: (2005), vol. 40, p. 43-72 : fig., foto's, krt., tab.

This paper addresses an ongoing effort to elucidate the process of language shift as it relates to changes and continuities in material culture, with particular reference to Equatorial Africa. Aside from its contribution to current understanding of the later archaeology and linguistic history of the region, the paper also advances analytical and methodological approaches to the study of the interplay between language, culture and technique. The first phase of the research was carried out during 1978-1980 and involved an ethnographic and linguistic study of artisans, including potters, in the Uele region of the present Democratic Republic of Congo. The object of the second phase (conducted in the Kagera region of Tanzania between 1991-1993) was to locate groups of potters who currently produced cord-rouletted wares and speak Bantu languages but whose ancestors, conceivably, had shifted language while maintaining their own tradition of roulette embellished ceramics. The third phase was primarily a literature-based study

conducted between 1998-1999 with the objective to locate as much comparative data concerning roulette wares and their makers from the interlacustrine region and neighbouring areas of Equatorial Africa. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

189 Man

Man and the lake : proceedings of the 12th Mega Chad conference : Maiduguri, 2nd - 9th December 2003 / ed. by Catherine Baroin, Gisela Seidensticker-Brikay, Kyari Tijani. - Maiduguri : Centre for Trans-Saharan Studies, 2005, cop. 2004. - XXVI, 477 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Op omslag: Réseau international de recherches pluridisciplinaires dans le bassin du Tchad; University of Maiduguri. - Bevat tekst in het Engels en Frans. - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten, samenvatting in het Engels en Frans.

ISBN 978-36461-0-9

The papers collected in this volume were presented at the twelfth Mega Chad Conference, held in Maiduguri, Nigeria, 2-9 December 2003. The topic of the conference was "Man and the Lake", purposefully fairly wide as an indication that all disciplines were welcome, including the natural sciences as far as these impinged on the understanding of human societies in the region. Climate change is a strong concern and the desiccation of the lake has had far-reaching social consequences. The sections include long-term climate changes and natural resource exploitation; boundaries and migrations; Chad Basin: a linguistic watering place; traditional knowledge and culture; social structure and power; and economic dynamics. The specific topics touched upon include hydrogeochemistry as a means to study climate change in the SW Chad Basin region, an archaeological study of Ngala in Borno State, Nigeria, ceramics from the Jos Plateau and Mandara Mountains, the northern migratory corridor of the Zaar from Lake Chad to Bauchi, indigeneity, citizenship and territoriality in the Chad basin, hydropolitical considerations in the area, place-names in Borno, the linguistic situation of the wider Chad area, sociolinguistics of Hausa, a study of the Buduma (Yedina) of the islands in Lake Chad, the Bura xylophone tradition, historical textile production in north Cameroon, the incorporation of the Southern Lake Chad chiefdoms into Borno, transformation of female titles and offices in the Chad basin region of Borno, caste, gender and chieftaincy in the southern Mandara mountains (Fali, Nigeria), Cheikh Mahamat Nour and the tentative Islamic revival on the southern shores of Lake Chad, agriculture in the Mandara Mountains in northern Cameroon and northeastern Nigeria, the role of the wild harvest in central Niger, transhumance in north Cameroon, the Wadara cattle breed in the Lake Chad region of Nigeria, specialized fresh fish traders in the Lake Chad basin area of Nigeria and co-management of common pool resources of the Waza-Logone floodplain in north Cameroon. [ASC Leiden abstract]

190 Thornton, John K.

Elite women in the Kingdom of Kongo : historical perspectives on women's political power / by John K. Thornton - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2006), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 437-460.

Discussions of women's power in Africa often focus on how much the role of senior women is symbolic and how much is real. Studying the Kingdom of Kongo reveals that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries women initially exercised power indirectly through influence on male relatives. However, following the beginning of the civil war after 1665 women began to exercise more open and overt power, taking effective control of some sections of the country and working less through male relatives. However, elite Kongo women never took formal control of the State as they did in Ndongo and Matamba. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

CAMEROON

191 Devèze, Jean-Claude

Le coton, moteur du développement et facteur de stabilité du Cameroun du Nord? / Jean-Claude Devèze - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 107-120 : krt.

L'action continue de la Société de développement du coton (SODECOTON), principale structure du développement du Cameroun du Nord, a permis la diffusion d'un système de production coton-céréales auprès de 360 000 producteurs. Le caractère structurant de la filière coton a produit d'importants effets tant directs (production, emploi, revenu, alimentation) qu'indirects (infrastructures, développement local, lutte antiérosive, crédit agricole, organisation des agriculteurs). Mais les indices inquiétants (baisse des cours du coton, conflits fonciers entre éleveurs et agriculteurs, défiance envers les autorités traditionnelles et les administrations locales, migrations non contrôlées, corruption) s'accumulent et créent peut-être le terreau d'un conflit à venir que la filière coton ne peut seule prendre en charge. L'auteur propose des éléments de solution pour favoriser la sécurisation et la mutation de l'agriculture. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 17). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

192 Fokwang, Jude

Cameroonising anthropology: some trends and implications / Jude Fokwang - In: *The African Anthropologist*: (2005), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 181-198.

This paper sketches the contours of anthropological practice as it has developed in modern Cameroon by arguing that although anthropology has secured a solid foothold in the country in terms of field sites and a growing number of expatriate anthropologists, its legacies and practices are not limited to those who pass for trained or professional anthropologists. Inversely, not all trained anthropologists practise what counts as anthropological stuff, the result of which is an anthropology of Cameroon shaped by diverse influences and configurations that draw on local experiences, traditions, ethnographies, short stories, novels and travelogues. This is illustrated by grassroots initiatives such as the Kaberry Research Centre, created in 1988. The paper focuses on the anglophone region of Cameroon, with particular emphasis on the Bamenda grasslands or grassfields area, which now covers the North West and Western Provinces. Often described as a microcosm of Cameroon's diversity, the grassfields has attracted the bulk of expatriate anthropologists in Cameroon. Today, anthropological training in Cameroon has shifted its bearing to the realm of applied studies, aimed at arming students with the necessary skills to be competitive in the job market. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

193 Guengant, Jean-Pierre

La jachère en Afrique tropicale : l'apport des sciences sociales : hommage à Roger Pontanier / Jean-Pierre Guengant, Christian Seignobos, François Sodter, éd. sc. ; [préf. de Bernard Lacombe]. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2006. - 153 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Ressources renouvelables) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-296-01568-9

L'agriculture "traditionnelle" africaine reste encore largement fondée sur les pratiques culturelles et culturelles issues de l'agriculture itinérante sur brûlis. Cependant, la croissance de la population, les migrations, la dégradation du milieu naturel, la révolution technique contribuent à provoquer un changement des systèmes de production. La jachère s'est révélée un sujet particulièrement pertinent à la recherche sur les questions agricoles et agraires, stratégiques pour l'Afrique au Sud du Sahara sous l'aspect de l'apport des sciences sociales. Les études s'appuient plus particulièrement sur des travaux de terrain réalisés au Burkina Faso et au Cameroun sur le paysannat, ses rapports avec le terroir, l'utilisation des plantes et des arbres, le droit et l'accès à la terre selon les sexes, Auteurs: Raphaël Y. Coulibaly, Robin Duponnois, Catherine Fourgeau, Bernard Lacombe, Victor Nimy, Saïbou Nignan, Sylvestre Ouédraogo, Gabriel Sangli, Christian Seignobos, François Sodter, Saratta Traoré. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

194 Janin, Pierre

L'ambivalence du marché dans la sécurisation alimentaire en milieu rural sahélo-soudanien / Pierre Janin - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 91-105 : krt., tab.

Le risque d'insécurité alimentaire constitue une variable récurrente du fonctionnement des petites exploitations familiales en milieu sahélo-soudanien. Mais il dépend moins des aléas et des contraintes environnementales que des modes de valorisation des potentialités et de gestion temporelle des ressources adoptés. À cet égard, la place croissante occupée par le marché, physique et économique, via les ventes et les achats de produits agricoles, semble pouvoir constituer une voie privilégiée de lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire pour les plus vulnérables. L'auteur fait de la soudure alimentaire un outil d'analyse spatial et temporel des agricultures en situation de risque. Il s'appuie sur des données rassemblées entre 2001 et 2004 en milieu sahélo-soudanien au Burkina Faso et au Cameroun. En Afrique sahélienne, l'économie de marché reste caractérisée par l'ambivalence, faite de nécessité et de contingence. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 11) et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

195 Konings, Piet

Assessing the role of autonomous teachers' trade unions in anglophone Cameroon, 1959-1972 / by Piet Konings - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2006), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 415-436.

In the literature on African trade unions during decolonization and in the immediate postindependence period, two schools of thought can be distinguished: one is pessimistic about the unions' economic and political roles, and the other is optimistic. This study attempts to assess the role of autonomous teachers' trade unions in anglophone Cameroon during the period 1959-1972. The emergence, development and dissolution of these unions appears to have closely followed the region's political and educational reforms. It is argued that two main issues formed a constant source of conflict between the government and these unions, namely the preservation of trade union autonomy, and union demands for a substantial improvement in members' conditions of service. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

196 Morelle, Marie

Les enfants des rues, l'État et les ONG: qui produit l'espace urbain? : les exemples de Yaoundé (Cameroun) et d'Antananarivo (Madagascar) / Marie Morelle - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 217-229.

À Yaoundé (Cameroun) et à Antananarivo (Madagascar), les enfants des rues sont de plus en plus nombreux et de plus en plus visibles. Les autorités paraissent largement ignorer ce phénomène, se contentant de quelques démonstrations de force la veille d'un grand événement international. Pendant ce temps, les ONG se multiplient et investissent le champ de la politique sociale. La question est alors de savoir en vertu de quelles valeurs et de quelles normes elles agissent et pour quel projet urbain. Se substituent-elles à l'État? Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 19). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

197 Mouich, Ibrahim

Autorités traditionnelles, multipartisme et gouvernance démocratique au Cameroun / Ibrahim Mouich - In: *Africa Development: (2005)*, vol. 30, no. 4, p. 221-249.

Cette étude part du constat suivant lequel les chefferies traditionnelles constituent le cadre naturel de mobilisation des masses pour les actions de développement en milieu rural. Elle s'interroge sur le militantisme politique des chefs (notamment sur le soutien qu'ils apportent au parti au pouvoir en ce temps de multipartisme au Cameroun), et sur leur incursion dans les arènes électorales et constate que cet opportunisme ne conduit qu'à l'affaiblissement de leur position, au dysfonctionnement des chefferies et même plus grave, à la criminalisation de la politique. Elle pose alors comme gage d'une bonne gouvernance, la neutralité politique des chefs qui ne signifie nullement déparicipation politique. Et parce que ceux-ci seront neutres, ils gagneront en dignité et la cohésion des chefferies renforcée. Avec une telle caution morale, les chefs constitueront un vecteur de mobilisation plutôt que de division et ne seront nullement exposés à l'indocilité de leurs populations. Ce faisant, ils imprimeront dans leurs chefferies une dynamique de développement en leurs qualités d'administrateurs de la brousse. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

198 Mvondo, Assembe

Conformité et application des lois environnementales: étude des zones d'intérêt cynégétique à gestion communautaire, Cameroun / Assembe Mvondo - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente: (2006)*, a. 61, n. 2, p. 238-250.

Cet article fait une étude évaluative de la notion des zones d'intérêt cynégétique à gestion communautaire au Cameroun à la lumière des exigences du respect de la conformité et de l'application des lois environnementales, afin d'en extraire les principales leçons sur le double plan théorique et pratique. En d'autres termes, la contribution analyse la corrélation entre les zones d'intérêt cynégétique à gestion

communautaire et l'exigence du respect de la conformité et de l'application de la loi de 1994 portant régime des forêts, de la faune et de la pêche au Cameroun. La première section fait un bref rappel théorique des concepts de la conformité et de l'application des législations environnementales. La deuxième section s'articule autour des contours légaux et opérationnels des zones d'intérêt cynégétique à gestion communautaire. La section trois présente et évalue l'organisation des zones d'intérêt cynégétique à gestion communautaire. La section quatre est une analyse sur la corrélation entre les zones de chasse communautaire et la mise en œuvre des dispositions de la loi forestière et faunique de 1994. Enfin, la dernière partie tire les principales leçons de l'exercice. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

199 Taguem Fah, Gilbert L.

The war on terror, the Chad-Cameroon pipeline and the new identity of the Lake Chad basin / Gilbert L. Taguem Fah - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2007), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 101-117.

Until September 11, 2001, the Lake Chad basin, numerically the most important Muslim area in sub-Saharan Africa, hovered on a strategic periphery. It consists of a number of 'failed' States - unstable countries facing conflicts and sporadic violence, exacerbated by an acute socioeconomic crisis. Geographically it is exposed to many influences, from the north across the Sahara and even from the Middle East through the Sudan. It is also challenged by such drastic environmental factors as desertification. Now this has changed with the US war on terror and the opening of the Chad-Cameroon pipeline (a World Bank project). In his article, the author sets out to see what has happened to the region after it suddenly appeared on the radar screens of the Bush administration. In his (re)search he comes across corrupt government officials misusing oil pipeline funds to buy arms to subdue any resistance; the disregard of the oil companies for the social and environmental consequences of introducing a cash economy; the rising of new Islamic classes with a thirst for Islamic education and knowledge which has put them in touch with foreign Muslims. Islamic leaders compete among themselves to 'capture' the growing commitment to Islam. Simultaneously the American commitment to the pipeline and to oil is not likely to disappear, so the long-time impact of the pipeline will be unavoidable and this needs careful management. Everything is threatened by the unstable substratum of arms smuggling and the war on terror as these can escalate into conflict and violence, which could create a fine breeding ground for a kind of reactionary Islam which actually spawns terror and terrorists. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

200 Veit, Peter G.

How African States keep their people poor : the legal issues / Peter G. Veit - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 33-52.

Inequalities in income and in health, educational, and environmental outcomes are a stark fact of life in many developing countries. This article addresses the role of government in shaping the distribution of environmental benefits and in establishing the winners and losers in Africa. Two cases are presented to highlight the issues involved: the regulation of forest access in Cameroon and the allocation of public (including nature-based) revenues in Uganda. Four principal conclusions can be drawn from these two cases: for some environmental goods, certain actors or regions capture disproportionately large shares of the total benefits; government policies can influence the distribution of environmental benefits; in some cases, there is a disjuncture between government policy on environmental distributions and actual practice; the stated objectives of government distribution policies are not always achieved. Policy recommendations for the fairer distribution of environmental benefits in Cameroon and Uganda conclude the article. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

201 Yakam, Josiane Carine Tantchou

Crise économique et crise du système de santé: la prise en charge des tuberculeux dans une formation sanitaire de l'Ouest du Cameroun / Josiane Carine Tantchou Yakam - In: *The African Anthropologist*: (2005), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 200-225.

Cette étude examine le fonctionnement du Programme national de lutte contre la tuberculose dans l'Ouest du Cameroun. L'objectif est de montrer que les difficultés rencontrées par rapport au contrôle de la maladie ne sont pas simplement le fait de patients négligents, de la contagiosité de la maladie, de soignants incompetents et sans motivation, de la pauvreté ou de la propagation du VIH/Sida. Elles s'inscrivent dans une globalité: la crise des institutions publiques. Pour comprendre 'la crise du système de santé' on ne peut ni se limiter à l'examen d'une maladie, ni à celle de la profession médicale, l'un et l'autre constituant des ouvertures permettant de mettre en lumière les conséquences de la 'violence structurelle' sur les services publics. L'étude est divisée en quatre parties. Après avoir situé le travail et abordé les considérations méthodologiques dans une première partie, l'auteur traite des dysfonctionnements dans la structure de soins et de leur appropriation par les malades dans la deuxième partie. Dans la troisième et la quatrième partie, elle examine respectivement les recours thérapeutiques et la question du rejet, de la stigmatisation des maladies. La conclusion s'ouvre sur

d'autres perspectives de recherche qui pourraient aider à approfondir les questions soulevées dans le texte. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

202 Zogo Nkada, Simon Désiré

L'application des normes d'urbanisme au Cameroun: état du droit en vigueur et perspectives / par Simon Désiré Zogo Nkada - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2005), no. 65, p. 75-88.

Les règles juridiques qui ont été édictées par les pouvoirs publics au Cameroun pour accompagner la volonté de maîtriser la croissance urbaine sont d'origine assez récente. En effet, ce domaine n'a connu un début d'organisation qu'au milieu des années 1960, notamment avec une législation spécifique qui pose les jalons de ce qui constitue aujourd'hui l'ossature juridique des opérations d'urbanisation dans le pays. La préoccupation des pouvoirs publics camerounais à résoudre les questions diverses liées à l'occupation plus ou moins normée de l'espace urbain s'est concrétisée à travers la loi du 21 avril 2004 régissant l'urbanisme au Cameroun. L'objet de la présente étude est de mettre en relief l'ensemble de la réglementation camerounaise en matière d'urbanisme à travers son évolution, ainsi que l'application qui en est faite par les institutions et organismes publics créés à cet effet. Si un canevas d'action a été aménagé pour les acteurs qui interviennent dans les opérations d'aménagement et d'embellissement des espaces urbains, notamment au travers d'une quantité abondante de textes juridiques qui organisent ce secteur (1^e partie), des insuffisances apparaissent tant dans leur mise en application qu'au niveau de la cohérence observée dans lesdits textes ainsi que le fonctionnement des structures institutionnelles qui les accompagnent, et qu'il convient d'harmoniser (2^e partie). Bibliogr., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CHAD

203 Bruijn, Mirjam de

État nutritionnel et histoire de vie des "enfants de la rue" à N'Djamena (Tchad) / Mirjam de Bruijn et Nakar Djindil - In: *Psychopathologie africaine*: (2005/06), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 183-211 : graf., krt., tab.

Cette étude sur les enfants de la rue à N'Djamena (Tchad) est fondée sur une base exploratrice et descriptive. Les données ont été recueillies à travers des mesures anthropométriques, des entretiens, des discussions en groupe et des observations. Les résultats des enquêtes portent surtout sur l'état nutritionnel des enfants et leurs caractéristiques socioéconomiques. Ils montrent que les enfants souffrent de carences

nutritionnelles, dont plus du quart, de malnutrition sévère. Leur mode de vie est une forme de "culture de la rue" à N'Djamena. Il est la conséquence d'une pauvreté et d'un déséquilibre social qui se sont installés au Tchad à partir de la situation de guerre des années 1965-1990, et du manque d'une politique durable concernant l'économie du pays. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

204 Jullien, François

Nomadisme et transhumance, chronique d'une mort annoncée ou voie d'un développement porteur? : enjeux, défis et enseignements tirés de l'expérience des projets d'hydraulique pastorale au Tchad / François Jullien - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 55-75 : krt, tab.

L'élevage (presque exclusivement nomade ou transhumant), qui regroupe l'essentiel du cheptel du pays, joue un rôle capital dans l'économie du Tchad. Contrairement à certains présumés, les systèmes ancestraux centrés sur la mobilité des parcours font la preuve de leur efficacité environnementale et économique, tout en contribuant à la réduction des risques dans un contexte de très grande incertitude, notamment sur le plan des précipitations. Les projets d'"hydraulique pastorale" appuyés par l'Agence Française de Développement dans le nord et l'est du Tchad démontrent que des aides bien ciblées permettent d'accroître les performances économiques (augmentation du cheptel grâce à l'ouverture de pâturages autour des nouveaux points d'eau) tout en contribuant à améliorer l'environnement (diminution du surpâturage par l'amélioration de la mobilité). Enfin, les appuis apportés en matière organisationnelle, reposant pour une large part sur des organisations traditionnelles et non sur la création de structures institutionnelles nouvelles, ont fait la preuve de leur pertinence et de leur capacité à réduire les conflits. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 10) et en anglais (p. 16). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

205 Taguem Fah, Gilbert L.

The war on terror, the Chad-Cameroon pipeline and the new identity of the Lake Chad basin / Gilbert L. Taguem Fah - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2007), vol. 25, no. 1, p. 101-117.

Until September 11, 2001, the Lake Chad basin, numerically the most important Muslim area in sub-Saharan Africa, hovered on a strategic periphery. It consists of a number of 'failed' States - unstable countries facing conflicts and sporadic violence, exacerbated by an acute socioeconomic crisis. Geographically it is exposed to many influences, from the north across the Sahara and even from the Middle East through the Sudan. It is also

challenged by such drastic environmental factors as desertification. Now this has changed with the US war on terror and the opening of the Chad-Cameroon pipeline (a World Bank project). In his article, the author sets out to see what has happened to the region after it suddenly appeared on the radar screens of the Bush administration. In his (re)search he comes across corrupt government officials misusing oil pipeline funds to buy arms to subdue any resistance; the disregard of the oil companies for the social and environmental consequences of introducing a cash economy; the rising of new Islamic classes with a thirst for Islamic education and knowledge which has put them in touch with foreign Muslims. Islamic leaders compete among themselves to 'capture' the growing commitment to Islam. Simultaneously the American commitment to the pipeline and to oil is not likely to disappear, so the long-time impact of the pipeline will be unavoidable and this needs careful management. Everything is threatened by the unstable substratum of arms smuggling and the war on terror as these can escalate into conflict and violence, which could create a fine breeding ground for a kind of reactionary Islam which actually spawns terror and terrorists. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

206 Brazzaville

Brazzaville, une ville à reconstruire : recompositions citadines / Robert Edmond Ziavoula (éd.) ; préf. d'Emile Le Bris. - Paris : Éditions Karthala, 2006. - 351 p., [8] p. foto's. : foto's, graf., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-8458-6825-1

Après plus de quarante ans d'indépendance, Brazzaville, ville surdimensionnée et capitale du Congo sous-peuplé, est vulnérable et marquée par le désordre, mais également par une grande énergie sociale qui laisse espérer une reconstruction rapide. Les articles de ce volume sont regroupés en trois parties: 1) Les fondements d'une restructuration (sur l'histoire, les élites féminines, l'école), 2) Dynamismes socio-économiques et reconstructions populaires (sur les pratiques associatives, le petit commerce ou kiosques, les transports urbains, les marchés), 3) La nécessaire recomposition des aménités urbaines (sur les transactions foncières, les services publics urbains, la santé sexuelle et le VIH/sida, la mortalité des enfants, la jeunesse et la toxicomanie, la pauvreté chez les jeunes agriculteurs). Auteurs: 1) Jean-Jacques Youlou et Scholastique Dianzinga, Victor Ngouilou-Mpemba Ya Moussoungou, Moïse Balonga, Robert Edmond Ziavoula - 2) Matondo Kubu Turé, Émile Didier Loufoua-Lemay, Jean-

Pierre Banzouzi, Robert Silou, Patrice Moundza - 3) Robert Edmond Ziavoula, Elisabeth Dorier-Apprill, M. Bitémo, H. Massamba, M.F. Puhence, F. Nkéoua, René Samba. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

207 Makosso, Bethuel

La crise de l'enseignement supérieur en Afrique francophone : une analyse pour les cas du Burkina Faso, du Cameroun, du Congo, et de la Côte d'Ivoire / Bethuel Makosso - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2006), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 69-86 : tab.

L'objet de cet article est de contribuer à la réflexion que nécessitent les nouvelles formes d'exigences qui remettent en cause les performances des universités africaines dès lors que celles-ci influencent autant le marché du travail que l'évolution des connaissances. En effet, la crise multiforme que connaît l'université africaine et qui concerne à la fois la pertinence, la qualité, la gestion et le financement de l'enseignement supérieur a engendré ces deux dernières décennies la dégradation des infrastructures et du milieu d'apprentissage, l'exode continu des cerveaux, le déclin de la recherche et l'amplification des conflits entre étudiants, syndicats des personnels et l'administration de l'enseignement supérieur. L'article qui présente autant les caractéristiques que les causes de cette crise propose une esquisse de programme de refondation de l'université africaine qui devrait s'articuler autour des questions de l'intégration, de la pertinence et de la qualité. L'article est basée sur les données d'une enquête menée simultanément au Congo Brazzaville, au Cameroun, en Côte d'Ivoire et au Burkina Faso en 2003. Bibliogr., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

208 Marginalité

La marginalité en République du Congo : contextes et significations / Groupe de recherche en études sémantiques et interprétation (GRESI) ; Département de langue et littérature française (LLF), Faculté des lettres et des sciences humaines (FLSH), Université Marien Ngouabi (UMNG) ; sous la dir. de Omer Massoumou. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2006. - 209 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-296-01580-8

Les contributions dans ce livre pluridisciplinaire traitent du concept de la marginalité au Congo-Brazzaville sous plusieurs aspects. 1) À partir de textes littéraires et artistiques: Alpha-Noël Malonga étudie ce phénomène à travers les œuvres de deux écrivains congolais, Alain Mabanckou et Emmanuel Dongala, et Bellarmin Étienne Iloki, à travers la pièce de théâtre "Les lendemains qui chantent" de Maxime N'debeka; Bienvenu Boudimbou l'aborde à travers la musique congolaise. 2) Du point de vue de la

linguistique et de la sémantique: Anatole Mbanga fait une lecture des signes et des sens dans le discours et la communication au Congo; la réflexion d'Édouard Ngamountsika se fonde sur le français familier comme langue de marginalisation; celle de Raphaël Mouandza sur l'expression en kituba, langue véhiculaire congolaise. 3) Du point de vue socio-anthropologique: la contribution d'Alphonse Makaya porte sur les groupes sociaux marginaux dans le commerce entre Brazzaville et Kinshasa; Jean-Pierre Missié traite de la marginalité linguistique et de l'autoreprésentation des exclus sociaux; Yvon-Norbert Gambeg, de la hiérarchisation dans l'organisation sociale chez les Teke qui se fait au détriment des Pygmées (XVIe-XIXe siècles). 4) À partir de la philosophie et de la psychologie de l'être: Laurent Gankama évoque la question de l'éthique et de la diversité culturelle, et Victor Mboundou, celle de la sexualité et de la grossesse chez les adolescents congolais. 5) Problématique d'une enquête macrosociolinguistique sur la marginalité par Omer Massoumou. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

209 Moudoudou, Placide

Vers la participation directe du citoyen à l'édification d'un État de droit? / par Placide Moudoudou - In: *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*: (2006), année 60, no. 2, p. 276-300.

La présente étude a pour objet d'analyser, d'une part, comment et dans quelle mesure le citoyen congolais contribue, par sa participation éventuelle à l'élaboration des décisions administratives et par leur contestation devant leurs auteurs puis devant le juge administratif, à l'édification d'un État de droit au Congo. Et, d'autre part, comment, par la saisine du juge constitutionnel, il oblige le législateur à mieux respecter les règles et les principes à valeur constitutionnelle. Il apparaît, à l'analyse des lois et des jurisprudences administrative et constitutionnelle congolaises, que le citoyen congolais n'est ni effectivement associé à l'élaboration des textes destinés à le régir ni réellement écouté par l'administration et par les juges. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

210 Akele Adau, Pierre

Nous avons une nouvelle constitution... : donnons-lui le cadre législatif et réglementaire nécessaire à son effectivité et à son efficience! / Pierre Akele Adau, Angélique Sita-Akele Muila - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2006), année 46, no. 406, p. 207-241 : tab.

La constitution de la 3e République a été promulguée le 18 février 2006 en République démocratique du Congo. La présente étude a pour objectif de proposer un plan rationnel

des interventions législatives et réglementaires à entreprendre dans la période post-élections, en vue de la mise en place des cadres organiques et fonctionnels de l'État. À cet effet, les auteurs examinent dans un premier temps la configuration de l'architecture et de la hiérarchie des normes juridiques dans un État de droit, puis les contraintes normatives de la mise en œuvre de la constitution. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

211 Kiambu, Jacques

Télécommunications et politiques de développement dans la République démocratique du Congo / Jacques Kiambu - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 218, p. 175-193 : graf.

Les télécommunications ont dans les sociétés modernes un rôle économique et social d'une extrême importance. Nombre de pays africains sont confrontés au dilemme suivant: le développement des télécommunications doit-il simplement accompagner celui de l'économie ou bien doit-il faire l'objet d'une attention particulière? Cet article analyse dans un premier temps la situation des télécommunications en République démocratique du Congo dans son ensemble, et constate la faiblesse du niveau de leur développement. Puis il présente différents facteurs issus de l'histoire économique pouvant expliquer le sous-développement des télécommunications en RDC, et esquisse quelques conséquences d'ores et déjà perceptibles des politiques récentes de modernisation de ce secteur devenu stratégique. Certes, des progrès ont déjà été réalisés, la déréglementation favorise l'accroissement quantitatif des lignes téléphoniques et la diversification des services offerts, mais ceux-ci restent encore limités à une classe sociale aisée. Quel sera l'effet de ces changements dans un pays où les télécommunications ont longtemps été négligées? Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 18). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

212 MacMaster, Mary

Language shift and its reflection in African archaeology : cord rouletting in the Uele and interlacustrine regions / Mary McMaster - In: *Azania*: (2005), vol. 40, p. 43-72 : fig., foto's, krt., tab.

This paper addresses an ongoing effort to elucidate the process of language shift as it relates to changes and continuities in material culture, with particular reference to Equatorial Africa. Aside from its contribution to current understanding of the later archaeology and linguistic history of the region, the paper also advances analytical and methodological approaches to the study of the interplay between language, culture and technique. The first phase of the research was carried out during 1978-1980 and

involved an ethnographic and linguistic study of artisans, including potters, in the Uele region of the present Democratic Republic of Congo. The object of the second phase (conducted in the Kagera region of Tanzania between 1991-1993) was to locate groups of potters who currently produced cord-rouletted wares and speak Bantu languages but whose ancestors, conceivably, had shifted language while maintaining their own tradition of roulette embellished ceramics. The third phase was primarily a literature-based study conducted between 1998-1999 with the objective to locate as much comparative data concerning roulette wares and their makers from the interlacustrine region and neighbouring areas of Equatorial Africa. App., bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

213 Muluma Mananga G. Tizi, Albert

Le processus de paix dans l'environnement post-électoral en RDC / Albert Muluma Mananga G. Tizi - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2006), année 46, no. 405, p. 171-188.

Cet article s'interroge, sous l'angle des sciences sociales, sur les conditions dans lesquelles un processus de paix peut s'établir en République Démocratique du Congo, au regard de la situation géopolitique précédente. Après plusieurs crises et tentatives de négociations, on a abouti, le 17 décembre 2002, à l'Accord global et inclusif de Sun City en Afrique du Sud. Il s'agit de définir d'abord les divers aspects économiques, politiques, socioculturels, religieux, de la dynamique de la paix et de la réconciliation. L'étape suivante est l'organisation d'élections libres, démocratiques et transparentes. Elles seront suivies d'un processus de paix post-électoral où une culture civique de tolérance, d'attitude démocratique et de respect d'autrui jouera un rôle important. L'auteur identifie des acteurs dans ce processus de paix post-électoral: les Églises, les mass médias, les ONG, les syndicats, l'armée et la police nationale, les partis politiques. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

214 Ngoma-Binda, P.

Hommes et femmes en démocratie : questions d'égalité, de parité, d'équité ou de justice? / P. Ngoma-Binda - In: *Congo-Afrique*: (2006), année 46, no. 404, p. 85-97.

Cette contribution s'efforce de clarifier quelques concepts de base dans l'édification d'une société politique bien organisée et véritablement démocratique en République démocratique du Congo. Elle traite entre autres de l'égalité civile et juridique, de l'égalité politique et de l'égalité sociale dans la question de la parité entre hommes et femmes. Tout en dénombrant les femmes qui ont occupé ou occupent des postes importants dans les directoires des partis ou regroupements politiques du Congo, l'auteur montre que la place des femmes congolaises dans ce domaine est minoritaire; cependant, il

critique la notion de quotas, et engage les femmes à rechercher la qualification, de façon à atteindre la 'parité raisonnée'. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

215 Political

The political economy of the Great Lakes Region in Africa : the pitfalls of enforced democracy and globalization / ed. by Stefaan Marysse and Filip Reyntjens. - New York, NY ; Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2005. - XVI, 243 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 1-403-94950-6 hbk

Every year since 1997 the Centre for the Study of the Great Lakes Region of Africa of the University of Antwerp has published a yearbook summarizing political and socioeconomic events in this region (L'Afrique des Grands Lacs: annuaire...). This book is a publication in English of some of these papers. It begins with an introduction by Stefaan Marysse. In Part One, In the eye of the storm, there are four papers: Rwanda, ten years on: from genocide to dictatorship by Filip Reyntjens; Disconnecting the threads: Rwanda and the holocaust reconsidered by René Lemarchand; The evolution and characteristics of poverty and inequality in Rwanda by An Ansoms and Stefaan Marysse; and Consociational democracy for Rwanda? by Stef Vandeginste and Luc Huyse. Part Two is entitled From collapse and war to reconstruction? and also contains four essays. These are: Regress, war and fragile recovery: the case of the DR Congo by Stefaan Marysse; The mining sector in Congo: the victim or the orphan of globalization? by Erik Kennes; Kivu and Ituri in the Congo war: the roots and nature of a linkage by Stanislas Bucyalimwe Mararo; and War and the political economy of Kinshasa by Tom De Herdt and Claudine Tshimanga. [ASC Leiden abstract]

216 Pottier, Johan

Roadblock ethnography: negotiating humanitarian access in Ituri, eastern DR Congo, 1999-2004 / Johan Pottier - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 151-179 : krt.

Based on field research carried out in Ituri, Democratic Republic of Congo, in 2004, this article focuses on how Ituri-based Congolese relief workers negotiate humanitarian access with roadblock militias. Experiences and testimonies highlight the importance of sociocultural and political awareness during relief work induced by conflict. It is demonstrated that relief workers in conflict zones do not (and cannot) shed their ethnic identities; that instead they accept that a perceived ethnic identity brings strategic advantages as well as disadvantages. Further, a relief worker's bargaining power is

shown to be influenced by militia perceptions of how his/her organization is positioned in the conflict. The overall argument responds to the renewed policy interest in debating the political context of humanitarian intervention. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

217 Security

Security dynamics in Africa's Great Lakes region / ed. by Gilbert M. Khadiagala. - Boulder, CO [etc.] : Lynne Rienner, 2006. - XII, 231 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - A project of the International Peace Academy. - Bibliogr.: p. 203-210. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-588-26444-0 hbk : £15.50

Since the 1990s, the Great Lakes region has expanded beyond a purely geographical denominator into a term encompassing a complex network of political and economic interactions combining Central and East Africa, with implications for local actors and beyond. Since the 1960s, various scholars have highlighted the patterns of amity and enmity which characterize the contiguous States. The present collective volume, the outcome of a policy seminar on the Great Lakes region held in Dar es Salaam in December 2003 and organized by the International Peace Academy, the authors discuss the actors, issues, and institutions which have animated and propelled political, economic, and security relationships in the area. The introduction is *Toward peace, security, and governance in the Great Lakes region* by Gilbert M. Khadiagala. The first section, which is entitled *Regional actors and issues*, has five essays: *Governance and security in Rwanda* by Filip Reyntjens; *Burundi at a crossroads* by René Lemarchand; *Congo in the Great Lakes conflict* by Mwesiga Baregu; *Nonstate actors and governance in Uganda* by Angela Ndinga Muvumba; *The economic dimensions of conflict in the region* by Gérard Prunier. The second section, *The role of external actors*, has three essays: *South Africa* by Chris Landsberg; *The United Nations* by Adekeye Adebajo; and *Belgium, France, and the United States* by Peter J. Schraeder. The conclusion, entitled *Building security for peoples, societies, and States*, is by Gilbert M. Khadiagala. [ASC Leiden abstract]

218 Tambwe, Nyumbaiza

Urban agriculture as a global economic activity with special reference to the city of Lubumbashi in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) / Nyumbaiza Tambwe - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 193-213.

According to the UNDP (1996), about 800 million people are involved in urban food production with 200 million doing so for commercial reasons. Considering its rapid

expansion all over the world, especially in African countries, urban agriculture is mostly regarded as a survival strategy. The attempt in this paper is to answer the following question: are people pushed into urban farming because they have no choice or are they engaged in urban agriculture because they know they can make a good living out of it? The article identifies several factors that force urban dwellers to resort to agricultural activities, as well as those that attract them for nutritional, financial and social reasons. These factors include structural adjustment programmes, the decline in world prices of primary commodities, economic crisis, low wages or salaries, unemployment, rapid population growth, war, poverty, etc., which have led urban people to cultivate or raise animals or livestock. At the same time, urban agriculture has been proven as a source of food, income and employment. The study is based on documentary sources, but it also relies on primary sources from semi-structural interviews conducted in the city of Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of Congo, from November 2004 to March 2005. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

219 Trefon, Theodore

Industrial logging in the Congo : is a stakeholder approach possible? / Theodore Trefon - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 101-114 : tab.

A tripartite 'modus vivendi' between people, the private sector and the State in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is an absolute prerequisite to any form of rehabilitation of the formal economy in general and the logging sector in particular. But is this possible? The 2002 forestry code includes substantial requirements for public consultation and integration of social and environmental factors in the forest concession allocation process, but major challenges exist in addressing the competing claims held to forests by concession holders and indigenous communities and involving groups that have little or no voice in decisionmaking debates. Civil society groups have neither the capacity nor the commitment to improve the participatory process of traditional social organization, and the participatory management approach that is fashionable in some donor and NGO circles has little currency in the ruthless world of industrial logging. Thus, the response raised in the title is, at least for the near future, negative. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GABON

220 Gabon

Le Gabon : approche pluridisciplinaire / sous la coord. de Gilchrist Anicet Nzengué Iguemba ; préf. de Colette Dubois. - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, cop. 2006. - 253 p. : graf., crt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bijl., bibliogr., noten.
ISBN 2-296-01529-8

Cet ouvrage pluridisciplinaire réunit des travaux de sociologues, historiens et linguiste gabonais sur le Gabon dans la longue durée, de façon à brosser une fresque de l'état sociopolitique du pays plus de 46 ans après la décolonisation. Un certain nombre des contributions exploitent, dans une démarche diachronique, des sources d'archives en France et au Gabon. Les contributions sont réparties en trois sections. 1) Une société en plein balbutiement politique: sur la diversité thérapeutique en milieu urbain (Emmanuel Ebang); la socialisation politique des étudiants gabonais en France et au Gabon (Georges Moussavou); la sorcellerie comme mode d'accumulation de pouvoir et de richesses (Romain Mékodiomba) - 2) Un dynamisme sociétal et étatique, XIXe-XXe siècles: sur les transports urbains à Libreville, 1957-1986 (Fred-Paulin Abessolo Mewono); l'absence de prisons dans les sociétés gabonaises précoloniales (Fabrice Nguiabama-Makaya); le processus d'électrification de Libreville, 1928-1964 (Rodrigue Lékoulékissa); la crise économique de 1930 et l'industrie forestière (Pierre Romuald Ombigath); la lutte contre le SIDA, 1993-2005 (Hines Mabika Ognandzi); la législation coloniale du travail, 1903-1940 (Clotaire Messi Me Nang); les auxiliaires gabonais dans le système fiscal colonial, 1902-1946 (Gilchrist Anicet Nzengué Iguemba) - 3) Pour une quête identitaire urbaine: sur les noms des quartiers de Libreville et les identités urbaines chez les jeunes (15-28 ans) (Firmin Moussounda Ibouanga). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCÍPE

221 Guessan, Kouadio

La crise franco-ivoirienne de novembre 2004 / par Kouadio Guessan - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2006), a. 61, n. 1, p. 66-93.

En novembre 2004, les relations franco-ivoiriennes se détériorent gravement à la suite d'un incident militaire survenu entre l'armée ivoirienne et les forces françaises présentes en Côte d'Ivoire. En effet, à la suite du bombardement du cantonnement français des forces Licorne à Bouaké, le 6 novembre 2004 par l'aviation militaire ivoirienne, les

militaires français en Côte d'Ivoire détruisent presque toute l'escadrille ivoirienne. De cette situation, naît une vive confrontation entre forces françaises et populations ivoiriennes qui altère sérieusement les relations entre la France et la Côte d'Ivoire. Cet article examine le caractère et l'ampleur de cette crise. L'analyse s'articule autour de trois grands mouvements: les origines de la crise, ses manifestations et ses répercussions politiques, économiques et financières. Elle démontre que la crise est née d'une opposition lointaine fondée d'une part, sur les relations inégalement privilégiées et d'autre part, sur la rébellion armée du 19 septembre 2002 et les accords de Marcoussis de janvier 2003. À ces fondements lointains, s'ajoute la cause immédiate, la riposte française à l'opération militaire aérienne du 6 novembre. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en italien. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

222 Holslag, Jonathan

China's new mercantilism in central Africa / Jonathan Holslag - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 133-169 : graf., tab.

The objective of this article is twofold. On the one hand it elucidates the goals and dynamics of China's foreign trade policy since the 1990s. On the other hand it assesses the impact of this strategy on the development of the central African region - Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Rwanda, Uganda - as a case for China's influence on other developing countries. The author observes that China is pursuing a pragmatic mercantilist policy that combines a wide array of diplomatic and economic devices. As a result, the People's Republic is gaining ground slowly but surely. However, China's ascent does not lift the central African States to a more favourable position in the global division of labour. The author concludes that China's rise confirms the current economic position of African countries: that of a commodity supplier and a modest consumers' market. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

223 Money

Money laundering experiences / ed. by Charles Goredema. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, 2006. - XII, 139 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (ISS monograph series, ISSN 1026-0412 ; no. 124) - Op de omslag: a survey. - Met noten, samenvatting. ISBN 1-919913-99-8

Seven essays examine trends in the evolution of money laundering in East and southern Africa. They pay particular attention to and assess the responses to this practice. Consideration is given to terrorist financing, professional confidentiality and the recovery of the proceeds of crime. The specific essays are: Challenges of combating money laundering in "bureaux de change" by Joseph Munyoro (Zambia); Money laundering in the South African real estate market today by Gregory Mthembu-Salter; Challenges of establishing financial intelligence units by Nomzi Gwintsa (general eastern and southern Africa); Detecting and investigating money laundering in Kenya by Peter Warutere; Legal professional privilege/intermediary confidentiality: the challenge for anti-money laundering measures by Angela Itsikowitz; Flogging a dead horse: the incongruity of measures against terrorist financing in southern Africa by Annette Hübschle (SADC region); and Tracing proceeds of crime in southern Africa: challenges and milestones by Charles Goredema. [ASC Leiden abstract]

224 Oonk, Gijsbert

South Asians in East Africa (1880-1920) with a particular focus on Zanzibar: toward a historical explanation of economic success of a middlemen minority / Gijsbert Oonk - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 57-89.

The main objective of this article is to falsify the common historical image of South Asians in Zanzibar and East Africa. Most studies, a priori, assume the outstanding business success of the Asian minority in East Africa. In explaining Asians' economic success, they emphasize common explanations and theories, such as hard work, having a superior business mind, using ethnic resources for capital accumulation, and knowledge of (international) markets. In this article the author explains the success of South Asians in Zanzibar and East Africa from a historical point of view. His main argument is that South Asians started from a far more favourable socioeconomic position compared to their African counterparts. They were more accustomed to a money economy and the concept of interest than Swahili entrepreneurs. In addition, they knew how to read, write and produce account books. Finally, they had access to the rulers, and were able to negotiate profitable terms of trade. Nevertheless, many Asian entrepreneurs were not successful and went bankrupt. Therefore, the success of South Asians in East Africa may be explained as the outcome of a 'trial and error' process. The successful remained in East Africa, whereas others left. India remained a safety net for those who did not make out, as well as a source for new recruitment of traders, shopkeepers and clerks. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

225 Security

Security dynamics in Africa's Great Lakes region / ed. by Gilbert M. Khadiagala. - Boulder, CO [etc.] : Lynne Rienner, 2006. - XII, 231 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - A project of the International Peace Academy. - Bibliogr.: p. 203-210. - Met index, noten. ISBN 1-588-26444-0 hbk : £15.50

Since the 1990s, the Great Lakes region has expanded beyond a purely geographical denominator into a term encompassing a complex network of political and economic interactions combining Central and East Africa, with implications for local actors and beyond. Since the 1960s, various scholars have highlighted the patterns of amity and enmity which characterize the contiguous States. The present collective volume, the outcome of a policy seminar on the Great Lakes region held in Dar es Salaam in December 2003 and organized by the International Peace Academy, the authors discuss the actors, issues, and institutions which have animated and propelled political, economic, and security relationships in the area. The introduction is *Toward peace, security, and governance in the Great Lakes region* by Gilbert M. Khadiagala. The first section, which is entitled *Regional actors and issues*, has five essays: *Governance and security in Rwanda* by Filip Reyntjens; *Burundi at a crossroads* by René Lemarchand; *Congo in the Great Lakes conflict* by Mwesiga Baregu; *Nonstate actors and governance in Uganda* by Angela Ndinga Muvumba; *The economic dimensions of conflict in the region* by Gérard Prunier. The second section, *The role of external actors*, has three essays: *South Africa* by Chris Landsberg; *The United Nations* by Adekeye Adebajo; and *Belgium, France, and the United States* by Peter J. Schraeder. The conclusion, entitled *Building security for peoples, societies, and States*, is by Gilbert M. Khadiagala. [ASC Leiden abstract]

226 Topan, Farouk

Why does a Swahili writer write? : euphoria, pain, and popular aspirations in Swahili literature / Farouk Topan - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2006), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 103-119.

The paper surveys issues explored in some Swahili works written mainly in the colonial, independence, and postindependence periods. Central to these issues is the writers' perception of their position as citizens, and their relationship to those who govern them. The "nationalist" agenda, commencing in the nineteenth century, manifests itself in different ways in the three periods. Authors express opposite attitudes during the colonial period: of gratitude for being freed (as slaves), and yet of wanting greater freedom through the practice of law. Independence brings euphoria, and with it, a

"looking back" in history, which sees unity transcending ethnic differences. Finally, the paper assesses the response given by authors to problems that arise in the postindependence period; in particular, it surveys Nyerere's vision of ujamaa as a policy for the betterment of Tanzania. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

KENYA

227 Frederiksen, Bodil Folke

Writing, self-realization and community: Henry Muoria and the creation of a nationalist public sphere in Kenya / Bodil Folke Frederiksen - In: *Current Writing*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 150-165.

This paper traces the career of the Kenyan publicist and intellectual, Henry Muoria (1914-1997). Muoria was an active journalist, a friend and press secretary of Kenya's future president Jomo Kenyatta and, from 1945 to 1952, the editor of a nationalist newspaper, 'Mumenyereri', written in Gikuyu. In October 1952, when the British declared the Emergency in Kenya in order to quell the Mau Mau rebellion, Muoria was visiting London. He stayed there for the rest of his life, but continued pursuing his writing career. He finished more than ten full-length autobiographical, philosophical and political manuscripts, but not one was published. East African Educational Publishers in Nairobi brought out his 'I, the Gikuyu and the White Fury' in 1994. This book and his unpublished autobiography from 1982, 'The British and my Kikuyu tribe', are used in discussing Muoria's debt to his ethnic community, the Gikuyu, his successful attempts to contribute to the creation of a nationalist public sphere in colonial Kenya, and his authorship in exile. The declaration of the Emergency put a stop to Muoria's hopes for the recognition of his work, based as it was on a desired continuum between self, community and nation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

228 Kenyan

Kenyan studies / Gerrishon K. Ikiara... [et al.]. - Nairobi : Institut français de recherche en Afrique (IFRA), 2005. - III, 91 p. : foto's, tab. ; 22 cm. - (Les cahiers d'Afrique de l'Est) - Met noten.

This edition contains four articles dealing with aspects of politics and economics in Kenya. The first is a general overview of the economy: The Kenyan economy at crossroads by Gerrishon K. Ikiara. The second, The land question and the Mau Mau today by Patrick Mbataru, discusses the relationship between former Mau Mau and loyalists. The conclusion is that the current land conflicts between former fighters and

former loyalists is linked to traditional Kikuyu land issues. The third article is Embracing community-based ecotourism by Joseph Kariuki. This focuses on four study sites with tourism activities around Mount Kenya, namely: the Sagana Scheme/Kabaru area; the Naro Moru/Nanyuki site; Meru town and its environs; and the Chogoria site. The final article, Quelle "citoyenneté" des camps de réfugiés? by Virginie Tallio, is a follow-up report to a United Nations sponsored questionnaire held in the refugee camps of Dadaab (Kenya) in 2002. The bulk of the population in the three camps at Ifo, Hagadera, and Dagahaley in the remote northeastern, semi-desert area of Kenya are Somalis, but there is also a sprinkling of Ethiopians, Ugandans, and Sudanese. [ASC Leiden abstract]

229 Kyereboah-Coleman, Anthony

Corporate governance and financing choices of firms : a panel data analysis / Anthony Kyereboah-Coleman and Nicholas Biekpe - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2006), vol. 74, no. 4, p. 670-681 : tab.

The authors examine how corporate governance indicators such as board size, board composition and CEO (chief executive officer) duality impact on financing decisions of firms in Africa. Panel data covering the five-year period 1999-2003 from 47 listed firms on the Nairobi Stock Exchange (NSE) is used. Analysis is done within the Random-effects GLS regression framework. Findings of the study indicate that firms with larger board sizes employ more debt irrespective of the maturity period and also the independence of a board negatively and significantly correlates with short-term debts. Again, when a CEO doubles as board chairperson, less debt is employed. Thus, the study reaffirms the notion that the governance structure of a firm affects its financing choices. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

230 Mahone, Sloan

The psychology of rebellion: colonial medical responses to dissent in British East Africa / by Sloan Mahone - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2006), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 241-258.

This article opens with a retelling of colonial accounts of the 'mania of 1911', which took place in the Kamba region of Kenya colony. The story of this 'psychic epidemic' and others like it would be recounted over the years as evidence depicting the predisposition of Africans to episodic mass hysteria. This use of medical and psychological language in primarily non-medical contexts serves to highlight the intellectual and political roles psychiatric ideas played in colonial governance. The salience of such ideas was often apparent in the face of increasing social tension, charismatic leadership and a proliferation of East African prophetic movements. The article addresses the attempts by

the colonial authorities to understand or characterize, in psychological terms, a progression of African 'rebellious types' in society that often took the form of prophets and visionaries, but were diagnosed as epileptic, neurotic or suffering from 'religious mania'. Besides Kiamba wa Mutuaovio, the main perpetrator of the 1911 outbreak, the article also discusses the cases of the prophets Ndonye wa Kauti, who caused another disturbance in 1922, and Elijah Masinde, who was diagnosed as a religious maniac in 1945. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

231 Migiro, Stephen O.

The financing perspective of small- and medium-sized manufacturing enterprises in Kenya / Stephen O. Migiro - In: *Africanus*: (2005), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 3-17 : tab.

The growth and competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is constrained by the high cost of credit resulting in a lack of access to financing. This condition is highlighted in the theoretical and conceptual framework for SME finance. This article presents existing empirical evidence on SME finance and the current situation in the use of alternative modes in their development and growth using literature review, desk research, content analysis and survey research methodology to identify financing alternatives, and to suggest possible ways of financing manufacturing SMEs in Kenya. The primary objective is to establish the extent to which small and medium enterprises experience selected problems in gaining access to external finance. The secondary objective is to investigate whether relationships exist between the problems identified and small business access to external finance. The result obtained from the empirical survey reveals that SMEs face several constraints on access to external finance. One of the most severe is that most of the SME operators are ignorant of existing financing sources. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

232 Mutongi, Kenda

Thugs or entrepreneurs? : perceptions of 'matatu' operators in Nairobi, 1970 to the present / Kenda Mutongi - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 549-568.

This essay examines the changing perceptions of 'matatu' crews in Kenya from the 1970s to the present. In the early 1970s commuters and many Kenyans typically viewed the 'matatu' operators as an important, enterprising group of people, contributing to the economic development of the new nation of Kenya. This perception changed drastically in the 1980s when commuters, and indeed many Kenyans of all ranks, increasingly saw the 'matatu' operators as thugs engaging in excessive behaviour - using misogynistic

language, rudely handling passengers, playing loud music and driving at dangerously high speeds. Worse, the 'matatu' operators were forced to join cartels that fought against reform and enabled this kind of behaviour. Nevertheless, the author argues that, in many ways, the commuters have been complicit in creating the notorious 'matatu' man - a creature they purport to hate, and then have conveniently used as a scapegoat whenever they see fit. In other words, the commuters have created the monster and then attacked it in order to exorcise their collective guilt. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

233 Mwaura, Philomena Njeri

A spirituality of resistance and hope : African Instituted Churches' response to poverty / Philomena Njeri Mwaura - In: *Orita*: (2005), vol. 37, no. 1/2, p. 65-83.

One of the challenges in Africa is poverty and how to rescue individuals as well as the community from its devastating consequences. This paper examines African Instituted Churches (AICs) in Kenya - which are basically churches of the poor - and how they respond to poverty. Their poverty is caused by both internal and external factors. Their general lack of skills and resources and an ethic that spiritualizes evil and disdains material possessions exacerbates their experiences of poverty. Nevertheless, they have developed coping mechanisms of thrift, social and spiritual support for one another, and this enables them to acquire hope in the midst of dehumanizing situations. This is a spirituality of resistance and hope and not a form of escapism. With God on their side, they have managed to transcend their marginal conditions. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

234 Ogola, George

The idiom of age in a popular Kenyan newspaper serial / George Ogola - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 569-589.

This article examines the narratives constructed around age in Kenya. Noting the 'spatial crossings' of the Kenyan subject, who is as much attuned to the village ethos as he is to the globalized world, the article problematizes our approach to the study of age in Africa. It discusses the multiple narratives now constructed around age within the context of a society in rapid flux, especially underscoring its relationship to authority. The article is based on a critical reading of popular fiction, an important site of popular cultural production where the performance of political power is manifest and narratives around power are created and enacted. The work is based in particular on the popular Kenyan newspaper serial 'Whispers', written in the 1980s and 1990s by one of Kenya's leading authors, Wahome Mutahi. This period witnessed ruthless political repression in Kenya

when spaces of popular expression were all but monopolized by the government. It is in such sites as 'Whispers' that 'spaces of freedom' emerged, narrating the travails of the period and challenging the 'bounds of the expressible'. Through 'Whispers', the article explores how age and gender are used as 'instrumentalities of political survival' but also how African maledom reacts to the challenges of globalization that threaten to disrupt the status quo, especially regarding the normative grammar of patriarchy. Further, the article explores how the twin elements of gender and age are manipulated by the Kenyan polity but also simultaneously reproduced and contested by society, resulting in a largely contradictory discourse that challenges but at the same time reaffirms the (il)legitimacy of gerontocracy and the sanctity of the male order. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

235 Omenya, Alfred

A networks approach to understanding the role of the market and the State in housing : the cases of Nairobi, Kenya and Johannesburg South Africa / Alfred Omenya - In: *Discovery and Innovation*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 3/4, p. 148-155.

This paper outlines the concept of 'housing networks' to reveal housing problems in the context of Johannesburg, South Africa, and Nairobi, Kenya. It first defines housing networks and outlines areas of knowledge where the 'networks concept' has been used. The paper then develops a case for the application of 'networks' in understanding urban housing problems, focusing on the roles of the State, the market and civil society. It explores resource origins, allocation, flows and destination in low-income housing in Nairobi and Johannesburg. It argues that the networks for land delivery make land inaccessible for low-income households in both cities. The means of accessing finance for housing available to the poor tend to be exploitative despite government regulation in the case of Johannesburg. Provision of infrastructure, services and social amenities ignore the collective resources of low-income households. Labour and sweat equity concepts are misplaced in light of cheap labour and unemployment, particularly in Nairobi. Building standards, materials and technology favour the upper-income groups despite allowance in both cities for lower building standards. Key lessons and conclusions are drawn in conclusion. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

236 Otiende, James E.

Institutional transformations and implications for access and quality in public and private universities in Kenya : a comparative study / James E. Otiende - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2006), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 37-44 : tab.

This paper discusses the implications of the rapid expansion and transformations in African universities on access and quality. Using the example of Kenya, it looks at both the transformations that have occurred in the number of institutions of higher learning and also in the structural diversity of programmes and enrolment. With public universities facing economic challenges, public-financed higher education is increasingly perceived to be economically wasteful and restrictive in access, and consequently working against the realization of equity and compromising quality due to dependence on receding central government finances. The paper situates this shift in thinking with the emergence of neoliberalism in Africa in the 1980s and 1990s. It argues that these shifts, together with the fiscal crisis of African countries, have accelerated the growth of private universities in Africa. This situation poses serious challenges to the quality of knowledge production and to teaching in private and public universities alike. To address issues of access and quality, the paper emphasizes the need for multidisciplinary, diversification of courses, improved institutional management, greater equity, and quality monitoring and evaluation. The paper argues for improved institutional accountability through institutionalization of external quality control, and for mainstreaming and facilitating research. There is also a need for government to assist private universities in sourcing the required capital for their further development. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

237 Oyugi, Maurice Onyango

Towards sustainable shelter provision in Africa : Kenyan experience / Maurice Onyango Oyugi - In: *Discovery and Innovation*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 1/2, p. 27-36 : tab.

Rapid population growth, poverty and unemployment, especially in the urban areas of the developing countries, have intensified the need for adequate shelter worldwide, yet investment in shelter has significantly declined. It is therefore essential, as emphasized by the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, for governments to adopt realistic and flexible shelter policies and to encourage the development of sustainable human settlements. This paper considers shelter provision not only as a means for meeting housing needs but also for generating employment for millions of people. The links between improved shelter, increased productivity and the possibility for community involvement in shelter provision are also considered. The paper is a culmination of what is considered priorities for local and national governments and of international development cooperation in advocating and providing active support for shelter delivery using local resources as a common strategy of poverty reduction. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

238 Peterson, Derek

Casting characters: autobiography and political imagination in central Kenya / Derek Peterson - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2006), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 176-192.

The interpretation of African-language literature has been clouded by romantic assumptions about the organic connection between writers and their communities. This essay compares two Gikuyu-language autobiographies. The first, typed by the Presbyterian Rev. Charles Muhoro in the 1970s, works like a casting call: it lists duties, sketches heroic biographies, and summons readers to act as partisans of the church. The second, written by Cecilia Muthoni Mugaki in the 1980s, is a tale of personal torment and salvation. Cecilia was an early convert to the East African Revival, which reached central Kenya during the late 1940s. Where Muhoro propels readers to act on principle, Cecilia publicizes the controversies that divided Gikuyu people. Charles Muhoro and Cecilia Muthoni wrote their autobiographies differently because Gikuyu could not agree about how their private interests should be balanced against political consensus. Once we dispense with the notion that vernacular literature must faithfully reproduce the values of local communities, we can glimpse the wider field of argument in which these texts took their place. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

239 Reflection

A reflection on Africa and globalisation for the common good : selected essays of the Fourth Annual International Conference on Globalisation for the Common Good : Kericho, Kenya, 21-24 April 2005 / [Kamran Mofid... et al.]. - Nairobi : CUEA Publications, 2005. - 88 p. : tab. ; 21 cm - Op de omslag: The Catholic University of Eastern Africa, Centre for Social Justice and Ethics. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 9966-90939-7

This collective volume contains selected essays of the Fourth Annual International Conference on Globalisation for the Common Good, Kericho, Kenya, 21-24 April 2005. John C. Maviiri and Paul M. Shimiyyu discuss the reasons why sub-Saharan Africa has not yet asserted its place in globalization, and show how the continent can contribute to globalization. Juvenalis Baitu examines the hypothesis that globalization cannot be for the common good in sub-Saharan Africa if deliberate effort is not made to realize social justice. David W. Lutz argues that Catholic social teaching can serve as the starting point for developing a theory of global business management that is more adequate than the Anglo-American individualistic and materialistic business management theory. Salome Owinyo and Daniel Wildemeersch contend that there is a need to critically examine the

rights in education by examining the root causes of violence, especially in secondary schools in Kenya. [ASC Leiden abstract]

240 Rethinking

Rethinking masculinities, violence and aids / ed. by Diana Gibson & Anita Hardon. - Amsterdam : Het Spinhuis, 2005. - 202 p. ; 23 cm. - (Series aids, society & culture ; vol. 1) - Met lit. opg.

ISBN 90-5589-257-2

The nine chapters in this collective volume present ethnographic research conducted in settings ranging from Mexico to Tajikistan (one chapter each), Kenya, Namibia and South Africa in order to highlight the specificity of, and the intersection between masculinity, violence, unsafe sex and HIV/AIDS. The chapters examine the role of power and violence in the construction and practices of masculinity in various sociocultural settings and across age groups and class differences, and explore men as gendered beings in interpersonal and sexual relations. Contributors: Heike Becker, Ann Dinan, Diana Gibson, Glenda Gray, Anita Hardon, Colette Harris, Ann-Karina Henriksen, George McCall, James McIntyre, Sakhumzi Mfecane, Kopano Ratele, Fenneke Reysso, Marie Rosenkrantz Lindegaard, Heidi Sauls, Nokuthula Shabalala, Tamara Shefer, Rachel Spronk, Anna Strebel, and Helen Struthers. [ASC Leiden abstract]

241 Small

Small and medium-size towns in Kenya : challenges in urban management and millennium development goals / Samuel O. Owuor (ed.) ; [transl. into English]. - Nairobi : Institut français de recherche en Afrique (IFRA), 2006. - VIII, 98 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. - (Les cahiers de l'IFRA Édition supplémentaire=Supplementary issue, ISSN 1609-1906) - Bibliogr.: p. 93-95, - Met bijl., noten.

Small and medium-size towns in Kenya are a challenge. In 1999 there were thirty-four towns with a population of between 20,000 and 200,000 residents. In 2006 this had risen to a probable total of fifty. They epitomize the problems of transition from a rural area to an urban one, imposing a redefinition of all forms of economic and social operations, as well as providing a space for ethnic intercourse, demanding new forms of government. In five essays this book explores these epicentres of economic and social development, wherein the actors and the values of Kenya are defined, as much but differently to the same process in large metropolitan areas. The essays are: Small and medium-size towns in the context of urbanization and development process in Kenya by Samuel Owuor; Characteristics and typology of small and medium-size towns in Kenya by

Valérie Messer; Urban planning and management in small and medium-size towns by Samuel Owuor, Bernard Charlery de la Masselière, Marion Chrétin, and Blandine Schaffner; Small and medium-size towns and the millennium development goals by Bernard Charlery de la Masselière, Marion Chrétin, and Blandine Schaffner; and Small and medium-size towns in Kenya: three examples by Winnie Mitullah, Kiura Munene, Frida Muthoni, Francis Ang'awa, Peter Ogara, and George Wagah. In this last essay the three towns are Nyeri on the slopes of Mount Kenya; Thika, a satellite and industrial town near Nairobi; and Homa Bay, a lakeside town in Nyanza. [ASC Leiden abstract]

242 Tarus, Isaac

Taxation, migration and the creation of a working class in Kenya / Isaac Tarus - In: *Africa Development: (2005)*, vol. 30, no. 4, p. 121-137.

Various scholars have questioned the often-stated causal relation between taxation and labour migration. They have rejected the stereotype that Africans entered labour service to pay taxes, obtain more livestock and marry more wives. This paper argues that migration was a historical aspect of social change. Migrant labourers made deliberate economic choices to pay taxes either by exploiting available resources or by migrating. Special analysis is made of the extent to which taxation engendered the creation of a working class cadre. The labour migrant economies of South Africa, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Algeria and Kenya in particular revolved around the transition of the rural population from a pastoral and cultivator economy to a truncated working class according to the Thompsonian paradigm. They were not merely, as Atieno-Odhiambo declares, 'cogs in the wheel of capitalism'. Africans migrated in search of paid work for various reasons, including the fact that force was used to confiscate their livestock. Many others left in search of employment for the independence and self-sufficiency it gave them. The paper argues that a number of young people migrated voluntarily to obtain money which they then used to pay taxes, but also to acquire certain material possessions such as livestock, blankets, clothes and other paraphernalia, and to become entrepreneurs. As a consequence, a working class cadre emerged that has become an important life trajectory in Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

RWANDA

243 Buckley-Zistel, Susanne

Remembering to forget: chosen amnesia as a strategy for local coexistence in post-genocide Rwanda / Susanne Buckley-Zistel - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 131-150.

More than a decade after the genocide, Rwanda's local communities remain severely affected by the experience of the violence and horror. This is reflected in the way people remember their past, as well as in what they choose to forget. During fieldwork in Nyamata and Gikongoro in 2003-2004 it became apparent that even though the memory of the genocide as such, its pain and suffering, was essential for all interviewees, a clearer picture of the causes of the genocide had disappeared into oblivion. In this article the author argues that this forgetting of pre-genocide social cleavages reflects less a mental failure than a conscious coping mechanism. What she refers to as chosen amnesia, the deliberate eclipsing of particular memories, allows people to avoid antagonism and enables a degree of community cohesion necessary for the intimacy of rural life in Rwanda. While this is presently essential for local coexistence, it prevents the emergence of a critical challenge to the social cleavages that allowed the genocide to occur in the first place and impedes the social transformation necessary to render ethnicity-based violence impossible. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

244 Political

The political economy of the Great Lakes Region in Africa : the pitfalls of enforced democracy and globalization / ed. by Stefaan Marysse and Filip Reyntjens. - New York, NY ; Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2005. - XVI, 243 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 1-403-94950-6 hbk

Every year since 1997 the Centre for the Study of the Great Lakes Region of Africa of the University of Antwerp has published a yearbook summarizing political and socioeconomic events in this region (*L'Afrique des Grands Lacs: annuaire...*). This book is a publication in English of some of these papers. It begins with an introduction by Stefaan Marysse. In Part One, *In the eye of the storm*, there are four papers: Rwanda, ten years on: from genocide to dictatorship by Filip Reyntjens; Disconnecting the threads: Rwanda and the holocaust reconsidered by René Lemarchand; The evolution and characteristics of poverty and inequality in Rwanda by An Ansoms and Stefaan

Marysse; and Consociational democracy for Rwanda? by Stef Vandeginste and Luc Huyse. Part Two is entitled From collapse and war to reconstruction? and also contains four essays. These are: Regress, war and fragile recovery: the case of the DR Congo by Stefaan Marysse; The mining sector in Congo: the victim or the orphan of globalization? by Erik Kennes; Kivu and Ituri in the Congo war: the roots and nature of a linkage by Stanislas Bucyalimwe Mararo; and War and the political economy of Kinshasa by Tom De Herdt and Claudine Tshimanga. [ASC Leiden abstract]

TANZANIA

245 Brennan, James R.

Blood enemies: exploitation and urban citizenship in the nationalist political thought of Tanzania, 1958-75 / by James R. Brennan - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2006), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 389-413 : ill.

The major concepts of nationalist political thought in Tanzania formed at the meeting point between local and international understandings of exploitation, and prescriptions for its removal. These ideas were given social form through a politics of enmity concerned with defining enemies of the nation and creating corresponding purge categories. Acquiring urban citizenship in Tanzania required the demonstrated commitment to fight exploitation for a party and State hostile to urban growth. While such ideas formed the boundaries of legitimate political debate, Africans struggling to lay claim to urban life appropriated nationalist idioms to lampoon official pieties and make sense of class differentiation in a socialist country. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

246 Brennan, James R.

Youth, the TANU Youth League and managed vigilantism in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 1925-73 / James R. Brennan - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 221-246.

This article examines the role of male youth in the political history of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania). 'Youth', as a category of opposition to elders, became important during the interwar period as it was inhabited by educated African bureaucrats aspiring to representation in urban politics over the traditional claims of authority by local ethnic Zaramo and Shomvi elders. This group of bureaucrats grew in power through the popularization of racial-nationalist politics, and in the 1950s formed the Tanganyika African Nationalist Party (TANU), which instituted its own category of 'youth' with the creation of the TANU Youth League (TYL). Consisting mainly of young, underemployed

men who failed to obtain sufficient educational qualifications, the Youth League challenged the late colonial State's theoretical monopoly over violence through voluntary and aggressive policing activities. After the work of independence was complete, there was no practical way to demobilize this enormous, semi-autonomous police and intelligence-gathering force. The repeated reassertion of party control over its Youth League took many forms in the decade after independence - through the creation of a National Service; frequent nationalist events and rituals where Youth League members controlled public space; and a war on urban morality led by Youth League shock troops. Control over youth also offered a potentially autonomous patrimony for ambitious TANU party members. The 1970s witnessed the beginning of the general failure of both State and party to generate sufficient resources to serve as a patron to patron-seeking youth, which has effectively decentralized youth violence and vigilantism ever since. A political history of 'youth', both as a social category and political institution, can shed further light on contemporary dilemmas of youth violence, meanings of citizenship, and hidden motors of party politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

247 Burton, Andrew

Raw youth, school-leavers and the emergence of structural unemployment in late-colonial urban Tanganyika / by Andrew Burton - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2006), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 363-387.

This article examines the historical origins of one of urban Africa's most visible contemporary problems, using Tanzania as a case study. The middle decades of the twentieth century are identified as a time when a pivotal shift occurred as labour scarcity gave way to oversupply, resulting in the emergence of enduring 'structural' unemployment. This was influenced by a combination of phenomena arising from the deepening impact of colonialism, including demographic growth leading to an increasingly youthful population, commoditization and heightened African expectations influenced by sociocultural and ideological factors. These were compounded by a shift in late-colonial labour policy towards stabilization, which had the unintended effect of stymieing job creation. The latter part of the article describes the panicked response of the incoming African regime, faced with what they initially interpreted as a potentially insurrectionary class of urban unemployed. Closing remarks speculate on whether, in the longue durée, one may interpret unemployment in a more positive light as part of an ongoing wider historical transformation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

248 Chungu, A.S.

The appropriateness of village level sugar processing technology in Tanzania / A.S. Chungu and C.Z.M. Kimambo - In: *Discovery and Innovation*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 1, p. 23-29 : fig., tab.

This paper describes the assessment of the technical, social, economic and environmental impact of village level crystalline sugar processing plants developed by the Institute of Production Innovation (IPI) at the University of Dar es Salaam in the 1980s. The research work was conducted from 1997 to 2000 at nine sites in four regions of Tanzania. It used a broad-based framework for technology assessment and methods involving technology fitness and analytical hierarchy to analyse the suitability of sugar technology in the respective sites, as well as a business model to determine the business viability of each site. The paper finds that poor management of the production processes caused the low sugar recovery exhibited in some sugar processing sites. Likewise, the low level of endowment of the orgaware (organizational framework), humanware (human abilities) and technological climate was the main cause of the poor performance of the technology in the selected sugar processing sites. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

249 Dilger, Hansjörg

The power of AIDS: kinship, mobility and the valuing of social and ritual relationships in Tanzania / Hansjörg Dilger - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 109-121 : foto.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa has become a test case of the effects of globalization, in that it demonstrates how international processes may affect regional life situations and how 'the local' can simultaneously develop in its own way, through the processes of appropriating, modifying, and resisting global influences. Drawing on fieldwork in Tanzania, carried out between 1995 and 2003, the author shows how the Luo in the Mara region define HIV/AIDS as an outcome of modernity and globalization, which to them have become embodied in processes of migration, the collapse of generational and gender hierarchies, and an increased immorality in contemporary society. While social and moral ruptures in Mara become further condensed in tensions between lineages and AIDS-sick relatives, mourning and burial rituals (including widow cleansing), disputes over inheritance rights, and the attribution of illness to the breaking of a taboo ('chira') have become essential for negotiating and maintaining social and cultural relationships in an era of AIDS. In conclusion, the author argues that the concepts of vitality and moral practice may assist an understanding of how different

social actors in sub-Saharan Africa have responded to the breakdowns associated with increased suffering and death, and to describe some social and moral developments observable in the context of internationally driven public health campaigns in the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

250 Hasu, Päivi

World Bank & heavenly bank in poverty and prosperity : the case of Tanzanian faith gospel / Päivi Hasu - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2006), vol. 33, no. 110, p. 679-692.

Prosperity gospel is a theological programme shared by many of Africa's charismatic churches. A true believer has the right to the blessings of health and wealth and these can be obtained through a positive confession of faith. This paper discusses the ways that prosperity or faith gospel and its rhetoric gets special form and content from the realities in Tanzania, by looking at a charismatic ministry called 'Mana' (Manna), which was established by Christopher Mwakasege. 'Mana' links declarations of faith, donations from followers, their expectations and anticipated returns. In Mwakasege's opinion it is entirely justified for born-again Christians to think that they deserve to become healthy and wealthy in this life by virtue of the death of Jesus Christ at the cross. The paper discusses the rhetoric and logic of prosperity through giving within the anthropological notion of gift exchange as well as with some born-again understandings of the significance of offerings to God as a means to prosperity and accumulation. The paper is based on recorded preachings and teachings as well as participant observation at the seminars organized by the 'Mana' ministry, led by Christopher Mwakasege, in 2003 and 2004. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

251 Mabulla, Audax Z.P.

The rock art of Mara Region, Tanzania / Audax Z.P. Mabulla - In: *Azania*: (2005), vol. 40, p. 19-42 : foto's, krt.

In 2002, the Mara Region Archaeological Reconnaissance Project (MRARP) recorded nine rock art sites composed of fourteen painted rock shelters and overhangs in three districts of the Mara Region of northern Tanzania. This paper describes the rock art sites and paintings and the information obtained from informants about their historical uses and associations. The majority of the paintings belong to the 'red geometric tradition' characterized by various circles, ladders, lines and dots. The 'red animal tradition' is that of fairly stylized paintings in red and yellowish red of animals, humans, spears, arrows,

and vertical parallel lines. The two traditions can be attributed to the BaTwa rock art of Zambia. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

252 MacMahon, Elisabeth

"A solitary tree builds not": 'heshima', community, and shifting identity in post-emancipation Pemba Island / by Elisabeth McMahon - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2006), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 197-219.

The central theme of this article is the concept of 'heshima', a Swahili concept which has the basic meaning of honour but which actually embodied much more and was accorded a highly important role in the changing society of Pemba, an agricultural island off the coast of Zanzibar, when the slaves there were emancipated in 1909. Among the less affluent people on Pemba - former slaves, migrant workers, peasants, and women - it began to evolve a newer significance, allowing them status in the community and opening up the way for them to own land. They could obtain credit and also have recourse to law courts. Above all it was the badge of community acceptance. It could regularly be negotiated. It was not the equivalent of freedom as even in the pre-emancipation era slaves could have possessed it. In time it absorbed much the same meaning as the Arab virtue 'ustaarabu'. In the postemancipation period, 'heshima' provided the former slaves entrée into the free community and it helped women negotiate the social vulnerability of a society in transition. The local community was built on the foundations of religion, familial relationships, 'heshima', and ethnicity, but it was very clear that it was believed no one could survive on Pemba unless they were a member of a community and participated fully in the groups. The author's findings lead her to believe that ethnicity has been overemphasized in community building on Pemba. Many people were very mixed ethnically, it was 'heshima' which was critical to maintaining social cohesion in Pemba society in transition. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

253 Mitchell, Paul

Mining and economic growth : the case for Ghana and Tanzania / Paul Mitchell - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 53-67 : fig., graf.

A study of 33 countries globally with a high dependence on minerals, including 18 in Africa, showed that existing critical propositions about mining have failed to explain the differences in outcomes between those countries that suffered from the 'resource curse' and those that did not. This paper explores the subject, using case studies of Tanzania and Ghana, which have both performed relatively well, economically. It considers the

background of political and economic reform in both countries and how these developments have affected the outcomes of mining activities. It argues that, without well-funded, stable and well-governed local institutions able to provide a political voice for mining areas and work in partnership with mining companies and local communities, the social and economic benefits of mining activities will necessarily be limited. There are three main factors driving the relatively good economic outcomes in Ghana and Tanzania: reformed mineral legislation, improved macroeconomic management, and improvement in some areas of governance. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

254 Yoshida, Masao

Land tenure reform under the economic liberalisation regime: observations from the Tanzanian experience / Masao Yoshida - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 4, p. 139-149.

The economic liberalization of the 1990s in many African countries hastened the growth of business interests in land and created new competition over natural resources, between large-scale farmers and smallholders, between pastoralists and cultivators, between forest keepers and lumber business interests, and so on. Incidents of landgrabbing have been widely reported, and some of these caused social disturbances. The World Bank, a promoter of liberalization, has encouraged African governments to formulate new land policies and enact new land laws. This paper examines the new rush for legislating land acts, and clarifies the main actors behind this move. It deals in particular with communal land tenure, gender and land tenure, and factors behind the reform of communal land tenure. It is based on observations obtained through several years of field studies undertaken in Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania, as well as documentary sources. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

UGANDA

255 Finnström, Sverker

Wars of the past and war in the present: the Lord's Resistance Movement/Army in Uganda / Sverker Finnström - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 200-220.

War has ravaged Acholiland in northern Uganda since 1986. The Ugandan army is fighting the Lord's Resistance Movement/Army (LRM/A) rebels. Based on anthropological fieldwork, the article exemplifies the ways in which non-combatant

people's experiences of war and violence are domesticated in cosmological terms as strategies of coping, and it relates tales of wars in the past to experiences of violent death and war in the present. There has been a politicized debate in Uganda over whether or not the LRM/A rebels have the elders' ceremonial warfare blessing. In sketching this debate, the article interprets the possible warfare blessing - which some informants interpreted as having turned into a curse on Acholiland - as a critical event that benefits from further deliberation, regardless of its existence or non-existence. It is argued that no warfare blessing can be regarded as the mere utterance of words. Rather, a blessing is performed within the framework of the local moral world. It is finally argued that the issue of the warfare blessing is a lived consequence of the conflict, but, nevertheless, cannot be used as an explanatory model for the cause of the conflict. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

256 Gauthier, Bernard

Shifting tax burdens through exemptions and evasion : an empirical investigation of Uganda / Bernard Gauthier and Ritva Reinikka - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 3, p. 373-398 : graf., tab.

This paper investigates the impacts of tax reforms implemented in Uganda in the mid-1990s on the prevalence of tax evasion and exemptions among firms, and their effects on the distribution and dispersion of tax burdens. Based on firm-level data collected from 243 firms, the authors find that evasion and exemptions were widespread and that their prevalence actually increased during tax reforms. They use three-stage least squares to simultaneously estimate tax burdens, evasion and exemption patterns in 1995 and 1997. They conclude that tax exemptions benefit large businesses to a disproportionate degree, while evasion is more common among small businesses. This creates a situation in which medium-sized firms shoulder a disproportionate tax burden. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

257 Grassivaro Gallo, Pia

Ritual labia minora elongation among the Baganda women of Uganda / Pia Grassivaro Gallo and Elisabetta Villa - In: *Psychopathologie africaine*: (2005/06), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 213-236 : ill., krt., tab.

In 2002, the Padua Working Group on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) organized a mission to southern Uganda to analyse the rite of labia minora elongation among Baganda women. This manipulation has been classified among the less common forms of female genital mutilations (FGM type 4) by the WHO. The data, of anthropological and

naturalistic nature, were collected through the analysis of drawings of and comments on the rite, produced by 111 rural school girls; from interviews with the elderly women who act as operators of the rite; and by integration of a sparse local bibliography. The ritual (in Luganda "visiting the bush") is described. Elongation of the labia minora has the aim of increasing pleasure for both partners during sexual relations, and is thus intended as a means of production of a numerous family. Satisfaction of her husband reflexively gratifies the woman, who enjoys an enhanced social status. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and in French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

258 Leopold, Mark

Legacies of slavery in north-west Uganda: the story of the 'one-elevens' / Mark Leopold - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 180-199.

This article outlines the history of a people known as 'Nubi' or 'Nubians', northern Ugandan Muslims who were closely associated with Idi Amin's rule, and a group to which he himself belonged. They were supposed to be the descendants of former slave soldiers from southern Sudan, who in the late 1880s at the time of the Mahdi's Islamic uprising came into what is now Uganda under the command of a German officer named Emin Pasha. In reality, the identity became an elective one, open to Muslim males from the northern Uganda/southern Sudan borderlands, as well as descendants of the original soldiers. These soldiers, taken on by Frederick Lugard of the Imperial British East Africa Company, formed the core of the forces used to carve out much of Britain's East African Empire. From the days of Emin Pasha to those of Idi Amin, some Nubi men were identified by a marking of three vertical lines on the face - the 'One-Elevens'. Although since Amin's overthrow many Muslims from the north of the country prefer to identify themselves as members of local Ugandan ethnic groups rather than as 'Nubis', aspects of Nubi identity live on among Ugandan rebel groups, as well as in cyberspace. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

259 Mills, David

Life on the hill: students and the social history of Makerere / David Mills - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 2, p. 247-266.

How will history judge British late-colonial efforts to export its model of higher education to Africa? In this article the author challenges any simple interpretation of the 'Asquith Commission' university colleges - such as Makerere or University College Ibadan - as alien impositions or colonial intellectual 'hothouses'. Focusing on Makerere University in Uganda, and drawing on a variety of archival and personal sources, he shows how its

students and faculty engaged in an ambivalent recreation and subversion of the Western idea of the university and its foundational discourses. He suggests that the institution offered a space to question and debate the purpose of an African university education. Students and staff made use of their limited political autonomy to challenge and rework the colonial hierarchies of race and culture. As a result, Makerere remained an influential forum for intellectual debate, cultural expression and social critique until the mid-1970s. Whilst this legacy is made less visible by the subsequent years of political crisis, underfunding and expansion in student numbers, it remains an important historical legacy from which to rethink the future of African universities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

260 Nannyonga-Tamusuza, Sylvia

Constructing the popular: challenges of archiving Ugandan 'popular' music / Sylvia Nannyonga-Tamusuza - In: *Current Writing*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 33-52.

This paper examines the challenges posed by constructing the 'popular' with the intention of defining, determining and cataloguing Ugandan 'popular' music for purposes of archiving it. It adds to the many voices debating the conceptualization of the 'popular' and contends that while its definition depends on the intention of the one defining, the popular is also time and culture-specific. The question is: how do the constraints on constructing music as being 'popular' influence the decisions as to what Ugandan music should be archived as 'popular'? Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

261 Posnansky, Merrick

Archaeology on Lolui Island, Uganda 1964-5 / Merrick Posnansky, Andrew Reid and Ceri Ashley - In: *Azania*: (2005), vol. 40, p. 73-100 : ill., foto's, krt.

Uganda's Lolui Island (also known as Lolwe or Dolwe) is an island in the northeastern area of Lake Victoria, where archaeological research was carried out in 1964-1965. The results of this research, however, were never published. The present paper describes the 1964-1965 research, paying attention to the archaeological material including rock paintings, rock gongs, stone cairns, stone tools, and pottery (mostly Urewe ware). Three broad phases of occupation/use of the island seem to be evidenced: Middle Stone Age, early farming (1st and early 2nd millennium AD), and 19th/20th-century fishing communities. 1908 saw the island's final evacuation, enforced by sleeping sickness. The recent large-scale settlement of the island may threaten the survival of its archaeological resources. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

262 Ssewakiryanga, Richard

'From war cacophonies to rhythms of peace' : popular cultural music in post-1986 Uganda / Richard Ssewakiryanga and Joel Isabirye - In: *Current Writing*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 53-73 : foto's.

The authors are concerned with a rough mapping of the terrain of popular music in Uganda based on an archival collection at the Centre for Basic Research (CBR) in Kampala. They focus on the collection of post-1986 music. They select a few musical genres, including 'kadongo kamu' and 'katemba' music, and a number of artists to provide a snapshot of what has been collected and, in the process, reconstruct certain meanings of popular cultural music in Uganda. They touch briefly on theoretical perspectives of the concept of the popular and then discuss the history that influences post-1986 popular music, describing several genre formulations that have emerged over this period. They also discuss factors which may explain the contemporary changes in Ugandan popular music. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

263 Tamale, Sylvia

Eroticism, sensuality and "women's secrets" among the Baganda: a critical analysis / Sylvia Tamale - In: *Feminist Africa*: (2005), no. 5, p. 9-36.

In an attempt to understand African women's sexuality by examining one particular feature of one particular culture, the author discusses the cultural/sexual initiation institution among the Baganda of Uganda. This is called 'Ssenga', literally paternal aunt in Luganda. As an essential part of Kiganda (the whole complex of Baganda traditions), 'Ssenga' entails a tradition of sexual initiation which has existed for centuries. It covers a wide range of sexual matters including pre-menarche practices and pre-marriage preparation, both including the controversial lengthening of the labia minora known as 'okukyalira ensiko' (visiting the bush), erotic instruction, and reproduction. The institution is so deeply embedded in the fabric of the culture that in such urban sites as the capital city (Kampala) the phenomenon of "commercial Ssenga" has developed. Professional 'Ssenga' are hired by parents to perform the traditional role of the father's sister. The print, electronic, and broadcast media have also adopted 'Ssenga' columns and call-in programmes. Booklets are also available. The author sets the conceptual landscape underlying the sexuality of Baganda women, gives a brief historical evolution of the institution, explores some of the ways in which the erotic suffuses their cultural lives, and talks about the erotic-textual constructions of their bodies. Her conclusion is that 'Ssenga' has allowed Baganda women to negotiate agency, autonomy, and self-knowledge of their own sexuality. Its modernization, professionalization, and

commodification has also invested it with the scope to challenge subordination and patriarchal sexual control. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

264 Tuck, Michael W.

"The rupee disease": taxation, authority, and social conditions in early colonial Uganda / by Michael W. Tuck - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2006), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 221-245.

This article argues that the social and administrative changes which took place in Uganda in the first decade of the twentieth century in the wake of the Uganda Agreement of 1900 had a dramatic effect on the Protectorate. The author chooses to highlight these effects by concentrating on the lives of the peasant cultivators, the 'bakopi', especially by examining them through the lens of one of the core provisions under the Uganda Agreement: taxation, and the concomitant monetization of society. The first effects were felt as the deadline for the 1901 tax season approached. The whole area was plunged into economic hardship and some Ugandans attributed this to a new affliction: the 'rupee disease'. The author disagrees with the idea of this 'rupee disease' spreading itself through early colonial Uganda. Although monetization had an undoubted economic impact, far-reaching sociopolitical changes were ushered in as well. The relationship between the ordinary people and the government changed. The British administered through African intermediaries and this generated a complex web of relationships. The once fluid relationship between the 'bakopi' and their chiefs hardened into a more formal, hierarchical structure, verging on exploitation. The chiefs no longer needed their followers to legitimize their authority, they had the British. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

265 Vaccine

Vaccine preparedness: lessons from Lyantonde, Uganda / Paul Ritvo... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 11-16 : tab.

To explore how to better educate rural Africans about preventive HIV/AIDS vaccine trials, 15 semi-structured, open-ended interviews were conducted with villagers in Lyantonde, Rakai District, Uganda. This study reports on the findings by focusing on the attitudes, knowledge and questions the rural villagers had about HIV/AIDS-preventive vaccine testing. While several interviewees confused preventive vaccines with therapeutic vaccines, most were clear about the distinction and about key questions to ask about vaccine testing. In addition, some subjects manifested high levels of trust in the likely effectiveness of preventive vaccines, even in the testing stages, most subjects

demonstrated the potential to be intelligently inquisitive about the likely effects. In sum, these villagers show the potential to be reliable subjects, motivated for appropriate reasons, and willing to play a role in advancing the progress of HIV/AIDS vaccine development in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

266 Veit, Peter G.

How African States keep their people poor : the legal issues / Peter G. Veit - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 33-52.

Inequalities in income and in health, educational, and environmental outcomes are a stark fact of life in many developing countries. This article addresses the role of government in shaping the distribution of environmental benefits and in establishing the winners and losers in Africa. Two cases are presented to highlight the issues involved: the regulation of forest access in Cameroon and the allocation of public (including nature-based) revenues in Uganda. Four principal conclusions can be drawn from these two cases: for some environmental goods, certain actors or regions capture disproportionately large shares of the total benefits; government policies can influence the distribution of environmental benefits; in some cases, there is a disjuncture between government policy on environmental distributions and actual practice; the stated objectives of government distribution policies are not always achieved. Policy recommendations for the fairer distribution of environmental benefits in Cameroon and Uganda conclude the article. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

267 Enemy

The enemy within: Southern African militaries' quarter-century battle with HIV and AIDS / ed. by Martin Rupiya. - Tshwane (Pretoria) : Institute for Security Studies, cop. 2006. - XVIII, 218 p. : ill. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 205-214. - Met index, noten. ISBN 1-920114-03-3

This book recounts aspects of the Institute of Security Studies' (South Africa) MilAIDS Project to involve the armed forces in the battle against HIV/AIDS in southern Africa. After an introductory essay entitled: Context of the study by Martin Rupiya, the book is divided into three parts, containing seven essays. Part One, HIV/AIDS and the experience of some southern African armed forces, has four chapters: Introduction:

Southern African militaries' battle against HIV/AIDS by Martin Rupiya with assistance from Lawson Simapuka; Interventions against HIV/AIDS in the Botswana Defence Force by Raymond Molatole and Steven Laki Thaga; HIV/AIDS in the Umbugo Swaziland Defence Force by Hamilton S. Simelane, Shayilanga Cornelius Kunene and Tsembeni Magongo; and HIV/AIDS in the armed forces: policy and mitigating strategies in Zambia by Anne Namakando Phiri and Lawson Simapuka. Part Two, Civil society perspectives, consists of two essays: Implementation of the Tanzanian national policy on HIV/AIDS in relation to the defence sector by Jonathan Mutayoba Kakulu Lwehabura and Jeanne Karamaga Ndyetabura and HIV/AIDS in the Zimbabwe Defence Force: a civil society perspective by Reginald Matchaba-Hove. Part Three, Conclusions and recommendations, contains one essay: Lessons learned by Martin Rupiya. [ASC Leiden abstract]

268 Money

Money laundering experiences / ed. by Charles Goredema. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, 2006. - XII, 139 p. : tab. ; 21 cm. - (ISS monograph series, ISSN 1026-0412 ; no. 124) - Op de omslag: a survey. - Met noten, samenvatting.
ISBN 1-919913-99-8

Seven essays examine trends in the evolution of money laundering in East and southern Africa. They pay particular attention to and assess the responses to this practice. Consideration is given to terrorist financing, professional confidentiality and the recovery of the proceeds of crime. The specific essays are: Challenges of combating money laundering in "bureaux de change" by Joseph Munyoro (Zambia); Money laundering in the South African real estate market today by Gregory Mthembu-Salter; Challenges of establishing financial intelligence units by Nomzi Gwintsa (general eastern and southern Africa); Detecting and investigating money laundering in Kenya by Peter Warutere; Legal professional privilege/intermediary confidentiality: the challenge for anti-money laundering measures by Angela Itsikowitz; Flogging a dead horse: the incongruity of measures against terrorist financing in southern Africa by Annette Hübschle (SADC region); and Tracing proceeds of crime in southern Africa: challenges and milestones by Charles Goredema. [ASC Leiden abstract]

269 Security-development

The security-development nexus : expressions of sovereignty and securitization in Southern Africa / ed. by Lars Buur, Steffen Jensen and Finn Stepputat. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet ; Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2007. - 284 p. ; 21 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 255-279. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 978-91-7106-583-4 (Uppsala)

The link between security and development has resurfaced since 9/11. In this book a number of scholars, focusing on southern Africa, show that this linkage is nothing new but already existed in the colonial period. After an introduction: The security-development nexus by Lars Buur, Steffen Jensen and Finn Stepputat, the first section: Internal and external boundaries, contains the following essays: You do need a stick to be able to use it gently: the South African Armed Forces in the Democratic Republic of Congo by Thomas Mandrup Jørgensen; The nationalist imperative: South Africanisation, regional integration and mobile livelihoods by Steffen Jensen and Lars Buur; and Namibia's pariah heroes: SWAPO ex-combatants between liberation gospel and security interests by Lalli Metsola and Henning Melber. The second section: States, development and vernacular security, has four essays: The intertwined history of security and development: the case of developmental struggles in South Africa's townships by Lars Buur; The politics of policing: re-capturing 'zones of confusion' in rural post-war Mozambique by Helene Maria Kyed; Militarising politics and development: the case of post-independence Namibia by Guy Lamb; and Struggling for the city: evictions in inner-city Johannesburg by Jacob Rasmussen. The third and final section: Identity, violence and rights, is composed of three papers: Through the lens of crime: land claims and contestations of citizenship on the frontier of the South African State (Mpumalanga Province) by Steffen Jensen; Criminality, security and development: post-colonial reversals in Zimbabwe's margins by Amanda Hammar; and Post-apartheid South Africa - gender, rights and the politics of recognition : new avenues for old forms of violence? by Tina Sideris. [ASC Leiden abstract]

270 Zamponi, Mario

Africa australe: ambiente e risorse, ieri e oggi / di Mario Zamponi - In: *Africa / Istituto italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente*: (2006), a. 61, n. 1, p. 1-29.

En Afrique australe, pendant les années récentes, on a assisté au développement de réflexions et de pratiques qui ont le but de favoriser une utilisation équilibrée et durable des ressources naturelles de la part des communautés rurales. Ceci se produit sur la base de programmes qui entendent garantir le développement rural à travers l'"empowerment" des communautés locales. Le lien entre les initiatives de développement et les conceptions liées à la protection de l'environnement ont historiquement marqué le parcours de la région dans la période coloniale aussi bien que postcoloniale. Dans une première partie, cet article analyse l'évolution de ce processus du point de vue historique. Ensuite, il discute les points nodaux des programmes de

gestion des ressources naturelles basés sur les communautés comme ils se sont réalisés en Afrique australe dès les années 1980. En particulier, l'attention s'est focalisée sur le rapport fondamental entre accès à la terre et mécanismes de gouvernance des ressources naturelles, entre l'environnement et sa protection et l'émancipation des communautés et, finalement, sur le renforcement de pratiques de bonne gouvernance sur le plan local et de ses rapports avec les communautés qui participent aux programmes. L'article conclut en mettant en évidence l'exigence de discuter des perspectives du développement local dans un sens démocratique dans un contexte rural encore caractérisé par un haut niveau de pauvreté et d'exclusion sociale. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français, texte en italien. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

271 Baker, Colin

The development of the Geological Survey Department in Malawi, 1891-1970 / Colin Baker - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2005), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 14-22 : foto.

Until 1927, geological work in Malawi was the responsibility of the Public Works Department. In 1927, a separate Geological Survey Department was created. This department concentrated on water supply and mineral survey work. This paper describes the development of this Department up to 1970, also paying attention to its staff and the financing of its work. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

272 Current

Current issues of rural development in Malawi / ed. by Tsutomu Takane. - Chiba : Institute of Developing Economies, 2006. - 174 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 26 cm. - (Africa research series ; no. 12) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This report presents the results of the second year of the research project 'Agricultural and rural development in Malawi: past, present and future' covering research conducted from 2004 to 2006 by the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE-JETRO) in Japan in collaboration with scholars from the University of Malawi. In Ch. 1, Paul Kishindo examines the dynamics of customary land tenure through a village case study in Balaka district, southern Malawi. In Ch. 2, Alister Munthali analyses the effects of the 2001-2002 hunger crisis on child labour and education in Kasungu and Mchinji Districts in central Malawi. In Ch. 3, Charles Chilimampungu analyses the impact of rural-urban migration

on the food security of households in selected villages in Chiradzulu and Mangochi Districts. In Ch. 4, Peter M. Mvula examines the role of institutional arrangements in households' livelihood strategies in fishing villages (the case of Chimphamba Village, Msaka). In Ch. 5, Tsutomu Takane presents case studies of smallholder tobacco production in various parts of Malawi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

273 Dzimbiri, Lewis B.

The State and labour control in Malawi: continuities and discontinuities between one-party and multiparty systems / Lewis B. Dzimbiri - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 4, p. 53-85.

An analysis of State-labour relations in Malawi over a period of four decades reveals, like in other countries in Southern Africa, tendencies towards continuities and discontinuities in labour controls. While Malawi's political system has undergone a major transformation to democracy in the 1990s, after three decades of dictatorship which was hostile to trade unions through administrative, political and legal apparatuses, the democratic State has been marked by 'diplomatic' hostility through divide-and-rule and hide-and-see tactics. Using different means the State has succeeded in curtailing freedom of association in varying degrees during the one-party and multiparty periods. Thus, while labour control as an objective of the State has not changed, the means have changed dramatically. The desire to achieve political stability and economic development, against a changed international political order demanding human rights and good governance in the 1990s, explains the current 'diplomatic' hostility in Malawi's industrial relations. The role of the international donor community in exporting democratic structures and values to societies that do not have an in-built culture of democracy similar to Western societies is viewed as a further explanation for the creation of significant degrees of discrepancies between labour policy and practice in Malawi. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

274 Haskard, Cosmo

Mzuzu: recollections of early days / Cosmo Haskard - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2005), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 6-13.

The author, who was appointed District Commissioner of Mzimba (northern Nyasaland, now Malawi) in 1950, became Provincial Commissioner in 1955 and lived in Mzuzu until 1957. He describes the development of Mzuzu from an undeveloped area, through a stage as the centre of tung tree plantations and administrative headquarters of the

Colonial Development Corporation (CDC), to provincial headquarters in 1955. [ASC Leiden abstract]

275 Jimu, Ignasio Malizani

Negotiated economic opportunity and power: perspectives and perceptions of street vending in urban Malawi / Ignasio Malizani Jimu - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 4, p. 35-51.

It is least acknowledged in daily discourses that street vending is a very important phenomenon in urban Malawi. Little wonder that street vending involves negotiating for space in all its manifestations: physical space, economic opportunity and power. The vendors are coerced by both local urban and national authorities and sometimes the public at large to justify or negotiate acceptance. Very often such intentions are blind to the most basic and yet fundamental aspect that street vending is a pragmatic grassroots response to bleak socioeconomic and changing political realities that have not spared anyone. Street vending appears in all fairness a means to legitimate ends. Hence, access to vending spaces should be perceived as a human rights issue. Otherwise, intentions to the contrary overlook the needs and capacity of street vendors to communicate, reorient and police each other in various and meaningful ways. Any discussion of the place of street vending in the urban economy of Malawi should therefore consider why and how individual street vendors become what they are - vendors. These perspectives can enrich our defective understanding and parochial pursuits of idealized versions of regulation that are hardly appropriate for a pressurized and underdeveloped country. Bibliogr, notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

276 Kaler, Amy

'When they see money, they think it's life' : money, modernity and morality in two sites in rural Malawi / Amy Kaler - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 335-349.

Drawing on archival documents and interviews held in 1999 with 49 elderly men and women in two rural sites in Malawi - Machinga in the south and Mchinji in the centre of the country - the author elaborates a 'philosophy of money' very different from the mainstream classical view in social history. While social theorists in the classical Euro-American tradition have until now associated money with rationality, calculability and the draining of affect and emotion from daily life, Malawian elders looking back on the monetization of their community see it as an agent of chaos, discord and irrational

behaviour. This function of money is particularly pronounced in the realms of marriage and sexuality, as money is blamed for the perceived deterioration of relations between the genders. The author argues that this view of money and economic change, while not empirically verifiable, provides a thought-provoking alternative to the tendency among Euro-American social theorists to associate money with rationalization and the decline of emotion as a governing principle in social relations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

277 Lwanda, John

Kwacha: the violence of money in Malawi's politics, 1954-2004 / John Lwanda - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 525-544.

One of the strongest limiting factors in the transition to participatory democracy in Malawi is the failure of independent and sustainable cadres of young politicians to emerge. This is caused by the role that money, generated via the informal economy, plays in Malawian politics. This money is channelled into politics via 'achikulire' (neopatrimonial patrons or 'big men'), usually without party accountability. This factor may be more critical in retarding the development of participatory democracy than social structure, ethnicity, religion, donors or other aspects of political dynamics. The socioeconomic impediments to achieving participatory democracy tend to be viewed through economic theories appropriate to contexts more westernized than Malawi. The author argues that some of the 'disorder' in Africa observed by Chabal and Daloz (1999) is actually a function of the unresolved historical dynamic between two economic sectors: the formal cash (colonial European and postcolonial black elite) sector and the 'informal' non-cash (rural/peasantry) sector. By controlling this dynamic, neopatrimonial politicians can minimize ethnic, social, political and constitutional barriers to their hold on power. Successful Malawian politicians have a triple-edged relationship with the peasantry: peasants are their masters at election time, subjects at most times and business clients at harvest. The author analyses the formation of new patron-client relationships during the 1991-1994 political transition and shows how these were successfully exploited by United Democratic Front 'achikulire'. In 2004, money sourced through 'achikulire' enabled Bakili Muluzi to impose his designated successor on a reluctant party and nation, leading to the 2004-2005 constitutional crises. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

278 Mandala, Elias

Feeding and fleecing the native : how the Nyasaland transport system distorted a new food market, 1890s-1920s / Elias Mandala - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 505-524.

The colonial government in Nyasaland (now Malawi) started and ended as a failed State. Although effective in guarding Britain's global interests against her imperial rivals, the Nyasaland government could not be relied upon as a trustworthy ally of any social class within the country. The government failed to provide essential services, particularly roads, with dire consequences for both the peasant economy and European enterprises. Transporters competed with planters and other European enterprises for cheap labour, instituting a costly freight regime that discouraged planters from raising bulky, low-value food crops. Thus, to feed their workers, all European enterprises - farmers, missionaries, traders, transport companies and the government - turned to peasant-grown food. Responding to these demands without the benefit of new agricultural technologies that could have raised productivity, peasants sold the food that their families needed and began to experience new forms of hunger. The food deficits forced the same European planters who assaulted the peasant economy as a system of labour usage to realize the need to preserve it as a system of food supply. Such was the nature of the colonial regime in Nyasaland that stimulating and undermining the peasant option did not form two separate processes, occupying two distinct phases. In Nyasaland, the inefficient transport system, like the estate sector, simultaneously both strengthened and weakened peasant production. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

279 Morris, Brian

The ivory trade and chiefdoms in precolonial Malawi / Brian Morris - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 6-23.

What is now Malawi is often envisaged as 'decentralized' until the establishment of the colonial State at the end of the 19th century. The present paper suggests that during the 19th century Malawi was in fact more, not less, politically centralized than it was in earlier centuries, and emphasizes the crucial role of the ivory trade - elephant hunting - in the political history of Malawi. After an initial discussion of the Maravi States, the remainder of the paper discusses the importance of ivory, and thus elephant hunting, in the emergence of many chiefdoms and petty States during the 19th century, especially focusing on the Chikulamayembe, Chewa, Jumbe and Yao chiefdoms. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

280 Mwasi, Edward D.

Reminiscences of my detention, 1959-1960 / Edward D. Mwasi - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2006), vol. 59, no. 2, p. 40-49.

For nearly six years since the imposition of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (now Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi) in 1953, the people of Nyasaland had in vain protested against the inclusion of Nyasaland in the federation. After his return to Nyasaland in 1958, Dr. Banda campaigned against the federation by holding rallies throughout the country. By 1959 the country had become ungovernable and the Governor of Nyasaland declared a state of emergency. Over 1300 Malawians were arrested and detained. The author, then an Education Officer in Lilongwe, was one of them. He tells the story of his arrest and his stay in Kanjedza detention camp where, as a representative of the detainees, he was interviewed by a British commission of enquiry into the circumstances that led to the declaration of the state of emergency (the Devlin Commission). He was released in 1960. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

281 Høg, Erling

Human rights and access to AIDS treatment in Mozambique / Erling Høg - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 49-59 : tab.

Human rights appear to be poorly disseminated, poorly understood and inefficiently used as an advocacy and public discussion tool in Mozambique, specifically those human rights relating to advancing access to AIDS treatment. This article examines the following questions: how are human-rights-based approaches defined and applied in the context of HIV/AIDS? And how are they received, understood by civil society and government actors? It uses the case studies of three AIDS organizations, viz. the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Mozambican Network of AIDS Service Organizations (MONASO) and the Mozambican Access to Treatment Movement (MATRAM) to explore key issues related to the agitation for human rights in Mozambique and its weak performance power. The central argument is that the weak performance power of human rights can be explained by the absence of their invocation, social-influence ability and social agitation, with reference made to Sen's (2004) theory of human rights. The article is based on fieldwork carried out in 2005. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

282 Kyed, Helene Maria

New sites of citizenship : recognition of traditional authority and group-based citizenship in Mozambique / Helene Maria Kyed, Lars Buur - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 563-581.

Since the General Peace Accord of 1992, Mozambique has embarked on a protracted process of democratic decentralization. The Municipal Law 2 of 1997 made provision for elected local governments in 33 urban municipalities, but not in rural areas. Instead, in the latter a little over 4,000 'community authorities' have been recognized since 2002 following the passing of Decree 15 of 2000. The authors examine the implementation and consequences for rural citizenship of this Decree of official recognition to traditional authorities, 'secretários de bairro' and other local leaders. Focusing particularly on traditional authorities, the authors argue that the Decree's community approach to representation both establishes new sites for the production of citizens and institutes a kind of group-based citizenship. It does this by incorporating the rural population into the nation-State, not on the basis of individual membership in the polis, but on the basis of membership in a territory-based community. Contrary to recent scholarly celebration of group-based citizenship as representing the accommodation of claims by marginalized groups from 'below', the Mozambican case provides an example of group-based citizenship as a 'top-down' strategy of the State to regulate and control rural territories and populations. The authors explore the political implications of this strategy and critically assess how the promise of increased participation of rural communities is being accompanied by a specific Frelimo State version of the ideal moral citizen community. Criteria of inclusion and exclusion draw on war rhetoric from the 1980s, which presents the governing Frelimo party as pro-development and the opposition party, Renamo, and its supporters as aiming to destroy the positive gains achieved since the end of the civil war. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

283 Sender, John

Women working for wages : putting flesh on the bones of a rural labour market survey in Mozambique / John Sender, Carlos Oya and Christopher Cramer - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 313-333 : graf., tab.

The life stories of six women working for wages are analysed together with quantitative data from the first ever large-scale rural labour market survey undertaken (between May 2002 and April 2003) in Mozambique. Quantitative data from three provinces are used to emphasize the heterogeneity of the characteristics of women working for wages as well as to examine hypotheses about dynamic processes suggested by the life stories. It is argued that there are important methodological advantages to be gained if researchers can cross-check their own quantitative survey data with qualitative data they have collected themselves, as well as with a wide range of historical and secondary sources. The policy implications of the findings concerning the extreme deprivation suffered by

many rural wage workers, the intergenerational transmission of poverty and the relative success of some rural women are discussed. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZAMBIA

284 Larmer, Miles

'The hour has come at the pit' : the Mineworkers' Union of Zambia and the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy, 1982-1991 / Miles Larmer - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 293-312.

The role of Zambia's mineworkers and their union in the 1990-1991 Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) is an important example of mass participation in pro-democracy movements. Frederick Chiluba's accession to the MMD leadership and to the Zambian presidency rested on his leadership of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), which was in the vanguard of opposition to the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) from the late 1970s. Chiluba's authority, however, was based on the resonance of his critique of UNIP with urban workers, in particular its implementation of structural adjustment policies. Mineworkers' willingness to challenge UNIP's practical authority in the economically strategic copper mines was rooted in the failure of the postcolonial political settlement to adequately meet their expectations for social and economic change. Their resultant discontents led some to participate in ZCTU-organized underground political opposition in the late 1980s, which provided Chiluba with an unrivalled support base in the MMD. Mineworkers resisted the cooption of their union into UNIP structures, utilizing rank-and-file organization to challenge and to remove leaders perceived as close to the ruling party. The consciousness that informed this participation - a distrust of leadership, a reliance on workplace and community-based self-mobilization, and a belief in their right to adequate recompense for their harsh and nationally important labour - was, in mineworkers' support for the MMD, abandoned in favour of a belief that a political party led by a trade unionist would address their expectations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

285 Atkinson, N.D.

The University of Zimbabwe, 1955-2005 / by N.D. Atkinson - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2006), no. 25, p. 130-138.

To ensure that colonial universities would achieve the necessary standards of academic reputation and social influence, the new institutions were established at first, not as full universities, but as university colleges, under the supervision of an academic body in the United Kingdom. The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was founded by Royal Charter in 1955 to serve the three countries of the newly inaugurated Central African Federation (now Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe). This paper examines the early departmental structures of this college as well as the (political) developments which led to the establishment, in 1970, of the University of Rhodesia - still operating under the provisions of the Royal Charter - and the University of Zimbabwe in 1980. [ASC Leiden abstract]

286 Charles

Charles Mungoshi: a critical reader / ed. by Maurice Taonezvi Vambe and Memory Chirere. - Harare : Prestige Books, cop. 2006. - 278 p. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 0-7974-3087-3

Charles Muzuva Mungoshi is the 'finest and most consistent creative writer' in Zimbabwe. His literary oeuvre, in both English and Shona, includes novels, poetry, and plays. This book contains twenty essays which concentrate on giving an overall picture of Mungoshi as a writer. It is divided into six sections. Section One: Slippery identities in postcolonial imagination pays particular attention to his conscious use of language to destabilize ways of seeing and interpreting a reality which has become commonsensical. Section Two: Poetics of cultural resistance and resistance culture attempts to move away from the practice of interpreting Mungoshi's fiction in pessimistic terms, underlining aspects of the visible and not-so-visible politics of cultural resistance in it. Section Three: Transgressive histories and gendered subalterns discusses the controversy about the putative misogyny displayed in Mungoshi's works. Section Four: Ambivalence as a social protest examines the writer's ruthless determination to register the breaking down of ancient taboos, the dislocation of family cohesion, and the fracturing of national dreams which occur on the margins of a society in which ordinary people are balkanized, bruised, and brutalized. Section Five: Stylistics in Mungoshi's work comments upon his use of 'creative language', moving with ease from Shona to English and crossing genres with equal dexterity. Section Six: Allegory and recovery of national identity investigates Mungoshi's use of metaphorical allegory to pass critical commentary and make sense of contemporary postcolonial Zimbabwe. [ASC Leiden abstract]

287 Logan, Edone Ann

The Salisbury Kopje: memories and history / by Edone Ann Logan - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2006), no. 25, p. 42-56 : ill., foto's, krt.

For ten years, the author's family lived in a government house near the Salisbury Kopje in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). She describes the first ten years of the history of the Kopje, where the pioneers arrived in 1890. The Kopje symbolized the start of a new life for these adventurers. The author describes, amongst others, house building and home designs, problems met by the pioneers, the arrival of the first newspaper company, entertainment, the first hotel, the building of the Market Hall, the founding of sports clubs, the Shona and Ndbele uprising following an epidemic of rinderpest in 1895, and the coming of the railway in 1899. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

288 MacClymont, Doug

Tobacco cultivation in Rhodesia (1914-1945) / by Doug MacClymont - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2006), no. 25, p. 57-68.

The period from the Great War through to the end of World War II (1914-1945) was characterized by the relative stagnation of development in tobacco cultivation in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). This paper traces the history of tobacco cultivation during this period. First, it pays attention to the relations between the planters and the trade and presents statistics for tobacco production. Next, it examines fertilizers and chemicals used in tobacco cultivation; tobacco plant diseases; planting methods; leaf reaping; tobacco curing; and tobacco varieties. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

289 Mathole, Thubelihle

Knowing but not knowing: providing maternity care in the context of HIV/AIDS in rural Zimbabwe / Thubelihle Mathole, Gunilla Lindmark and Beth Maina Ahlberg - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 133-139.

Individual interviews with 25 nurses and midwives, held between 2000 and 2002 in Gutu District, Masvingo Province, revealed their experiences with providing maternity care in rural Zimbabwe. These first-hand accounts especially illuminate the complexities of providing maternity care in the context of HIV/AIDS. The caregivers described feeling troubled by knowing statistics about the magnitude and high prevalence of HIV (from official sources and the media) while they witnessed the increase in disease and the deaths of women, children and colleagues around them. They expressed frustration with a lack of information regarding the HIV status of their female patients - a situation exacerbated by HIV stigma and poor health care organization. The social relationships

between the caregivers and women in the study area sometimes meant that the caregivers did not effectively apply universal precautions, such as use of gloves during births. The situation described by the caregivers emphasizes that contextual factors must be addressed to meet the increased demands and challenges of providing maternal health care in endemic HIV/AIDS countries such as Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

290 Msindo, Enocent

Ethnicity, not class?: the 1929 Bulawayo faction fights reconsidered / Enocent Msindo - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 429-447.

From Christmas eve of 1929 to the end of that year, Bulawayo (Zimbabwe) was an ungovernable city marred by fights between Shona, on the one hand, and forces that were predominantly Ndebele and groups sympathetic to them. In their 1979 article, I. Phimister and C. van Onselen were convinced that the 1929 Bulawayo violence was primarily a manifestation of intra-working class conflict over job competition. The present author, however, uses an ethnic explanation and sees these clashes as an attempt by local Ndebele, in a temporary alliance with the Kalanga and drawing on fighting resources and planning, to reassert their moral authority and reclaim 'their' city from well-established Shona workers and residents. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

291 Mullin, Lyn

A brief history of forestry in Zimbabwe / by Lyn Mullin - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2006), no. 25, p. 147-152.

Zimbabwe's indigenous forests played an important role in the development of the colony. This paper presents the history of forestry in Zimbabwe covering the period from the beginning of the 20th century, when the first steps in the adoption of a forest policy were taken by the government, up to 1954, when the Forest Service became an autonomous body known as the Forestry Commission. The paper draws on information from the official yearbooks of Southern Rhodesia for the periods 1890-1923 and 1924-1928. [ASC Leiden abstract]

292 Psychosocial

Psychosocial disadvantage: preparation, grieving, remembrance and recovery for orphans in eastern Zimbabwe / Brian Howard... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 71-83 : graf., tab.

Few programmes for sub-Saharan Africa's 12.3 million children orphaned by AIDS have focused on their high risk for psychosocial problems. As groundwork for supporting orphans' healthy development, this study describes the preparation, grief, and memorial experiences and the physical and psychosocial well-being of 144 double orphans and 109 single orphans in Mutasa District, rural eastern Zimbabwe, where a survey was carried out in 2003. Most received no preparation or orphan-specific support for mourning and emotional recovery. On measures of physical and psychosocial well-being, orphans did more poorly than 87 non-orphaned classmates, perhaps reflecting the combined interaction of economic disadvantage and orphan status. Financial hardship was most severe among single orphans. Double orphans' responses suggested perceptions of isolation, lack of support and personal difference. Distress was greatest among younger orphans (under 13 years). Given the importance of emotional health to child and societal development, scaled-up financial assistance should incorporate programmes to help children prepare for and recover from the loss of their parents. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

293 Roberts, R.S.

Identity and the nation : the evidence of postage stamps / by R.S. Roberts - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2006), no. 25, p. 32-41 : ill., tab.

After money, postage stamps are the most common public medium for displaying the identifying symbols of a State and its people. This paper investigates the designs of stamps issued in Southern Rhodesia and later Zimbabwe to commemorate events and personalities in the White history of this country. The paper covers the period from 1892 onward. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

294 Saunders, Colin

'The Gospel of the plough' : an extraordinary contribution to the development of national agriculture / by Colin Saunders - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2006), no. 25, p. 14-31 : foto's.

Emory Delmont Alvord (1888-1959), an American agricultural extension worker, arrived in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) in 1919, at a crucial point in the country's agricultural history. Alvord developed a new farming system, which was suited to the traditional African methods and to small plots, and could easily be taught. The system depended on separation and rotation of crops and the use of manure, provided higher yields and required less land. Alvord's system became the core of agricultural teaching nation-wide and formed the foundation of agricultural extension itself, and of the training of

agricultural extension workers. This paper presents Alvord's biography and his efforts in agricultural education in Rhodesia. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

295 Taylor, R.D.

The Bulawayo, Gwanda and Beit Bridge railway / by R.D. Taylor - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2006), no. 25, p. 83-92 : foto's.

This paper first examines the railway from Gwanda in southern Matabeleland to Bulawayo (Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe), which opened in 1903 to serve the miners in the Gwanda. This branch was extended to West Nicholson in 1905, where mines were also developing. Passenger services were run on the same train as goods wagons. In 1913 the railways opened a siding to serve the cement works along the Bulawayo-Gwelo railway line. Next, attention is paid to cattle transport by rail; the first railway road motor service (RMS), which was inaugurated in 1927; railway infrastructure; trains for excursions; and the new line linking Bulawayo with Beit Bridge, which was completed in 1999. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

296 Zimbabwean

The Zimbabwean crisis and the challenges for the Left / Brian Raftopoulos. The 'fascist cycle' in Zimbabwe, 2000-2005 / Timothy Scarnecchia. Disciplining a 'dissident' city: hydropolitics in the city of Bulawayo, Matabeleland, Zimbabwe, 1980-1994 / Muchaparara Musemwa. The return of the jettisoned: ZANU-PF's crack at 're-urbanising' in Harare / Amin Y. Kamete. 'Restoring order'?: Operation Murambatsvina and the urban crisis in Zimbabwe / Deborah Potts - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 203-219, 221-237, 239-254, 255-271, 273-291 : tab.

In this special section on the current crisis in Zimbabwe, Brian Raftopoulos analyses the theoretical questions underlying the Zimbabwe debate, pointing to problems relating to the legacies of political economy, nation and race, and the challenges of developing democratic alternatives in the current global context. Timothy Scarnecchia situates the Zimbabwean crisis in a comparative context, exploring the similarities with a fascist cycle in Italy during the early 1920s and with aspects of white minority regimes before Zimbabwean independence. Muchaparara Musemwa documents the competition between the ZANU-PF government and the Bulawayo City Council over water and explores the social, economic and political bases of this conflict between 1980 and 1994. Amin Y. Kamete examines the strategies used by ZANU-PF to retain and/or regain control of Harare. Deborah Potts examines Operation Murambatsvina ('Restore Order'),

which was designed to eradicate 'illegal' housing and informal jobs, which affected hundreds of thousands of poor urban residents. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

297 George, Gavin

Workplace ART programmes: why do companies invest in them and are they working? / Gavin George - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 179-188 : graf., tab.

Prevalence data indicates that certain sectors within the private sector are particularly affected by HIV/AIDS. Companies in southern Africa began implementing treatment programmes in early 2002 as the corporate sector came to realize the financial imperative of offsetting employee morbidity and mortality. This article explains the rationale behind antiretroviral treatment (ART) programmes within the private sector while uncovering some of the obstacles businesses face when treating HIV-infected employees. Data suggest that in many cases employees' uptake of voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) and ART are slow. At this early stage of workplace treatment provision, data indicate that employers must seek ways to increase uptake of VCT and treatment in an attempt to make programmes more cost-effective. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

298 Gibb, Richard

The new Southern African Customs Union Agreement : dependence with democracy / Richard Gibb - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 583-603 : fig., krt., tab.

The history and character of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) make it a remarkable institution. It is the oldest customs union in the world and the most stable, coherent and significant economic grouping on the African continent. Established in 1910, the SACU Agreement was first renegotiated in 1969, following the independence of the High Commission Territories, and again in 2004, following the democratization of South Africa. The defining characteristic of SACU is the unusually high degree of inequality in the levels of development amongst its member States. South Africa's dominance in the region was 'hard-wired' into the geopolitical and regional economic landscape of SACU during the colonial, postcolonial and apartheid periods. This article

examines the character of the political and institutional infrastructures of the 1910, 1969 and 2004 SACU Agreements. The article explores in detail the new 2004 Agreement, in the context of the main criticisms levelled at the previous agreements, and examines the extent to which it represents a fundamental break with past practice. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

299 Jefferis, Keith R.

The process of monetary integration in the SADC region / Keith R. Jefferis - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 83-106 : graf., tab.

The African Union has agreed, in principle, to implement monetary union and a single currency in Africa by 2021. This would be based upon the prior formation of regional monetary unions, including one in the SADC region. This article considers the economic prerequisites and implications for a monetary union and, in the light of this, whether a SADC monetary union is feasible. After reviewing the existing monetary union within SADC (the rand-based Common Monetary Area) and current SADC macroeconomic convergence initiatives, the article examines the extent to which key economic and monetary variables - inflation, interest rates and exchange rates - are converging within SADC. It concludes that there is a core 'convergence' group comprising the CMA countries - South Africa, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland - plus Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique and Tanzania whose macroeconomic performance satisfies some of the criteria for monetary union. The remaining SADC countries - Angola, DRC, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe - make up a 'non-converging' group that cannot yet be considered potential candidates for monetary union. However, even within the convergence group, countries remain far from satisfying the other prerequisites for monetary union, including significant intra-regional trade, and full capital and labour mobility. There are also major political constraints, making the AU monetary union proposals and timetable highly ambitious. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

300 Nathan, Laurie

SADC's uncommon approach to common security, 1992-2003 / Laurie Nathan - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 605-622.

This article describes and explains the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) difficulty in establishing a common security regime and its failure to play a useful peacemaking role. The malaise is attributed to three major problems: the absence of common values among member States, which inhibits the development of trust, common policies, institutional cohesion and unified responses to crises; the reluctance of States

to surrender sovereignty to a security regime that encompasses binding rules and decisionmaking; and the economic and administrative weakness of States. These are all national problems that cannot be solved at the regional level. Paradoxically, the challenge of common security in Southern Africa is less a regional than a national challenge. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

301 Rossouw, Jannie

An analysis of macro-economic convergence in SADC / Jannie Rossouw - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2006), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 382-390 : tab.

One of the goals of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) is macroeconomic convergence leading to monetary unification and a single central bank. This goal is aligned with the goal of the African Union to build a monetary union for the entire continent in stages, starting with each of the subregions, of which the SADC forms one important region. This paper considers the feasibility of convergence in the SADC in view of international experience (particularly the European Union) and similar initiatives in Africa. Despite views to the contrary, the current degree of compliance with the Maastricht criteria for convergence and membership of the European Union, shows that the challenges facing a SADC monetary union would not be insurmountable if the convergence criteria are viewed as permanent goals, rather than preconditions. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

302 Special

Special issue: heritage in Southern Africa / ed.: JoAnn McGregor and Lyn Schumaker. - Abingdon : Carfax Publishing, 2006. - P. 649-838. : foto's, graf., krt. ; 25 cm. - (Journal of Southern African studies, ISSN 0305-7070 ; vol. 32 (2006), no. 4 (December)) - Met noten, samenvattingen.

This special issue, introduced by JoAnn McGregor and Lyn Schumaker, contains the papers focusing on heritage in southern Africa from a conference held in Livingstone, Zambia, on 5 to 8 July 2004. The conference aimed to discuss the imagining and marketing of the region's public culture and history in museums, monuments, public buildings, archaeological sites, tourist centres and national parks. Contributions: Unravelling history and cultural heritage in Botswana, by Neil Parsons; Cape Dutch Tongaat: a case study in 'heritage', by Peter Merrington; Contradictions and challenges in representing the past: the Kuomboka Festival of western Zambia, by Lawrence Flint; Heritage, identity and youth in postcolonial Namibia, by Ian Fairweather; Family stories or a group portrait? South Africa on display at the KIT Tropenmuseum [The

Netherlands], 2002-2003: the making of an exhibition, by Leslie Witz and Ciraj Rassool; The kingdom, the power and forevermore: Zimbabwe culture in contemporary art and architecture, by Innocent Pikirayi; Silence, destruction and closure at Great Zimbabwe: local narratives of desecration and alienation, by Joost Fontein; Mapping museum-community relations in Lwandle [South Africa], by Bongani Mjijima and Vusi Buthelezi; Imagining the Nyika Plateau [Malawi, Zambia]: Laurens van der Post, the Phoka and the making of a national park, by John McCracken; Whites and water: how Euro-Africans made nature at Kariba Dam [Zambezi River], by David McDermott Hughes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

303 Tanser, T.F.M.

Robert Moffat, master missionary : his life and times / by T.F.M. Tanser - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2006), no. 25, p. 99-118 : foto's, krt.

This paper is a biography of Robert Moffat (1795-1883), a Scottish missionary who left for South Africa in 1817, in a period characterized by the depredations of Shaka, King of the Zulus. Moffat and his wife Mary settled in the Northern Cape, near the source of the Kuruman River. Here, Moffat learned the Bechuana language, translated the Bible into Sechwana and became friends for life with Mzilikazi, the Matabele king (in present-day Zimbabwe). Between 1829 and 1859, Moffat made five long journeys to Mzilikazi, which place him amongst the great travellers of southern Africa. His book 'Missionary labours and scenes in southern Africa' was published in 1843. In 1859, Mzilikazi gave permission for the missionaries to create a settlement on his land. For Robert Moffat, this was a triumphant conclusion to his 30-year relationship with the Matabele king. In 1870 Moffat retired and returned to England. Bibliogr., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BOTSWANA

304 Burrett, Robert S.

Two early Jesuit relics in Botswana / by Robert S. Burrett - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2006), no. 25, p. 75-82 : foto's, krt.

In April 1879, the founding members of the Jesuit Zambezi Mission headed north from Grahamstown, South Africa, towards the African kingdoms of the Ndebele and Barotse. Their travels were covered in a previous article (R.S. Burrett, 2002). The present short note highlights the discovery, one and a quarter centuries later, of one of their stopping points in central Botswana, where the crucifix, carved out by one of the party's members in a (now dead) koolboom tree, can still be seen. Furthermore, the author found a pewter

medallion to the Immaculate Heart of Mary on the site of the first mission station of the Zambezi Province at Old Tati, 50 km south of Francistown. The mission had only a few successes and Tati was abandoned in 1885. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

305 Kiley, Erin E.

Civil society organisations and the national HIV/AIDS response in Botswana / Erin E. Kiley and Alice J. Hovorka - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 167-178 : graf., krt.

This paper provides preliminary empirical evidence regarding the perceived role and actual experiences of HIV/AIDS intervention-focused civil society organizations (CSOs) in Botswana's national response to HIV/AIDS. Key informants see the national response as government-centred and the role of CSOs within interventions as negligible. Despite secondary evidence that indicates a fairly robust and diverse civil society community, interviews with CSO personnel revealed that the roles and experiences of grassroots organizations are currently hampered by spatial, institutional and sociocultural dynamics of intervention operationalization. This raises questions about the extent to which this scenario may create or exacerbate obstacles regarding the efficiency and effectiveness of the national HIV/AIDS response in Botswana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

306 Morapedi, Wazha G.

Demise or resilience, customary law and the changing order in Africa: the case of chieftaincy in Botswana / Wazha G. Morapedi - In: *Africa Development*: (2005), vol. 30, no. 4, p. 171-200.

This paper reviews customary law and how it relates to the institution of chieftainship in Botswana from the precolonial to the postcolonial period. It accedes to the widely held view that in Botswana, as in many other African countries where the institution of chieftainship was undermined by colonial rule, chiefs have survived and continue to play a pivotal role in evolving African societies. In Botswana, customary laws governing the institution of chieftainship, particularly succession rules, have enabled the institution to surmount the hurdles placed against chiefs by the colonial government. The latter's onslaught on chieftainship only weakened some chiefs, but not the institution. Since 1966 the postcolonial liberal democratic government of Botswana has continued to enact laws which whittled down the powers of the chiefs considerably, but the institution has adapted and chiefs have also managed to manipulate the political situation to their advantage. Today, due to the dynamism of customary law, chiefs play a pivotal role in

the socioeconomic, political and administrative system of Botswana. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

307 Morapedi, Wazha G.

The State, crop production and differentiation in Botswana, 1947-1966 / Wazha G. Morapedi - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 351-366.

This article analyses the colonial government's intervention in crop production in Botswana through the 'progressive farmer' scheme, from 1946 to independence in 1966. Crop production was not a highly remunerative venture in colonial Botswana because of persistent droughts, inadequate markets and lack of sufficient draught power and farming implements. Although cattle constituted the basis of wealth and, hence, their ownership led to social differentiation from precolonial times, the introduction of the 'progressive farmer' scheme accentuated the existing social stratification by favouring the well-to-do producers. While only a few farmers benefited from State assistance, this development marked a departure from the period before 1947 when the colonial State did almost nothing to bolster crop production in the country. By utilizing statistics and case histories of farmers who joined the scheme, the article argues that the support extended to a few selected farmers in only some reserves accentuated intra-peasant differentiation and differentiation between regions of the country. The article begins by briefly presenting a survey of the concept of peasant differentiation, then focuses on the nature and organization of progressive farmer schemes and their impact on peasant differentiation. It then discusses the position of farmers in the various categories of the scheme and finally presents and analyses case studies of three progressive farmers from three different reserves. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

308 Talking

Talking about sex in Botswana: social desirability bias and possible implications for HIV-prevention research / Kata Chillag... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 123-131 : tab.

Evaluations of the safety, effectiveness, and feasibility of HIV prevention interventions rely on self-reported sexual behaviour data. The accuracy of such data has sometimes been questioned. The absence of a so-called objective measure of sexual behaviour complicates this. Social desirability bias (SDB) is a key factor affecting the accuracy of self-reports. In 2004, individual, semi-structured interviews focusing on possible causes of and solutions to SDB were conducted with 30 Botswana women such as those who might enrol in planned vaginal microbicide trials. Respondents pointed to shame and the

fear of public talk about them as key factors contributing to inaccurate self-reports, and they stressed the importance of privacy and confidentiality. Interviewer characteristics such as age, gender and personality were often viewed as likely to affect their candour. Alternative interviewing techniques such as audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) were appealing to some for the potential to reduce embarrassment; others were sceptical. The possible implications for HIV-prevention research are presented. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

LESOTHO

309 Maake, Nhlanhla

Watermarks in the Sesotho novels of the twentieth century / Nhlanhla Maake - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2006), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 65-82.

The paper considers novels in Sesotho by five authors, three of which were short-listed in the "Africa's 100 Best Books of the 20th century" list, which was launched in Accra, Ghana, on February 18, 2002, while the Awards Presentation Gala took place in Cape Town, South Africa, on 28 July. The paper provides a critique of the style, structure, and content of five novels: Thomas Mokoju Mofolo's 'Chaka' (1925), E.L. Segoete's 'Monono ke Moholi ke Mouwane' (1910), Bennett Makalo Khaketla's 'Mosali a Nkhola' (1968), Sebolai Matlosa's 'Mopheme' (1965), and Nhlanhla Maake's 'Kweetsa ya Pelo ya Motho' (1995). The paper summarizes aspects of plot for the English-speaking reader and draws comparisons and contrasts between the writers and their respective novels. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

310 Monaheng, T.

Problems of implementation in the Lesotho Fund for Community Development / T. Monaheng - In: *Africanus*: (2005), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 28-39.

This article discusses the problems that confronted the Lesotho Fund for Community Development during the first three years of its existence, July 2000 to September 2003. These included the difficulty of developing an independent identity to dissociate itself from past failures, inability to use local development/government structures to process requests for funding and to implement community projects, difficulties in piloting and testing operational procedures, inadequate staff complement, as well as the disjunction between the design and implementation of the project. The problems made it difficult for the Lesotho Fund for Community Development to become fully effective in achieving its objective of facilitating community participation. Although varied, these difficulties can be

linked to one major cause, namely an apparent lack of political will to institutionalize participatory development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

311 Mwangi, Oscar

Hydropolitics, ecocide and human security in Lesotho : a case study of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project / Oscar Mwangi - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 3-17.

The Lesotho Highlands Water Project is a binational collaboration between Lesotho and South Africa. One of the most comprehensive water projects in the world it aims to harness the water resources of Lesotho to the mutual benefit of both States. Once completed, about 2,200 million cubic metres per annum of water will be transferred from Lesotho to the South African network. In return, Lesotho will benefit in terms of ancillary developments and, in particular, revenue from royalties. However, due to hydropolitics, the Project has impacted negatively upon human security in Lesotho. This article examines the relationship of hydropolitics, ecocide and human security, with reference to the Project. It argues that due to the hydro-strategic interests of the political elite of both countries, cooperation exists between them over the Project. These strategic interests, however, outweigh social and environmental considerations in Lesotho, thereby constituting a threat to human security. The construction of the Project has resulted in ecocide and, as such, it has adverse environmental and social effects. It has contributed to chronic threats, while at the same time disrupting the patterns of daily life of the affected communities. Most of the displaced are no longer able to enjoy their human security as they did prior to the construction of the Project. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NAMIBIA

312 Dederig, Tilman

War and mobility in the borderlands of South Western Africa in the early twentieth century / by Tilman Dederig - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2006), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 275-294.

Throughout history borderlands between recognized powers have provided arenas for interaction and conflict, spaces in which indigenous inhabitants can challenge, subvert, and negotiate hegemony. This essay explores the situation in southern Namibia (German South-West Africa) and the Cape Colony during the colonial war (1904-1907). In the Lower Orange River region physical and cultural confrontations were common despite the designation of the river as an official boundary. This article demonstrates the

fluidity of colonial state borders and their inability to contain the interrelated histories of the people on both sides of the Orange River (for example the Bondelswart Nama (!Kam! =/nun) and the Herero) to distinct Namibian and South African zones. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

313 Meanings

The meanings of inheritance : perspectives on Namibian inheritance practices I [comp. and ed. by Robert Gordon]. - Windhoek : Gender Research & Advocacy Project, Legal Assistance Centre, 2005. - IV, 145 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 99916-6309-6

All over the world, inheritance seems to provoke problems and all people seem to have laws which attempt to blaze a trail through the thorny thickets of the problem. This book contains nine articles pertaining to the law of inheritance among various peoples in Namibia. It commences with an introduction: On the perniciousness of inheritance problems by Robert Gordon. This is followed by Take it or leave it: the post- and pre-marital inheritance of San people in the Oshikoto region by Thomas Widlok; The inheritance of social obligations among Namibian Khoekhoen by Sabine Klocke-Daffa; Inheritance and maintenance among the Himba of the Kunene region by Michael Bollig; Estates and systems of inheritance among Ovahimba and Ovaherero in Kaokoland by Jekura Uaurika Kavari; Inheritance practices and property rights in Ohangwena region by Joanne Lebert; 'It all depends on the family': revisiting laws and practices of inheritance in Namibia by Heike Becker; In small things stolen: the archaeology of inheritance versus property grabbing in Katutura by Debie LeBeau; and Bhe v the Magistrate of Khayelitsha, or African customary law before the Constitution [of South Africa] by Manfred O. Hinz. [ASC Leiden abstract]

314 Rethinking

Rethinking masculinities, violence and aids I ed. by Diana Gibson & Anita Hardon. - Amsterdam : Het Spinhuis, 2005. - 202 p. ; 23 cm. - (Series aids, society & culture ; vol. 1) - Met lit. opg. ISBN 90-5589-257-2

The nine chapters in this collective volume present ethnographic research conducted in settings ranging from Mexico to Tajikistan (one chapter each), Kenya, Namibia and South Africa in order to highlight the specificity of, and the intersection between masculinity, violence, unsafe sex and HIV/AIDS. The chapters examine the role of power and violence in the construction and practices of masculinity in various sociocultural

settings and across age groups and class differences, and explore men as gendered beings in interpersonal and sexual relations. Contributors: Heike Becker, Ann Dinan, Diana Gibson, Glenda Gray, Anita Hardon, Colette Harris, Ann-Karina Henriksen, George McCall, James McIntyre, Sakhumzi Mfecane, Kopano Ratele, Fenneke Reysoo, Marie Rosenkrantz Lindegaard, Heidi Sauls, Nokuthula Shabalala, Tamara Shefer, Rachel Spronk, Anna Strebel, and Helen Struthers. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

315 Adhikari, Mohamed

Hope, fear, shame, frustration : continuity and change in the expression of Coloured identity in White supremacist South Africa, 1910-1994 / Mohamed Adhikari - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 467-487.

This article explains the basic impulses behind Coloured exclusivity in White supremacist South Africa and elaborates on continuity and change in the processes of Coloured self-definition by identifying the core attributes of Coloured identity and outlining the ways in which they operated to reinforce and reproduce that identity. The central argument is that Coloured identity is better understood not as having evolved through a series of transformations, as conventional historical thinking would have it, but as having remained stable throughout the era of White rule. The article argues that this stability derived from a core of enduring characteristics that informed the manner in which Colouredness functioned as an identity during this period. The principal constituents of this stable core are the assimilationism of the Coloured people, which spurred hopes of future acceptance into the dominant society; their intermediate status in the racial hierarchy, which generated fears that they might lose their position of relative privilege and be relegated to the status of Africans; the negative connotations, especially the shame attached to racial hybridity, with which Colouredness was imbued; and finally, the marginality of the Coloured community, which severely limited their options for social and political action, giving rise to a great deal of frustration. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

316 Asinamali

Asinamali : university struggles in post-apartheid South Africa / ed. by Richard Pithouse. - Trenton NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press (AWP), 2006. - XXVIII, 170 p. ; 22 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1-592-21435-5 hbk

The title of this book, which is a project of the Committee for Academic Freedom in Africa, is 'Asinamali' (we have no money), a phrase often sung in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. Student struggles are central to the book, which covers a wide range of themes including the struggles to decolonize curricula, the nature and impact of steady corporatization and commodification of universities, and student resistance to the exclusion of poor students. After an introduction by Richard Pithouse, research fellow at the Centre for Civil Society at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in Durban, the book is divided into three parts. The first of these, entitled From autonomy to managerialism, consists of five essays: Restructuring South African universities by Andrew Nash; Accounting for autonomy by Jonathan D. Jansen; From racial liberalism to corporate authoritarianism by Roger Southall and Julian Cobbing; Language policy, symbolic power, and the democratic responsibility of the post-apartheid university by Neville Alexander; and 'Constituting the class': neoliberalism and the student movement in South Africa by Prishani Naidoo. The second part, Student and worker struggles at three universities in post-apartheid South Africa, is composed of three essays: The struggle for a better education for all - UDW (University of Durban-Westville), 1995-2003 by Fazel Khan; Neoliberalism, bureaucracy, and resistance at Wits University by James Pendlebury and Lucien van der Walt; and World Bank thinking, world-class institution, denigrated workers by Jonathan Grossman. Part Three is entitled Post-apartheid disciplines and has three essays: Is African Studies at UCT (University of Cape Town) a new home for Bantu education? by Mahmood Mamdani; The study of international relations in South Africa: still more questions than answers by Peter Vale; and Gender and women's studies in post-apartheid South Africa by Sheena Essof. [ASC Leiden abstract]

317 Bogetić, Željko

Forecasting investment needs in South Africa's electricity and telecom sectors / Željko Bogetić and Johannes W. Fedderke - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2006), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 557-574 : graf., tab.

This paper uses 52-country panel data for the period 1980-2002 from the World Bank World Development Indicators database to estimate demand for electricity and telecom services and, based on these estimates, project investment needs in South Africa through 2010 for two growth scenarios. Projections of average annual investment needs in electricity and telecom for the current growth scenario (3.6 percent per annum) are of the order of 0.2 percent and 0.75 percent of GDP, respectively. An alternative, accelerated growth scenario (6 percent per annum) implies an approximate doubling of investment needs in these sectors. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

318 Bronstein, Victoria

Reconciling regulation or confronting inconsistency? : conflict between national and provincial legislation / Victoria Bronstein - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 2, p. 283-300.

What is an appropriate test for determining whether there is conflict between provincial and national legislation in the areas listed in Schedule 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996? Although the direct conflict test seems to resonate with s 150 of the Constitution in that it minimizes legislative conflict, it is crudely one-dimensional in its attitude to legislation and it conduces to unconsidered overregulation. Pre-emption, which counters some of these problems in other legal systems, is ill-suited to the South African Constitutional design. There is another way. Legal interpreters should see legislative silence as deliberate in appropriate circumstances which includes being open to finding conflict when "limits are shifted". This approach coheres with the Constitutional design for legislative conflict which has s 146 of the Constitution at its centre. It also protects regulatory space and prevents random overregulation. The courts have a dual role in relation to conflict. They need to continue to support and be respectful of the provinces. On the other hand national unity and indivisibility of the Republic need to be unequivocally protected. As part of the principle of cooperative governance, courts have residual power to invalidate protectionist provincial legislation in the absence of conflicting national legislation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

319 Cairns, Murray

Wits University's response to HIV/AIDS: flagship programme or 'tramp steamer'? / Murray Cairns, David Dickinson and Wendy Orr - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 159-166 : graf.

HIV/AIDS is a threat to the creation of human capital and development prospects in southern Africa and South Africa. The University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) is a well-regarded institution of higher education in Johannesburg. The authors outline the university's qualified failure to implement its HIV/AIDS policy through a comprehensive set of programmes. However, as they describe the decommissioning of this potential flagship programme to a 'tramp steamer', they identify a number of challenges to the policy's implementation: the necessary scope of an effective programme, the limits to existing capacity, and the need to secure funding. They suggest that the key to failure of HIV/AIDS programmes at Wits lies with the configurations of power within the university and the funding logic that militates against institutions of higher education assuming the high cost of HIV/AIDS programmes. Such institutions receive funding and fees

irrespective of whether or not students complete their education as HIV-positive or negative, are aware of their HIV status or not, and - if HIV-positive - are enrolled in a disease management programme or not. This financial logic, in which universities bear the cost of student HIV/AIDS programmes but receive little short-term benefit, poses a threat to the region's future human capital. While institutions of higher education may well recognize the moral imperative of responding to HIV/AIDS for the benefit of society, current funding models do not support this. Four suggestions are put forward to address this unfortunate political economy configuration; they involve changing funding formulas, securing direct funding from business as the primary recipient of the human capital created, soliciting international donor funding, and direct ring-fenced funding offered by government. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

320 Callinicos, Luli

Language, heritage, development and identity in South Africa / by Luli Callinicos - In: *African Research and Documentation*: (2006), no. 101, p. 3-8.

The simultaneous neglect and manipulation of the mother tongue under colonial and apartheid regimes raises the challenge in a democratic South Africa of restoring the indigenous languages and linking them to cultural, intellectual and economic development. Despite South Africa's eleven official languages, the struggle for prioritising the mother tongue continues. While national education policy aims to encourage the use of the mother tongue as a preferred teaching medium, English is seen by many parents as a global language and a passport to success which they do not want their children denied. Given South Africa's painful past, it is not surprising that tension surrounds key elements of heritage and identity. The general feeling is that the soul, culture and languages of the formerly oppressed majority need to be affirmed for reconciliation to succeed. In this context of diversity and power and the contestation of heritage, publishers can play a crucial role in helping to develop the new, democratic South Africa, by contributing towards making the intangible more tangible, by engaging with individual and community memory, in concert with traditional, indigenous heritage. Inexpensive story books in all languages for the young should be easily accessible, to encourage the culture of reading and being read to. Attractive school textbooks in all subjects need to be available in all schools in the languages of their province. In tertiary education, scholars should be expressing their knowledge in indigenous languages. The author is chairperson of the National Heritage Council of South Africa and the paper is based on a talk given at the British Library in October 2005. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

321 Davies, Sheila Boniface

Raising the dead: the Xhosa cattle-killing and the Mhlakaza-Goliat delusion / Sheila Boniface Davies - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 19-41.

Jeff Peires' seminal monograph, 'The dead will arise: Nongqawuse and the Great Xhosa cattle-killing movement of 1856-1857' was published in 1989. One of his most remarkable findings was that Mhlakaza, uncle and spokesperson of the prophetess Nongqawuse, was in fact Wilhelm Goliat - one-time servant and companion of Archdeacon Merriman of Grahamstown. The discovery was significant not only because it supplied intriguing biographical details for one of the central characters in the story, but also as it explained the Christian content in the prophecies. Peires' Mhlakaza-Goliat thesis was subsequently taken up in a number of academic and popular works and has become part of the official narrative of the Cattle-Killing. Although a few historians have questioned the validity of this claim, it has not been disproved - until now. This article sets out the evidence, exploring why the rumour took hold in 1856, and how it came to be revived more than 130 years later. Furthermore, it includes a number of observations about the construction of this event and suggests that, rather than creating a new 'more truthful' historical explanation, a more revealing project might be to examine the numerous versions of the Cattle-Killing in the light of the causes they have been made to espouse. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

322 Davis, D.M.

Adjudicating the socio-economic rights in the South African constitution: towards 'deference lite'? / D.M. Davis - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 2, p. 301-327.

The record of adjudicating the socioeconomic rights in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, reveals a judicial and academic retreat into administrative law and the occasional, mechanistic application of international law. The Constitutional Court has been reluctant to impose additional policy burdens on government or exercise supervision over the executive. This approach has its source not only in the restrictive legal repertoire employed by the Court, but also in the political and economic context in which current legal practice is located. The Constitution invites a transformation of legal concepts. This requires breaking down the division between negative and positive rights, in addition to the adoption of different remedies. The focus should move from ss 26, 27 and 28 of the Constitution towards the distributional implications of all constitutional rights. There is already a small but significant body of decisions of the Court which

support the development of a more fused conception of rights, including the recognition that the concept of legality may impose positive obligations on the State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

323 Dederling, Tilman

War and mobility in the borderlands of South Western Africa in the early twentieth century / by Tilman Dederling - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2006), vol. 39, no. 2, p. 275-294.

Throughout history borderlands between recognized powers have provided arenas for interaction and conflict, spaces in which indigenous inhabitants can challenge, subvert, and negotiate hegemony. This essay explores the situation in southern Namibia (German South-West Africa) and the Cape Colony during the colonial war (1904-1907). In the Lower Orange River region physical and cultural confrontations were common despite the designation of the river as an official boundary. This article demonstrates the fluidity of colonial state borders and their inability to contain the interrelated histories of the people on both sides of the Orange River (for example the Bondelswart Nama (!Kami=/nun) and the Herero) to distinct Namibian and South African zones. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

324 Delisle, Jennifer

Finding the future in the past : nostalgia and community-building in Mhlophe's 'Have you seen Zandile?' / Jennifer Delisle - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 387-401.

Gcina Mhlophe's 1986 play 'Have you seen Zandile?' is the story of a young South African girl kidnapped by her estranged mother and separated from her loving grandmother, and is based on the playwright's own childhood experiences. Widely criticized in apartheid South Africa for being apolitical, the play continues to be denounced as light and sentimental. These criticisms are largely a response to the play's nostalgia, the longing for the stories and games of childhood felt by both the main character and the author. The present author argues that nostalgia is vital to Mhlophe's subtle and community-based anti-apartheid politics. As a universal human emotion, nostalgia defies the spectacular rhetoric of victimhood that threatens to define the black South African, and reveals instead the everyday complexity of all South Africans. The author analyses the function of nostalgic moments within the play to reveal the usefulness of nostalgia in the broader South African context. She shows that in apartheid South Africa, nostalgia was fundamental to the survival of trauma, by

maintaining the psychological connection between the past and the present. As the play continues to be studied in postapartheid South Africa, it can be reread as part of the 'community-building' process, an endeavour that emphasizes the individual lives and experiences of its members, rather than the homogenized narrative of traumatic memory associated with the new nation and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

325 Demmer, Craig

Confronting AIDS-related loss and grief: an exploratory study of professional caregivers in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa / Craig Demmer - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 97-107 : tab.

As a result of the high mortality rate associated with AIDS, professional caregivers witness ongoing loss among clients. Besides finding ways to assist the dying and the bereaved, caregivers must cope with their own feelings surrounding loss. This study examines caregivers' perceptions of the impact of AIDS-related deaths on clients, caregivers' experiences helping bereaved clients, caregivers' own feelings about dealing with AIDS-related loss, and other aspects of their job. In-depth interviews were conducted separately with eight caregivers employed in programmes with various organizations serving people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Caregivers expressed difficulty in assisting clients with their grief due to several factors, including more-pressing client needs (such as economic survival), clients' reticence to talk about their grief, inadequate preparation for dealing with death and bereavement as professionals, and scarce organizational resources. Exposure to ongoing loss was very difficult for caregivers, and, despite the rewards associated with HIV/AIDS work, several of the interviewed could not foresee working in this field much longer. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

326 Du Preez, Antoinette

Intrapartum practices to limit vertical transmission of HIV / Antoinette Du Preez, Engela Du Plessis and Abel Pienaar - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 197-206 : graf., tab.

The need to improve health services to HIV-positive women requires a specific focus on limiting mother-to-child transmission. Vertical transmission most often takes place during the intrapartum period; hence, it is essential to alert midwives to what constitutes safe or risky intrapartum practices. Midwives in the southern region of the North West Province of South Africa were surveyed for their knowledge of safe intrapartum practices that can

limit vertical transmission of HIV, consequently indicating which intrapartum practices prevail in the region. The authors used a quantitative survey design and collected data by means of a questionnaire and checklist. A purposeful availability sample of 31 midwives who work in all four hospitals in the province was used and a random sample of 401 obstetric records was audited. Data were analysed by means of frequency analysis, effect sizes and cross-reference. A slight majority of the midwives had sufficient knowledge to distinguish between risky and safe practices. However, safe intrapartum practices are not always carried out and this raises concerns. Accordingly, the authors formulate general recommendations for nursing education, future research, and midwifery practice. In particular they suggest ways in which the national Guidelines for Maternity Care in South Africa may be adapted and better implemented to enhance safe intrapartum practices to limit vertical transmission of HIV. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

327 Duff, S.E.

From new women to college girls at the Huguenot Seminary and College, 1895-1910 / S.E. Duff - In: *Historia*: (2006), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 1-27.

The Huguenot Seminary was established in Wellington (Cape Colony) in 1874 by Andrew Murray with the aim of training middle-class Dutch-Afrikaans girls as teachers and missionaries. The Huguenot Seminary proved to be an enormous success and its associated College, founded in 1898, was one of the first institutions in South Africa at which women could study for university degrees. Little has been written about the impact of the education provided at Huguenot on notions of 'femininity' within the middle-class Dutch-Afrikaans society during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Seeking to address this lacuna, this paper explores the discourses surrounding the ideal of the educated woman that arose at Huguenot between 1895 and 1910, particularly as portrayed in the institution's annuals, which were edited solely by the pupils. These publications provide an insight into the girls' perspectives on their education, as expressed in a number of conflicting and complimentary discourses on femininity. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

328 Dugard, Jackie

Court of first instance? : towards a pro-poor jurisdiction for the South African Constitutional Court / Jackie Dugard - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 2, p. 261-282.

Despite being premised on a transformative constitution, the South African Constitutional Court has not always functioned as an institutional voice for the poor. This is apparent in the relatively low number of cases brought by poor people, as a percentage of the total number of cases in which decisions are handed down by the Court. This article examines the extent to which the Court can in fact be said to have a pro-poor jurisdiction. In particular, it considers whether the Court's practice regarding direct access applications adequately facilitates the uptake of issues affecting the fundamental rights of poor people. The Court's record indicates that it has failed to utilize the direct access mechanism to allow constitutional matters to be brought directly to it by poor people who have been unable to secure legal representation. In so doing, the Court has failed to live up to its transformative promise. Two recent decisions of the Court - *Mnguni v Minister of Correctional Services* and *De Kock v Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry* - indicate how the Court might pursue a different modus operandi to develop a pro-poor jurisdiction. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

329 Edwards, Lawrence

South Africa's export performance : determinants of export supply / Lawrence Edwards and Phil Alves - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2006), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 473-500 : fig., tab.

This paper presents both a comparative analysis of South Africa's export structure and performance and an econometric investigation of the determinants of export volumes. The paper finds that the improved growth and diversification of South African manufactured exports during the 1990s lag those of East Asia and a few other resource-based economies. This performance in part reflects relatively low world growth in resource-based products, but factors that affect the profitability of export supply, such as the real effective exchange rate, infrastructure costs, tariff rates and skilled labour, are also shown to be important. Export demand and the ability to compete in the export market on the basis of price are not found to be a major constraint to export growth. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

330 Ellis, L.L.

The economic impact of HIV/AIDS on small, medium and large enterprises / L.L. Ellis - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2006), vol. 74, no. 4, p. 682-701 : graf., tab.

Based on the Bureau of Economic Research (BER's) 2005 HIV/AIDS survey, this paper provides a snapshot view of the nature and the extent of the impact of HIV/AIDS on

companies of different sizes in South Africa, as well as their response to the epidemic. Whereas the focus of most of the previous workplace surveys has been on 'evaluating workplace responses', the present study also considers the economic impact of HIV/AIDS including productivity, labour turnover rates, recruitment and training costs, employee benefit costs, company profits, and the pricing, investment and employment decisions of firms. The study provides evidence of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the largest sample of small, medium and large companies in South Africa to date. The survey results suggest that employer responses are strongly linked to company size, with the majority of medium and large companies indicating that they have an HIV/AIDS policy in place and small companies having done little in the way of action against the epidemic. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

331 Everingham, Mark

Land restitution and democratic citizenship in South Africa / Mark Everingham, Crystal Jannecke - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 545-562.

Democratization in South Africa empowered racial, religious, and linguistic groupings and indigenous peoples with the right to land restitution. The main purpose of this article is to evaluate the implications of communal property ownership for the restoration of land rights and the exercise of democratic citizenship. Has restored land in communal form enabled returnee members of dispossessed communities to receive justice for past abuses and to enjoy the benefits of property ownership? The new government's approach to communal restitution produced satisfactory legal results, but perpetuated perceptions of unified communities. Fieldwork illustrates how contemporary communal arrangements affected Elandskloof of the Cedarberg in the Western Cape, the Tsitsikamma Mfengu and the village of Clarkson in the Eastern Cape, and the Richtersveld in the Northern Cape. These cases magnify similarities and differences in the reconstitution of community and the outcomes of restoration of land beyond the legal transfer of ownership in post-apartheid South Africa. South Africa's institutional framework for land restitution provides a comparative lens through which to view how other new democracies grappled with the extension of citizenship and the definition of property rights in the 1990s into the 21st century. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

332 Flint, Karen

Indian-African encounters: polyculturalism and African therapeutics in Natal, South Africa, 1886-1950s / Karen Flint - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 2, p. 367-385.

This article explores Indian-African encounters in the province of Natal, South Africa, through the lens of African therapeutics. By examining the historical antecedents of African therapeutics in this area, it demonstrates that what is considered 'African' or 'indigenous' knowledge is rather an amalgam of many cultural and political influences. Such polyculturalism resulted from the encounters of working-class Indian and African communities, as well as the rise of Indian healers and shopowners of African medicine, leading to the appropriation of each other's ailments, remedies and healers. These encounters combined with the pressure of biomedical scrutiny to help define and shape what is today considered 'traditional' African therapeutics. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

333 Fourie, Johan

Economic infrastructure: a review of definitions, theory and empirics / Johan Fourie - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2006), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 530-556 : tab.

Infrastructure investment, especially in South Africa, is currently at the forefront of policy and public debate. But the term 'infrastructure' has a variety of definitions and interpretations; the reason for the various definitions is related to infrastructure's various impacts and incidence. Three levels of infrastructure are identified: local, national and transnational. Infrastructure at all three levels is subject to certain market failures which require some form of government intervention. Furthermore, theory postulates a number of benefits from infrastructure, both on economic growth and equity. Both the quantity (access to infrastructure) and quality (reliability of infrastructure or accompanying services) are important. Finally, empirical analysis tests whether these theoretical benefits are indeed realized. However, it seems as though infrastructure empirics are subject to a number of serious limitations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

334 Globalisation

Globalisation and new identities : a view from the middle / ed. by Peter Alexander, Marcelle C. Dawson and Meera Ichharam. - Johannesburg : Jacana Media, 2006. - 362 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Omslag- en rugtitel: Globalisation & new identities. - Bibliogr.: p. 313-345. - Met index, noten.
ISBN 1-7700-9239-0

All twelve studies in this volume on globalization and new identities focus on South Africa, exposing the unevenness within one country and the extent to which new identities are influenced by nationally specific conditions. They reveal an emergence of new identities, with strong local characteristics but betraying powerful global influences.

The articles are: Globalisation and new social identities: a jigsaw puzzle from Johannesburg by Peter Alexander; Black workers, fatherhood and South Africa's gold mines by Marlize Rabe; New oppression, new identity: flowers and female farm workers in North West by Carina van Rooyen; A self-employed 'worker' identity: women garment makers in Ahmedabab and Durban by Meera Ichharam; Solidarity and identity: Volkswagen workers in South Africa and Germany by Chris Bolsmann; The South African Broadcasting Corporation and dilemmas of national identity by Kurai Masenyama; Countering stigma: collectively counselling an AIDS identity by Sandra Jane Roberts; Constructing a conservative identity: the Tabligh Jama'at in Johannesburg by Zahraa McDonald; Women changing the mind of G-D: the practice of psalm recitation amongst South African Jewish women by Nina Lewin and Maria Frahm-Arp; Internet chatrooms: real or virtual identities? by Maritha Marneweck; 'Fitting-In' to a 'Classy Place': the Zone and youth identity by Lucert Nkuna; Students, activism and identity by Marcelle C. Dawson; Local identities and the South African National Civic Organisation by Ndanduleni B. Nthambeleni; and Afterword: for a South African sociology by Michael Burawoy. [ASC Leiden abstract]

335 Hammett, Daniel

Cuban intervention in South African health care service provision / Daniel Hammett - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 1, p..

This article considers the reasons for, and implications of, Cuban development assistance being provided to the South African health care system. The provision of skilled Cuban doctors to South Africa has been a feature of postapartheid health care services. Under a series of bilateral agreements, over 450 Cuban doctors have taken placements in South Africa and over 250 South African medical students have undergone training in Cuba. The economic, political and symbolic incentives for this cooperation for both parties are considered against the costs incurred. Drawing upon historical links between the ANC and the communist government in Cuba, this agreement provides both States with much-needed resources. It is shown that whilst short to medium-term benefits outweigh the costs to both parties, questions remain over its sustainability. South Africa is drawing upon Cuban expertise in health care services to mitigate its shortage of health care staff whilst providing financial and symbolic capital to an antiapartheid ally. In the long term, concerns exist over the sustainability of this agreement in a post-Castro Cuba, as well as restrictions on families accompanying doctors travelling to South Africa, and recent rulings over the possibility for Cuban doctors to remain in South Africa beyond their initial contract. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

336 Hardy, Chloe

Disability grants or antiretrovirals? : a quandary for people with HIV/AIDS in South Africa / Chloe Hardy and Marlise Richter - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 85-96 : graf., tab.

According to the Department of Social Development, disability grants are available to adult South African citizens and permanent residents who are incapacitated and unable to work due to illness or disability. A number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PWAs) have accessed disability grants once they have fulfilled the criteria set down by the Department of Social Development. Current government policies entitle PWAs, at least in theory, to access antiretroviral medications. Where PWAs have been able to access antiretroviral treatment (ART) through the government's antiretroviral programme, this has led to an improvement in their health and subsequent disqualification for a disability grant. In South Africa's highly unequal society, the disability grant often operates as the only source of income for poor families. This has created an untenable situation as many PWAs are forced to choose between receiving their disability grant and accessing life-saving medication. The authors explore the intersection of social security with access to ART and argue that it presents complex problems in the context of HIV/AIDS, and thus requires urgent debate and resolution. Potential solutions to this problem, including the provision of a basic income grant to all South Africans, are proposed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

337 Health

Health care in rural South Africa : an innovative approach / ed. by Adri Vermeer & Hugo Tempelman ; in coop. with René Valks... [et al.]. - Amsterdam : VU University Press, cop. 2006. - 280 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met lit. opg.

ISBN 90-5383-991-7

This collective volume describes research to evaluate health care programmes in rural areas of South Africa in order to show how evidence-based research can be carried out in circumstances with limited possibilities and what kind of results such research can produce. It looks at health care activities carried out by Ndlovu Medical Centre in Elandsdoorn (Mpumalanga), Sizanani Village in Bronkhorstspuit (Gauteng Province), and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference AIDS Office in Pretoria. The research projects concern the effects of a nutrition programme, an AIDS prevention programme, the quality of life of children with HIV/AIDS and the effects of a developmental stimulation programme for children with neurological disorders. Contributors: Marcel van Aken, Maretha De Waal, Anneke van Dijk, Hanna van den

Dries, Ricus Dullaert, Anke Gardeniers, Gunilla Groenhuijzen, Elsbeth Klop, Leonie Korstjens, Zsoka Magyarszaky, Tessa Marcus, Des Martin, Nthoana Mbethe, Aukje Okma, Henk J. van Rinsum, Marloes Schinnij, Florieke Stofmeel, Thirza Tamboer, Hugo Tempelman, Liesje Tempelman, Koen Van Der Lubbe, Janneke Veenstra, Adri Vermeer, Anna Versteeg, Florence Wehmeijer, Marieke Westeneng, and Lex Wijnroks. [ASC Leiden abstract]

338 History

History making and present day politics : the meaning of collective memory in South Africa / ed. by Hans Erik Stolten. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2007. - 376 p. ; 21 cm - Met index, noten.

ISBN 91-7106-581-4

In eighteen essays divided into an introduction and three sections: The role of history in the creation of new South Africa; The handling of heritage and the popularising of memory; and Interpretations of South African history, South African historians and social scientists talk about the importance of history and heritage to the transformation of South African society. The book, which is an attempt to win back some of the status forfeited by history during the transition period, examines such topics as constructing the past in post-apartheid South Africa; historical narratives, gender, and public education; the problems caused by land restitution; the teaching of history in schools; the dominant discourses in democratic transition; the politics of public history in the post-apartheid era; the transformation of heritage; the centenary commemoration of the South African (Boer) war; apartheid in the museum; urban space, architecture, and the disruption of historical memory; the illusion of liberal and radical historical debates; four decades of academic historical writing; the role of business under apartheid; Afrikaner anti-communist history production; facts and the writing of South African political history; and the search for the useable past. Contributors: Gary Baines, Anna Bohlin, Colin Bundy, Catherine Burns, Allison Drew, Saul Dubow, Albert Grundlingh, Martin Legassick, Merle Lipton, Bernhard Makhosezwe Magubane, Martin J. Murray, Thiven Reddy, Christopher Saunders, Hans Erik Stolten, Elaine Unterhalter, Georgi Verbeeck, Wessel Visser. [ASC Leiden abstract]

339 HIV

HIV disclosure and other factors that impact on adherence to antiretroviral therapy: the case of Soweto, South Africa / Nokuthula L. Skhosana... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 17-26.

In the case of antiretroviral (ARV) therapy, adherence means taking the prescribed regimen of drugs in the right doses, at the same time, everyday for a lifetime. This is a process that requires adjustment over time and across different aspects of one's lifestyle. Based on 38 interviews with HIV/AIDS patients conducted in Soweto, South Africa, in 2004, this paper focuses on patient-related factors that influence adherence. It explores preparation for treatment, knowledge of treatment, the impact of disclosure on adherence to ARV therapy, coping strategies and gender-specific dynamics that might influence adherence. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

340 Hodes, Rebecca

HIV/AIDS in South African documentary film, c. 1990-2000 / Rebecca Hodes - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 153-171 : foto's.

When the HIV/AIDS pandemic began in the 1980s, South Africa saw the construction and perpetuation of numerous harmful myths about HIV/AIDS in tandem with rapidly increasing rates of transmission from the early 1990s. While government ineptitude meant that public education about the disease was lacking until the closing years of the century, numerous films were produced, often with corporate sponsorship, in order to educate the public about modes of transmission, prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS. This article analyses the content and meaning of these films, which provide important insights into the historical development of social perceptions of the disease. Born of the racially polarised and politically volatile climate of the 1990s, prejudicial and stigmatizing images were presented in many of the documentaries under review. Racism and homophobia were particularly evident. Their verbal and visual depiction is discussed in the first section of this article. The responses of successive South African governments to the pandemic, alongside its evaluation in the documentaries, is the subject of the second section. Lastly, the portrayal of gender in these films is explored, with particular attention to the themes of female vulnerability and male recalcitrance. The article concludes with some general observations about the positive and negative aspects of the documentaries, their impact on public perceptions of HIV/AIDS in South Africa, and the discourse that currently dominates HIV documentary films and programmes there. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

341 J.M.

J.M. Coetzee and the idea of the public intellectual / ed. by Jane Poyner. - Athens, OH : Ohio University Press [etc.], cop. 2006. - VII, 246 p. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0-8214-1686-3 : £32.50

In this series of essays, the authors address the contribution of the South African writer J.M. Coetzee to contemporary literature, not least the contentious interventions his work makes in South African political discourse and the field of postcolonial studies. The essays show that despite his reserve, by engaging with the ethics of writing in his critical essays and all his works of fiction, often as the conscience-stricken white writer, Coetzee has deliberately placed himself in the public domain. The volume begins with an Introduction by Jane Poyner, which is followed by a transcript of J.M. Coetzee in conversation with Jane Poyner. The actual essays are: The life and times of Elizabeth Costello: J.M. Coetzee and the public sphere by David Attwell; The writer, the critic, and the censor: J.M. Coetzee and the question of literature by Peter D. McDonald; Against allegory: 'Waiting for the Barbarians', 'Life and Times of Michael K', and the question of literary reading by Derek Attridge; Death and the space of the response to the Other in J.M. Coetzee's 'The Master of Petersburg' by Michael Marais; A belief in frogs: J.M. Coetzee's enduring faith in fiction by Dominic Head; J.M. Coetzee, Elizabeth Costello, and the limits of the sympathetic imagination by Sam Durrant; Sorry, sorrier, sorriest: the gendering of contrition in J.M. Coetzee's 'Disgrace' by Elleke Boehmer; Going to the dogs: humanity in J.M. Coetzee's 'Disgrace', 'The Lives of Animals', and South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission by Rosemary Jolly; What is it like to be a nonracist? Costello and Coetzee on the lives of animals and men by Michael Bell; A feminist-vegetarian defense of Elizabeth Costello: a rant from an ethical academic on J.M. Coetzee's 'The Lives of Animals' by Laura Wright; and Textual transvestism: the female voices of J.M. Coetzee by Lucy Graham. [ASC Leiden abstract]

342 Jansen, Ada

Water demand and the urban poor : a study of the factors influencing water consumption among households in Cape Town, South Africa / Ada Jansen and Carl-Erik Schulz - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2006), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 593-609 : tab.

Water demand management is a key focus area for most water managers and even more so in developing countries since improved access to water is important to the poor. Different policies have been introduced to ensure a water management system that cares for the poor, among them the Increasing Block Tariff (IBT) structure. Studies demonstrate that it is very important to know the shape of the demand curve when deciding on the IBT structure. This paper adds to the understanding of the factors that influence water consumption by looking at the case of households in Cape Town, South Africa. The focus is on how water demand patterns vary with the level of income among urban dwellers. The results support the hypothesis that pricing is an ineffective measure to manage water consumption among the poor, while it is relatively more effective for the

richest group. Therefore, redistribution using water pricing policy will hardly work. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

343 Kaarsholm, Preben

Culture as cure: civil society and moral debates in KwaZulu-Natal after apartheid / Preben Kaarsholm - In: *Current Writing*: (2006), vol. 18, no. 2, p. 82-97.

The transition from apartheid to democracy involved the demise of South Africa's civil society as it used to be commonly understood - the vibrant civil society of NGOs mobilized in the anti-apartheid struggle. But the whole idea of a demise for civil society has paid insufficient attention to the importance of local cultural institutions as ingredients in 'really existing' civil society. This paper addresses the nature of 'really existing' civil society and the workings of the public sphere in informal urban settlements on the outskirts of Durban. It focuses on debates over morality and the health of the community which have emerged locally in the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and highlights the positions taken by different African Initiated Churches. Besides these are placed varieties of virginity testing that have become prominent in the last decade, and the significance of disagreement between the different cultural programmes represented is examined. The paper argues that in these situations of urban informality, poverty and unemployment, there is a richness of debate, cultural invention and entrepreneurship which needs to be recorded and understood in order to appreciate ongoing dynamics of political development and struggles over notions of rights. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

344 Knowledge

Knowledge, attitudes and sexual practices of adolescents with mild retardation, in relation HIV/AIDS / Naseema Dawood... [et al.] - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 1-10 : tab.

This study investigates the knowledge, attitudes and sexual practices of adolescents with mild mental retardation (MMR) in relation to HIV/AIDS. It is based on questionnaires administered to a sample of 90 adolescents with MMR drawn from one specialized educational institution in Durban, South Africa. The study reveals critical gaps and erroneous beliefs regarding knowledge of HIV/AIDS, especially with regard to its existence, transmission and cure. Participants indicate a high degree of exposure to various sources of information, particularly media messages. The results indicate that gender-role prescriptions and prevailing social constructions of immorality have had a negative influence on the attitudes and behaviour of participants, particularly with regard

to sexual practices and preventative risk behaviours. Furthermore, the sample is found to have low levels of self-efficacy in relation to sexual negotiation and decisionmaking, more specifically with regard to condom use. It should be noted, however, that only a small proportion of the sample was sexually active and the use of contraceptives was accordingly found to be extremely low. The findings are discussed against the backdrop of the empirical literature on HIV/AIDS, developmental theory, and pertinent theories and models of health behaviour. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

345 Landsberg, Chris

South Africa's foreign policy : carving a global niche / Chris Landsberg and David Monyae - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 131-145.

This paper reviews how South Africa's principal foreign policy actors define the country's view of its global role from 1994 onward. It considers seven South Africa-specific international roles, namely spokesperson for a better Africa in a better world; example setter; mediator-integrator and regional subsystem collaborator; diplomat; bridge builder; activist multilateralist; and faithful ally. The paper concludes that, by 2006, the South African government believes that its foreign policy should help to create a new world order, one that would be rules-oriented and based on the values of justice and equality. However, some contradictions remain, e.g. in the context of South Africa's national and strategic interests. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

346 Langa, Pius N.

The separation of powers in the South African constitution / Pius N. Langa - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 1, p. 2-9.

When the interim Constitution came into force in South Africa in 1994, it reversed decades of colonial and apartheid policies of racial fragmentation and marked the beginning of a new legal order. Whereas previously the combination of the executive and Parliament had exercised a virtual monopoly of power, this was replaced with a system where the Constitution became the supreme law of the land and any law or conduct inconsistent with it was invalid. The Constitutional Court now has a primary role in safeguarding the rule of law and the supremacy of the Constitution. Its attitude towards the doctrine of separation of powers can be gleaned from the Court's judgments, which are briefly discussed. Comparison with the separation of powers in the United Kingdom and the United States of America puts the South African situation in context. The article is the text of a paper delivered at a symposium marking the

retirement of Chief Justice Chaskalson, held at the University of the Witwatersrand Law School, 24-25 November 2005. Two other papers presented at the symposium are also included: The separation of powers: an American perspective, by Margaret H. Marshall (p. 10-20) and Judicial review in a time of terrorism: business as usual, by Michael Kirby (p. 21-46). Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

347 Lenta, Ashlee

The merits of print for Thembu praise poet David Manisi / Ashlee Lenta - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2006), vol. 37, no. 3, p. 45-64.

This paper examines the marginalized writing career of David Manisi, a rural South African praise poet who published and performed in Xhosa between 1947 and 1988. Although Xhosa newspapers had produced an illustrious tradition of written praise poetry, by the mid-1950s Manisi found his terms of address compromised by the official discourses of apartheid and his chances of reaching an adult, educated readership greatly reduced. The paper discusses his writing in the context of the diminishing opportunities available to poets who wished to publish in African languages, and argues that Manisi continued to write books, despite his failure to reach audiences, in the hope of finding future readers. It discusses, with reference to several of Manisi's newspaper and book poems, the special adaptability of praise poetry (a performance genre) to print media. The paper shows how the poet's conception of print media changed in response to his constraining political and publishing context. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

348 Limb, Peter

"I-Kongilesi Lilizwi ezindi ezindlwini' (Congress' name is household)" : politics and class in the Cape Province during the 1920s / Peter Limb - In: *Historia*: (2006), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 49-85.

There are virtually no comprehensive provincial ANC histories. Historians hesitant to engage with the history of a new ruling political movement, should take political and regional history more seriously and rigorously. This article examines the complex history of politics and labour in general, and the ANC and black workers in particular, in the Cape in the 1920s. ANC leaders in the Cape regarded workers as part of their constituency, primarily in national, and not class terms. The history of this relationship shows both weakness and strength in local ANC commitment to workers. Leaders' ideologies set real limits to their understanding of, and commitment to workers, but they also responded practically to crises impacting on workers. Branches kept the image of

an ANC interested in and capable of representing all Africans, including workers, before the people. The ANC was becoming a household term of endearment, embedded in rural and urban African political culture. There was some justification then, for the claim in 1925 that "'I-Kongilesi Lilizwi ezindi ezindlwini' (Congress' name is household)". Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

349 Lomme, Roland

La régulation des transports informels à l'épreuve de la "guerre des taxis" collectifs en Afrique du Sud / Roland Lomme et Thierry Vircoulon - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 218, p. 119-140.

L'Afrique du Sud n'est pas le seul pays en développement où les transports en commun sont en grande partie assurés par le secteur informel, mais c'est le seul où, depuis près de vingt ans, les affrontements meurtriers entre opérateurs informels (en l'occurrence, les taxis collectifs) sur la voie publique et leur résistance armée à la concurrence des transports publics formels ou aux velléités régulatrices de la puissance publique défraient régulièrement la chronique. Quel sens donner à ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler la "guerre des taxis"? Traduit-elle la criminalisation de tout un secteur d'activité, la faillite des forces de l'ordre ou la complaisance des autorités, les limites de la stratégie de modernisation économique et sociale ou encore l'échec de la politique de formalisation des opérateurs informels mise en œuvre depuis la chute du régime d'apartheid? Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 12) et en anglais (p. 17). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

350 MacClendon, Thomas

You are what you eat up : deposing chiefs in early colonial Natal, 1847-58 / by Thomas MacClendon - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2006), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 259-279.

On three occasions within the first thirteen years after the establishment of the British colony of Natal in 1845, subject African chiefs found themselves attacked, put to flight and deposed by the government. In each case, the official who coordinated the attacks was Natal's powerful Secretary for Native Affairs (SNA) Theophilus Shepstone. This article examines these three incidents, involving struggles between Shepstone and his colonial State against non-submissive chiefs Fodo of the Pondo (in 1847), his cousin Sidoyi (1857) and Matshana of the Sithole (1858). In each case, the chief or his followers acted in ways that implicitly challenged the authority of the colonial State, then refused a summons to answer charges, leading the colonial authorities to take military action against the chiefs and their loyal followers. In each case, colonial forces

succeeded relatively quickly in establishing military supremacy over the chief's territory, and in confiscating large numbers of cattle belonging to the rebellious chiefdom. The chiefs themselves escaped and crossed the border out of Natal into neighbouring African kingdoms. The chiefs were deposed and, in the first two cases, replaced with colonial protégés. In the last conflict, that with Matshana in 1858, the colonial State followed through by disbanding the chiefdom and scattering its constituents, as it was to do with Langalibalele's Hlubi in 1873. What do these incidents reveal about power and authority in a nascent colonial State? The author argues that in their obsession with asserting authority over recalcitrant African chiefs, colonial officials in Natal reflected and assumed both real and imagined African styles of the exercise of sovereignty and lordship. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

351 MacDonald, Scott

Economic impact of a provincial fuel levy : a CGE analysis / Scott McDonald, Sanri Reynolds and Melt Van Schoor - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2006), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 422-441 : graf., tab.

Provincial governments in South Africa, commencing with the Western Cape, are expected to institute provincial fuel levies in addition to the existing national fuel levy in future. This paper presents results from a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model calibrated with a detailed Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) to evaluate the effects of a 3 percent provincial fuel levy implemented simultaneously in all provinces. The results are presented for the petroleum products market, government, the macro economy, industries, factor income (including employment) and household income and expenditure. Results indicate that although the impact of the fuel levy is not drastic, it is large relative to the expected revenue gain. The impact is distributed more uniformly than was expected. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

352 Malunga, Felix

In search of better wages : a challenge to mining capitalism and State power, 1943 / Felix Malunga - In: *Historia*: (2006), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 117-139 : tab.

This article provides an insight into the frustrations experienced by African mineworkers at the Messina Transvaal Development Company - a copper mining company in South Africa - as a result of poor wages and service conditions. Through a number of labour laws, the South African government had protected the mining industry from labour demands which were seen as threatening not only to the economic stability of the mining industry, but also to the mining tax revenue of the State. The article also shows that the

outbreak of the 1943 strike at the Messina copper mines was a visible manifestation of a permanent alienation and conflict, a sign that the contradictions in the economic and social systems at these mines were growing and that the struggle between mine management and the workers was assuming a sharper and an irrepressible form. During the strike period, the government did not hesitate to use police and military force to compel labour to succumb to capital-State requirements. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

353 Media

Media in South Africa after apartheid : a cross-media assessment / ed. by Anthony A. Olorunnisola. - Lewiston, NY [etc.] : Edwin Mellen Press, cop. 2006. - VIII, 317 p. : diagr., graf. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., indices, noten.
ISBN 0-7734-5744-5

This volume, of which the contributors are all African born, offers what is a retrospective of the South African media since the first democratically constituted elections in April 1994. The editor, himself a Nigerian, has attempted to locate the discussion within a broader African context by linking the South African experience to studies of other African transitional democracies; a new departure from other such studies which tend to be conducted with European or US frames of reference. The eight essays are: Understanding media in African transitional democracies by Anthony A. Olorunnisola; From national to global apartheid: ten years of broadcasting in a democratic South Africa by Jane Duncan; Community radio as conduits for extending digital access to rural communities by Eronini Megwa; New kids on the block: tabloids' entrance into the print media market by Herman Wasserman and Marie-Louise du Bois; Racism in the media and news frames of a public investigation by Anthony A. Olorunnisola; Media inquiries in South Africa: continuities and discontinuities by Anthony A. Olorunnisola; Redefining media ethics in the postcolonial context: contending frameworks in the South African media by Herman Wasserman; and Journalism education in South Africa? Context, context, context by Lynette Steenveld. [ASC Leiden abstract]

354 Mouton, F.A.

"A free, united South Africa under the Union Jack" : F.S. Malan, South Africanism and the British Empire, 1895-1924 / F.A. Mouton - In: *Historia*: (2006), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 29-48.

During his turbulent career as newspaper editor and politician, François Stephanus Malan (born in 1871 in South Africa's Cape Colony) elicited strong and conflicting

reactions. In the late 19th century, English-speaking South Africans and imperial officials regarded him as an insidious republican and a bitter enemy of Britain. During the Anglo-Boer War, they clamoured for his imprisonment. After Union in 1910, however, he was increasingly seen as a defender of the British Empire and he rose to the rank of privy councillor. For many Afrikaners he was a hero who became a renegade and a puppet of British imperialism. Despite the conflicting views, Malan's political vision remained unchanged over the years. He campaigned for a united South Africa free from internal British control, but an integral part of the Empire, which he regarded as essential to secure a stable, prosperous society in which Afrikaners and English-speakers could overcome their enmity and become one nation. Malan played a leading role in the unification of South Africa, as well as the Union's growing autonomy within the Empire, but in the process he sacrificed his political career. Trapped between a retreating British imperialism and an advancing Afrikaner nationalism, Malan's public career was shattered in the general election of 1924. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

355 Mwangi, Oscar

Hydropolitics, ecocide and human security in Lesotho : a case study of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project / Oscar Mwangi - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2007), vol. 33, no. 1, p. 3-17.

The Lesotho Highlands Water Project is a binational collaboration between Lesotho and South Africa. One of the most comprehensive water projects in the world it aims to harness the water resources of Lesotho to the mutual benefit of both States. Once completed, about 2,200 million cubic metres per annum of water will be transferred from Lesotho to the South African network. In return, Lesotho will benefit in terms of ancillary developments and, in particular, revenue from royalties. However, due to hydropolitics, the Project has impacted negatively upon human security in Lesotho. This article examines the relationship of hydropolitics, ecocide and human security, with reference to the Project. It argues that due to the hydro-strategic interests of the political elite of both countries, cooperation exists between them over the Project. These strategic interests, however, outweigh social and environmental considerations in Lesotho, thereby constituting a threat to human security. The construction of the Project has resulted in ecocide and, as such, it has adverse environmental and social effects. It has contributed to chronic threats, while at the same time disrupting the patterns of daily life of the affected communities. Most of the displaced are no longer able to enjoy their human security as they did prior to the construction of the Project. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

356 Naidoo, Vino

Exploring options for evaluating the "development orientation" of public administration in South Africa / Vino Naidoo - In: *Africanus*: (2005), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 53-66 : graf., tab.

Development dominates the public policy agenda in postapartheid South Africa. While the country has progressively shifted its legislative and policy orientation towards more inclusive social and economic development since 1994, continued high rates of poverty, unemployment and inconsistencies in the delivery of social and economic services challenge the position that public administration has been made more development orientated. In this regard, what research options are open in exploring the development orientation of public administration? This article presents for discussion what the author believes are some relevant theoretical avenues for pursuing this question. It also discusses in greater detail a particular approach that emphasizes how meanings and values associated with development and development issues are shaped within institutions of public administration, as a way of formatively assessing and critiquing the likelihood that the efforts of public administration to tackle these problems are sufficient. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

357 Nauright, John

From 'native village' to 'dark city' : population growth, class, politics and local administration in Alexandra Township, South Africa, 1933-1943 / John Nauright - In: *Historia*: (2006), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 87-116.

This paper examines the period 1933-1943 in Alexandra Township (Johannesburg, South Africa), when the urban landscape changed as thousands of new migrants settled in the urban areas surrounding Johannesburg. Originally viewed by blacks and some whites as a 'native village' for 'thrifty' Africans to settle and own property, the influx of these migrants led to Alexandra being viewed as a 'dark city' on the edge of affluent white settlement. Alexandra's administration also changed dramatically during this period as residents lost their elected majority on the local governing body, the Alexandra Health Committee (AHC), in which the strategy of mass meetings was used to heighten protest. The paper charts a course between the early years of settlement when property owners controlled the political and economic landscape to the beginnings of mass protest movements that emerged during the 1940s. In this process a class struggle took place within Alexandra as property owners and tenants struggled to shape the world in which they lived, while at the same time both groups were marginalized within the wider South African context. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [ASC Leiden abstract]

358 Niehaus, Isak A.

Doing politics in Bushbuckridge: work, welfare and the South African elections of 2004 / Isak A. Niehaus - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2006), vol. 76, no. 4, p. 526-548 : tab.

In the South African national elections of 2004 the ruling ANC (African National Congress) increased its majority, particularly within the poorer, black, rural voting districts. Drawing on ethnographic research that the author conducted in Impalahoek - a village in the Bushbuckridge municipality of the Limpopo Province - this paper investigates reasons for this pattern of voting. With reference to a survey of 87 households the author shows that unemployment, crime and disease had increased dramatically between 1990/1991 and 2003/2004. Yet, at the same time, there have been considerable improvements in access to State pensions, housing, school feeding schemes and child support grants. In this context, the author argues that the ANC's election campaign highlighted the capacity of government in service provision, and that voting for the ruling party constituted a strategic attempt to obtain access to State-controlled services. Hence the election was characterized by neopatrimonial politics and by a transactional logic of voting. Voting for the ruling party does not amount to an ideological endorsement of its policies, and discontent is more likely to be expressed through boycotting the elections rather than voting for opposition parties. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

359 Oakley, Robin

Collective rural identity in Steinkopf, a communal Coloured reserve, c. 1926-1996 / Robin Oakley - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 489-503.

Steinkopf, a former Coloured reserve located in Namaqualand, Northern Cape Province, South Africa, provides an opportunity to explore the resiliency of collective identity across twentieth-century industrial capitalism and the various externally imposed borders, classifications and policies designed to fracture that identity. Ethnographic data reinforce the author's contention that the notion of local citizenship manifested through communal land tenure strengthened Steinkopf's capacity to problematise ethno-racial classifications through segregation and apartheid. While those who lived through these eras, and who are now elderly, discursively concede a degree of individual and collective hybridity, this seeming fragmentation does not negate a strong collective consciousness, enabling them to mobilize and protect local interests. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

360 Olivier, Gerrit

The European Union and South Africa : towards a strategic partnership? / Gerrit Olivier - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2006), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 175-187.

After the failure to secure its future by way of a new constitution, the EU had to find new ways to resuscitate the Union. It has now concluded that forming a strategic alliance with South Africa, a State with which it already has solid relations, would facilitate the achievement of its goals, not only in Africa but also globally. EU policy towards South Africa has included rigid, self-interested trade policies alongside morally inspired, altruistic development aid and humanitarian assistance programmes. The discernable impact of its Official Direct Assistance (ODA) policies on South Africa's progress towards sustained development, modernization, social reconstruction and stable democracy is so far negligible in comparison to the government's own efforts. More than a decade after full relations were restored between South Africa and the EU, the European Commission proposed the creation of a 'strategic partnership'. South Africa's preliminary reaction to this proposal was positive, but guarded. In conclusion, the author contemplates on South Africa's deliberations on the proposed strategic partnership and the EU's rather clumsy tactics in presenting the proposal. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

361 Omenya, Alfred

A networks approach to understanding the role of the market and the State in housing : the cases of Nairobi, Kenya and Johannesburg South Africa / Alfred Omenya - In: *Discovery and Innovation*: (2005), vol. 17, no. 3/4, p. 148-155.

This paper outlines the concept of 'housing networks' to reveal housing problems in the context of Johannesburg, South Africa, and Nairobi, Kenya. It first defines housing networks and outlines areas of knowledge where the 'networks concept' has been used. The paper then develops a case for the application of 'networks' in understanding urban housing problems, focusing on the roles of the State, the market and civil society. It explores resource origins, allocation, flows and destination in low-income housing in Nairobi and Johannesburg. It argues that the networks for land delivery make land inaccessible for low-income households in both cities. The means of accessing finance for housing available to the poor tend to be exploitative despite government regulation in the case of Johannesburg. Provision of infrastructure, services and social amenities ignore the collective resources of low-income households. Labour and sweat equity concepts are misplaced in light of cheap labour and unemployment, particularly in Nairobi. Building standards, materials and technology favour the upper-income groups despite allowance in both cities for lower building standards. Key lessons and

conclusions are drawn in conclusion. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

362 Pauw, Kalie

Evaluating the general equilibrium effects of a wage subsidy scheme for South Africa / Kalie Pauw and Lawrence Edwards - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2006), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 442-462 : graf., tab.

Unemployment among semi- and unskilled labour in South Africa has reached severe proportions (over 50 percent) and threatens the political and economic stability of the South African economy. In this paper a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model of the South African economy is used to assess the effectiveness of a wage subsidy in raising employment of semi- and unskilled workers. The authors find that employment of semi- and unskilled workers can be raised quite significantly. Further, the wage subsidy scheme compares favourably with alternative welfare grant schemes in terms of employment growth. However, the results are sensitive to the targeting of sectors and the substitutability between labour of different skill levels. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

363 Pretorius, Daniel Malan

Freedom of expression and the regulation of broadcasting / Daniel Malan Pretorius - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 1, p. 47-75.

This article considers whether the statutory regulation of broadcasting infringes the right to freedom of expression in the South African Constitution. In particular, attention is given to the question as to whether the statutory prohibition on broadcasting except under a licence issued by the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) is a limitation of freedom of the media. It is concluded (with reference to English, European, Canadian, American and South African jurisprudence) that the right to freedom of expression does not confer an unqualified right to broadcast. It is also concluded that a decision by ICASA to turn down an application for a broadcasting licence does not limit the right to freedom of expression and need not be justified under s 36 of the Constitution. However, such a decision is subject to judicial review on administrative-law grounds. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

364 Raditlhalo, Sam

"The travelling salesman": a tribute to K. Sello Duiker: 1974-2005 / Sam Raditlhalo - In: *Feminist Africa*: (2005), no. 5, p. 96-104.

The young South African writer K. Sello Duiker (1974-2005) committed suicide on 19 January 2005. He had been suffering from a bi-polar disorder. He had written two brilliant novels: "Thirteen Cents" (2000) about child abuse in wealthy, sophisticated Cape Town) and "The Quiet Violence of Dreams" (2001) about male sexual abuse and violence in present-day South Africa. This obituary pays tribute to his brief life and his greatness as a writer. Bibliogr., notes [ASC Leiden abstract]

365 Ranchhod, Vimal

The effect of the South African old age pension on labour supply of the elderly / Vimal Ranchhod - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2006), vol. 74, no. 4, p. 725-744 : graf., tab.

The author estimates the effect of the means tested South African old age pension on labour supply amongst the elderly African subpopulation in South Africa. He finds significant decreases in employment rates and labour supply. Those who remain employed beyond the pensionable age are more likely to work in jobs with flexible hours of work, and work even fewer hours than people in similar jobs who are not pension age-eligible. Results suggest that governments do need to consider the labour supply-related incentives provided via its various welfare programmes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

366 Reddy, P.S.

Local democracy and developmental local government in South Africa beyond the first decade : quo vadis? / P.S. Reddy, P. Naidoo and P. Pillay - In: *Africanus*: (2005), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 40-52.

The end of 2005 marks ten years of local democracy in South Africa. Since 1993, a plethora of legislation has been introduced that has facilitated the local government restructuring and transformation process, and had a marked impact politically, institutionally, economically and socially on the development of the 284 new, nonracial and democratic local authorities. The restructuring and transformation process is almost complete and considerable emphasis has been placed on two of the biggest challenges, namely service delivery and poverty alleviation. However, despite the fact that local democracy is deeply entrenched in South African society and furthermore, a very futuristic local government policy framework has been introduced, there is no guarantee that the new local government system will be financially viable and capable of discharging its democratic and developmental mandate. There are major challenges that have to be addressed, namely promoting job creation, local economic development,

capacity development and civic education which, in the final analysis, will ensure that the concept of developmental local government becomes a reality for the majority of South Africans. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

367 Rethinking

Rethinking masculinities, violence and aids / ed. by Diana Gibson & Anita Hardon. - Amsterdam : Het Spinhuis, 2005. - 202 p. ; 23 cm. - (Series aids, society & culture ; vol. 1) - Met lit. opg.

ISBN 90-5589-257-2

The nine chapters in this collective volume present ethnographic research conducted in settings ranging from Mexico to Tajikistan (one chapter each), Kenya, Namibia and South Africa in order to highlight the specificity of, and the intersection between masculinity, violence, unsafe sex and HIV/AIDS. The chapters examine the role of power and violence in the construction and practices of masculinity in various sociocultural settings and across age groups and class differences, and explore men as gendered beings in interpersonal and sexual relations. Contributors: Heike Becker, Ann Dinan, Diana Gibson, Glenda Gray, Anita Hardon, Colette Harris, Ann-Karina Henriksen, George McCall, James McIntyre, Sakhumzi Mfecane, Kopano Ratele, Fenneke Reysoo, Marie Rosenkrantz Lindegaard, Heidi Sauls, Nokuthula Shabalala, Tamara Shefer, Rachel Spronk, Anna Strebel, and Helen Struthers. [ASC Leiden abstract]

368 Richter, Marlise

The right to social security of people living with HIV/AIDS in the context of public-sector provision of highly-active antiretroviral therapy / Marlise Richter - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 2, p. 197-223.

South Africa's Social Assistance Act 13 of 2004 and its attendant Regulations establish criteria for the award of grants to people who by virtue of their disability cannot be employed. In terms of these criteria, a person with HIV/AIDS receiving a disability grant, who manages her condition with highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), will no longer meet the criteria for this form of social assistance. The disability grant is often the only source of income for such a person and, in many instances, for her extended family. A number of people living with HIV/AIDS whose health has improved because of HAART are thus placed in the distressing situation of having to choose between income and health, certainly a dreadful dilemma. This article considers the constitutionality of the Social Assistance Act and its Regulations by evaluating its provisions against s 27(1)(c) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. Possible responses to the

dilemma are considered in relation to the Bill of Rights, existing government policy and socioeconomic rights jurisprudence. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

369 Rosa, Solange

Child rights at the core : the use of international law in South African cases on children's socio-economic rights / Solange Rosa and Mira Dutschke - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2006), vol. 22, pt. 2, p. 224-260.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, explicitly protects the socioeconomic rights of children and adults. When interpreting these provisions in the Bill of Rights, the Constitution states that international law "must be considered". This refers to binding and non-binding international legal instruments such as the treaties and the General Comments made by the supervisory bodies. This article argues that the courts have an essential role to play in the realization of international human rights law. Analysis of the judgments of the South African courts shows, however, that there are flaws in their use and enforcement of international and regional human rights law. In general, the courts tend merely to mention some of the applicable international law provisions without considering them in sufficient detail. Binding international law relevant to the rights of children is not given the same attention as non-binding international law. It is argued that the courts' judgments on socioeconomic rights have not properly defined the scope and content of children's socioeconomic rights in the Bill of Rights. Recommendations are made as to how the courts should strengthen their role in promoting the socioeconomic rights of children through the considered use and enforcement of international law. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

370 Schöer, Volker

Determinants of job search strategies : evidence from the Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain survey / Volker Schöer and Murray Leibbrandt - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2006), vol. 74, no. 4, p. 702-724 : fig., graf., tab.

The search behaviour of the unemployed is an under-explored but important aspect of the unemployment puzzle in South Africa. The conventional conceptualization of search rests on a simple dichotomy between active searching versus non-searching. This is a particularly blunt lens for investigating and understanding searchers who use social networks as the basis for their search strategy as such search does not qualify as active searching. Using data from metropolitan Cape Town, South Africa, where a survey was held in 2000 in Mitchell's Plain, this paper shows that such a search strategy is an important component of overall job-seeking behaviour for large percentages of

searchers. A simple search model is presented to clarify the benefits and costs associated with different strategies and descriptive and multivariate analyses of the data are undertaken in order to highlight key factors influencing the choice of strategies. Four different types of search strategies are considered: exclusive active searchers, exclusive passive searchers, mixed strategy searchers and non-searchers. Findings illustrate the usefulness of the simple model by showing that the chosen search strategy is a compromise between the most effective way of finding a job and what is actually feasible for an individual. Being a female lowers the probability of active search compared to network search. A number of household characteristics are also important. Domestic duties hinder more active search while local embeddedness is key to the effectiveness of and the use of social network search. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

371 Sparks, Stephen

Civil society, pollution and the Wentworth oil refinery / Stephen Sparks - In: *Historia*: (2006), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 201-233.

This paper analyses the history of the politics of pollution and petroleum refining in South Africa from the first decade of apartheid through to the present. It focuses on the country's first oil refinery, built at Wentworth in south Durban by an American multinational oil company in the 1950s. It traces the origins of the development of environmental regulation in relation to refinery pollution through a process of the bureaucratization of pollution control, and the persistence of pollution problems in the face of failed attempts at pollution abatement through technological and expert interventions. The study emphasizes the role of civic mobilization against refinery pollution in south Durban throughout the last half century and delineates the varying responses of local and national government in both the apartheid and postapartheid context. The paper concludes by arguing that significant progress has been made in recent struggles over recognition of the deleterious impact of refinery pollution on communities in south Durban through persistent, vigilant civic activism, but that technocratic discourses and strategic and economic factors which short-circuited earlier civic struggles against refinery pollution during apartheid, remain important constraints on civil society campaigning for enhanced pollution abatement today. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

372 Special

Special issue: critical cities I : security, citizenship and governance / guest ed. Teresa Dirsuweit. - New Brunswick, NJ : Transaction Periodicals Consortium, 2006. - P. 295-

412. : krt., tab. ; 26 cm. - (Urban forum, ISSN 1015-3802 ; vol. 17 (2006) no. 4 (October-December)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

This special edition is the result of an ongoing collaboration between the Institut français d'Afrique du Sud and the School of Geography, Archaeology and Environmental Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, which resulted in the first of a series of workshops titled *Critical Cities* (Johannesburg, 2005). An overarching concern of all authors is that as security is consumed as a private commodity, urban residents are stripped of their potential to interact with the city, the State and each other as 'citadins'. Following the Introduction by Teresa Dirsuweit, Claire Bénit-Gbaffou looks at community policing in Yeoville and Observatory, Johannesburg, South Africa; Teresa Dirsuweit and Alex Wafer examine the operation of road closures by residents in the wealthy neighbourhoods of Johannesburg; Marianne Morange and Sophie Didier use the case of Cape Town to focus on the discursive justifications for the implementation or discontinuance of security schemes and show how these justifications reflect and reveal the local power structure; Oluseyi O. Fabiyi examines neighbourhood enclosure security initiatives (particularly residents' associations) and the partitioning of urban spatial governance in Ibadan (Nigeria) and Johannesburg (South Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

373 Theron, N.M.

Vertical integration in South African telecommunications : a competition analysis / N.M. Theron and W.H. Boshoff - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2006), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 575-592 : fig., graf.

This article develops an analytical framework that can be used to assess competition in South African telecommunications and, thereafter, applies this framework in an evaluation of vertical integration patterns in the telecommunications industry. It is shown that, despite recent regulatory reforms, substantial vertical competition concerns remain unaddressed in both fixed line and mobile telecommunications markets. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

374 Thomas, Lynn M.

The modern girl and racial respectability in 1930s South Africa / by Lynn M. Thomas - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2006), vol. 47, no. 3, p. 461-490 : foto's.

This essay rethinks the gender history and historiography of interwar sub-Saharan Africa by deploying the heuristic device of the 'modern girl' to consider how global circuits of representation and commerce informed this period of gender tumult. By analysing a beauty contest in the South African newspaper 'Bantu World' in 1933 together with

articles and letters on, and advertisements for, cosmetics, the essay demonstrates how, in white-dominated segregationist South Africa, the 'modern girl' emerged through and posed challenges to categories of race and respectability. The modern girl heuristic elucidates how female figures identified by a cosmopolitan look, an explicit eroticism and the use of specific commodities surfaced in many parts of the globe, and how their near-simultaneous emergence was tied to the international circulation of commodity cultures, mass media and political discourses. The modern girl's presence in 'Bantu World's' beauty competition and cosmetics discussions reveals that black South African women were implicated in such circuits earlier - by the early 1930s - than previous scholarship has suggested. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

375 Van Walbeek, Corné

Official revisions to South African national accounts data : magnitudes and implications / Corné Van Walbeek - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2006), vol. 74, no. 4, p. 745-765 : graf., tab.

This paper investigates the bias and dispersion in official revisions of eight national accounting growth rates in South Africa. The growth in GDP (gross domestic product), consumption expenditure and personal disposable income by households has been subject to significant upward revisions and bias, especially after 1994. No significant bias was found in the revisions to the other national accounting aggregates. The official revisions are subject to a high degree of dispersion. Based on the 1984-2003 period, there is a 30 percent probability that the 'final' growth rate in GDE (gross domestic expenditure) deviates by more than 5 percentage points from the first release growth rate. For most magnitudes, other than exports and imports, the dispersion in South Africa's official revisions is similar to that of a sample of OECD countries. Using two examples, it is shown that the vintage of the data has a profound impact on the magnitude and significance of regression results based on such data. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

376 Van Wyk, Anna-Mart

The Carter administration and the institution of the 1977 mandatory arms embargo against South Africa : rhetoric or active action? / Anna-Mart Van Wyk & Jackie Grobler - In: *Historia*: (2006), vol. 51, no. 1, p. 163-199.

When Jimmy Carter took office as President of the United States in 1977, human rights activists worldwide expected him to take action against the South African government because of its apartheid policy as well as the military build-up of the South African

government and the question of independence for South West Africa (Namibia), where South Africa's administration and military presence were regarded as illegal. During the 1976 presidential campaign, Carter had declared himself a fierce supporter of human rights and vowed that he would do anything in his power to act against violators of human rights. However, did he seriously mean to take action against the South African government, or was this merely verbal rhetoric? This paper investigates statements and actions by the Carter administration vis-à-vis South Africa during its first ten months in office, as well as the factors that played a role in determining the decision to impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. The paper concludes that although the Carter administration continuously verbally castigated the South African government, in the end it was merely a case of anti-apartheid rhetoric. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans. [Journal abstract]

377 Vinson, Robert Trent

'Sea kaffirs': American negroes and the Gospel of Garveyism in early twentieth-century Cape Town / by Robert Trent Vinson - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2006), vol. 47, no. 2, p. 281-303.

This article demonstrates that black British West Indians and black South Africans in post-First World War Cape Town viewed 'American Negroes' as divinely ordained liberators from South African white supremacy. These South-African based Garveyites articulated a prophetic Garveyist Christianity that provided common ideological ground for Africans and diasporic blacks through leading black South African organizations like the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League (UNIA), the African National Congress (ANC) and the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU). This study utilizes a 'homeland and diaspora' model that simultaneously offers an expansive framework for African history, redresses the relative neglect of Africa and Africans in African diaspora studies and demonstrates the impact of Garveyism on the country's interwar black freedom struggle. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

378 Voss, Tony

'The Flaming Terrapin' and 'Valley of a Thousand Hills' : Campbell, Dhlomo and the 'brief epic' / Tony Voss - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2006), vol. 32, no. 3, p. 449-466.

'Epic' is a controversial category in the study of both oral record and performance and literature in South Africa, although the form has achieved a variety of manifestations. This article examines two early twentieth-century South African poems, Roy Campbell's

'The Flaming Terrapin' (1924) and Herbert Dhlomo's 'Valley of a Thousand Hills: A Poem' (1942), arguing that both can be identified as 'brief epic', a form crucial to modernism. While both are post-Romantic, the two poets engage with the form in different ways: Dhlomo's is Wordsworthian, while Campbell's tends to the neo-Miltonic and is part of early modernism's re-discovery of myth. As regards the communal energy of epic, Dhlomo's poem is national in its implications, while Campbell's is mundane and individualistic. Yet the coincidence of form and mode, as well as the poets' historical contiguity, suggest that both may be read as contributing to South African literature as a coherent order. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

379 Yonk'

Yonk' Indawo umzabalazo uyasivumela : new work from Durban I [ed. by Amanda Alexander, Richard Pithouse]. - [Durban : University of Kwazulu-Natal], 2006. - VIII, 272 p. : fig., foto's, tab. ; 22 cm. - (CCS research reports ; no. 40/48) - CCS research reports no. 40 t/m 48 gebundeld in één band als Centre for Civil Society research reports vol. 1, 2006. - Met bibliogr., noten.

Each article in this volume provides insight into particular economic, political and social aspects of Durban and other parts of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The introduction by S'bu Zikode is entitled The Third Force. The various reports are: 'Our struggle is thought, on the ground, running': the University of 'Abahlali baseMjondolo' (Shack Dwellers' Association) by Richard Pithouse; Towards delivery and dignity: community struggle from Kennedy Road by Jacob Bryant; A short course in politics at the University of 'Abahlali baseMjondolo' by Raj Patel; Reworking hegemony in the urban waterscape by Alex Loftus and Fiona Lumsden; Photography by women of Kennedy Road, Foreman Road and Jadhu Place, Durban by Izimpilo Zethu; Informal settlements as spaces of health inequality: the changing economic and spatial roots of the AIDS pandemic, from apartheid to neoliberalism by Mark Hunter; A long history: civil society, pollution and the Wentworth oil refinery by Stephen Sparks; An exploration of the livelihood strategies of Durban Congolese refugees by Baruti Amisi; 30 years since the Durban strikes: black working class leadership and the South African transition by Ari Sitas; Ethics as a site of resistance: the tension between social control and critical reflection by Dorothee Hölscher and Visanthie Sewpaul. [ASC Leiden abstract]

380 Zisser, Alison

Youth have a new attitude on AIDS, but are they talking about it? / Alison Zisser and Dennis Francis - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 189-196 : foto's.

In advocating HIV prevention, organizations such as loveLife in South Africa have increasingly used the media to encourage communication and influence behaviour change in youth. The authors examine youths' understanding and communication habits surrounding the 'Get Attitude' print campaign of loveLife, the largest HIV/AIDS awareness movement in South Africa to date. Intrigued by the ambiguous campaign message, they implemented a questionnaire-based study in three urban KwaZulu-Natal schools to investigate how youth are interpreting the images and to determine whether they would connect the personality-aimed message with HIV prevention. As communication is a focal point of loveLife's strategy, they looked at whether the campaign was successful in fostering discussion and examined what factors contributed to or impeded dialogue. One-hundred-and-eighty-seven grade 11 students completed the questionnaire, responding to both multiple-choice and free-response questions about the 'Get Attitude' campaign images. The study was largely exploratory, with the data revealing that the youth did interpret the images as intended by loveLife. While the campaign failed to stimulate discussion for many of the youth, those who did talk about the campaign were more likely to speak to their teachers than to parents or friends. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

SWAZILAND

381 Dlamini, Musa P.

Administrative reform and the civil service: Swaziland's experience since independence / by Musa P. Dlamini - In: *Cahiers africains d'administration publique*: (2005), no. 65, p. 35-52.

Independence heralded the first concerted efforts at administrative reform and the restructuring of the machinery of government in order to enable it to be instrumental in bringing about the development required in African societies. Despite pockets of progress and achievements in selected areas, the record of administrative reform in most African countries has not been impressive. This paper examines the Swaziland experience with administrative reform since independence in 1968. The analysis shows that there exists a wide gap between theory and practice, as well as between promise and performance in the implementation of administrative reforms in the country. This can be explained by a number of factors, including the influence of the political system, the conservative nature of the traditional leadership and its preoccupation with the maintenance of the status quo, and the lack of strong political will and genuine commitment to change on the part of the government and the country's leadership. Furthermore, some postindependence era reform initiatives were of such magnitude and

complexity as to dwarf the institutional capacity of the government machinery to implement them. Against this background, the paper argues that in order to be successful, administrative reforms have to be limited in scope. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

382 Jones, Lynne

Relationships, partnerships and politics in the lives of the urban poor in AIDS-afflicted Swaziland / Lynne Jones - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 27-39.

This paper examines how poor urban families caring for children are able to access help from beyond the kinship group in a setting where HIV prevalence has risen to over 40 percent. The fieldwork - carried out in Mbabane in Swaziland in 2003-2004 - shows that livelihoods were affected by multiple shocks and families were struggling to provide education, health care, clothing and food for all children in their care. Orphan status or gender did not appear to affect children's access to education. Families turned to neighbours, churches and the workplace for assistance. Neighbours varied in their response and were rarely able to give material assistance. Churches were seen solely as sources of emotional and spiritual support. Workplace relationships provided material as well as emotional support. Government and NGO assistance was limited and poorly coordinated at the beginning of the fieldwork and criteria for selection were unclear to many respondents. Some respondents felt marginalized from community structures. Using respondents' experiences when trying to access education and health care, the author illustrates the importance of the quality of relationships and partnerships at all levels (international, national and local) as well as the need for more synergy between top-down and bottom-up approaches. A stronger coordinating role for government officials and the development of public welfare support are seen as critical to alleviate the poverty in which AIDS thrives. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

383 Jones, Lynne

Sexual discourse and decision-making by urban youth in AIDS-afflicted Swaziland / Lynne Jones - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2006), vol. 5, no. 2, p. 145-157.

This article begins by considering the ethics and practicalities of researching sensitive issues with older children and young adults in the context of HIV/AIDS. As part of qualitative fieldwork in the municipality of Mbabane, Swaziland, family caregivers and learners at two secondary schools explained how and where sexual health knowledge is gained and what they consider to be the main influences on sexual decisionmaking. The

findings show that despite one of the highest rates of HIV infection in the world, the information reaching youth in Swaziland is still often inaccurate and confusing. Young people wanted to be able to discuss sexual health issues with informed adults close to them in age and in a variety of settings. Peer pressure was an important influence on behaviour and led to high-risk behaviour for both genders. Alcohol and cannabis were readily available and often linked to high-risk behaviour. Low family incomes and the perceived need for luxury goods encouraged female learners to have transactional sex with older men. Cultural perceptions of the role of both genders militated against low-risk behaviour and left some adolescents feeling marginalized and lonely. Ways of approaching these issues at the community level are suggested. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

ISLANDS

GENERAL

384 Regards

Regards sur l'Afrique et l'océan Indien / textes réunis par Sudel Fuma. - Paris [etc.] : Publieur [etc.], cop. 2005. - 546 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Bibliothèque universitaire & francophone) - Actes du colloque international (26-28 mai 2003), Saint-Denis de la Réunion, organisé par l'association Espace Afrique, le Centre de recherche et d'études sur les sociétés de l'Océan Indien (CRESOI-Université de la Réunion), la Chaire UNESCO de la Réunion, l'Association de la Maison des civilisations et de l'unité réunionnaise. - Een tekst in Engels, overige in Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten. ISBN 2-350-61002-0

Cet ouvrage a été publié à la suite du colloque "Regards sur l'Afrique et l'océan Indien" organisé en mai 2003 à la Réunion. De l'Antiquité à nos jours, les populations du continent africain et les îles de l'océan Indien (en particulier Madagascar, la Réunion, Maurice, les Comores) ont participé à des échanges entre des cultures, des sociétés et des réseaux commerciaux qui ont modifié en profondeur leur patrimoine originel. Parmi les thèmes traités, on peut relever ceux de l'image et des représentations de l'Afrique, de l'influence des Nusantariens et des sociétés musulmanes, puis de la colonisation occidentale, l'esclavage, la créolisation. Auteurs: C. Couëlle, C. Benjamin-Rongau, N. C. Rabejaona, G. Veyssièrè, J. P. Tardieu, L. Sermet, R. Bertolino, Ph. Pariat, M. Gou Ali, J.-Cl. Penrad, M. Polényk, C. Rafidinarivo Rakotolahy, S. Fuma, L. Rabearimanana, J. Ravelomanana, B. Champion, S. S. Andriamihamina, Y. Combeau, S. Chazan-Gillig, Sh.

Bunwaree, J. Chan Low, P. Eve, É. Wong-Hee-Kam, Ph. Bessière, R. Mnémosyne, J.-F. Géraud, E. Maestri, I. Batista de Sousa, F. Vergès. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MADAGASCAR

385 Glick, Peter

The distribution of education and health services in Madagascar over the 1990s : increasing progressivity in an era of low growth / Peter Glick and Mamisoa Razakamanantsoa - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2006), vol. 15, no. 3, p. 399-433 : graf., tab.

While a number of benefit incidence studies of public expenditures have been carried out for African countries, there are very few studies that look at how the incidence of such expenditures has been changing over time. The authors analyse three rounds of nation-wide household surveys in Madagascar over the 1990s, a period of weak economic growth but significant changes in social sector organization and budgets. Education and health services for the most part are distributed more equally than household expenditures, hence they serve to redistribute welfare from the rich to the poor. By stricter standards of progressivity, however, public services do poorly. Few services other than primary schooling accrue disproportionately to the poor in absolute terms. When further adjusted for differences in the numbers of potential beneficiaries in different expenditure quintiles (e.g., school-age children), none of the education or health benefits considered appear to target the poor while several target the non-poor. With regard to changes over the decade, however, primary enrolments not only rose sharply but also became significantly more progressive; since the country experienced little or no growth in household incomes during the period, this appears to reflect supply rather than demand side factors. The improvement in equity in public schooling occurred in part because the enrolment growth was in effect regionally targeted: it occurred only in rural areas, which are poorer. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

386 Morelle, Marie

Les enfants des rues, l'État et les ONG: qui produit l'espace urbain? : les exemples de Yaoundé (Cameroun) et d'Antananarivo (Madagascar) / Marie Morelle - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2006), no. 217, p. 217-229.

À Yaoundé (Cameroun) et à Antananarivo (Madagascar), les enfants des rues sont de plus en plus nombreux et de plus en plus visibles. Les autorités paraissent largement ignorer ce phénomène, se contentant de quelques démonstrations de force la veille d'un

grand événement international. Pendant ce temps, les ONG se multiplient et investissent le champ de la politique sociale. La question est alors de savoir en vertu de quelles valeurs et de quelles normes elles agissent et pour quel projet urbain. Se substituent-elles à l'État? Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 13) et en anglais (p. 19). [Résumé extrait de la revue]