

Aubriot, O. & Riaux, J. 2013. Savoirs sur l'eau: techniques, pouvoirs.

Abstract: Ce numéro spécial de la revue 'Autrepart' reflète sur la manière dont les savoirs sur l'eau sont construits, appropriés, mobilisés, contestés, remaniés, voire source de vives controverses. L'objectif du numéro est en outre de questionner ces savoirs à travers le prisme du contrôle des techniques, des prises de décision et des relations de pouvoir, ces trois dimensions n'étant généralement pas prises en compte simultanément. Les textes abordent différents thèmes relatifs à l'eau: irrigation, politiques de l'eau, patrimonialisation, eau des éleveurs nomades, concurrences avec le secteur industriel, pollution, environnement. Deux domaines d'intérêt se dégagent particulièrement: l'un se rapporte aux concepts de gestion de l'eau; l'autre traite d'aménagements hydrauliques, d'usages et de partage de l'eau. Articles sur l'Afrique: Les trajectoires bifurquées de la 'Réserve écologique' sud-africaine: d'une logique aménagiste à une logique écologique (Magalie Bourblanc); Le "dessèchement" de l'Afrique sahélienne: un leitmotiv du discours d'expert revisité (Aziz Ballouche, Aude Nuscia Taibi); Aménager l'espace, canaliser l'eau et orienter le pouvoir: réflexion sur deux modèles inédits d'aménagements fonciers radioconcentriques en France et au Maroc (Christine Récalt, Lôra Rouvière, Mhamed Mahdane, Mustafa Errahj); Capacité d'adaptation des pratiques traditionnelles de gestion et de partage de l'eau dans l'oasis de Figuig (Maroc) (Gwenaëlle Janty); Systèmes sociotechniques, savoir locaux et idéologies de l'intervention: deux exemples de gestion de l'eau chez les pasteurs du Soudan et du Maroc (Barbara Casciarri). Les autres articles se penchent sur la Jordanie, le Brésil et le Pérou. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Baderoon, G. 2013. States of being: public selves and national privacies in queer Muslim autobiographies in South Africa. *Journal for Islamic Studies: (2013), vol.33, p.77-100.*, vol. 33, p. 77-100.

Abstract: This essay considers apartheid's racialized exclusions as well as the gendered and sexualized silences in certain forms of national belonging articulated by the anti-apartheid struggle and the post-apartheid South African nation. In particular, it theorizes the role of autobiography about sexuality and religion in countering the regulation of political belonging in contemporary South Africa. The author argues that life narratives can engage in a complex relationship to public discourses on national belonging. Black South Africans have produced an impressive record of autobiographical writing since the 19th century, generating intricate local history of private life. In this trajectory, the author explores what Muslim self-writing can contribute to South African conceptions of the private by analysing the collection of autobiographical essays published in 'Hijab: unveiling queer Muslim lives' (2009, ed. by Pepe Hendricks). He argues that the forms of self-making in these narratives illustrate some of the social issues to which a confluence of religion, sexuality and national identity is being put in contemporary South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Bat, J.P. 2013. Les diamants (de Bokassa) sont éternels : "pré carré" et guerre fraîche: la fabrique de la Françafrique. *Afrique contemporaine: (2013), no.246, p.127-148 : foto's, crt.*
Abstract: Bois "sacré" du domaine réservé du chef de l'État français sous la Ve République, l'Afrique est passée du "secret du roi" incarné par Jacques Foccart aux feux médiatiques des scandales. Ce changement de registre, dont "l'affaire des diamants" ('cadeau diplomatique' du président centrafricain Bokassa au ministre des Finances français Giscard d'Estaing en 1973) constitue l'archétype, a profondément altéré l'interprétation de la politique africaine de la France. Pensée comme le socle du programme d'indépendance nationale imaginée par le général de Gaulle, elle a été réduite à une succession d'affaires, parsemées des ombres inquiétantes de "barbouzes". L'archéologie du récit (médiatique) de la "Françafrique" doit permettre de comprendre le "syndrome Foccart", par-delà les fantasmes attachés à la cellule africaine de l'Élysée vue comme la plus secrète boîte noire de la République. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 183) [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Blotevogel, R. 2014. Measuring and mending monetary policy effectiveness under capital account restrictions : lessons from Mauritania. *Journal of African Economies: (2014), vol.23, no.3, p.388-422.*, vol. 23, no. 3, p. 388-422.

Abstract: The author proposes a new approach to identify exogenous monetary policy shocks in low-income countries with capital account restrictions. In the case of Mauritania, a domestic repatriation requirement is the institutional characteristic that allows him to establish exogeneity. Unlike in advanced countries, the author finds no evidence for a statistically significant impact of exogenous monetary policy shocks on bank lending. Using a unique bank-level data set on monthly balance sheets of six Mauritanian banks over the period 2006-11, the author estimates structural vector autoregressions and two-stage least square panel models to demonstrate the ineffectiveness of monetary policy. Finally, the authors discusses how a reduction in banks' loan concentration ratios and improvements in the liquidity management framework could make monetary stimuli more effective. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/3/388.abstract>

Botiveau, R. 2013. Force et faiblesse de l'organisation syndicale : le cas du National Union of Mineworkers sud-africain. *Politique africaine: (2013), no.131, p.75-99.* no. 131, p. 75-99.

Abstract: Les mouvements sociaux qui agitent les mines sud-africaines depuis le début de l'année 2012 ont notamment été marqués par la remise en cause de la légitimité du syndicat historique des mineurs noirs, le National Union of Mineworkers (NUM). Ces grèves massives sont souvent expliquées par l'absence ou la lenteur de la transformation post-apartheid du secteur minier et par la bureaucratisation croissante des syndicats sud-africains depuis 1994. Centré sur le NUM en tant qu'organisation plus que sur la crise encore à l'œuvre dans les mines, cet article prend le parti de replonger dans l'histoire du syndicat et montre que ses tendances centralisatrices, légalistes et bureaucratiques sont plus anciennes qu'il n'y paraît. C'est sur la base de ces orientations initiales que le NUM a, à partir des années 1990, adopté une culture de plus en plus calquée sur l'administration des entreprises qu'il combattait et de plus en plus éloignée de la militance toujours souhaitée par une majorité de ses adhérents Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Caldeira, E. & Rota-Graziosi, G. 2014. The crowding-in effect of simple unconditional central grants on local own-source revenue : the case of Benin. *Journal of African Economies: (2014), vol.23, no.3, p.361-387 : graf., krt., tab.,* vol. 23.

Abstract: The design of grants from central government to local government is an important issue in developing countries. In these countries the decentralization process involves a vertical gap, i.e. an imbalance between the cost of local public competences and local governments' revenue-raising powers. This article considers the crowding-in (or crowding-out) effect of simple unconditional central grants on local own-source revenue. The authors demonstrate a theoretical ambiguity concerning the nature of this effect by taking into account the collection costs of local governments' own revenue. The empirical analysis focuses on Benin. The authors study the impact of a very simple grant that is collected at the border by Customs and is allocated to local governments through a fixed rule (based on population). The empirical analysis covers panel data for the seventy-seven Benin communes (local governments) from 2003 to 2008, and addresses the potential endogeneity issues of transfer from the centre. The authors conclude unambiguously that there is a positive impact of this grant on local own-source revenue. This effect is contingent on a minimum level of wealth of the commune and is stronger for local governments that do not share the same political affiliation as the president in office. The result emphasizes a neglected property of those unconditional transfers whose allocation rule is solely population based: their complementarity with local own-source revenue. Such transfers are not only simpler than other formula-based equalisation transfers, but they may also have an incentive effect on local own-source revenue. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/3/361.abstract>

Cerra, V. & Saxena, S.C. 2014. Out-of-sample performance of the macroeconomic balance approach to the real exchange rate in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of African Economies: (2014), vol.23, no.3, p.346-360 : graf., tab.,* vol. 23, no. 3, p. 346-360.

Abstract: This paper tests the performance of the macroeconomic balance (MB) approach (or fundamental equilibrium exchange rate approach) in predicting future movements of real exchange rates (RERs) and current accounts. The analysis is conducted for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Econometric evidence shows that a random walk beats current account and RER misalignments from the MB approach in out-of-sample forecasting accuracy. However, the MB approach helps to predict the direction of change of these variables. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/3/346.abstract>

Chemouni, B. 2014. Explaining the design of the Rwandan decentralization : elite vulnerability and the territorial repartition of power. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2014), vol.8, no.2, p.246-262 : ill., graf.*, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 246-262.
Abstract: Rwanda has made important progress since the start of the decentralization process in 2000. Local government enjoys an unprecedented range of competences and resources. With the exception of the provincial level, elections are generalized, something novel in the history of the traditionally centralized Rwanda. This, however, conflicts with widespread analysis that decentralization, instead of empowering the local level, has improved control from the centre through top-down policy-making and control of local governments and the population. This article aims to improve our understanding of the paradoxical nature of Rwandan decentralization. To do so, it first analyses the Rwandan decentralization process by disaggregating it into administrative, financial and political dimensions. This demonstrates that, in all three dimensions, decentralization is characterized by the heavy role of the centre, and the promotion of tightly monitored, technocratic and depoliticized local governments. The article then explains such design by focusing on the political elite's perception of its environment. It argues that the vulnerability collectively experienced by the political leadership, rooted in the experience of the genocide, its search for legitimacy, the volatile international environment, and the dependency on international aid, has spurred it to design local institutions in a way that promotes swift implementation of its development agenda and limits local political entrepreneurship and elite capture at local level. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.891800>

Clark, P. 2014. Bringing the peasants back in, again : state power and local agency in Rwanda's 'gacaca' courts. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2014), vol.8, no.2, p.193-213.*, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 193-213.
Abstract: Rwanda's genocide trials through the 'gacaca' community courts, between 2002 and 2012, have attracted substantial critique and also become a key vehicle for analysing wider political and social dynamics, including policy-making under the Rwandan Patriotic Front. A common criticism of 'gacaca' is that it allowed the Rwandan state to deploy the language of devolved, popularly owned justice while further centralizing and consolidating state power. Based on fieldwork conducted over ten years, including more than 650 interviews and observations of 105 'gacaca' hearings, the article responds to this criticism and argues that while one should be sceptical of the Rwandan government's overly romantic depiction of 'gacaca' as organic, decentralized justice and critical of other dimensions of state policy, one should be equally sceptical of characterizations of 'gacaca' as simply another means for the state to entrench its power and influence in the countryside. This article contends that both perspectives are reductionist and fail to acknowledge the complex ways in which Rwandan citizens engage with the state and participate in government-initiated community-level processes such as 'gacaca'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.891782>

Collier, G. 2013. African cultures and literatures : a miscellany.
Abstract: The first section of this issue of 'Matatu' contains three articles on literature in general, notably African women's poetry, anglophone Cameroonian literature, and Zimbabwean fiction of the Gukurahundi period. The second section offers studies on individual writers, viz. J.M. Coetzee, Kalpana Lalji, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Aminata Sow Fall, Wole Soyinka, and Yvonne Vera. The third section includes creative writing by Pede Hollist, H. Oby Okolocha, Tabitha Wania

Mwanga, and Felix M. Muchomba, and poems by several South African writers. The bulk of the issue, in section four, covers cultural and sociological topics from North Africa to the Cape, ranging from cultural identity in contemporary North Africa, Kenyan naming ceremonies and initiation songs, and the function of Shona and Ndebele proverbs, to national history in Zimbabwean autobiography, traditional mourning dress of the Akan of Ghana, and the precolonial origins of traditional leadership in South Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Drame, A. 2011. From Bulsafay to Fodeyya : Qur'anic education among Mandinka Muslims in Senegal. *Mande Studies: (2011)*, vol.13, p.91-123., vol. 13, p. 91-123.

Abstract: Islamic centres have existed in the Middle Casamance region of Senegal since the emergence of the original Muslim settlements in this region. Muslim clerics crafted the basic frameworks for the models of Qur'anic education that have been passed down to successive generations up until the present. The author notes that scholars have consistently ignored the role of the Casamance in the transmission of Qur'anic education in Senegambia and surrounding areas. This negligence is a clear reflection of the peripheral role still ascribed to the Casamance as a whole in the historiography of the region. This paper focusses on the Mandinka Qur'anic school system in the Middle Casamance. Using genealogies of Muslim scholars and oral data collected during fieldwork, the author examines some of the core characteristics of the Mandinka Qur'anic school system, including the initial rite (bulsafay), the teaching curriculum, the relations between knowledge seekers and givers, gender role expectations, and the highest bade of honour (fodeyya). He concludes with the educational reform which the Mandinka Qur'anic model is currently experiencing, due to the growing impact of the Francophone school system in the Middle Casamance. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ekdale, B. 2014. Slum discourse, media representations and 'maisha mtaani' in Kibera, Kenya. *Ecquid Novi: (2014)*, vol.35, no.1, p.92-108., vol. 35, no. 1, p. 92-108.

Abstract: This article examines the discourse surrounding Kibera, a highly populated low-income community in Nairobi, Kenya. Based on 11 months of fieldwork and interviews with 56 Kibera residents, this article discusses the disconnect between the lives experienced by residents and the hyperbolic and essentialised discourse that depicts Kibera as a community defined by sickness, crime and despair. While residents do not deny many of the hardships that are central to the Kibera discourse, they articulate maisha mtaani [life in the neighbourhood] as complex, diverse and contextual. Sadly, several groups that claim to serve the good of Kibera are partially responsible for perpetuating this harmful discourse. In fact, some NGOs, journalists and residents benefit from reproducing a discourse that actively marginalizes Kibera and its people. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02560054.2014.886277>

Gaulme, F. 2013. Le Sud-Soudan est-il bien armé pour sa survie? *Afrique contemporaine: (2013)*, no.246, p.11-124 : ill., graf., krt., tab.

Abstract: Ce dossier sur le dernier-né des États africains, le Sud-Soudan, est composé de six articles et de cinq repères. Le dossier s'ouvre sur une analyse historique (par François Gaulme) du démembrement de l'ancien Soudan anglo-égyptien, étape indispensable si l'on veut comprendre la situation actuelle et son caractère hautement paradoxal: le Sud s'est séparé du nord du Soudan parce qu'il se sentait profondément différent. L'article de Heather Sharkey, 'Le Soudan, un pays indivisible, dual ou pluriel?', avance que si les récits historiques affirmant l'existence de "deux Soudan" ont contribué à favoriser la naissance du Sud-Soudan en 2011, d'autres historiographes ont parfois soutenu l'idée d'un Soudan commun. Les autres articles explorent différents aspects de la nouvelle réalité sud-soudanaise. Redie Bereketiab examine les défis, à la fois externes et internes, de la construction de l'État au Sud Soudan. Raphaëlle Chevrillon-Guibert aborde le rôle des élites administratives dans la formation du nouvel État. Christian Delmet revisite la question ethnique en insistant sur les sociétés dites 'nilotiques' (Dinka et Nuer). Sébastien Fath démontre que le christianisme a joué un rôle moteur dans le processus de 'nation-building' du Sud-Soudan. Son étude est centrée sur la ville de Wau (Bahr el-Ghazal) et traite de l'impact du catholicisme. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Geenen, S. & Mukotanyi, F.I. 2013. "Les grands poissons mangent les petits" : multiples aspects d'un conflit autour d'une concession minière au Sud-Kivu. *Politique africaine: (2013), vol.131, no.3, p.121-141.*, vol. 131, no. 3, p. 121-141.

Abstract: Le présent article analyse les multiples aspects d'un conflit autour d'une concession minière (la concession de Twangiza) au Sud-Kivu en République démocratique du Congo. Bien qu'il y ait toute une littérature sur les relations tendues entre communautés locales et entreprises minières transnationales, trop peu de recherches ont été faites sur les complexités du pouvoir à plusieurs niveaux, y compris au niveau local. Partant d'une approche empirique et par le bas, cet article démontre comment les changements occasionnés par l'arrivée de l'entreprise Banro Corporation ont provoqué des résistances, mais aussi une reconfiguration des organes du pouvoir. Notes, réf., rés. en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Hilgers, M. & Loada, A. 2013. Tensions et protestations dans un régime semi-autoritaire : croissance des révoltes populaires et maintien du pouvoir au Burkina Faso. *Politique africaine: (2013), no.131, p.187-208 : tab. no. 131, p. 187-208.*

Abstract: En 2011, peu après la quatrième élection consécutive de Blaise Compaoré, le Burkina Faso a connu une vague de contestation sans précédent. Comment expliquer l'ampleur de ces protestations et, malgré celle-ci, le maintien du pouvoir en place? Afin de mieux appréhender les lignes de forces et les clivages qui structurent l'espace social et politique du pays, dans un contexte de protestations populaires croissantes et de faiblesse simultanée de l'opposition politique, cet article commence par analyser le rôle des principaux acteurs de la crise : l'armée, le principal parti, la chefferie, l'opposition politique et les associations de la société civile. Dans un second temps, le texte esquisse une sociologie du politique, d'abord en pointant une série de tensions liées au caractère semi-autoritaire du régime, ensuite en identifiant deux lignes de clivages qui expliquent les résultats relativement mitigés des protestations. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Ingelaere, B. 2014. What's on a peasant's mind? : experiencing RPF state reach and overreach in post-genocide Rwanda (2000G-10). *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2014), vol.8, no.2, p.214-230 : ill., tab.*, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 214-230.

Abstract: This article attempts - for the Rwandan case - to answer a fundamental question of state-builders in Africa: to what extent and how is authority broadcast over people? There is much controversy concerning the nature of governance by the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) in contemporary Rwanda. This article moves beyond existing knowledge on local government structures and practice by analysing over 350 life histories of rural Rwandans collected in 2011. It will be explained that these data provide an insight into the 'subjective realm' of governance experience and function as a social commentary on the nature of governance during the era of RPF regime consolidation: 2000-10. An immediate observation - based on a simple word frequency count executed on the total sample of life stories - is the high presence of 'authority' in the lives of Rwandans. This insight points towards a significant degree of state reach under the RPF in Rwanda, contrary to what is often observed in Africa. In addition, the findings identify an overall perceived improvement in basic service delivery but also reveal the often authoritarian nature and, at times, overreach of underlying governance practice. The observed state-society relations are qualified by examining a number of life story narratives. The article concludes with reflections on the methodological, theoretical and policy implications of the observed dialectic of state reach and overreach discernible in the lives of peasants in contemporary Rwanda. It calls for a reconsideration of 'state fragility' both in the Rwandan case and globally. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.891783>

Jowell, M. 2014. Cohesion through socialization : liberation, tradition and modernity in the forging of the Rwanda Defence Force (RDF). *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2014), vol.8, no.2, p.278-293.*, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 278-293.

Abstract: Since the collapse of Rwanda's state institutions in 1994, including the state's security apparatus, the military has been at the centre of the country's politics and development. Crucial to the political and economic strategy of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) is the national army.

However, analysis is scarce on the politics of the Rwandan military and how it has been constituted and forged since the RPF came to power. This paper seeks to address this under-researched area by investigating the processes used by the government of Rwanda to develop its national defence forces. In doing so it avoids simplistic narratives such as ethnic subjugation and instead highlights the unique factors leading to the creation of today's RDF and how it has been forged through various socialization experiences such as training, fighting together and peacekeeping as well as an emphasis on welfare and political education. Furthermore, it is posited that the military reflects the broader political landscape in Rwanda, and that decision-making is underscored by concepts of tradition, liberation and modernity. How these concepts interrelate is the key to understanding the military in Rwanda, but also wider governance mechanisms and strategies employed by the RPF. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

[Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.891715>

Kalaora, L. 2013. Les occupations de fermes au Zimbabwe : entre légalité, confrontation et engagement, les expériences des fermiers blancs. *Politique africaine: (2013), no.131, p.163-186.* no. 131, p. 163-186.

Abstract: Lancé en 2000, au Zimbabwe, le Fast-Track Land Reform Programme a conduit à des occupations de fermes convoitées par les autorités du pays. Cet article analyse les pratiques à l'œuvre lors de ces occupations et leur réception par les fermiers blancs. Il montre que le but de ces occupations n'est pas seulement l'accès aux ressources et le renforcement du pouvoir en place, mais aussi la confrontation, l'humiliation et la destruction matérielle. Ce qui est interprété comme une nouvelle phase de la Chimurenga (la rébellion, la lutte pour l'Indépendance) de la part des acteurs de ces occupations ouvre un temps très particulier, celui des Jambanja, de la "discussion violente". En travaillant les processus de subjectivation à l'œuvre parmi les fermiers blancs et leurs familles, ce texte rend compte des formes intimes de cette confrontation, qu'on qualifiera de "guérilla domestique". Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Lickert, V. 2013. La privatisation de la politique minière au Cameroun : enclaves minières, rapports de pouvoir trans-locaux et captation de la rente. *Politique africaine: (2013), no.131, p.101-119.* no. 131, p. 101-119.

Abstract: Depuis le début des années 2000, le Cameroun a engagé une réforme de sa politique économique minière afin de faire du secteur minier le pilier de l'économie camerounaise dans les prochaines décennies. Cette privatisation, au travers notamment de son nouveau code minier promulgué en 2001, prend la forme d'une délégation contrôlée: le pays a choisi de déléguer la mise en valeur de ses ressources minières à des compagnies privées étrangères tout en se gardant le soin de réguler et de centraliser ce gouvernement des mines. Cet article s'attache à démontrer que la privatisation de la politique minière participe de la construction de l'État camerounais au travers notamment de la centralisation des prérogatives auprès de l'Exécutif, de l'usage d'intermédiaires proches du pouvoir ainsi que de l'opacité à la fois de son code minier et des rapports entre le gouvernement camerounais et les compagnies minières étrangères. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Luigi, A.d. & Lanzano, C. 2013. " Entrepreneurs de la frontière" : le rôle des comptoirs privés dans les sites d'extraction artisanale de l'or au Burkina Faso. *Politique africaine: (2013), no.131, p.27-49.* no. 131, p. 27-49.

Abstract: Au Burkina Faso, le secteur aurifère est en plein essor et les sites d'extraction artisanale en sont une composante importante. Si l'exploitation artisanale échappe en large partie aux tentatives de contrôle par la législation formelle, des formes variées de gouvernance réelle se mettent en place pour assurer la régulation de la vie et du travail dans les sites d'orpaillage. Dans le cas présenté ici, un rôle central est assumé par les représentants locaux d'une société privée de commercialisation de l'or, "entrepreneurs de la frontière", qui se posent en médiateurs entre différents registres normatifs et niveaux d'autorité dans un environnement institutionnel en construction. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Makori, T. & Bach, J.N. 2013. *Abjects retraités, jeunesse piégée : récits du déclin et d'une temporalité multiple parmi les générations de la "Copperbelt" congolaise. Politique africaine: (2013), no.131, p.51-73. no. 131, p. 51-73.*

Abstract: Cet article se penche sur les récits du déclin économique que portent deux générations de mineurs au Katanga, en République démocratique du Congo : les retraités du géant industriel minier Gécamines et les jeunes creuseurs artisanaux. Sont analysées les "structures de sentiment" (Raymond Williams) qui caractérisent chacune de ces générations, toutes deux confrontées aux effets matériels et sociaux du déclin industriel et de la libéralisation du secteur minier qui s'en est suivie. Par ces sentiments partagés du déclin contemporain, on voit comment chaque génération vit son positionnement social et son enchevêtrement "dans le temps naissant" (Achille Mbembe). Basé sur les récits des mineurs interrogés quant à leur marginalisation dans ce contexte de libéralisation du secteur, ce travail vient brouiller les périodisations académiques qui privilégient les ruptures au détriment des continuités, entre ères précoloniale, coloniale et postcoloniale. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Malaolu, P.O. 2014. Sources and the news from Africa : why are there no skyscrapers in Nigeria? *Ecquid Novi: (2014), vol.35, no.1, p.25-42 : graf., tab., vol. 35, no. 1, p. 25-42.*

Abstract: This article advances the discussion on the effect of mediated communication in cultural appreciation and integration, by examining one of the most important factors in news and how it impacts on media representation. Specifically, it interrogates the representation of Nigeria in the UK news media, to gauge the perception of global news media towards the strides made by African nations in adopting a democratic and more open and accountable form of governance. It identifies the role of sources, expert opinions and travel guides in representation, arguing that to appropriately understand the representation of Africa, a critical account must be taken of the nature and characteristics of sources accessed by international news media. It considers the wider social and economic implications of media-sources relations, and gives insight into the extent to which mediated communication can contribute to cultural understanding and global development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02560054.2014.886659>

McNaughton, P. 2011. The smiths in Sunjata : what epics and oral traditions suggest about West African history. *Mande Studies: (2011), vol.13, p.1-19., vol. 13, p. 1-19.*

Abstract: Mande smiths played enormous roles in West African history, providing for technologists, craftsmen, sorcerers, advisors, powerful leaders and many more. Mande smith clans have made nearly all the wood and iron tools and weapons, including guns, pottery and sculpture. Other kinds of expertise characterize them too; they were advisors to leaders and mediators, and also diviners, herbal doctors, and sorcerers. The smith clans personify sorcery and are held to have practiced it since ancient times. The epitome of that sorcery is the smith clan's ownership and administration of 'Kòmò', a potent occult association that is led and managed by blacksmiths and employs enormous amounts of what Mande call 'suya' (sorcery). Some artistic objects the smiths made were Kòmò headdress masks, which articulate some of the most important ideas in Mande society, especially regarding sorcery and the energy ('nyama') which emerges from it. The potency of Kòmò is reflected in the imagery of smiths in lore: oral traditions, beliefs, proverbs and stories about people's lives, social worlds and history. The Sunjata Epic is one of the most famous Mande oral traditions and in it blacksmiths appear in profusion, as masters of metal technology, fighters, sorcerers, and kings. After a few words on sorcery, smithing history, and clan identity, the author uses the Sunjata Epic as a starting point to understanding that power and he presents the smiths as they appear in several published versions of the epic. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Mody, B. 2014. Comparing the United Kingdom's Guardian newspaper with its co-owned South African Mail & Guardian Online : towards productive global north-south collaborations in the digital world information order. *Ecquid Novi: (2014), vol.35, no.1, p.74-91 : tab., vol. 35, no. 1, p. 74-91.*

Abstract: This article highlights how one online news organisation in the global south, with no more than three staff and no foreign correspondents, strategically used multiple wire service

feeds to successfully cover a significant story more comprehensively than its better-endowed co-owner. It compares the timeliness and comprehensiveness of coverage of this century's first genocide in Darfur, Sudan, by the United Kingdom's Guardian (UKG) and its co-owned South African Mail & Guardian Online (MGO). Despite the 3 000 miles distance between Darfur and Johannesburg, its lack of foreign reporters and few staff, the MGO covered the Darfur crisis earlier, with better attention to detail and specifics. The MGO staff expressed surprise at their more comprehensive coverage, and credited the clarity that came from their primary gatekeeping focus on Africa as the reason. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02560054.2014.886276>

Mouser, B.L. 2011. Lightbourn family of Farenya, Rio Pongo : Lightbourn famille de Farenya, Rio Pongo. *Mande Studies: (2011), vol. 13, p.21-90 : krt., ill., vol. 13.*
Abstract: Amongst families of coastal Guinea that were deeply involved in slave trading and that transitioned to legitimate commerce during the nineteenth century, the Lightbourn family of Farenya in the Upper Rio Pongo obtained a level of success and integration that was unusual amongst EurAfricans. The history of this family and of its founders and their family and business connections in West Africa, South Carolina, Cape Verde Islands, Cuba, and Bermuda, underscores the complexity of commerce in the Atlantic-centred world and along the American and African coasts. It demonstrates that, although European initiatives may have been necessary catalysts for change, the speed of transition to a new and different commercial field and the degree of compliance to those initiatives was decided by persons and families residing on the African coast. The Lightbourns bridged differences between systems that involved caravan commerce dominated by Mande and Fula groups between Africa's interior and the coast, as well as shipping and marketing between Africa, Europe and the Americas, and intermediate commerce on the African coast, that allowed those systems to interact and flourish. In this case, more is known about the African side of the Lightbourn partnership than about the American side. Lightbourn history also illustrates the transnational character of family units as they 'made the most of similarities' and adjusted from being outsiders to becoming newcomers in the African context and from slave traders to legitimate traders in the global context. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Nguiffo, S. & Mbianda, F. 2013. Une autre facette de la malédiction des ressources? : chevauchements entre usages différents de l'espace et conflits au Cameroun. *Politique africaine: (2013), no.131, p.143-162 : krt.*
Abstract: Trois ONG actives au Cameroun - le Worldwide Fund for Nature, le Réseau de lutte contre la faim et le Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement (CED) - ont établi une cartographie des politiques d'aménagement du territoire et des concessions successivement attribuées à différents secteurs d'activité industrielle (agroalimentaire, bois, mines) par les autorités du pays. Ce travail rend visible les multiples chevauchements existant entre les récentes concessions minières (pour l'exploration notamment) et des concessions antérieures (forestières et agricoles), voire des espaces protégés. Il pointe ainsi les contradictions qui traversent ces politiques d'attribution des concessions au regard des objectifs officiels prônant une gestion durable des ressources du pays, et le fort potentiel conflictuel qu'elles recèlent. Dans le cadre du présent dossier sur le boom minière en Afrique, Politique africaine a demandé à Samuel Nguiffo et Freddy Mbianda, du CED, de présenter les conclusions alarmistes de ce travail cartographique. Trois cartes et leur légende accompagnent le propos, en fin d'article. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Ogunyemi, O. 2014. The impact of ethnocentric news values on the framing of Africa : a case study of African diasporic press in the United Kingdom. *Ecquid Novi: (2014), vol.35, no.1, p.9-24 : tab., vol. 35, no. 1, p. 9-24.*
Abstract: Studies have consistently found that Western media negatively stereotype Africa. This was attributed to bias, but another perspective links it to ethnocentrism, which perpetuates the marginalization and exclusion of minority and diasporic groups from the public sphere. This study examined the news content in and editorial perception of the five values that define professional journalism at African diasporic presses, for evidence of ethnocentrism. It focused on ' Nigerian

Watch', a newspaper for and by Africans in the diaspora, which is printed on the last Friday of every month, and distributed freely across London and surrounding areas. The study found that Nigerian Watch provides counter-stereotypical information and redefines African narratives from ethnocentric viewpoints. Paradoxically, it marginalizes the mainstream group as sources and readers, while the public sphere is saturated with media fostering community cohesion among the in-group, rather than cross-cultural communication across racial divides. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02560054.2014.886658>

Ojo, T. 2014. Africa in the Canadian media : the Globe and Mail's coverage of Africa from 2003 to 2012. *Ecquid Novi: (2014), vol.35, no.1, p.43-57 : tab.*, vol. 35, no. 1, p. 43-57.
Abstract: Coverage of Africa in the Western media has been problematic because of the dark characterization of the continent's socio-political and economic affairs. Consequently, Africa's positive contributions to the global economy, as well as its diversity in linguistic, cultural, political and social systems are unknown to many in the global north. Using the content analysis technique, this study examines the nature and depth of the Globe and Mail newspaper's news coverage of Africa. The analysis shows a paradoxical news discourse at play in the newspaper's overall coverage of Africa from 2003 to 2012. Thus, the image of Africa, as manifest in the paper's overall coverage, is a mixture of positive and negative representation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02560054.2014.886660>

Palmer, N. 2014. Re-examining resistance in post-genocide Rwanda. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2014), vol.8, no.2, p.231-245.*, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 231-245.
Abstract: The scholarship on Rwanda interprets a large swathe of rural activities as types of resistance to government policies instituted by the current ruling party, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). This paper presents a detailed life history of an elderly rural man who actively resisted ethnically discriminatory violence in Rwanda in 1973, 1990 and 1994. His decision not to participate in the state-supported violence provides an archetypal example of active resistance and allows for an analysis of what it means to resist state power in a particular time and place. This ethnographic research provides one route to nuance the current interpretations of resistance in Rwanda. It proposes that the dominant accounts of peasant resistance, which draw heavily on the theoretical work of James C. Scott, often neglect power differentials within rural communities, and fail to take adequate account of the normative dimensions that underpin an individual's decision to resist. It concludes with a call for a more careful analysis of how and why people resist state power in Rwanda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.891716>

Pells, K., Pontalti, K., & Williams, T.P. 2014. Promising developments? : children, youth and post-genocide reconstruction under the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2014), vol.8, no.2, p.294-310.*, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 294-310.
Abstract: Children and youth, in whom visions of national development are invested, are central to post-conflict state-building efforts. In the case of Rwanda, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) has initiated an ambitious programme of state re-engineering that seeks to transform Rwanda into a knowledge-based economy and thereby achieve middle-income status by 2020. Success or failure of this imagined future is largely contingent on the 65% of the population under age 25. Through cross-analysis of three research studies, this paper explores how RPF policies have converged with the lives of children and youth, so as to get a pulse on the post-genocide micro-social environment and thereby examine the effectiveness of the RPF's governance. This approach provides key insights into these dynamics by assessing how the RPF's policies related to children's rights, school-based education and transitions to adulthood have affected the lives, expectations and aspirations of young people. It is argued that the RPF's commitment to rapid reconstruction and development, such as universal access to education, has resulted in promising developments for young people, and has generated high aspirations for the future. However, the purposive imposition of the government's goals is predicated on a specific vision of a promised future that is often at odds with young people's daily realities. This dynamic risks

generating a new sense of exclusion and foreclosing opportunity for many young people. Thus, as the RPF moves forward with its Vision 2020 goals, it must do so with a nuanced and astute assessment of how these policies interact with young people's experiences and shape expectations. While young people largely subscribe to the RPF's visionary approach to development, where it contradicts their daily realities, young people's responses weigh heavily on the possibility of the vision of either the RPF - or young people - being fully realized. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.892672>

Rubbers, B. 2013. Les sociétés africaines face aux investissements miniers : introduction au thème. *Politique africaine: (2013), no. 131, p.5-25.* no. 131, p. 5-25.
Abstract: Depuis la moitié des années 2000, les investissements étrangers ont fortement augmenté dans l'ensemble des pays africains riches en ressources minières. Ce boom des investissements étrangers dans le secteur minier est principalement le fruit des réformes promues par la Banque mondiale. Ce dossier sur le boom minier en Afrique interroge la façon dont ces investissements transforment les sociétés africaines et réciproquement, en se concentrant sur "l'agencéité" des acteurs africains. Quatre pistes d'analyse méritent une attention particulière: le devenir de la filière artisanale, les changements du travail, l'emboîtement des arènes politiques et les représentations et rumeurs entourant les investissements étrangers. Le dossier comporte des contributions sur le Burkina Faso (Luigi Arnaldi di Balme et Cristiano Lanzano), la République démocratique du Congo (Timothy Makori, Sara Geenen et Francine Iragi Mukotanyi), l'Afrique du Sud (Raphael Botiveau), et le Cameroun (Victoria Lickert, Samuel Nguiffo et Freddy Mbianda). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Vandeginste, S. 2014. Governing ethnicity after genocide: ethnic amnesia in Rwanda versus ethnic power-sharing in Burundi. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2014), vol.8, no.2, p.263-277.*, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 263-277.
Abstract: A remarkable process of ethnic engineering has been taking place in neighbouring Burundi and Rwanda. After a failed democratization attempt in the early 1990s, both countries experienced an extremely violent transition process. Despite the many similarities between the two countries, they have adopted radically different approaches to address long-standing ethnic divisions. While Rwanda has opted for a policy based on ethnic amnesia and an integrationist policy centred around civic identity, Burundi has institutionalized its societal segmentation through ethnic power-sharing along the lines of Lijphart's consociational model. This comparative analysis explains the differences from two perspectives. On the one hand, in line with historical antecedents, ethnicity is engineered in a way that serves political elite interests. On the other hand, path dependency, in particular the modality of political transition in both countries, explains the notably divergent policies on ethnicity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.891784>

Wasserman, H. 2013. Reporting China in Africa.
Abstract: This special issue of *Ecquid Novi* acknowledges that the engagement between China and Africa is one of the most significant geopolitical shifts to have occurred on the continent in recent years, and, furthermore, that these shifts will increasingly be mediated through journalistic representations and the flow and counterflow of media capital. This issue contributes scholarly research towards an informed debate about the impact of China's increased involvement in Africa, as it pertains to the media. It brings together research articles as well as opinion pieces that approach this issue from the perspectives of both academics and practitioners. Research articles: Cultural flows in the Chinese empire : the case of Africa / Gabriel J. Botma; China as a persuader: CCTV Africa's first steps in the African mediasphere / Iginio Gagliardone; Contemporary Sino-African relations : interpenetration of history of relations with the West, ideology and comparative media frames / Anthony Olorunnisola, Lian Ma; Emerging trends and patterns in ChinaAfrica media dynamics : a discussion from an East African perspective / Bob Wekesa; How ready is China for a China-style world order? : China's state media discourse under construction / Xiaoling Zhang; Half-orchestrated, half freestyle : soft power and reporting Africa in China / Shubo Li and Helge Rønning. Comment and analysis: Africa, the village belle :

from crisis to opportunity / Francis B. Nyamnjoh; Soft power, being attractive to others, and nation branding in an epoch where the Pax Americana sets the pace / P. Eric Louw; China's soft diplomacy in Africa / Anton Harber; The Chinese in Africa/Africans in China Research Network : reflections on the role of such networks in ChinaAfrica reporting / Yoon Jung Park; Tracking the effects of a soft power strategy on journalism in China / Alan Finlay. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Woldemikael, T.M. 2014. Special issue: postliberation Eritrea.

Abstract: The papers in this special issue of Africa Today deal with the structures of domination and subordination that have emerged in postliberation, postindependence Eritrea. An introductory essay by Tekle M. Woldemikael explores the rise and fall of Eritrea as an African Renaissance State and how it became an absolutist State under the leadership of President Afwerki. Collectively, the articles focus on the refugee-State-diaspora nexus. On the basis of interviews with recent Eritrean refugees in the United States, Assefaw Bariagaber examines how globalization has facilitated the flow of refugees from Eritrea. Victoria Bernal analyses how the information revolution has provided spaces for political engagement for Eritrean diasporas. She argues that diaspora websites are an integral part of Eritrea's national politics. David Bozzini deals with political jokes among Eritrean youth conscripted for national service. Amanda Poole examines how the Eritrean State functions as a gatekeeper that financially supports itself through receiving ransoms from families of refugees and through managing remittances. Finally, Jennifer Riggan explores classroom debates about emigration. These debates allow teachers and students to articulate conflicting beliefs about national duty, personal aspirations and the State. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]