



CODICE Current Contents

Bulletin de sommaires du CODICE

N°1, March/Mars 2011

Titles of Journals / Titres des revues

Introduction.....	2
1. Africa Development/Afrique et développement, Vol. XXXV, n°1 & 2, 2010 ...	3
2. African Sociological Review/Revue africaine de sociologie, Vol. 14, n°2, 2010.....	8
3. African Studies Quarterly, Vol. 12, Issue 1, Fall 2010.....	10
4. African Studies Quarterly. Vol. 12, Issue 2, Winter 2011.....	12
5. European Journal of Legal Studies, vol. 2, n°3, October 2010.....	13
6. European Journal of Legal Studies, Vol. 3, n°1, December 2010.....	14
7. International Socialism: A Quarterly Journal of Socialist Theory, 8. Issue 125, Winter 2010	14
9. International Socialism: A Quarterly Journal of Socialist Theory, 10. Issue 126—Spring 2010.....	16
11. International Socialism: A Quarterly Journal of Socialist Theory, 12. Issue 127, Summer 2010.....	17
13. International Socialism: A Quarterly Journal of Socialist Theory 14. Issue 128, Autumn 2010	17
15. International Socialism: A Quarterly Journal of Socialist Theory, Issue 130, 2011.....	18
16. Nordic Journal of African Studies, Vol. 19(1) 2010.....	19
17. Nordic Journal of African Studies, Vol. 19 Number 2, 2010.....	21

Introduction

This **Current contents** published by the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) is a current awareness tool produced for social science researchers. It aims primarily to disseminate articles published in CODESRIA journals namely :

- Africa Development;
- Africa Media Review;
- Africa Review of Books;
- African Journal of International Affairs;
- African Sociological Review;
- Afrika Zamani;
- Afro-Arab Selections for Social Sciences;
- CODESRIA Bulletin;
- Identity, Culture and Politics : an Afro-Asian Dialogue
- Journal of Higher Education in Africa;

Besides CODESRIA publications, the Current Contents also highlights the latest issue of some of the 175 journals subscribed to by CODICE according to their subject and thematic focus. This issue covers 17 journals received during the second semester of 2010.

We hope that you will find it useful and please feel free to send us your comments for improving its quality.

Ce **Bulletin de sommaires** publié par le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) est un outil d'information courante réalisé à l'intention des chercheurs en sciences sociales. Il vise à diffuser les articles parus dans les revues publiées par le CODESRIA que sont :

- Afrika Zamani;
- Afrique et développement;
- Bulletin du CODESRIA;
- Identité, culture et politique: un dialogue afro-asiatique
- Revue africaine des affaires internationales ;
- Revue africaine des livres ;
- Revue africaine des médias;
- Revue africaine de sociologie ;
- Revue de l'enseignement supérieur en Afrique.

Au-delà des publications du CODESRIA, le Bulletin de sommaires présente également le contenu de certains des 175 périodiques auxquels le CODICE est abonné, en fonction des sujets qu'ils abordent. Le présent numéro porte sur 17 titres de périodiques reçus pour l'essentiel dans le courant du second semestre de 2010.

Nous espérons qu'il vous sera utile et nous vous prions de nous faire part de vos remarques et suggestions en vue d'en améliorer la qualité.

CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre
Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA
(CODICE)

1. Public Sphere, Linguistic Sphericules and Discourse Communities in Africa
Ambadiang Théophile (1-26)

Abstract: Discourse, as seen in Habermas's definition of the public sphere, is an essential aspect of the participation of the citizenry in the public debate which, crucially, is supposed to take place in a linguistically homogeneous society. The aim of this paper is to discuss the centrality of discourse in Habermas's theory in a genuinely multilingual context as is sub-Saharan Africa. We intend to show that the discursive practices and, more generally, the complex dynamics that characterize public debate in this context are determined by sociolinguistic factors such as 'elite closure', linguistic repertoire, as well as by social exclusion (Scotton 1993). Elite closure, considered as social exclusion based on linguistic competence, has had the effect of constructing a public sphere around a specific version of the European (official) language, as it excludes the majority of the citizenry who makes use of the popular versions of these languages. The correlation that exists between visibility (in the public sphere) and register repertoire accounts for the uniformity or homogeneity in the register that tends to characterize public debates, as even individuals who typically use the popular versions of the European languages adopt the register of the elite (often with undesired effects). Language, thus, divides the public sphere in smaller groups along the lines of register competence as well as of linguistic competence which excludes those who have no knowledge of the European official language. This study further suggests that those groups or sphericules (Gitlin 1998) constitute discourse communities in the sense of Watts (1999), that is, sets of individuals whose discourse practices reveal common interests, goals and beliefs. Lastly, we argue that the visibility of all such groups requires the openness of the public sphere to diverse discourses (Fairclough 1999, 2006), independently of the way they materialize. In this sense, the contribution of the individuals whose linguistic repertoires do not include European languages will not necessarily nor exclusively be framed in linguistic terms. One interesting consequence of the discussion is the disempowering/disempowerment of the (European) languages in the African public sphere.

Résumé : Dans la définition de Habermas de la sphère publique, le discours est considéré comme un aspect essentiel de la participation des citoyens au débat public qui, fondamentalement, est censé se dérouler dans une société linguistiquement homogène. Le but de cet article est d'évaluer la centralité du discours dans la théorie d'Habermas dans un contexte multilingue comme l'Afrique subsaharienne. Nous nous proposons de montrer que les pratiques discursives, et plus généralement la dynamique qui caractérisent le débat public dans ce contexte, sont déterminées par des facteurs sociolinguistiques tels que la « fermeture de l'élite », le répertoire linguistique, ainsi que par l'exclusion sociale (Scotton, 1993). La fermeture de l'élite, considérée comme l'exclusion sociale basée sur la compétence linguistique, a eu pour effet de construire une sphère publique autour d'une version spécifique des langues européennes (officielles), car elle exclut la majorité des citoyens qui utilisent des versions populaires de ces langues. La corrélation entre la visibilité (dans la sphère publique) et le répertoire de registres rend compte de l'uniformité ou de l'homogénéité du registre qui caractérise généralement les débats publics, puisque même les personnes qui utilisent généralement les versions populaires des langues européennes adoptent le registre de l'élite (souvent avec des effets indésirables). La langue divise ainsi la sphère publique en petits groupes selon des critères de compétence relatifs au registre et à la langue qui excluent ceux qui ignorent les langues officielles européennes. L'étude suggère en outre que ces groupes ou sphéricules (Gitlin 1998) constituent des communautés discursives au sens de Watts (1999), c'est-à-dire des ensembles d'individus dont les pratiques discursives révèlent des intérêts, des croyances et des objectifs communs. Enfin, nous soutenons que la visibilité de tous ces groupes exige l'ouverture de la sphère publique à divers discours (Fairclough 1999, 2006), indépendamment de la façon dont ils se matérialisent. Ainsi, la contribution des personnes dont les répertoires linguistiques n'incluent pas les langues européennes ne sera ni nécessairement ni exclusivement rédigée dans des termes linguistiques. Une conséquence est une perte d'hégémonie de la part des langues européennes.

Pdf Document: http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/1-Public_sphere_Ambadiang.pdf

2. Rulers against Writers, Writers against Rulers: The Failed Promise of the Public Sphere in Postcolonial Nigerian Fiction

Ayo Kehinde (27-53)

Abstract: Various literary critics have dwelt on the nature, tenets and trends of commitment in Nigeria literature. However, there is paucity of scholarly studies on the representations of the failed promise to the public sphere in postcolonial Nigerian fiction. This paper, therefore, examines the strategies and technicalities of representing the castrated hope of the public sphere in postcolonial Nigerian fiction, using the templates provided by Chinua Achebe's *Anthills of the Savannah*, Ben Okri's *The Famished Road* and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's *Purple Hibiscus*. The methodology involves a close reading of the selected texts, using Jürgen Habermas's concept of the Public Sphere as the theoretical framework. The paper reveals that the context of the texts (Nigeria) lacks the public sphere, which is supposed to provide a liminal space between the private realm of civil society and the family, as well as the sphere of public authority. This is disclosed in the refusal of the characters to disregard 'status altogether' (Habermas 1991:36).

Résumé : Plusieurs critiques littéraires ont insisté sur la nature, les principes et les tendances de l'engagement dans la littérature nigériane. Cependant, il existe peu d'études scientifiques sur les représentations de la promesse manquée de la sphère publique dans la littérature postcoloniale nigériane. Ainsi, le présent article examine les stratégies et les techniques de représentation de l'espoir castré de la sphère publique dans la littérature postcoloniale nigériane, en utilisant les modèles fournis par *Anthills of the Savannah* de Chinua Achebe, *The Famished Road* de Ben Okri et *Purple Hibiscus* de Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie. La méthodologie implique une lecture attentive des textes sélectionnés, en utilisant le concept de sphère publique de Jürgen Habermas comme cadre théorique. L'article révèle que le contexte des textes (le Nigeria) est dépourvu de sphère publique, qui est censée offrir un espace liminal entre le domaine privé de la société civile et de la famille, ainsi que la sphère de l'autorité publique. Ceci est indiqué dans le refus des personnages de méconnaître « complètement le statut » (Habermas 1991:36).

Pdf Document: http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/2-_Kehinde.pdf

3. Trans-nationalizing the African Public Sphere: What Role for Trans-border Languages?

Barro Maimouna (55-70)

Abstract: At a time when the notion of 'trans-national public spheres' is gaining more and more currency in academic circles, the role played by languages, and trans-border languages in particular, cannot be ignored in our attempts to rethink the African public sphere. In the African context, language has been a major factor in determining cultural and ethnic identity among various groups, whether they live within the same nation-state or are territorially dispersed. This situation problematizes the idea of a Westphalian citizenry resident in a national territory, and challenges the assumption that languages map onto states. This paper focuses on the Fulfulde language – a trans-border language spoken across several national boundaries in West Africa – and assesses ways in which trans-border languages contribute to the emergence of a transnational public sphere in Africa.

Résumé : À une époque où la notion de « sphères publiques trans-nationales » se répand de plus en plus dans les milieux universitaires, le rôle joué par les langues en général et les langues transfrontalières en particulier ne peut être ignoré dans nos efforts pour repenser la sphère publique africaine.

Dans le contexte africain, la langue a été un facteur important dans la détermination de l'identité culturelle et ethnique au sein de différents groupes, qu'ils vivent au sein de le même État-nation ou qu'ils soient éparpillés sur des territoires. Cette situation rend problématique l'idée d'une citoyenneté westphalienne résidant sur un territoire national, et conteste l'hypothèse que les langues correspondent plus aux États. Ce document met l'accent sur la langue fulfulde -une langue transfrontalière parlée à travers plusieurs frontières nationales en Afrique de l'Ouest- et évalue les moyens par lesquels les langues transfrontalières contribuent à l'émergence d'une sphère publique transnationale en Afrique.

Pdf Document: <http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/3-Barro.pdf>

4. Negotiating Nation-building and Citizenship through the Truth and Reconciliation Committee's 'Dramatic' Spheres: A Reading of Two Post-apartheid Plays

Busuyi Mekusi (71-94)

Abstract: Having a voice, either at the level of the individual or the community, has been one of the atavistic ways of defining or asserting humanity. This allows for the inscription of the twin-capped hegemony of successes or victories and frustrations at both the private locus and the public sphere.

The disruptions of this possibility by rifts between natives in pre-colonial South Africa were aggravated in the heat of the colonial suppression it suffered, and was compounded by the operation of apartheid rule. By reason of this misrule, voices were suppressed, with a few cacophonies of dissent breaking forth. The culmination of these disenchantments into the demise of apartheid significantly presaged the need for reconstruction and redefinition of citizenship and cohabitation, and hence the necessity for establishing a public sphere, or put alternatively, a public domain in the form of the Archbishop Desmond Tutu's Truth and Reconciliation Commission. This paper, therefore, seeks to interrogate the dramatic world(s) created using the material properties of the TRC in John Kani's *Nothing but the Truth* and Zakes Mda's *The Bells of Amersfoort*. The paper argues that the domination and manipulation of this public realm by the state at the expense of the individual is not only counterproductive, but constitutes a denial of the relevance of such spheres. The paper, going by indices in the plays, therefore, concludes that every individual should not only be: given a voice, and be heard, but be allowed equal unbiased participation.

Otherwise, the public sphere would not just be impotent, but the idea of nation-building and desirable citizenship would be a mere ruse.

Résumé : Avoir une voix, que ce soit au niveau individuel ou communautaire, a été l'un des moyens ataviques de définition et d'affirmation de l'humanité.

Cela tient compte de l'inscription de l'hégémonie à double face des succès ou victoires et des frustrations tant au niveau de l'espace privé que de la sphère publique. Les perturbations de cette possibilité par des clivages entre les autochtones en Afrique du Sud précoloniale ont empiré sous le feu de la répression coloniale que ce pays a subie et ont été aggravées par le régime d'apartheid. En raison de cette mauvaise administration, des voix ont été réprimées, avec quelques cacophonies de dissension. Le paroxysme de ces désenchantements vers la fin de l'apartheid présageait significativement la nécessité de la reconstruction et la redéfinition de la citoyenneté et de la cohabitation, et donc la nécessité d'établir une sphère publique, ou sinon établir un domaine public, sous la forme de la Commission vérité et réconciliation de l'archevêque Desmond Tutu. Cet article vise donc à examiner le (s) monde (s) dramatique (s) créé (s) à l'aide des propriétés matérielles du TRC dans *Nothing but the Truth* de John Kani et *The Bells of Amersfoort* de Zakes Mda. L'article soutient que la domination et la manipulation de ce domaine public par l'État au détriment de l'individu n'est pas seulement nuisible, mais constitue un rejet de la pertinence de telles sphères. Cet article, en parcourant les indexes de ces pièces, conclut donc que tout individu doit non seulement avoir une voix et être entendu, mais aussi jouir de son droit à une participation égale impartiale. Sinon, la sphère publique ne serait impuissante et l'idée de construction de la nation et de la citoyenneté souhaitable ne serait rien d'autre qu'un simple stratagème.

Pdf Document: <http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/4-Mekusi.pdf>

5. The African Public Space of Dangarembga's *Neria*: A Site for Autochthonous Feminist Agency

Kapasula Jessie Kabwila (95-115)

Abstract: The public space is a place where anybody has a right to occupy without being excluded for economic or social reasons. This paper is an attempt to illustrate the 'westocentricity' and inapplicability of the term 'public space' to the African context. This term is steeped in the discourse of capital, one that profits from proliferating labels like 'public', 'free', 'open', masquerading in appearances that gloss over the hegemonic forces like global patriarchy, capitalism and neo-colonialism that largely govern twenty-first century Africa. An interrogation of the spaces that can be called the 'commons' in Dangarembga's *Neria* (1986) and *Nervous Conditions* (1988), (Zimbabwe) and Sene Absa's *Madame Brouette* (2002) (Senegal), shows that such spaces are fraught with social constraints that discriminate against access at class and gender levels, just to mention a few. I will illustrate how language constrains poor and illiterate Africans, especially women, from accessing places such as the river, and legal and entertainment public spaces in the literary works outlined above. It is important for

scholarship on Africa to emphasize that 'The African public space' is an oxymoron, a fallacy that does not exist. There is no space that can legitimately be called 'public' in Africa, especially for rural, poor, uneducated, non-Christian/Muslim women.

Résumé : L'espace public est un lieu que chacun a le droit d'occuper, sans être exclus pour des raisons économiques ou sociales. Cet article est une tentative d'illustration de l'« occi-centrisme » et de l'inapplicabilité du terme « espace public » dans le contexte africain. Ce terme est ancré dans le discours du capital, qui profite de la prolifération des labels comme « public », « libre », « ouvert », prenant ces apparences qui dissimulent les forces hégémoniques comme le patriarcat mondial, le capitalisme et le néo-colonialisme qui gouvernent pratiquement l'Afrique du XXI^e siècle. Une analyse des espaces qui peuvent être appelés les « communes » dans les oeuvres de Dangarembga intitulées *Neria* (1986) et *Nervous Conditions* (1988), (Zimbabwe) et l'oeuvre de Sene Absa intitulée *Madame Brouette* (2002) (Sénégal), montre que ces espaces sont pleins de contraintes sociales discriminatoires dans l'accès à l'égard des classes et des sexes, pour ne citer que celles-ci. Je vais illustrer comment la langue empêche les Africains pauvres et analphabètes, en particulier les femmes, d'accéder à des endroits comme la rivière et les espaces publics juridiques et de divertissement dans les oeuvres littéraires décrits ci-dessus. Il est important que la recherche sur l'Afrique souligne que l'« espace public africain » est un oxymore, une illusion. Il n'y a pas d'espace qui puisse légitimement être appelé « public » en Afrique, en particulier pour les femmes rurales, pauvres, non instruites non chrétiennes/musulmanes.

Pdf Document: http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/5-_Kabwila.pdf

6. 'Up as a Rabbit, Down as a Lion': Socio-economic Determinants of New Idioms of Power – Visual Case Stories from Urban Adamaoua, Cameroon

Lisbet Holtedahl (117-175)

Abstract: In the 1990s, I felt empathy with the Sultan of Adamaoua. I do feel empathy with one of the richest and most influential industrialists in Cameroon today - emotions which are difficult to convey in today's Norway. Ideas about Africa, about poverty, corruption, etc. make such feelings politically incorrect. My anthropological research is supposed to lead to positive consequences for the people with whom I work. They be 'small' or 'big' people. This is called applied research. My research experience has made me conclude the following: Research should contribute to giving people new voices in new arenas; make them visible in new social spheres.

I wish for instance, that my research may promote authorities' listening more to and seeing people who are poor or who are uneducated, and, that their decisions may reach them, empower them. Often, also, one thinks that empowerment only concerns people without power. Since I have for long worked with people with big power, my research should enable their voices to become strengthened and make them visible on the new social arenas that are under pressure from their own behaviour and entrepreneurship, but that they themselves do not see. What criteria do we use when we decide whether our research should empower people in power?

It is important that we include the 'small' as well as the 'big' in our applied research. Otherwise, democracy can not be promoted.

Résumé : Dans les années 1990, j'éprouvais de l'empathie pour le Sultan d'Adamaoua. J'éprouve aussi de l'empathie pour l'un des industriels les plus riches et les plus influents au Cameroun aujourd'hui; des émotions qu'il est difficile d'exprimer en Norvège aujourd'hui. Les idées sur l'Afrique, la pauvreté, la corruption, etc. rendent de tels sentiments politiquement incorrects. Ma recherche anthropologique est censée conduire à des conséquences positives pour les personnes avec qui je travaille. Qu'elles soient de « petites » ou de « grandes » gens. C'est ce qu'on appelle la recherche appliquée. Mon expérience de recherche m'a fait tirer les conclusions suivantes: la recherche devrait contribuer à donner aux gens de nouvelles voix dans de nouveaux domaines; les rendre visibles dans de nouvelles sphères sociales. Je souhaite par exemple, que mes recherches puissent pousser les autorités à écouter et se soucier des gens pauvres ou non instruites, et que leurs décisions puissent les atteindre, les rendre autonomes. Souvent aussi, on pense que l'autonomisation ne concerne que les personnes sans pouvoir.

Puisque j'ai longtemps travaillé avec des gens ayant un grand pouvoir, mes recherches doivent permettre à leurs voix de se fortifier et les rendre visibles sur les nouvelles arènes sociales qui sont sous la pression de leur propre comportement et leur esprit d'entreprise, mais qu'eux-mêmes ne voient pas. Quels critères utilisons-nous lorsque nous décidons si notre recherche devrait renforcer les gens au pouvoir? Il est

important d'inclure les « petits », ainsi que les « grands » dans notre recherche appliquée. Sinon, la démocratie ne peut pas être promue.

Pdf Document: <http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/6-Holtedahl.pdf>

7. Towards a New Map of Africa through Rastafari 'Works'

Niaah Jahlani (177-199)

Abstract: This paper seeks to broaden the notion of the African Public sphere to include the historical Diaspora by highlighting the works of Mortimo Planno, cultural historian – Rastafari luminary and plenipotentiary – in closing the void between Africa and its Diaspora, through examining Planno's definition of the African public sphere, as articulated in his general writings and main text: 'The Earth Most Strangest Man', as well as travelogues articulating his discourse on Back-to-Africa. Mortimo Planno is credited as having tutored reggae icon Bob Marley and many others in the faith of Rastafari which was to emerge as a new world religion and way of life out of Jamaica. Planno, an outstanding pan-African scholar and activist, travelled to the United States of America, Canada, the United Kingdom and some fifteen African states, lecturing on the Movement developed in Jamaica, celebrating the Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie I as God incarnate. For more than fifty years, this elder was seen as the de facto leader of the Rastafari movement of Kingston. The study applies Paulo Freire's theory of a 'pedagogy of liberation' to assess whether Rastafari thinkers such as Planno can be seen as facilitating a trans-Atlantic conscientisation towards remedial African national development and liberation from what Garvey (1927) described as 'mental slavery'.

Résumé : Cet article vise à élargir la notion de la sphère publique africaine pour inclure la diaspora historique à travers une mise en évidence des travaux de Mortimo Planno, historien de la culture, sommité et plénipotentiaire rastafari, en comblant le vide entre l'Afrique et sa diaspora, par l'examen de la définition par Planno de la sphère publique africaine, comme exprimée dans la plupart de ses écrits, et le texte principal, « The Earth Most Strangest Man », ainsi que ses récits de voyage exprimant son discours sur le Retour en Afrique. Mortimo Planno aurait formé l'icône de reggae, Bob Marley, et bien d'autres dans la foi rastafari qui devait émerger comme une nouvelle religion mondiale et un mode de vie à partir de la Jamaïque. Planno, un remarquable intellectuel et militant panafricain, s'est rendu aux États-Unis d'Amérique, au Canada, au Royaume-Uni et dans une quinzaine d'États africains, pour animer des conférences sur le mouvement développé en Jamaïque, glorifiant l'Empereur d'Éthiopie, Hailé Sélassié I, comme Dieu incarnée. Pendant plus de cinquante ans, cet homme était considéré comme le leader de facto du mouvement rastafari de Kingston. Cette étude applique la théorie de Paulo Freire d'une « pédagogie de la libération » pour évaluer si les penseurs rastafari comme Planno peuvent être considérés comme ayant facilité une conscientisation transatlantique en vue de soutenir le développement national en Afrique et la libération de ce Garvey (1927) qualifiait d'« esclavage mental ».

Pdf Document: <http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/7-Niaah.pdf>

8. The Emergence of Public Spheres in Colonial Cameroon: The Case of Palm Wine

Drinking Joints as lieux de sociabilité in Bamenda Township

Nicodemus Fru Awasom (201-220)

Abstract: Although Habermas might not have had Africa in mind when he propounded his public sphere theory, we still find his basic premise useful in capturing the public sphere scenario in Africa where people like to periodically congregate in various sites to socialize and indulge in political discourse while drinking. Using the case of colonial Bamenda township, this study examines the emergence and functioning of palm wine drinking joints as public spaces par excellence. These palm wine joints were comparable to European coffee shops and salons which were areas where various people could gather and discuss matters that concerned them. The palm wine joints were informal public spaces that emerged to respond to urbanization and cosmopolitanism, and stood out as one of the distinctive lieux de sociabilité. They were accessible to people of all classes and served as centres for drinking traditional liquor, gathering and spreading news and rumours, discussing politics and social issues, playing and dancing the 'bottle dance', and transiting to the 'red streets' to visit damsels after sucking in alcohol. The study relied on interviews and archival material as data for this article.

Résumé : Bien que Habermas n'avait sûrement pas en tête l'Afrique lorsqu'il avançait sa théorie de la sphère publique, nous trouvons toujours son hypothèse de base utile pour reproduire le scénario de la sphère publique africaine où les gens aiment se rassembler périodiquement dans différents sites pour socialiser et s'adonner au discours politique tout en buvant. Prenant le cas de la commune coloniale de Bamenda, l'étude examine l'émergence et le fonctionnement des bistrot à vin de palme comme des espaces publics par excellence. Ces bistrot à vin de palme étaient comparables aux boutiques et salons de café européens qui étaient des endroits où diverses personnes pouvaient se rassembler et discuter des questions qui les concernaient. Les bistrot à vin de palme étaient des espaces publics informels qui ont émergé pour répondre à l'urbanisation et au cosmopolitisme, et se sont distingués comme étant l'un des Lieux de sociabilité par excellence. Ils étaient accessibles aux personnes de toutes classes et ont servi de centres de consommation de boissons alcoolisées traditionnelles, de collecte et de diffusion de nouvelles et de rumeurs, de discussion sur des questions politiques et sociales, de jeux et de « danse de la bouteille », et de transit vers les « rues rouges » pour rendre visite aux demoiselles après avoir bu l'alcool. L'étude s'est fondée sur des entrevues et des documents d'archives comme base de données de cet article.

Pdf Document: <http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/7-Niaah.pdf>

African Sociological Review/Revue africaine de sociologie, Vol. 14, n° 2, 2010

9. Annonce du Diagnostic et Rupture Biographique

Tinsa Francine (3-23)

Résumé : Dans ce papier, nous nous référons à la théorisation ancrée pour approfondir l'un des premiers segments de la trajectoire de la maladie cancéreuse, celui de l'annonce du diagnostic.

Notre point de départ est la théorie des contextes de conscience, formulée en 1965 par Strauss et Glaser. Identifiées, durant la phase empirique, comme catégories principales, par une analyse inductive, les différents contextes de l'annonce du diagnostic se sont construits à partir des différentes stratégies d'annonce répertoriées au moment de l'observation, des intentions des professionnels, des attentes livrées par les patients en matière d'information souhaitée, des conditions spécifiques entourant l'action. Les informateurs principaux (n= 21) sont des patients atteints d'un cancer et hospitalisés pour une cure de chimiothérapie. D'autres informateurs contextuels (cliniciens oncologues, bénévoles, parents et proches, cadres hospitaliers...) contribuent également au recueil des données. L'objectif poursuivi est de prendre en compte les motivations des praticiens et le sens qu'ils accordent à l'étape de l'annonce et de les recontextualiser en référence à l'encadrement prévu par l'instance normative. On y discute quelques conditions spécifiques, liées au contexte organisationnel qui freinent le degré d'ouverture et on s'interroge de l'impact de ce manque d'ouverture sur l'entrée dans la maladie ainsi que sur les prochaines étapes de chaque itinéraire thérapeutique.

Abstract: The paper refers to the « grounded theory » (théorisation ancrée) targeting an indepth exploration of the announcement of the diagnosis as one of the first components of the trajectory of cancer. We considered first the theory of the contexts awareness, formulated in 1965 by Strauss and Glaser. The contexts of the announcement of diagnosis have been identified as major categories through an inductive analysis within the empiric phase. They have been built based on different announcement strategies recorded during the observation of the practitioners' intentions, on expectations expressed by patients in term of information, on specific conditions around the actions. The key informants (n= 21) are patients having cancer and hospitalized for chemotherapy. Other local informants (clinical oncologists, volunteers, parents and closers, hospital cadres...) have contribute to the data collection. The aim is to address the practitioners' motivations and the meaning they give to the step of the announcement of the diagnosis. We also aim at recontextualizing that step according to the tutoring planned by the normative instance.

The paper analyses specific conditions linked to the organizational contexts that slow the scope of opening. We are wondering about the impact of such lack of opening and introduction to the disease as well as about the next steps of each therapeutic itinerary.

Pdf Document: http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Annonce_du_diagnostic_et_rupture.pdf

10. The Rise to prominence of *Artemisia annua* L. – The Transformation of a Chinese plant to a global Pharmaceutical (PDF, 183.1 kb)

Caroline Meier zu Biesen (24-46)

Abstract: This paper focuses on the transformation of a recently promoted medicinal plant named *Artemisia annua* L. For over 2000 years, the Chinese have used *A. annua* as a herbal tea preparation against malaria. Pharmacological studies led to the isolation of artemisinin as the principal anti-malarial compound. Since 2001, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has recommended artemisinin-based combined therapies ('ACTs') for the treatment of malaria – Novartis is the leading actor to extract the compound in tablet form. In the 1990s, *A. annua* was introduced to Tanzania. Beside the local plant-based promotion of *Artemisia*-tea as an efficient, inexpensive natural practice to treat malaria, Tanzania hosts influential actors who seek to commercialise the plant. By following the biography of the Chinese medicinal plant, its global transfer, production, marketing, distribution, consumption, and its transformation to a highly demanded commodity, the paper critically reveals the dialectics and reciprocities between different actors and their relation to existing powerful reference systems (such as WHO, Pharmaceutical Industry).

Pdf Document: http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/The_rise_to_prominence_of.pdf

11. Negotiating the Search for Diagnosis and Healing of Tuberculosis in Namibia: A Case Study of a Ju/'hoansi speaking man

Diana Gibson (47-61)

Abstract: This case study of tuberculosis among Ju/'hoansi speakers in a small village in Otjodzondjupa district, Namibia, shows how different notions concerning tuberculosis and TB-like complaints become a area of uncertainty and even contention in a situation where tuberculosis education is good but diagnostics, and by extension treatment, are not always easily accessible. The paper argues that culturalism in the health services turns attention away from the socio-economic and political aspects of tuberculosis. It furthermore shows that Ju/'hoansi speakers have to turn to plant medicines to deal with their ill health when the interface with the health care services become problematic. Plants are understood as standing in a particular relationship with humans and with nature as well. Yet the use of plant medicines is also a terrain of medicinal knowledge and practice contested by the health care services as potentially unsafe and counterproductive to TB treatment.

Pdf Document: http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Negotiating_the_search_for_diagnosis_and.pdf

12. Of Remedies and Poisons: Recreational Use of Antiretroviral Drugs in the Social Imagination of South African Carers

Fiona Larkan, Brian van Wyck and A. Jamie (62-73)

Abstract: During an ethnographic study of barriers to, and compliance with, antiretroviral (ARV) treatment in the South Africa's West Coast region, our team came across a general sense amongst health care providers that there was a lively illicit trade in antiretroviral medications. In itself, this is seen to be a barrier to adherence for many of their patients whose medication is traded to, or stolen by, drug dealers. Independent anecdotal evidence is emerging about this trade, though there has been little hard data verifying the existence of a recreational market for ARVs. While there are rumours that Efavirenz (some of whose side effects are hallucinogenic) is being used in the manufacture of crystal methamphetamine (locally 'tik'), such reports, in themselves, do not seem able to explain the ubiquity (and the confidence) of the belief in this trade amongst the health care providers with whom we have interacted. This paper explores aspects of the off-label trade of ARVs (as we have come to know it) and, as importantly, how rumor and knowledge of this trade has gained increasing currency in the social imagination of health and social care workers. This, we argue, could precipitate a real crisis in the Government's public rollout programme.

Pdf Document: http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Of_Remedies_and_Poisons.pdf

13. Epistemological Issues in the Making of an African Medicine: *Sutherlandia* (*Lessertia* *Frutescens*)

Olajide Oloyede (74-88)

Abstract: The scientific clinical trial of the African traditional medicine, *Sutherlandia* (*Lessertia frutescens*) forms an interface between the indigenous local knowledge of people living with Aids, traditional health practitioners and that of science and global health. Up till now, no cross-disciplinary studies have been done on epistemological questions concerning especially the knowledge and understanding of 'proof' of efficacy concerning an African traditional medicine.

This paper draws together insights and analysis from the anthropology and sociology of health and healing in discussing the intersecting fields of knowledge and experience of pharmacology, phytotherapy and related fields, as well as that of biomedical and traditional health practitioners, and of research subjects involved in the making of clinical trials of *sutherlandia* (*lessertia frutescens*) in South Africa.

Pdf Document: http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Epistemological_Issues_in_the_Making_of_an.pdf

Research Papers

14. The Marital Immigrant, Land and Agriculture: A Malawian Case Study

Paul Kishindo (89-97)

Abstract: The central and southern regions of Malawi predominantly follow matrilineal succession and inheritance and practice uxori-local marriages. Women, rather than men, own the primary land rights. Colonial government officials and some Eurocentric scholars have argued that the system of uxori-local marriages and female ownership of land rights are inimical to agricultural development principally because men lose the motivation to make long term investments in land which does not belong to them. This study of marital immigrants sought to investigate whether the location of land rights in someone other than themselves affected the way they viewed agriculture and made farm decisions. It found that while short term decisions are not affected, long term investments are influenced by perception of security, understood in terms of marital stability.

Pdf Document: http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/The_Marital_Immigrant.pdf

15. Gender Inequality in the Division of Household Labour in Tanzania (PDF, 91.3 kb)

Shery Feinstein, Rachel Feinstein and Sophia Sabrow (98-109)

Abstract: This study examined the gender norms and the language used for rationalising gender inequality regarding the division of household labour in Tanzania. Tanzanian university students and secondary students participated in interviews, focus groups, and surveys for this study.

Findings suggest that Tanzanian men have very traditional expectations regarding gender roles while Tanzanian women have more progressive expectations. Some gender norms, including the expectation that women should be responsible for the children and should do more work than men overall, were demonstrated. Naturalisation, the attempt to justify an inequality such as sexism by claiming that the disparity is simply natural, was used to explain inequalities; as was minimisation, the attempt to justify an inequality by reducing the significance of the problem. Lastly, cultural sexism attempted to justify gender inequality by explaining the differences between genders as a result of cultural practices rather than sexism.

Pdf Document: http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Gender_Inequality_in_the_Division_of.pdf

African Studies Quarterly, Vol. 12, Issue 1, Fall 2010

16. Poor Urban Communities and Municipal Interface in Ghana. A Case Study of Accra and Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis

Goerge Owusu and Robert Lawrence Afutu-Kotey (16 p.)

Abstract: Like many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Ghana, is undergoing a rapid pace of urbanization associated with socio-economic, environmental, and institutional challenges for urban residents and local government authorities. Under Ghana's laws, Metropolitan Assemblies (large city local governments) have overall responsibility for the development of their respective cities. This article explores the poor urban communities—municipal interface based on a study carried out in the largest (Accra) and third largest (Sekondi-Takoradi) cities. The study concludes that mechanisms for engaging poor urban communities are limited largely due to the absence of functional decentralized sub-district structures in these communities. In

addition, the indirect attempt by the Metropolitan Assemblies to address infrastructure and service needs of poor urban communities through a public-private partnership centered on privatization (franchising and contracting) and community-based participation in the provision of social services has distanced the Assemblies from poor communities. This situation has reinforced the view that the Assemblies are unresponsive to community needs. The implications of limited community-municipal interface for poor urban communities and urban development in Ghana in general are also explored.

Pdf Document: <http://www.africa.ufl.edu/asq/v12/v12i1a1.pdf>

17. Combating Corruption in Nigeria: The Nigerian Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)

Emmanuel Obuah (28 p.)

Abstract: Corruption is a persistent cancerous phenomenon which bedevils Nigeria. Misappropriation, bribery, embezzlement, nepotism, and money laundering by public officials have permeated the fabric of the society. The office seekers of major political parties top the list of unfit or corrupt officials. Elected officials in high echelons of power and public officers use their positions to engage in corrupt activities. It is estimated that corruption accounts for 20 percent of the GDP of Nigeria. For several years, Nigeria has been at the bottom of Transparency International's (TI) Corrupt Perception Index (CPI) ranking. In 2002, the Nigerian government created the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption and financial crimes. This paper reviews the scope of corruption and the efforts by the Nigerian government to combat it by examining the various perspectives for understanding the causes of corruption. The study while recognizing the importance of the various perspectives, notes that both the rent-seeking and institutional theories offer deeper insights into the systemic nature of Nigerian corruption. Finally, the article examines the activities of the EFCC and notes that it faces serious challenges as the configurations of the Nigerian political landscape are uncertain.

Pdf Document: <http://www.africa.ufl.edu/asq/v12/v12i1a2.pdf>

18. The Role of Labor Migration to Neighbouring Small Towns in Rural Livelihoods: A Case Study in Southern Province, Zambia

Chihiro Ito

Abstract: Livelihood in present-day rural Africa is distinctly complex, involving interactions between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, and between urban and rural activities. In addition to subsistence agriculture, farmers are often engaged in non-agricultural activities in both rural and urban contexts. Recent studies have highlighted the importance of non-agricultural income sources in rural areas. Although migratory labor is recognized as an important source of non-agricultural income, it has not been considered with examinations of livelihood diversity and access to each activities in the areas from which workers migrate. This paper analyses the role of labor migration in relation to the complexity of livelihood strategies within the village. Particular emphasis was placed on labor migration to neighboring small towns. The current field study in Southern Province, Zambia, revealed that local people used several strategies to maintain and improve their livelihoods. However, a great deal of variability was exhibited in the combination of livelihood strategies among households. Households without access to reliable income sources were found to be most likely to engage in migrant labor. Some households showed a preference for labor migration because it was perceived as providing access to income with a lower initial cost than other strategies. Another important factor was the growth of labor demand for unskilled labor in neighboring small towns affected by socio-economic dynamics at national level. I propose that labor migration to neighboring small towns is crucial for many people to secure and improve livelihoods in rural areas, for two main reasons: First, labor migration functions as a coping strategy when drought occurs. Second, migration is a livelihood choice based on an interrelation between access to other livelihood strategies and other social factors within the village.

19. Personal Rule in Africa: The Case of Eritrea

Petros B. Ogbazghi (1-25)

Abstract: Notwithstanding the on-going struggles for democratic transformation, many African countries still lack rudimentary principles of the rule of law and legitimate political institutions. Contemporary Eritrea exemplifies this type of situation in which personal rule is the embodiment of the political system. The article argues that the perpetuation of personal rule in Eritrea is explained by the political strategy of unleashing sheer coercive force against citizens by the military whose loyalty is bought off by providing its top echelons control over substantial state economic resources. This is facilitated by a culture of impunity fostered by a legacy of three decades of guerrilla conflict, and by deliberately keeping the rest of society off-balance in an economic situation characterized by rampant poverty. The regimenting of civil-society institutions within the power structures and chapters of party-controlled organizations has reduced them into instruments of social control in order to diffuse any form of organized resistance. Finally, the party and the bureaucracy as agents of the state function to accentuate the symbolic dimensions of socio-economic activities to which the entire society is mobilized in order to wedge the immense legitimacy gap and make the system appear popular.

Pdf Document: <http://www.africa.ufl.edu/asq/PDFs/v12i2a1.pdf>

20. The Micropolitics of Mining and Development in Zambia: Insights from the Northwestern Province

Rohit Negi (27-44)

Abstract: After two decades of economic stagnation, Zambia witnessed sustained economic growth in the period 2002-2008 due to investments in the country's all-important copper mining sector. This article analyzes the political forms that took shape during the copper mining boom, bringing into view the new entanglements of capital, labor, civil society, and the state. It draws on ethnographic work in the Solwezi District of Zambia's North Western Province, where the opening of two large mines since 2004 placed it on the map of copper extraction. The article argues that the interlinked processes of structural adjustment and the privatization of mining in the 1990s significantly weakened the country's historically strong labor unions. Though still important as political actors within the workplace, the unions representing mineworkers are less salient in the arena of the broader civil society. Instead, loose networks of assorted groups have coalesced around the issue of capital's developmental impacts, namely the mechanism of Corporate Social Responsibility, making this a pivotal site of the emergent politics of mining. These and other more "formal" political contestations forced the state to revisit the neoliberal mining framework that was negotiated with and tilted in favor of capital, only, however, to be confronted with a changed landscape of possibilities as the world economy nosedived in 2008.

Pdf Document: <http://www.africa.ufl.edu/asq/PDFs/v12i2a2.pdf>

21. Debunking the Myth of the "Good" Coup d'État in Africa

Andrew C. Miller (45-70)

Abstract: In response to the recent coup in Niger, which ousted the country's president-turned-strongman Mamadou Tandja, the capital erupted in pro-coup demonstrations. Many commentators and foreign governments also showed tacit support for the junta. What is the likelihood that this coup and the other coup regimes in Africa will lead to the institutionalization of durable and stable democracies? Based on historical analysis of past African coups that brought brief democratic transitions, this article argues that it is unlikely. For the four African coups that briefly put in place democratic institutions - Sierra Leone (1968), Ghana (1978), Sudan (1985), and Niger (1999) - the juntas and proceeding civilian governments failed to address core political and economic issues, lacked durability, and did not engender long-term political stability. To further debunk the myth of the so-called "good" coup d' état in Africa, this article also demonstrates that coup regimes, which consolidate governing authority in failed states, attempt to institutionalize autocracies.

Pdf Document: <http://www.africa.ufl.edu/asq/PDFs/v12i2a3.pdf>

The Future of... Law & Technology in the Information Society

22. Introduction: Looking into the future...

Meritxell Fernández-Barrera and Primavera De Filippi and Norberto Andrade, 19 p.

Pdf Document: <http://www.ejls.eu/6/75UK.pdf>

23. Re-designing the Role of Law in the Information Society: Mediating between the Real and the Virtual

Massimo Durante, 19 p.

Pdf Document: <http://www.ejls.eu/6/76UK.pdf>

24. New Technologies and the Law: Precedents via Metaphors

Harmet Sawhney and Venkata Ratnadeep Suri and Hyangsun Lee, 19 p.

Pdf Document: <http://www.ejls.eu/6/77UK.pdf>

25. Cybercrime, Cyberterrorism and Jurisdiction: An Analysis of Article 22 of the COE Convention on Cybercrime

Armando Cottim, 23 p.

Pdf Document: <http://www.ejls.eu/6/78UK.pdf>

26. Children Protection Online: Uneasy Steps towards a Balance between Risks and Freedoms

Federica Casarosa, 14 p.

Pdf Document: <http://www.ejls.eu/6/79UK.pdf>

27. The Concept of Network Neutrality in the EU Dimension: Should Europe Trust in Antitrust?

Oles Andriychuk, 25 p.

Pdf Document: <http://www.ejls.eu/6/79UK.pdf>

28. The Open Revolution: Using Citation Analysis to Improve Legal Text Retrieval

Anton Geist, 8 p.

Pdf Document: <http://www.ejls.eu/6/81UK.pdf>

29. Tool-supported Legal Risk Management: A Roadmap. - **Tobias Mahler,** 24 p.

Pdf Document: <http://www.ejls.eu/6/82UK.pdf>

30. Peeping HALs: Making Sense of Artificial Intelligence and Privacy

Ryan Calo, 22 p.

Pdf Document: <http://www.ejls.eu/6/83UK.pdf>

31. Property in Personal Data: a European Perspective on the Instrumentalist Theory of Propertisation

Nadezda Purtova, 18 p.

Pdf Document: <http://www.ejls.eu/6/84UK.pdf>

32. The Myth of Odin's Eye: Privacy vs. Knowledge

Paolo Guarda, 11 p.

Pdf Document: <http://www.ejls.eu/6/85UK.pdf>

33. Genetic Enhancement and Autonomy

Wojciech Załuski, 13 p.

Pdf Document: <http://www.ejls.eu/6/86UK.pdf>

34. Let Them Be Peers: The Future of P2P Systems and Their Impact on Contemporary Legal Networks

Ugo Pagallo, 17 p.

Pdf Document: <http://www.ejls.eu/6/87UK.pdf>

European Journal of Legal Studies, Vol. 3, n° 1, December 2010

35. Comparing Laws in the Enforcement of EU and National Competition Laws

Kati Cseres

Pdf document: <http://www.ejls.eu/7/89UK.pdf>

36. Confronting the symbolic position of the judge in western European legal traditions: A comparative essay

David Marrani

Pdf document: <http://www.ejls.eu/7/89UK.pdf>

37. Le contrôle de constitutionnalité français dans le contexte européen et international: Une question de priorités

Ottavio Quirico

Pdf document: <http://www.ejls.eu/7/91FR.pdf>

38. Virtues, Perfectionism and Natural Law

Michele Mangini

Pdf document: <http://www.ejls.eu/7/92UK.pdf>

39. Economic Freedom as Political Virtue: An Insight from the Perspective of Value Pluralism

Oles Andriychuk

Pdf document: <http://www.ejls.eu/7/93UK.pdf>

40. Instrumentalisation of Freedom of Expression in Postmodern Legal Discourses

Uladzislau Belavusau

Pdf document: <http://www.ejls.eu/7/94UK.pdf>

International Socialism: A Quarterly Journal of Socialist Theory, Issue 125, Winter 2010

Snapshots of struggle

41. Ireland: From shock therapy to resistance

Kieran Allen

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=603&issue=125>

42. France: From economic to political struggles

Denis Godard

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=604&issue=125>

43. Opposition and opportunity in Germany

Stefan Bornost

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=605&issue=125>

44. Greece: The eye of the storm?

Panos Garganas

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=606&issue=125>

45. Sketches of Spain

Mike Eaude

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=607&issue=125>

46. Chris Harman 1942-2009: A life in the struggle

Ian Birchall

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=610&issue=125>

47. Althusser: The emperor has no clothes

Chris Harman

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=611&issue=125>

48. Another side of Chris Harman

Joseph Choonara

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=612&issue=125>

49. Not all Marxism is dogmatism

Chris Harman

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=613&issue=125>

50. Zombie Capitalism and the origin of crises

Guglielmo Carchedi

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=614&issue=125>

51. A whiff of tear gas

Andy Durgan

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=615&issue=125>

52. Marxism and anarchism

Paul Blackledge

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=616&issue=125>

53. The sex work debate

Jane Pritchard

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=618&issue=125>

54. Obama's first year

Megan Trudell

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=608&issue=125>

55. Honduras is not just another banana republic

Mike Gonzalez

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=609&issue=125>

**International Socialism: A Quarterly Journal of Socialist Theory,
Issue 126—Spring 2010**

56. Venezuela at the crossroads: Voices from inside the revolution

Luke Stobart

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=635&issue=126>

57. Crisis and conflict in Pakistan

Sartaj Khan & Yuri Prasad

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=636&issue=126>

58. The changing face of racism

Richard Seymour

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=638&issue=126>

59. Climate politics after Copenhagen

Jonathan Neale

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=637&issue=126>

60. C L R James and the Black Jacobins

Christian Høgsbjerg

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=639&issue=126>

61. 25 years after the Great Miners' Strike

Jack Robertson

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=640&issue=126>

62. Tony Cliff: Deflected permanent revolution in Africa

Leo Zeilig

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=641&issue=126>

63. Rethinking imperialism: past, present and future

Gilbert Achcar

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=642&issue=126>

64. Conceding the Russian Revolution to Liberals

Kevin Murphy

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=643&issue=126>

**International Socialism: A Quarterly Journal of Socialist Theory,
Issue 127, Summer 2010**

65. Marxism and feminism today

Judith Orr

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=656&issue=127>

66. Zionism, Socialism and Nationalism

Shlomo Sand and John Rose

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=657&issue=127>

67. Reviving the spirit of equality

Richard G Wilkinson and Iain Ferguson

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=658&issue=127>

68. 1937: the year of the sitdown

John Newsinger

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=659&issue=127>

69. Reassessing the permanent arms economy

Gonzalo Pozo

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=660&issue=127>

70. Daniel Bensaid: 1946-2010

Sebastian Budgen

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=661&issue=127>

71. Empire and literature

Gareth Jenkins

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=662&issue=127>

72. Another side of anarchism

Ian Birchall

Pdf Document : <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=663&issue=127>

73. A response to the sex work debate

Gareth Dale and Xanthe Whittaker

Pdf Document : <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=664&issue=127>

**International Socialism: A Quarterly Journal of Socialist Theory
Issue 128, Autumn 2010**

74. The "South Africa moment": Palestine, Israel and the boycott

Tom Hickey and Philip Marfleet

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=680&issue=128>

75. Palestine, Israel and the boycott

Tom Hickey and Phil Marfleet

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=680&issue=128>

76. Hamas, Gaza and the blockade

Jamie Allinson

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=681&issue=128>

77. The euro crisis and the future of EU integration

Chrsitakis Georgiou

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=682&issue=128>

78. Crisis and Recession in central and Eastern Europe

by Jane Hardy

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=683&issue=128>

79. The Ironies of Indian Maoism

Jairus Banaji

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=684&issue=128>

80. Michelangelo and Human Emancipation

John Molyneux

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=685&issue=128>

81. From deflected permanent revolution to the law of uneven and combined development

Neil Davidson

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=686&issue=128>

82. Socialism in the 21st century and the Russian Revolution

Simon Pirani

Pdf Document : <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=687&issue=128>

83. Sexism and sex work: A response to Dale and Whittaker

Jess Edwards

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=688&issue=128>

International Socialism: A Quarterly Journal of Socialist Theory Issue 130, 2011

84. The return of the Arab revolution

Alex Callinicos

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=717&issue=130>

85. The return of fear

Iain Ferguson

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=719&issue=130>

86. Tunisia: the people's revolution

Chamseddine Mnasri

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=720&issue=130>

87. Act One of the Egyptian Revolution

Philip Marfleet

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=721&issue=130>

88. Social media and social movements

Jonny Jones

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=722&issue=130>

89. The student movement today

Dan Swain

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=723&issue=130>

90. The origins of the united front policy

John Riddell

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=724&issue=130>

91. The Tories, Eton and private schools

David Renton

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=725&issue=130>

92. I love the sound of breaking glass: the London crowd, 1760-2010

Keith Flett

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=726&issue=130>

93. Facing the crisis: the strategic perplexity of the left

Stathis Kouvelakis

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=727&issue=130>

94. Sexuality, alienation and capitalism

Sheila McGregor

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=728&issue=130>

95. Counterpower, participatory democracy, revolutionary defence: debating Black Flame, revolutionary anarchism and historical Marxism

Lucien van der Walt

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=729&issue=130>

96. The social roots of “impairment”

Lee Humber

Pdf Document: <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php4?id=730&issue=130>

Nordic Journal of African Studies, Vol. 19(1) 2010

97. Finite State Methods in Morphological Analysis of Runyakitara Verbs

Fridah Katshemererwe and Thomas Hanneforth (1-22)

Abstract: Previously, there has been a lack for an automatic analyser and generator for the word forms of Runyakitara. In this paper, we present a computational model for grammatical Runyakitara verbs. This model, RUNYAGRAM, is based on freely-available open-sourced finite-state methods and, in particular, the fsm2 interpreter. It captures the morphotactic structures with non-recursive context-free grammars supported by fsm2 and morpho-phonological alternations with a finite composition of commonly used context-dependent string rewriting rules. Their combination results into a finite state transducer that can be exported and used in numberless software-developing platforms. The obtained transducer is an important building-block that can be employed in comprehensive morphological analysers, syntactic parsers, spell-checkers, text-to-speech synthesizers, and machine translation systems. Currently, 86% of the verb forms

are recognized. It is possible to increase the coverage, or alternatively, to adapt the approach of the RUNYAGRAM system to related languages.

Pdf Document: http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol19num1/katushemererwe_hanneforth.pdf

98. Women's Power, 1000 A.D.: Figurine Art and Gender Politics in Prehistoric Southern Africa

Jean-Marie Dederen (23-42)

Abstract: Archaeological excavations in southern Africa have yielded a wide variety of small clay figurines, the origins of which have been traced back to early farming communities. Whereas many of these artefacts are fairly naturalistic in appearance, others clearly are not. The purpose of this essay is to explore the social significance of one of the stylized figurine types, an intriguing phallic-shaped female representation.

Ever since Summers completed the first systematic figurine study in 1957, interpretive efforts of art historians, archaeologists and anthropologists have focused on the concept of fertility. This paper argues that the fertility paradigm, far from being irrelevant, has remained poorly defined. Moreover, it has produced an understanding that is tainted by a masculine bias, and does not do justice to the conceptual originality of the icon. An alternative reading of fertility is proposed, in which a symbolic war between the sexes features centrally.

Pdf Document: www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol19num1/dederen2.pdf

99. Farmer Perceptions on Indigenous Pig Farming in Kakamega District, Western Kenya

Florence Mutua, Samuel Arimi, William Ogara, Cate Dewey and Esther Schelling (43-57)

Abstract: Objectives for this paper were to: study farmer beliefs and perceptions on local pig farming practices; and to explore opportunities for improved located production in selected villages of Western Kenya. The paper seeks to understand why the local pig breed still remains the predominant breed in these areas despite numerous calls to introduce better exotic breeds. Most pigs in Kenya are of exotic breeds, intensively managed on commercial farms. Focus group discussions were used to gather data. Discussions were taped, transcribed and translated from Swahili to English. Farmers use pigs to guard homes at night, pigs also act as a charm to protect families against evil spirits. Women farmers manage the family pigs, men sell the pigs. Farmers identified feeding, marketing, and breeding as the main challenges affecting the sector. The discussions identified a number of opportunities for improved production, and likely strengthened the bond between the farmers, researchers and staff. This created an outlook that can now be used in further public engagement as ongoing research studies on appropriate feed, health and improvement of market access are being analysed.

Pdf Document: <http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol19num1/mutua.pdf>

100. "[I]n Search of their Relations, To Set at Liberty as Many as They Had the Means":

Ransoming Captives in Nineteenth Century Yorubaland

Olatunji Ojo (58-76)

Abstract: The practice of ransoming, which upon payment of a fee or prisoner exchange, restored captives to freedom and prevented their enslavement, was a universal institution. Similar, but different from slave redemption, ransoming prevented the transition of captives into slaves. Captors supported ransoming because it fetched them higher value than the sale of the same captive into slavery. Market forces, as well as the ethnicity, gender, religion, class, and skill of captives among other considerations were all central to successful ransoming operations.

Pdf Document: www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol19num1/ojo.pdf

101. The Sociolinguistics of Thanking in Akan

Kofi Agyekum (77-97)

Abstract: The Akan cherish people who are grateful. The paper addresses the language of thanking in Akan under expressive speech acts and linguistic routines. The paper gives ethnographic situations and communicative events for thanking including, (1) thanking after child birth; (2) thanking in joyful occasions: marriage and wedding; survival from accidents, achievements, promotions, bequeathing of properties, (3) funeral activities, (4) thanking after arbitration, (5) ironical thanking (indirect thanking), and (6) thanking at the shrine. We will consider socio-cultural functions and the current state of thanking in Akan society.

Pdf Document: www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol19num2/agyekum.pdf

102. Mercy Focused Constituent Interrogatives in Lete (Larteh)

Ansah Akrofi (98-107)

Abstract: Lete is a South Guan (Kwa, Niger-Congo) language (Lewis, 2009) spoken in only one town: Larteh, located in the southeastern part of Ghana, West Africa. The language which is underdescribed is spoken by about 8,310 people (Ghana Population and Housing Census, 2000). Constituent interrogatives are one type of interrogatives Siemund (2001) identifies across the world's languages. Three types of constituent interrogatives are operational in Lete. These are focused constituent interrogatives, in-situ interrogatives, and discontinuous question-word interrogatives (Akrofi Ansah, 2009). In this paper, the formation of focused constituent interrogatives in Lete will be described. The formation of focused constituent interrogatives involves placing the focus marker *ne* after a clause-initial interrogative word/ phrase. In Lete, constituents that are focused are put clause-initially and followed by the focus marker, *ne*. In Lete culture, the use of focused constituent questions is constrained by age and social status.

Pdf Document: http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol19num2/akrofi_ansah.pdf

103. Procédés de pluralisation et marques du pluriel dans une langue dite « mixte » : le tasawaq d'Ingall

Alimata Ouedraogo Sidibé (108-123)

Résumé: Le tasawaq (langue actuellement parlée à Ingall et à Teggida-n-tessem dans le Nord du Niger) est une langue mixte dont le lexique contient des bases lexicales qui se rapprochent de celles du songhay (ces bases lexicales constituent la majorité du lexique de la langue), du tamajaq et de l'arabe (dans ce cas, il s'agit essentiellement du vocabulaire ayant trait à la religion musulmane et celui des nombres).

Les procédés de pluralisation en tasawaq sont différents selon que la base lexicale est issue du tamajaq, de l'arabe ou du songhay : on a ainsi d'une part une flexion nominale par ajout de morphèmes discontinus *i (ti)... (t) an, en, awan* pour les bases tamajaq ou par suffixation simple de morphèmes; on a d'autre part une suffixation du morphème *yó* et de ses variantes pour les bases songhay.

Les marques du pluriel sont réutilisables hors de leurs contextes traditionnels; ceci permet de relever que le système était mixte à sa constitution et que les marques du pluriel de sources différentes forment actuellement un seul paradigme en tasawaq; le choix d'une marque est règlementé selon des critères propres au tasawaq. L'usage concurrentiel des marques du pluriel *(t) àn* ou *yó* fonctionne comme un indicateur d'appartenance à un groupe socio culturel donné; il fonctionne alors comme un signum social.

Pdf Document: <http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol19num2/ouedraogo.pdf>

104. Traditional Gold Mining in Adanse

Ababio Emmanuel Ofosu-Mensah (124-147)

Abstract: For centuries, the people of Adanse worked and mined gold, and their goldfields were one source of supply of gold to the Trans Saharan traders and to the European market before and during colonial administration of the Gold Coast. The Adanse gold miners used simple but effective technology, and kept Europe supplied with enormous quantities of gold especially between the thirteenth and the nineteenth centuries. This article shows the sources of Adanse gold in the historic period, from the thirteenth to the

nineteenth century. It also discusses gold production, the media of gold distribution, including trading and the impact of traditional mining on the people of Adanse.

Pdf Document: http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol19num2/ofosu_mensah.pdf

CODESRIA

Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV

BP 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Senegal.

Tel.: (221) 33 825 98 22/23

Fax: (221) 33 824 12 89

CODESRIA Publications/Publications du CODESRIA:

<http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?rubrique38>

CODESRIA on Twitter/Pour suivre le CODESRIA sur Twitter:

<http://twitter.com/codesria>

CODESRIA on Facebook/le CODESRIA sur Facebook:

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/CODESRIA/181817969495>