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# Keeping up with Africa: a selective annotated bibliography

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## Keywords

Economics, Governance, Development, Librarianship, Current liabilities, Africa

## Abstract

Awareness of developments taking place in Africa is essential for non-African economies, commercial interests, and investors; and also for governmental, diplomatic, and political interests. Reference librarians may find themselves faced with more and varied questions concerning African affairs and current events, and may be asked to supply more than just general answers about Africa. This article presents resources for developing an understanding of African affairs, and keeping up-to-date with African economics, governance, and development issues on a day-to-day basis.

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## Introduction

As Africa stabilizes, and begins to find an economic footing, information of greater detail and timeliness will be required by patrons with an interest in potentials for investment, trade and interchange opportunities on the African continent. Reference librarians may be called on to provide resources about Africa beyond general statistical data, and to open up opportunities for an up-to-date understanding of current issues and events.

According to the United States Department of Commerce, in statistics compiled for the African Growth and Opportunity Act, the USA's import/export trade with Sub-Saharan African nations totaled \$28.3 billion in 2001. US imports from Africa were \$21.3 billion, and exports to Africa were \$7 billion. Exports rose from previous years by 17.5 percent (USDC, 2001).

African nations are represented in a number of economic and political organizations that supply opportunities for growth and political unity. Among these organizations are the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the East African Community (EAC), the Arab League, and the British Commonwealth (Katsule, 1998). Recent developments beginning at a summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Lusaka on 9-11 July 2001, and climaxing one year later on 9 July 2002 in the South African city of Durban, have served to bring to life an African Union (*West Africa*, 2002). Built on the European Union model, the African Union replaced the outgoing OAU, and proposes to lift tariffs between African nations, open African borders to free trade and travel between countries, and create a single African currency (*Africa Confidential*, 2001).

Africa represents a burgeoning economic arena of influence, with growing national, regional and continental movements toward social and economic development. Still, Africa represents the single most impoverished continent, and continues to struggle with issues

generated as a result of colonial and post-colonial non-African interference, with local and national corruption issues, and with conflicts between factions on the African continent. With this juxtaposition of circumstances, the prognosis for Africa as a whole can be one either of continued struggle, or of growing success.

Areas of concern are myriad. Given the vastness of the African continent, each region will have its own problems and its own unique circumstances. The range of concerns encompass such issues as: international, regional and local conflict resolution, overcoming the legacies of non-African colonial and post-colonial interference, developing stable systems of governance that are free of corruptive influences, creation of industry and the utilization of Africa's vast resources, alleviating poverty and bringing an end to massive unemployment, addressing the concerns of African women in development and providing opportunities for all African people - men and women inclusively - within the contexts of Africa's many cultures, and the development of Africa's position in the global marketplace, among other local and regional concerns.

But Africa is coming to develop its own basis for entry into the third millennium as an economic power working for equality with Europe, Asia, and the USA. These efforts are reflected in such gatherings as the two-day summit (15-17 April 2002) on financing Nepal (New Partnership for African Development) in Dakar, Senegal, hosted by the Senegalese President, Abdoulaye Wade and attended by over 800 of Africa's elite, along with such US financial representatives as Frank Savage of the Africa Millennium Fund <<http://www.opic.gov/pressreleases/2001/1%2D28.htm>> of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation <<http://www.opic.gov/>> and Stephen Hayes, president of the Corporate Council on Africa <<http://www.africacncl.org/>>, which represents 80 percent of US private direct investment in Africa (Quist-Arcton, 2002).

The reader should be reminded that Africa, the second largest continent, is large (11,677,240sq.m or 30,244,050sq.km)

comprising 54 separate nations, and a wide range of ethnic and linguistic groups (12 percent of the world's population, speaking over 800 different languages). The USA (3,539,227sq.m or 9,166,598sq.km) can be fitted into Africa three (3.299) times over, and be wiggled around a wee bit (*The Columbia Encyclopedia*, 2001a).

There is no one African culture, but a vast ethnic diversity with tremendous richness of historical and cultural influence. Because of this, and owing to the rapid growth in population in Africa (about 3 percent, compared with 1.7 percent for Asia, 0.7 percent in Latin America, and 0.3 percent in Europe) (*The Columbia Encyclopedia*, 2001b) events are more likely to unfold with greater rapidity and complexity, and in more diverse directions than western news resources have been able to anticipate, or have been willing to report.

### Western news media

For all the quality reporting of events by western news media, seldom are African successes in diplomacy and innovations in government and economic management comprehensively reported to the US public. In *Searching for Peace in Africa*, Paul van Tongeren says, "Believe the headlines and one would think that the entire continent of Africa is perpetually engulfed in armed conflict . . . But it is essential to realize that there is also another Africa, an Africa where people are living in peace and harmony with one another and their neighbors" (Van Tongeren, 1999). In *Problems in the History of Modern Africa*, Robert O. Collins states, "Information for *Modern Africa* does not come from dusty archives but the more flamboyant media, which one should approach with caution" (Collins, 1997). According to Ted Koppel of *ABC News*, in an interview on the National Geographic Channel's *Inside Base Camp*, "We don't go to those other places because we work for corporations that have not been doing as well, in these past few years, as they were perhaps five or ten or 20 years ago, who have

discovered that the US public, by and large, does not seem to care as much about foreign news as it does about domestic news . . . I think it is up to us to make the foreign news interesting enough - which should not be that difficult - I mean, these are fascinating places, fascinating people, fascinating issues - it is up to us to make it interesting" (Forman, 2001).

### **Domestic US and International Africanist and African print media**

Scholarly serial and monographic Africanist publications, produced both in the USA and internationally, are available that will provide in-depth analysis of African developments, and solid background information, but many of them tend to be weeks, months and, occasionally, even years out of date by the time they reach US library shelves. This does not discount their validity, and they usually will provide invaluable historical information for interested researchers, but they cannot offer information about critical events that transpire on a day-to-day basis.

Published monographic works coming out of Africa have been growing in quantity as well as quality of scholarship, with well considered analysis of African national, international, and global affairs. These works give the all-important African point of view, but are often difficult and sometimes impossible to obtain in the USA, and are many times printed on somewhat perishable materials and in poorly bound formats. These monographs provide an African cultural perspective, from local ethnic points of view to national and continental constructs of the realities of governance in an atmosphere of African traditions and historical context. Many of them reflect a high level of scholarship that does not get conveyed to western sources because of a lack of funding available for better dissemination. A listing of vendors for African books can be found at *Africa South of the Sahara, Topics: bookdealers*: <http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/africa/afrbook.html>.

### **African popular press**

The popular press in Africa should not be ignored. Popular African news media are a valuable resource for baseline information presented in a timely fashion. Information moves swiftly, and changes may take place in such rapid succession as to render last month's scholarly journal analysis entirely obsolete. However, as with any popular resource, journalistic bias toward presenting the news "that sells" must be taken into consideration. Following these popular resources, and analyzing popular news media reports in the light of more scholarly sources, will provide a balance that will keep researchers informed of "this morning's" developments and bring last quarter's analysis into deeper perspective.

### **What this means for the reference librarian**

Awareness of such developments as those that are currently taking place in Africa, and understanding the limitations of past approaches to the reporting of African events, are essential for the reference librarian. It is especially important to move beyond these limitations when this information becomes vital for non-African economies, commercial interests, and investors; as well as governmental, diplomatic, and political interests.

### **Strategies and methodologies**

Monographic and serial print sources were selected and reviewed for scholarship, timeliness, and point of view. An age limit for materials was set at five years, with some exceptions. The exceptions were primarily based on the quality and relevance of the content. In developing a list of entries for background and topical information, resources were selected that would provide the reader with a solid structural and analytical basis with which to research the very complicated issues facing African development. Non-print, World Wide Web

resources were selected for timeliness and day-to-day news reporting from African news media. In addition, these sources were selected because of the general information they present from primary sources, especially in the case of African Economic Organizations which have online links.

As noted in "Africa-related Internet Resources" by Håkan Gidöf of the Nordic Africa Institute, in the June 2001 issue of *Information Development* (Gidöf, 2001), "With the exponential growth of the Internet, there is a wealth of electronic information on Africa freely available on a global scale." This is a fine article which includes basic and essential Web resources for gaining general background information not readily available elsewhere.

Building on these previously noted resources, and included in this annotated bibliography, are both scholarly and popular materials, and both print- and Web-based resources. Where Gidöf has presented a fine analysis of Internet portals that specialize in African information, this bibliography is intended to acquaint the reader with contemporary, analytical materials including those which are coming out of Africa.

The reader should keep in mind the transience of some of the non-print, Web-based publications, and understand that five years from now (or even one month from now) a Web site may no longer be in existence. This is true especially of African sources from areas of political or economic instability. This should not discourage the reader from coming to depend on African Web sources of news coverage, but should instead encourage the reader to develop a list of links using various search engines or by subscribing to Web-based news services, such as: WorldFlash <<http://www.worldflash.com/>>, Desktop News <<http://www.desktopnews.com/>>, or Infogate <<http://www.infogate.com>> that allow one to select news resources and set keywords to reflect African issues, names of African nations, and African personalities.

## Summary

Africa is speaking for itself, expressing its own identity, and presenting its own uniquely African resolutions to African problems. Since some of this is not reported in the western press, it becomes incumbent on us to go to the sources ourselves, so we can provide relevant, and appropriate information for our patrons. With these resources, the researcher should be able to keep up with Africa, on a day-to-day basis, and gather timely information.

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## Annotated bibliography of African historical, economic, governance, development and news resources

### African historical and background information

Abaayo, O.J. (1999), *The Power Base behind Under-development in Post-independent Africa: A Tentative Approach through Scenario Building*, Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya

Presented here is a historical critique of approaches to development in Africa, from an African (Kenyan specifically) perspective. Abaayo takes the reader back to basics and builds, from scratch, a concise overview of the circumstances surrounding issues of development in Africa, and the modes and models that have held Africa back from sustainable economic success. The contents include: "Development planning strategy in Africa: unrealistic policy framework", "Education, technology and development in Africa", "Regional integration and economic co-operation in Africa", "Critical appraisal of investment in Africa: special reference to foreign investment", "The question of gender imbalance and development in Africa", "Rapid population growth and the development process: the African experience", "Africa's vision of industrialization: the informal sector", "The impact of wars and famine on development process in Africa", "Bad governance in Africa: consequences and policy implications", and "Foreign aid in Africa: a critical analysis".

Adedeji, A., Teriba, O. and Bugembe, P. (Eds) (1991), *The Challenge of African Economic Recovery and Development*, Frank Cass, London, ISBN 0-7146-3388-7

We have included this here as a historical reference because of its age of more than ten years. Despite this, it represents a significant resource regarding approaches to the problems faced by African governance and economic issues. Originally prepared as a series of papers for the International Conference of "Africa: the Challenge of Economic Recovery and Accelerated Development", Aduja, Nigeria, June 1987, sponsored by the United Nations

Economic Commission on Africa. The conference was intended to address the deterioration of social and economic circumstances that had been continuing in Africa since the late 1960s. Issues addressed in these pages include Africa's response to economic crisis, international response to African economic struggles, creation of an "enabling environment" for economic recovery, structural change and long-term development, regional economic co-operation and integration, and co-operation between Africa and the international community. The reader will gain a good overview of what has been considered and implemented thus far, and be able to interpolate what has been effective, and what has not, by comparing these discussions with developments over the ensuing decade.

Bischof, P.B. (Compiler) (2002), *Africa: Selected Reference Sources in Print in the UC Berkeley Library*, <<http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/Collections/Africana/africanr.html>>

This resource presents a general compilation of reference materials available in the University of California, Berkeley Library. Ms Bischof lists essential resources that include bibliographic resources, dictionary and encyclopedic references, archives and online reference resources. This listing can serve as a guide for building a well supplied African reference collection. This is also part of a larger Web offering: <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/Collections/Africana/>

Collins, R.O. *et al.* (Eds) (1997), *Problems in the History of Modern Africa*, Markus Wiener Publishers, Princeton, New Jersey, NJ, ISBN 1-55876-124-1

Edited by Collins *et al.* of the Department of History, University of California, Santa Barbara, this monograph brings together the work of a variety of scholars for the purpose of analyzing the recent history of Africa to track the fundamental problems that African nations have faced as a result of decolonization. Areas covered are decolonization as a constructive/ destructive event, environmental issues leading to economic crisis, health care and epidemics in Africa, democratization and the African nation

state, development issues in Sub-Saharan Africa, state collapse and neo-colonialism. The reader is presented with theories for African under-development with specific emphasis on historical circumstances and motivations.

Fage, J.D. and Oliver, R. (Gen. Eds) (1975-1986), *The Cambridge History of Africa* (8 Vols), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge/New York, NY, ISBNs 0-521-22215-x(v.1), 0-521-21592-7(v.2), 0-521-20981-1(v.3), 0-521-20413-5(v.4), 0-521-20701-0(v.5), 0-521-22803-4(v.6), 0-521-22505-1(v.7), 0-521-22409-8(v.8)

*The Cambridge History of Africa* is a history from “earliest times” to 1975. Presented as an in-depth historical account, each period of development is presented through the contributions of scholars from throughout Africa and the British Commonwealth. The material is highly analytical and well researched, but largely from the point of view of non-African interests. For the reader, the history can be accessed in small topical doses, without sacrificing scholarship, as it presents clear impressions and detailed information about events and influences that shaped much of modern African politics and social reality.

Gidöf, H. (2001), “Africa-related Internet resources”, *Information Development*, Vol. 17 No. 2, pp. 115-17, Mansell Pub. Ltd, London, ISSN 0266-6669

Håkan Gidöf presents a basic overview of recent developments in African Internet connections and information resources. Included in his article is a listing of comprehensive Internet tools and resources.

Kagan, A. and Scheven, Y. (Eds) (1999), *Reference Guide to Africa: A Bibliography of Sources*, Scarecrow Press, Lanham, MD, ISBN 0810835851

Developed out of a graduate course on the “Bibliography of Sub-Saharan Africa” at the University of Illinois, Urbana, this annotated bibliography offers a comprehensive listing of resources that are useful in understanding African history, civilization and culture. The scope is general, and topics include a wide

variety of subject areas. This is an excellent resource for librarians seeking to build a comprehensive African research collection.

Katsule, S. (1998), *The History Atlas of Africa*, Macmillan, New York, NY, ISBN 0-02-862580-3

This source presents a general overview of the geographical influences and the historical developments that gave rise to present-day Africa. Time periods covered include African origins of the human species, ancient and classical civilizations and medieval African empires, the spread of Islam in Africa, pre-colonial and colonial Africa, African diaspora, imperialism, and independence. Essays are brief and accompanied with explanatory illustrations. Detail is limited so the reader can develop a quick sense of the events that have shaped Africa without a major investment of time.

Middleton, J. (Ed.) (1997), *Encyclopedia of Africa South of the Sahara*, C. Scribner’s Sons, New York, NY, ISBN 0-68480-466-2

This resource offers general information about Sub-Saharan Africa, encompassing virtually all areas of interest. Emphasis has been placed on the people, cultures and civilizations of Sub-Saharan Africa, and relying more generally on the dynamics of African scholarship and contribution. This is a fine resource for gathering introductory research material on which more detailed research can be built.

Schatzberg, M.G. (2001), *Political Legitimacy in Middle Africa: Father, Family, Food*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, IN, ISBN 0-253-33992-8

Stating that “political legitimacy in this corner of the globe rests on the tacit normative idea that government stands in the same relationship to its citizens as a father does to his children”, Schatzberg presents a picture of African cultural foundations on which African people are seen to expect their governance to rest. In contrast with western social scientific assumptions, he presents cultural variants to political constructs that are African in their origin and contrast with western expectations of

African governance, based on research beginning in 1988 and continuing through the following decade, through West and Central Africa. *Political Legitimacy in Middle Africa* explores basic cultural causalities in the shaping of political constructs that can be legitimized in the eyes of Middle Africa. Topics include familial metaphors in governance, representations of power, political parameters, alternative causalities, the “Father-Chief”, women in the power structure, and democracy and legitimacy.

Unesco International Scientific Committee for the Drafting of a General History of Africa (1981), *General History of Africa* (8 Vols), Heinemann, London; University of California Press, Berkeley, CA, ISBNs 0-520-03912-2(v.1), 0-520-03913-0(v.2), 0-520-03914-9(v.3), 0-520-03915-7(v.4.), 0-520-03916-5(v.5), 0-520-03917-3(v.6), 0-520-03918-1(v.7), 0-520-03920-3(v.8)

Produced under the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s International Scientific Committee for the Drafting of a General History of Africa (1979 to 1985), this set depends on the scholarly efforts of numerous contributors, drawing on both African and non-African sources. *The General History of Africa* was intended as “a faithful reflection of the way in which African authors view their own civilization”, and certainly presents a more African point of view of the history of the continent. The work deals largely with the methodology of developing an accurate African historiography in the first volume (Methodology and African Prehistory), and then begins the codification, starting with African Prehistory, and continuing until late 1970s to early 1980s (Africa since 1935). The reader will find concise and detailed analysis of events and information used to reconstruct and report events in African history.

#### **Foreign aid in Africa and the legacy of non-African colonial and post colonial interference**

Lancaster, C. and Wangwe, S. (2000), “Managing a smooth transition from aid

dependence in Africa”, *ODC Policy Essay*, No. 28, Overseas Development Council, African Economic Research Consortium, Washington, DC; Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD, ISBN 1-565-17032-6

This essay is a result of a two-year collaborative study between the Overseas Development Council and the African Economic Research Consortium (Nairobi, Kenya). Lancaster and Wangwe address aid dependence in the poorer nations in Sub-Saharan Africa, and how foreign aid, in the traditional sense, has tended to weaken already weak economies. They explore the causes and consequences of aid dependence, and develop strategies for smooth and efficient transitions from aid dependence to self-sufficiency for Sub-Saharan national economies.

Orjiako, H. (2001), *Killing Sub-Saharan Africa with Aid*, Nova Science Publishers, Huntington, NY, ISBN 1-560-72879-5

*Killing Sub-Saharan Africa with Aid* examines how foreign aid to Africa, rather than creating the foundations for growth and development, has instead depressed economic development and contributed to poor economic performance, unsustainable debt and continued economic decline. In his first chapter, Orjiako presents motivations for the historical expansion of foreign aid into Sub-Saharan African countries, and presents the types of aid which Africa receives. From there, he gives assessment of the performance of foreign aid in various arenas such as strategies for advancing economic growth, poverty alleviation, export income stabilization, foreign investment, and promotion of democracy and human rights. Asking the question, “What if aid is withdrawn?”, he examines the psychological constructs of foreign aid. Finally, he begins to address such issues as debt relief, return of looted African wealth as aid to African countries, private investment as aid, and the development of regional and domestic markets in Africa.

#### **Conflict resolution in Africa**

Adediji, A. (Ed.) (1999), *Comprehending and Mastering African Conflict: The Search for*

*Sustainable Peace and Good Governance*, Zed Books, London/New York, NY, in association with African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies, ISBN 1-856-49762-3

*Comprehending and Mastering African Conflict* was the focus of an international workshop held in Bamako, Mali in November 1998, sponsored by the African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies, which brought together representatives from six African states, then in violent conflict. Represented were Angola, Burundi, Liberia, Mali, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone. Also present were representatives from Burkina Faso, Senegal, Libya, Algeria and the USA. Recognizing that violent conflict and political instability are the major issues that hinder development on the African continent, this volume presents a selection of the papers presented at the workshop and synthesizes the main ideas and concerns about conflict in Africa. It also takes critical stock of five countries in conflict. *Comprehending and Mastering African Conflict* looks at the issues behind African conflicts and strategizes means of transition from conflict to peace and good governance.

Furley, O. and May, R. (Eds) (1998), *Peacekeeping in Africa*, Brookfield, VT/Ashgate, Aldershot, UK, ISBN 1-85972-492-2

Distinguishing between “peace-making” and “peace-keeping”, this volume takes on the task of addressing the requirements of maintaining stability after the peace-makers have done their job. Among the foundations for keeping the peace that need to be established are a secure and functional infrastructure, established law enforcement facilities and personnel, secure safeguards of human rights and personal property, emergency relief and long-term resettlement for displaced populations, and the foundations of a democratization process that addresses the concerns of all sides of the former conflict. This monograph considers global as well as regional and local issues, examines recent historical trends, and presents eight case studies of peace-keeping in Africa. Finally, it examines the roles of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the role of the military,

and will examine failure in peace-keeping from the point of view of “being peace-kept”.

Zartman, I.W. (Ed.) (2000), *Traditional Cures for Modern Conflicts: African Conflict “Medicine”*, Lynne Rienner Publishers, Boulder, CO, ISBN 1-555-87876-8

This resource explores ethnic traditional African peace-making methods in much the same way as modern medicine has been exploring traditional healing practices in order to understand their effectiveness in modern scientific terms. Zartman seeks to discover a “clearer picture” of Africa’s non-Western approaches to conflict management, *sans* the romantic “noble savage” stereotypes and against the current “conflict management fad that ignores the pervasiveness and creativity of conflict.” Zartman explores methods of managing conflict, traditional approaches to reconciliation, and application of these traditional lessons to modern circumstances.

### **Politics and governance in Africa: developing stability**

Assensoh, A.B. (2001), *African Military History and Politics: Coups and Ideological Incursions, 1900–Present*, Palgrave, New York, NY, ISBN 0-312-23893-2

*African Military History and Politics* traces the history of military, political and ideological impact on African development. The study begins with twentieth century colonial foundations of instability, and takes the reader through cycles of causality, from historical military beginnings to the contemporary role of the military in Africa, with emphasis on *coups d’état* as a political tool for change. Concentrating mostly on events in the 1950s and 1960s, the period of African decolonization and struggle for independence, Assensoh explores issues that prompt military intervention, the nature of leadership that develops when military leaders become civilian heads of state, what the military (including the police) means to African politics, and how Africa is affected by non-African and ideological influences.

Hyden, G. *et al.* (2000), *African Perspectives on Governance*, Africa World Press, Trenton, NJ, ISBN 0-86543-718-1

This volume was developed out of two research projects, one project in East Africa as a collaboration of scholars from the University of Florida, Center for African Studies, the University of Nairobi, the University of Dar es Salaam, and Makerere University, and the other project in Nigeria conducted by scholars at the Obafemi Awolowo University. The intention was to mobilize African perspectives on governance with interpretations of issues built on contextual factors significant to contemporary Africa. This resulting monograph covers such factors as constitutionality, human rights, the media, ethnic factors, bureaucracy and democratic reform, local governance, women in development, structural adjustment, international factors, and intellectual contribution.

Mukandala, R.S. (Ed.) (2000), *African Public Administration: A Reader*, AAPS Books, Mount Pleasant, Harare, Zimbabwe, ISBN 0-7974-2111-4

Mukandala's premise is that "the teaching of public administration in Africa . . . has suffered from problems characteristic of the academy in the periphery." His consideration is that a Euro-centric paradigm, and a shortage of critical and up-to-date educational resources have created several disadvantages to the study of public administration in Africa. To ease this circumstance, Mukandala has brought together the contributions of numerous scholars in African public administration, and created a "reader" that explores public administration from an African perspective. Subject areas include history and theory, structure of public administration, human resources, policy and planning, state-owned enterprise, crisis management, corruption, and privatization and Civil Service.

Tostensen, A., Tvedten, I. and Vaa, M. (Eds) (2001), *Associational Life in African Cities: Popular Responses to the Urban Crisis*, Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, Uppsala, Sweden, ISBN 91-7106-465-6

*Associational Life in African Cities* focuses on associations that have developed in African urban settings as a result of weak and dissociated urban governments. Rising poverty, failing infrastructure, and poor or non-existent public services have led to the creation of associations, from a neighborhood level to city-wide, based on professional, ideological, religious or ethnic structures. Contributors to this volume examine the function and effectiveness of these associations, and consider their initiatives for the future of the African urban environment.

### Democracy in Africa

Ndegwa, S.N. (Ed.) (2001), *A Decade of Democracy in Africa*, Brill, Leiden/Boston, MA, ISBN 90-04-12244-3

Ndegwa begins by presenting arguments to explain why democracy in Africa has been less than successful and suggests that scholars need to be less directed by political events, and should focus more on changing social norms, generational change, and class and gender issues. He then presents essays which discuss viewpoints and definitions of African civil society, women's rights as a measure of democracy, ideology and education in South Africa's transition from apartheid, gender and development, popular definitions of democracy, and information technology and democratic participation in Africa.

Osabu-Kle, D.T. (2000), *Compatible Cultural Democracy: The Key to Development in Africa*, Broadview Press, Peterborough, Ontario, ISBN 1-55111-289-2

Osabu-Kle argues that "only a democracy compatible with the African cultural environment is capable of achieving the political conditions for successful development in Africa." This volume addresses democratization as possible only when considered in terms of its variations, and how those variations may or may not be compatible with African cultural contexts. Considering variants of democratic practice and cultural compatibility, and explaining how transplanted methods of governance have failed, Osabu-Kle

takes the reader through colonial and post-colonial problems and then explores examples of traditional African political systems, modification of African systems, and through historical scenarios outlining the results of transplanted alien systems of partisan politics. The final chapter deals with the parameters for establishing an African style democracy (which the author calls Jaku Democracy - from the Ga word "jaku" meaning the "common family of Africans").

Solomon, H. and Liebenberg, I. (Eds) (2000), *Consolidation of Democracy in Africa: A View from the South*, Ashgate, Aldershot, UK, ISBN 0-7546-1174-4

Solomon and Liebenberg present a view of African democratization, based on Africa's current realities and challenges. First dealing with the theoretical contexts of the contemporary African democracy debate, then exploring historical and global realities, this volume goes on to examine the experience of South Africa's continuing efforts at democratization with attention paid to civil society, constitutional processes, civil-military relations, and gender, development and democracy. Finally, issues of human rights and inter-governmental relations, more generally African than simply South African, are examined.

### **Corruption**

Aderinwale, A. (Ed.) (1995-1996), *Summary Report on Corruption, Democracy and Human Rights in Southern Africa*, organised jointly by the Africa Leadership Forum and the Transparency International in Pretoria, South Africa, 31 July-2 August 1995, Africa Leadership Forum, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria

This volume represents the discussions and conclusions of a seminar sponsored by Transparency International that took place in Pretoria, South Africa in 1995. Issues addressed include corruption, ethics, and accountability, effects of corruption, mobilizing against corruption and human rights abuses, legal and

judicial corruption, and mass media and the campaign against corruption.

Hope, K.R. Sr and Chikulo, B.C. (Eds) (2000), *Corruption and Development in Africa: Lessons from Country Case-Studies*, St Martin's Press, New York, NY, ISBN 0-312-22387-0

The editors characterize the incidence of corruption in Africa as "from rare (Botswana), to widespread (Ghana) to systemic (Nigeria)." "Where it is rare, it is relatively easy to detect and control. But . . . where it is systemic . . . an incentive and further practices are put into place to perpetuate the system." This monograph explores corruption in Africa, first in theoretical and analytical contexts, then in a series of case studies. The juxtaposition of corruption and development is analyzed from the position of micro-management and macro-management for perspectives that proceed from individual ethics to national systemic considerations.

Mbaku, J.M. (2000), *Bureaucratic and Political Corruption in Africa: The Public Choice Perspective*, Krieger Pub. Co., Malabar, FL, ISBN 1-575-24120-X

*Bureaucratic and Political Corruption in Africa* explores the whys and hows of the development of climates of corruption and political opportunism in certain modern African regimes. Mbaku notes that corruption is not simply an African phenomenon as evidenced by scandals in many parts of the world, including the USA. However, he develops the basis for understanding how African colonial and post-colonial constitutional and governmental structures lent themselves to the extraction of extra-legal income for individual leaders and bureaucrats to the detriment of national economies. The first part of this book details African corruption and corruption clean-up from traditional perspectives, and how corruption has become one of the most important barriers to economic growth and development both on a national scale and in matters of globalization. The second part examines corruption and corruption clean-up from a public choice perspective, presenting concepts of the weaknesses of traditional

approaches to ending corruption and recommending state reconstruction as a means of minimizing corruptive influences.

### **African developmental issues**

Nabudere, D.W. (Ed.) (2000), *Globalisation and the Post-Colonial Africa State*, AAPS Books, Harare, Zimbabwe, ISBN 0-7974-2110-6

Papers of the Silver Jubilee Conference of the African Association of Political Science, held in Mauritius on 2-3 October 1998. This monograph examines the implications of globalization on Africa's social, political and economic landscape. Areas of consideration include globalization in Africa as a process; globalization, regionalization and regionalism; globalization - democracy and politics in Africa; and human rights and gender politics in Africa.

Oni, S.B., Ayanniyi, A.B., Ogunwale, S.A. and Omolehin, A.R.A. (Eds) (1999), *Policies and Strategies for Sustainable Development in Africa South of Sahara: Proceedings of Series of Workshops for Top Level Local Government Officers Held All over the States in Nigeria, 1993-1994*, Society for International Development Publication, Nigeria, ISBN 978-169-377-0

Defining "sustainable development" as: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs", the editors cite that Sub-Saharan nations have, in their own economic interests, compromised the interest of future generations. This monograph is based on a series of workshops on sustainable development, presented in Nigeria, and covering such topics as political and administrative strategies, social and economic policies and strategies, agricultural policies and strategies, educational policies and strategies, and policies and strategies for conservation and regeneration of renewable resources.

Prah, K.K. and Mohammed Ahmed, A.G. (2000), *Africa in Transformation: Political and Economic Transformations and Socio-economic Development Responses in Africa*, OSSREA (Organisation for Social Science Research),

Addis Ababa, ISBN 1-919799-31-1 (Vol. 1, Political and Economic Issues), ISBN 1-919799-32-x (Vol. 2, Political and Economic reforms, Transformations and Gender Issues)

*Africa in Transformation* presents a collection of papers given at the 5th Congress of OSSREA under the theme of "Political and Economic Transformations and Socio-Economic Development Responses in Africa". The congress was called to take stock of reforms that had been carried out up to that time, and to assess the nature, impact and implications of future development. Sub-themes included political reforms, economic reforms, socio-political impact of economic reforms, and development strategies for Africa implemented in the 1990s and those considered for the future.

Rasheed, S. and Tomori, S. (Eds) (1996), *The Political Economy of Development: An African Perspective*, Vols 1/2, ICIPE Science Press, Nairobi, Kenya, ISBN 92-9064-095-1

Intended as an instructional text in development economics, *The Political Economy of Development* presents 23 essays by African specialists in academics, research, and policy making. Subjects covered include: political economy in Africa; theories of development and under-development; issues in African development; and strategies and policies.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (2000), *African Industry 2000: The Challenge of Going Global*, UNIDO, Vienna, ISBN 92-1-106402-3

This monograph examines the threats and opportunities facing Sub-Saharan Africa and attempts to develop an understanding of emerging issues related to Africa's potential in the global marketplace. Its two stated objectives are to stimulate dialogue on industrial development in Sub-Saharan Africa, and to serve as an informative and analytical tool for the international community. Topics of discussion include growth and development, manufacturing, trade and industry, financing and investment, competitiveness, and strategy and policy.

### African women in development

Kaplan, F.E.S. (Ed.) (1997), *Queens, Queen Mothers, Priestesses, and Power: Case Studies in African Gender*, New York Academy of Sciences, New York, NY, ISBN 0-8018-6087-3

Originating from the conference "Queens, Queen Mothers, Priestesses, and Power, presented by the Program in Museum Studies, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, New York University in Spring 1991, this monograph presents an understanding of traditional concepts of gender and the roles of women in positions of power within an élite group in Sub-Saharan Africa, based on research completed in West and South Africa. Kaplan outlines different forms of leadership from traditional queens and market queens to newly developing roles for women requiring higher education. Kaplan's effort addresses oversimplified stereotypes of downtrodden African women, and exhibits the complexities of power in traditional African societies, bringing a new understanding of women's roles and definitions in non-Eurocentric societies.

Kolawol, M.E.M. (Ed.) (1998), *Gender Perceptions and Development in Africa*, Arrabon Academic Publishers, Lagos, Nigeria, ISBN 978-33187-0-5

Kolawol introduces and presents a series of essays that discuss the myths and perceptions that shape the lives of women in Africa. Contributors examine traditional literature, both oral and written, to illustrate images and stereotypes based on gender, and then present analyses of the impact that these stereotypes have on women in development in relationship to women's economic and social environment.

Nikoi, G.A. (1998), *Gender and Development*, Centre for Cape Coast, University of Cape Coast, Development Studies, Ghana, ISBN 9964-3-0257-6

*Gender and Development* is a series of lectures by Gloria Adwoa Nikoi, based on her experiences in the United Nations Secretariat and in the public and diplomatic services of Ghana, where gender issues have been in prominence as necessary and indispensable components of African development. She touches on issues of

gender and development on an international scale, through African perspectives, as related to Ghana, and looking into the future.

Rwomire, A. (Ed.) (2001), *African Women and Children: Crisis and Response*, Praeger, Westport, CT, ISBN 0-275-96218-0

*African Women and Children* is a comparative study of the status and economic conditions of African women and children, demonstrating the extent to which African women are exploited and oppressed, and how they are overburdened with domestic tasks, sexual abuse, battering, and even murder, simply because of their gender. Issues covered include comparative gender status in eastern and southern Africa; the impact of parental separation and divorce on children in southern Africa; child abuse; traditional institutions and the violation of women's human rights; the Trokosi system; the feminization of poverty; prostitution, patriarchy and marriage; unequal opportunities and gender access to power; constraints on women's participation; street children; inadequacy of gender-neutral policies; and women, knowledge and power in environmental and social change.

Snyder, M.C. and Tadesse, M. (1995), *African Women and Development: A History*, Witwatersrand University Press, Johannesburg; Zed Books, London; Atlantic Highlands, NJ, ISBN 1-85649-299-0

Snyder and Tadesse present a historic overview of women's contributions in Africa. Through such organizations as the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW, formerly the African Centre for Women) which emerged from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) women have worked to develop partnerships with men in centrality to African development. This book traces the efforts and achievements of women in African development, and the prospects for African women in the future.

### Human rights

Amnesty International and CODESRI (2000), *Ukweli: Monitoring and Documenting Human Rights Violations in Africa: A Handbook*, Council

for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, Dakar; Amnesty International, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; African Books Collective (distributor), Oxford, ISBN 2-86978-079-6

*Ukweli* is a step-by-step guide to monitoring and investigating human rights abuses. Meant for national and local human rights defenders, it outlines methods for monitoring and documenting abuses to facilitate the provision of immediate assistance, redress and remedy, challenge and change policies, change attitudes and behaviour of authorities, and raise public awareness. This handbook is divided into separate "booklets", the first of which covers Research on Human Rights: Definitions and Activities. Others are entitled Principals of Research on Human Rights Violations, Challenges and Possible Solutions, and Suggestions for Interviews.

Human Rights Watch (2001), *Protectors or Pretenders? Government Human Rights Commissions in Africa*, Human Rights Watch, New York, NY, ISBN 1-56432-255-6

*Protectors or Pretenders?* is an analysis of the activities of various national human rights commissions in Africa. Compiled over a decade of observation, it examines the contributions of commissions established by African national governments for their effectiveness, their potentials and their failings; and offers recommendations to African governments to strengthen existing commissions to better promote and protect human rights under international law. This report is divided into two parts: the first being an analytical overview and the second being a country-by-country examination of 17 Sub-Saharan African states.

### **African economic organizations**

#### *African Union*

Organization of African Unity (2000), *Constitutive Act of the African Union*, Organization of African Unity, Lome, Togo, <[http://www.africaninstitute.org/html/constitutive\\_act\\_of\\_the\\_au.html](http://www.africaninstitute.org/html/constitutive_act_of_the_au.html)>

*Constitutive Act of the African Union* lays out the general guiding principles and agreements of

the charter member states of the African Union. It provides a view of the motivations behind the African Union, and a general understanding of the principles and strategies of this effort at coalition between the African states. In total 53 African states have signed on as members.

#### *African Union (AU)*

<<http://www.africa-union.org/>>

This is the home page of the AU on the World Wide Web. Provided here is general information, starting with the AU's origins in the OAU, and materials related to treaties, reports, press releases, news of events involving the OAU and AU, as well as contact information. The AU comprises 53 member states.

#### *Organization of African Unity (OAU)*

(Superseded by the African Union on 9 July 2002)

El-Ayouty, Y. (Ed.) (1994), *The Organization of African Unity after 30 Years*, Praeger, Westport, CT, ISBN 0-275-94439-5

This anthology of collected articles traces the OAU's history and effectiveness through the first 30 years of its existence. The arrangement is topical rather than chronological and covers issues of peace and security, social and economic development, OAU's relations with other organizations active in Africa, and the future directions open to the OAU (this is the third in a series, produced once each decade): *The Organization of African Unity after 10 Years: Comparative Perspectives*, El-Ayouty (Ed.), *The OAU after 20 Years*, El-Ayouty and Zartman (Eds), and this monograph (which El-Ayouty characterizes as "most probably the last"), *The Organization of African Unity after 30 Years*, El-Ayouty (Ed.).

#### *Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)*

Shaw, T.M. and Okolo, J.E. (Eds) (1994), *The Political Economy of Foreign Policy in ECOWAS*, Macmillan Press, Houndmills, Basingstoke, UK; St Martin's Press, New York, NY, ISBN 0-333-55114-1

Shaw *et al.* attempt to shed light on the changing political and economic climate of the

1990s post-cold war environment as faced by the member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Considering the advance and definition of revisionism in international as well as internal relations, this volume outlines an emphasis on various levels of interaction and strategy in economic, political and diplomatic arenas faced by ECOWAS and its member nations.

*The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)* <<http://www.ecowas.int/>>

This is the home page of the "Economic Community of West African States". Presented in English, French and Portuguese, it provides information about West African regional political cooperation including up-to-date news coverage, legal and economic information, press releases and communiqués, organizational structure, general history, and contact information. ECOWAS includes 16 member states ranging from Senegal in the west to Niger and Nigeria in the east.

*Southern African Development Community (SADC)*

Southern African Development Community (1999), *Consultative Conference (1999: Lusaka, Zambia)*, "SADC in the Next Millennium: The Opportunities and Challenges of Information Technology": *Proceedings of the SADC Consultative Conference Held in Mulungushi International Conference Centre, Lusaka, Republic of Zambia on 12 February 1999*, SADC Secretariat, Gaborone, Botswana, ISBN 9-991-28038-3

This transcript of the 1999 *Proceedings of the SADC Consultative Conference* focuses on information technology and how the Southern African states can benefit by developing a strong information technology infrastructure toward enhancing trade and investment, education and training, and economic growth and development.

Southern African Development Community (2000), *Consultative Conference (2000: Mbabane, Swaziland)*, "Peace, Progress and Prosperity in SADC in the New Millennium": *Proceedings of the SADC Consultative Conference*

*Held in Mbabane, Kingdom of Swaziland, 20-22 February, 2000*, SADC, Gaborone, Botswana, ISBN 9-991-2804-5

These *Proceedings* of the 2000 SADC Consultative Conference carry the theme of "Peace, Progress and Prosperity in SADC in the New Millennium". Focusing on political, economic and social issues in Southern Africa, these proceedings sought to develop a better understanding of the issues of good governance, the rule of law, democracy, finance and investment, macro-economic stability, economic growth, and international politics.

Both of these transcripts present a general overview of issues of regional politics as governed by the SADC. The reader should be able to develop a sense of regional Southern African governance and co-operative developmental strategy.

*Southern African Development Community (SADC)* <<http://www.itcilo.it/english/actrav/telearn/global/ilo/blokit/sadc.htm>>

A general overview of the SADC, including an introduction, history, SADC objectives, a summary of the SADC treaty, institutional structure, SADC structure, and contact information, including a link to the SADC's commercial home page at <<http://www.sadc-online.com>>. SADC is made up of 12 member states covering the southern tip of the African continent.

*Kenya African National Union (KANU)* Kenya African National Union (1997), *The KANU Manifesto, 1997: Our Vision into the Next Millennium: Consolidating Peace, Stability, and Development for the Prosperity of All Kenyans*, KANU, Nairobi.

*The KANU Manifesto, 1997* presents the KANU political agenda for the millennium in an easy to follow format akin to what can be described as campaign literature. Issues addressed include good governance, economic performance, developing industry and industrial expansion, local authority, environmental issues, tourism, culture and Kenya's global possibilities. While largely a campaign piece, *The KANU Manifesto* does provide some good background material in

political philosophy, and also provides some statistical material related to KANU's progress as of 1997.

#### *British Commonwealth*

*Commonwealth Business Council* <<http://www.cbc.to/>>

General information related to the economic and business affairs of all 54 member nations of the British Commonwealth, including African member states: Ghana, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, The Gambia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

*East African Community (EAC)* <<http://www.eachq.org/>>

The home page of the *East African Community* presents a general overview of the organization and includes information related to EAC agreements, developmental strategy, news and press releases, and publications and reports. Member states include Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

*Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)* <<http://www.opec.org/>>

The OPEC Web page provides general information about the organization, including news, publications, contact information, and general statistics on member nations, including Algeria, Nigeria and Libya.

#### **Arab League**

Robson, P. (1997), "Integration in Sub-Saharan Africa", in El-Agraa, A.M. *et al.* (Eds), *Economic Integration World-wide*, St Martin's Press, New York, NY, pp. 320-47, ISBN 0-312-16354-1

"Integration in Sub-Saharan Africa" presents a general history and overview of the Arab League including participation of African member states, Egypt of the Arab Cooperation Council; Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritania, and Morocco of the Arab Maghred Union; and Somalia, Sudan, and Djibouti.

#### *League of Arab States*

<<http://www.leagueofarabstates.org/>>

This site provides general information including news, history, documents (including the Alexandrian Protocol), and current issues of concern to member nations. Included in the League of Arab States are nine African states, mostly along the Mediterranean.

*New Partnership for Africa Development* <<http://www.dfa.gov.za/events/nepad.pdf>>

As of this writing, the *New Partnership for African Development* (NEPAD), is the latest agreement toward stable African development. The Partnership is the result of the joining-together of the Millennium Partnership for the African Recovery Programme (MAP) and the OMEGA Plan at the request of the Organization of African Unity. For general historical information and current issues see also: <<http://www.dfa.gov.za/events/nepad.htm>>

#### **African serial news resources and current affairs**

LaGuardia, C., Katz, B. and Sternberg Katz, L. (Eds) (1969-), *Magazines for Libraries*, Bowker, New York, NY, ISBN 0-8352-4399-0, <<http://bowker.com/bowkerWeb/catalog/prod00046.htm>>

*Magazines for Libraries* is a good source for basic journal titles of any subject, and has a comprehensive listing of journals covering interdisciplinary African subject-matter. Fully annotated, this resource provides information about each journal's scope as well as price and publisher information.

*Africa Research Bulletin: Economic, Financial and Technical Series* (1992-), Blackwell, Oxford, UK. ISSN 0001-9852, <<http://www.africa-research-bulletin.com/>>

*Africa Research Bulletin: Economic, Financial and Technical Series* provides news of African economy, finance and technology. The bulletin is divided into major sections such as: continental development, policy and practice, communication and transport, commodities,

industries, economic aid and technology.  
Published monthly.

*Africa Research Bulletin: Political, Social and Cultural Series (1992-)*, Blackwell, Oxford, UK, ISSN 0001-9844, <<http://www.africa-research-bulletin.com/>>

*Africa Research Bulletin: Political, Social and Cultural Series* provides news of national and international concerns in social, cultural and political developments in African countries. The bulletin is divided into major sections such as: continental alignments, internal developments, national security, overseas relations, social and cultural news. Published monthly.

*Africa Confidential (1967-)*, Miramoor Publications Ltd, London. ISSN 0044-6483, <<http://www.africa-confidential.com/>>

*Africa Confidential* features news about national events in African countries and their relations with the rest of the world. Begun in 1960 as a source on news coverage at the time of rapid decolonization, it presents up-to-date reporting of African events. Published fortnightly.

*Africa Insight (1970-)*, Africa Institute of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa, ISSN 0256-2804, < <http://www.ai.org.za/africainsight.html> >

*Africa Insight* presents in-depth analysis and commentary on issues and events important to African growth and development. Articles are topical rather than general, and address issues related to southern African regional affairs. But, also in a more wide-ranging focus, *Africa Insight* reports on developmental issues throughout the continent, and covering Africa's relationship with the global economy and community. While the format is more like a news magazine, articles are comprehensive, well documented, and well referenced.

*Africa Recovery (1987-)*, United Nations, New York, NY, < <http://www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/afrec/index.html> >

Published in both English and French by the Library and Publications Division of the United Nations Department of Public Information

with support from UNDP and UNICEF. It disseminates projects and national/international activities that promote democracy, economic growth, agricultural development, commercial ventures and various government interconnection efforts with the global world. Published quarterly.

*Africa Today (1954-)*, Africa Today Associates, Denver, CO, ISSN 0001-9887, <<http://www.indiana.edu/~iupress/journals/>>

This is a multicultural journal that provides informative, insightful topical essays and scholarly reflections that propose positive solutions to contemporary African political and socio-economic problems. It also includes book reviews. Published quarterly in English and French.

*African Affairs: The Journal of the Royal African Society (1901-)*, Royal African Society, London, ISSN 0001-9909, <<http://afraf.oupjournals.org/>>

*African Affairs: The Journal of the Royal African Society* is a quarterly publication of the Oxford University Press for the Royal African Society. It features research, critical analysis, views relating to political, cultural, academic and health issues in sub-Saharan Africa. *African Affairs* also contains book reviews, and occasional review articles as well as a list of recently published books, and a listing of articles on Africa that have appeared in non-Africanist journals.

*Politique Africaine (1981-)* (French), Karthala, Paris, ISSN 0244-7827, <<http://www.karthala.com/>>

*Politique Africaine* focuses on the examination of political structures in African countries, their legacy, dynamics and implications for the future nationally and internationally. Published quarterly in French.

*A Current Bibliography on African Affairs (1962-)*, Baywood Pub. Co., Farmingdale, NY, ISSN 0011-3255, <<http://baywood.com/search/PreviewJournal.asp?qRecord=2>>

Published four times a year, this journal "provides a comprehensive annotated record" of sources on Africa generated both in Africa

and internationally. It is divided into two parts: general and regional, using headings that reflect current concerns and scope. It includes a cumulative author index and periodicals listed in each issue. The fourth issue has a regional index.

### Popular press

*West Africa* (1917-), West Africa Pub. Co. Ltd, London, ISSN 0043-2962, <<http://www.westafricamagazine.com/>>

Published by West Africa Publishing Co. Ltd, London (UK). It provides news reports of events all over Africa including developments in business and finance, technology, politics, sports, culture and interviews with prominent African figures. Book reviews included. *West Africa* is more or less produced as a news magazine and published on a weekly basis.

*AM: Afrique Magazine* (1998-) (French), Am International, Paris, ISSN 0998-9307x, <[http://www.lintelligent.com/abonnement/abopapier/am\\_abonnement.html](http://www.lintelligent.com/abonnement/abopapier/am_abonnement.html)>

*Afrique Magazine* features current news about popular African entertainment stars and celebrities, interviews; investigates and provides answers to contemporary questions in health, beauty, fashion, culture, music, tourism and sports, among other things. Published in a news magazine format on a monthly basis in French.

### News and business journals

*African Business* (1966-), IC Publications Ltd, United Kingdom. ISSN: 0141-3929, <<http://www.africasia.com/>>

*African Business* provides pan-African coverage of business: economics, industry, marketing and commodities for executives living in and trading with Africa.

*New African* (1966-), IC Publications Ltd, UK, ISSN: 0142-9345, <<http://www.africasia.com/>>

*New African* contains a balanced mix of political reporting and commentary, economic and financial analysis, and features on social and cultural affairs.

*Africa Analysis* (1986-), Africa Analysis Ltd, UK, ISSN: 0950-902X, <<http://www.africaanalysis.com/>>

*Africa Analysis* explains financial and political trends of African nations, including trade and finance, contracts, currencies, exchange controls, and country-by-country statistics.

*The Economist* (1843-), Economist Newspaper Ltd, London, UK, ISSN: 0013-0613, <<http://www.economist.com/>>

*The Economist* offers reporting, commentary, and analysis on world politics, finance, and business trends. It also covers science and technology, literature and the arts.

### Online African news resources

*Economist Intelligence Unit Database Access Online* <<http://www.eiu.com/>>

Access to this database, by subscription, includes titles from 1996 to the present. It is updated as new information becomes available, and includes all or some of these EIU reports for individual countries: business operations report, country finance, country finance alert, country profile, country report, and investing, licensing and trading. Many reports are also available in print editions, microform editions, and on CD-ROMs.

*AllAfrica.com*. <<http://allafrica.com/>>

*AllAfrica.com* is the primary news provider for the African continent. Updated continually, it serves as a clearing-house for news stories from over 100 media organizations and presents over 700 news items daily. *AllAfrica.com* is searchable by region, country, topic and keyword, and presents front-page headlines and related articles through cross-links.

*BBC News Online: World Africa* <<http://news6.thdo.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/africa/>>

This Web site presents news reports from the BBC regarding African current events. Updated continually, this resource presents general news of events in Africa, but tends to have the same general problem of other western, non-African news media sources, as it tends to ignore developments in Africa unless they involve the more sensational circumstances. Still, the

reporting offers a non-African point of view, and provides a good perspective of how the rest of the world perceives African events.

*IC Publications*

<http://dialspace.dial.pipex.com/icpubs/>

*IC Publications* produces *African Business*, *New African*, and *The Middle East* magazines. While intended to attract subscribers, full text articles are available online from past issues of the magazines. Reporting is in-depth, and concise.

*Africa Point: Africa News and Media Sites*

<http://www.africapoint.com/afrinews/index.htm>

*Africa Point* presents African newspapers and news sources on the Web, as well as regional and international papers and magazines with

stories on Africa. Arranged regionally and then by country, *Africa Point* provides links to Web-based news resources provided by local newspapers and magazines. As a general resource for current African news on a region-by-region basis, this is a good starting-point.

*The Flying Inkpot - Africa Links* <http://inkpot.com/news/africa.html>

A general listing of Africa-related news links, last updated 8 September 1998, this source includes links which are arranged by Africa generally, and then by region, to facilitate searching limits. Although outdated and not maintained, there is still a good assortment of active and informative links that will provide substantive news contacts.