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A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF SOCIAL SCIENCE MATERIALS
FOR UGANDA

Agency for International Development
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**A SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF SOCIAL SCIENCE MATERIALS FOR UGANDA**

followed by

AN EXPANDED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Prepared by
Susan J. Hoben

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EXPANDED BIBLIOGRAPHY

A SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF SOCIAL SCIENCE MATERIALS FOR UGANDA

Purpose

The purpose of this bibliography is to identify available, clearly written, non-technical publications in the social sciences that will help USAID personnel and contractors in the Uganda program to plan and implement development assistance programs and projects adapted to the distinctive socio-economic institutions, the culture, and the historic setting of that country. It comprises materials focusing on issues relevant to the Agency's development tasks and describing aspects of the Ugandan institutional setting that can affect programs and projects.

There are three main parts to the bibliography: I: Historic, Political, and Socio-economic Setting; II: Ethnic and Regional Background; and III: Social Aspects of Development Topics. The first covers topics in history, contemporary politics, and economic development. The second presents materials on cultural differences and indigenous institutions, arranged according to their geographic distribution. The third is organized by topics relating to development assistance on which there has been social research in Uganda. An appendix gives a short list of recommended fiction and popular non-fiction books about Uganda to read for enjoyment.

To use this bibliography, look at Part I for historical or political background material that is relevant in dealing with national or local-level Ugandan officials. To find material pertinent to programs or projects in which AID is involved, look up the section that covers the geographic region and also the sections on development topics that most nearly correspond to the type of program or project. Each subject section suggests materials to read for a quick overview of a particular development area and a longer list of materials recommended for more in-depth study. At the end of each section there is a list of relevant works, with references given in abbreviated form. The full references to these are in the accompanying expanded bibliography, arranged in alphabetical order by author.

Uganda has been a rich area for social science research, both in the colonial period and in the years of independence before Amin. Since the early 1970's social research on the current scene has been severely curtailed, so in some fields the literature is somewhat dated. Still, there is a wealth of social science information pertinent to development that has continued to appear.

A SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR UGANDA

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This bibliography is not the first report of its kind on the topic. In 1969 A Study Guide for Uganda was prepared for USAID by Terence K. Hopkins at the Boston University African Studies Center. Although its format is somewhat different, it does an excellent job of identifying useful materials on relevant topics published prior to or during 1969. This bibliography, therefore, assumes that the Study Guide for Uganda (which will be referred to as the Study Guide) will be one of the documents in the Uganda mission library and does not attempt to reduplicate what it covers but rather updates it and provides needed cross-referencing. The discussion sections of the Study Guide are particularly good presentations of major themes and studies concerning Uganda's history, economy, and society. Hopkins tends to be undeterred by the turgidity of other scholars' prose, but his own style is above reproach.

I: Historic, Political, and Socio-economic Setting

A: History

Not only is Uganda's history complex, but historians' piecemeal studies of limited themes and topics generally have made matters no simpler. However, the country's history is enlightening in understanding the motives of Ugandan politicians with whom AID must work in planning development programs and projects. Aspects of the history of Uganda will help explain the current status of:

- Ethnic rivalry. From pre-colonial times through British overrule to the rise and demise of Amin, Ugandan history is a story of ethnic competition for territorial and political resources, often between neighboring and related groups. Apparently the pattern continues.
- Land tenure, and its effect on social class. The British originally introduced a form of freehold tenure (mailo), especially in the Buganda area, in order to establish a landed gentry. The outcome of their manipulations affects land rights and social status today.
- Distribution of social services and resources. Missionary activity played a major role in establishing schools and medical services and is well documented by historians of Uganda.

For a general overview of major periods on Ugandan history and sources, read "Chapter 4: History," and "Chapter 5: Colonial Society" of the Study Guide. Then turn to Mittelman (1975), pp.

54-84, for a thumbnail sketch of socio-political factions and pressures from the precolonial period through independence, and pp. 168-176, for a discussion of Amin's coup. Finally, the Oxford History of East Africa offers in-depth but readable articles on topics of interest, from pre-history through independence. Chapters relevant to Uganda are:

Vol. I: Chapter 10: The Wider Background to Partition and Colonial Occupation

Chapter 11: The British Sphere 1884-94

Vol. II: Chapter 2: Uganda: The Establishment of a Protectorate

Chapter 8: The Uganda Economy 1903-1945

Chapter 9: Administration and Politics in Uganda 1919-1945

Vol. III: Chapter 1: Kingdoms, Districts and the Unitary State: Uganda 1945-1962

Chapter 5: Dayspring Mishandled? The Uganda Economy 1945-1960

Chapter 14: Changes in East African Society.

The chapter on history in the Area Handbook for Uganda is not recommended; it adopts a flashback style and is very confusing.

References:

The Study Guide references are excellent for the period before 1969. Studies since then include:

Gukiina (1972) Uganda: A Case Study in African Political Development

Ibingira (1973) The Forging of an African Nation

Kasfir (1976) The Shrinking Political Arena

Low, D. A. (1971) Buganda in Modern History

Mittelman (1975) Ideology and Politics: From Obote to Amin

The three volumes of the Oxford History of East Africa are:

Oliver and Mathew (1963) Vol. 1

Harlow, Chilver, and Smith (1965) Vol. 2

Low and Smith (1976) Vol. 3

Since there is only a fine line between modern history and political science, see also the references at the end of the following section on politics.

B: The Contemporary Political Setting

Despite the unsettled political climate in Uganda certain major political themes perdure and are discussed in the literature at hand. Behind the rise of Obote, and later Amin, lay two unresolved political issues: the position of the Baganda vis-à-vis other ethnic groups within the wider polity; and the question of whether development should favor the country dweller and "the common man" or urban populations and the emerging elite.

From the vantage point of 1979, the emphases have shifted slightly. The Baganda question has broadened to become the question of political allegiances and domination based on ethnicity. And before broader development issues can be broached, immediate problems are assessing the damage done both to members of the educated elite and the rural peasantry and determining how well local level government has been able to keep going, independent of disruption at the top.

The following readings on the ethno-political factions to which Ugandans, urban and rural alike, react will help to place the opinions and motives of Ugandan officials and beneficiaries in perspective. An awareness of the nature of local level political institutions, when the information is available, should also be an asset in implementing projects.

Ethnic politics at the national level: For a short selection discussing ethnic issues and other political factors leading to the rise of Amin (and still to be reckoned with in the aftermath), read Lofchie (1974) "The political origins of the Uganda coup," or Mittelman (1975) Ideology and Politics in Uganda, pp. 54-84 and 168-174 (the first pages listed trace political developments through independence to 1968, the last eight pages discuss the military coup).

For more in-depth analysis and case material in a well-written, well laid out book, the first eight chapters and the conclusions (pp. 287-89) of Kasfir (1976) The Shrinking Political Arena are excellent. Several books, written by Ugandan politicians in exile during the Amin years, are also of interest. Gukiina's Uganda: A Case Study in African Political Development (1972) gives a

Ganda view of Obote's rise and fall. Ibingira's The Forging of an African Nation (1973) gives an insider's justification for early post-independence politics. Mamdani's Politics and Class Formation in Uganda (1976) discusses Ugandan politics from a Marxist point of view.

Perhaps the most prolific and polished writer commenting on the political scene is Ali A. Mazrui, currently head of the U. S. African Studies Association and a frequent contributor to scholarly journals. Every year or so he also publishes a book of essays (Soldiers and Kinsmen, 1975a, is a recent example). Mazrui plays the intellectual role of political philosopher examining the paradoxes of East African politics ("religious strangers," "king to peasant warrior," for instance) rather than merely recording and documenting events. If you have the time you may enjoy reading some of his books and articles listed in the bibliography in addition to the Lofchie, Mittelman, and Kasfir readings suggested above.

Local-level political institutions: The state of grass-roots political and administrative institutions after Amin's downfall will affect the course of reconstruction and development. Surviving local political institutions are likely to be based on those in place before Amin's coup. Several studies of local politics in specific regions undertaken in the 1960's are, therefore, worth looking at if current projects are proposed for those areas. The available material does not cover the entire country; the following regions have been well studied:

- Toro: Ingham's The Kingdom of Toro in Uganda (1975) traces past political history, brings events up to 1967, but paints a quiescent picture of modern Toro politics. See also Kasfir (1976), Chapter 5, for a discussion of the Rwenzururu rebellion.
- Lango and Acholi: Gertzel's Party and Locality in Northern Uganda 1945-1962 (1974) is a readable account of the historical development of district-level politics and their base in traditional institutions. There are separate chapters on Lango and on Acholi. Dahlberg (1971) describes the characteristics of traditional and modern elites in a Lango town. Kasfir (1976), Chapter 5, also gives case material on the area.
- Lugbara (West Nile): Middleton's article, "Social change among the Lugbara" (1960), though not recent, is an excellent description of the rise of a class of modern people in a traditional society and their role linking the local area to the national polity. It is also the most readable and relevant of Middleton's writing on the Lugbara.

- Jacobson (1971) "Stratification and nationalism"
 (1973) Itinerant Townsmen
- Kabwegyere (1974) The Politics of State Formation
 (1975) "Land and the growth of social stratification in Uganda"
- Kasfir (1972) "Cultural sub-nationalism in Uganda"
 (1975) "Civilian participation under military rule in Uganda and Sudan"
 (1976) The Shrinking Political Arena
- Lofchie (1974) "The political origins of the Uganda coup"
- Mafeje (1977) "The legitimacy of the Uganda government in Buganda"
- Mamdani (1976) Politics and Class Formation in Uganda
- Mazrui (1972) Cultural Engineering and Nation-building in East Africa
 (1974) "The social origin of Ugandan presidents: from king to peasant warrior"
 (1975a) Soldiers and Kinsmen in Uganda: The Making of a Military Ethnocracy
 (1975b) "Resurrection of the warrior tradition"
 (1977) "Religious strangers in Uganda: from Emin Pasha to Amin Dada"
 (1978) Political Values and the Educated Class in Africa
- Middleton (1960) "Social change among the Lugbara"
- Mittelman (1975) Ideology and Politics: From Obote to Amin
- Mujajii (1976) "The role of the UPC as a party of government in Uganda"
- Segall and Doornbos (1976) Political Identity: A Case Study from Uganda
- Vincent (1971) African Elite: The Big Men of a Small Town
 (1977) "Teso in transformation."

C: Socio-economic Studies

The 1970's were hardly auspicious for economic studies in Uganda. The Uganda government continued to issue five-year plans for a time; The Third Five-Year Plan 1971/2-1976/7 is still a useful document, comprehensive and detailed. A short Action Programme 1977/78 also exists.

- Ankole: Segall and Doornbos' Political Identity: A Case Study from Uganda (1976), especially Chapters 1 and 2 (background), and Chapter 10 (conclusions), looks at whether the Nkore (Ankole) consider themselves first and foremost Ugandan nationals, Nkore, or members of the Iru and Hima "castes" into which Nkore are divided. Doornbos and Lofchie's "Ranching and scheming" (1975) reviews the political fate of an AID livestock project in the area, demonstrating how Nkore politicians in the national government managed to have things their way, at the expense of rural intended beneficiaries.
- Provincial elites: Jacobson's Itinerant Townsmen (1973) and "Stratification and nationalism in Uganda" (1971) describe the attitudes, social orientation, and life-style of mobile provincial government functionaries who form the modern elite in a regional capital (Mbale). Vincent, in African Elite (1971), describes the more permanently based community leaders of a small town in the Teso area.
- Ganda: For a recent analysis of political factions among the Ganda in regard to Obote's takeover and fall, see A. Mafeje's "The legitimacy of the Uganda government in Buganda" (1977).

References: Studies of Ugandan politics published over the last ten years include:

- Alnaes (1969) "Songs of the Rwenzururu rebellion"
- Dahlberg (1971) "The emergence of a dual governing elite in Uganda"
- Doornbos and Lofchie (1975) "Ranching and Scheming"
- Gertzel (1974) Party and Locality in Northern Uganda
- Gukiina (1972) Uganda: A Case Study in African Political Development
- Hansen (1977) Ethnicity and Military Rule in Uganda
- Ibingira (1973) Forging an African Nation
- Ingham (1975) The Kingdom of Toro in Uganda

One excellent in-depth study of a limited area, Subsistence to Commercial Farming in Buganda, edited by A. I. Richards, appeared in 1973, based on team fieldwork by a geographer and an anthropologist. Part I of the book is a particularly good summary of the social and economic background to the development of commercial farms. Van Zwanenberg's An Economic History of Kenya and Uganda (1975) also has one chapter (Ch. 4) giving an overview of Uganda's agricultural history.

Since Amin's fall, the most recent comprehensive report on Uganda's economy is the Commonwealth Secretariat report, The Rehabilitation of the Economy of Uganda (July 1979), intended to provide the basic information for donor aid in reconstruction and development.

Specific economic issues will also be discussed in this report under headings in Part III, such as General Development, Agriculture, Land Tenure, or Transportation and Marketing.

References: The following recent works give background on the general socio-economic situation:

Commonwealth Secretariat (1979) The Rehabilitation of the Economy of Uganda

Richards (1973) Subsistence to Commercial Farming in Buganda

Uganda Government (1971) Third Five-Year Plan 1971/2-1976/7
(1977) Action Programme

Van Zwanenberg (1975) An Economic History of Kenya and Uganda

Also see references under topic headings in Part III on particular aspects of Uganda economics.

II: Ethnic and Regional Background

A: General

Anthropological studies can be extremely useful in identifying both economic and social considerations that influence the decisions and behavior of a project's intended beneficiaries. The work of anthropologists and ethnographers is often helpful in clarifying the nature of local leadership, types of vested interests, and potential strains or conflict that can affect the course of a project. To use this material to best advantage in development, it is important to know what to read in it and how to weigh it.

What to read in anthropological work: Work by social anthropologists often focuses on a limited problem that is primarily of academic interest. Anthropologists writing ethnographies, on the other hand, try to discuss all aspects of a culture but also try to reconstruct it as it was prior to outside contact. Both of these anthropological traditions can present stumbling blocks to outside readers.

In many articles by social anthropologists it is easy to skip the academic preamble in the beginning (anything from a few paragraphs to a number of pages) and to start reading the local background and the case material, which is usually more relevant to development concerns. In full-length monographs, however, there may be an extended technical discussion of a topic of academic interest: witchcraft, kinship, or the like. In these, concentrate on chapters that give the physical, economic, and social setting, chapters that discuss change, and glance at the conclusions.

In ethnographies the "ethnographic present" can be misleading. The attempt to reconstruct a culture as it was before it was influenced by Europeans (or the neighboring tribe, or the last dry spell...) at times results in the description of a static, "tradition-bound" society--a society that, in all probability, never existed in such "pure" form and that may differ significantly from its current state. This report tries to recommend works that present a modern, dynamic picture of the society studied, but readers should be aware that if an anthropological study seems to describe a traditional people who seem remarkably unaware of metal pots, soap, khaki shorts, and kerosene, the author is probably writing in the "ethnographic present." Again, look for any chapters on change as a cue to the actual situation.

Anthropological studies in Uganda--sources: Uganda has been well-studied by anthropologists, compared to other African countries, particularly because the East African Institute of Social Research at Makerere has attracted many first-rate social scientists. Although the bulk of modern research was carried out during the last decade of British rule, ethnological studies continued through the 1960's. While some of the most useful material was not published until 1970 or later, much is listed in three existing bibliographies which should be consulted to supplement this report. A Bibliography on Anthropology and Sociology in Tanzania and East Africa, compiled by Kuria, et al. at Syracuse University (1966) is the earliest of the three. The social and cultural section of the bibliography in the Area Handbook for Uganda (1969) is highly recommended both for its coverage and clarity of presentation (though the corresponding part of the text has flaws mentioned below). The Study Guide, which easily equals the Handbook in completeness, surpasses it in its commentaries but is frustrating to use because of its format; only

a few of the ethnological studies are listed at the end of the section on Population, while the rest are scattered under many different topic headings and difficult to retrieve.

This part of this bibliography is organized by socio-economic region, and, within major regions, by ethnic group. The list of groups is not exhaustive--not all of them have been well studied. Rather, it covers representative societies that have been adequately investigated. The books and articles recommended here are selected from existing materials for their relevance to development issues,

When a specific area for a project is being considered both field personnel and contractors can use the list of references on the region to identify relevant background materials. In addition to finding particular works to read on the ethnic groups listed in each section, note the names of the anthropologists or other social scientists who have studied that people, since scholars tend to carve up East Africa into personal domains of study. Then check through the bibliographies mentioned above for further work by those people that may be relevant. Since it is impossible to anticipate AID's projects and concerns, this appears to be the most flexible way to set up a concise reference guide.

References: The following bibliographies are recommended as supplements to this section of this report.

Herrick (1969) Area Handbook for Uganda

Hopkins (1969) A Study Guide for Uganda

Kuria, et al. (1966) Bibliography on Anthropology and Sociology in Tanzania and East Africa

B: Overview of Ethnic Groups in Uganda

Culturally Uganda contains very diverse and distinct ethnic groups occupying different geographic and ecological regions. To design and implement programs and projects appropriate to local socioeconomic conditions AID mission personnel need to know the names of the main ethnic groups, their distribution, major regional patterns, and characteristic modes of ecological adaptation. They must also realize that it is not possible to generalize from one ethnic group to Uganda as a whole.

The best way to see these patterns is to look at a good map. The maps in Good's Dimensions of East African Cultures (1966) are first-rate for the purpose, and the map of ethnic distribution in the Atlas of Uganda (1962) is excellent. The Area Handbook (1969) also has a useful map, but its discussion of ethnicity, based on language classification, which does not always correspond to cultural and ecological characteristics, is less useful and its chapters on social institutions worse, since they attempt to present an aggregate or average of an ethnically diverse range of practices.

References: Maps in the following are recommended:

Good (1966) Dimensions of East African Cultures

Herrick (1969) Area Handbook for Uganda

Uganda, Department of Lands and Surveys (1962) Atlas of Uganda

C: Bantu States: Between Lakes Victoria, Kyoga, and Albert

Ethnic groups: The northern littoral of Lake Victoria and the hinterland to Lake Kyoga in the east and Lake Albert in the west is an area traditionally occupied by hierarchically organized, administratively sophisticated indigenous Bantu states. The distinctive sedentary character of the easternmost ones was partly based on the fact that the staple crop of the area was and is the plantain, a highly productive perennial. Under the British the pre-eminent Bantu state was that of the Ganda, whose position was enhanced by colonial policy. The Soqa, a related group in this ecological zone, have also been well-studied, by Fallers in particular.

In the more western Bantu states mixed farming was the traditional economic base for a somewhat less dense population. At the time of the British advent the Nyoro state, which had dominated the area some three centuries earlier, was under pressure from the Ganda. Two other major western states, Toro and Ankole, share a distinctive caste-like class division between an originally nomadic group of cattle herders (called, in Ankole, the Hima) and a sedentary farmer peasantry (known as the Iru).

In addition to these highly centralized states, some smaller Bantu groups lacking sophisticated political organization also exist in these areas. Examples are the Gisu in the east (who will be discussed in section F: From Lake Kyoga to Mount Elgon) and the Amba and Konzo (or Konjo) at the western border.

Studies: For a short introduction to the Ganda and to the Nyoro, the articles by Fallers on the former and by Beattie on the latter in Black Africa (Middleton, ed., 1970) are worthwhile. Southwold's chapter on the Ganda in Gibbs' Peoples of Africa (1965) is also good.

The Study Guide (pp. 24-25 and 53) lists the classic anthropological studies of the Ganda, the Soga, and the Nyoro, as well as those of smaller Bantu groups, the Gisu, the Amba, and the Ciga. Of the works listed, the most useful are Fallers' study of the Soga, Bantu Bureaucracy (1955), and the essays on the Ganda in The King's Men (Fallers, ed., 1964), particularly those by Wrigley on economic change and by Southwold on local leadership. For an introduction to the Amba, studied by Winter in the 1950's, his short early work, Bwamba Economy (1955), is clear and appropriate; his introduction to Beyond the Mountains of the Moon (1959) a good second choice.

Among more recent studies, Subsistence to Commercial Farming in Buganda (A. I. Richards, ed., 1973) is a well-written relevant study of the emergence of commercial farms and farmers in the Ganda area in the mid 1960's, carried out principally by a geographer, D. A. Hougham, and an anthropologist, A. Mafeje. Mafeje has also published a perceptive socio-political analysis of Ganda views and factions concerning the Obote regime as a chapter in Government and Rural Development (Cliffe, Coleman, and Doornbos, eds., 1977).

Job opportunities, non-formal education, and employment strategies in a rural Ganda area are the subject of another recent study by Christine C. (Tina) Wallace (1973, 1975).

In a lighter vein, Barbara Kimenye's novel (1973) and short story collections (1965, 1966) give a sympathetic and humorous account of the characters and events in a rural village.

On the Nyoro, in addition to Beattie's extensive work, a more recent article by P. R. Baker (1971) traces changes in cash cropping in Bunyoro, from cotton through coffee, tobacco, sugar, and tea to cattle.

Considerable work has appeared on the Ankole during the 1970's. M. Doornbos (1973, 1975) has written several articles about land tenure, politics, and social stratification among the Ankole. Sections 2 and 3 of his land tenure article (1975) are particularly good for a short introduction to this group. Chapters 1 and 10 of Political Identity: A Case Study from Uganda (Segall and Doornbos, 1976) also provide good socio-political background. "Ranching and Scheming" (Doornbos and Lofchie, 1971) is an astute analysis of the political perversion of an AID project in Ankole.

W. T. S. Gould (1973, 1974, 1976) has examined the relation between population movement and the location of schools in the Ankole area. A study of Hima women in Ankole by Elam (1973) produces less than it promises--it seems to have been done by a few interviews, rather than by direct observation--and gives only an idealized version of pastoral Ankole women's roles.

There has also been some modern work on Toro. In addition to Ingham's book (1975), which is more historical than ethnological, M. Perlman (1966, 1975) has examined the changing status of women in Toro. There are also some analyses of development projects in the area in Gitelson (1975), on the UNDP Mubuku irrigation and settlement scheme, and on the tea outgrowers' scheme in Hutton (1973) and Hunt (1975).

The Konzo, closely related to the Amba, attracted political attention in the mid 1960's by attempting to break away from Toro domination and claim an independent county government (see Alnaes 1969, and Kasfir 1976, Ch. 5).

References: The following list of references to recent works and to recommended background reading is arranged by ethnic group. If there are other leading scholars who have done research in the area and are not represented among the references given, their names are given after the references to each group.

Ganda:

- Fallers (1964) The King's Men
 (1970) "Despotism, status culture, and social mobility"
- Kimenye (1965) Kalasanda
 (1966) Kalasanda Revisited
 (1973) The Runaways
- Kiwanuka (1970) "Nationality and nationalism in Africa"
- Mafeje (1977) "The legitimacy of the Uganda government in Buganda"
- Morris (1969) "Buganda and tribalism"
- Richards (1973) Subsistence to Commercial Farming in Buganda
- Southwold (1965) "The Ganda of Uganda"
- Wallace (1973) "Working in rural Buganda"
- Wallace and Weeks (1975) Success or Failure in Rural Uganda

- West (1970) The Transformation of Land Tenure in Buganda Since 1896
 (1972) Land Policy in Buganda

See also earlier works by Apter, Mair, Roscoe, and Wrigley.

Soga:

Fallers, L. (1965) Bantu Bureaucracy

Fallers, M. C. (1960) The Eastern Lacustrine Bantu

Nyoro:

Baker (1971) "Agricultural changes in Bunyoro"

Beattie (1960) Bunyoro: An African Kingdom
 (1970) "Democratization in Bunyoro"

Ankole:

Doornbos (1973) "Image and reality of stratification in pre-colonial Nkore"
 (1975) "Land tenure and political conflict in Ankole"

Doornbos and Lofchie (1971) "Ranching and scheming"

Elam (1973) Social and Sexual Roles of Hima Women

Gould (1973) Planning the Location of Schools: Ankole District
 (1974) Movement to School in Ankole
 (1976) Population Density and Social Provision

Segall and Doornbos (1976) Political Identity

Toro:

Gitelson (1975) Multilateral Aid for National Development

Hunt (1975) Credit for Agricultural Development

Hutton (1973) Reluctant Farmers?

Ingham (1975) The Kingdom of Toro in Uganda

Perlman (1966) "The changing status and role of women in Toro"
 (1975) "Children born out of wedlock and the status of women in Toro, Uganda"

Amba - Konzo:

Alnaes (1969) "Songs of the Rwenzururu rebellion"

Winter (1955) Bwamba Economy
 (1959) Beyond the Mountains of the Moon

D: Eastern Nilotes: Karamoja District

The Nilotic ethnic groups of Karamoja district are probably the least "developed" or modernized but the best described of the peoples of Uganda. These groups include predominantly pastoral semi-nomadic groups like the Karimojong, Jie, and Dodoth, and in the most northeastern tip of the country, some small hunting and gathering groups like the Teuso (or Ik, according to Turnbull), living on forested mountain slopes.

The harsh physical environment, with sparse and often irregular rainfall, places obvious constraints on human exploitation of the region. The herding and agricultural strategies of Jie, Dodoth, and Karimojong are sensitively adapted to the natural conditions of their homeland, but the balance between the size of the population, numbers of livestock, and rainfall is always delicate, easily tipped by outside encroachment on dry-season reserve areas. In the far north, the effective establishment of a game park evidently has amounted to a similar encroachment on reserve areas used in lean times by the hunters.

In addition to the environmental asperity, the problems that have arisen in trying to administer these warlike raiding peoples, so different in political organization from the southern Bantus, has made development of the area risky as well as unrewarding.

The work of social scientists on the peoples of this area and their adaptation to their environment is exceptionally good, however. It covers important aspects of their pastoral and agricultural strategies for survival, their political organization, and their response to outside pressures. Moreover, some of it makes very enjoyable reading.

For a good short introductory reading on the Karimojong, a recent pair of articles by P. R. Baker (1975, 1976) are of interest. Together, they analyze the outcome of development policies, contrasting the points of view of the Karimojong and outside administrators.

The Dyson-Hudsons, a zoologist and an anthropologist, have studied the Karimojong, paying close attention to their mode of wresting a living from their territory and to their social and political organization. Some of the Dyson-Hudsons' articles have been written for a general audience, including two on marriage and women's role (1960, 1962) and one on subsistence herding (1969). Karimojong Politics (1966) contains detailed ecological data and seventeen-year statistics for climate and crop and livestock yields, as well as a good description of the indigenous political organization and of misperceptions about British administration on the part of both the Karimojong and the colonial authorities, particularly in early chapters of the book. N. Dyson-Hudson's article on tradition and transition, reprinted in Black Africa (1970) describes the mixed response of the Karimojong to innovations and changes introduced to the area.

On the Dodoth, a related group in the area, Elizabeth Marshall Thomas has written a book worth reading for its own sake, Warrior Herdsmen (1965). Originally published in the New Yorker, it combines ethnographic accuracy with a fine feeling for the small details, personalities, and the daily and large-scale events of life among the Dodoth.

Gulliver's work on the Jie is also excellent; his chapter in Peoples of Africa (Gibbs, ed., 1965) is a useful, readable, and thorough summary article.

The scattered bands of hunter-gatherers in the north have gained literary renown through Turnbull's book, The Mountain People (1972), source of the Broadway play, The Ik. Scholarly reaction to this work is more reserved than the public's. It is evident that encroachment on their hunting preserves has placed this people in a dire position, especially in a poor year, and Turnbull visited them during a famine. The Laughlins, who worked in the area under more favorable conditions, have written several articles describing the people they studied, the So, as living in careful balance with their environment (1972, 1973; the second article discusses the economics of marriage among the So). There is undoubtedly truth in both points of view; these minor and diminishing peoples do live in sensitive adjustment to their environment until a bad year, when, robbed of their reserves, they suffer.

References:

Jie:

Gulliver (1965) "The Jie of Uganda"

Dodoth:

Thomas (1965) Warrior Herdsmen

A geographer, Walter Deschler, has also worked among the Dodoth.

Karimojong:

Baker (1975) "'Development' and the pastoral peoples of Karimojong"
(1976) "Polarization: stages in the environmental impact of alien ideas on a semi-pastoral society"

Dyson-Hudson, N. (1966) Karimojong Politics
(1970) "Factors inhibiting change in an African pastoral society"

Dyson-Hudson, R. (1960) "Men, women, and work in a pastoral society"

Dyson-Hudson, R. and N. (1962) "Marriage economy"
(1969) "Subsistence herding in Uganda"

Hunter-gatherers: Teuso (Ik) and So:

Laughlin, C. D. and E. R. (1972) "Kenisan--economic and social ramifications of a ghost cult among the So"

Laughlin, C. D. (1973) "Maximization, marriage and residence among the So"

Turnbull (1972) The Mountain People

E: Western Nilotes: Lango and Acholi

The relative paucity of cultural background materials on the western Nilotes, Lango and Acholi, contrasts with the studies of their eastern cousins. Possibly these mixed farming and herding groups held less appeal for anthropologists in the 1950's than the more staunchly traditional herders. Since Obote was a Langi, and the Acholi were traditional internecine rivals, it was probably impolitic to become deeply involved in study of the area by the mid 1960's.

For background reading on the Lango, Chapter 2 of Curley's Elders, Shades, and Women (1973) is useful; the rest of the book is of far more limited interest. On the Acholi, Girling's monograph is still the best available source (1960); Chapter 8 on the situation in the 1950's is closest to giving a "current" picture.

Gertzel's short book on politics in the area (1974) stands out as a modern analysis of social institutions of both groups, though the topic is limited to political structure. It has separate chapters on Lango and on Acholi. Dahlberg (1971) has also published a short article on traditional and modern elites in a Lango town.

References:

Curley (1973) Elders, Shades, and Women (Lango)

Dahlberg (1971) "The emergence of a dual governing elite in Uganda" (Lango)

Gertzel (1974) Party and Locality in Northern Uganda (Lango, Acholi)

Girling (1960) The Acholi of Uganda

For Lango, see also Driberg.

The classic studies of groups in this area, Lawrance (1957) for Teso and La Fontaine (1967) for Gisu, give a rather artificially isolated picture of them. Vincent's African Elite: The Big Men of a Small Town (1971) documents the modern intermingling of ethnic groups in this region.

Recent material on the area can be divided into studies of urban, political, and agricultural development. Jacobson's Itinerant Townsmen (1973) is a study of the government bureaucrat elite of Mbale; Vincent's book (1971) describes the social composition and life of a small town. Her more recent article (1977) discusses the effect of British administrative politics on the social structure of the Teso. Twaddle (1969) examines the interplay of modern "tribalism" and politics in the area. There are two pertinent and well written studies of the history of agricultural innovation in the area, Vail (1972) and Uchendu and Anthony (1975). Hunt (1975) also discusses the fate of particular development projects, the small tractor project and ox-drawn cultivators, in the area.

Walter Goldschmidt's recent book on the Sebei (1976), a sedentary Nilotic group living at the base of Mount Elgon, has chapters on the economic role and cultural importance of livestock and of agriculture that give essential background for any project affecting Sebei economy. His discussion of the role of women and of adaptation to change may also prove relevant.

References:

- Goldschmidt (1976) The Culture and Behavior of the Sebei
- Jacobson (1971) "Stratification and nationalism in Uganda"
(1973) Itinerant Townsmen (interethnic)
- La Fontaine (1967) The Gisu of Uganda
(1969) "Tribalism among the Gisu"
- Lawrance (1957) The Iteso
- Twaddle (1969) "'Tribalism' in eastern Uganda" (interethnic)
- Uchendu and Anthony (1975) Agricultural Change in Teso District
- Vail (1972) A History of Agricultural Innovation in Teso
- Vincent (1971) African Elite: The Big Men of a Small Town
(1977) "Teso in transformation"
- Wallace and Weeks (1975) Success or Failure in Rural Uganda
(sections on Gisu)
- Weeks (1973) "Where are all the jobs? the informal sector in Bugisu, Uganda"

F: West Nile: Alur and Lugbara

West Nile district of Uganda is inhabited by the Nilotic Alur in the southwest and by a number of Sudanic peoples, including the Lugbara, the most numerous and well-studied group, and smaller groups including Amin's Kakwa.

Southall's highly regarded monograph on the Alur (1956) presents background on Alur life in Part 3, the best general reading about this group. The bulk of the book is addressed to an academic audience and problem; Part 2, in particular, is highly technical social anthropology and very hard going for non-experts, not recommended for general reading.

The only well-studied Sudanic group in the area is the Lugbara. For a cogent and readable overview of Lugbara society, look at Chapters 2 and 3 of a recent monograph by Dean (1978), Illness Beliefs and Social Change. Chapter 4 on illness beliefs is also useful if that topic is relevant to development plans in the area.

Middleton (1965) is the anthropologist who has worked and written extensively on the Lugbara. Since his books and articles were published in the early and mid 1960's, the Study Guide contains the references under various headings. Most of his work is directed toward an anthropological audience; his article on social change is an exception worth reading (1960).

References:

Dean (1978) Illness Beliefs and Social Change

Middleton (1960) "Social change among the Lugbara"
(1965) The Lugbara

Southall (1956) Alur Society

G: From Lake Kyoga to Mount Elgon

The area from Lake Kyoga to the eastern boundary of Uganda is an area that, though mixed ethnically, is more uniform socially and economically than the melange of Nilotic and Bantu inhabitants might lead one to expect. In this area several Nilotic tribes, notably Teso and Sebei, have moved and settled into a sedentary mixed farming life quite different from that of their pastoral cousins to the north in Karamoja. Intermingled with them are small Bantu groups like the Gisu who, lacking the administrative organization of the Soga or Ganda, have a very similar way of life.

III: Social Aspects of Development Topics

This part of the report presents readings relevant to development issues. The topics covered are: General Development, Agriculture, Land Tenure, Livestock and Pastoralism, Education, Urban Development, Health, Women, and Transportation and Marketing. The choice of topics, based on development concerns on the one hand and on the existence of pertinent social science studies on the other, emphasizes issues particularly relevant to the Ugandan development context. There are also lacunae: one of the most obvious is on the subject of small and medium scale enterprise, for, since the expulsion of the Asians in August 1972, no one has been so rash as to study the entrepreneurial aftermath under Amin. (The work of Wallace and Weeks on employment strategies of African youth in the mid 1960's is about the only study to shed light on this subject.)

The following discussions and lists of materials will indicate how much material there is on each topic, as well as what is appropriate for a quick overview or for greater detail.

A: General Development

In the main, materials treating development strategies or results in Uganda either pre- or post-date Amin's rule. A book like the World Bank report, The Economic Development of Uganda (1962), provides a benchmark for the state of the country at independence. The Atlas of Uganda, first published in the same year by the Uganda Department of Lands and Surveys (a second edition appeared in 1967), with maps showing distribution of physical conditions (e.g., soils, climate, vegetation), social background (e.g. ethnic distribution, subsistence crops, livestock) and development infrastructure (transportation, medical facilities, industry, and the like) is still a valuable planning document.

In Aid in Uganda: Programmes and Policies (1966) R. Clark has given a cogent and concise analysis of the operation and comparative value of various donors' aid programs after independence. The Third Five-Year Development Plan 1971/2-1976/7, a comprehensive analysis of Uganda's development needs which seems to have been put together largely before Amin's activities became destructive, marks the state of development at the end of the Obote era.

A continuing source of information on the economic status of Uganda is the Economist Intelligence Unit's Quarterly Economic Review: Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia, which has been appearing since 1971. The Commonwealth Secretariat report, The Rehabilitation of the Economy of Uganda, is perhaps the most useful recent interim work. Although the circumstances under which it was compiled, in June 1979, were chaotic and the time constraint severe, the research team was highly qualified and familiar with the country. World Bank reports will be another continuing information source.

References:

Clark (1966) Aid in Uganda: Programmes and Policies

Economist Intelligence Unit (continuing) Quarterly Economic Review: Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia

Gitelson (1975) Multilateral Aid for National Development

IBRD (1962) The Economic Development of Uganda

Ominde (1971) Studies in East African Geography and Development

Schultheis (1974) Economics and Economic Research during the Amin Period (in a word: none!)

Stacy (1970) The Relationship between Economic Growth and Political Change in Uganda 1962-1970

Uganda, Department of Lands and Surveys (1962, 2nd ed. 1967) Atlas of Uganda

Uganda Government (1972) Third Five-Year Plan

B: Agriculture

Since Uganda's economy has a predominantly agricultural base, much attention has focused on this sector. There is a wealth of good studies.

Overview of development programs: The Atlas of Uganda (1962) is an invaluable basic reference work, with maps of soils, climate vegetation, staple crops, and systems of agriculture. Jameson's Agriculture in Uganda (1970) is an excellent basic work on the subject, providing a more recent thorough overview in a series of articles covering physical conditions, types of subsistence agriculture, cash crops, weeds, insects, implements, and agricultural policy. (Its chapter on social background is its weakest point, oversimplified to the point of inaccuracy; the rest is stronger.) Langlands' studies of land use, soil productivity, and land availability (1971, 1974) also provide valuable background data for development planning.

Studies focusing on agricultural development and planning include Mettrick's study for the Overseas Development Institute (1966) and Helleiner's (1968), both still of considerable interest. Mettrick's is short and to the point. Hunt's more recent Credit for Agricultural Development (1975) is a detailed and frank critique of agricultural development schemes in the late 1960's.

Studies with an area focus: Buganda and Teso areas have both been the subject of intensive studies of agricultural development and change. Richards' Subsistence to Commercial Farming in Buganda (1973) gives historical, ecological, and administrative background and a detailed profile of small and larger scale commercial farmers in Buganda. There are two excellent and complementary studies of agricultural innovation and change in Teso; the first, by Vail (1972) focuses on the types of crops and technology introduced and the reasons for early acceptance of new crops and later rejection of ill-adapted technical "improvements." The second, by Uchendu and Anthony (1975) has a somewhat stronger emphasis on the social and ecological background but covers much the same topics as Vail and reaches similar conclusions. Both are short, well-written works. (See also relevant sections in Part II and Part III, Section D: Livestock and Pastoralism for comparable material on Karamoja).

Food crops: Food crops and subsistence agriculture are different in the different major areas of Uganda. Because there is this variation, it is essential to know what the source of people's livelihood is in an area in which development projects are proposed.

The Atlas of Uganda has a map of basic food crops, and McMaster (1962) gives a very complete description of the distribution of subsistence crops, their culture, place in the diet, storage, and relation to cash cropping. Amann, Belshaw, and Stanfield (1972), in a two-volume work, have gathered studies and a bibliography on the relation between subsistence crops and nutritional deficiencies in Uganda. Hyde's Patterns of Food Crop Production and Nutrition in Uganda (1974) published by the Makerere Department of Geography is the latest general publication on the subject, well done and useful if it is available.

Cash crops: Coffee and cotton are Uganda's two primary exports and over the years have been the subject of innumerable studies and reports. For a short overview of the history and problems of coffee and cotton production, read the chapter by Young in The State of the Nations (Lofchie, ed., 1977). Jameson (1970) also has separate chapters on coffee and on cotton.

Concerned with diversifying cash crop production, the Uganda government over the years has encouraged the cultivation of a number of other crops for the market and for export. Martin's The Marketing of Minor Crops in Uganda (1963), though not recent, gives a general overview of the feasibility, problems, and results of cultivating ten other cash crops; if it is available it can be useful. The Atlas of Uganda also maps physical conditions that determine cash crop distribution.

Rural employment: Aspirations to increased income and a higher standard of living were clearly altering the way rural residents assessed their life chances in farming or other occupations, at least until Amin's takeover. One response to these conditions was to migrate to urban areas (see also F: Urban Development); another was to look to new forms of rural employment and cash cropping. Two studies published in the 1970's examined the issue of rural employment. Hutton's Reluctant Farmers? A Study of Unemployment and Planned Rural Development (1973) looks at the lot both of migrants to Jinja and Kampala and of those who chose to raise cash crops in various parts of the country. Wallace and Weeks (1973, 1975) studied the occupational strategies of rural youth in Gisu and Ganda areas in relation to the types of training they had had and that was available to them. Both of these studies reveal the hopes and motives of potential beneficiaries of development schemes.

References:

- Amann, Belshaw, and Stanfield (1972) Nutrition and Food in an African Economy
- Helleiner (1968) Agricultural Planning in East Africa
- Hunt (1975) Credit for Agricultural Development
- Hutton (1973) Reluctant Farmers? A Study of Unemployment and Planned Rural Development
- Hyde (1974) Patterns of Food Production and Nutrition in Uganda
- Jameson (1970) Agriculture in Uganda
- Langlands (1971) A Preliminary Review of Land Use in Uganda
(1974) Soil Productivity and Land Availability Studies for Uganda
- Martin (1963) The Marketing of Minor Crops in Uganda
- McMaster (1962) A Subsistence Crop Geography of Uganda
- Mettrick (1966) Aid in Uganda: Agriculture
- Richards (1973) Subsistence to Commercial Farming in Buganda
- Uchendu and Anthony (1975) Agricultural Change in Teso District
- Uganda, Dept. of Lands and Surveys (1962) Atlas of Uganda

Vail (1972) A History of Agricultural Innovation in Teso

Wallace (1973) "Working in rural Buganda"

Wallace and Weeks (1975) Success or Failure in Rural Buganda: A Study of Young People

Weeks (1973) "Where are all the jobs? the informal sector in Bugisu, Uganda"

Young (1971) "Agricultural policy in Uganda: capacity and choice"

C: Land Tenure

The introduction by the British of a form of freehold land tenure (called mailo) in 1900, as well as legal recognition of heritable tenancy (kibanja), has had long-range repercussions on the social organization and economic development of Uganda. The land tenure reforms were implemented most thoroughly in Buganda and neighboring areas and have had least effect in the northern and western borderlands.

There are brief discussions of mailo and kibanja in the historical background sections of many studies. Fallers gives a short perceptive description of the impact of freehold tenure on the formation of a modern Ganda elite class in his article reprinted in Black Africa (1970). The Study Guide lists works on the topic on pp. 76-77.

Three recent articles, by Brock (1969), Doornbos (1975), and Kabwegyere (1975), discuss the consequences of the land tenure system in different parts of the country. Brock describes the results of reforms in Lango and in Gisu and their effect on agricultural development. Doornbos, after an academic introduction, looks at the problems created by inequities in the system in Ankole. Kabwegyere discusses the effect of land tenure on social class formation and politics in Buganda.

For in-depth coverage of land tenure and land rights in Buganda, there is a definitive monograph by West (1972). It is complete and technical; while not obscure, it is not light reading. West has also compiled a collection of historical documents on the subject (1970).

References:

Brock (1969) "Customary land tenure, 'individualization' and agricultural development in Uganda"

- Doornbos (1975) "Land tenure and political conflict in Ankole"
- Fallers (1970) "Despotism, status culture and social mobility in an African kingdom"
- Kabwegyere (1975) "Land and the growth of social stratification in Uganda"
- West (1970) The Transformation of Land Tenure in Buganda since 1896
(1972) Land Policy in Buganda

D: Livestock and Pastoralism

Cattle and livestock are a major factor in the subsistence economy of Karamoja and a contributing factor virtually everywhere else except for the southeastern Bantu areas where plantains are the staple crop. Because of the importance of herding in the northeast, practically all the literature on Karamoja is about some aspect of pastoralism. For references, see Part II, Section C: Eastern Nilotes, as well as the Study Guide, pp. 103-4 and p. 106 (on tsetse control).

For a short introduction to the subject of pastoralism in the northeast, two articles by Baker (1975, 1976) juxtapose the attitudes of pastoralists to development policies and the attitudes of administrators to the pastoralists' response.

To date, most livestock development projects have been undertaken in the southwestern areas, however, and tended to be managed more as commercial ventures than as an element in the livelihood of local herders. The report of Ferguson and Poleman (1973) is an example; their appraisal of the Uganda tick control project is frank and informative but never considers the cattle owners' point of view. Doornbos and Lofchie's article on the Ankole ranch project (1971) documents the politicking at the national level that eventually forced AID to design and implement a project running counter to their initial intent and judgment.

For more general background, Pratt and Gwynne's Rangeland Management and Ecology in East Africa (1977) considers the applicability of standard range management principles to the East African context.

References:

- Baker (1975) "'Development' and the pastoral peoples of Karimojong"
(1976) "Polarization: stages in the environmental impact of alien ideas on a semi-pastoral society"
- Doornbos and Lofchie (1971) "Ranching and scheming"

Dyson-Hudson (1970) "Factors inhibiting change in an African pastoral society"

Ferguson and Poleman (1973) Modernizing African Animal Production: The Uganda Tick Control Project.

Pratt and Gwynne (1977) Rangeland Management and Ecology in East Africa

E: Education

Two documents give a fairly recent picture of the state of education in Uganda, as well as presenting general background on the subject. If it is available, Educational Development and Administration in Uganda (Ssekamwa and Lugumba, 1971) offers a capsule account of the history of education in Uganda and discusses teacher training and educational administration through 1970. A later UNESCO report (1975) gives statistics for primary, secondary, post-secondary, and non-formal education; between the lines a picture emerges of general stagnation by 1974, coupled with an anti-intellectual, practical bias.

One of AID's later projects in Uganda was support of the Tororo Girls' School. Several reports growing out of this involvement are worth noting. Doubleday's excellent summary report (1972) details the history of the project in the context of Uganda educational history, discusses the objectives of the school, its innovative curriculum and its physical set-up, and concludes with a set of critical recommendations. Evans and Schimmel (1970) give results of a more general study, also reported in Evans (1972), of the aspirations and educational and career opportunities of girls in secondary schools throughout the country. (Evans' full-length book, Teachers as Agents of National Development (1971), is more dated; it examines differences between various categories of teachers, many of whom, like the Asians, Peace Corps volunteers, or British expatriate wives, are now long gone.)

Other studies that may be of interest, depending on the type of projects AID supports, are: Gould's work on the distribution of schools and movement of students in Ankole (1973, 1974, 1976); Wallace and Weeks' study of the employment and education, formal and non-formal, of rural youth (1973, 1975); and the findings of the Language Survey of Uganda concerning language use in education. See Cripser and Ladefoged (1971) for useful material on the use of different languages by the general population, the media, the schools, and the government; and Ladefoged, et al. (1971), Part III, for an evaluation of the teaching of English in the schools.

References:

- Criper and Ladefoged (1971) "Linguistic complexity in Uganda"
- Doubleday (1972) Tororo Girls' School: A Comprehensive Secondary School for Girls
- Evans (1971) Teachers as Agents of National Change
 (1972) "Image and reality: career goals of educated Ugandan women"
- Evans and Schimmel (1970) The Impact of a Diversified Educational Program on Career Goals
- Gould (1973) Planning the Location of Schools: Ankole, Uganda
 (1974) Movement to School in Ankole
 (1976) Population Density and Social Provision
- Ladefoged, et al. (1971) Language in Uganda
- Ssekamwa and Lugumba (1971) Educational Development and Administration in Uganda
- UNESCO (1975) Educational Development in the Republic of Uganda 1973-1974
- Wallace (1973) "Working in rural Buganda"
- Wallace and Weeks (1975) Success or Failure in Rural Uganda: A Study of Young People
- Weeks (1973) "Where are all the jobs? the informal sector in Bugisu, Uganda"

F: Urban Development

There has been considerable sociological and anthropological work on the development of cities and towns in Uganda; the occupations, family structure, and living conditions of town dwellers; social networks of neighborhoods and ethnic segments of the urban population; local leadership; and urban-rural ties. Much of the basic work of the 1950's and 1960's by Elkan, Gutkind, Parkin, and Southall is reported in the Study Guide (see pp. 114-117 and 127-130), but the last ten years have seen numerous contributions to the topic.

Two articles, by Parkin and by Grillo, both found in Tradition and Transition in East Africa (Gulliver, ed., 1969), together provide a short readable introduction to the subject. Parkin describes the stages of integration of a rural immigrant into the

urban milieu and, incidentally, much about the social geography of Kampala. Grillo discusses the tribal composition, job classification, residence, and leadership of the members of the railway workers' union. In addition, Odongo and Lea's article on urban-rural links (1977) documents a gradual shift in urban immigrants' expectations about retiring to their rural place of origin.

Longer recent studies of urban social organization include Jacobson's work on the social network of the elite in Mbale (1971, 1973), Vincent's description of the social structure of a small town near Lake Kyoga (1971), and Grillo's monograph on railwaymen (1973). Research focusing on employment as a factor in urban migration also includes Grillo (1969b) and Hutton's work (1969, 1973) on urban employment and unemployment.

References:

- Grillo (1969a) "Anthropology, industrial development and labor migration in Uganda"
 (1969b) "The tribal factor in an East African trade union"
 (1973) African Railwaymen
- Hutton (1969) "Unemployment in Kampala and Jinja, Uganda"
 (1973) Reluctant Farmers? A Study of Unemployment and Planned Rural Development
- Jacobson (1971) "Stratification and nationalism"
 (1973) Itinerant Townsmen
- Odongo and Lea (1977) Home ownership and rural-urban links in Uganda"
- Parkin (1969a) "Tribe as fact and fiction in an East African city"
 (1969b) Neighbors and Nationals in an African City Ward
 (1974) "Congregational and interpersonal ideologies in political ethnology"
- Vincent (1971) African Elite: The Big Men of a Small Town

See also works by Elkan, Gutkind, and Southall in the Study Guide.

G: Health

For a broad overview of health conditions and medical services in Uganda, Hall and Langlands' Uganda Atlas of Disease Distribution (1975), with fifty-two maps covering sixty medical disorders, is invaluable. Complementing this is Gershenberg and Haskell's article (1972) on the distribution of medical services in Uganda.

The studies comprising Amann, Belshaw, and Stanfield's Nutrition and Food in an African Economy (1972) trace the interrelationship between subsistence crops, traditional diet, and malnutrition in different parts of the country.

Anthropological studies sometimes touch on cultural beliefs about the origin of disease or of particular disorders. These are of interest primarily if a health program is being designed for a particular ethnic area, in which case the appropriate references from Part II should be reviewed for any relevant material. One recent study by Dean (1978) is directed explicitly to beliefs about illness among the Lugbara.

References:

Amann, Belshaw, and Stanfield (1972) Nutrition and Food in an African Economy

Dean (1978) Illness Beliefs and Social Change

Gershenberg and Haskell (1972) "Distribution of medical services in Uganda"

Hall and Langlands (1975) Uganda Atlas of Disease Distribution

H; Women

Studies of women in Uganda are relevant to fundamental issues in certain types of development programs. The roles that modern women can expect to play affect educational planning and employment programs; the types of work women traditionally perform and their rights over property and over their person can determine the outcome of rural development programs, for in much of East Africa women do some of the agricultural tasks toward which programs are directed. Health programs, too, often hinge on the appropriate involvement of women and men.

Because of the cultural diversity of the country, there is no one reading that can be recommended for an overview. The Study Guide lists a number of articles on aspects of the status of women in Uganda in its section on social structure (see pp. 124-130; note, too, that studies of modern urban women have been published by Gutkind, Parkin, and Southall). In recent years, Kisekka has written about sexual behavior and mate selection of modern students (1975, 1976); Evans has published the results of a study of women students' occupational aspirations, opportunities and training (1972); and Doubleday's report (1972) contains an analysis of student reactions to an innovative girls' school program with an occupational orientation.

Among the Study Guide listings are a number of articles about traditional marriage and family in various ethnic groups. Anthropological studies frequently include analysis of the sexual division of labor and of rights in property and over women's labor and progeny. Once a particular area or ethnic group is considered for a project, check the ethnographic materials on the area cited in Part II of this report or in the Study Guide for information on women. Bear in mind, however, that some ethnographers intentionally ignore modern changes that affect women's status. Two recent books contributing to this topic--Curley (1973) on women in Lango, and Elam (1973) on Hima women--have this drawback, although they both describe women's traditional role and status in those cultures.

On the other hand, for Toro, Perlman (1975) has written an article detailing modern changes in women's status and the link between these and the birthrate of illegitimate children. Laughlin (1973) shows the effects of modern economic fluctuations on traditional institutions affecting women, such as brideprice, among the So in northeastern Uganda.

Earlier anthropologists whose writing contains significant material on women include: Winter, for the Amba (1959); the Dyson-Hudsons, for the Karimojong (1960, 1962, 1969); and Thomas for the Dodoth (1965).

References:

Curley (1973) Elders, Shades, and Women

Doubleday (1972) Tororo Girls' School: A Comprehensive Secondary School for Girls

Dyson-Hudson (1960) "Men, women and work in a pastoral society"
(1962) "Marriage economy: the Karimojong"
(1969) "Subsistence herding in Uganda"

Elam (1973) Social and Sexual Roles of Hima Women

Evans (1972) "Image and reality: career goals of educated Ugandan women"

Kisekka (1975) "Attitudes toward mate selection among Ugandan moderns"

(1976) "Sexual attitudes and behavior among students in Uganda"

Laughlin (1973) "Maximization, marriage, and residence among the So"

Perlman (1966) ""The changing status and role of women in Toro"
 (1975) "Children born out of wedlock and the status
 of women in Toro"

Thomas (1965) Warrior Herdsmen

Winter (1959) Beyond the Mountains of the Moon

I: Transportation and Marketing

There have been a number of studies of the development of transport systems essential to the flow of goods in land-locked Uganda. The Study Guide lists most of the main ones (pp. 107-8). For background on the subject O'Connor, for one, (1965) has written a concise description of the rail system and its relation to the network of highways and roads.

Since the compilation of the Study Guide, Grillo has made a major contribution to social studies of transportation in his work on the railway labor force (1969a, 1969b, 1973).

Because of the disruption of distribution systems in Uganda the greatest continuity may lie in local marketing and trading institutions. The Study Guide, again, gives references for studies prior to 1969 on p. 109 (to which Middleton's chapter on trade among the Lugbara (1962), listed elsewhere, should be added). Since that date, Good (1970, 1971, 1975) has contributed results of a study of marketing and trade in Ankole to the subject.

References:

- Good (1970) Rural Markets and Trade in East Africa (Ankole)
 (1971) Marketing Development in Traditionally Marketless Societies
 (1975) "Periodic markets and traveling traders in Uganda"
- Grillo (1969a) "Anthropology, industrial development and labor migration in Uganda"
 (1969b) "The tribal factor in an East African trade union"
 (1973) African Railwaymen
- Middleton (1962) "Trade and markets among the Lugbara"
- O'Connor (1965) Railways and Development in Uganda

Appendix I: Reading for Pleasure

Uganda has produced a number of good authors who write in English and whose books have a Ugandan setting. Their books are more likely to be available in Nairobi or Kampala than in the United States, and it is difficult to know just which ones can be purchased. However, most of these writers are in mid-career, so if the books listed here are out of print, check for others by the same writers.

Barbara Kimenye has written collections of delightful short stories about the occupants of a rural Ganda village (1965, 1966) and, more recently, a novel (1973). Davis Sebukima has written three novels, also portraying modern people with rural origins (1972, 1974a, 1974b). Tumusiime Rushedge's The Bull's Horn is yet another.

The works of Robert Serumaga and of Felix Okoboi (1978) are written from the point of view of members of the urban elite-- Okoboi's The Final Blasphemy is the story of the downfall of a bureaucrat. Eneriko Seruma's The Experience (1970) is another novel with a modern setting worth reading.

Two poets have attempted to adapt elements of their native literary traditions to their English work; the results are somewhat more difficult for an American to appreciate but may be of interest. Okot p'Bitek writes book-length narrative poetry; Song for Lawino (1966) is an example. Taban lo Liyong writes surrealist poems and has also published essays and literary commentary.

Non-Africans who have written books of literary merit about Uganda include Elizabeth Marshall Thomas, whose Warrior Herdsmen, mentioned in Part II, makes good reading; and Elspeth Huxley, who gives a lively and sympathetic account of a trip through East Africa, including Uganda, in 1940 in The Sorcerer's Apprentice (1951). Two popular books on the history of Uganda are Alan Moorehead's The White Nile (1960), an account of early exploration, and Charles Miller's Lunatic Express (1971).

References:

Huxley (1951) The Sorcerer's Apprentice

Kimenye (1965) Kalasanda
 (1966) Kalasanda Revisited
 (1973) The Runaways

Miller (1971) Lunatic Express

- Moorehead (1960) The White Nile
- Okoboi (1978) The Final Blasphemy
- p'Bitek (1966) Song for Lawino
- Rushedgé (1972) The Bull's Horn
- Sebukima (1972) A Son of Kabira
(1974a) The Half Brothers
(1974b) Growing Up
- Serumaga (1970) The People's Bachelor
(1968) Majangwa, a Promise of Rains, and a Play
- Serwadda (1974) Songs and Stories from Uganda
- Thomas (1965) Warrior Herdsmen

AN EXPANDED SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF UGANDA AREA STUDIES MATERIALS

This bibliography contains materials selected primarily from social science fields, published between 1969 and 1979, that appear relevant to the development concerns of USAID in Uganda. Since it is also intended to serve as the expanded bibliography complementing A Select Annotated Bibliography for Uganda, it contains some references to work published before 1969 which is cited in the annotated bibliography.

Alnaes, Kirsten

- 1969 "Songs of the Rwenzururu rebellion." In Tradition and Transition in East Africa, P. H. Gulliver, ed., q.v.

Amann, V. F.

- 1971 "Game animals as an alternative method of land use, with special emphasis on Uganda." East African Journal of Rural Development 3:(2):57-80.

Amann, V. F.; D. G. R. Belshaw; and J. P. Stanfield

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RESOURCES TO CONSULT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Resources in colleges and universities

African studies programs and centers in American universities and colleges are sources of experts and library materials. The African Studies Association (address: Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass. 02154) publishes and regularly up-dates a Directory of African and Afro-American Studies in the United States, which lists the programs, courses, library holdings, and names of faculty members at over nine hundred institutions, and so contains the addresses of most Africanists currently working in the United States.

Nine major Africa Language and Area Studies Centers, currently holding NDEA grants, are:

Boston University
10 Lenox Street
Brookline, Mass. 02146
Director: Dr. John Harris
(617) 734-4920

University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, CA 90024
Director: Dr. Michael Lofchie
(213) 825-3779

Howard University
Box 231
Howard University
Washington, D.C. 20059
Director: Dr. Robert Cummings
(202) 636-7115

University of Illinois
Urbana, IL 61801
(217) 336-6335

Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47401
(812) 337-6825

Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824
Director: Dr. David Wylie
(517) 353-1700

Northwestern University
 Evanston, IL 60201
 Director: Dr. Abraham Demoz
 (312) 492-7323

Stanford-University of California, Berkeley, Consortium
 Stanford, CA 94305
 (415) 497-4547

University of Wisconsin
 Madison, WI 53705
 (608) 262-2380

As a condition of their NDEA grants, all of these African Studies Centers are concerned to some degree with outreach programs-- educating and advising the wider community.

Bibliographic resources

Several of the African Studies programs have, at one time or another, compiled bibliographies for the Africa Bureau. Besides the 1969 Study Guide for Uganda compiled at Boston University, the Maxwell School of Syracuse University supplied bibliographies and special research reports on conditions in Uganda to USAID in the late 1960's and early 1970's. The University of Wisconsin has also published a bibliography on East Africa (Anderson and Strey, 1973).

The African Bibliographic Center, in its quarterly publication, A Current Bibliography of African Affairs, lists and reviews new books and articles of current interest for all of Africa. It can also do bibliographic research and reports with a more specific focus on contract.

The Library of Congress, Africa Section, has also compiled bibliographies of official publications for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. The list of its holdings can be obtained on computer printout.

Resources abroad

I have not investigated resources in England in any detail, although they are rich. Deryke Belshaw, at the University of West Sussex, and Bryan Langlands, Department of Geography, University of Coleraine, Ulster, would be excellent academic contacts. It may be possible to reach them both through the Commonwealth Institute in London.

The East African Institute for Social Research at Makerere was the center for social science research in all East Africa for nearly three decades, from the end of World War II until the later years under Amin. It published monographs, papers and journals of scholarly research, as did public and private publishing houses in Kampala and Entebbe. The Makerere library was outstanding, especially for materials on eastern Africa and Uganda. Rumor has it that it is disorganized at the moment and that some of the collection may have been destroyed.

It would be worth checking to see if the Makerere library still has complete sets of the following journals, originally published in Uganda, since all three frequently printed articles relevant to AID concerns:

<u>Journal</u>	<u>Years of Publication</u>	<u>Availability in U.S.*</u>
Eastern African Journal of Rural Development	1968-1976?	American University
Mawazo	1971-1976	Boston University
Uganda Journal	1936- ?	Boston University
African Review	1970-1976?	Howard University

* These universities are not the only places where the journals are held, but they are where I saw them.

Also check to see whether the Atlas of Uganda is in the library at Makerere, as well as the Occasional Papers of the Department of Geography, a series of over sixty papers started in the late 1960's and running until 1976 or 1977. (B. W. Langlands wrote or co-authored many of them; sample titles are The Population Geography of Bunyoro District, The Population Geography of East Meno District (or Teso, Kigezi, etc.) Several of them, on land use, soil productivity, and disease distribution, would be very useful to AID personnel in planning and implementing the AID program.