

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

1. CONTROL NUMBER
PN-AAH-4732. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION (695)
SE00-0000-G190

3. TITLE AND SUBTITLE (240)

The sociology and political economy of the Sahel: an annotated bibliography

4. PERSONAL AUTHORS (100)

Horowitz, M. M.; Lewis, J. V.

5. CORPORATE AUTHORS (101)

Inst. for Development Anthropology

6. DOCUMENT DATE (110)

1979

7. NUMBER OF PAGES (120)

35p.

8. APC NUMBER (170)

AFR016.301.H816

9. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION (130)

IDA

10. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (500)

(Prepared for the Workshop on Social Analysis of Development Programs and Projects, Nouakchott, Mauritania, 1979)

11. ABSTRACT (950)

12. DESCRIPTORS (920)

Bibliographies
Sociology
Economic development
Sahel

13. PROJECT NUMBER (150)

14. CONTRACT NO.(140)

AID/afr-G-1469

15. CONTRACT TYPE (140)

16. TYPE OF DOCUMENT (160)

58

PN- A7H- 473

INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT ANTHROPOLOGY, INC.

P. O. Box 45, Westview Station
Binghamton, New York 13905

AFR
O16.301
H816

THE SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE SAHEL: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

prepared by

Michael M Horowitz and John Van Dusen Lewis

with the assistance of Tom Painter

Workshop on Social Analysis of Development Programs and Projects
Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania
April 4 - 7, 1979

Contract No. AID/afrc-C-1469

May 1979

This bibliography is prepared as a guide, to assist development officers and contractor personnel in the identification, design, implementation, and assessment of socially sound programs and projects which both benefit rural low income populations in the Sahel and are based on their needs, interests, and participation. It is not comprehensive. It emphasizes monographic material which is widely available, and which could form the backbone of working libraries for AID missions. It ignores most of the vast periodical literature, although we recommend that missions subscribe to those journals which are particularly rich in developmentally relevant items, such as Etudes Rurales, African Environment, and Africa. The listing omits almost all "social soundness analyses" prepared for AID project papers and most of the items produced under AID research grants and contracts, under the assumption that these materials are already well known and widely distributed in the region, or are easily available from the AID Research Center.

The Institute for Development Anthropology solicits commentary on this bibliography, and would especially welcome suggestions for additions and deletions. If sufficient material is forthcoming, we will try to bring out revised editions from time to time.

MMH

GENERAL AND REGIONAL

Bibliographic. It is almost impossible to keep track of the vast literature on the Sahel, which exploded with the international recognition of the severity of the last drought. We have found useful the following:

Joyce, Stephen J and Françoise Beudot
1976 Eléments de bibliographie sur la sécheresse au Sahel/Elements for a bibliography of the Sahel drought. Paris: OECD.

Barrès, Jean-François
1974 Bibliographie analytique sur le Sahel/Analytical bibliography on the Sahel. Rome: FFHC Action for Development, FAO with the support of the World Council of Churches.

A major inventory is maintained by the O.M.V.S. documentation center in St. Louis, and one is planned, or underway, at the Niger River Commission in Niamey. A great documentation center is planned for the Institut du Sahel, Bamako.

Currently, all of us owe a debt to the Sahel Documentation Center, Michigan State University Libraries, which publishes Sahel Bibliographic Bulletin on a quarterly basis. Two complete volumes have appeared: 1977 and 1978. This periodical listing is especially useful for ephemeral and "internal" agency type material (like type-script reports, limited distribution mimeo papers). It uses a keyword index system, which facilitates retrieval.

Studies.

Amin, Samir
1974 Neo-colonialism in West Africa. New York: Monthly Review Press.

The director of the Dakar-based African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) selectively employs macro-economic data from the former French West African colonies to focus on the continuing process of extracting cheap migrant labor for the benefit of the metropole.

Amin, Samir, ed.
1975 Modern migrations in Western Africa. London: Oxford University Press for International African Institute.

A number of scholars present papers on the removal of young persons from the arid and semi-arid interiors, to swamp the wage labor market in the cities and plantations along the coast.

Apthorpe, Raymond
1972 Rural cooperatives and planned change in Africa: an analytical overview. Geneva: UN.

Apthorpe's useful introduction to cooperatives in principle and practice is very general, but it does provide information on the strengths and weaknesses of cooperative experiences in a number of African countries.

Brokensha, David W.
1966 Applied anthropology in English-speaking Africa. Society for Applied Anthropology Monograph No. 8.

A brief survey with a highly useful bibliography.

Brokensha, David W., Michael M Horowitz, and Thayer Scudder
1977 The anthropology of rural development in the Sahel. Binghamton, NY: Institute for Development Anthropology, Inc. (French edition prepared by Sahel Development Program, AID/AFR/SFWA: L'anthropologie du développement rural au Sahel, 1978.)

An examination of the sociology of Sahelian pastoralism, small farm systems, market systems, health delivery systems, river basin development, new lands, and population resettlement, with the objective of aiding the planners better design projects which directly benefit rural low income populations.

Bugnicourt, Jacques
1974 Un peuple privé de son environnement. Dakar: IDEP/ENDA.

Vignettes on pauperisation in the absence of environmental planning. Bugnicourt, an economist, teaches environment and spatial land use management at IDEP, and is head of the African Environment Training Programme. He is also senior editor of African Environment (French edition Environnement Africain), a highly relevant quarterly periodical which should be received by everyone dealing with development in the Sahel and, indeed, in Africa. A recent issue (Vol. II[4] and III[1] 1977) is devoted to "African agriculture: new problems, old solutions?"

Comité d'Information Sahel
1975 Qui se nourrit de la famine en Afrique? Paris: Maspero.

This little book, produced by a group of French sociologists and anthropologists at the height of public awareness of the drought, provides an orientation to the crisis situation in the Sahel as the non-haphazard result of policies and economic pressures whose origins can be traced to the early phases of colonial penetration. While one cannot alter the past, it is essential to understand what happened. The book is highly opinionated and committed, and makes thought-provoking if at times aggravating reading.

Copans, Jean, ed.
1975 Sécheresses et famines du Sahel. Two volumes. Paris: Maspero.

Another product of the flurry of attention following the Sahelian drought. This work contains a number of papers from a variety of disciplines, several of which present field data of considerable interest to those working in development. More specific in focus than the Comité book, it is a useful addition to any basic collection. The bibliography is especially valuable because the history of drought and famine has been given so little attention elsewhere.

Coquery-Vidrovitch, Catherine and H. Moniot
1974 L'Afrique noire de 1800 à nos jours. Paris: P.U.F.

A theoretically sophisticated introduction to the history of Africa, with greater attention given to the Francophone territories than we are accustomed to finding in English works.

Dahl, Gudrun and Anders Hjort

1976 Having herds: pastoral herd growth and household economy. Stockholm Studies in Social Anthropology, No. 2.

An attack on the pernicious myth that pastoral herds expand without limit, and that pastoral herdsmen are responsible for the degradation of the "common" range. This is the first general quantitative attempt -- following the pioneering calculations of L. H. Brown -- to identify the elements of pastoral productivity, both in subsistence and in marketing terms, of the household herd. The findings show that planners have invariably over-estimated the offtake potential. Must reading for those dealing with livestock production and range management programs.

Dalby, David and R. J. Harrison Church, eds.

1973 Drought in Africa. London: School of Oriental and African Studies.

An early, perhaps the first, of the post-drought gatherings to be widely disseminated. Many of its valuable leads have yet to be followed up.

de Wilde, J. C., assisted by P. F. M. McLoughlin et al

1967 Experiences with agricultural development in tropical Africa. Two volumes. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press for The World Bank.

There is no substitute for close evaluation of specific development interventions. This work considers both "successful" and "unsuccessful" actions. Projects in Mali and Upper Volta figure on both sides. Explanations given for certain project setbacks are still useful, though they give insufficient attention to institutional dynamics, both local and governmental. Yet the findings on labor, the significance of women in production, the importance of food production which were presented in these studies remain critical; and they remained, for the most part, ignored by many who designed projects subsequent to its publication. In a recent (1978) retrospective evaluation of rural development-type projects, the World Bank found that labor availability was still treated as non-problematic, that women were falsely assumed to benefit routinely from development action and that farmers would enthusiastically grow commercial non-food crops. The problem is not lack of information, therefore, but in inability to make that information part and parcel of the design and project management system.

Dieterlen, Germaine, ed.

1974 La notion de la personne en Afrique noire. Paris: CNRS.

Contains recent refinements of the Griaule School of Ethnology's emphasis on ideology and cosmology. The similarity of the notion of personhood from one West African group to another is striking. Differences can be attributed (but unfortunately are not in these studies) to different dispositions towards the economic use of household labor. Where there is more market control over family labor, less of an individual's "vital force" is seen as coming from the ancestors and more is considered to be acquired through appropriate action.

Dumont, René
1969 False start in Africa. Trans. by P. Nautsoff. 2nd ed., rev. NY: Praeger.
Interesting systematization of the failure of agricultural development efforts initiated in colonial times. Concentrates on the appropriateness of the technical package rather than planning weaknesses of dependent economies.

Dupriez, G.
1973 La formation du salaire en Africa. Drukkerij Frankie.
To what extent does development in the Sahel depend on the alienation of a "free" labor force from its rural setting? This historian records how a wage labor force has been developed so far.

FAO
1977 Les systèmes pastoraux sahéliens: données socio-démographiques de base en vue de la conservation et de la mise en valeur des parcours arides et semi-arides. Rome: Etude FAO: Production Végétale et Protection des Plantes, 5.
Some interesting insights, particularly by Bonte, hidden beneath the governmental. Stratification is by no means the appropriate livestock development strategy implied by the conclusions of this document. So why does the FAO support the CILSS emphasis on zonal stratification?

Callais, Jean, ed.
1977 Stratégies pastorales et agricoles des Sahéliens durant la sécheresse 1969-1974. Travaux et documents de géographie tropicale. Bordeaux: Centre d'Etudes de Géographie Tropicale.

Indispensable! A major compendium of rural responses to drought in the Sahel.

Glantz, Michael H., ed.
1976 The politics of natural disaster: the case of the Sahel drought. NY: Praeger

An uneven collection, with contributions largely reflective of official agency positions, but with a wonderful paper by P. E. Lovejoy and S. Baier, "The desert-side economy of the Central Sudan." Interesting comments by the editor on climate modification.

1977 Desertification: environmental degradation in and around arid lands. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.

Consensus seems to be emerging on two important points:
(1) Sahel-side agriculturalists bring on the sand dunes more than pastoral herdsmen without deep bore holes;
(2) Sahelian pastoralists have important ties along a north-south trajectory that historically enabled them to deal with drought.

Gosselin, G.
1970 Développement et tradition dans les sociétés Africaines. Genève: B.I.T.

An important attempt to contextualize "traditional" social features in terms of an ongoing economy, and therefore to look at their constraint on as well as their potential contributions to development. The approach suffers, however, from the lack of a theoretical perspective (such as provided by Meillassoux) on what those "traditional" social features are really about. The case studies presented vary in quality of analysis.

- Hopkins, A. G.
1973 An economic history of West Africa. New York: Columbia University Press.
- A well-researched economic history; more general in scope than Suret-Canale, and less critical of the relationship between West Africa and Europe. Provides an optimistic vent-for-surplus analysis.
- Horowitz, Michael M, ed.
1976 Colloquium on the effects of drought on the productive strategies of Sudano-Sahelian herdsman and farmers: implications for development. Binghamton, New York: Institute for Development Anthropology, Inc. (French edition published by REDSO/WA, Colloque sur les conséquences de la sécheresse sur les stratégies productives des éleveurs et fermiers soudano-sahéliens: suggestions pour le développement, 1977.)
- Reports from the Niamey colloquium jointly sponsored by REDSO/WA and Institut de Recherche en Sciences Humaines. The majority of participants were young African social scientists from Francophone countries.
- Johnston, B. F.
1958 The staple food economies of western tropical Africa. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Basic material on crops and an early compilation of information on agricultural production.
- Meillassoux, Claude, ed.
1971 The development of indigenous trade and markets in West Africa. London: O.U.P. for I.A.I.
- An alternative to Hopkins' approach to West African economic history. The introduction and most of the studies emphasize the linkages between trade and the organization of labor for production. Contrary to Hopkins, the intrusion of the Western market is convincingly portrayed as disrupting this connection with a fall off in overall production.
- Meillassoux, C.
1975 Femmes, greniers et capitaux. Paris: Maspero.
- Offers the most thoroughgoing analytical model available of the dynamic of "non-capitalist" rural African economies. Meillassoux's long-standing emphasis on the reproduction of labor within the organizational framework of the West African patrilineage cannot be ignored. His model effectively explains the "conservatism" of corporate groups in peasant villages in terms of the use of their labor by the employers of migrant labor. Unfortunately, the book attempts to extend the model to "non-capitalist" economic formations world-wide. That aspect of the argument is less persuasive.
- Monod, Theodore, ed.
1975 Pastoralism in tropical Africa. London: O.U.P. for I.A.I.
- Nowhere else can so many key articles on African pastoralism be found in one place. Most of the experts are represented with a substantial theoretical effort. The actual symposium took place in Niamey in 1972 before the extent of drought had reached general awareness.

Nash, June, Jorge Dandler, and N. S. Hopkins, eds.

1976 Popular participation in social change: cooperatives, collectives, and nationalized industry. Paris: Mouton.

The principal virtue of this book is the diversity of papers on specific cooperative experiences. While even more general in scope (and much larger) than Apthorpe, several papers deal with cooperatives in the Sahel:

Henri Raulin, "Organizational cooperation and spontaneous cooperation in Africa (Niger Republic)"

N. S. Hopkins, "Participatory decision making and modern cooperatives in Mali: notes towards a prospective anthropology."

There are also papers on Guinea, Tanzania, Dahomey, and Uganda.

Pales, Leon

1954 L'alimentation en Afrique Occidentale Française. Dakar: Orana.

Considers the nutritional impact of condiments and supplementary African foods (in addition to the main cereals) more than more recent studies have.

Paylore, P. and R. A. Haney, Jr.

1976 Proceedings of the West Africa conference. Tucson: The University of Arizona

Relevant papers by Harrison-Church, Obichere, Skinner, Balima, Shear, Horowitz, Roder, Berg, Imperato, Sudarkasa, and others.

Suret-Ganale, Jean

1971 French colonialism in tropical Africa, 1900-1945. New York: Pica Press.

A very thorough treatment of the events in the ACF during the first half of the 20th century, and many of the events which have contributed to the present plight of the Sahel states.

CAPE VERDE and GUINEA-BISSAU

We have not searched for relevant literature on the former Portuguese colonies which are now members of the C.I.L.S.S.* A starting point for such a search might be Joseph M. McCarthy, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands: a comprehensive bibliography. New York: Garland Publishing Co., 1977. Some 2500 entries are grouped under broad headings, such as "Agriculture," "Anthropology," but there is no annotation. Most of the items, as is expected, are in Portuguese.

* Guinea-Bissau is not a member of the C.I.L.S.S.

Abshire, David and Michael Samuels, eds.

1969 Portuguese Africa -- a Handbook. New York: Praeger.

Goulet, Denis

1978 Looking at Guinea-Bissau: a New Nation's Development Strategy. Washington, D. C.: Overseas Development Council. Occasional Paper No. 9.

A sympathetic presentation of this resource-poor country's attempt to make equity central to its development posture. Although little more than a pamphlet and based on the author's six weeks in both Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, it is a useful work and is recommended, for in a document not much longer than an AID Country Development Strategy Statement the author seriously tries to come to grips with the realities of the development situation.

Urdang, Stephanie

n.d. A Revolution within a Revolution: Women in Guinea-Bissau. Sommerville, MA: New England Free Press.

CHAD

Brown, Ellen Patterson

- 1976 Family and village structure of the Sara Nar. Unpublished doctoral dissertation in Anthropology, Cambridge University.

One of the very few recent studies in English, and one of the few in any language dealing with an agricultural people.

Clanet, Jean C.

- 1977? Les Eleveurs de l'Ouest Tchadien: la mobilité des éleveurs du Kanem et leurs reponses à la crise climatique de 1969/1973. Thèse du doctorat en 3e cycle.

An excellent and important study of the adaptive strategies practiced by pastoral peoples in the region east of Lake Chad as a consequence of the recent drought. Clanet documents such effects as shifts in herd composition, increases in gathering of wild foods, opting for labor migration to Libya. Clanet has been central in designing the "pastoral units" in recent IBRD project papers for Chad and Niger.

Cline, Walter

- 1950 The Teda of Tibesti, Borkou and Kowar in the Eastern Sahara. General Series in Anthropology, No. 12. Menasha, WI: George Banta Publishing Co.

An ethnography of the Teda or Toubou.

Dulieu, D, J. C. Clanet, H. Lennuyeux, and J. F. Meyer

- 1977 Définition d'unités pastorales au Batha, Sous-Préfecture de Djedaa. Paris: Institut d'Elevage et de Médecine Vétérinaire des Pays Tropicaux.

Study done for the World Bank's Chad Second Livestock Project, which attempts to define geographic areas within which pastoral association members will have privileged (if not exclusive) access.

Le Rouvreur, A.

- 1962 Sahéliens et Sahariens du Tchad. Paris: Berger Levrault.

Tubiana, Marie-José and Joseph

- 1977 The Zaghawa from an ecological perspective: foodgathering, the pastoral system, tradition and development of the Zaghawa of the Sudan and the Chad. Rotterdam: A. A. Balkema.

A collection of essays, translated from French, on Arabic-speaking pastoralists, best known in English from Ian Cunnison's ethnography of the Baggara Arabs (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1964).

Reyna, Stephen P.

- 1972 The costs of marriage. Unpublished doctoral dissertation in Anthropology at Columbia University.

A study in Bagirmi province by one of the most active development anthropologists, currently on the staff of REDSO/WA, Abidjan.

GAMBIA

Note: Much of the ethnographic literature of Senegal is relevant also to Gambia, particularly that dealing with the Wolof. For a listing specific to Gambia, see D. P. Gamble, Bibliography of the Gambia. Banjul: Government Printer, 1974.

Curtin, Philip

- 1975 Economic change in pre-colonial Africa: Senegambia in the era of the slave trade. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press.

Dunsmore, J. R.

The agricultural development of the Gambia. Ministry of Overseas Development, Land Resources Division. Land Resources Study

Contains excellent chapters on the social organization of farming production and land distribution. Particularly strong on the allocation and organization of labor during the bottleneck periods and the relationship of different technological packages to these constraints. Also contains an agricultural sector assessment and a land resource inventory. A model study.

Gamble, D. P.

- 1957 The Wolof of Senegambia. London: International African Institute.

- 1958 Kerewan: an analysis of the economic conditions and the underlying factors in a Gambian Mandinka village. Unpublished doctoral dissertation in Anthropology at the University of London.

Haswell, Margaret R.

- 1963 The changing pattern of economic activity in a Gambia village. London: HMSO

- 1975 The nature of poverty: a case study of the first quarter century after World War II. New York: St. Martin's Press.

The third economic study of a Gambian village, the first of which was conducted in the 1940's. The details of social change in this village provide lessons we all should consider.

Weil, Peter

- 1968 The role of the Mandinka in the political system of the Gambia. Unpublished doctoral dissertation in Anthropology at the University of Oregon.

Peter Weil has been active in the development anthropology of the Gambia.

- 1970 "Introduction of the oxplow in Central Gambia," in P. F. M. McLoughlin, ed., African food production systems: cases and theory. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

MALI

Introductory note: we have not included the vast bulk of French ethnographic writings on Malian masks, myths, and mentalities which have dominated our understanding of the Bambara, Dogon, and neighboring peoples, not because they are uninteresting, but because they are (a) in general well-known, and (b) their links with development actions are less direct than the most of those listed. An excellent annotated reference work is Paule Brasseur, Bibliographie générale du Mali. Dakar: IFAN. Vol. 1 covers materials through 1960, and volume 2 brings the coverage up through 1972. There are references to obscure agricultural journals which show that long ago the French tried "innovations" currently part of the AID portfolio (sillage, Sahelian hay, feedlots, forage production, crop rotation, mixed farming, etc.). Current project designers might find a consideration of these historic experiences illuminating.

Amin, Samir

1965 Trois expériences de développement: le Mali, la Guinée, et le Ghana. Paris: P.U.F.

A sober look at Mali's economic indicators by an enthusiastic supporter of Modibo Keita's development plan. Using the data Amin provides, Jones (1976) is able to show why the plan failed. Amin is strongest in this book on the impacts of colonial economic policies.

Brasseur, Gérard

1968 Les établissements humains au Mali. Dakar: IFAN.

Cissé, Diango

1970 Structures Malinke de Kita. Bamako: Editions Populaires.

A good interpretation of local-level social organization by a member of the group. It does not, however, distinguish normative from behavioral reality.

Delafosse, Maurice

1912 Haut-Sénégal Niger. Paris: Editions Larose.

Remains the best general book on precolonial history and social structure of Mali. Written before French ethnology developed its obsession for the study of pre-Islamic religions, and before social anthropology divorced the study of local communities from the history of larger polities.

Dumont, René

1961 Afrique noire, développement agricole: reconversion de l'économie agricole: Guinée, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

This iconoclast of the agronomic world had considerable experience with agricultural projects (Mepésoba and the Office du Niger) during the colonial period in Mali. His evaluations of both these project histories have yet to be fully incorporated into project redesigns in either area. Dumont mentions the same cases in other of his works, including False start in Africa.

Ernst, Klaus

1976 Tradition and progress in the African village: non-capitalist transformation of rural communities in Mali. New York: St. Martin's Press.

The first third of this book is rough-going for the Western reader. This East German sociologist pays homage not only to Marxist orthodoxies, but also to Leninist dogma, much of which seems even more out of place in this work. As the reader reaches the second third, however, s/he becomes familiar with the curious terminology being employed and realizes that the author is talking about the same aspects of the rural economy that interest Western planners. By the end, if the reader sticks with it, s/he learns that this is one of the best studies of rural economic change in Mali in print. The author is particularly apposite on the ossification of "traditional" social structures during and since the colonial period. He is less helpful in explaining why certain aspects of those social structures retain and even gain vitality in the contemporary period.

Gallais, Jean

1967 Le delta intérieur du Niger: étude de géographie régionale. Dakar: IFAN. 2 volumes.

The best study of rural land use ecology in Mali and (with the possible exception of Pelissier for Senegal or Cabot for Chad) possibly for the Sahel as well. Gallais is very strong on the ethnic division of land-use specializations; this analytic emphasis raises him above others who have attempted to deal with the economics of ethnic polarizations in rural Mali. The work also offers the best study of regional marketplace organization in Mali, and some important sociological analysis of the two most important towns in the Delta (Djenne and Mopti).

1975 Pasteurs et paysans du Gourma: la condition sahélienne. Paris: CNRS.

This work suffers more from Gallais' technique of considering his material in units of ethnic and economic specializations rather than in terms of geographic subregions (as does Pélissier). By jumping around the map as he considers one ethnic/economic adaptation after another, key insights into the subregional division of labor are lost. For example, Fulani social organization changes not only when symbiotic articulations are developed with Dogon farmers, but also when these relationships are developed with certain Dogon communities as opposed to others. The earlier work suffered less from this technique of jumping around the map because the ecology of the Delta is more constant, for all participants, than that of the Gourma. In trying to consider the entire seasonal trajectory of transhumants and nomads, Gallais neglects their local role in some of the communities through which they pass.

Nevertheless, the Gourma book remains the second best study of land use in rural Mali. Gallais is a geographer, and does not spend much time interviewing people about how they make decisions as part of their own adaptive strategies. But it is sure that an anthropologist, interested in decisions, will have a far easier time discovering these strategies among the Gourma because of the prior work of Gallais.

Galloy, Pierre, Y. Vincent, and M. Forget
1963 Nomades et paysans d'Afrique noire occidentale. Université de Nancy, Annal de l'Est, Mémoire No. 23.

Three local-level, pre-Gallais, studies of heterogeneous communities in or near the interior Delta north of Mopti. Gives more detail than any of Gallais' illustrative case studies on the particular, local-level implications of the different land-use technologies used by the different "ethnic" categories. This anthology more consistently retains the local community or subregion as the unit of analysis than does Gallais, who too often considers individuals in isolation from their communities and ethnic groupings in isolation from the constraints of their subregion. This anthology does not follow all the moves of transhumants and nomads as effectively as Gallais, but it does complement the geographer's work in showing how these pastoralists fit into particular local situations.

Grayzel, John Aron
1977 The ecology of ethnic-class identity among an African pastoral people: the Doukolomba FulBe. Unpublished doctoral dissertation in Anthropology at University of Oregon.

This detailed, thoughtful analysis of the pastoral economy of a semi-sedentary FulBe group near Segou was a product of the sociological research on Mali Livestock, supported by USAID (AID-afr-C-1045). Grayzel and Lewis regularly provided penetrating reports dealing with the project which, in the words of the then director of AFR/DS, "seem to offer the difference between success and (almost assured) failure of the project". Grayzel is currently mission anthropologist with AID/Nouakchott.

Holas, B.
1957 Les Sénoufo (y compris les Minianka). Paris: P.U.F.

Holas did most of his research in the Ivory Coast -- where he has concentrated on illustrated books of Ivoirian traditional masks and sculpture -- but in this general study he attempts to relate the cultural material to the Senoufo of the Sikasso area and the Minianka of the Koutiala area. The book concentrates, as did the work of most of his compatriots of the time, on religious exoticism. Studies by Goody and Fortes done among Voltaic-speaking peoples in Northern Ghana will prove more useful as guides to Minianka social organization.

Hopkins, Nicholas S.
1972 Popular government in an African town. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Political sociology of Kita, a Minianka town on the railroad west of Bamako; the author explores the counterpoint between local and national interests.

Jones, William I.
1976 Planning and economic policy: socialist Mali and her neighbors. Washington: Three Continents Press.

This important study focuses on the failure of Modibo Keita's rural development policy. One of the key causes of failure is identified as the government's inability to understand the basis of agricultural production in Mali:

the village. In attempting to organize these villages along socialist lines by questioning the authority of the elders, the government undermined one of the most important bases for cooperation in them: patrilineal descent. Jones understands much better than Ernst how "traditional" social features, such as patrilineal descent, serve to organize agricultural production. He is not as clear as how descent factions maintain rather than threaten village solidarity. Unlike most authors who delve into rural sociology, Jones also keeps abreast of the macro aspects of the Malian economy during the period he discusses.

Labouret, Henri

1941 Les paysans d'Afrique occidentale. Paris: Gallimard.

One of the rare French ethnologists of his generation who looked at production. One of the first to stress the importance of the extended family compound for the appropriate economy of scale for savanna agriculture. Although he draws on his work among the Lobi of the Ivory Coast, Labouret usually has the Mande peasant in mind in making his generalizations (many of which by now seem obvious). He published his major study of the Lobi in 1958.

Lewis, John Van Dusen

1978 Descendants and crops: two poles of production in a Malian peasant village. Unpublished doctoral dissertation in Anthropology at Yale University.

An analysis of the pertinence of descent as a labor generating mechanism providing for agricultural production in a Bambara village near Segou. The dissertation is a product of the sociological research on Mali Livestock, support by AID (AID-afr-C-1045).

Leynaud, Emile and Yussuf Cissé

1978 Paysans Malinké du Haut Niger. Bamako: Editions Populaires du Mali.

Many of the authors' innovative interpretations find their way into print here (although some of Leynaud's ideas on the tôn youth groups appeared in 1966 in Cahiers d'Etudes Africaines) for the first time. A major weakness of Leynaud's earlier study, his unfamiliarity with Mande kinship and social organizational concepts, is remedied in this work through the collaboration with Yussuf Cissé. Although sharing the religious preoccupations of many ethnologists who worked in Mali, Cissé nevertheless gets closer than his French colleagues to the cognitive reality of Mande religious thought. He is equally useful in showing how Mande social thought appears as an internally consistent structure when described by someone who knows it intimately. In Leynaud's original study, the relevant social categories were presented in a much more disjointed fashion.

Leynaud, Emile

1961 Les cadres sociaux de la vie rurale dans la Haut-Vallée. Paris. 3 volumes.

This mimeographed report breaks new ground. It gives hard data on the economic and social stratification (and explains why these are often not the same) within particular villages. The most important contribution, however, is its identification of the strategic role of the lineage and the age-set based youth group (the tôn) in agricultural production.

Ligers, Z.

1964 Les Sorko (Bozo), maîtres du Niger: étude ethnographique. 4 volumes.
Paris: Librairie des Cinq Continents.

The most detailed ethnography of any group in Mali. The Sorko are the Bozo fishermen along the Niger from approximately Debo to Gao. Of greatest interest for development purposes is the detail on fishing technology and the organization of cooperative fishing labor.

Magasa, Amidu

1978 Papa-Commandant a jeté un grand filet devant nous. Les exploités des rives du Niger 1900-1962. Paris: François Maspero.

A biting indictment of large-scale "development" projects, particularly the Office du Niger, which relied on forced labor, benefitted only the colonial power, and provided no reasonable return to the colons. While much of Magasa's material is archival, he also employs interviews with former colons and others involved in the scheme. Although the days of forced labor have officially ended, Magasa shows their continuity with the present, both the seasonal and permanent migration of labor to Senegal and to France, the latter especially pernicious because of the tremendous load of debt which the peasant incurs for the voyage, and the agricultural penal camps in which young men, for the vague crime of "vagabondage," are incarcerated and forced to cultivate the commercial crops -- cotton, groundnuts -- which continue to benefit metropolitan interests. Must reading!

Meillassoux, Claude

1968 Urbanization of an African community: voluntary associations in Bamako. Seattle: University of Washington Press.

While not as analytically adequate as we have come to expect from Meillassoux, the work is useful because it is one of the few which discusses Bamako. It does not, unfortunately, provide as full explanation of the relationship of voluntary associations to the positions of their members in the urban economy and in the rural economies from which they came (and to which many will return).

Miner, Horace M.

1953 The primitive city of Timbuktu. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Miner, an American posted in Timbuktu during World War II, gives a good feel for the urban life-style of this fabled city, before tourism began to impact on its social and economic life.

Monteil, Charles V.

1924 Le Bambara du Ségou et du Kaarta. Paris: Larose.

A classic on the history and political organization of the dominant "ethnic" group in Mali. Insights concerning the internal political organization of the extended family compound, and the role of elders and ancestors therein, is unsurpassed to date. Unfortunately, Monteil interprets the precolonial Bambara State as merely a larger version of the compound. Otherwise, his historical material on these States has not been improved upon.

N'Diaye, B.

1970 Les castes du Mali. Bamako: Editions Populaires.

This descriptive work falls into a common trap by confusing the visibility of castes with their importance. Many sociological annexes to development documents in Mali have done the same. Very few people are born into Mali's occupational castes. Such persons are expected to marry each other and to eschew formal ownership of land. This does not necessarily imply economic inequality. In most of Mali, one need not own land to gain use of it. Mali's richest family is from one of these occupational castes.

Paques, Viviana

1954 Les Bambara. Paris: P.U.F.

A review of the literature that does not escape a consuming preoccupation with non-Muslim religious ideology. Material on economics and social organization is scant. Nevertheless, it remains the fullest introduction to the voluminous literature on the Bambara produced during the first half of this century.

Pollet, Eric and Grace Winter

1972 La société Soninké. Brussels: Editions de l'Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles.

A full ethnography of a Sarakole Canton just southwest of Yelimane. Excellent on political organization and its history and truly innovative on economic organization. Less attention, unfortunately, was given to agricultural technique in these dry latitudes. The relationship of production mix (grain, groundnuts/livestock) and output to differences in the social organization of production, though recognized, is not specified. Nevertheless, this is one of the few ethnographies in West Africa that places social structure in the domain of production.

Le Bris, Emile, Pierre-Philippe Rey, and Michel Samuel

1976 Capitalisme négrier: la marche des paysons vers le proletariat. Paris: Maspero.

This study focuses on the central issue of social change in rural West Africa: out-migration for wage labor. It is innovative in taking the first step towards discovering which kinds of rural social structures are better able than others to moderate this out-migration in favor of the peasant agricultural enterprise. It contains an important study of the ways in which Soninke family organization adapts to the out-migration of many youths to Paris without losing its internal coherence and its ability to reabsorb them.

Research Foundation of State University of New York

1974-9 Under the scientific direction of Michael M Horowitz, a series of reports from two sociological/economic studies in Mali -- "Mali Livestock" and "Dogon Cereals" -- supported by AID under Contract No. AID-afr-C-1045, have been prepared and copies deposited with the AID Reference Center. The reports are authored by Riitta K. Eskelinen, John Aron Grayzel, John Van Dusen Lewis, and Hamadoun Sidibé. The Sidibé reports are available both in French and in English; the others in English only.

Tymowski, M.

1974

Le développement et la régression chez les peuples de la boucle du Niger à l'époque précoloniale. Warsaw.

A longer historical view of economic development and underdevelopment in precolonial Mali. This Polish historian's position is close to that of Boserup: intensification of production did not take place because the population was not dense enough to require it. The approach is a welcome alternative to the "vent-for-surplus" model (cf. Myint, Hopkins) which fails to explain why recent surpluses have not been increasing.

MAURITANIA

Note: the relevant monographic literature on Mauritania is very slender; hence, we have listed a number of articles. Also, we have listed some items we have not examined, and the annotation is therefore also slender.

Amin, Samir

1973 "Mauritania: economy," Africa South of the Sahara. London: Europa Publications Ltd.

Arnaud, Jean

1972 La Mauritanie: aperçus historique, géographique et socio-économique. Paris: Le Livre Africain.

Bennoune, Mahfoud

1978 "Mauritania: a neocolonial desert," Dialectical Anthropology 3(1):43-66.

Berates anthropologists for studying oppressed peoples while avoiding the study of oppression. Bennoune attempts to "demonstrate that exploitation is not an emotional or ideological construct but constitutes a determinant factor that has conditioned the political, social and economic life of the Mauritanian rural and urban communities in the twentieth century; that a neo-colonial state was formed for the specific purpose not only of continuing colonial plunder under a new institutional arrangement, but also in order to intensify the exploitation of the Mauritanian workers for the benefit of multinational corporations; and that this intensification of exploitation in the post-independence period resulted in far-reaching and even tragic socioeconomic consequences for the majority of the Mauritanian people."

Bonte, Pierre

1975 "Conditions et effets de l'implantation d'industries minières en milieu pastoral: l'exemple de la Mauritanie," in T. Monod, ed., Pastoralism in tropical Africa. London: Oxford University Press.

Bonte discusses the emergence of a proletarian work force in the mines, and the articulation of a stratified pastoral society with a stratified industrial capitalist society.

Bradley, P., C. Raynaud, and J. Torrealba

1977 The Guidimaka region of Mauritania: a critical analysis leading to a development project. London: War on Want.

This is the report by an ecologist, an anthropologist, and an agronomist of a project which they designed and which was implemented by a British voluntary aid organization. It is an example of a project paper in which social analysis is integrated throughout, rather than tacked on as an ornamental appendage to meet a design cycle requirement. It would be interesting to have a follow-up study to assess the project itself after it has been in operation for its anticipated five years.

Downs, R. E. and S. P. Reyna
1976 "Socio-economic report on the 10th region of Mauritania." Unpublished report to USAID.

An assessment, by a sociologist and an anthropologist, of the same region discussed in Bradley et al, op. cit.

Gendrault, N
1968 Les échanges commerciaux en Mauritanie. V. 1, Les structures commerciales. La commercialisation des biens essentiels. V. 2, Recommendations et suggestions. V. 3, Synthèse. Paris: SEDES.

Gerteiny, Alfred G.
1967 Mauritania. New York: Praeger.

Gillier, Commandant
1926 La pénétration en Mauritanie. Découverte, exploration, conquête, la police du désert et la pacification définitive. Paris: Geuthner.

Hervouet, Jean-Pierre
1977 "Stratégies d'adaptation différenciées à une crise climatique. L'exemple des éleveurs agriculteurs du centre sud Mauritanien, 1969-1974," in J. Gallais, ed., Stratégies pastorales et agricoles des Sahéliens durant la sécheresse 1969-1974. Bordeaux: Centre d'Etudes de Géographie Tropicale.

"In the Mauritanian Sahelian world, the ways of life -- cultural responses to an environment -- have furnished results of unequal value as regards the adaptative strategies of men. The views that the different groups of people have concerning ecological factors, but also their degree of political liberty and the manner in which they have organized their production, have deeply affected the composition of their herds. The submissive groups or those who have only a commercial interest in raising animals were particularly hard hit by the drought, while the independent groups who gave priority to protecting their herds lost, in general, but few animals." Hervouet demonstrates that the more mobile the group, the more resistant they were to the ravages of drought. Herdsmen know this. When will the planners learn also?

Toupet, Charles
1977 La sédentarisation des nomades en Mauritanie centrale sahélienne. Paris: Librairie Honoré Champion.

A careful and detailed study, based on some 20 years work in Mauritania. Toupet has particularly useful observations on the impact of sedentarization and drought on pastoral production.

Westebbe, Richard M.
1971 The economy of Mauritania. New York: Praeger.

NIGER

Note: Persons working on development projects in Niger are fortunate to have access to the library of the Institut de Recherche en Sciences Humaines, which has traditionally offered hospitality to visiting students. I.R.S.H., a lineal descendant of l'Institut Fondamental (né Français) d'Afrique Noire, and now part of the University of Niamey, is also the publisher of an excellent sociological and historical series, Etudes Nigériennes. Some of the works cited below are part of that series.

Beauvilain, Alain

1977 Les Paul du Dallol Bosso. Etudes Nigériennes No. 42.

This recent study of the social economy of the fossil valley east of Niamey includes an analysis of the responses of the Fulani herders to the drought of 1973-1974, the last year of the great drought. The Dallol Bosso is the locus of an agricultural development project focused at Dosso under consideration for support by the World Bank.

Belloncle, Guy and G. Fournier

1975 Santé et développement en milieu rural africain. Réflexions sur l'expérience nigérienne. Paris: Les Editions Ouvrières.

Guy Belloncle, the doyen of functional literacy in the Sahel, here presents a critique of the attempt to transfer clinically-oriented medicine to a poor Third World Country. The book is fascinating because the approach recommended -- paramedical, with an emphasis on community health and prevention, using labor intensive sécouristes and matrones -- has been adopted by a number of Sahelian countries whose Village Health Teams receive USAID assistance. To Belloncle, the key to success is rural animation, the involvement of the local populations.

Bernus, Edmond

1974 Les Illabakan (Niger). Une tribu touarègue sahélienne et son aire de nomadisation. Atlas des Structures Agraires au Sud du Sahara, No. 10. Paris: ORSTOM.

Human geographer, Edmond Bernus, towers above all other scholars of Sahelian pastoralism for the thoroughness and scrupulousness of his science. This is the classic study of the cultural ecology of the Tuareg. Everyone from archaeologists to range-use planners have had to reorient their thinking because of its findings. The former make analogies to the Tuareg technology of harvesting wild seeds in speculating on the history of agricultural domestication in West Africa. The latter [should] take note of how Tuareg attempt to exercise range management through control of wells. It is Bernus who documented the illuminating story of the Tuareg who petitioned the government to turn off the well which was attracting too many animals of herders uncommitted to agreements on pasture control. [See also Marti, below.]

1977 Case study on desertification: the Eghazer and Azawak region, Niger. U. N. Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, Kenya. A Conf. 74/14.

Bernus documents the impact of pastoral policy on grazing lands.

Bernus, Suzanne

1969 Particularismes ethniques en milieu urbain: l'exemple de Niamey.
Mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie No. 1. Paris: Institut d'Ethnologie.

An ethnic description of the capital of Niger prior to its enormous expansion with the recent drought.

Bonte, Pierre

nd L'élevage et le commerce du bétail dans l'Ader Doutchi-Majya. Etudes Nigériennes No. 23.

Bonte has interesting ideas about the differences between Fulani and Tuareg social organization and inheritance patterns, and relates them to differences in ecology and range use strategies. These comparisons are useful cautions against generalizations which begin, "The Sahelian herdsman..."

Charlick, Robert

1974 Power and participation in the modernization of rural Hausa communities.
Unpublished doctoral dissertation in Political Science at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Charlick's dissertation, based on field work in the Matamaye region in 1969-1970, is an important source of information on the organization of local village communities, the various approaches of the Niger government to organize production and marketing through cooperatives, and the numerous problems encountered by the government's efforts. Charlick provides useful insights into the very real difference between a government orientation in principle toward peasant self-management and a commitment to it in practice. In addition, he points out the difficulties encountered when development programs operate on the assumption that the local village community is a functional unit on which to base -- or, in this case, superimpose -- cooperative marketing structures. His analysis of village level politics also helps us to understand why programs, ostensibly equity-enhancing in nature, tend to accentuate already existing tendencies toward greater social inequality in the rural areas. Charlick's in-depth analysis helps to place what had been considered for a number of years the "conventional wisdom" of cooperative organization and strategies of induced participation in perspective.

Dupire, Marguerite

1962 Peuls nomades. Etudes descriptive des WoDaaBe du Sahel Nigérien.
Paris: Institut d'Ethnologie.

The classic study of the social organization of the most fully nomadic pastoral Fulani yet described.

Faulkingham, Ralph, et al

1974 "The demographic effects of drought in the West African Sahel. The Nigérien village of Tudu: a preliminary report."

Faulkingham, Ralph

- 1975 "Ecologic constraints and subsistence strategies: the impact of drought in a Hausa village. A case study from Niger."

Faulkingham is interested in the population impacts of drought. These useful papers remain, so far as we know, unpublished, although an earlier version of the latter appeared in M. M Horowitz, ed., Colloquium on the effects of drought on the productive strategies of Sudano-Sahelian herds-men and farmers. Binghamton, NY: Institute for Development Anthropology, 1976.

Horowitz, Michael M

- 1972 Manga of Niger. 3 volumes. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files, Inc.

This is the only study of the Kanuric-speaking population of Diffa Department in extreme southeastern Niger. In a series of publications, Horowitz has attempted to present a regional, rather than an ethnographic approach, to the cultural ecology of Diffa. See:

- 1977 "Les stratégies adaptatives au Sahel avant et après la sécheresse," in J. Gallais, ed., Stratégies pastorales et agricoles des Sahéliens durant la sécheresse de 1969-1974. Bordeaux: Centre d'études de géographie tropicale.
- 1975 "Herdsman and husbandman in Niger: values and strategies," in T. Monod, ed., Pastoralism in tropical Africa. London: Oxford University Press.
- 1974 "Barbers and bearers: ecology and ethnicity in an Islamic society," Africa 44(4):371-382.
- 1972 "Ethnic boundary maintenance among pastoralists and farmers in the Western Sudan (Niger)," J. of Asian and African Studies 7(1,2):105-114.

Keenan, Jeremy

- 1977 The Tuareg: people of Ahaggar. New York: St. Martin's Press.

A study of Algerian Tuareg that ignores much of the comparative material from Niger and Mali, but offers a useful analysis of social rank and its relation to the pastoral economy. The study is particularly useful in reducing the emphasis on "matrilineality" that lingers in the popular impression. Keenan shows that matrilineal succession involves only certain offices for certain noble minority. Most livestock evade this succession rule. The book has the virtue of being in English, but is not to be chosen instead of Bernus.

Marti, A.

- 1972 Les problèmes d'abreuvement et le fonctionnement des stations de pompage vus par les éleveurs de l'arrondissement de Tchén Tabaraden. Service de la Promotion Humaine, Commissariat Général au Développement, Government of Niger.

A very important study of the effects of bore holes on range use. Probably difficult to obtain but well worth the effort.

Nicolas, Guy

1971 "Processus de résistance du 'développement' au sein d'une société africaine," *Civilisations* 21(1):45-62.

Like Charlick and Raynaut, Nicolas emphasizes the need for careful study of groups to be influenced by development interventions, and strongly criticizes the tendency for government planners and their representatives in the rural areas to proceed on the basis of often unexamined assumptions about existing value and social structures, benefits, peasant rationalities, etc. The thorough-going "economic" nature of peasant action (even though their specific rationalities, given the constraints of their situation, make for apparently different sets of "values" from those of the planners, hence, for a very poor fit between government programs and the realities of the rural population) is discussed by Nicolas in another article: "Développement rural et comportement économique traditionnel au sein d'une société africaine," *Genève-Afrique* 8(2):18-35, 1969.

Olivier de Sardin, J.-P.

1969 Système des relations économiques et sociales chez les Wogo. Mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie, III. Paris.

This is one of the best monographs on the economic role of local social organization in West Africa. This school of economic anthropology (identified largely with C. Meillassoux) has been better able than its predecessors to look at the internal organization of corporate groups (household, compound, lineage, clan, village, etc.) in terms of the development of a production system. Earlier schools, preoccupied with one or the other, did not recognize how the rural West African depends on their integration.

Poitou, Danièle

1978 La délinquance juvénile au Niger. *Etudes Nigériennes*, No. 41.

The only monographic treatment of the topic in the interior Sahel.

Raulin, Henri

1967 La dynamique des techniques agricoles en Afrique tropicales du Nord. Paris: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.

A comparative study of the choice of agricultural implements by Nigérien farmers. Raulin is a specialist on the technology of traditional Sudano-Saharan agricultural production.

Raynaut, Claude

1972 Structures normatives et relations électives: étude d'une communauté villageoise haoussa. Paris: Mouton.

A model study which keeps careful track of the flow of money in and out of the community, thereby identifying some of the networks through which poverty is reproduced.

Raynault has produced a number of studies dealing with socio-economic change in Hausa villages and the relationship of the constraints induced by these changes to the realistic possibilities of peasants to engage in government development programs and in "progressive behavior" in general. While his conclusions do not differ greatly from those of Charlick and Nicolas, the phenomena he selects for study are different. Raynault emphasizes the increasing tendency toward inequality in the rural areas due to the differential effects of insertion of the subsistence economic organization into a cash economy. In doing so, he stresses the constraints on choice which reflect (a) the insertion process, (b) the relationship of the Hausa farmer to his environment, and (c) his relationship to "traditional" social structures (kinship solidarity, communal-family farming activities, social obligations, etc.). Examples of this focus are found in all his writings, such as:

- 1975 "Circulation monétaire et evolution des structures socio-économiques chez les Haoussas du Niger," Bordeaux: Université de Bordeaux II, Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche Ethnologiques, mimeo.
- 1976 "Les leçons d'une crise." Ibid., mimeo.
- 1976 "Transformations d'un système de production agricole et les facteurs d'inégalité économique au sein d'une communauté villageoise Haoussa (Niger)," Revue Canadienne des Etudes Africaines 10(2):279-306.
- 1969 Quelques données de l'horticulture dans la vallée de Maradi. Etudes Nigériennes.

Rupp, Marianne

- 1976 Observations sur la situation générales des éleveurs après la sécheresse. Niamey: USAID.

Note: a useful, though unannotated bibliography, is Bibliographie sommaire de la République du Niger. Niamey: Centre Nigérien de Recherches en Sciences Humaines, September 1970.

Additional:

Barres, Victoria et al

- 1976 The participation of rural women in development. A project of Rural Women's Animation in Niger 1966-1975. Paris: I.R.A.M.

"Our reflection has been guided by a concern to show how, starting from the rural women's expression of their needs and the actions taken to answer these needs, we have gradually discovered the internal and external contradictions in the country where we worked - contradictions which we think are common to many countries... the participation of women in development means a possibility for them to state their needs and specific choices, to acquire training, to participate in making decisions and to assume responsibilities at all levels."

SENEGAL

Note: the relevant literature on Senegal is enormous and widely scattered. A superb bibliography is Laurence Porgès, Bibliographie des régions du Sénégal; complément pour la période des origines à 1965 et mise à jour 1966-1973. Paris: Mouton. This indispensable reference work contains brief, useful summaries of the entries. In 1974, the Senegalese Institut de Recherches Agronomiques Tropicales et des Cultures Vivrières exploded with publication, including:

- Martine Vercambre, Unités expérimentales du Siné-Saloum. Revenus et dépenses dans deux carrés Wolofs.
- A. K. Diallo, Pâturages naturels et alimentation du cheptel de l'unité expérimentale de Koumbidia.
- J. F. Richard, Le conseil de gestion aux exploitations agricoles du sud du Siné-Saloum.
- M. M'Bodj, Synthèse des activités d'élevage dans les unités expérimentales du Siné-Saloum 1968 à 1973.
- F. Plessard, Une expérience d'introduction de la batteuse à mil mécanique en milieu rural. Analyse et résultats.
- F. Plessard, Analyse et résultats de l'installations d'un système d'exhaure à traction bovine en milieu rural (type Gueroult).
- J. Monnier, A. Diagne, D. Sow, and Y. Sow, Le travail dans l'exploitation agricole Sénégalaise. Incidences de la division sociale de travail sur la combinaison des facteurs de production et sur la productivité globale du travail en pays Wolof Saloum-Saloum.
- F. Plessard, Premier bilan de l'essai d'implantation d'un "artisan, marchand-reparateur" en milieu rural.
- D. Albenque, Organisation du travail dans le carré Ouolof.
- C. Ramond and G. Tournu, La pénétration des thèmes techniques et leurs incidences sur les résultats agro-économiques.
- C. Ramond and G. Tournu, Les facteurs de la production agricole dans les unités expérimentales du Siné Saloum. Bilan de 4 années d'observation.
- P. Kleene, Régime foncier et possibilités des restructuration agraire à N'Dakhar Karim.
- D. Albenque, Note sur la situation en 1973 de sept exploitations étudiées en 1970 pour l'organisation du travail dans le carré Ouoloff.
- Paul Kleene, Structures socio-économiques réelles de production en milieu Wolof du sud Siné-Saloum.
- C. Ramond et al, Etude de systèmes techniques de production pour le Siné-Saloum sud et est (cas du système 8 - 12 ha.).
- J. F. Richard, Commercialisation des céréales 1973-74.
- Y. Bigot and S. Anne, Référence d'utilisation des animaux et du matériel agricole de traction attelée en milieu rural.
- Y. Bigot, Revenus agricoles, diffusion des innovations techniques...

Balandier, G. and P. Mercier

- 1952 Particularisme et evolution: les pêcheurs Lebou du Sénégal. Etudes Sénégalaises No. 3. (Reprinted by Swets & Zeitlinger N.V., Amsterdam, 1970).

This is very early Balandier/Mercier: the report of their first experience in sub-Saharan Africa. It is a sketchy, pot pourri of ethnographic observations; its analytic pretensions are limited to naive psychological linkages between child rearing and social institutions -- characteristic of much of the national character influenced writing on both sides of the Atlantic -- and issues of religious syncretism. The section on social organization is too scanty to be of use. However, there is a section on the technology of fishing, specifically describing such equipment: as canoes, sails, nets, that should be helpful. Unfortunately, we are told nothing of the social organization of fishing.

Behrman, Lucy C.

- 1970 Muslim brotherhoods and politics in Senegal. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Islamic fraternities have played significant roles in the recent history of West Africa. They have been especially active in the politics of Senegal. There is now a growing literature on the relationships among land ownership, the leadership of these fraternities, and government policy on land reform and small producer organizations. See also Cruse O'Brien below.

Boutillier, Jean-Louis et al

- 1962 La moyenne vallée du Sénégal: étude socio-économique au Sénégal. Two volumes.

A useful compilation of sociological data still relevant to rural planning in the Senegal River Valley, but the material on rural production is less complete than than in Pélissier and Copans et al.

- 1963 "Les rapports du système foncier toucouleur et l'organisation sociale et économique traditionnelle. Leur évolution actuelle," in D. Biebuyck, ed., African agrarian systems. London: International African Institute.

Copans, Jean et al

- 1972 Maintenance sociale et changement économique au Sénégal. Two volumes. Paris: ORSTOM.

Contains insightful studies of the contemporary operation of Mauride social organization in the rural economy, and useful data on kinship cooperation and economic inequality in these groundnut farming communities.

Cruse O'Brien, Donal B.

- 1971 The Mourides of Senegal: the political and economic organization of an Islamic brotherhood. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

- 1975 Saints and politicians: essays in the organization of a Senegalese peasant society. London: Cambridge University Press.

The role of the Mauride movement in redirecting the rural social organization of production towards cash-cropping -- one of the key "development" lessons of recent West African history.

Diarassouba, Valy-Charles

1968 L'évolution des structures agricoles du Sénégal: déstructuration et restructuration de l'économie rurale. Paris: Editions Cujas.

A comprehensive presentation of rural Senegalese economy by the Rector of the University of Abidjan. The bibliography is especially welcome because of its inclusion of theses.

Diarra, Mamadou

1973 Justice et développement au Sénégal. Dakar: Nouvelles Editions Africaines.

Fouquet, Joseph

1958 La traite des arachides dans le pays de Kaolack, et ses conséquences économique, sociales et juridiques. Etudes Sénégalaises No. 8. (Reprinted by Swets & Zeitlinger N.V., Amsterdam, 1970).

Le Cour Grandmaison, Collette

1972 Femmes Dakaraises, rôles traditionnels féminins et urbanisation. Annales de l'Université d'Abidjan, Sér. F., Ethnosociologie Tome 4.

The impact on Lebou and Wolof women of urbanization and changing occupational patterns. Women are seen both as wage laborers, and as small scale entrepreneurs. There is a useful section of women who own fishing equipment, and who hire men -- sometimes including their husbands -- as fishermen. Continuities and contrasts with the precolonial period. This is the best study of the economic condition of women in Senegal, and some of the findings are as unexpected as those which Polly Hill discovered among Hausa women in Northern Nigeria.

Lericollais, André

1972 Sob, étude géographique d'un terroir sérère (Sénégal). Paris: Mouton.

Another in the excellent ORSTOM Atlas des Structures Agraires au Sud du Sahara series.

Marty, Paul

1921 Etudes sur l'Islam et les tribus maures. Les Brakna. Paris: E. Leroux.

N'Dongo, Sally

1975 Voyage forcé, itinéraire d'un militant. Paris: Maspero.

An angry indictment of the exploitation of African labor by European interests, and the participation in that exploitation by African élites.

Pélissier, Paul

1966 Les paysans du Sénégal. Les civilisations agraires du Cayor à la Casamance. Saint-Yrieix (Haute-Vienne): Imprimerie Fabrègue.

A monumental undertaking and classic of French human geography, this is the best overview of the range of agrarian adaptations in Senegal, from the groundnut basin to the Casamance. Pélissier shows the complementarity of land-use patterns among ethnic groups.

Reboul, Claude

- 1972 Structures agraires et problèmes de développement au Sénégal: les unités expérimentales du Sine-Saloum. Paris: Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique. Station Centrale d'Economie et de Sociologie Rurale. Sér: Travaux de Recherche No. 17.

Renaud, Michel and Jacques Brochier

- 1964 Etude monographique sur la diffusion des "unités de culture attelée" dans l'arrondissement de Thienaba. Dakar: Institut de Science Economique Appliquée.

Reverdy, J. C.

- 1968 Une société rurale au Sénégal: les structures foncières, familiales et villageoises des Sérér. Aix-en-Provence: Collection des Travaux du CASHA.

The above three entries are localized studies of rural economy.

Schumacher, Edward Jay

- 1975 Politics, bureaucracy and rural development in Senegal. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Serreau, Jean

- 1966 Le développement à la base au Dahomey et au Sénégal. Paris: Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence.

A relatively early exposition of "development from below" relying on rural animation and appropriate technology.

Sidibé, Hamadou

- 1977 Stratégies d'adaptation des exploitations agricoles du Sénégal au progrès technologique. Cas du terroir de Toube Bane. Master of Sciences thesis in Economie Rurale at Laval University.

A fine study by a young Malian agricultural economist who subsequently worked on the AID-funded (AID-afr-C-1045) "Dogon Cereals" project.

Venema, L. B.

- 1978 The Wolof of Saloum: social structure and rural development in Senegal. Wageningen: Centre for Agricultural Publishing and Documentation. Agricultural Research Reports 871.

The best available study in English of the social organization of production among the Wolof. Particularly useful insights into the structure of cooperation, its relations to kinship, stratification, proximity. Shows how governmental interventions reinforced existing patterns of economic inequality.

Wane, Yaya

- 1969 Les Toucouleurs du Fouta Tooro (Sénégal): stratification sociale et structure familiale. Dakar: IFAN.

Best available study of land tenure in the Senegal Valley. Irrigation projects ignore at their peril Toucouleur land-holding arrangements and their relationship to the organization of production.

UPPER VOLTA

Ancey, G.

1974 La monnaie mossi: un pouvoir non libérateur de règlement. Paris: ORSTOM.

The relationship of the money economy to the control over labor in Mossiland. It is striking how much more easily wage labor is pried loose from the Mossi context than from the Mande.

Barral, Henri

1968 Tiogo (Haute-Volta). Paris: ORSTOM. Atlas des Structures Agraires au Sud du Sahara, No. 2.

Benoit, Michel

1974 Introduction à la géographie des zones pastorales soudanaises de Haute-Volta. Ouagadougou: ORSTOM.

1978 "Pastoralisme et migration. Les Peul de Barani et de Dokui (Haute-Volta)," *Etudes Rurales* 70:9-49.

Capron, Jean

1973 Communautés villageoises Bwa. Mali, Haute Volta. Paris: Institut d'Ethnologie.

More commonly known by the Dioula term *Bobo-Ule*, the Bwa occupy the country south of the Bani River and on both sides of the northward flowing section of the Black Volta, in a region of considerable ecological, cultural, and political complexity. Having developed the corporate nature of village coexistence to an extreme, making the village the object and the limit of political action, the Bwa are bounded by peoples with centralized political systems such as Dagomba, Mossi, and Bambara, and by such egalitarian peoples as the Lobi and Dagari. Although the village is a central feature to some of their neighbors, the Bwa have developed coresidential communalism to a previously undocumented degree: the village is the focus of the cult, of economic exchanges, of joint labor, of marriage, land access, patrilineal descent groupings. Capron, like Lewis in Mali, shows how millet production is organized as a village-wide strategy, and how deviation from an emphasis on millet implies a forfeiture of some of the farmer's claims on services from other villagers. Even ritual, which is usually considered *sui generis* in French ethnology, is here placed in the context of community-level cooperation.

Centre Voltaïque de la Recherche Scientifique (CVRS)

1977 Relations éleveurs-agriculteurs dans les sous-secteurs de Matiakoali, Piela, Namounou, Diabo. Etude socio-économique. Rapport préliminaire. Ouagadougou: CVRS. Produced under contract with USAID.

Delgado, Christopher L.

1977 Economic interactions between peasants and herders in the West African savannah: a case study from Tenkodogo, Upper Volta. (REDSO/WA-77-104).

Based on field research October 1975-June 1977, the paper discusses the ethnic/ecologic division between Fulani herders and Mossi farmers. Delgado's analysis cautions against too ready acceptance of the development strategy which stresses increasing the production of cattle in the intermediate rainfall zone by small farmers, through traction and *embouche bovine* programs. A very useful report which emerged from the Entente Livestock Project of the University of Michigan's Center for Research on Economic Development.

Delgado, C. L.

1978 The southern Fulani farming system in Upper Volta: a new old model for the integration of crop and livestock production in the West African savannah.

A more recent and fuller exposition of the results of field study in a region exploited by Mossi and Bisa peasant farmers and Fulani herders. The monograph includes important recommendations for policy and action, derived from the data and analysis. (REDSO/WA-77-107).

Finnegan, Gregory A.

1976 Population movement, labor migration, and social structure in a Mossi village. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation in Anthropology at Brandeis University.

Guissou, Joséphine

1976 Etudes sur le rôle des femmes dans les villages A.V.V. 1er rapport: définition des orientations et de l'étude. Ouagadougou: S.A.E.D.

Hammond, Peter B.

1966 Yatenga: technology in the culture of a West African kingdom. New York: Press.

A study of the important cultural role of subsistence technology among Mossi millet and sorghum cultivators in the indigenous Kingdom of Yatenga. The interrelated aspects of their economic system and social organization, their authority structure and ideology, serve as points of departure for analysis of the problems of cultural adjustment Mossi migrants encountered when they were recruited to work in the newly irrigated rice fields of the Office du Niger in neighboring Mali.

Kohler, Jean-Marie

1968 Activités agricoles et transformations économiques dans une région de l'ouest de Mossi. Paris: ORSTOM.

1971 Activités agricoles et changements sociaux dans l'Ouest-Mossi. Paris: ORSTOM, Mémoire 46.

Excellent material for the study of rural Mossi, although various observations are not integrated into an analysis of social reproduction in the rural economy. Remains the most useful source of information on Mossi organization of production.

1972 Les migrations des Mossi de l'ouest. Paris: ORSTOM.

Follows up the study of rural society by tracing the movements of the enormous numbers of people leaving it. Kohler's works provide one of the best detailed studies of the context and dynamics of rural exodus in West Africa.

Mesnil, J.

1970 Connaissance du milieu et vulgarisation agricole. Le cas de l'opération centre Mossi. Paris: Société d'aide technique et de coopération.

Mesnil deals with development interventions in a region populated largely by Mossi, and describes in considerable detail why the interventions failed. Commentary on the project and the Mesnil analysis are found in G. Remy, "Les leçons d'un échec: la culture attelée en pays Mossi (Haute Volta)," Cahiers d'Etudes Africaines 12(47):512-519, 1972.

Quéant, Thierry and Cécile de Rouville

1969 Agriculteurs et éleveurs de la région de Gondo-Souro. 2 volumes, report and maps. Ouagadougou: CVRS.

A description of the farming and herding life-styles in the region west of the Mossi plateau, which was selected as a site for Mossi migrants from Yatenga. The problem -- political and economic, as well as environmental -- of depopulating the plateau is continuous for the Ouagadougou government. Gondo-Sourou was one domestic "solution"; the A.V.V. villages are another. This report is useful also because it contains information on the Marka, an important, though little studied, population in the region.

Remy, Gérard

1972 Donsin: les structures agraires d'un village Mossi de la région de Nobéré (Cercle de Manga). Recherches Voltaïques No. 15.

1967 Yobri, étude géographique du terroir d'un village Gourmantché de H-V. Atlas des Structures Agraires au Sud de Sahara, I. Paris: E.P.H.E./Mouton.

A brief document in which are found details of the Gobnangou plateau country in southeastern Upper Volta.

Riesman, Paul

1977 Freedom in Fulani social life: an introspective ethnography. (Trans. by M. Fuller from Société et liberté chez les Peul Djelgôbé de Haute-Volta, 1974.) Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

A sensitive study by a young American anthropologist who attempts to convey, with considerable success, the "style" of Fulani life and, as such, is a major contribution to the excellent literature on these people. The author does not attempt to relate that style to pastoral adaptation, and the work does not confront ecological issues directly. Riesman has, however, under contract to AID (REDSO/WA-78-138), wrote "The Fulani in a development context: the relevance of cultural traditions for coping with change and crisis," 1978, which does attempt to link up evaluative with ecological materials. This latter paper contains a useful short annotated bibliography.

Savonnet, Georges

1970 Pina: étude d'un terroir de front pionnier en pays dagari (H-V). Atlas des Structures Agraires au Sud du Sahara, No. 4, Paris: ORSTOM/Mouton.

Sawadogo, Ram-Christophe

1972 Haute-Volta. Etudes exploratoires sur le facteur humain. Projet d'Eradication de l'Onchocercose et d'Aménagement des Vallées des Volta. Ouagadougou: CVRS.

Sampling, by a Voltaic sociologist, from a population of a half million, in an attempt to describe major social and demographic variables of the river blindness region.

Senechal, Jacques

1973

Espace et mobilité rurale en milieu soudano-sahélien: le changement dans l'isolement (Gourma du Nord - Haute Volta). Vol. 1 Text; vol. 2. maps. Thèse de 3e cycle, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes. Paris: Laboratoire de Sociologie et de Géographie africaine and Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer.

A fine study in the French human geography tradition which, unlike much of French ethnology, has strong ecological focus. This detailed study of northern Gourmanche social organization, settlement, and agriculture, includes information on relationships with herdsman. It is the first serious study undertaken in that region and was available to the initial Eastern ORD IRD project design team. Senechal's documentation of the lack of corporateness of the Gourma village in the northern region, shows an organization in stark contrast to that of the Bwa (see Capron 1973), and raises questions about the applicability of the Matourkou operation to the Gourmanche.

Skinner, Elliott P.

1964

The Mossi of the Upper Volta. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Anthropologist and diplomat, Skinner presents the political organization of the Mossi during the colonial period. Provides the macro view, and, with Kohler's relating power and authority to the organization of production at the local level, completes an understanding of political economy.

Société Africaine d'Etudes et de Développement (S.A.E.D.)

1975

Conditions de diffusion du crédit agricole et de mise en oeuvre d'activités communautaires dans le ressort de l'ORD de l'Est, Fada N'Gourma, sous-secteurs de Namounou et Diabo. Ouagadougou: SAED.

A preliminary study of social and economic conditions in two areas of the Fada region. Substantial detail on agricultural practices.

1977

Etude sur les besoins des femmes dans les villages de l'A.V.V. et proposition d'un programme d'intervention.

Swanson, Richard Alan

1978

Gourmantche agriculture. (Contract No. AID-686-049-78). Fada N'Gourma.

Swanson is that rare expatriate, with native fluency in an indigenous language. After completing an ethno-science dissertation at Northwestern University dealing with the Gourmantche, he returned to Fada to provide anthropological insight and guidance for the Eastern ORD Integrated Rural Development Project. He provided a series of background papers (both in French and English) on various aspects of Gourmantche culture, with the goal of facilitating communication between governmental and donor agency personnel, on the one hand, and the local population, on the other. He rightly insists on the significance of translation:

"An illiterate farmer will not come and tell an agent that he views all cultivated land in two major classes (which the agent, because of his French orientation, generally sees as one class). The farmer certainly has never thoughtspecifically of counting how many classes there are. It would be of no particular importance to him. It should be important to the extension agent."

We have learned of, but have not examined, the following:

ORSTOM

nd

Les migrations de travail Mossi. 11 volumes. Ouagadougou: ORSTOM.

CVRS

1978?

Enquête nationale sur les mouvements migratoires (volume et déterminants des migrations en Haute-Volta). Ouagadougou: CVRS.