This seminar will examine major concerns in African politics. These include the establishment of states, the prospects for political and economic development of these states, the collapse of states, the role of shadow states and economies and the relations (1) among African “states” and (2) between them and the international community.

The effort to establish viable institutions and effective policies that serve to improve human well-being and resolve basic conflicts is a central element in African politics. The success and failure of such efforts is a phenomenon each student should aim to discuss knowledgeably by the end of the seminar.

Most of the seminar will concentrate on countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Attention will also be given, depending on interest, to selected North African countries. In addition, you are encouraged to make comparisons with countries outside Africa. In the first weeks of the seminar an overview of the current situation and the historical forces that have shaped contemporary Africa will be reviewed. The latter weeks will focus on specific problems (economic policy, civil war) and specific countries (Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Senegal, Somalia, Uganda, Zaire, South Africa, Tanzania).

Changes in three basic aspects of political life will be explored. Using specific cases, social/political processes in Africa are examined with respect to the shaping and changing of (1) identities and nationhood; (2) expectations and patterns of rule; and (3) demands and the effects of political institutions (principally the state but also “shadow” organizations). How politics manages and divides economic production (with special attention to agricultural production) is a special interest and policy concern. In the last few sessions we will turn to current day relations between Africa and its global environment. Recent crises concerning failures and renewed “development” -- both economic and political -- will be considered.

Below are two lists of books. The first, which I have asked the bookstore to order, are all in paperback and will be read more or less in their entirety. The second will be used extensively but are expensive and more specialized. All readings will also be on honors reserve, some in black binders marked “PS 110” at the reserve desk. All suggested readings should be on the PS 110 seminar shelf or, for journals, on the shelves. Please do not take out assigned journals from the library.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinua Achebe</td>
<td>Things Fall Apart (1959)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher S. Clapham</td>
<td>Africa and the International System (1996)</td>
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**Other Books Suggested**

- Blaine Harden: Africa: Dispatches from a Fragile Continent (1990)
- Goran Hyden & Michael Bratton, eds.: Governance and Politics in Africa (1992)
- World Bank: African Development Indicators 2000
World Bank
Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth (LTPS) (1989)
World Bank

In addition to the suggested readings you will want to peruse literature relevant to Africa and development with respect to particular topics or countries in which you are interested. Below is a list of periodicals and websites with which you should be familiar.

1. African Affairs
2. Africa Confidential
3. African Studies Review
4. Foreign Affairs
5. Foreign Policy
6. Economic Development and Cultural Change
7. International Organization
9. World Politics
10. World Development
11. Journal of Developing Areas
12. African newspapers

http://www.africapolicy.org
http://www.columbia.edu/cu/libraries/indiv/area/Africa/
http://www.crisisweb.org/projects/af_links.htm
http://www.africanews.org/
http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/focusonafrica/
http://www.africanews.org/PANA/news/

Normally students will write seminar-type papers, 4-5 single-spaced pages during the year. For these papers students are encouraged to read widely, beyond the readings on the syllabus and to consult the instructor for suggestions. Common readings, required for each week’s seminar, are marked with an asterisk (*).

SEMINAR OUTLINE

Part I: Introduction

1. Identity, Order and Crisis: An Overview of Contemporary Issues

Part II: Historical Sources for Contemporary Politics

2. Demands and Expectations for Authority: Indigenous, Colonial, and Post-Independence Patterns (Kenya, Senegal)
3. Identities and Nationality: Tribe, Religion, Race and Class in Politics (Tanzania, Kenya, Senegal, Nigeria, South Africa)
4. Personal Rule, Military Rule, and Sources of State/Personal Legitimacy (Nigeria, Ethiopia, Uganda)

Part III: Political and Economic Efforts to Develop

5. Democratic Nation-Building and Repression of Entrepreneurship (Tanzania)
6. Capitalism, Patron-Client Politics, and Unequal Outcomes (Kenya)
7. The Effects of Force, Insurrection and Military Rule (Uganda, Nigeria and Zaire)
8. Structural adjustment, debt, and impacts of economic policies (Ghana, Senegal, Uganda, Zaire, Nigeria)
Part IV: Current Policy Questions

10. State Building Challenges and Policies (Tanzania, Congo, Nigeria, Senegal)
11. Policies for Democratic Development [from post-colonial and apartheid legacies] and Its Problems (South Africa)
12. Inter-African Politics: interstate wars and “Integration” (South Africa, Ethiopia, Zaire)
13. Africa and the World: the OAU, UN, EU, and the debate over marginalization
14. Topic/location to be set by seminar: in depth review of a previous issue [s]

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Part I: Introduction

September 4

Week 1: Identity, Order and Crisis: An Overview of Contemporary Issues (Sierra Leone)

*Samuel Huntington, Political Order in Changing Societies (1968), ch. 1.
World Bank, SubSaharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth (1989), esp. chs. 1-3 and statistics.
Blaine Harden, Africa: Chronicles from a Fragile Continent (1993).
Phyllis Martin and Patrick O'Meara, eds., Africa, Chs. 3, 11.

Assignments:

Identify twenty-five (25) African countries on a map, explaining major attributes of these. How do African states compare to other states in the world with respect to size of population, gross national product, and economic growth?

Pick one African State with a population over two million in which you have an interest. Describe in one page its most salient features: size, population, climate, political organization, major products, economic position in the trade and debt issues, etc. Be specific with key names, places, commodities, and economic data. Make copies for all seminar members. For help, use data from the World Bank LTPS 1997 WDR reports. Also check in McCabe’s reference section, DT1 (Colin Legum’s Contemporary Record) through DT3513. Also useful for recent events are Africa Confidential, Facts on File, D410.F3; Keesing’s, D410.K4; various
websites for countries and the University of Pennsylvania web that will link you to list servers to which you may wish to subscribe (e.g., apic@igc.apc.org). Finally, look for data on Africa from World Bank publications in the library on line [http://www.worldbank.org/data/ CHOOSE: 'Country Cases.”

Discussion Questions:

What are the political problems facing Africa today? What role does "politics" play as a cause of them? Provide a rough verbal schema of the connections you see between economic patterns and key problems in African politics.

Is ethnic identity (or subnational groupings) a problem for state authority in Africa, and, if so, how much?

Given their economic and demographic characteristics, what role can African states play in international relations? Why?

4. What are the basic themes in Achebe’s novel? How do these relate (or do they) to claims that Africa faces a “things are falling apart situation today?”

How do Westerners understand the life of Africans? Is it any different from the outlook of the DC in Achebe’s novel about the Igbos? How do you understand the people of Africa? Suggest a "responsible" attitude toward the various “peoples” of the world (West, Asia, Africa, etc.) and be prepared to defend it.

Part II: Historical Sources for Contemporary Politics

September 11

Week 2: Demands and Expectations for Authority: Indigenous, Colonial and Post-independence

*Gordon and Gordon, ch. 2.
*Christopher Clapham, Africa and the International System, chs. 1-4.
*Lucy Mair, Primitive Government, pp.11-122.
Irving Markovits, Power and Class in Africa, pp. 104-114, 123-141.
Lucy Mair, African Societies.
Collin Leys, Politics and Politicians in Acholi.
Lloyd Fallers, Bantu Bureaucracy.

Discussion Questions:

1. "Segmental" and "feudal" are two "ideal" types of political institutions in traditional Africa. Discuss their major features, indicating peoples (tribes) that are examples of these. What implications (if any) do they have for current authority structures in Africa?

2. How did maintenance of law, checks and balances on authority, conflict resolution and production of public goods take place in traditional African societies? Were these obtained satisfactorily? Where and when? What in current society relates to the continuation or breakdown of the political institutions? Could you predict the authority breakdown in Liberia, Somalia, or elsewhere from knowledge of traditional society?

3. What causes differences among "personal" rule, e.g. princes, prophets, tyrants, etc.? What is your assessment of the Jackson and Rosberg thesis generally and their typology specifically?

4. What does Zolberg suggest is the view of politics seen by leaders in newly independent states? What implications for action towards opposition groups does this suggest? What political choices did Africans have to make in the early years after independence with respect to the institutions they inherited? Consider traditional, colonial, and "transferred democratic" institutions in your answer.

5. What are the advantages of a no-party or one-party state? Why have African states adopted this authority structure? Is no-party or one-party democracy an oxymoron or a real possibility?

6. Huntington and Kasfir discuss the contraction of participation as a way to stabilize authority. What reasons would there be to do this? How could it be done? Is it desirable? Why?

September 18

Week 3: Identities and Nationality: Tribe, Religion, Race and Class in Politics (Tanzania, Kenya, Senegal, Nigeria, South Africa)

*Gordon and Gordon, Understanding Contemporary Africa, chs. 4 (Gordon), 5 (Delancy), and 11
Discussion Questions:

1. Discuss the role of group identity(ies) as factor(s) in the colonial and independence periods. Explain, using examples, why Africans assert that Europe exerted power over them by a divide and conquer strategy. Would this explain the power of Addis or Monrovia in creating 19th century African non-colonized states also?

2. What were the distinctive features of French, British, Belgian and Portuguese colonialism? What differences did they make? What were their principles for rule? How did this affect traditional bases of authority?

3. Amin argues that colonialism undercut African economic activity and well being. Do you agree? Why or why not? What is your general assessment of the colonial impact on African economic progress?

4. Anti-colonial nationalism refers to national identity and demands for autonomy based on a reaction to the colonial experience. Is this a fair description of African nationalism? What evidence of solidarity other than opposition to colonial rule is there among African peoples? Explain.
5. What coalitions led nationalist movements? What social and economic forces or interests did these groups represent? Relate the dynamics of independence movements to the ingredients for national state formation, discussing both "internal" and "external" factors.

6. What major differences among identities do you see emerging among countries in Africa? Do Kenyans and Tanzanians have different identities regarding their “nation”? What role might national movements have played in shaping these identities? such as in Kenya, parties as in West Africa and insurgent movements (Zimbabwe, Algeria, Angola, Mozambique, and among Kikuyu). Do the differences between party led and insurgent led movements affect current politics? Propose one or more hypotheses with reasons.

September 25

Week 4. Personal Rule, Military Rule, and Sources of State/Personal Legitimacy (Nigeria, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Congo)
*Chazan, et. al., Chs. 2, 6-7
*William Reno, chs. 2-4.  
*Samuel De. Calo, Coup and Army Rule in Africa, ch. 5.  
Pearl Robinson, in Hyden and Bratton, pp. 143-165.
Samuel Huntington, Changing Political Order, ch. 4.
Samuel De Calo, Coups and Army Rule, Chs. 1-4, 6.
Franz Fanon, Wretched of the Earth and Black Skins, White Faces.

Peruse Africa Confidential on coups (esp. for questions 4, 5).
Discussion Questions:

1. How would you explain the military take-over in Uganda in 1971? How does it differ from other acts of military take over in Africa, Nigeria in particular?

2. What are the comparative strengths and weaknesses of military compared to civilian leaders among independent African states? Cite some specific cases in your essay.

3. What accounts for Idi Amin’s style of leadership? Would you classify him together with Bokassa, Doe, and Mengistu? How does he differ from Nasser, Babangida, Mohammed or Rawlings?

4. To what extent are coups influenced by outside (e.g. international economy, CIA) factors?

5. Is there a relationship between insecurity from threats of neighbors and military rule? and military spending?

Part III: Political and Economic Efforts to Develop

October 2

Week 5: Democratic Nation-Building and Repression of Entrepreneurship (Tanzania)

*Naomi Chazan, Politics and Society, chs.5, 9.
*Andrew Coulson, Tanzania, passim, esp. Parts I, IV, VI.
*Raymond Hopkins, Political Roles, ch. 1.
*Julius Nyerere, Ujamaa, esp. 1-4, 7-8.
World Bank, Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth (1989), chapter 2.
Hyden and Bratton, pp. 221-242.
Howard Stein, "Theories of the State in Tanzania," JMAS, 1985, pp. 105-123.
Harry Bienen, Tanzania, revised edition, esp. Part I and II.
James Finucane, Rural Development and Bureaucracy in Tanzania.
Raymond Hopkins, "Political Opposition in Tanzania," in B. McLennan, Political Opposition and Dissent.
William Smith, Nyerere.
Reginald Green, "Aspects" in Gerald Helleiner, A World Divided, pp. 251-73.
Discussion Questions:

1. Tanzania became a one-party state officially in 1965, adopting a form of "closed politics." Was this political choice sustainable? Why? What have been its advantages? disadvantages?

2. How did Tanzania avoid military rule? Consider bureaucratic, tribal and external explanations.

3. Consider the Arusha Declaration. What socialist strategy did Tanzania employ? What were its sources of support and opposition? Why?

4. Discuss Nyerere as President (1964-1985). To what extent was he critical in shaping Tanzania? Assess the large-scale forces of the economy, ethnic divisions, and colonial experience in contrast to personal influence. In doing so, isolate where, if anywhere, Tanzania's history may have been underdetermined by such forces.


6. Why did some countries, e.g. Nigeria or Cote d'Ivoire choose the "capitalist" path? To what extent could arguments be made that this was a result of traditional attitudes? of colonial influence? of oil or other wealth? What are the strengths and weakness of these arguments?

7. Explain the "informal" or "second" sector of an economy. How might it expand and contract in relation to the rules of the state? How could it check state power?
8. What roles does ideology play in Africa? What were its sources in the positions adopted by different African states in the 1960s? What differences did ideology make in economic policy choices (consider issues of private ownership, foreign investment, role of the states, border controls and industrialization strategies)?

October 9

Week 6. Capitalism, Patron-Client Politics, and Unequal Outcomes (Kenya)

*Joel Barkan, in Hyden and Bratton, pp. 167-192.
Henry Bienen, *Kenya*.
Oginga Odinga, *Not Yet Uhuru*.
Jomo Kenyatta, *Suffering Without Bitterness*.
J. D. Montgomery and William Siffin, eds., *Approaches to Development*.
Ngugi Wa Thiongo, *Petals of Blood*.

Discussion Questions:

1. What elements of Kenyan politics can be explained by tribal rivalry and coalitions of tribes?

2. Kenya has been praised for having stable and democratic politics. Would you agree? How can a "transition to democracy" be appraised in Kenya? Compare this to one other country.

3. Patronage is thought to be a critical aspect of Kenyan politics. What does this mean? What does it entail in relationships between political leaders and bureaucracy? Between leaders and followers? Is Kenya a patrimonial state?

4. What are the weaknesses in Kenyan politics? That is, what events or personalities might trigger a sudden or unexpected change in the "rules" by which power is sought and exercised?
5. What aspects of Kenyan politics can best be explained by class analysis? What, if anything, is not explained? Particularly, can this be related to Kenya's success (or failure in 1991 and 1997) in avoiding "conditionality" as imposed by IFIs and coordinated bilateral-aid donors?

October 23

Week 7. The Effects of Force, Insurrection and Military Rule (Uganda, Nigeria and Zaire)

*Hyden and Bratton, eds., pp. 121-166, 243-261
*Christopher Clapham, Africa and the International System, ch. 9.
Victor Olorunsola, Politics of Cultural Subnationalism, ch. 1, 2.
Bienen, ed., Military and Modernization.
Claude Welch, Soldier and State in Africa.
Dankwart Rustow, A World of Nations, ch. 6.
Miles Wolpin, "Dependence and Conservative Militarism in Mali," JMAS, December 1975.
Sayre Schatz, Nigerian Capitalism, esp. ch. 8.
Chinua Achebe, A Man of the People.

Discussion Questions:

1. Why have Kenya and Tanzania escaped military rule while Ghana, Nigeria and Uganda have not? How much does the different response to the 1964 military insurrections account for different outcomes compared to the 1966 and after “camps” in Nigeria and Uganda?

2. Have there been any true revolutions in Africa? Where? The CCM in Tanzania is the “party of the revolution”--but has Tanzania experienced one? General Sankara in Burkina Faso is said to have had revolutionary charisma, but did his rule instill revolution? Is violence necessary for a revolution? Uganda and Zaire have had military rulers acceding to legitimate rule using “civilian” and “effectiveness” arguments. Assess.

3. Should military rule be suppressed? What evidence is there that military rule reduces or expands subnational tribal conflict? Why? How?

4. Can military rule better reshape economic reform in the post 1980 era? Is Uganda, Nigeria or Ghana better off today thanks to the stronger authority (e.g., Huntington’s argument) that military could experience making difficult, but desirable, policy changes?

5. How have military leaders’ policies and moves toward democracy been affected by outside forces? What policies by external actors could most help Africa?

6. Capitalist oriented states, such as Ivory Coast, Kenya and Nigeria are often said to be corrupt. Indeed Schatz speaks of “pirate capitalism.” What is corruption and how does it occur? What is “pirate capitalism”’? How did it come about according to Schatz? What explanations for it would you offer? How does this affect investment patterns and economic growth?

October 30

Week 8. Structural adjustment, debt, and impacts of economic policies (Ghana, Senegal, Uganda, Zaire, Nigeria)

*Chazan, chs. 9-10.
*Sheldon Gellar, Senegal, chs. 1, 2.
Gordon & Don Gordon, eds., ch. 5.

Survival (1996), chs. 7, 8.


Callaghy and Ravenhill, Hemmed In (1993), passim, esp. chs. by Callaghy.

Dennis L. Cohen and John Daniel, eds. Political Economy of Africa.

Steven Krasner, Structural Conflict: The Third World against Global Liberalism (1985)

I-II, X, passim.


John Ravenhill, ed. Africa in Economic Crisis.

Carol Lancaster and John Williamson, African Debt and Financing (May, 1986, IIE, No. 5), esp. Helleiner, ch. 4 on Conditionality.


World Bank, LTPS.


John Waterbury, Senegal (manuscript on reserve).


Edward Schumacher, Politics, Bureaucracy and Rural Development in Senegal.


William Foltz, From French West Africa to the Mali Federation (1964).


Diane Barthel, "The Rise of a Female Professional Elite: The Case of Senegal," African Studies Review, December 1975 (This whole issue is a special one on "Women in Africa.").

Marjorie Mbilinyi, "The 'New Woman' and Traditional Norms in Tanzania, JMAS, May 1972.


5.

**Discussion Questions:**


2. Many African states’ politics have been called patron-client in nature. What does the claim entail for macro-economic policy? Examine the consequences for disadvantaged groups (e.g., women, minority tribes/races, etc.).

3. What special role if any do women play in politics? in society? Does it make any difference if the society is strongly Islamic or not?

4. It is claimed that some groups, especially women, do not have equal opportunity in Africa. Does capitalist development make matters worse or better? Why?

5. Consider the idea of “sustainable debt.” Is it workable for Africa and how will the idea play out? Look at 2-3 countries.

6. What political or economic advantages have states that followed scientific socialism reaped? What disadvantages? What do you make of shifts toward the west in Somalia, Ghana, Guinea, Mozambique, Angola, and Tanzania? How do these compare to those by other former “socialist” states, e.g., Ethiopia?

**November 6**


Robert Chambers, *Rural Development: Putting the Last First.*


Discussion Questions:

1. If peasants do not get a "fair" share, why do they not revolt? Or do they? What role does the state play in this? Why?

2. Can agriculture serve as a basis for economic development? Is there any choice?

3. What is the relationship between women's role in agriculture and development failures? What changes in government's design of projects would you recommend? Why might change be resisted?

4. What must be done to produce agricultural growth? What political effort is needed? Is food aid helpful to Africa?

5. What kinds of policies have harmed peasants in less developed countries? Why have these been adopted?

6. What three markets does Bates believe African farmers face? How do these work to reflect the political advantage of powerful groups? Is his analysis convincing? Why?

7. How serious is the hunger problem? How do various causes -- drought, poverty, policy discrimination, natural resource depletion, internal violence -- relate to each (Ethiopia, Niger, Mali [Sahel]; Kenya, Tanzania [Eastern Africa]; and Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi [Southern Africa]? And what are their various weights? What are its consequences? What recommendations would you make about hunger?

November 13

Week 10. State Building Challenges and Aid Policies (Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Zaire, Nigeria, Senegal, Zambia)
Discussion Questions:

1. “Capacity building” has been identified as a crucial need in Africa. Is this so? Why? Can it occur? What assists/weakens this process and how does it relate to Welsh’s notion of “legal-rational” legitimacy and state authority?

2. In light of the collapse in Somalia, Liberia, etc., what can we see as requirements for a successful state? Are these present and how so (a country of your choice to examine, e.g., Tanzania, Sierra Leone, etc.)?

3. What policies are needed for sustainable state building? What of these also build a nation? Undermine national unity?

4. “IFIs,” and donors generally, have offered aid in exchange for policy reform during the 1980’s and early 1990’s. Has this provided a scapegoat for economic failure? Did it help strengthen states or their development?

5. At least some African “states” are stronger today than at independence. Agree or disagree using two or more cases to support your judgment.

6. Consider weak states with strong foreign economic links, e.g., diamonds in Sierra Leone, copper in Zaire, etc. How does the state face these and why?

7. What political factors internal to African states led to poor economic performance? What would account for these factors and their persistence? What, if anything, should current African leaders do to promote better economic outcomes (both in growth and equity)?

8. To what extent is African politics and African economic crises a product of international forces? Are there any policy steps advanced industrial states should take to help Africa?

9. Is African states’ sovereignty and foreign aid in opposition? How? What consequences do you see resulting in policy demands from Africa and from industrial donor states?

November 20
Week 11: Policies for Democratic Development and Its Problems (South Africa)

*Chazan, et al., ch. 13.
Leonard Thompson, and Andrew Prior, South African Politics, pp. 1-69, passim.
Heribert Adam and Herman Giliomee, Ethnic Power Mobilized, pp. 1-144, 258-302.
Robert Rotberg and John Barratt, eds., Conflict and Compromise in South Africa.

Discussion Questions:

1. What are the political consequences of economic failure in South Africa? What political changes might one expect if economic conditions improve? If they deteriorate further?

2. How did South Africa move from a path of racial conflict to one of democratic consolidation of a pluralist state? Will this process succeed?

3. What role did foreign factors (boycotts, aid to the ANC, etc.) play in the changes from 1985-1995? Which current foreign relations help or hinder state and nation building? Why? (Pick 2-4 to examine.)

4. Is South Africa moving to a new social constraint that is sustainable? What are its features? What would cause this to fail?

5. Consider key historical junctures and personalities in the 1985-1995 period. What role did they play? Were they decisive? Why?
6. How did Apartheid work? Will its consequences continue, either under white or African rule?

7. What are the sources of political power of the Afrikaner and white population? of the ANC? of Inkatha? How do various strategies of the ANC and deKlerk’s government emerge in the bargaining since 1991? What outcome of negotiations do you forecast? Why?

8. What are the basic identities of the major groups struggling in South Africa? Which identities are likely to dominate in creating a nation? Are there white Kenyans or Zimbabweans? Who are referred to by the terms: white, African, black, Zulu, Azanian? Is race or class the major political cleavage in South Africa?

9. What should other countries of Africa do in their relations with South Africa? What explains the behavior of other African states and why, if it does, would their actions differ from your prescription?

November 27

Week 12: Inter-African Politics: interstate wars and diplomacy across borders (South Africa, Congo, Ethiopia, and Somalia)

Media coverage of wars in Eritrea and Ethiopia, Liberia, Sierre Leone, Congo, Somalia since January 1994 onward.
*Chazan, et. al., Ch. 11.
*Reno, Warlord Politics, chs. 5, 7

Christopher Clapham, Hailie Selassie's Government.
Richard Greenfield, Ethiopia.
Gwendolyn Carter and Patrick O’Mera, eds., International Politics in Southern Africa.
Catherine B. Scott, "Socialism and the 'Soft State' in Angola and Mozambique", JMAS.
Michael Glantz, ed. Drought and Hunger in Africa, chs. 5-8.
Peter Gill, A Year in the Death of Africa.


Discussion Questions:

1. What role did internal ethnic conflicts inside of Ethiopia play in bringing about the war with Somalia? And the more recent war with Eritrea? What role did internal Somali or Eritrean conflicts play?

2. During the “Cold War” what role did the Soviet Union play in fostering conflict in Africa? Did the cold war struggle and the USSR also help in resolving war, for example between Ethiopia and Somalia in 1977-78 or Angola and South Africa in 1988? What are likely to be the restraints on violence in Africa with the “end of the cold war?” Are the Congo and Sudan paradigmatic cases or are Mozambique and Uganda more likely to be followed as model cases where external factors fostered peace?

3. What caused the Ethiopian "revolution" (1974-1991)? How would you assess its success?

4. What role did 3rd parties--the OAU, UN, or "neutral" states (e.g., South Africa, Tanzania, Kenya) play in resolving or dampening various conflicts, e.g. in Burundi, or in the Somalia-Ethiopian conflict? in ending the Liberian civil war? Will wars erupt again? Why or why not?

5. Analyze the basis of West African states intervention in Liberia and Sierre Leone. Why did this occur? Has it been a positive factor overall?

December 4

Week 13: Africa and the World: the OAU, UN, EU, and the debate over marginalization

*Chazan, ch. 12
Chazan, et al., chs. 11, 12.

Browse Africa Confidential in the library or check the web: http://www.africa-confidential.com/

**Discussion Questions:**

1. What were the objectives of the government of South Africa (1989-95) vis-a-vis its neighbors? Were its policies "rational?" What relations do you see emerging among Southern African states in the post 1992 period?

2. What should the U.S. do in its relations to South Africa, East Africa, etc.? Discuss what effect your policy preferences would have and what support they would receive in the U.S., in other countries, and in Africa.

3. What can the OAU, ECA, and other African regional or sub-regional institutions do to advance Africa’s intents in the world? How should (can) these be improved?

4. Africa became a voting block in the UN and within the G-77 in the 1960s. How has this worked and with success? Have African leaders from earlier days to Kofi Anan today been successful in increasing Africa’s power in the world? Why?

5. Many claim Africa is more “marginalized” than ever in the world. What do you think about the trends and bases of Africa’s influence in international politics; have these changed from 1970-1997? What can we expect in the coming decade?

6. Is the ROW interested in helping Africa -- except for minor humanitarian efforts ($ to Liberia, commissioners to Rwanda)? Why? Does the ROW help Africa in the new era (1985-)?

**December 10**

Week 14: Topic to be set by seminar. We can look at a new question or explore in more depth a previous issue. The politics of HIPC, for example, could be examined, or the history and consequences of Aids. This last week should also serve as a review session. Please read or reread earlier assignments, especially as they help you prepare a two page double spaced paper on the question: what actions should be taken in light of the major development(s) in Africa your foresee in the next five years? Focus on one or a few states to support your argument.