

La Formation De La Conscience Nationale En Republique Populaire Du Congo

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The formation of national consciousness in the People's Republic of Congo is a pivotal historical and social process. This involves understanding the evolution of a collective identity, shared values, and a sense of belonging among its diverse population. Exploring this development sheds light on the nation-building efforts and the unique challenges faced in establishing a unified Congolese identity, crucial for its socio-political landscape.

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La formation de la conscience nationale en République populaire du Congo

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La formation de la conscience nationale en République populaire du Congo

To an increasing extent, nationals of Third World countries are protesting against the tendency of foreign theoreticians and observers to study their problems - political problems in particular - in terms of concepts and theories established on the basis of European experiences. For instance, the Egyptian Abdel Malek I in *La dialectique sociale*, writes: 'At the starting point, whose broad lines we sketch here, there is evidence of inadequation, deriving from the fact of difference. Inadequation of the conceptual system of the social sciences. Differences between Western societies - which have provided the larger part of the analytical material for the conceptual elaboration and establishment of theoretical systems in different disciplines - on the one hand, and non-Western societies (those of Asia, Africa and Latin America) on the other hand.' This does not mean that the author impugns universalism and that he advocates enclosing the Third World in a sort of intellectual ghetto, overemphasizing its specificity, and constituting as it were 'reserves' designed to highlight the exotic aspect for the benefit of foreigners. 2 On the contrary, what he takes sociology to task for is its insufficiently universal and universalizing nature. This being so, his aim is to make concepts more universal and to rebuild theory with the help of reshaped concepts. Abel Malek's criticisms are largely justified. There is indeed a certain eurocentricity in the theories elaborated by political scientists, even if they deny it.

Historical Dictionary of Republic of the Congo

This is a compelling and dramatic account of Cuban policy in Africa from 1959 to 1976 and of its escalating clash with U.S. policy toward the continent. Piero Gleijeses's fast-paced narrative takes the reader from Cuba's first steps to assist Algerian rebels fighting France in 1961, to the secret war between Havana and Washington in Zaire in 1964-65--where 100 Cubans led by Che Guevara clashed with 1,000 mercenaries controlled by the CIA--and, finally, to the dramatic dispatch of 30,000 Cubans to Angola in 1975-76, which stopped the South African advance on Luanda and doomed Henry Kissinger's major covert operation there. Based on unprecedented archival research and firsthand interviews in virtually all of the countries involved--Glejeses was even able to gain extensive access to closed Cuban archives--this comprehensive and balanced work sheds new light on U.S. foreign policy and CIA covert operations. It revolutionizes our view of Cuba's international role, challenges conventional U.S. beliefs about the influence of the Soviet Union in directing Cuba's actions in Africa, and provides, for the first time ever, a look from the inside at Cuba's foreign policy during the Cold War. "Fascinating . . . and often downright entertaining. . . . Gleijeses recounts the Cuban story with considerable flair, taking good advantage of rich material.--Washington Post Book World "Glejeses's research . . . bluntly contradicts the Congressional testimony of the era and the memoirs of Henry A. Kissinger. . . . After reviewing Dr. Gleijeses's work, several former senior United States diplomats who were involved in making policy toward Angola broadly endorsed its conclusions.--New York Times "With the publication of *Conflicting Missions*, Piero Gleijeses establishes his reputation as the most impressive historian of the Cold War in the Third World. Drawing on previously unavailable Cuban and African as well as American sources, he tells a story that's full of fresh and surprising information. And best of all, he does this with a remarkable sensitivity to the perspectives of the protagonists. This book will become an instant classic.--John Lewis Gaddis, author of *We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History* Based on unprecedented research in Cuban, American, and European archives, this is the compelling story of Cuban policy in Africa from 1959 to 1976 and of its escalating clash with U.S. policy toward the continent. Piero Gleijeses sheds new light on U.S. foreign policy and CIA covert operations, revolutionizes our view of Cuba's international role, and provides the first look from the inside at Cuba's foreign policy during the Cold War. -->

State

This Omnibus E-Book brings together Piero Gleijeses's two landmark books for the first time: *Visions of Freedom: Havana, Washington, Pretoria, and the Struggle for Southern Africa, 1976-1991* During the final fifteen years of the Cold War, southern Africa underwent a period of upheaval, with dramatic twists and turns in relations between the superpowers. Americans, Cubans, Soviets, and Africans fought over the future of Angola, where tens of thousands of Cuban soldiers were stationed, and over the decolonization of Namibia, Africa's last colony. Beyond lay the great prize: South Africa. Piero Gleijeses uses archival sources, particularly from the United States, South Africa, and the closed Cuban archives, to provide an unprecedented international history of this important theater of the late Cold War. *Conflicting Missions: Havana, Washington, and Africa, 1959-1976* This sweeping history of Cuban policy in Africa from 1959 to 1976 is based on unprecedented research in African, Cuban, and American archives. (Among Gleijeses's many sources are Cuban archival materials to which he is the only non-Cuban to ever have access.) Setting his story within the context of U.S. policy toward both Africa and Cuba during the Cold War, Gleijeses challenges the notion that Cuban policy in Africa was directed by the Soviet Union.

African Politics

In *Black France / France Noire*, scholars, activists, and novelists address the paradox of race in France: the state does not acknowledge race as a meaningful category, but experiences of antiblack racism belie claims of color-blindness.

Conflicting Missions

A one-volume library of essential and comprehensive data on all the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, including essays on regional issues, statistical surveys and directories of invaluable contact names and addresses

Piero Gleijeses' International History of the Cold War in Southern Africa, Omnibus E-Book

Les sociologues et anthropologues réunis à Brazzaville en 2010, là où Georges Balandier a longtemps travaillé et formulé ses premières hypothèses, ont voulu en premier lieu rendre hommage à ses travaux dont l'actualité manifeste toujours le caractère novateur et exemplaire. En second lieu, ils se sont interrogés à nouveaux frais sur le positionnement de la sociologie dans les sociétés africaines, toutes en mouvement et inscrites dans le processus de mondialisation des rapports politiques et socio-économiques. Les mutations ont été analysées dans des approches comparées et des regards croisés, au niveau local et au niveau global. Les questions centrales qui traversent les différentes contributions se déclinent à travers plusieurs questions : quel éclairage scientifique le chercheur en sciences sociales et humaines peut-il apporter à la compréhension des mutations des sociétés contemporaines ? Quelles sont les réponses données par les institutions et les acteurs nationaux et internationaux (l'État, les individus, la société civile, les ONG nationales et internationales) à ces mutations ? Quelle posture peut adopter la sociologie face aux questions scientifiques, pédagogiques, et face à la demande sociale ? Sont ainsi abordés dans cet ouvrage des sujets comme les mutations politiques en Côte d'Ivoire et au Sénégal depuis les indépendances ; la santé au Congo-Brazzaville et la médecine traditionnelle en RDCongo ; la place de l'économie informelle ; les stratégies des migrants ouest-africains et la création d'entreprises ; la chanson chrétienne et les figures du religieux dans la chanson congolaise ; les Églises du réveil à Kinshasa. Régine Tchicaya-Oboa est maître-assistante en sociologie (CAMES) à l'Université Marien Ngouabi de Brazzaville. Abel Kouvouama est professeur d'anthropologie à l'Université de Pau et des pays de l'Adour. Jean-Pierre Missié est maître de conférences (CAMES) à l'Université Marien Ngouabi de Brazzaville.

Black France / France Noire

Le 22 mars 1977, le Congo-Brazzaville devenait le premier pays d'Afrique où un cardinal de l'Eglise catholique, Emile Biayenda, archevêque de Brazzaville, était assassiné. Cet événement intervenait dans un contexte de coup d'Etat, qui coûta la vie au président marxiste-léniniste congolais, Marien Ngouabi, et à l'ancien président "socialiste bantou".

Africa South of the Sahara 2003

Au Congo-Brazzaville, la Conférence nationale de 1991 a ouvert la voie au pluralisme politique et aux premières consultations libres. Mais de parades militaires en coups d'Etats successifs, ce pays a sombré, de 1993 à 2002, dans une longue guerre civile où chacun des principaux belligérants est soutenu par des milices armées. L'histoire ne trouve à se singulariser que par le retour aux formes archaïques du mercenariat colonial ou aux valeurs du millénarisme.

Sociétés en mutation dans l'Afrique contemporaine. Dynamiques locales, dynamiques globales

Été 1997 : Brazzaville souffre et pleure, petite capitale dépecée par ses milices sous l'œil inquiet des compagnies pétrolières. Des "enfants de Poto-Poto" s'entre-tuent dans les ruelles verdoyantes tandis que la masse des citoyens se réfugie dans les campagnes voisines. Cadavres, scènes de pillage et de désolation hantent les médias internationaux. Et des arguments rationnels, politiques, économiques, sont proposés pour donner sens à ce qui, une fois advenu, apparaît comme un enchaînement prévisible. Pourtant Brazzaville bouge, Brazzaville vit, chante et danse. Des chansons populaires célèbrent sa verdure ondoyante, sa beauté naturelle, sa douceur de vivre, son ambiance nocturne, ses élégances, l'insouciance de ses "sapeurs"... Engagé bien avant les événements sanglants de l'été 1997, cet ouvrage cherche à éviter autant la complaisance que la compassion ou le cynisme. L'étude porte sur une période charnière sur le plan politique et économique : crise liée à la chute des revenus pétroliers, premiers plans d'austérité, dernières années d'un régime marxiste-léniniste, Conférence nationale et établissement du pluralisme politique, espoirs d'une démocratie qui se diluent dans les pratiques de corruption, de violence et de manipulation de la jeunesse, guerres urbaines pour la conquête du pouvoir. Les auteurs ont voulu restituer dans leur cadre physique et décrire, au quotidien, l'accélération des mutations sociales et politiques à Brazzaville au cours de ces dix années de transition (1987-1997), le passage d'une urbanité de rente à une urbanité de crise, l'exacerbation des convoitises, des tensions et des manipulations politiques et identitaires qui ont transformé deux fois Brazzaville en champ de bataille.

Les voies du politique au Congo

Parler de la situation des droits de l'Homme dans une sous-région africaine, interroger sans ménagement leur complexité théorique et pratique, tel est le défi de ce livre. Les textes ici rassemblés

témoignent d'une période de crise, de restructurations sociales et de transition historique, dans laquelle se meuvent des pays africains de la zone franc (pour ne rien dire des autres). Pendant une trentaine d'années, les sociétés d'Afrique centrale ont connu des régimes le plus souvent soucieux d'une unité nationale à construire par et autour de l'État et du parti unique, avec tout ce que cela pouvait signifier de monopole à la fois politique et culturel dans l'ordre de l'information et de la communication. Se présente aujourd'hui un temps intermédiaire, où les structures anciennes périclitent, et où de nouvelles cherchent à s'établir au profit de la société civile. Faut-il corriger les droits de l'Homme parmi les " détestables mots qui chantent plus qu'ils ne parlent, qui demandent plus qu'ils ne répondent " ; aussi propres aux analyses illusoire qu'aux fins de phrase qui déchaînent le tonnerre " ? Mots détestables, peut-être. Armes dangereuses, certainement, pour ceux contre qui les droits de l'Homme sont invoqués, mais aussi pour ceux qui les manieraient inconsidérément dans leur propre intérêt. Raison de plus pour tenter de comprendre ces mots, afin que, de slogans disponibles pour tous emplois ambigus, ils deviennent principes de vie et d'action dans la tâche d'édifier une " société de droit \

Le Cardinal Biayenda et le Congo-Brazzaville

A definitive one-volume guide to all sub-Saharan African countries, providing invaluable economic and directory data.

La guerre civile du Congo-Brazzaville (1993-2002). Chacun aura sa part

State building and democratization in Africa rarely attract the attention they deserve. Few have grappled with the relationship between state building (nation-building) and democratic experiments in Africa. This collection consciously corrects this shortcoming in African political studies. Among the issues raised: Does democracy facilitate state building or does it exacerbate ethnic conflicts? Are certain modalities of democratization more likely to facilitate state-building than others? Has the era of democracy created the need for new state building strategies? Does the objective of state building require significant modifications in the essence and form of democracy? This collection combines theoretical explorations with empirical case studies. It looks at both anglophone and francophone countries of sub-Saharan Africa. While the contributors have written extensively on African issues, there is no consensus among the authors; most argue that integrating ethnic groups that already face discrimination and often are engaged in conflict requires compromise, political settlements, and new terms of incorporation into the state. These compromises, in turn, involve new arrangements in how democracy is perceived and instituted. An important collection for scholars, students, and other researchers involved with African political, social, and economic development.

Résistances à la pénétration et la conquête coloniale au Congo

A quarterly journal of the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa = Revue trimestrielle du conseil pour le développement de la recherche économique et sociale en Afrique.

Démocraties ambiguës en Afrique centrale

Elections have always been an integral part of post-independence African politics and have assumed utmost importance in the course of recent democratisation processes. However, comparative research on the political development in Africa lacks reliable electoral data. Elections in Africa fills this gap. The handbook is the only reliable source for African elections from independence to present. In the first volume of this series, Elections in Africa presents a country-by-country study of African nations that provides a comparative introduction on elections and electoral systems. Each country chapter examines the history of the institutional and electoral arrangements, the evolution of suffrage and current electoral provisions. Precise and exhaustive data on national elections and referendums are presented comparatively. The book provides a definitive and comprehensive set of data on elections and electoral systems in order to facilitate comparative research. Data is presented in a systematic manner allowing for both historical and cross-national comparisons.

Vivre à Brazzaville

Content of yearbooks originates in the sessions of the International Conference on Education (ICE).

Bibliographic Guide to Black Studies

Vols. 1-4 include material to June 1, 1929.

The Joint Acquisitions List of Africana

Droits de l'homme en Afrique centrale