

## Les Budjala Du Gabon

This report presents the findings of the Post-conflict Environmental Assessment of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and provides detailed recommendations for follow-up action. The sectors investigated include natural disasters and desertification, linkages between conflict and environment, the impacts of population displacement, urban environment and environmental health, industry, agriculture, forest resources, freshwater resources, wildlife and protected areas, marine environments, environmental governance and international aid. Philippe Descola has become one of the most important anthropologists working today, and *Beyond Nature and Culture* has been a major influence in European intellectual life since its French publication in 2005. Here, finally, it is brought to English-language readers. At its heart is a question central to both anthropology and philosophy: what is the relationship between nature and culture? Culture—as a collective human making, of art, language, and so forth—is often seen as essentially different from nature, which is portrayed as a collective of the nonhuman world, of plants, animals, geology, and natural forces. Descola shows this essential difference to be, however, not only a specifically Western notion, but also a very recent one. Drawing on ethnographic examples from around the world and theoretical understandings from cognitive science, structural analysis, and phenomenology, he formulates a sophisticated new framework, the “four ontologies”—animism, totemism, naturalism, and analogism—to account for all the ways we relate ourselves to nature. By thinking beyond nature and culture as a simple dichotomy, Descola offers nothing short of a fundamental reformulation by which anthropologists and philosophers can see the world afresh.

A four-volume reference comprising approximately seven hundred alphabetically ordered entries, the IEL provides detailed and up-to-date information on all branches of linguistics. The IEL encompasses the full range of the contemporary field of linguistics, including historical, comparative, formal, mathematical, functional, and philosophical linguistics. It gives special attention to interrelations within branches of linguistics and to relations of linguistics with other disciplines, and covers areas of intersection with the social and behavioral sciences, as well as interdisciplinary work in language and literatures, mathematical linguistics, computational linguistics, and applied linguistics. Providing abundant examples with literal glosses and English translations, the IEL offers extensive coverage of languages and language families, from English and Japanese to Hittite and Yoruba. Bringing together the latest information on the diverse subject matters of linguistics, and including a network of cross references, this encyclopedia is an invaluable resource.

Up-to-date, clear, detailed reference mapping. Political and physical maps for every continent. Geographical dictionary showing country-by-country info. Flags of each country. Handy format, ideal for home, school and business use.

A new edition of the encyclopedic reference contains four hundred demographic, economic, and political maps of every region of the world, in a volume complemented by detailed text, photographs, diagrams, and digital mapping technology, along with a full index-gazetteer with more than 75,000 entries.

Les Budjala du Gabon histoire et généalogies des peuples du bassin du Congo  
Les Budjala du Gabon: Des equivalences claniques : les clans Essametoke, Puwura, Ekamamu, Mbongo, Aguekasa, Bobundja, Ghevango, Pogheo, Mwanda, Mubanda  
Les Budjala du Gabon: La grande famille (2 v.)  
Les Budjala du Gabon: Histoire et généalogies des peuples du bassin du Congo  
Les Budjala du Gabon  
Revue Gabonaise d'Anthropologie  
Editions L'Harmattan

This book helps to better understand how the interaction between local and international peacebuilding actors influences the outcomes of their programs. Based on

the case study of Ituri in the Democratic Republic of Congo, it analyses the relationships between local and international peacebuilding actors over the long term and assesses ways to overcome the obstacles to more cooperative partnerships. Focusing on perceptions, the book nuances existing definitions of war, peacebuilding and peace and allows for a more comprehensive understanding of conflict contexts. Thereby, it contributes to the literature on peacebuilding effectiveness and makes concrete suggestions for translating these findings into practice.

Presents more than 450 maps of the world, along with brief information on each region and an 80,000 entry index-gazetteer.

Find out all about our world today with the new edition of this reference atlas From the defining boundaries of the Balkan states to the icy terrain of Antarctica over 400 maps created with the latest digital mapping techniques and satellite data are combined to bring you Earth in more detail than ever before. Terrain models reveal physical features, while informative text, photographs and diagrams provide a superb overview of the physical, political, economic and demographic geography of the world. Detailed fact files on all 193 nations, including each region's land use, industrial activities and population distribution. Plus a 75,000 index-gazetteer makes this an essential desktop reference for business, home, or school use. Visit [www.dk.com/worldfactfile](http://www.dk.com/worldfactfile) to find out more about the world's 193 countries, from maps and historical information to up-to-date statistics.

"Levi-Strauss continues his assault on the myth of the primitive as savage by turning to the phenomena of totemism and totemic classification ... to show, contrary to this myth, that primitive thought rests upon a rich and complex conceptual structure." –

Commentary

Vansina's scope is breathtaking: he reconstructs the history of the forest lands that cover all or part of southern Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, the Congo, Zaire, the Central African Republic, and Cabinda in Angola, discussing the original settlement of the forest by the western Bantu; the periods of expansion and innovation in agriculture; the development of metallurgy; the rise and fall of political forms and of power; the coming of Atlantic trade and colonialism; and the conquest of the rainforests by colonial powers and the destruction of a way of life. "In 400 elegantly brilliant pages Vansina lays out five millennia of history for nearly 200 distinguishable regions of the forest of equatorial Africa around a new, subtly paradoxical interpretation of 'tradition.'" —Joseph Miller, University of Virginia "Vansina gives extended coverage . . . to the broad features of culture and the major lines of historical development across the region between 3000 B.C. and A.D. 1000. It is truly an outstanding effort, readable, subtle, and integrative in its interpretations, and comprehensive in scope. . . . It is a seminal study . . . but it is also a substantive history that will long retain its usefulness."—Christopher Ehret, *American Historical Review*

Maps detailing the world's geography include information about the landscape, industry, agriculture, and population, accompanied by information on global climate, the political and economic spheres of the world, and international disputes.

Cette nouvelle revue accueille les multiples courants en anthropologie et s'appuie sur une approche pluridisciplinaire. Au sommaire de ce numéro, entre autres : des plantes du Sud-Cameroun aux médicaments ; Transmission des répertoires musicaux chez les fang; Le choix de la profession de pédiatre au

Gabon; Malaise dans la société gabonaise; Ethnographie des objets rituels... The 2010 State of the Forest report (SOF) benefited from financial support from the European Union, the United States, Germany, France and UNESCO. It represents the collaborative effort of over 100 individuals from a diversity of institutions and the forestry administrations of the Central African countries. The SOF process began with the selection and definition of indicators relevant to monitoring the state of forests in Central Africa. The indicators are structured around three thematic areas: (i) forest cover; (ii) management of production forests; and (iii) conservation and biodiversity. They are presented in a hierarchical structure at the regional, national and management unit (i.e. logging concessions and protected areas) levels. The indicators were vetted by a representative panel of stakeholders of forest management in Central Africa. The indicators are used to guide an annual data collection process carried out between April and August by national groups of four to ten individuals working within the forestry administrations. The data reported on in the 2010 SOF were primarily collected in 2009 and 2010. Results were validated in national workshops attended by government officials as well as representatives of environmental NGOs, the private sector and development projects. The data provided an important basis for the authors of the 11 chapters of the 2010 SOF, which were under the coordination of a scientific committee of international renown. A final workshop was held 29-30 March, 2011 in Douala to review a draft report. Following amendments based on comments from a wide audience of experts the final layout was completed.

Moen presents a very fascinating subject Na snake cult among the Mongwande people in the northern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Going beyond a mere anthropological description, he brings the subject in relation to the snake concept in Scripture and reflects on the opportunities and fallacies of missionary ministry.

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