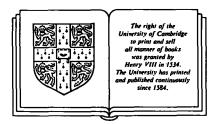
POWER, PRAYER AND PRODUCTION

The Jola of Casamance, Senegal

OLGA F. LINARES Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS Cambridge New York Port Chester Melbourne Sydney

Contents

List of illustrations p	age xii
List of tables	xv
Acknowledgements	xvi
Note on orthography	xviii
INTRODUCTION: IDEOLOGY AND AGRARIAN CHANGE	1
The problem	3
The setting	5
The approach	7
The organization	10
PART I: THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SAMBUJAT	13
Chapter 1: The power of the spirit-shrines	15
The people and their rice-growing system	17
Ideational aspects of "power": the spirit-shrines	23
The authority of elders	28
Waxing and waning powers: the "priest-king" or ai and the chief	38
Women's "strength": the Sihuñ shrines	45
Chapter 2: Rice fields and labor relationships	52
Huteendukay, the labor shrine	53
Marriage and the formation of the conjugal family unit	• 54
The conjugal family and the gender division of labor	58
Cooperative patterns: the "extended" family or buaju unit	61
Associative work: the hank, the elders, and the village	65
Female associations	69
The role of religion in the palm-produce trade	71

.

PART II: AT THE CROSSROADS: THE KUJAMAAT JOLA	
OF JIPALOM	81
Chapter 3: Islamization and the introduction of a cash crop	83
Bañuñ history and Jola territorial expansion	84
The trade in forest products Threats to Jola autonomy	90 92
Adopting groundnuts as a cash crop	98
Chapter 4: The impact on social and productive relations	103
The history of a community: Jipalom in the Kajamutay	104
Agnatic filiation versus uterine ties	105
The girls' excision rite	109
The demise of the sindati	111
The female shrines: contrasts with Sambujat	113
The minimal Muslim	115
Productive forces: land "ownership" and "usufructuary" rights	118
Conflicts over borrowed land	123
Gaining access to land on the plateau	127
The conjugal family and the labor process	130
Men's associative labor	132
The women's associations	136
Changing forces and relations of production	138
Conclusions to Part II	140
PART III: MANDING MODELS AND FATIYA MORES	145
Chapter 5: Ideology and legitimation	147
The Manding: a brief history	149
Salient features of Manding society	151
The role of Islam in Fatiya society	154
Legitimating ideologies: social hierarchies and status asymmetries	161
Land tenure: those who own and those who borrow	166
Chapter 6: Social relations of production re-structured	172
Constructing gender relations	172
Domestic relations and resources	179
Marriage and the circulation of women	181

•

The labor process: kinship and seniority	186
Women's work in the rice fields .	191
Associative work in the three Jola communities: a comparative	
note	199
Conclusions to Part III	204
EPILOGUE: THE JOLA IN THE PRESENT NATIONAL	
SCENE	209
Epilogue	211
Jola communities in 1990	212
On the political economy of the Senegalese State	217
Notes	223
References	243
Index	253

•

•

.

.

•