

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande

****Witchcraft Oracles and Magic Among the Azande: Exploring an Intriguing Belief System****

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande have fascinated anthropologists, historians, and curious minds alike for over a century. The Azande people, who inhabit regions of Central Africa—primarily South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Central African Republic—have developed a rich and complex system of beliefs revolving around witchcraft, divination, and mystical practices. Their worldview integrates everyday life with supernatural forces, where magic and oracles play a pivotal role in understanding misfortune, illness, and social conflicts.

If you are intrigued by how ancient cultures interpret the unseen and how they use oracles and magic to navigate life's uncertainties, the Azande provide a compelling case study. Let's dive deep into the world of Azande witchcraft oracles and magic, uncovering their methods, cultural significance, and enduring legacy.

The Cultural Context of Azande Witchcraft

Understanding witchcraft oracles and magic among the Azande requires first grasping the cultural framework that supports these beliefs. Witchcraft, or **mangu** as called by the Azande, is considered an inherited substance or power present in certain individuals. This power can cause harm unconsciously or intentionally, leading to accidents, illnesses, or other misfortunes.

The Azande do not see witchcraft as evil in a moralistic sense but rather as a natural force that functions within a social system. It is part of their explanation for why bad things happen to good people or why some conflicts arise seemingly out of nowhere. Witchcraft is often hidden and unknowable directly but can be revealed and managed through oracles and magic.

Witchcraft as a Social Explanation

For the Azande, witchcraft helps explain causality in situations where natural causes alone fall short. For example, if a granary collapses or someone falls ill, witchcraft may be suspected as the underlying cause. This belief serves to make sense of unfortunate events and maintain social order, as accusations of witchcraft often lead to investigations and sometimes reconciliations.

The emphasis is not on punishment but on discovery and resolution. Witchcraft is intertwined with justice and social harmony, and the use of oracles becomes essential in identifying witches and preventing further harm.

Oracles: The Key to Divination and Truth

One of the most fascinating aspects of witchcraft oracles and magic among the Azande is their sophisticated system of oracles used to uncover witchcraft and solve disputes. Oracles serve as intermediaries between the physical and spiritual worlds, providing answers to complex questions about witchcraft, illness, and other mysteries.

Types of Azande Oracles

The Azande employ several types of oracles, each with unique methods and purposes:

- **The Poison Oracle (Benge):** Perhaps the most famous, the poison oracle involves administering poison to a chicken while asking yes-or-no questions. The chicken's survival or death answers the query, making it a powerful tool for witchcraft detection.
- **The Rubbing Board Oracle:** This oracle uses a specially carved wooden board and a small stick that is rubbed between the hands. The direction and movement of the stick provide answers.
- **The Termite Oracle:** Small holes are dug near a termite mound, and pieces of wood are placed in them. The termites' activity on the wood reveals the oracle's answer.

Each oracle has its strengths and is chosen based on the situation, urgency, and nature of the question.

The Role of the Oracle Reader

Interpreting the oracles requires skilled practitioners—usually elders or specialists—who understand the nuances of the signs and symbols involved. These oracle readers hold respected positions within the community, mediating between the spiritual and physical realms.

Their interpretations guide decisions about accusations, healing rituals, and community disputes. Importantly, the process is highly ritualized, emphasizing respect for tradition and the sacred nature of the oracles.

Magic Practices Among the Azande

Beyond oracles, the Azande also engage in various magical practices aimed at protection, healing, and influencing outcomes. Magic, in this sense, is both

a practical and spiritual tool embedded in daily life.

Protective Charms and Medicines

The Azande use a range of magical objects and medicines, often created by specialists known as *nganga*. These can include herbs, animal parts, and other natural elements, combined and prepared in ritualistic ways to create protective charms or remedies.

Such magic is believed to shield individuals from witchcraft attacks, promote health, and bring success in hunting or warfare. The preparation and use of these charms are deeply symbolic and tailored to the needs of the individual or community.

Healing Rituals

Magic also plays a vital role in healing. Illness is frequently attributed to witchcraft or malevolent spirits, and healing ceremonies often involve magic to counteract these forces.

Rituals may include chanting, offerings, and the use of magical medicines. The healer's ability to diagnose whether witchcraft is responsible and to perform effective rituals is highly valued.

The Intersection of Witchcraft, Oracles, and Society

Witchcraft oracles and magic among the Azande are not isolated practices but are embedded within the broader social fabric. They influence justice, health, conflict resolution, and even political authority.

Maintaining Social Order

By providing a framework for identifying witches and resolving accusations, oracles help maintain social cohesion. Accusations can sometimes lead to tensions, but the oracle system ensures that these are addressed through recognized procedures rather than unchecked violence.

Authority and Leadership

Leaders often consult oracles to guide decisions, demonstrating the intertwining of political power with spiritual authority. The respect for oracles enhances the leader's legitimacy and helps unify the community under shared beliefs.

Insights into Azande Witchcraft and Oracles for the Modern Reader

For those interested in anthropology, spirituality, or cultural studies, the Azande's system offers valuable lessons:

- **Understanding Different Worldviews:** The Azande remind us that causality and justice can be perceived through lenses vastly different from Western rationalism.
- **The Role of Ritual in Community:** Oracles and magic are not mere superstition but integral to social harmony and conflict resolution.
- **Symbolism and Interpretation:** The complexity of oracle systems highlights the human need for meaning and the creative ways cultures satisfy that need.

If you ever encounter discussions about witchcraft or oracles in ethnographic studies or historical texts, the Azande's example provides a rich, nuanced perspective that challenges simplistic judgments.

Exploring witchcraft oracles and magic among the Azande opens a window into a world where the mystical is woven seamlessly into everyday life. Their belief system, far from being mere superstition, represents a profound cultural mechanism for understanding and managing the uncertainties of human existence. This intricate balance of magic, oracles, and social structure continues to captivate and inspire those eager to appreciate the diversity of human thought.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who are the Azande and what is their significance in the study of witchcraft and oracles?

The Azande are an ethnic group from Central Africa, primarily found in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Central African Republic. They are significant in anthropological studies due to their complex belief system involving witchcraft, oracles, and magic, which provides insight into how traditional societies understand causality and social order.

What role do witchcraft and oracles play in Azande society?

In Azande society, witchcraft is believed to be a powerful force that can cause misfortune or harm, often unconsciously. Oracles are used as tools to identify witches or to understand the causes of events. They serve as a means of social regulation and conflict resolution by providing explanations for otherwise inexplicable occurrences.

What are the main types of oracles used by the Azande?

The Azande primarily use three types of oracles: the termite oracle (benge), the rubbing-board oracle (iwa), and the poison oracle (poison ordeal). Each oracle has specific procedures and is consulted depending on the nature of the problem or question at hand.

How did anthropologist E.E. Evans-Pritchard contribute to the understanding of Azande witchcraft and oracles?

E.E. Evans-Pritchard conducted extensive fieldwork among the Azande in the 1930s and published influential works that analyzed their witchcraft beliefs and oracle practices. He demonstrated that Azande witchcraft is a coherent system of thought with its own internal logic, challenging Western notions that such beliefs were irrational or primitive.

How do Azande beliefs in witchcraft and magic influence their daily life and social interactions?

Azande beliefs in witchcraft and magic deeply influence daily life by shaping explanations for illness, death, and misfortune. Social interactions are affected as accusations of witchcraft can lead to mistrust, disputes, or rituals to identify witches. These beliefs reinforce social norms and help maintain order within the community.

Additional Resources

****Witchcraft Oracles and Magic Among the Azande: An Anthropological Exploration****

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande represent a complex cultural system that intricately weaves social order, justice, and belief in supernatural causality. The Azande people, primarily residing in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Central African Republic, have long fascinated anthropologists and scholars for their unique integration of witchcraft, oracular practices, and magical rituals into everyday life. This article provides a detailed analysis of these elements, focusing on their social functions, mechanisms, and the intricate worldview that sustains them.

Understanding Witchcraft Among the Azande

Witchcraft among the Azande is not merely a collection of mystical practices but a deeply embedded cultural system that explains misfortune and social tensions. Unlike Western notions of witchcraft as purely malevolent sorcery, Azande witchcraft is understood as an inherited, involuntary power that resides within certain individuals. This power, known as **mangu**, operates unconsciously, causing harm to others through spiritual means.

The Azande interpret incidents such as illness, accidents, or natural disasters as manifestations of witchcraft, attributing causality to the hidden workings of mangu. Importantly, witchcraft here is not seen as an isolated phenomenon but as a socially regulated mechanism that reflects interpersonal relationships and communal values. It acts as a system of social control, where accusations and counter-accusations play a role in maintaining order and addressing grievances.

Oracles as Tools for Revealing Witchcraft

One of the most distinctive features of Azande witchcraft beliefs is the reliance on oracles to uncover the presence and identity of witches. These oracles are sophisticated divinatory systems that combine ritual, symbolism, and social judgment.

There are several types of oracles used by the Azande, each with specific applications:

- **Benge Oracle (Poison Oracle):** The most famous oracle, involving a chicken fed with poison. The chicken's survival or death is interpreted as a yes or no answer to questions about witchcraft accusations.
- **Termite Oracle:** A less risky oracle that involves placing sticks in termite nests. The condition of the sticks after a period indicates the answer.
- **Rubbing-board Oracle:** This oracle uses two wooden boards rubbed together until they separate, producing answers through a ritualized process.

The use of oracles is not random but structured; the Azande ask the oracles questions in a precise manner, seeking to eliminate doubt about the cause of misfortune. This process is both investigative and judicial, often involving elders or specialists who have deep knowledge of the oracular traditions.

Magic Practices and Their Social Implications

While witchcraft is inherently linked to harm, Azande magic encompasses a broader range of practices aimed at protection, healing, and empowerment. Magic, in this context, is the use of charms, spells, and rituals to influence outcomes in daily life. It is important to distinguish between the destructive nature of witchcraft and the generally protective or beneficial intent of magic.

Magic among the Azande includes:

- **Protective Charms:** Objects imbued with power to ward off witchcraft or evil spirits.
- **Healing Rituals:** Ceremonies performed by specialists to cure illnesses believed to be of spiritual origin.
- **Divination and Fortune-Telling:** Methods to foresee events or make decisions, often overlapping with oracle consultations.

These magical practices serve to reinforce community cohesion by providing means to manage uncertainty and misfortune. They also empower individuals and groups to assert agency within a worldview dominated by unseen forces.

Comparative Perspectives on Witchcraft and Oracles

The Azande's approach to witchcraft oracles and magic differs significantly from other African societies and global traditions. For example, in many cultures, witchcraft accusations are accompanied by fear and social exclusion. Among the Azande, however, witchcraft is integrated into a system of communal regulation, where public inquiry through oracles allows for resolution and reconciliation.

Furthermore, the reliance on empirical procedures—such as the Benge oracle's observable outcomes—demonstrates a unique blend of ritual and logic. This has attracted scholarly interest, notably from anthropologists like E.E. Evans-Pritchard, who emphasized that Azande witchcraft beliefs form a coherent, rational system within their cultural context.

The Role of Witchcraft Oracles in Conflict Resolution

Witchcraft accusations often arise from interpersonal conflicts, envy, or competition for resources. The oracles thus function as impartial mediators that help to clarify misunderstandings and prevent escalation.

The process typically unfolds as follows:

1. An individual experiences misfortune and suspects witchcraft.
2. Consultation with an oracle is initiated to identify the source.
3. If a person is identified as a witch, social sanctions or rituals may be employed to neutralize the threat.
4. Resolution is sought to restore harmony within the community.

This mechanism highlights the pragmatic aspect of Azande witchcraft oracles

and magic. They are not solely about supernatural belief but serve a practical social purpose.

Critiques and Contemporary Challenges

While witchcraft oracles and magic among the Azande have been widely studied, modern influences challenge their traditional roles. Urbanization, education, and exposure to global religions have altered perceptions, sometimes leading to skepticism or abandonment of these practices.

Critics argue that witchcraft accusations can perpetuate social tensions or injustices, especially against vulnerable groups such as women or marginalized individuals. However, defenders point out that the traditional oracular system often includes safeguards against false accusations, emphasizing investigation and communal consensus.

Ongoing anthropological research seeks to understand how these practices adapt to contemporary realities without losing their cultural essence.

Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of Azande Witchcraft and Oracles

The study of witchcraft oracles and magic among the Azande reveals a complex interplay of belief, social regulation, and cultural identity. Far from being mere superstition, these practices constitute a sophisticated system for managing uncertainty and conflict within the community.

As cultural dynamics evolve, the resilience of Azande witchcraft and oracular traditions offers valuable insights into the ways human societies construct meaning and order through symbolic frameworks. This intricate blend of magic, oracle consultation, and social negotiation continues to captivate scholars and exemplifies the rich diversity of human belief systems.

[Witchcraft Oracles And Magic Among The Azande](#)

Find other PDF articles:

<http://142.93.153.27/archive-th-082/files?dataid=KKV58-2663&title=instructor-solution-manual-for-foundations-of-astrophysics.pdf>

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: Witchcraft, Oracles, and Magic Among the Azande Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard, Eva Gillies, 1976 Witchcraft, Oracles, and Magic among the Azande, first published in 1977, was based on anthropological researches carried out in the Southern Sudan during the late 1920s. For a decade or so, the book had little discernable impact; but from the early 1950s to present day its influence has grown incalculably, so that it is now difficult even to discuss beliefs about witchcraft or sorcery without reference to it. This abridgement of E.E. Evans-Pritchard's acknowledged masterpiece is intended to make it more accessible to

students and the general reader.

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic Among the Azande Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard, 1972

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: WITCHCRAFT, ORACLES, AND MAGIC AMONG THE AZANDE Edward E. Evans-Pritchard, 1977

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic Among the Azande. With a Foreword by C.G. Seligman Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard, 1965

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic Among the Azande Edward Evans, Evans-Pritchard, 1968

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic Among the Azande Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard, C. G. Seligman, 1972

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: *An Analysis of E.E. Evans-Pritchard's Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic Among the Azande* Kitty Wheeler, 2017-07-05 The history of anthropology is, to a large extent, the history of differing modes of interpretation. As anthropologists have long known, examining, analyzing and recording cultures in the quest to understand humankind as a whole is a vastly complex task, in which nothing can be achieved without careful and incisive interpretative work. Edward Evans-Pritchard's seminal 1937 *Witchcraft, Oracles, and Magic Among the Azande* is a model contribution to anthropology's grand interpretative project, and one whose success is based largely on its author's thinking skills. A major issue in anthropology at the time was the common assumption that the faiths and customs of other cultures appeared irrational or illogical when compared to the "civilized" and scientific beliefs of the western world. Evans-Pritchard sought to challenge such definitions by embedding himself within a tribal culture in Africa - that of the Azande - and attempting to understand their beliefs in their proper contexts. By doing so, Evans-Pritchard proved just how vital context is to interpretation. Seen within their context, he was able to show, the beliefs of the Azande were far from irrational - and magic actually formed a coherent system that helped mould a functional community and society for the tribe. Evans-Pritchard's efforts to clarify meaning in this way have proved hugely influential, and have played a major part in guiding later generations of anthropologists from his day to ours.

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic Among the Azande Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard, 1958

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic Among the Azande E. E. Evans-Pritchard, 1963

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic Among the Azande Kitty Wheeler, 2017-07-05 The history of anthropology is, to a large extent, the history of differing modes of interpretation. As anthropologists have long known, examining, analyzing and recording cultures in the quest to understand humankind as a whole is a vastly complex task, in which nothing can be achieved without careful and incisive interpretative work. Edward Evans-Pritchard's seminal 1937 *Witchcraft, Oracles, and Magic Among the Azande* is a model contribution to anthropology's grand interpretative project, and one whose success is based largely on its author's thinking skills. A major issue in anthropology at the time was the common assumption that the faiths and customs of other cultures appeared irrational or illogical when compared to the "civilized" and scientific beliefs of the western world. Evans-Pritchard sought to challenge such definitions by embedding himself within a tribal culture in Africa - that of the Azande - and attempting to understand their beliefs in their proper contexts. By doing so, Evans-Pritchard proved just how vital context is to interpretation. Seen within their context, he was able to show, the beliefs of the Azande were far from irrational - and magic actually formed a coherent system that helped mould a functional community and society for the tribe. Evans-Pritchard's efforts to clarify meaning in this way have proved hugely influential, and have played a major part in guiding later generations of anthropologists from his day to ours.

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic Among the Azande, by E. E. Evans-Pritchard,... with a Foreword by C. G. Seligman... Edward Evans-Pritchard,

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic Among the Azande, Etc Sir Edward Evan Evans PRITCHARD, 1937

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: Witchcraft, oracles, and magic among Azande Edward E. Evans-Pritchard, 1972

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: Witchcraft, oracles and magic among Azande Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard, 1963

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: *Akan Christology* Charles Sarpong Aye-Addo, 2013-07-12 As Christianity expands and grows in Africa, there is deep new interest in African theology in general, and the way in which some African theologians are interpreting the significance of Christ within African culture, in particular. This volume explores the Christology of two of the foremost African thinkers against the background of the West African Akan culture. The result is a rare and fascinating look at some of the key cultural symbols of African culture, the struggle to reinterpret the white, blond, blue-eyed Christ presented by pioneering missionaries to Africa, and the pitfalls and promises that attend the exercise. The selected theologians, John Samuel Pobee and Kwame Bediako, are put into a critical conversation with Karl Barth in order to initiate a dialogue between Western theology and African theology that brings to the fore some of the pertinent issues about the particularity and universality of Christ. The volume, while seeking to make Christ relevant for Africa, moves away from romanticizing African culture and insists on being faithful to the biblical witness to Christ. The result is an attempt to present an engaging piece of work that makes a significant contribution to contemporary debates on Christology and indigenous theology.

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: *Unapologetic Theology* William C. Placher, 1989-01-01 In Unapologetic Theology, William Placher examines religion and the search for truth in a pluralistic society. Among the issues he considers are science and its relation to belief, dialogue among various religions, and the theological method.

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: The Logic of African Science and Witchcraft: An Appreciation of Evans-Pritchard's "Witchcraft Oracles and Magic Among the Azande" of the Sudan Max Gluckman, 1944

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: *Perspectives on Africa* Roy Richard Grinker, Stephen C. Lubkemann, Christopher B. Steiner, 2010-05-17 The second edition of Perspectives on Africa: A Reader in Culture, History, and Representation is both an introduction to the cultures of Africa and a history of the interpretations of those cultures. Key essays explore the major issues and debates through a combination of classic articles and the newest research in the field. Explores the dynamic processes by and through which scholars have described and understood African history and culture Includes selections from anthropologists, historians, philosophers, and critics who collectively reveal the interpenetration of ideas and concepts within and across disciplines, regions, and historical periods Offers a combined focus on ethnography and theory, giving students the means to link theory with data and perspective with practice Newly revised and updated edition of this popular text with 14 brand new chapters and two new sections: Conflict and Violent Transformations; and Development, Governance and Globalization

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: *Witches of the Atlantic World* Elaine G. Breslaw, 2000-09 Breslaw (history, U. of Tennessee) has created a fascinating reader--for undergraduate classes in history, anthropology, religious studies, or women's studies--surveying the subject of witches, witch hunts, and the larger political context of both. The sections, which cover Christian perspectives, non-Christian beliefs, diabolical possession, issues of gender, and a lengthy section on the Salem witch trials, each include an introduction by Breslaw, primary sources, then secondary commentaries on the sources. The latter are excerpts from books and articles. Annotation copyrighted by Book News Inc., Portland, OR

witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande: *In My Father's House* Kwame Anthony Appiah, 1993-05-27 The beating of Rodney King and the resulting riots in South Central Los Angeles.

The violent clash between Hasidim and African-Americans in Crown Heights. The boats of Haitian refugees being turned away from the Land of Opportunity. These are among the many racially-charged images that have burst across our television screens in the last year alone, images that show that for all our complacent beliefs in a melting-pot society, race is as much of a problem as ever in America. In this vastly important, widely-acclaimed volume, Kwame Anthony Appiah, a Ghanaian philosopher who now teaches at Harvard, explores, in his words, the possibilities and pitfalls of an African identity in the late twentieth century. In the process he sheds new light on what it means to be an African-American, on the many preconceptions that have muddled discussions of race, Africa, and Afrocentrism since the end of the nineteenth century, and, in the end, to move beyond the idea of race. *In My Father's House* is especially wide-ranging, covering everything from Pan Africanism, to the works of early African-American intellectuals such as Alexander Crummell and W.E.B. Du Bois, to the ways in which African identity influences African literature. In his discussion of the latter subject, Appiah demonstrates how attempts to construct a uniquely African literature have ignored not only the inescapable influences that centuries of contact with the West have imposed, but also the multicultural nature of Africa itself. Emphasizing this last point is Appiah's eloquent title essay which offers a fitting finale to the volume. In a moving first-person account of his father's death and funeral in Ghana, Appiah offers a brilliant metaphor for the tension between Africa's aspirations to modernity and its desire to draw on its ancient cultural roots. During the Los Angeles riots, Rodney King appeared on television to make his now famous plea: People, can we all get along? In this beautiful, elegantly written volume, Appiah steers us along a path toward answering a question of the utmost importance to us all.

Related to witchcraft oracles and magic among the azande

Current Local Time in Toronto, Ontario, Canada Current local time in Canada - Ontario - Toronto. Get Toronto's weather and area codes, time zone and DST. Explore Toronto's sunrise and sunset, moonrise and moonset

Time in Ontario, Canada now The current local time in Ontario is 98 minutes ahead of apparent solar time. Latitude: 49.25. Longitude: -84.50. Exact time now, time zone, time difference, sunrise/sunset

Current Local Time in Canada - The Time Now Current local time in Canada. Get maps, travel information, Canada Timezone and EST

Current local time in Ontario, Canada - Current local time and date in Ontario, Canada from a trusted independent resource

Current Time in Ontario, Canada - WorldCityTime EDT is 4 hours behind Universal Time

Canada Time Now (Current Time in Canada) 1 day ago What time is it in Canada? See current Canada time now with DST, timzones, sunrise/sunset, long-lat, observance infos etc

What time is it in Ontario right now? 2 days ago What time is it in Ontario right now? Current local time in Ontario, summer/winter time 2025, standard offset to GMT and time conversion dates

Current Time in Ontario Current time in Ontario Canada and official time zones in Ontario Canada including information about daylight savings time and gmt/utc offsets

Current local date and time right now in Ontario, Canada 4 days ago Current local time in Canada/Ontario. Get Canada/Ontario's local time and area codes, time zone and DST. Explore Canada/Ontario's time and date. Get time differences

Time in Ontario, Canada Ontario time now. Ontario time zones and time zone map with current time in the largest cities

BGA? - BGA 1 BGA BGA BGA
 BGA BGA

BGA **FBGA** **1** **BGA** **FBGA** **2**

bga?????BGA????????-???? bga????????????????????BGA????IC????????
 ??????bga????????1????

Witchcraft, oracles and magic among the Azande by E. E. Evans-Pritchard with a foreword by professor C. G. Seligman (insider.si.edu1mon) Critiqued by Stanley Jeyaraja Tambiah, "Form

and meaning of magical acts: a point of view," pages 199-229. In: Modes of thought: essays on thinking in Western and non-Western societies, edited by

Watching the witching world: The role of superstition in contemporary Malawian film

(JSTOR Daily5mon) As controversial and mysterious as it may be, witchcraft is considered very much part of the Malawian world view. Despite their invisibility, witches are believed by many to exist.

This paper aims to

Watching the witching world: The role of superstition in contemporary Malawian film

(JSTOR Daily5mon) As controversial and mysterious as it may be, witchcraft is considered very much part of the Malawian world view. Despite their invisibility, witches are believed by many to exist.

This paper aims to

Back to Home: <http://142.93.153.27>