

To say that witchcraft has blighted the ground-nut crop, that witchcraft has scared away game, and that witchcraft has made so-and-so ill is equivalent to saying in terms of our own culture that the ground-nut crop has failed owing to blight, that game is scarce this season, and that so-and-so has caught influenza. Witchcraft participates in all misfortunes and is the idiom in which Azande speak about them and in which they explain them. To us witchcraft is something which haunted and disgusted our credulous forefathers. But the Zande expects to come across witchcraft at any time of the day or night. He would be just as surprised if he were not brought into daily contact with it as we would be if confronted by its appearance. To him there is nothing miraculous about it. It is expected that a man's hunting will be injured by witches, and he has at his disposal means of dealing with them. When misfortunes occur he does not become awestruck at the play of supernatural forces. He is not terrified at the presence of an occult enemy. He is, on the other hand, extremely annoyed. Someone, out of spite, has ruined his ground-nuts or spoilt his hunting or given his wife a chill, and surely this is cause for anger! He has done no one harm, so what right has anyone to interfere in his affairs? It is an impertinence, an insult, a dirty, offensive trick! It is the aggressiveness and not the eeriness of these actions which Azande emphasize when speaking of them, and it is anger and not awe which we observe in their response to them.

Witchcraft is not less anticipated than adultery. It is so intertwined with everyday happenings that it is part of a Zande's ordinary world. There is nothing remarkable about a witch—you may be one yourself, and certainly many of your closest neighbours are witches. Nor is there anything awe-inspiring about witchcraft. We do not become psychologically transformed when we hear that someone is ill—we expect people to be ill—and it is the same with Zande. They expect people to be ill, i.e. to be bewitched, and it is not a matter for surprise or wonderment.

I found it strange at first to live among Azande and listen to naive explanations of misfortunes which, to our minds, have apparent causes, but after a while I learnt the idiom of their thought and applied notions of witchcraft as spontaneously as themselves in situations where the concept was relevant. A boy

CHAPTER II

The Notion of Witchcraft explains Unfortunate Events

I

WITCHES, as the Azande conceive them, clearly cannot exist. None the less, the concept of witchcraft provides them with a natural philosophy by which the relations between men and unfortunate events are explained and a ready and stereotyped means of reacting to such events. Witchcraft beliefs also embrace a system of values which regulate human conduct.

Witchcraft is ubiquitous. It plays its part in every activity of Zande life; in agricultural, fishing, and hunting pursuits; in domestic life of homesteads as well as in communal life of district and court; it is an important theme of mental life in which it forms the background of a vast panorama of oracles and magic; its influence is plainly stamped on law and morals, etiquette and religion; it is prominent in technology and language; there is no niche or corner of Zande culture into which it does not twist itself. If blight seizes the ground-nut crop it is witchcraft; if the bush is vainly scoured for game it is witchcraft; if women laboriously bale water out of a pool and are rewarded by but a few small fish it is witchcraft; if termites do not rise when their swarming is due and a cold useless night is spent in waiting for their flight it is witchcraft; if a wife is sulky and unresponsive to her husband it is witchcraft; if a prince is cold and distant with his subject it is witchcraft; if a magical rite fails to achieve its purpose it is witchcraft; if, in fact, any failure or misfortune falls upon anyone at any time and in relation to any of the manifold activities of his life it may be due to witchcraft. The Zande attributes all these misfortunes to witchcraft unless there is strong evidence, and subsequent oracular confirmation, that sorcery or some other evil agent has been at work, or unless they are clearly to be attributed to incompetence, breach of a taboo, or failure to observe a moral rule.

knocked his foot against a small stump of wood in the centre of a bush path, a frequent happening in Africa, and suffered pain and inconvenience in consequence. Owing to its position on his toe it was impossible to keep the cut free from dirt and it began to fester. He declared that witchcraft had made him knock his foot against the stump. I always argued with Azande and criticized their statements, and I did so on this occasion. I told the boy that he had knocked his foot against the stump of wood because he had been careless, and that witchcraft had not placed it in the path, for it had grown there naturally. He agreed that witchcraft had nothing to do with the stump of wood being in his path but added that he had kept his eyes open for stumps, as indeed every Zande does most carefully, and that if he had not been bewitched he would have seen the stump. As a conclusive argument for his view he remarked that all cuts do not take days to heal but, on the contrary, close quickly, for that is the nature of cuts. Why, then, had his sore festered and remained open if there were no witchcraft behind it? This, as I discovered before long, was to be regarded as the Zande explanation of sickness.

Shortly after my arrival in Zandeland we were passing through a government settlement and noticed that a hut had been burnt to the ground on the previous night. Its owner was overcome with grief as it had contained the beer he was preparing for a mortuary feast. He told us that he had gone the previous night to examine his beer. He had lit a handful of straw and raised it above his head so that light would be cast on the pots, and in so doing he had ignited the thatch. He, and my companions also, were convinced that the disaster was caused by witchcraft.

One of my chief informants, Kisanga, was a skilled wood-carver, one of the finest carvers in the whole kingdom of Gbudwe. Occasionally the bowls and stools which he carved split during the work, as one may well imagine in such a climate. Though the hardest woods be selected they sometimes split in process of carving or on completion of the utensil even if the craftsman is careful and well acquainted with the technical rules of his craft. When this happened to the bowls and stools of this particular craftsman he attributed the misfortune to witchcraft and used to harangue me about the spite and jeal-

ousy of his neighbours. When I used to reply that I thought he was mistaken and that people were well disposed towards him he used to hold the split bowl or stool towards me as concrete evidence of his assertions. If people were not bewitching his work, how would I account for that? Likewise a potter will attribute the cracking of his pots during firing to witchcraft. An experienced potter need have no fear that his pots will crack as a result of error. He selects the proper clay, kneads it thoroughly till he has extracted all grit and pebbles, and builds it up slowly and carefully. On the night before digging out his clay he abstains from sexual intercourse. So he should have nothing to fear. Yet pots sometimes break, even when they are the handiwork of expert potters, and this can only be accounted for by witchcraft. 'It is broken—there is witchcraft,' says the potter simply. Many similar situations in which witchcraft is cited as an agent are instanced throughout this and following chapters.

II

In speaking to Azande about witchcraft and in observing their reactions to situations of misfortune it was obvious that they did not attempt to account for the existence of phenomena, or even the action of phenomena, by mystical causation alone. What they explained by witchcraft were the particular conditions in a chain of causation which related an individual to natural happenings in such a way that he sustained injury. The boy who knocked his foot against a stump of wood did not account for the stump by reference to witchcraft, nor did he suggest that whenever anybody knocks his foot against a stump it is necessarily due to witchcraft, nor yet again did he account for the cut by saying that it was caused by witchcraft, for he knew quite well that it was caused by the stump of wood. What he attributed to witchcraft was that on this particular occasion, when exercising his usual care, he struck his foot against a stump of wood, whereas on a hundred other occasions he did not do so, and that on this particular occasion the cut, which he expected to result from the knock, festered whereas he had had dozens of cuts which had not festered. Surely these peculiar conditions demand an explanation. Again, every year hundreds of Azande go and inspect their beer by night and they always

take with them a handful of straw in order to illuminate the hut in which it is fermenting. Why then should this particular man on this single occasion have ignited the thatch of his hut? Again, my friend the wood-carver had made scores of bowls and stools without mishap and he knew all there was to know about the selection of wood, use of tools, and conditions of carving. His bowls and stools did not split like the products of craftsmen who were unskilled in their work, so why on rare occasions should his bowls and stools split when they did not split usually and when he had exercised all his usual knowledge and care? He knew the answer well enough and so, in his opinion, did his envious, back-biting neighbours. In the same way, a potter wants to know why his pots should break on an occasion when he uses the same material and technique as on other occasions; or rather he already knows, for the reason is known in advance, as it were. If the pots break it is due to witchcraft.

We shall give a false account of Zande philosophy if we say that they believe witchcraft to be the sole cause of phenomena. This proposition is not contained in Zande patterns of thought, which only assert that witchcraft brings a man into relation with events in such a way that he sustains injury.

In Zandeland sometimes an old granary collapses. There is nothing remarkable in this. Every Zande knows that termites eat the supports in course of time and that even the hardest woods decay after years of service. Now a granary is the sumnerhouse of a Zande homestead and people sit beneath it in the heat of the day and chat or play the African hole-game or work at some craft. Consequently it may happen that there are people sitting beneath the granary when it collapses and they are injured, for it is a heavy structure made of beams and clay and may be stored with eleusine as well. Now why should these particular people have been sitting under this particular granary at the particular moment when it collapsed? That it should collapse is easily intelligible, but why should it have collapsed at the particular moment when these particular people were sitting beneath it? Through years it might have collapsed, so why should it fall just when certain people sought its kindly shelter? We say that the granary collapsed because its supports were eaten away by termites; that is the cause that explains

the collapse of the granary. We also say that people were sitting under it at the time because it was in the heat of the day and they thought that it would be a comfortable place to talk and work. This is the cause of people being under the granary at the time it collapsed. To our minds the only relationship between these two independently caused facts is their coincidence in time and space. We have no explanation of why the two chains of causation intersected at a certain time and in a certain place, for there is no interdependence between them.

Zande philosophy can supply the missing link. The Zande knows that the supports were undermined by termites and that people were sitting beneath the granary in order to escape the heat and glare of the sun. But he knows besides why these two events occurred at a precisely similar moment in time and space. It was due to the action of witchcraft. If there had been no witchcraft people would have been sitting under the granary and it would not have fallen on them, or it would have collapsed but the people would not have been sheltering under it at the time. Witchcraft explains the coincidence of these two happenings.

III

I hope I am not expected to point out that the Zande cannot analyse his doctrines as I have done for him. It is no use saying to a Zande 'Now tell me what you Azande think about witchcraft' because the subject is too general and indeterminate, both too vague and too immense, to be described concisely. But it is possible to extract the principles of their thought from dozens of situations in which witchcraft is called upon to explain happenings and from dozens of other situations in which failure is attributed to some other cause. Their philosophy is explicit, but is not formally stated as a doctrine. A Zande would not say 'I believe in natural causation but I do not think that that fully explains coincidences, and it seems to me that the theory of witchcraft offers a satisfactory explanation of them', but he expresses his thought in terms of actual and particular situations. He says 'a buffalo charges', 'a tree falls', 'termites are not making their seasonal flight when they are expected to do so', and so on. Herein he is stating empirically ascertained facts. But he also says 'a buffalo charged and wounded so-and-so',

'a tree fell on so-and-so and killed him', 'my termites refuse to make their flight in numbers worth collecting but other people are collecting theirs all right', and so on. He tells you that these things are due to witchcraft, saying in each instance, 'So-and-so has been bewitched.' The facts do not explain themselves or only partly explain themselves. They can only be explained fully if one takes witchcraft into consideration.

One can only obtain the full range of a Zande's ideas about causation by allowing him to fill in the gaps himself, otherwise one will be led astray by linguistic conventions. He tells you 'So-and-so was bewitched and killed himself' or even simply that 'So-and-so was killed by witchcraft'. But he is telling you the ultimate cause of his death and not the secondary causes. You can ask him 'How did he kill himself?' and he will tell you that he committed suicide by hanging himself from the branch of a tree. You can also ask 'Why did he kill himself?' and he will tell you that it was because he was angry with his brothers. The cause of his death was hanging from a tree, and the cause of his hanging from a tree was his anger with his brothers. If you then ask a Zande why he should say that the man was bewitched if he committed suicide on account of his anger with his brothers, he will tell you that only crazy people commit suicide, and that if everyone who was angry with his brothers committed suicide there would soon be no people left in the world, and that if this man had not been bewitched he would not have done what he did do. If you persevere and ask why witchcraft caused the man to kill himself the Zande will reply that he supposes someone hated him, and if you ask him why someone hated him your informant will tell you that such is the nature of men.

For if Azande cannot enunciate a theory of causation in terms acceptable to us they describe happenings in an idiom that is explanatory. They are aware that it is particular circumstances of events in their relation to man, their harmfulness to a particular person, that constitutes evidence of witchcraft. Witchcraft explains *why* events are harmful to man and not *how* they happen. A Zande perceives how they happen just as we do. He does not see a witch charge a man, but an elephant. He does not see a witch push over a granary, but termites gnawing away its supports. He does not see a psychical flame igniting

thatch, but an ordinary lighted bundle of straw. His perception of how events occur is as clear as our own.

IV

Zande belief in witchcraft in no way contradicts empirical knowledge of cause and effect. The world known to the senses is just as real to them as it is to us. We must not be deceived by their way of expressing causation and imagine that because they say a man was killed by witchcraft they entirely neglect the secondary causes that, as we judge them, were the true causes of his death. They are foreshortening the chain of events, and in a particular social situation are selecting the cause that is socially relevant and neglecting the rest. If a man is killed by a spear in war, or by a wild beast in hunting, or by the bite of a snake, or from sickness, witchcraft is the socially relevant cause, since it is the only one which allows intervention and determines social behaviour.

Belief in death from natural causes and belief in death from witchcraft are not mutually exclusive. On the contrary, they supplement one another, the one accounting for what the other does not account for. Besides, death is not only a natural fact but also a social fact. It is not simply that the heart ceases to beat and the lungs to pump air in an organism, but it is also the destruction of a member of a family and kin, of a community and tribe. Death leads to consultation of oracles, magic rites, and revenge. Among the causes of death witchcraft is the only one that has any significance for social behaviour. The attribution of misfortune to witchcraft does not exclude what we call its real causes but is superimposed on them and gives to social events their moral value.

Zande thought expresses the notion of natural and mystical causation quite clearly by using a hunting metaphor to define their relations. Azande always say of witchcraft that it is the umbaga or second spear. When Azande kill game there is a division of meat between the man who first speared the animal and the man who plunged a second spear into it. These two are considered to have killed the beast and the owner of the second spear is called the *umbaga*. Hence if a man is killed by an elephant Azande say that the elephant is the first spear and that witchcraft is the second spear and that together they killed

the man. If a man spears another in war the slayer is the first spear and witchcraft is the second spear and together they killed him.

Since Azande recognize plurality of causes, and it is the social situation that indicates the relevant one, we can understand why the doctrine of witchcraft is not used to explain every failure and misfortune. It sometimes happens that the social situation demands a common-sense, and not a mystical, judgement of cause. Thus, if you tell a lie, or commit adultery, or steal, or deceive your prince, and are found out, you cannot elude punishment by saying that you were bewitched. Zande doctrine declares emphatically 'Witchcraft does not make a person tell lies'; 'Witchcraft does not make a person commit adultery'; 'Witchcraft does not put adultery into a man. "Witchcraft" is in yourself (you alone are responsible), that is, your penis becomes erect. It sees the hair of a man's wife and it rises and becomes erect because the only "witchcraft" is, itself' ("witchcraft" is here used metaphorically); 'Witchcraft does not make a person steal'; 'Witchcraft does not make a person disloyal.' Only on one occasion have I heard a Zande plead that he was bewitched when he had committed an offence and this was when he lied to me, and even on this occasion everybody present laughed at him and told him that witchcraft does not make people tell lies.

If a man murders another tribesman with knife or spear he is put to death. It is not necessary in such a case to seek a witch, for an objective towards which vengeance may be directed is already present. If, on the other hand, it is a member of another tribe who has speared a man his relatives, or his prince, will take steps to discover the witch responsible for the event.

It would be treason to say that a man put to death on the orders of his king for an offence against authority was killed by witchcraft. If a man were to consult the oracles to discover the witch responsible for the death of a relative who had been put to death at the orders of his king he would run the risk of being put to death himself. For here the social situation excludes the notion of witchcraft as on other occasions it pays no attention to natural agents and emphasizes only witchcraft. Also, if a man were killed in vengeance because the oracles said that he was a witch and had murdered another man with his

witchcraft then his relatives could not say that he had been killed by witchcraft. Zande doctrine lays it down that he died at the hand of avengers because he was a homicide. If a man were to have expressed the view that his kinsman had been killed by witchcraft and to have acted upon his opinion by consulting the poison oracle, he might have been punished for ridiculing the king's poison oracle, for it was the poison oracle of the king that had given official confirmation of the man's guilt, and it was the king himself who had permitted vengeance to take its course.

In these situations witchcraft is irrelevant and, if not totally excluded, is not indicated as the principal factor in causation. As in our own society a scientific theory of causation, if not excluded, is deemed irrelevant in questions of moral and legal responsibility, so in Zande society the doctrine of witchcraft, if not excluded, is deemed irrelevant in the same situations. We accept scientific explanations of the causes of disease, and even of the causes of insanity, but we deny them in crime and sin because here they militate against law and morals which are axiomatic. The Zande accepts a mystical explanation of the causes of misfortune, sickness, and death, but he does not allow this explanation if it conflicts with social exigencies expressed in law and morals.

For witchcraft is not indicated as a cause for failure when a taboo has been broken. If a child becomes sick, and it is known that its father and mother have had sexual relations before it was weaned, the cause of death is already indicated by breach of a ritual prohibition and the question of witchcraft does not arise. If a man develops leprosy and there is a history of incest in his case then incest is the cause of leprosy and not witchcraft. In these cases, however, a curious situation arises because when the child or the leper dies it is necessary to avenge their deaths and the Zande sees no difficulty in explaining what appears to us to be most illogical behaviour. He does so on the same principles as when a man has been killed by a wild beast, and he invokes the same metaphor of 'second spear'. In the cases mentioned above there are really three causes of a person's death. There is the illness from which he dies, leprosy in the case of the man, perhaps some fever in the case of the child. These sicknesses are not in themselves products of witchcraft,

for they exist in their own right just as a buffalo or a granary exist in their own right. Then there is the breach of a taboo, in the one case of weaning, in the other case of incest. The child, and the man, developed fever, and leprosy, because a taboo was broken. The breach of a taboo was the cause of their sickness, but the sickness would not have killed them if witchcraft had not also been operative. If witchcraft had not been present as 'second spear' they would have developed fever and leprosy just the same, but they would not have died from them. In these instances there are two socially significant causes, breach of taboo and witchcraft, both of which are relative to different social processes, and each is emphasized by different people.

But where there has been a breach of taboo and death is not involved witchcraft will not be evoked as a cause of failure. If a man eats a forbidden food after he has made powerful punitive magic he may die, and in this case the cause of his death is known beforehand, since it is contained in the conditions of the situation in which he died even if witchcraft was also operative. But it does not follow that he will die. What does inevitably follow is that the medicine he has made will cease to operate against the person for whom it is intended and will have to be destroyed lest it turn against the magician who sent it forth. The failure of the medicine to achieve its purpose is due to breach of a taboo and not to witchcraft. If a man has had sexual relations with his wife and on the next day approaches the poison oracle it will not reveal the truth and its oracular efficacy will be permanently undermined. If he had not broken a taboo it would have been said that witchcraft had caused the oracle to lie, but the condition of the person who had attended the seance provides a reason for its failure to speak the truth without having to bring in the notion of witchcraft as an agent. No one will admit that he has broken a taboo before consulting the poison oracle, but when an oracle lies everyone is prepared to admit that a taboo may have been broken by someone.

Similarly, when a potter's creations break in firing witchcraft is not the only possible cause of the calamity. Inexperience and bad workmanship may also be reasons for failure, or the potter may himself have had sexual relations on the preceding night. The potter himself will attribute his failure to witchcraft, but others may not be of the same opinion.

Not even all deaths are invariably and unanimously attributed to witchcraft or to the breach of some taboo. The deaths of babies from certain diseases are attributed vaguely to the Supreme Being. Also, if a man falls suddenly and violently sick and dies, his relatives may be sure that a sorcerer has made magic against him and that it is not a witch who has killed him. A breach of the obligations of blood-brotherhood may sweep away whole groups of kin, and when one after another of brothers and cousins die it is the blood and not witchcraft to which their deaths are attributed by outsiders, though the relatives of the dead will seek to avenge them on witches. When a very old man dies unrelated people say that he has died of old age, but they do not say this in the presence of kinsmen, who declare that witchcraft is responsible for his death.

It is also thought that adultery may cause misfortune, though it is only one participating factor, and witchcraft is also believed to be present. Thus it is said that a man may be killed in warfare or in a hunting accident as a result of his wife's infidelities. Therefore, before going to war or on a large-scale hunting expedition a man might ask his wife to divulge the names of her lovers.

Even where breaches of law and morals do not occur witchcraft is not the only reason given for failure. Incompetence, laziness, and ignorance may be selected as causes. When a girl smashes her water-pot or a boy forgets to close the door of the hen-house at night they will be admonished severely by their parents for stupidity. The mistakes of children are due to carelessness or ignorance and they are taught to avoid them while they are still young. People do not say that they are effects of witchcraft, or if they are prepared to concede the possibility of witchcraft they consider stupidity the main cause. Moreover, the Zande is not so naïve that he holds witchcraft responsible for the cracking of a pot during firing if subsequent examination shows that a pebble was left in the clay, or for an animal escaping his net if someone frightened it away by a move or a sound. People do not blame witchcraft if a woman burns her porridge nor if she presents it undercooked to her husband. And when an inexperienced craftsman makes a stool which lacks polish or which splits, this is put down to his inexperience.

In all these cases the man who suffers the misfortune is likely to say that it is due to witchcraft, but others will not say so.

may be formulated, and should be formulated, in a different manner. We ought rather to ask whether primitive peoples perceive any difference between the happenings which we, the observers of their culture, class as natural and the happenings which we class as mystical. Azande undoubtedly perceive a difference between what we consider the workings of nature on the one hand and the workings of magic and ghosts and witchcraft on the other hand, though in the absence of a formulated doctrine of natural law they do not, and cannot, express the difference as we express it.

The Zande notion of witchcraft is incompatible with our ways of thought. But even to the Azande there is something peculiar about the action of witchcraft. Normally it can be perceived only in dreams. It is not an evident notion but transcends sensory experience. They do not profess to understand witchcraft entirely. They know that it exists and works evil, but they have to guess at the manner in which it works. Indeed, I have frequently been struck when discussing witchcraft with Azande by the doubt they express about the subject, not only in what they say, but even more in their manner of saying it, both of which contrast with their ready knowledge, fluently imparted, about social events and economic techniques. They feel out of their depth in trying to describe the way in which witchcraft accomplishes its ends. That it kills people is obvious, but how it kills them cannot be known precisely. They tell you that perhaps if you were to ask an older man or a witch-doctor he might give you more information. But the older men and the witch-doctors can tell you little more than youth and laymen. They only know what the others know: that the soul of witchcraft goes by night and devours the soul of its victim. Only witches themselves understand these matters fully. In truth Azande experience feelings about witchcraft rather than ideas, for their intellectual concepts of it are weak and they know better what to do when attacked by it than how to explain it. Their response is action and not analysis.

There is no elaborate and consistent representation of witchcraft that will account in detail for its workings, nor of nature which expounds its conformity to sequences and functional interrelations. The Zande actualizes these beliefs rather than intellectualizes them, and their tenets are expressed in socially

We must bear in mind nevertheless that a serious misfortune, especially if it results in death, is normally attributed by everyone to the action of witchcraft, especially by the sufferer and his kin, however much it may have been due to a man's incompetence or absence of self-control. If a man falls into a fire and is seriously burnt, or falls into a game-pit and breaks his neck or his leg, it would undoubtedly be attributed to witchcraft. Thus when six or seven of the sons of Prince Rikita were entrapped in a ring of fire and burnt to death when hunting cane-rats their death was undoubtedly due to witchcraft.

Hence we see that witchcraft has its own logic, its own rules of thought, and that these do not exclude natural causation. Belief in witchcraft is quite consistent with human responsibility and a rational appreciation of nature. First of all a man must carry out an activity according to traditional rules of technique, which consist of knowledge checked by trial and error in each generation. It is only if he fails in spite of adherence to these rules that people will impute his lack of success to witchcraft.

v

It is often asked whether primitive peoples distinguish between the natural and the supernatural, and the query may be here answered in a preliminary manner in respect to the Azande. The question as it stands may mean, do primitive peoples distinguish between the natural and the supernatural in the abstract? We have a notion of an ordered world conforming to what we call natural laws, but some people in our society believe that mysterious things can happen which cannot be accounted for by reference to natural laws and which therefore are held to transcend them, and we call these happenings supernatural. To us supernatural means very much the same as abnormal or extraordinary. Azande certainly have no such notions of reality. They have no conceptions of 'natural' as we understand it, and therefore neither of the 'supernatural' as we understand it. Witchcraft is to Azande an ordinary and not an extraordinary, even though it may in some circumstances be an infrequent, event. It is a normal, and not an abnormal, happening. But if they do not give to the natural and supernatural the meanings which educated Europeans give to them they nevertheless distinguish between them. For our question

controlled behaviour rather than in doctrines. Hence the difficulty of discussing the subject of witchcraft with Azande, for their ideas are imprisoned in action and cannot be cited to explain and justify action.

CHAPTER III

Sufferers from Misfortune seek for Witches among their Enemies

I

WE must now view witchcraft in a more objective manner, for it is a mode of behaviour as well as a mode of thought. The reader will rightly ask what a Zande does when he is bewitched, how he discovers who is bewitching him, how he expresses his resentment and ensures his protection, and what system of control inhibits violent retaliation.

Only when the misfortune is death can vengeance or compensation be exacted for injury from witchcraft. In a lesser loss all that can be done is to expose the witch responsible and to persuade him to withdraw his baneful influence. When a man suffers an irreparable loss it is therefore useless for him to pursue the matter further, since no compensation can be obtained for the loss, and a witch cannot undo what he has already done. In such circumstances a Zande laments his misfortune and blames witchcraft in general, but is unlikely to take steps to identify any particular witch since the man will either deny his responsibility or will say that he is not conscious of having caused anyone an injury, and that if he has done so unwittingly he is sorry, and in either case the sufferer will be no better off.

But if a misfortune is incipient there is sound reason for immediate identification of the witch responsible since he can be persuaded to withdraw his witchcraft before matters take a serious turn. If game is scarce at the end of the hunting season it is useless to seek out the witches who have scared it away, but at the height of the season discovery of the witches may result in a good bag. If a man is bitten by a poisonous snake he either gets well soon or he dies. Should he recover, no good can come of asking the oracles for the name of the witch responsible for the bite. But if a man falls sick and his sickness is likely to be serious and of some duration, then his relatives approach

the witch responsible in order to turn the scales between recovery and death.

The manner in which oracles are operated will be explained later. Here we shall refer simply to their verdicts as part of the social mechanism for dealing with witchcraft. It is apparent that when a witch is exposed by the oracles a situation fraught with danger is created, since the injured man and his kinsmen are angry at an affront to their dignity and an attack on their welfare by a neighbour. No one accepts lightly that another shall ruin his hunting or undermine his health out of spite and jealousy, and Azande would certainly assault witches who are proved to be injuring them if their resentment were not directed into customary channels backed by political authority.

I must again stress that we are not here concerned with crime that can be brought before the courts and penalized, nor with civil offences for which compensation can be exacted by legal suits. Unless a witch actually kills a man it is impossible to take legal steps against him in a prince's court; and I have recorded no cases of witches being punished for causing other losses. Old men, however, have told me that very occasionally in the old days a man in favour at court persuaded a prince to grant him damages for loss of his entire eleusine crop by fire or disease.

Hence the procedure described in this chapter is customary procedure in which the question of retaliation does not arise. So long as injured party and witch observe the correct forms of behaviour the incident will be closed without any hard words, far less blows, passing between them, and even without relations becoming embittered. You have a right to ask a witch to leave you in peace, and you may even go so far as to warn him that if your kinsman dies he will be accused of murder, but you must not insult him or cause him an injury. For a witch is also a tribesman, and so long as he does not kill people he has a right to live his life free from molestation. However, a witch must adhere to custom by recalling his witchcraft when requested to do so by those whom it is injuring. If a man were to assault a witch he would lose prestige, he would render himself liable for damages at court, and he would only incur additional hatred of the witch, whereas the object of the whole procedure is to allay it and get him to withdraw his witchcraft by a polite request that he will cease from troubling his victim

further. On the other hand, if a witch refuses to comply with a request couched in the usual form he will lose social prestige, he will have openly admitted his guilt, and he will be running a grave risk lest he bring death upon his victims and inevitable retribution on himself.

II

It must not be thought that Azande consult the poison oracle, or even cheaper and more easily obtainable oracles, about every doubt and misfortune. Life is too short to be always consulting oracles, and, moreover, to what purpose? There is always witchcraft about, and you cannot possibly eradicate it from your life. You are sure to make enemies, and you cannot always be exposing them for witchcraft. Some risk has to be taken. So when a Zande says that a loss is due to witchcraft he is merely expressing his disappointment in the usual phrases that such situations evoke, but we must not suppose that his emotions are deeply stirred, or that he immediately rushes off to discover who are the witches responsible for his misfortune. Nine times out of ten he does nothing. He is a philosopher and knows that in life the ill must be taken with the good.

It is only in matters affecting his health and in his more serious social and economic ventures that he consults oracles and witch-doctors about witchcraft. Generally he consults them about possible misfortunes in the future, for he is mainly worried to know whether undertakings may be commenced with confidence or whether there is already witchcraft hanging over them in advance, even before they have been begun and while still only propositions. For example: a man wishes to send his son to be brought up as a page at the king's court, or to make a journey to the Bongo people to the north of Gbudwe's kingdom to collect meat and butter-tree oil, and either of these undertakings may end in disaster if witchcraft interferes with them. He therefore consults the oracles about them, and if the oracles tell him that they are inauspicious, that witchcraft hangs over them, he gives up his plans. No one will blame him for not proceeding with his intentions, since it would be suicidal to do so if the poison oracle has given adverse verdicts. In these examples he either gives up his projects altogether or waits a month or two and then consults the oracles again, when perhaps

they will give a different verdict, since witchcraft may then no longer threaten his ventures. Or a man wishes to change his homestead or to sow his staple crop of eleusine or to dig a game-pit and consults the oracles about suitable sites. He asks: Shall I build my homestead in this place? Shall I prepare this piece of ground for my eleusine crop? Shall I dig a game-pit in this spot? If the poison oracle decides against one site he can always ask it about other sites until it announces that one of them is auspicious and that there is no danger to the health of his family or to their economic success. For it is useless to perform the great labour of building a new homestead, of clearing bush for gardens, of digging a wide and deep elephant pit, if the undertaking is known to be unsuccessful before it is even started. If witchcraft has ensured failure in advance, why not choose another site where labour will reap its just reward? A man wishes to marry a girl and consults the poison oracle to find out if his marriage is going to be a success or if his wife will die in his homestead during the first few years of their married life. Here an inauspicious verdict of the oracles involves a more complicated procedure, since a girl is not like an eleusine plot or homestead site, for one cannot ask the oracles about a series of girls as one can about parts of the bush. The Zande must now find out what particular witches are threatening his future marriage and then try to persuade them to withdraw their ill-will. When he has approached the witches he will let things lie fallow for a while and will then consult the oracles a second time to find out if there is still danger ahead or if the road to marriage is now clear. For it is useless to marry a girl about whom it is known in advance that she will die if she marries you.

It is advisable to point out that when a Zande says a venture is bewitched he is occasionally lying. Since no one can be expected to fulfil an obligation if its fulfilment entails disaster, the easiest way of eluding an undertaking is to say that the oracles have informed you that if you were to embark upon it you would die. No one can expect you to court disaster. Good faith is therefore sometimes abused. If you merely do not wish to send your son to act as a page at the king's court, or to accompany your friend to Bongo country, or to give your daughter in marriage to the man to whom you have pledged her, or to

allow your wife to visit her parents, you have only to plead that the oracles prophesy death as the outcome of these ventures. However, by these circumlocutions you may delay but not permanently avoid carrying out your obligations; for the persons to whom you are pledged, your king, your friend, your future son-in-law, your parents-in-law will also consult their oracles to check your oracles, and even if the declarations of their oracles agree with what you have untruthfully stated to be the declarations of your oracles they will only release you for a while from your obligations. Efforts will at once be made by those concerned to find the witch whose influence threatens your future, and when they have persuaded him to withdraw his influence you will have to think of a new excuse if you do not wish to carry out your obligations. Thus oracles are used as a means of compelling behaviour, and their authority may also be used improperly to avoid duties. Nevertheless, no Zande would state the declaration of an oracle other than it was given. If he wishes to lie he fakes an oracular declaration without consulting the oracles at all.

III

Generally it is about his health that a Zande consults oracles and approaches witches by traditional steps. The kinsmen or family of a sick man will find out who is bewitching him and will request the witch to desist from his actions. But many Azande who are in perfect health will consult one of the oracles at the commencement of each month about their health during the coming month, and I have noticed that at any consultation of the rubbing-board oracle a man will almost invariably ask the oracle whether he will die in the near future. Should the oracle inform such a man that someone is threatening his health, and that he will die in the near future, he will return home depressed, for Azande do not disguise their anxiety in these circumstances. The most cheerful of my Zande friends would be downcast until they had annulled the verdict of the oracle by getting the witch who threatened them to quiet his witchcraft. Nevertheless, I doubt whether any Zande ever died from, or was for long seriously dis comforted by, knowledge that he was bewitched, and I have never come across a case of death from suggestion of this kind.

A Zande who is ill, or who has been informed by the oracles that he is about to fall sick, has always at his hand means of dealing with the situation. Let us consider the position of a man who is quite well but knows in advance that he will fall sick unless he counteracts witchcraft. He does not summon a leech or eat drugs, but otherwise his ritual behaviour is the same as if he were actually ill. He goes to a kinsman or friend who possesses some oracle poison and asks him to consult the poison oracle on his behalf. He obtains a few fowls, and he and his friend slip away in the early morning to a quiet spot in the bush where they conduct an oracular seance. The man whose health is being threatened brings with him a wing of the fowl that died in inauspicious prognosis for the coming month, and he places this wing on the ground in front of the poison oracle to show it concretely the nature of the questions they are about to put to it. They tell the poison oracle that they want a more detailed account of the future than it has already vouchsafed them, that they have come to put some names of persons before it, and that they wish to know who of these persons intends to injure the health of the inquirer. They take a chicken to the name of one person and pour poison down its throat, and ask the poison oracle whether this man is the witch or not. If the oracle says that this particular person has nothing to do with the health of the inquirer then they take another chicken to the name of a second person and repeat the test. When the oracle kills a fowl to a man's name, i.e. says that it is he who will cause the inquirer sickness during the coming month, they then ask it whether this is the only witch who threatens his welfare or whether there are also others in the offing. If the oracle says that there are others, then they must seek them out till the oracle says that there is no need to inquire further since they now possess the names of all the witches who will cause the inquirer ill-health. There may therefore be a whole series of consultations on several consecutive days, and they will take up hours of a man's time in preparation and performance, but a Zande does not consider time wasted when he is thwarting otherwise inevitable pain and misfortune, perhaps even death.

A man who is actually sick and not merely apprehensive of the future often retires to a grass hut in the bush where he can remain hidden from witchcraft, and from its secret shelter he

organizes his defence. He asks a close kinsman or a son-in-law or some other person upon whom he can rely to consult the poison oracle on his behalf, and it will be asked the same questions as those I have recorded above, save that they now ask it who is actually injuring the sick man instead of who is about to injure him in the future.

I have said that they consult the poison oracle but they are more likely to commence inquiries with the rubbing-board oracle, which will select from a large number of names several witches who may be responsible for the sickness. If a man is poor he will then place the names selected by the rubbing-board oracle before the termites oracles, but if he is able to obtain oracle poison and chicken he will place them before the poison oracle.

I do not want to enter here into the complicated technicalities of oracles, but will suppose that the rubbing-board oracle has chosen the name of the responsible witch and that the poison oracle has confirmed its verdict, and that both have declared that this man alone is causing the sickness about which they have sought information. There are now two lines of action open to the sick man and his kinsmen, and I will describe the less usual course first. We must remember that they must avoid an open quarrel with the witch, since this will only aggravate him and perhaps cause him to kill his victim outright, and will in any case involve the aggressors in serious social, and possibly legal, difficulties.

They may *de kuba*, make a public oration, in which they declare that they know the name of the witch who is injuring their relative but that they do not wish to disclose it and thus shame him, and that since they are honouring him they expect him to return their courtesy by leaving their kinsman in peace. This procedure is especially suitable when the witch is a person of social standing whom they do not wish to affront, or someone enjoying the esteem and respect of his fellows whom they do not wish to humiliate. The witch will understand from the oration that they are speaking about him, while others will remain ignorant of his identity. The oration is made dramatically, shortly after sunset or at dawn. I have heard these orations on three occasions. The orator mounts a termite mound or stands on the branch of a tree and utters a shrill cry 'Hi! Hi! Hi! Hi! Hi!

to attract the attention of his neighbours. All give immediate attention to this cry, for it is uttered when some animal is sighted or when an armed man is discovered lurking in the undergrowth. He repeats this cry several times and then tells his listeners that it is not an animal about which he is calling them, but that he wishes to speak to them about witchcraft. The following text tells what happens:

Hi! Hi! Hi! Hi! It is not an animal O! It is not an animal O! I went to-day to consult the rubbing-board oracle, and it said to me that those men who are killing my kinsman are not far off, that they are right here nearby, and that it is those neighbours of mine who are killing my kinsman. It is thus I honour you by telling you that I will not speak his name (the name of the witch). I will not choose him out by himself. If he has ears he will hear what I am saying. Were my kinsman to die I would make magic and then someone would die and my name would be tarnished because I have kept silence. This is why I am telling you that, if my kinsman continues to be sick unto death, I will surely reveal that man so that everyone will know him. Since I have been your neighbour I have not acted greedily in any man's homestead; against no man have I borne ill will; I have not committed adultery with any man's wife; no man's child have I killed; I have not stolen the goods of other men; I have done none of these things that a man should bear a grudge against me. O subjects of Gbudwe, indeed you are men of ill will! Why are you killing my kinsman? If he has done any evil you should have told me, saying, 'Your kinsman has brought vengeance on himself.' Do not slay my kinsman. It is thus that I have spoken. I have spoken much. That man that has ears, one speaks but a few words and he can hear them. After what I have spoken to you I will not burden my mouth again, but I will choose out the man by himself and expose him before his face. All of you hear well my words. It is finished.

If a witch is not persuaded to cease his activities by an oration of this kind the kinsmen of a sick man resort to procedure which is generally employed immediately after the poison oracle has identified him without being preceded by a public oration, for a public oration is not often made, and only if it appears more convenient and is authorized by the rubbing-board oracle. The normal procedure is to put the names of all suspects before the rubbing-board oracle and let it select those guilty of causing sickness. If a man is dangerously ill they at once make known the verdict of the rubbing-board oracle, but otherwise they

place the names of witches it has chosen before the poison oracle, for the poison oracle is considered the more reliable, and usually exposure of witches should come from its declarations alone. The poison oracle finds perhaps several witches, perhaps only one, responsible for the sickness, but the procedure is the same for many as for one. They cut off a wing of the fowl that has died to the name of a witch and thrust it on the end of a small pointed stick, spreading out the feathers in the shape of a fan, and they take it home with them at the end of the seance. One of the sick man's kinsmen then takes it to a prince's deputy, since a prince is not always accessible and, in any case, does not wish to be troubled with every little affair of this kind. A deputy does not mind being troubled now and again with these requests. He receives no fee, but the requests are a tribute to his importance, so he is pleased to grant them.

The messenger lays the wing at the deputy's feet and squats down to inform him of its meaning. In the Zande way he begins at the beginning and tells the deputy how his kinsman fell sick, about the declarations of the rubbing-board oracle, and finally about the verdict of the poison oracle, and he requests the deputy to send someone with the wing to notify the witch that the poison oracle has denounced him and to ask him to desist from persecuting their kinsman. It is possible that they may approach the witch directly and not through the intermediary of a prince's deputy, but if they do this they will ask the rubbing-board oracle to choose a suitable messenger to send to the witch from among the names of several men presented to it; it is wiser to act through the prince's deputy, whose official position gives added support to their action. The deputy then sends a man to deliver the chicken's wing to the witch and to report the witch's behaviour when it is presented to him. But before taking this step the deputy probably consults the rubbing-board oracle to find out who is the most suitable man to send. It is well not to take any steps in such matters without a statement from an oracle that they will prove successful. When the deputy has been assured by the rubbing-board oracle that a certain man is an auspicious messenger, he dispatches him with the chicken's wing to the homestead of the witch. On his arrival the messenger lays the wing on the ground in front of the witch and says simply that the deputy has sent him with it on account

of the illness of so-and-so. He treats the witch with respect, for such is the custom, and anyhow it is none of his business. Almost invariably the witch replies courteously that he is unconscious of injuring anyone, that if it is true that he has injured the man in question he is very sorry, and that if it is he alone who is troubling him then he will surely recover, because from the bottom of his heart he wishes him health and happiness, in sign of which he will blow out water. He calls for a gourdful of water, and when his wife brings it he takes a draught, swills it round in his mouth, and blows it out in a thin spray over the chicken's wing lying before him on the ground. He says aloud, so that the messenger may hear, and later report his words, that if he is a witch he is unaware of his state and that he is not causing the sick man injury with intent. He says that he addresses the witchcraft in his belly, beseeching it to become cool (inactive), and that he makes this appeal from his heart and not merely with his lips.

The messenger now returns to the deputy to report what he has done and what he has seen, and the deputy informs the kinsman of the sick man that he has carried out the task he undertook. A messenger does not receive a fee. His service is an act of courtesy to the deputy and to the kin of the sick man. The sick man and his friends wait anxiously for a few days to discover what is going to be the effect of having delivered the chicken's wing to the witch. If the sick man shows signs of recovery they praise the poison oracle for having so quickly revealed the witch and thus opened up a road to recovery. On the other hand, if sickness continues, they start a fresh round of oracle consultations to discover whether the witch was only pretending repentance and was in reality as hostile as ever, or whether some new witch has meanwhile started to trouble their kinsman and to aggravate his sickness. In either case the formal presentation of chickens' wings is continued through the intermediary of a prince's deputy.

Though, in the past, princes may sometimes have taken more drastic steps to ensure their safety, the procedures described above are the everyday usages of every section of Zande society in situations of sickness. The chances of violent action on the part of relatives of the sick man and his kin are lessened by the routine character of the proceedings, for since they are estab-

lished and normative modes of action people do not think, save in rare cases, of acting in any other way.

IV

Apart from the fact that good behaviour on both sides is habitual and has therefore all the compulsory nature of habitual action, other factors assist in eliminating friction: the great authority of the poison oracle, for it is useless to protest against its declarations; the employment of intermediaries between the parties which obviates the necessity of their meeting during the whole affair; the social standing of a prince's deputy, for an insult to his messenger is an insult to the prince himself; and Zande notions of witchcraft which make the procedure of advantage to both parties.

But if the verdict of the poison oracle by itself suffices to eliminate in advance all denial and opposition it is necessary to be able to produce a valid oracular declaration. If a man were to accuse another of witchcraft without basing his declaration on a verdict of the poison oracle, or at least the termites' oracle, he would be laughed at for his pains, if not beaten into the bargain. Therefore relatives of a sick man generally invite someone who is not of their kin to be present when they consult the poison oracle about the illness of their kinsman so that he can vouch that the oracle has really been consulted and has been consulted in the correct manner.

It is, moreover, to the interest of both parties that they should not become estranged through the incident. They have to live together as neighbours afterwards and to co-operate in the life of the community. It is also to their mutual advantage to avoid all appearance of anger or resentment for a more direct and immediate reason. The whole point of the procedure is to put the witch in a good temper by being polite to him. The witch on his part ought to feel grateful to the people who have warned him so politely of the danger in which he stands. We must remember that since witchcraft has no real existence a man does not know that he has bewitched another, even if he is aware that he bears him ill will. But, at the same time, he believes firmly in the existence of witchcraft and in the accuracy of the poison oracle, so that when the oracle says that he is killing a man by his witchcraft he is probably thankful for having been

warned in time, for if he had been allowed to murder the man, all the while ignorant of his action, he would inevitably have fallen a victim to vengeance. By the polite indication of an oracular verdict from the relatives of a sick man to the witch who has made him sick both the life of the sick man and the life of the witch are saved. Hence the Zande aphorism, 'The blower of water does not die.'

By this maxim they refer to the action of a witch when he blows from his mouth a spray of water on the fowl's wing which has been placed at his feet by the messenger of a deputy. When the witch blows water on the wing he 'cools' his witchcraft. By performing this simple rite he ensures that the sick man will recover and also that he will himself escape vengeance. Nevertheless, Azande hold very decidedly that the mere action of blowing water is valueless in itself if the witch does not sincerely hope for the recovery of the sick man. They assert the moral and volitional character of witchcraft. They say 'A man must blow water from his heart and not merely from his lips,' and that 'The blowing of water from the mouth alone does not finish the matter; but the blowing of water from the belly cools the heart, it is that which is true blowing of water.'

The procedure to counteract witchcraft which I have described is normally utilized in situations of illness or when the oracles have predicted illness for a man who may be at the time in perfect health. It is also used when hunting, or some other economic activity, is unsuccessful; or when the oracles have predicted its failure, though it has not yet commenced, but is only anticipated. Beyond doubt the great majority of fowls' wings are presented to witches about sickness. So long as the sick man lives, every polite effort is made by his relatives to persuade the witches who are sapping his strength to desist from their nocturnal predations. So far no injury recognized in law has been committed. But once the sick man is dead the whole situation changes, for then his kinsmen are compelled to vengeance. All negotiations with the witch are broken off and steps are taken at once to execute vengeance.

v

I was aided in my understanding of the feelings of bewitched Azande by sharing, at least to some extent, like experiences.

I tried to adapt myself to their culture by living the life of my hosts, as far as convenient, and by sharing their hopes and joys, apathy and sorrows. In many respects my life was like theirs: I suffered their illnesses; exploited the same food supplies; and adopted as far as possible their own patterns of behaviour with resultant enmities as well as friendships. In no department of their life was I more successful in 'thinking black', or as it should more correctly be said 'feeling black', than in the sphere of witchcraft. I, too, used to react to misfortunes in the idiom of witchcraft, and it was often an effort to check this lapse into unreason.

We saw earlier how witchcraft is a participant in all misfortunes. Misfortune and witchcraft are much the same to a Zande, for it is only in situations of misfortune or of anticipation of it that the notion of witchcraft is evoked. In a sense we may say that witchcraft is misfortune, the procedure of oracle consultations and presentation of fowls' wings being the socially prescribed channel of response to misfortune, and notions of witchcraft-activity giving the requisite ideological background to make the response logical and coherent.

A witch attacks a man when motivated by hatred, envy, jealousy, and greed. Usually if he has no enmity towards a man he will not attack him. Therefore a Zande in misfortune at once considers who is likely to hate him. He is well aware that others take pleasure in his troubles and pain and are displeased at his good fortune. He knows that if he becomes rich the poor will hate him, that if he rises in social position his inferiors will be jealous of his authority, that if he is handsome the less favoured will envy his looks, that if he is talented as a hunter, a singer, a fighter, or a rhetorician, he will earn the malice of those less gifted, and that if he enjoys the regard of his prince and of his neighbours he will be detested for his prestige and popularity.

In the daily tasks of life there is ample scope for friction. In the household there is frequent occasion for ill-feeling between husband and wife and between wife and co-wife arising from division of labour and sexual jealousies. Among his neighbours a man is sure to have both secret and open enemies. There may have been quarrels about cultivations and hunting areas. There may have been suspicions about designs on a wife. There may have been rivalry at dances. One may have uttered unguarded

words which have been repeated to another. A man may have thought that a song referred to himself. He may have been insulted or struck at court. He may be a rival for a prince's favour. All unkind words and malicious actions and innuendoes are stored in the memory for retaliation. A prince has only to show favour to one of his courtiers, a husband to one of his wives, and the others will detest him. I found again and again that I had only to be generous to, even very friendly with, one of my neighbours and he would at once be apprehensive of witchcraft, and any ill-luck which befell him would be attributed to the jealousy my friendship had aroused in the breasts of his neighbours.

Usually, however, a man who believes that others are jealous of him will do nothing. He continues to be polite to them and tries to remain on friendly terms. But when he suffers a misfortune he will at once believe that it is one of these men who has bewitched him, and will place their names before the poison oracle to ascertain who among them is responsible. Oracle consultations therefore express histories of personal relationships, for, as a rule, a man only places before an oracle names of those who might have injured him on account of some definite events which he believes to have occasioned their enmity. It is often possible by adroit questioning to trace back the placing of a name before the oracle to its source in some past incident.

VI

Since accusations of witchcraft arise from personal enmities it will at once be seen why certain people are left out of consideration when a sick man casts around him in his mind to select those who might be injuring him in order to place their names before the oracle. People do not accuse nobles and seldom accuse influential commoners of witchcraft, not merely because it would be inadvisable to insult them but also because their social contact with these people is limited to situations in which their behaviour is determined by notions of status. A man quarrels with and is jealous of his social equals. A noble is socially so separated from commoners that were a commoner to quarrel with him it would be treason. Commoners bear ill-will against commoners and princes hate princes. Likewise a wealthy commoner will be patron to a poorer commoner and

there will seldom be malice between them because the incentive to malice and the opportunity for creating it do not easily arise. A rich commoner will envy another rich commoner and a poor man will be jealous of another poor man. Offence is more easily taken at the words or actions of an equal than of a superior or inferior. In the same way, women come into contact with other women and not with men, save their husbands and kinsmen, so it is about other women that their friends consult the oracles, for since there is no social intercourse between men and unrelated women it is difficult for enmities to grow up between them. Likewise, as we have seen, children do not bewitch adults. This means that a child does not usually have relations with adults, other than with parents and kinsmen, that could breed hatred towards them in his heart. When an adult bewitches a child it is generally out of hatred for his father. It is among householders of roughly equal status who come into close daily relations with one another that there is the greatest opportunity for squabbles, and it is these people who most frequently place one another's names before the oracles when they or members of their families are sick.

Nevertheless, notions of witchcraft are evoked primarily by misfortune and are not entirely dependent on enmities. Thus a man who suffers a misfortune knows that he has been bewitched, and only then does he seek in his mind to find out who wishes him ill and might have bewitched him. If he cannot recall any incidents that might have caused a man to hate him, and if he has no particular enemies, he must still consult the oracles to discover a witch. Hence, even a prince will sometimes accuse commoners of witchcraft, for his misfortunes must be accounted for and checked, even though those whom he accuses of witchcraft are not his enemies.

It has been noted that witches only injure people in the vicinity, and that the closer they are to their victims the more serious are their attacks. We may suggest that the reason for this belief is that people living at a distance from one another have insufficient social contacts to produce mutual hatred, whereas there is ample opportunity for friction among those whose homesteads and cultivations are in close proximity. People are most likely to quarrel with those with whom they come into closest contact when the contact is not softened by

sentiments of kinship or is not buffered by distinctions of age, sex, and class.

In a study of Zande witchcraft we must bear in mind, firstly, that the notion is a function of situations of misfortune, and, secondly, that it is a function of personal relations.

VII

The notion of witchcraft is not only a function of misfortune and of personal relations but also comprises moral judgement. Indeed, Zande morality is so closely related to their notions of witchcraft that it may be said to embrace them. The Zande phrase 'It is witchcraft' may often be translated simply as 'It is bad'. For, as we have seen, witchcraft does not act haphazardly or without intent but is a planned assault by one man on another whom he hates. Azande say that hatred, jealousy, envy, backbiting, slander, and so forth go ahead and witchcraft follows after. A man must first hate his enemy and will then bewitch him, and unless the witch be contrite of heart when he blows out water his action will be without effect. Now since Zande interest is not in witches as such—that is to say, the static condition of being a possessor of witchcraft—but only in witchcraft activity, there are two consequences. Firstly, witchcraft tends to become synonymous with the sentiments which are supposed to cause it, so that Azande think of hatred and envy and greed in terms of witchcraft and likewise think of witchcraft in terms of the sentiments it discloses. Secondly, a person who has bewitched a man is not viewed by him ever afterwards as a witch but only at the time of the misfortune he has caused and in relation to these special conditions. There is no fixed attitude towards witches as there is, for instance, towards nobles. A noble is always a noble and is treated as such in every situation, but there is no like sharpness or constancy about the social personality of a witch, for he is only regarded as a witch in certain situations. Zande notions of witchcraft express a dynamic relationship of persons to other persons in inauspicious situations. Their meaning is so dependent on passing situations that a man is scarcely regarded as a witch when the situation that evoked an accusation against him has disappeared.

Azande will not allow one to say that anybody who hates another is a witch, or that witchcraft and hatred are synony-

mous. All men are liable to develop sentiments against their neighbours, but unless they are actually born with witchcraft in their bellies they cannot do their enemies an injury by merely disliking them.

It is true that an old man may say that a youth may become ill from *ima abakumba*, the consequence of an elder being angry with him, but Azande do not believe that the anger of an old man can by itself do much harm, and if an old man speaks in this vein they say that he is telling them by innuendo that he will bewitch them if they vex him. For unless an old man is a witch or sorcerer no harm can befall an unrelated person against whom he speaks in anger. His ill-will might cause some slight inconvenience, and the oracles may become confused between hatred and possession of witchcraft unless they are warned to consider only the question of actual witchcraft.

Mere feeling against a man and uttering of words against him cannot by itself seriously harm him unless there is some definite social tie between them. The curses of an unrelated man can do you no harm, but nothing is more dreadful than the curses (*motiwa*) of father and mother and uncles and aunts. Even without ritually uttering a curse a father may bring misfortune on his son simply by anger and complaint. It is also said that if a prince is continuously angered and sorrowful at the departure of a subject it will not go well with him (*motiwa gbia*). One informant told me also that if a woman goes on a journey against her husband's wishes and he sulks and pines after her it may be ill with her on her journey.

If you have any doubts whether a man who dislikes you is merely hating you or is actually bewitching you, you can ask the poison oracle, or one of the lesser oracles, to quiet them. You caution the oracle not to pay attention to spitefulness, but to concentrate upon the single issue of witchcraft. You tell it you do not wish to know whether the man hates you, but whether he is bewitching you. For instance, you say to the rubbing-board oracle, 'You observe slander and put it aside, you observe hatred and put it aside, you observe jealousy and put it aside. Real witchcraft, consider that alone. If it is going to kill me, rubbing-board oracle stick (answer "Yes").'

Moreover, according to Zande ideas, it does not follow that a witch must injure people merely because he is a witch. A man

may be born a witch but his witchcraft-substance may remain 'cool'. As Azande conceive witchcraft this means that, although the man is a witch, he is a decent fellow who is not embittered against his neighbours or jealous of their happiness. Such a man is a good citizen, and to a Zande good citizenship consists in carrying out your obligations cheerfully and living all times charitably with your neighbours. A good man is good tempered and generous, a good son, husband, and father, loyal to his prince, just in his dealings with his fellow-men, true to his bargains, a law-abiding man and a peace-maker, one who abhors adultery, one who speaks well of his neighbours, and one who is generally good natured and courteous. It is not expected of him to love his enemies or to show forbearance to those who injure his family and kinsmen or commit adultery with his wives. But if a man has suffered no wrong he ought not to show enmity to others. Similarly, jealousy is evil unless it is culturally approved as is rivalry between princes, between witch-doctors, and between singers.

Behaviour which conflicts with Zande ideas of what is right and proper, though not in itself witchcraft, nevertheless is the drive behind it, and persons who offend against rules of conduct are the most frequently exposed as witches. When we consider the situations that evoke notions of witchcraft and the method adopted by men to identify witches, it will at once be seen that the volitional and moral character of witchcraft is contained in them. Moral condemnation is predetermined, because when a man suffers a misfortune he meditates upon his grievance and ponders in his mind who among his neighbours has shown him unmerited hostility or who bears unjustly a grudge against him. These people have wronged him and wish him evil, and he therefore considers that they have bewitched him, for a man would not bewitch him if he did not hate him.

Now Zande moral notions are not very different from our own in their division of conduct into good and bad, but since they are not expressed in theistic terms their kinship with the codes of behaviour expounded in famous religions is not at once apparent. The ghosts of the dead cannot be appealed to as arbiters of morals and sanctions of conduct, because the ghosts are members of kinship groups and only exercise authority

within these groups among the same people over whom they exercised authority when they were alive. The Supreme Being is a very vague influence and is not cited by Azande as the guardian of moral law which must be obeyed simply because he is its author. It is in the idiom of witchcraft that Azande express moral rules which mostly lie outside criminal and civil law. 'Jealousy is not good because of witchcraft, a jealous man may kill someone,' they say, and they speak likewise of other anti-social sentiments.

VIII

Azande say, 'Death has always a cause, and no man dies without a reason,' meaning that death results always from some enmity. It is witchcraft which kills a man, but it is uncharitableness that drives a witch to murder. Likewise greed may be the starting-point for murder, and men fear to refuse requests for gifts lest a sponger bewitches them and they say that 'a man who is always asking for gifts is a witch'.

Those who always speak in a roundabout manner and are not straightforward in their conversation are suspected of witchcraft. Azande are very sensitive and usually on the lookout for unpleasant allusions to themselves in apparently harmless conversation. This is a frequent occasion of quarrels, and there is no means of determining whether the speaker has meant the allusions or whether his hearer has supplied them. For example, a man sits with some of his neighbours and says, 'No man remains for ever in the world.' One of the old men sitting nearby gives a disapproving grunt at this remark, hearing which the speaker explains that he was talking of an old man who has just died; but others may think that he meant that he wished the death of one of those with whom he was sitting.

A man who threatens others with misfortune is certain to be suspected of witchcraft should the misfortunes befall them. A man threatens another in anger and says to him, 'You will not walk this year,' and then some short while afterwards the man may fall sick or have an accident and he will remember the words which were spoken to him in passion and will at once consult the oracles, placing before them the name of the speaker as the first on his list of suspects.

A spiteful disposition arouses suspicions of witchcraft. Glum

and ill-tempered people, those who suffer from some physical deformity, and those who have been mutilated are suspected on account of their spitefulness. Men whose habits are dirty, such as those who defecate in the gardens of others and urinate in public, or who eat without washing their hands, and eat bad food like tortoise, toad, and house-rat, are the kind of people who might well bewitch others. The same is thought of unmannerly persons who enter into a man's hut without first asking his permission; who cannot disguise their greed in the presence of food or beer; who make offensive remarks to their wives and neighbours and fling insults and curses after them; and so on.

Not everyone who displays these unpleasant traits is necessarily regarded as a witch, but it is these sentiments and modes of behaviour which make people suspicious of witchcraft, so that Azande know that those who display them have the desire to bewitch, even if they do not possess the power to do so. Since it is these traits which antagonize neighbours against those who show them it is their names which are most frequently placed before the oracles when the neighbours fall sick, and they are therefore likely to be accused frequently of witchcraft and to acquire a reputation as witches. Witches tend to be those whose behaviour is least in accordance with social demands. For though Azande do not consistently think of neighbours who have once or twice bewitched them as witches, some people are so frequently exposed by oracles that they gain a sustained reputation for witchcraft and are regarded as witches outside specific situations of misfortune. Those whom we would call good citizens—and, of course, the richer and more powerful members of society are such—are seldom accused of witchcraft, while those who make themselves a nuisance to their neighbours and those who are weak are most likely to be accused of witchcraft.

Indeed, it is desirable to state that weakness, as well as hatred and jealousy, invites accusations of witchcraft, for there can be no doubt in the mind of anyone who has lived for long among Azande that they are averse from consulting oracles about influential persons and prefer to inquire about men without influence at court and about women—that is to say, about persons who cannot easily retaliate later for the insult contained in an

accusation of witchcraft. This is more evident in the oracular disclosures of witch-doctors than in the revelations of oracles. A Zande would not agree to my statement. Certainly influential men are sometimes accused of witchcraft, and often poor men are not, or very seldom, accused. I describe only a general impression of a tendency which qualifies what I have said about accusations of witchcraft being a function of equal status, for it is only a wide division of status that excludes enmities likely to lead to accusations of witchcraft.

Where Zande moral notions differ profoundly from our own is in the range of events they consider to have a moral significance. For to a Zande almost every happening which is harmful to him is due to the evil disposition of someone else. What is bad for him is morally bad, that is to say, it derives from an evil man. Any misfortune evokes the notion of injury and desire for retaliation. For all loss is deemed by Azande to be due to witches. To them death, whatever its occasion, is murder and cries out for vengeance, for the event or situation of death is to them the important thing and not the instrument by which it was occasioned, be it disease, or a wild beast, or the spear of an enemy.

In our society only certain misfortunes are believed to be due to the wickedness of other people, and it is only in these limited situations of misfortune that we can retaliate through prescribed channels upon the authors of them. Disease or failure in economic pursuits are not thought by us to be injuries inflicted on us by other people. If a man is sick or his enterprises fail he cannot retaliate upon anyone, as he can if his watch has been stolen or he has been assaulted. But in Zandeland all misfortunes are due to witchcraft, and all allow the person who has suffered loss to retaliate along prescribed channels in every situation because the loss is attributed to a person. In situations such as theft or adultery or murder by violence there is already in play a person who invites retaliation. If he is known he is sued in the courts, if unknown he is pursued by punitive magic. When this person is absent notions of witchcraft provide an alternative objective. Every misfortune supposes witchcraft, and every enmity suggests its author.

Looked at from this aspect it is easier to understand how Azande fail to observe and define the fact that not only may

anybody be a witch, which they readily admit, but that most commoners are witches. Azande at once challenge your statement if you say that most people are witches. Notwithstanding, in my experience all except the noble class and commoners of influential position at court are at one time or another exposed by oracles as having bewitched their neighbours and therefore as witches. This must necessarily be the case, since all men suffer misfortunes and every man is someone's enemy. But it is generally only those who make themselves disliked by many of their neighbours who are often accused of witchcraft and earn a reputation as witches.

Keeping our eyes fixed on the dynamic meaning of witchcraft, and recognizing therefore its universality, we shall better understand how it comes about that witches are not ostracized and persecuted; for what is a function of passing states and is common to most men cannot be treated with severity. The position of a witch is in no way analogous to that of a criminal in our own society, and he is certainly not an outcast living in the shadow of disgrace and shunned by his neighbours. On the contrary, confirmed witches, known for miles around as such, live like ordinary citizens. Often they are respected fathers and husbands, welcome visitors to homesteads and guests at feasts, and sometimes influential members of the inner-council at a prince's court. Some of my acquaintances were notorious witches.

A witch may enjoy a certain amount of prestige on account of his powers, for everyone is careful not to offend him, since no one deliberately courts disaster. This is why a householder who kills an animal sends presents of meat to the old men who occupy neighbouring homesteads. For if an old witch receives no meat he will prevent the hunter from killing any more beasts, whereas if he receives his portion he will hope that more beasts are killed and will refrain from interference. Likewise a man will be careful not to anger his wives gratuitously, for if one of them is a witch he may bring misfortune on his head by a fit of bad temper. A man distributes meat fairly among his wives lest one of them, offended at receiving a smaller portion than the others, should prevent him from killing more game.

Belief in witchcraft is a valuable corrective to uncharitable impulses, because a show of spleen or meanness or hostility may

bring serious consequences in its train. Since Azande do not know who are and who are not witches, they assume that all their neighbours may be witches, and are therefore careful not to offend any of them without good cause. The notion works in two ways. A jealous man, for instance, will be suspected of witchcraft by those of whom he is jealous and will seek to avoid suspicion by curbing his jealousy. In the second place, those of whom he is jealous may be witches and may seek to injure him in return for his enmity, so that he will curb his jealousy from fear of being bewitched.

Azande say that you can never be certain that anyone is free from witchcraft. Hence they say, 'In consulting oracles about witchcraft no one is left out,' meaning that it is best to ask the oracles about everyone and to make no exceptions, and hence their aphorism 'One cannot see into a man as into an open-wove basket,' meaning that it is impossible to see witchcraft inside a man. It is therefore better to earn no man's enmity, since hatred is the motive in every act of witchcraft.