THE CRISIS IN DARFUR, SUDAN

Panelists report on genocide in Sudan, debate calling for U.S. military intervention.

"I heard story after story of the most mind-numbing violence that, in the twenty years of my own experience visiting war zones throughout Africa, were really only second in terms of scope and in terms of ferocity to the genocide in Rwanda in 1994," John Prendergast, former advisor on Africa to President Clinton who had just returned from a visit to Darfur, told a UCLA audience November 19 about the current situation in western Sudan.

Prendergast was one of four specialists who discussed different aspects of the murderous repression of indigenous Black African ethnic groups in the province of Darfur at the hands of the Arab government of Sudan. The meeting, held in the UCLA Public Policy building, was cosponsored by the African Studies Center (ASC) and the Globalization Research Center - Africa (GRCA).

(Continued on page 4)
One of joys of being associated with the UCLA James S. Coleman African Studies Center (ASC) is how difficult it is to write a commentary such as this, because there have been so many wonderful initiatives and activities over the months since our last newsletter that it's nigh unto impossible to know where to start and where to end. For instance, although a number of UCLA's more than seventy Africanist faculty have received national and international recognition in recent months, special kudos go to Professor Judith Carney of the UCLA Geography Department for her wonderful Guggenheim Fellowship to continue the research that already brought her the ASA's Herskovits Award in 2002 for her *Black Rice: The African Origins of Rice Cultivation in the Americas* as the best African Studies book of 2001.

Outreach is one of two priorities for the ASC’s U.S. Department of Education Title VI funding, and a great many constituencies are so served. In early summer, 2004, ASC joined The Africa Society of the National Summit on Africa in sponsoring a special screening of the Discovery Channel’s brilliant documentary “Uganda: The Presidential Tour” at the California African American Museum. This latter institution also hosted an exhibition of South African photographer Peter Magubane’s work, as guest-curated by UCLA’s Paul Von Blum and with a most memorable feast marking its opening as offered by the South African Consulate General for Los Angeles.

This fall ASC also presented two very poignant events drawing huge community turnout. At the special invitation of MGM, a pre-screening of the stunning film “Hotel Rwanda” (released in late December, 2004) drew a standing-room-only audience to the Laemmle Music Hall Theatre in Beverly Hills. Director Terry George and lead actor Don Cheadle were present for a moving Q&A session after the film, and the audience was literally breath-taken when it was announced that we also had with us Paul Rusesabagina, the real-life hero of the movie who, in Schindler-like conviction, managed to save the lives of more than 1200 persons during the Rwandan genocide. The film was also screened in New Orleans during the African Studies Association meetings, and director George and Mr. Rusesabagina joined us at the annual UCLA reception to chat with ASC’s alums and other friends. To put in a plug: “Hotel Rwanda” is a truly important film, presenting the genocide through one courageous man’s eyes so that while the horrors are in the background, the gore is not. As a result, the “human truth” is brought to the audience—to borrow an apt phrase from UCLA Africanist graduate student Amy Marczewski who is studying the genocide—without frightening the audience away from stark realities that might otherwise be so painful as to shut down audience attention.

The crisis in Darfur was another tragic topic that the ASC addressed this fall in a symposium attended by more than two hundred students, faculty, and community visitors. Panelists Salih Booker of Africa Action, Jok Madut Jok of Loyola Marymount University, John Prendergast of the International Crisis Group, and Peter Takirambudde of Human Rights Watch kept the audience spellbound, followed by a most animated discussion. Earlier that day, Mssrs. Booker, Prendergast and Takirambudde offered an open session on “opportunities in the international field” that had the old ASC reading room packed with students so avidly interested that it was difficult to gain the release of the speakers to give them some lunch.

ASC has also been well represented in ongoing AIDS-related research in Public Health, Nursing, and other fields, and including Arts and Humanities inputs through Make Art/Stop AIDS activities. 60+ artists and scholars were brought to a most inspiring workshop in Calcutta organized by UCLA professor David Gere through an International Institute Global Research Initiative grant in which the ASC director was one of two secondary investigators. Dr. Fidelia Graand-Galon, a

(Continued on page 16)
AFRICAN UNION REPRESENTATIVE EXPLAINS NEW CONTINENT WIDE ORGANIZATION

On October 22, the African Studies Center, Globalization Research Center-Africa and USA for Africa hosted an informational forum on the African Union. The forum consisted of three panels with the morning session devoted to "The African Union: past, present, and future." Representing the African Union was Dr. Omatayo Olaniyan, the African Union's Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Economic Advisor to the African Union. Dr. Olaniyan offered an account of the relatively new successor to the Organization of African Unity. He was joined on the panel by Gerald Bender of the University of Southern California School of International Studies and Ruth Iyob of the University of Missouri, St. Louis.

The Organization of African Unity was founded in 1963, in the heyday of the emergence of independent states in Africa from the dominance of European colonial powers. It was disbanded 2002 and replaced by the African Union. Omatayo Olaniyan explained the change: "As time went by leaders felt that colonization and apartheid were resolved and development became primary." He said a major goal of the new AU was a continent wide. "Poverty was accelerating, we were being left behind. We have 54 countries on the continent, some of which are very small, some with a population of under one million. If we can integrate these states they will be able to export at a lower cost to the rest of the continent."

The AU, Olaniyan said, "established some 17 organs for the community of states to carry out its functions." These dealt with various functions including a Peace and Security Council. "There is an annual assembly of the heads of states . . . and the decisions of the assembly are binding on all members." The Peace and Security Council, finalized in December 2003, "addresses conflict management." Omatayo Olaniyan said that the AU hopes to emulate the European Union and "develop a common currency and continent wide financial institutions." The current chairman of the AU...
John Prendergast currently represents the International Crisis Group, a prominent NGO based in Brussels. "I just returned over the summer and fall from two visits to the refugee camps in eastern Chad where there are Sudanese from Darfur, and to the rebel held areas of Darfur itself," he told the meeting. He said that thus far international protests have had no effect in restraining the Sudan government, and the Janjaweed Arab militias that support it, from destroying villages and massacring their inhabitants. "After three years of very vigorous U.S.-led diplomacy, often at the highest levels, we also don't have a peace agreement. The legacy of failures is really second to none."

**A Grim Picture**

Prendergast said that two "very weak" UN Security Council resolutions have failed. "In the aftermath of those resolutions, first, violence against civilians has risen dramatically over the last couple of months."

The cease-fire is collapsing. Banditry and abductions of civilians are on the rise. Attacks against relief agencies have begun. Incidents of mass rape continue to be reported on a regular basis and are unchecked. The access for humanitarian organizations, not just because of the attacks but for other reasons, has diminished. Displaced camps are still being burned, as you have probably seen on the news. The displaced populations, as part of that burning of these camps, is being forcibly moved in many places."

The conflict in Darfur, Sudan's western-most province, dates back to 1987 when in the midst of a severe famine, the Arab government at Khartoum armed local Arabs against the local African farming communities of the Fur, Zaghawa, and Masalit peoples, who the government made efforts to disarm. In February 2003 the Sudan Liberation Army, a black African rebel group based among the Fur that dates back to the late 1980s, launched attacks on government positions in Darfur. The government responded with an unprecedented wave of assaults on the three farming peoples, using regular military forces and also the so-called Janjaweed militias, made up of Arabs recruited mainly from the Bagarra people and supported by the central government.

"Rebel movements are proliferating," John Prendergast said. "I was just on the phone this morning with someone out in Darfur who had just met up with one of the new rebel movements that have splintered and they were making pronouncements that they were going to fight against the rebels and the government for territory."

"And the Janjaweed militias that you have all heard about, are still, after all the pledges and all the noise, still preying on the civilians on the periphery of these internally displaced camps." The Arab militias, Prendergast said, have a policy of capturing and raping African women. "As you all
THE CRISIS IN DARFUR, SUDAN

(Continued from page 4)

know, there is a horrible Sophie's choice that most women have to make on a daily basis, because, of course, the relief assistance that you get in these kind of camps anywhere in the world is the kind that requires a great deal of preparation to be consumed. And one of the aspects of preparation is to cook. And to cook you need firewood. Because these are largely denuded areas of the Sahara, you have quite long distances that people have to go to find firewood. So you have women on a daily basis choosing to keep their families alive, having to go out to forage for firewood and sometimes for the wild foods that supplement the family's diet, but knowing that there is a very high likelihood that if not today, if not tomorrow, then in the next week or two weeks they will be raped. It is a stunning choice that we are leaving these people to make on a daily basis because of our indifference."

After twenty months of slaughter, Prendergast said, "Not one punitive measure has been imposed on the government of Sudan." He called for tough American diplomatic action, including sanctions, sharply criticizing the Bush administration's policy of constructive engagement. "Whenever we have tried to seduce Khartoum by throwing incentives in front of the government, giving them options to go forward in the right way and if they do they will get rewarded, they have taken those and then continued with their behavior. But when they have been pressured with very specific punitive measures, they have responded and made changes in their policy."

Hosts to Osama bin Laden

He reminded the audience that Sudan had permitted Osama bin Laden to live there in the mid-1990s and had even given Al Qaeda training camps on Sudanese territory. "When I worked for the Clinton administration and when we imposed simple measures through the Security Council, the most biting one, and this may sound laughable, but it wasn't to them, was a set of travel restrictions. This simply meant that none of the senior officials in the government of Sudan could travel in countries that were members of the United Nations. There were in effect scarlet letters placed on their shirt and they were made international pariahs. Now these guys have pretensions of greatness. They think that if all these isolating elements are removed they can be actors on the world stage, they can be involved in the Middle East peace process, they can broker all kinds of things in the Middle East and in Africa. And they hated it. So they gutted the Al Qaeda infrastructure, they kicked them out and did a number of things that demonstrated to me that once you pressured them in very specific steps that there will be behavior change. They are pragmatic survivors."

Prendergast called for the UN Security Council to impose an arms embargo on Sudan. He also pointed out that Sudan exports some three-

(Continued on page 9)
is Nigeria's President Olusegun Obasanjo.

Ruth Iyob opened the discussion, beginning with some general comments such as noting "the importance of African initiatives and global partnerships." But she cautioned, "Africans need to face their horrors, one of which is Darfur." She characterized the AU leadership as mainly intellectuals whose political strengths are as yet untested.

"The African Union is facing a crisis," she said, "like the United Nations crisis in the Congo. It faces a number of unaddressed grievances: The Darfur problem can be traced to 18 years ago, with the Khartoum government's policies not to address some of the land issues. In eastern Sudan, the government in Khartoum favored settled agriculturalists, but in the west it favored the not-settled. It is a land issue, in a war that has been going on for 20 years. It also involves drugs and oil, and the intervention of the United States with its emphasis on evangelical politics."

"...[P]overty was accelerating, we were being left behind. We have 54 countries on the continent, some of which are very small, some with a population of under one million. If we can integrate these states they will be able to export at a lower cost to the rest of the continent."

American evangelicals, Ruth Iyob concluded, have had little interest in defending the African Muslim victims in Darfur, in part because "a large number of Darfurians were fighting against the south in the war in the south." This means that the United States cannot be counted on to take an active role in halting the ethnic cleansing, and places an added responsibility on the AU to make efforts to halt the slaughter she concluded.

Gerald Bender of USC was more broadly skeptical of the effectiveness of the AU. "I have seen this all before, in the early 1960s," he said.

The time has come, he continued, "for Africans to do things on their own, to focus on corruption and recover some of that corrupt money that is invested in the Cayman Islands and places like that and invest it productively. The money needed
African Union Representative Explains New Continent wide Organization

should come from Africa. I agree with Ruth that Darfur is a litmus test. The Americans sent two planes to get the 150 troops in to guard the observers. Almost every African leader has a private jet. Those private planes could have easily done the task."

If the AU is serious, Bender challenged, "why are there only 150 AU observers in Darfur? It should be done by Africans but why by such a paltry number?"

Bender was also critical of AU inaction in Zimbabwe. "Mugabe has told the World Food Programme to go away when hundreds of thousands are facing starvation. That should be criticized. If African institutions are new then we want to see them functioning and want to see them helping Africans."

He also castigated the African states such as Nigeria, whose president heads the AU, for not contributing part of their oil profits to the common cause. "If the oil producers took just 10 cents a barrel it would pay the whole African Union budget in less than a month."

When the discussion was opened to the floor, South Africa's Consul General in Los Angeles, Jeanette Ndlhovu, and commented on her government's position of the Darfur situation. "Within the context of the African Union," she said, "it is our position that we should be in the driver's seat in development and in solving conflicts. We are monitoring the situation. I fully agree with you that the problems started years ago. As it is, we are the active organization on the ground with support from the European Union and the United States. We have 300 military observers, and troops to protect the observers. We have agreed with the government of Sudan that within the next 12 months 3,000 to 4,000 observers will be sent -- we should distinguish this from peacekeeping; this is not peacekeeping. It is to monitor the peacekeeping agreement."

Ndlhovu responded to Gerald Bender's criticism of her government for its lack of action in neighboring Zimbabwe. "The issue of Zimbabwe is firmly on the table of the African Union," she declared. "It is very simplistic to say that South Africa must go into Zimbabwe and resolve the crisis of Zimbabwe. Prior to the last elections in Zimbabwe the British began to broadcast negative messages supporting the opposition MDP, which violated all international norms. We cannot send South African troops to topple Robert Mugabe. Clearly the approach of going into other countries with guns and bullets, we do not subscribe to that approach. Clearly Africa can do more, but we..."

(Continued on page 11)
Delegations from Angola and Mozambique Visits UCLA

Journalists, musicians, actors, and TV/radio producers discussed art in the fight against AIDS with Allen Roberts, Director of the Africa Studies Center. In a project entitled “Cultural Activism,” a nine-member delegation from Angola and Mozambique visited UCLA on July 28. A key goal of the project was to highlight the role of arts in educational projects, particularly in HIV/AIDS education.

In an animated meeting with Allen Roberts, the members of the delegation were introduced to the African Studies Center and its history. Roberts explained that today there are over seventy members of the UCLA faculty who work on some aspect of Africa, making UCLA by far the largest center for African studies in the western United States. Part of Roberts’ job as the director, he explained, and one of his most challenging duties, is to serve as a bridge between the multitude of African-related subjects studied at UCLA, from the arts to the sciences. As Roberts, a specialist in cultural anthropology in the Department of World Arts and Cultures, explained, he endeavors to bring the arts into all aspects of African studies.

HIV/AIDS and Art in Africa

Professor Roberts discussed UCLA’s massive commitment to fighting the scourge of HIV/AIDS. The UCLA School of Medicine, the UCLA AIDS Institute, and many other campus units together constitute, in Roberts’ words, “a pioneer institute working towards vaccines.” Other campus units, including the Schools of Public Health and Nursing and the Department of Social Welfare, are also tackling the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In this fight, Roberts envisions his role as coordinating efforts by people from these units to bring art into the battle. “Art,” he declared, “is how people understand things.”

To illustrate this, Roberts spoke of a project that he has worked on, which came about in an unusual way. In the summer of 2000, while in Durban, South Africa, at a conference on the history of religion, he came upon various materials that were left over from an AIDS conference that was held there earlier that year. These materials included baskets that were used to cover beer pots to increase the rate of fermentation. These baskets were unusual because they were made of telephone wires and had the AIDS ribbon incorporated in them. Years prior, the ANC interrupted communications as a way of fighting the apartheid regime. As part of this campaign, members of ANC cut telephone wires. Being a practical people, Zulu women used the colorful wires to create these baskets and were able to sell them back to the apartheid government.

Roberts saw these pieces as

AIDS, ART AND ACTIVISM

The musician Evelizio Carlos da Conceicao Jasse...describe his social role as a musician and his goal of bringing different ethnic groups of Africa together through music.
THE CRISIS IN DARFUR, SUDAN

(Continued from page 5)

quarters of a billion dollars a year in oil. "There are assets out there of this government that if you want to go after them you can freeze these assets. The same thing we do against terrorist groups, why can't we do it against human rights abusers?" He also said the travel restrictions on members of the Sudan government, lifted by the Bush administration in 2001, should be reimposed.

At the same time, Prendergast was strongly against U.S. military intervention, which he predicted would be "an absolute disaster." He also dismissed as inadequate the planned deployment of 3,000 troops by the African Union. "Now, if the situation was improving and we were having some measure of compliance by the government to the various agreements that they have already signed, I think this would be a reasonable strategy. It would be flawed because, in the first instance, just monitoring the cease-fire but not actually protecting civilians is a massive gaping hole in the mandate of this force. But 3,000 troops might have been able to do it. But actually the situation is deteriorating rapidly. 3,000 forces in an area the size of France, which is slowly rolling out of control, is a pathetic setup for failure of the African Union, and we'll blame it on the African Union, not where the finger should be pointing which is at the permanent members of the Security Council led by the United States -- which wants to get peace on the cheap, which thinks that it can incentivize the path to peace with mass murderers. It doesn't work."

Prendergast said the best hope for Darfur is in grass-roots organizations in the United States that can pressure the Bush administration to seek stronger economic and political sanctions against the government in Khartoum.

The UN Convention on Genocide and Possible U.S. Military Intervention

Salih Booker, executive director of Africa Action, spoke next, on the UN convention on genocide and how the United States should apply it to Sudan. He differed from John Prendergast by calling for the deployment of a U.S.-led military force to Darfur to protect the victims of the Sudan government's assaults.

"How many people will have to die in Sudan before the world's most powerful country and other powerful countries are prepared to act to stop it?" he asked. He pointed to the refusal of the United States to intervene to halt the genocide in Rwanda a decade earlier and its continued lack of action on Darfur. "I would say that it has to do with fact that the lives being lost are African lives. We shouldn't kid ourselves about this. There continues to be an international double standard in terms of how we value different lives."

(Continued from page 10)

"Race in Sudan, is not about color of skin but about self-identification. You can be extremely black and if you decide you are an Arab, you are an Arab."

JOK MADUT JOK is associate professor in the Department of History at Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles and received his Ph.D. from UCLA. Born and raised in southern Sudan, Professor Jok has conducted research in Sudan and refugee camps in the neighboring countries. He is the author of Militarization, Gender, and Reproductive Health in South Sudan and War and Slavery in Sudan: The Ethnography of Political Violence.
Booker cited the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the United Nations in 1948 and signed by 135 countries including the United States. "Genocide not only captures the fundamental characteristics of the Khartoum government's intent and actions in Darfur, but it also invokes clear international obligations. And not just the U.S., but all permanent members of the UN Security Council are signatories of the genocide convention."

He read from the UN genocide convention. "Basically Article 2 explains the two elements that constitute genocide. One is the intent, and I am quoting, the 'intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such.' And the second element is the physical element, the physical acts of violence to carry out that intent. And they list five types of violence: (a) Killing members of the group; (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."

Booker said that the killing in Darfur meets all five of the conditions spelled out in the UN convention. "The intent of the Sudanese government has been to destroy in whole or in part three African ethnic communities in Darfur: the Fur, Zaghawa, and the Masalit. It is clear from Sudanese government documentary evidence, which is actually rare that you will find such in the case of genocide, but Human Rights Watch has helped produce some of that documentary evidence."

Since February 2003, he said, "it is now estimated that over 300,000 people have been killed in Darfur, almost entirely from those communities that I mentioned. 200,000 of those are estimated to have died from violence; the others from malnutrition, from disease, from starvation resulting, again, from the creation of conditions designed to destroy those communities. The violence and mental harm of families of thousands of women and young girls that have systematically been raped by soldiers, by the so-called Janjaweed militias. There has been a destruction of homes, of crops, the poisoning of water resources, the physical displacement of nearly 2 million people now homeless and internally displaced within Sudan, another quarter million living across the border in Chad. This has resulted in conditions designed to bring about the destruction of these communities. There has been the killing of pregnant women, and there has been, of course,

"[China's strategy] is to favor trade with resource-rich countries with repressive regimes that many Western countries refuse to do business with. China will not raise any human rights issues."

PETER TAKIRAMBUDE, a national of Uganda, is the executive director of the Africa Division of Human Rights Watch. Prior to joining Human Rights Watch, Mr. Takirambude held the positions of Professor of Law at the University of Botswana and Visiting Professor of Law at the University of Lund.
must not forget the mandate of the UN to maintain peace and security."

She pointed to Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo where African states had mounted peacekeeping missions, saying that these kinds of action can be taken under certain circumstances. "In Burundi where the United Nations was not willing to go in and resolve the Burundi crisis, South Africa sent in troops as an African Union mission. In the DRC we lobbied the UN to send in troops to resolve the crisis. We mustn't expect this new body, this baby the African Union, to do things it cannot do."

Richard Sklar, a well-known Africanist and professor emeritus in the UCLA Political Science Department, voiced his concerns with the situation. "The 3,000 to 4,000 troops will be dispatched to Darfur over the next 12 months -- I thought they were leaving yesterday. They are already seven months too late. Probably 200,000 people will die. That is a disgraceful situation. And they will come with a totally inadequate mandate, to protect the peacekeepers, not protect the people. If they are not going to be there for several months in full force, I think there is no hope at all."

Sklar was critical of the AU for including the Arab states of North Africa. "The North African countries with their membership in the Arab league will bring that baggage to the African Union meetings," he said, "rather than look at the actual issue. The Arab governments have invariably stood with the Arab government of Sudan. How will the AU deal with the issue of the Arab Islamic countries?"

Omatayo Olaniyan responded that "it took a long time to negotiate with the government of Sudan to agree on this number. On the 3,000, there is a somewhat broader mandate that will allow them to protect the citizens of Darfur and not just the observers." On the decision to include the Arab African states in the AU, Olaniyan said, "When you have a group of countries coming together there are bound to be differences. We have different perspectives, but I do not see that as an insurmountable obstacle."

Other speakers from the floor disagreed. One said of the Sudan government, "The mandate of security is given to the government that is perpetrating the crime in Darfur." Another offered a broader criticism of the AU: "We have governments that do not have functioning parliaments at home, but they are sending delegates to a continent wide parliament. How ironic can this be?"

African Diaspora Initiatives

Afternoon panels featured presentations on various initiatives of the African Union. The first session explored the AU's initiatives to seek meetings," he said, "rather than look at the actual issue. The Arab governments have invariably stood with the Arab government of Sudan. How will the AU deal with the issue of the Arab Islamic countries?"

Omatayo Olaniyan responded that "it took a long time to negotiate with the government of Sudan to agree on this number. On the 3,000, there is a somewhat broader mandate that will allow them to protect the citizens of Darfur and not just the observers." On the decision to include the Arab African states in the AU, Olaniyan said, "When you have a group of countries coming together there are bound to be differences. We have different perspectives, but I do not see that as an insurmountable obstacle."

Other speakers from the floor disagreed. One said of the Sudan government, "The mandate of security is given to the government that is perpetrating the crime in Darfur." Another offered a broader criticism of the AU: "We have governments that do not have functioning parliaments at home, but they are sending delegates to a continent wide parliament. How ironic can this be?"

Afternoon panels featured presentations on various initiatives of the African Union. The first session explored the AU's initiatives to seek..."
international and local contacts to ensure the safety of his charges.

"Hotel Rwanda" tells the story of one man’s attempt to protect those in danger. Des Millie Collines Hotel is the secluded private getaway of the Rwandese rich, powerful, and expatriate community in Rwanda. In April of 1994, Paul Rusesabagina, the popular manager of the hotel is the friend and confidant to many of the elite clientele. He provided the Rwandan army generals with expensive cigars and top-shelf liquor and a civilized enclave for the Belgian businessmen and European tourists. He lived a comfortable life and led a relatively happy and fulfilled life. That ended on April 6, 1994, when the Rwandan Armed Forces (FAR) and Hutu militia (the interahamwe) went from house to house killing Tutsis and moderate Hutu politicians.

Thousands died on the first day while the U.N. peacekeeping forces (UNAMIR—United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda) were forbidden to intervene, as this would have been a breach of their "monitoring" mandate. Soon foreign nationals were rescued and the situation quickly deteriorated and Rusesabagina found himself only one of the few with the will to protect the 1,200 refugees in his hotel from the murderous rampage of the interahamwe, who took over Kigali.

The film stars Don Cheadle, Sophie Okonedo (Dirty Pretty Things) as Rusesabagina’s wife, and Joaquin Phoenix as the reporter who accurately predicts, "I think if people see this footage they’ll say, ‘Oh my God, that's horrible,’ and go on eating their dinners." Nick Nolte is the frustrated head of the tiny United Nations armed forces contingent (a thinly veiled portrait of Canadian General Romeo Dallaire) who was frustrated by inaction at UN headquarters to halt the fastest genocide in human history.

After the screening producer Terry George, Don Cheadle, and Paul Rusesabagina, who received a standing ovation, were on hand for a “question and answer” period with the audience. Terry George shared the arduous task of financing a film that's not only out of the mainstream but on Africa. Rusesabagina shared his experience during the genocide as well as facts and some events that were not included in the film. Many in the audience expressed their admiration for the heroism of Rusesabagina. Don Cheadle urged the audience to stay involved in Africa and discussed his own efforts to get involved in Africa through the United Nations.

The screening was made possible by assistance from United Artist Films and the Pan-African Film Festival. “Hotel Rwanda” is winner of The People’s Choice Award at the Toronto Film Festival, The American Film Institute's Audience Award, and has been nominated for three Golden Globe Awards. The movie is scheduled to open in the US on December 22.
CRISIS IN DARFUR

(Continued from page 10)

the use of rape as a weapon of genocide. So all five of these categories of violence as defined under the convention are employed in the case of Darfur.”

Salih Booker pointed to efforts by the Sudan government to hide its actions in Darfur. "The Sudanese government has barred entry to the region to journalists, human rights groups, humanitarian aid groups, for the longest time. You have to remember, this began in February of last year."

What Should the U.S. Do?

Salih Booker said that it had been an important first step when both houses of the U.S. Congress unanimously passed resolutions branding the killing in Darfur a case of genocide. "Never before has a sitting legislature of any country passed a resolution saying that we recognize that genocide is occurring. Usually they do it after the fact, as a matter of apologizing." Booker dismissed the idea that the genocide is the work of Arab militias outside the control of the government in Khartoum. That claim, he said, "ignores the Sudanese air force planes that bomb the villages, the Sudanese army that strafes the villages, the Sudanese police that rape and kill women and children. And then you get to the militias, who do the cleanup job, if you will."

He called on the United States to "lead a rapid multinational intervention in Sudan to stop the killing." Ideally, he said, "you would want there to be a UN intervention force, a formal blue-helmeted intervention force. But even in the best scenario it takes three months for the UN to organize such a force. The genocide in Rwanda took place in three months and nearly a million people were killed. So as part of the evolving international security framework, not just in this case but in other cases, you need the first responders. Who has the capacity to put together a multinational force to get there on the ground, stop the killing, provide protection to the people who are vulnerable, and create the security necessary to give the UN time to put together a formal UN force? The United States has 2,000 troops in nearby Djibouti, just a few hours flight from Darfur. The United States has the world's greatest capacity for transporting troops from point A to point B anywhere in the world. The United States has this unique satellite intelligence capacity that can literally track where the Sudanese armed forces and the so-called Janjaweed militias are, as well as track where are these nearly 2 million internally displaced people."

Booker proposed a kind of coalition of the willing under U.S. leadership to go into Darfur as

"Sudan levies heavy taxes on humanitarian aid before it delivers the aid to the victims of its own atrocities...[the result of this is that] the humanitarian international has unintentionally supported the Sudan government."

(Continued on page 18)
Cultural Activism Project

The goals of the Cultural Activism project, sponsored by the International Visitors Program, are to provide an overview of the diversity of the American experience by using the arts to educate and motivate the public. Through music, dance, theater, visual arts, and film, the project facilitates discussion of the administration of performing arts policy, management, funding, public-private partnerships, volunteerism, and community involvement with government, nonprofit, and academic organizations. The project aims to highlight arts-related educational projects involving social issues such as HIV/AIDS education, civil rights, grassroots democracy, and community self-help and examine the role of art in stimulating social change. Lastly, the project will help build networks and contacts that will facilitate the exchange of performing artists between the United States and Angola and Mozambique; and give the visitors from Angola and Mozambique an opportunity to experience American culture and society.

The visit of the delegation was coordinated by the Delphi International Program of World Learning, and was administered locally by the International Visitors Council of Los Angeles. Members of the delegation:

ANGOLA
Mr. Luis da Costa Dias, Actor and Leader - Julu Art Company; Mr. Vemba Pedro de Menezes, General/Cultural News Editor - Luanda Antena Commercial Radio Station

MOZAMBIQUE
Mr. Lucio Jose da Conceicao Chumbitico, Executive Producer - Pep Producoes; Mr. Evelizio Carlos da Conceicao Jasse, Musician; Ms. Rosa Maria Jeremias Langa, Cultural Journalist - Radio Mozambique; Mr. Mario Jose Mabjaja, Actor/Director - Marte Producoes / Casa Velha; Mr. Arnaldo Alfredo Macamo, Editor - Pep Producoes; Ms. Julieta Juliao Mussanhane, Editor - Radio Mozambique; Ms. Olga da Conceicao Luis Pereira, Editor/Presenter - Children and Teenager’s Educational Programs and Talk Shows TVM (Mozambican National Television)

By Samantha O. Popey
AFRICAN UNION REPRESENTATIVE EXPLAINS NEW CONTINENT WIDE ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 11)
support from persons of African descent. Mr. Fred Oladeinde of The Foundation for Democracy in Africa discussed the Western Hemisphere African Diaspora Network (WHADN) initiative. WHADN, established as a partnership between the AU and civil society groups, aims to create a framework to integrate the African and African diaspora civil society groups into the AU.

Mr. Oladeinde went on to discuss the internal workings of WHADN and to illuminate the organizations relationship to the AU and contributions to its deliberations of the AU. Supporters of this mechanism, hope to tap into the "talents and resources of the African Diaspora in the Americas and Caribbean to advance the collective interests of Africans on the continent and throughout the diaspora." The academic discussants for the session were C. R. D. Halisi of the Pan African Studies Department at California State University, Los Angeles and Jok Madut Jok of Loyola Marymount University. Both voiced their concern on the criteria for membership in WHADN and raised important issues and questions on the how "diaspora" will be defined and how that definition will impact membership. Several participants from the audience also had questions and concerns on the structure of WHADN and voiced concerns that the top down structure might hinder grass roots participation.

The final panel "The African Union & Business, Investment & Economic Development in Africa" was headed by Malcolm Beech, Senior Advisor to the President at the National Business League. Beech along with Ruben Jaja of Africa-USA Chamber of Commerce, Her Excelleney Jeanette Ndhlovu, The Consul General of South Africa and His Excelleney Taye Atske-Selassie The Consul General of Ethiopia discussed various investment and business opportunities in Africa. The Consul Generals of South African and Ethiopia provided details on the economic forecast of their respective countries as well as specific information on AU and national government initiatives geared towards attracting foreign investment.

By Leslie Evans

Resources on the AU:
The African Union
http://www.africa-union.org

The African Union summit 2002
ALLEN AND MARY NOOTER ROBERTS RECEIVE MELVILLE J. HERSKOVl AWARD

The prestigious Melville J. Herskovi Award, bestowed upon “the author of an outstanding original scholarly published on Africa” was awarded to Allen Roberts and Mary Nooter Roberts for their publication entitled *A Saint in the City: Sufi Art in Urban Senegal* (University of Washington Press, 2003).

This book is likely to open eyes and broaden minds for years to come. The images alone are captivating—they literally compel us to “look at” Islam, to engage the tactile displays of Mouride spirituality, and to think about the foundations of African modernity in unanticipated new ways. Roberts and Roberts challenge some basic understandings regarding the role of Mouridism in Senegal’s polity and political economy. On one hand, their work reinforces the notion that Mouride “Big Men” use their religious position to accumulate wealth, acquire political power and provide patronage. In the traditional social science literature, these are reactionary religious autocrats who exploited the labor of their Talibes to expand groundnut production to the point of environmental degradation, and who for years frustrated democratic alternance by directing their followers to support the Parti Socialiste. Yet as the book leads us across Dakar’s urban landscape, our gaze is shifted to focus on those who follow “the Mouride way”. Our perspective is turned on its head, and we begin to “see” abundant evidence that the relationship of the Talibe to his Sheik (the servant to his Saint) is personally empowering. Moreover, in fleshing out the concept of “transcolonial cosmopolitanism,” Roberts and Roberts signaled what can be learned from spatial and relational approaches that link different parts of the world, and take into account the constant movement back-and-forth between individuals and groups that is so characteristic of present-day Africa. This is a form of globalization in which Africans win more often than they lose. There’s no clash of civilizations here.

(Adapted from African Studies Association’s Award Announcement)

FROM THE DIRECTOR

Surinamese social activist who has created the Maroon Women’s Network and who was ASC’s guest in 2002, came to Calcutta to discuss how her witnessing the artistry of the Siyazama Women’s Cooperative of KwaZulu Natal during the path-breaking exhibition “Break the Silence: Art and HIV/AIDS Awareness in Southern Africa” at the UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History in 2002, inspired her to introduce AIDS-awareness arts to her own community of Maroon women. Dr. Graand-Galon and Carol Brown, director of the Durban Art Gallery and guest curator with me for the Fowler’s “Break the Silence” exhibition, were among the participants of Make Art/Stop AIDS activities on and after World AIDS Day on December 1st. ASC will continue to work with these two colleagues in liaison efforts to join grassroots women’s groups in Suriname, South Africa, and beyond.

Finally, two recent activities underscore ASC’s efforts to bring recognition to African brilliance while also contributing to the solution of painful African problems. In October Professor Ghislaine Lydon (History) organized a superb conference on Saharan Studies, bringing leading authorities to campus to take the pulse of this nascent subfield and determine questions for future study. And in early December, a day-long symposium celebrated the 700th anniversary of the birth of world traveler Ibn Battuta, the peerless north African observer whose vivid accounts of west Africa still provide the foundation of our understanding of social dynamics in those far-off times.

These last months have been packed, as you can see; but what have you been up to? Please send us your news for inclusion in our next newsletter.
On Friday November 19, 2004, the African Studies center hosted a student workshop entitled “Opportunities in the International Field.” The forum was well attended with over sixty graduate and undergraduate students and featured Salih Booker of Africa Action; John Prendergast of International Crisis Group and Peter Takirambudde of Human Rights Watch.

Each of the four speakers discussed briefly their own life experience and what led to their involvement in the international field. Salih Booker, Executive Director for Africa Action, has worked and traveled extensively in Africa. His work experience includes several years with African and U.S. NGOs, as well as consultancies with several international organizations. John Prendergast, Special Advisor to the President of International Crisis Group, has worked for a variety of think tanks, UN agencies and NGOs in Africa. He has worked on African issues with a number of agencies, including the U.S. Institute of Peace, Human Rights Watch, and UNICEF and has extensive conflict resolution experience in an advisory capacity. Peter Takirambudde, Executive Director of the African Division of Human Rights Watch and a lawyer by training, is the chief strategist and coordinator for HRW’s work in sub-Saharan Africa. All these speakers stressed the importance of balancing academic credentials with hands on experience.

Students were urged to gain international experience as soon as possible and seek voluntary positions or internships in their area of interest. The international field has become increasingly competitive over the years and maximizing one’s international experience is imperative. Most organizations in the field are nonprofit and thus there is a need to take on unpaid internships to gain valuable experience. Students often have to think of creative ways to fend for themselves while getting experience, such as waitressing or landscaping evenings and weekends. Interning is also crucial as it provides students with the opportunity to network with key professionals in the field, and by so doing open up career opportunities for the future. The speakers also discussed various aspects of international employment such as security clearance and permits for overseas employment.

Each of the speakers was available for a substantial amount of time after the workshop to meet one-on-one with students, giving valuable insight on individual career tracks.

International employment sites
http://www.interaction.org
http://www.idealist.com
http://www.developmentex.com
http://www.eldis.org
http://jobs.execu-search.com/
http://www.jobtrak.com

Students often have to think of creative ways to fend for themselves while getting experience, such as waitressing or landscaping evenings and weekends.
Crisis in Darfur

(Continued from page 13)

soon as possible.

China: Protecting the Sudan
Government in Exchange for
Oil Concessions

Peter Takirambudde, director of the African Division of
Human Rights Watch, delivered a scathing criticism of China, which
has heavy investments in Sudan oil
and which has announced in the
Security Council that it will veto
any effort to embargo Sudanese oil
exports. China, Takirambudde said,
imports 6% of its oil from Sudan
and has billions invested in joint
projects in Sudan to improve that
country's oil infrastructure. He
cited an August 2004 declaration
by China's Deputy Foreign
Minister in which the latter said,
"Business is business. We try to
separate politics from business.
Secondly, I think the situation in
the Sudan is an internal affair, and
we are not in a position to impose
on them."

China's interest in oil is no small thing. With a GDP growth of
7% and 8% a year, China in 2003
became the largest oil consumer in
the world after the United States. It
imported 2 million barrels a day in
2001 and is projected to need 8.6
million barrels a day by 2025.
Looking for sources of oil not
already locked up by the U.S.,
Europe, and Japan, Peter
Takirambudde said that China's
strategy "is to favor trade with
resource-rich countries with
repressive regimes that many
Western countries refuse to do
business with. China will not raise
any human rights issues." For
example, he said, the Canadians
withdrew their oil company from
Sudan in response to domestic
and international pressures. The
Chinese took their place.

"China has been supplying
arms to Sudan for decades,
Shipments have included
ammunition, tanks,
helicopters, fighter aircraft,
and antipersonnel
landmines."

Peter Takirambudde said
that China has important
investments in many other
African countries, including
Nigeria, Rwanda, Chad, South
Africa, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and
Uganda.

(Continued on page 20)
Divine Revolution: The Art of Edouard Duval-Carrié | Oct. 10

In 2004, painter and sculptor Edouard Duval-Carrié was invited by the government of Haiti to create an exhibition in the heart of Port-au-Prince to celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of independence of the oldest “Black Republic” in the Caribbean.

Born in Port-au-Prince in 1954 and trained at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts in Paris, Duval-Carrié makes his art in a studio in the “Little Haiti” district of Miami. He has lived in Puerto Rico and Canada and traveled to the Republic of Benin in West Africa, ancestral home of the divinities of Vodou (a religion and way of life in Haiti). His work in various media celebrates these divinities (lwa) and their role in the history of his country, especially the events of 1804. Though political upheaval interrupted the bicentennial exhibition in Port-au-Prince of Duval-Carrié’s work, he has recreated much of it and added to it for the UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History exhibition ‘Divine Revolution: The Art of Edouard Duval-Carrié’.

His art reflects a mélange of African, European, and Caribbean influences, and encompasses multiple aspects of the Haitian experience, from religion to history to politics. Duval-Carrié’s works emphasize migration while celebrating the Haitian spirit and the durability and modernity of the Haitian Vodou gods.

In conjunction with this exhibition, the Fowler is exhibiting a selection of approximately forty drapo from the Museum’s extensive collection of these ritual flags, made of satin, velvet, or rayon, and lavishly adorned with sequins, beads, or appliqué. The exhibition, entitled ‘Saluting Vodou Spirits: Haitian Flags from the Fowler Collection,’ includes works from the early 1900s to the 1990s, as well as five newly commissioned beaded flags by women artists, who have only recently begun to work in this medium.

Painting Ethiopia: The Life and Work of Qes Adamu Tesfaw | March 6, 2005

Vivid paintings of rural and urban life, striking depictions of Christianity from an Ethiopian perspective, unusually layered images of the political and military exploits of Ethiopian rulers… these are the innovative creations of Qes Adamu Tesfaw.

Adamu’s work ranges from the devotional to the popular and thus cannot be neatly categorized. Schooled in the philosophy and aesthetics of a fifteen-hundred-year-old tradition associated with the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, he left the priesthood to turn to painting full-time, finding the freedom to venture beyond religious subject matter and to develop a style all his own. Come see this beautiful traveling exhibition, which presents thirty-five of the artist’s finest paintings produced over the past forty years.
CRISIS IN DARFUR

(Continued from page 18)

Khartoum Is the Gatekeeper for Aid to Darfur

Jok Madut Jok, an associate professor of history at Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles, was born and raised in southern Sudan. He commented that the use of force to defend the peoples of Darfur "is a possibility, but Darfur is the size of Iraq; 3,000 troops are not going to control Darfur."

At the same time, humanitarian aid without the backup of military force leaves everything in the hands of the Sudanese government. Jok said, "Sudan levies heavy taxes on humanitarian aid before it delivers the aid to the victims of its own atrocities." The result of this is that "the humanitarian international has unintentionally supported the Sudan government."

Jok also cautioned that it is oversimplified to see the conflict in Darfur as purely racial. "Race in Sudan," he said, "is not about color of skin but about self-identification. You can be extremely black and if you decide you are an Arab, you are an Arab."

He was dubious that the United States is in a position to put heavy pressure on China to withdraw its support from the government in Khartoum. "The U.S. and other Western countries cannot call China's bluff. Too much of the U.S. debt is underwritten by China."

Jok said that if the Khartoum government does not put a stop to the attacks soon that it is likely that Darfur will attempt to break away from Sudan and form a separate country.

A Debate over Military Intervention

In the question period, Salih Booker elaborated on his proposal that the U.S. lead a military expedition to Darfur. He said he thought this could be done with 1,000 American troops and 40,000 others from Australia, Britain, and African states. But the African Union alone could not do this. "The slogan of an African solution to African problems has been terribly manipulated to evade responsibilities."

Booker said he was taking a clear position in disagreement with sections of the left that claim that any U.S. military intervention abroad is inherently bad. John Prendergast responded that he remained opposed to a U.S. expeditionary force, not for moral reasons but because "We would be sitting ducks in Sudan."

Salih Booker maintained that no solution is possible without such an intervention because "the authorities in Khartoum will have a very hard time sharing power. No matter what they sign, they are creating an Arab-Islamist state and they expect that everyone will become an Arab and a Muslim."

By Leslie Evans
UPCOMING EVENTS

“Historical and Contemporary Contributions of Islam and Hinduism to the Indian Ocean World”

April 15 & 16, 2005

An international and interdisciplinary workshop, will be held at the University of California, Los Angeles, April 15-16 2005. The goal of this workshop is to explore changing notions and actual practices of Islam and Hinduism in the Indian Ocean World (IOW)—a culturally complex crucible that links southern and eastern Africa with the islands and lands along the rim of the Indian Ocean, to South Asia and beyond.

Trade, migration, diaspora-formation, and globalization are among the social forces that have affected Muslim and Hindu communities for well over a millennium, and that are accelerating in today’s world; but exactly how have and do such forces influence the IOW? By bringing together international scholars whose research in a variety of academic fields examines such issues in different times and places within the IOW, the workshop will identify commonalities and differences between Islam and Hinduism as they have been and are lived “on the ground” and across the waters.

This workshop has been generously supported by the UCLA International Institute Global Impact Research Program and Vice Provost Geoffrey Garrett and follows a major international conference on “Cultural Exchange and Transformation in the Indian Ocean World” that was organized at UCLA in April 2002.

Activating the Past: Latin America in the Black Atlantic April 23 & 24, 2005

UCLA International Institute co-organizers: Andrew Apter and Robin Derby, History Department · Sponsored by the Latin American Center, UCLA

This upcoming conference on “activating the past” explores trans-Atlantic ritual systems as living archives of the past, representing critical historical events and transformations associated with the rise of the black Atlantic world. case studies will focus on West Africa, Brazil and the Creole Caribbean. In West Africa, presentations on Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal and Sierra Leone will examine how dominant ethnic groups such as the Yoruba, Ashanti, Wolof and Temne brokered trade relations between European merchants and Africans in the hinterland, using ritual associations to secure “fetish” contracts and control markets.

In the Americas, presentations on Brazil, Cuba, Haïti, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico will explore the extension of these West African ritual systems into “sacred” New World cultural forms. Our goal is to disclose “hidden” historical references to local and regional encounters with the trans-Atlantic slave trade, focusing on religious festivals that shaped changing political and economic relationships in “fetishized” forms of power and value. Although the history of the Atlantic slave trade is rarely acknowledged in the popular imagination of West Africa and the Hispanic Caribbean, it has retreated, so to speak, within ritual associations as a restricted, secret history that is activated during public festivals and performances.

“Africa’s Place in the World”: A multi-disciplinary Graduate Conference

April 29 & 30, 2005

University of California, Los Angeles

Co-organizers: The African Activists Association (AAA)* and Ufahamu at UCLA

The conference aims to bring together graduate students across disciplines on issues concerning Africa in the past, present and future under the 3 sub-themes listed below:

African Contributions to the World: Most accounts of Africa have highlighted the external forces that affect the continent and its cultures. This sub-theme aims to reverse this trend by focusing instead on Africa’s contributions to the global community. Issues to be addressed include, but are not limited to, globalization, the African Diaspora, popular culture, philosophical and cultural ideas.

African Dynamics of Change: Africa has historically been portrayed in negative light in Western media and public opinion. Here we invite presenters to assess the concept of progress in an African geographical and temporal context and tackle Western stereotypes about the continent.

Obstacles to African Development: There are internal and external factors that affected Africa’s potential for development. Under this sub-theme presenters will address these issues and their interaction: corruption, politico-economic systems, infrastructure, health issues, globalization etc.
**Faculty News**

**Andrew Apter's** [History] book, *The Pan-African Nation: Oil and the Spectacle of Culture in Nigeria* (University of Chicago Press). The book examines a black world’s fair (FESTAC 77) that Nigeria hosted during the oil boom to grasp the paradoxes of prosperity under “deficit” production. Apter spent several weeks last summer filming festivals in Cape Coast and Tongo, in Ghana, with Joachim Agamba (MA program in African Studies). They came across a white deity (Tebir) worshipped in the dungeon of the Cape Coast Castle, memorializing former slave traders and their mulatto offspring. They also filmed interviews and funeral festivals in Tongo, retracing the steps of Meyer Fortes among the Tallensi. Apter’s article “Griaule’s Legacy: Rethinking ‘la parole Claire’ in Dogon Studies” reexamines Griaule’s treatment of deep knowledge in light of Yoruba principles of hermeneutical revision, and is forthcoming in Cahiers d’Etudes Africaines. Apter is also co-organizing a conference with Robin Derby (History) on “Latin America in the Black Atlantic,” funded by UCLA’s Latin American Center. among others The essays will be published in a special issue of the journal Diaspora.


**Charlotte G. Neumann** [Public Health] continues to be involved in nutrition research and the planning of intervention programs, mainly in Kenya and some limited activity in Ethiopia. She has been researching the impact of animal source food in the diet of children and its effect on growth, health, cognitive function, school performance and activity; as well as micronutrient nutrition status.

**Edith Mukudi** (Graduate School of Education) and **Connie Gewa**, a doctoral student (School of Public Health) have both been and continue to be closely involved with research in Kenya and at UCLA. Travel assistance to explore research sites and research planning in Kenya has been made possible through the James Coleman African Studies Center.


**Russell Schuh** [Linguistic] is completing the final year of a three-year project, funded by the National Science Foundation, to study five languages in Yobe State, Nigeria. and his Nigerian In-Country colleague, Dr. Alhaji Maina Gimba of the University of Maiduguri, worked with teams of two to four speakers of the Bade, Bole, Karekare, Ngamo, and Ngizim languages to create dictionaries and collections of texts in the languages. Principal purpose of this project, in addition to documenting these poorly studied languages, has been to stimulate speakers to continue to produce written documentation in their languages after the end of the project. With this goal in mind, each year the project produced books in the languages, using local talent and resources. ’02, the project produced a book of traditional wedding and birth practices in each of the languages, with Hausa translations. ’03, the project produced five collections of folktales in the respective languages. ’04, the project culminated with dictionaries for Bole, Karekare, Ngamo, and Ngizim and two for Bade, one of the "Western" dialect and one for the "Gashua" dialect. dictionary has a Lanague-
**Faculty News**

(Continued from page 22)

English-Hausa section, an English-Language section, and a Hausa-Language section. In addition to the dictionaries, the project published collections of proverbs, riddles, tongue twisters, superstitions, and song texts for each language. On the project, technical linguistic papers that have emerged from the project, and downloadable copies of the publications, with English translations for the tales and other verbal arts, are available at www.humnet.ucla.edu/humnet/aflang/yobe/.


**KATHLEEN SHELDON**, Research Scholar with the UCLA Center for the Study of Women, was elected to a three-year term on the Board of Directors of the African Studies Association.


**Student News**


**CHARISMA ACEY** has recently been awarded an American Marshall Memorial Fellowship, a program of the German Marshall Fund of the United States. She will be going to Europe for three weeks in October of next year. She is very excited about going and the opportunity to share the experience upon her return, particularly what she hopes to learn about current European approaches to issues around water, globalization and Africa.

**ROBIN NICOLE JOHNSON**, co-delivered “GlobalLink Africa: Multimedia Technology and a Critical Pedagogy on Africa and Globalization.” at the 7th World Congress of Comparative Education Societies, in Havana, Cuba. The presentation covered the functionality, development and theoretical background of the GlobalLink Africa Curriculum project of the (GRCA). Nickie serves as a graduate research assistant at GRCA, and is involved in the development and implementation of the GlobalLink project.
Support the African Studies Center:

The UCLA African Studies Center, since its establishment in 1959, has been the leader in African studies with world-renowned faculty and alumni in over fifty countries, including the US, holding high-level positions in government and international organizations.

The success of ASC and its educational programs depends on the support of its friends and alumni. University and state budget deficits have made your financial support vital in maintaining ASC’s 45-years of excellence. In light of the financial forecast, without the assistance of friends and alumni, it would be exceedingly difficult for the ASC to fulfill its mission of research, education, and service in areas of African languages, culture, and society.

Support from friends and alumni will enable ASC to meet the challenges of sustaining first-rate scholarship on Africa in the ever-evolving interconnected world. With your support, ASC will continue to promote dialogue and cooperation among students, scholars, policy makers and the public through lectures, symposia, publications, and other activities.

**PLEASE CONSIDER BECOMING A MEMBER OF FRIENDS OF THE AFRICAN STUDIES CENTER BY MAKING AN UNRESTRICTED DONATION TO ASC TODAY!**

You can mail your check, payable to *UC Regents*, to:
UCLA African Studies
ASC fund
10244 Bunche Hall
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1310

If you would like to join the *ASC’s Director’s Circle*, please call 310-825-3686.