UC REGENTS TAKE UP SUDAN DIVESTMENT

More than 100 students filled the James West Alumni Center on Monday, standing with linked arms in support of the University of California's divestment from Sudan, as a committee of the UC Board of Regents approved the creation of a proposal to divest UC holdings from the country. Monday's meeting of the regents' Investments Committee was the first time the board had addressed the issue of divestment from Sudan, a country whose government has been recognized by the U.S. as having committed ongoing genocide in western Darfur for more than two years.

After a presentation by Student Regent Adam Rosenthal, who requested the proposal, the committee voted unanimously for the Office of the President to develop a full proposal analyzing the possible effects of divestment from four companies engaged in business in Sudan. The proposal will be discussed at the regents' January meeting. In his presentation, Rosenthal estimated that between 160,000 and 400,000 people have been killed in the genocide in Darfur.

"We have the opportunity today to stop the death and suffering ongoing in Darfur," he said. Several regents complimented Rosenthal and his request for a complete proposal, and there was little discussion before the unanimous vote.

"(Consideration of) divestment from Sudan is reasonable and responsible," said Regent Norman J. Pattiz. Rosenthal emphasized that divestment can be done without hurting the UC's financial portfolio if funds are invested in similar companies in countries other than Sudan. He pointed to Stanford and Harvard as examples of large institutions that have successfully divested from Sudan.
This past summer and fall were dedicated to writing JSCASC’s proposal for Title VI funding from the U.S. Department of Education; this round extended from a three to a four-year grant period. Writing T6 is always a daunting, and in some ways a harrowing experience, not because we don’t have wonderful outcomes to report from the previous period of federally funded activities, nor because we lack sparkling new initiatives to match earlier and ongoing strengths—quite the contrary. Rather, it is because we must find ways to pack so much data about so many exciting programs into so little space, and because so much rides on being awarded T6 yet again, as support the Center has been honored to hold since 1959. We feel that we have submitted a strikingly strong proposal, and all thanks go to JSCASC staff Azeb Tadesse and Sheila Breeding, grad assistants Wadzi Machena and Rahel Sahle Woldegaber, and core colleagues Andy Apter, Ruby Bell-Gam, Tom Hinnebusch, and Katrina Thompson, along with all the other friends and neighbors who sent us their news and updated CVs. Here are a few of the highlights of the Center’s strengths and what we hope to undertake in the next four years.

An altogether critical factor in writing a T6 proposal is the ability to document sustained and, if possible, increased institutional commitment to African Studies at UCLA. This we were able to do with flags a-flying, due to the two from-scratch FTEs (Full Time Employment, or hiring lines) we have been awarded allowing us to bring on board Dr. Andrew Apter as our new director of the African Studies IDP, and Dr. Katrina Daly Thompson in a one-year lecturing position to teach Swahili and help coordinate our offering of other African languages. We are currently in the process of completing a national search for a long-term professor-in-residence to which this position will then convert. New Africanist hires across campus were also an important strength to report, with Anne Rimoin in Public Health at the top of such a list. We were also happy to brag about the new list of Africanist department chairs and deans, with Ned Alpers as Chair of History, Irene Bierman of Art History, Jacqueline Djedje of Ethnomusicology, Françoise Lionnet as Associate Dean in the International Institute, Mike Lofchie as Chair of Political Science, Dominic Thomas of French and Francophone Studies, and Chris Waterman as Dean of the School of Art and Architecture.

New projects that the JSCASC has either initiated or in which it participates, were also writ large in our T6 proposal. For example, in order to increase collaboration with sister T6-holding area studies centers at
UCLA, we submitted a project with Latin American Studies and Near Eastern Studies to consider the Lebanese diaspora in the Middle East, west Africa, and South America, with a focus on music and related expressive culture.

As another example, JSCASC joined with Professor Rob Spich, our colleague in the Anderson School of Management (and an RPCV) who directs UCLA’s Center for International Business Education and Research (CIBER) program through a U.S. Department of Education grant, in thinking through an innovative program combining our two resource bases with those of Rotary Clubs of Southern California (and most notably that of Altadena, as so stunningly represented by Ray Carlson) and African Heritage Communities in our area such as the Ethiopian, Nigerian, and Zambian AHCs. The paradigm we shall develop together is based on the fact that members of AHCs send large amounts of money back home to assist their families but also to prepare for their retirement; yet many of these funds remain “dead assets” in the form of empty houses and the like. Might there be a way to redirect some of this revenue flow to entrepreneurial activity, through training with the assistance of Rotary and oversight with the help of Anderson MBA students interested in international affairs?

Although there were other exciting ideas to report, none gave us greater pleasure than to reflect upon recent undergraduate initiatives through the Darfur Action Committee (DAC), the Students for International Change (SIC), and the Friends of the Treatment Action Campaign (F-TAC). These movements are led by the next generation of Africanist activists, and an inspiring bunch of young people they are. Watching them address the University of California Regents to request divestment from companies doing business-as-usual in the Sudan was altogether heartening. That a brand new UCLA Summer Sessions program on Senegalese visual and performing arts (especially dance) filled its 25-student limit within a week of its announcement further speaks to student enthusiasm for African issues, as does the raucous cheering during the African Activist Association’s screening of matches from the Africa Cup of Nations (however rotten the reffing!). All in all, there is a lot to be proud of at the Center these days, and a lot to keep the adrenalin high: good work with great colleagues of all ages and disciplines.

- Allen F. Roberts
Five years after leaving office, former President Bill Clinton still carried the same charisma that probably made him one of history’s most magnetic public figures, but he didn’t draw a crowd like he once did. Of course, being the leader of the Clinton Foundation doesn’t carry the same cachet as “leader of the free world,” and his visit to Zanzibar was understandably held under wraps in a place where the U.S. State Department currently warns tourists about the danger of terrorist activity.

Speaking at a small health clinic in Zanzibar, Clinton spoke as he did on the rest of his three-nation summer tour through Africa – about the need for more money and attention to be directed towards the problem of HIV/AIDS on the African continent. I am told that he later walked the Byzantine corridors of Zanzibar’s stone town to take in the island’s sites and enjoy its people.

Shortly before he left Zanzibar, he made time to speak with a group of thirteen American students who had arrived in Tanzania about a month-and-a-half earlier to hone their skills in Kiswahili. I was one of these students fortunate enough to be a part of the Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad (GPA) program in Tanzania. GPA is a program funded through the U.S. Department of Education to immerse both undergraduate and graduate students in Kiswahili and East African culture and anyone who has studied the language past the intermediate level is eligible to apply. Over the course of two months we stayed with host families, attended daily language seminars, went on field trips, and traveled throughout the country.

We knew that our trip would coincide with Mr. Clinton’s to the very day he landed in Dar es Salaam, so we did our best to arrange a meeting with him. Neither the U.S. embassy in Dar nor the Clinton Foundation would budge against our numerous requests. But at last some inside information was leaked to one of our students: he would speak at a local clinic at noon. Finally locating this particular health clinic would not be hard not just because health clinics in Zanzibar are not only few and far between, but mostly because secret service men are not easily camouflaged in the middle of Stone Town’s intimacy.

Mr. Clinton asked us what we were doing in Tanzania and then remarked that in an era where our own nation often needs to defend itself against global perceptions that we are insular and disinterested in foreign affairs it is particularly important that young Americans like ourselves go abroad on programs like GPA and take on the challenge to show evidence to the contrary. We all felt very privileged not only to be in Mr. Clinton’s presence but to represent our country as well.
A legendary figure in the story of South Africa’s liberation from 350 years of white rule, including the four decades the racist legal framework known as apartheid, Ahmed Mohammed Kathrada spoke Nov. 10 of the achievements of the country’s 11-year-old representative democracy.

In a talk sponsored by the James S. Coleman African Studies Center (ASC), Artists for a New South Africa (ANSA), and the Colloquium on South Asian History and Cultural Studies, also touched on his 26 years of imprisonment on Robben Island along with anti-apartheid leaders Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu. And he highlighted some of the less remarked features of the system that separated non-whites from whites and oppressed both non-whites and women. From 1994 to 1999, Kathrada served as an African National Congress (ANC) representative in parliament and an adviser to President Mandela. He had been the only person of Indian descent tried and convicted in the infamous Rivonia Trial of 1963–64.

The subject underlying his talk was memory: its value, its uses, and its relationship with forgiveness. Kathrada’s role has evolved from resisting to rebuilding to remembering South Africa. His current mission seems to be to get the remembering right. In putting together his new book, Memoirs, Kathrada said that he acted as an arbiter of memories, sometimes making corrections provoked by the accounts of others.

“Some have come forward and corrected me. Some of those corrections I have accepted; others I have not. It’s a question of debate: ‘My memory is better than yours,’” he said, winning laughter from the audience on a serious point.

When Kathrada, popularly known as “Kathy,” rose to speak, the UCLA audience of about 80 people gave him a standing ovation. He acknowledged warm introductions from ASC Director Allen Roberts, ANSA Executive Director Sharon Gelman, and ANSA member—Malcolm Jamal Warner, best known for his role as Theo Huxtable in the 1980s hit “The Cosby Show.” Warner read excerpts from Memoirs that provided a sense of the courage and commitment required of non-whites who persisted in their struggle for freedom.

FROM PASS LAWS TO DIGNITY

Kathrada identified laws restricting people’s movements, especially the Pass Laws and Curfew Law, as “the most inhumane and callous form of apartheid” laws applied chiefly to blacks, of thousands of whom were imprisoned violations. Many other features of apartheid—separate post offices and railway cars, few and segregated movie theaters and libraries, and so on—were also designed to humiliate Indians such as Kathrada as well as Coloreds. Indians and Coloreds occupied middle ranks in apartheid’s rigid hierarchy, Kathrada explained.

Treatment in prison varied according to the racial definitions. As Indian, Kathrada wore long pants instead of shorts and was given more

(Continued on page 12)
UCLA African Studies Center, the job he held prior to the long period abroad, he became in 1984 the first director of UCLA's ISOP, later the International Institute.

Coleman also initiated an important exchange of American and African professors and brought, in Posnansky's words, a "critical mass" of students from Africa to America. The U.S. professors who participated, including Roberts, traveled to Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of Congo) to take part in a social sciences program.

MISSIONARY, 'CHIEF'

One theme of the tributes to Coleman was sheer awe at his ability to take on work. Among individuals with a remarkable drive to learn and achieve, Coleman's required and still requires explanation.

In his remarks, Apter noted that Coleman, born in 1919 in Provo, Utah, was brought up in the Mormon Church. "The key to the man's drive, to that energy, to that commitment, goes back to that lapsed Mormonism," he said. Apter described Coleman as a "missionary in the best sense" whose "only church was belief in Africa itself."

According to Apter, Coleman had been told, before such racist theories were abandoned by mainstream Mormons, that "the sons of Ham are cursed." The biblical curse of Ham's descendants by Noah has sometimes been used to justify conquest and enslavement of Africans. Apter said that Coleman's conscience had been shocked by the injustice of the teaching.

Sklar and Posnansky also offered personal remembrances of Coleman, speaking to his generosity and, a related trait, his receptiveness to ideas. Sklar said that Coleman had made the African Studies Center the "intellectual home of pluralism" and that "Jim's insights and ideas about nationality, nationalism, and tradition were as deep as any scholar of his time."

Posnansky said that Coleman had shaken Makerere out of a "colonial mindset" while greatly softening resentments that British academics felt towards their American counterparts. His work was admired not only by Westerners but also, and "universally," by African scholars, Posnansky said.

A former student of Coleman at UCLA, Barkan remembered Coleman as an "awesome individual, larger than life," who made up for forgetting graduate students' names by calling them all "chief." They dubbed Coleman "the chief."

LEGACY

Evaluating the durability of Coleman's ideas about African politics, Barkan argued that "modernization theory" as espoused by Coleman and others could be recast as a "theory of democratization." Viewed narrowly as a set of predictions, modernization theory had been too...
### ANC Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Chiefs, representatives of people's and church organizations, and other prominent individuals gathered in Bloemfontein and formed the South African Native National Convention-SANNC, later the African National Congress.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Native Land Act formally divides land between black and white people.</td>
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<td>1914</td>
<td>ANC Women's League is formed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>ANC's young radicals form the Youth League.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Nationalist Party comes to power.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>The Programme of Action is adopted by the ANC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Women's anti-pass campaign led by the Bantu Women's League of South Africa, the then women's branch of the ANC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Pact government comes to power, under Jan Smuts and Barry Hertzog.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>The name African National Congress (ANC) is adopted.</td>
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<td>1921</td>
<td>International Socialist League together with other socialist organizations formed the Communist Party.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Prime Minister General Barry Hertzog introduces a bill to eject Africans from the political system.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>J.T. Gumede is elected President of the ANC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>League of African Rights is formed.</td>
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<td>1925</td>
<td>The South African government bans Communism.</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>The Programme of Action is adopted by the ANC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Group Areas Act.</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>Coloured people from the Cape are removed from the voter's roll.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Suppression of Communism Act; Native Laws Amendment Act; Defiance Campaign is launched.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>About 60,000 people forcibly removed from Johannesburg's Western Areas as part of the policy of Group Areas Act. These areas became white areas and were renamed Triumph.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>The South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), the first non-racial union is formed; Teachers and students stage a massive boycott of Bantu Education and schools.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Alexander Bus Boycott saw African workers walking to work rather than pay the increased fares.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>The ‘Potato Boycott’ is staged against the harsh treatment of farm laborers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>The government banned ANC, declared a state of emergency and arrested thousands; At Sharpeville the police opened fire, killing 69 and wounding 186.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>The ANC took up arms against the South African government.</td>
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<td>1936</td>
<td>(Continued on page 15)</td>
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AMBASSADOR'S ROLE

While it used to be that an ambassador's role was to serve as the President's representative in a foreign country, U.S. Ambassador to Benin Wayne E. Neill said Aug. 18 at a talk sponsored by the UCLA African Studies Center, times have changed.

“Now I think the role has moved to being one of an inter-agency manager,” said Neill. “An effective ambassador is a person who can get an idea of where the country should be going, what the visions are, and then move inter-agency processes forward to serve U.S. interests, to find U.S. interests.”

In a small country such as Benin, a West African nation of seven million inhabitants that has long been viewed by U.S. policy-makers as of little strategic importance, an ambassador has wide discretion to determine the nature of U.S. interests, according to Neill. And although ambassadors do not have the option of defying U.S. policy, even where they disagree with it, Neill said that U.S. embassies can work through other organizations to accomplish certain aims.

In response to a question about the so-called global gag rule, which denies U.S. aid to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that perform abortions or advocate abortion rights, Neill explained, "Where you can't change something, you work around it. If you can't work around it, ... this is where donor coordination is important." Neill said that by putting U.S. funds in projects that other organizations are already working on, U.S. embassies can free those organizations and their donors to advance causes that the U.S. cannot back directly. President Bush reinstated the gag rule, also known as the Mexico City policy, upon taking office in 2001. Neill did not say whether funds from his embassy were ever redirected to circumvent the policy.

Neill also negotiated an agreement with the Beninese government so that it would not hand Americans over to the International Criminal Court (ICC) in the Hague. The ICC was created to try individuals accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity. U.S. embassies around the globe press for such agreements. Without explaining his personal views, Neill reminded the audience of about 30 people that he was a member of the American Bar Association, and that the association backed U.S. participation in the ICC. Neill studied law at UCLA.

Neill said that ambassadors are "required and honor-bound to honor" all administration policies, and that those who cannot should quietly resign. For his part, Neill agrees with most of U.S. policies in Africa. "I honestly feel as though, in African policy, we're with the angels on so many things, and we're doing so many good things."

Among the good things the U.S. does in Africa, Neill said, is to clearly articulate policy. Clear policies help programs continue even as embassy leadership changes. That is important, he argues, because ambassadors...
The Africa Channel, a cable television network offering news, entertainment, and educational programming, launched on Cox Communications in New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La., on Sept. 1, two days after Lake Pontchartrain began flowing into New Orleans through protective levees that ruptured in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

Whatever else may be said about the timing—and company co-founder and President Jacob Arback likes to think that the channel brought a little joy into the U.S. Gulf region—Katrina's aftermath was yet another moment to reflect on how sorely Americans need to see and hear something different about Africa. When Africa was mentioned at all on major U.S. television networks in the days after the breach of the levees, it was cited, sometimes with racial overtones, as the proper setting for typhoid, cholera, "internally displaced persons," and governmental negligence amid disaster.

At the invitation of the James S. Coleman African Studies Center, Arback and Africa Channel Executive Vice President and General Manager Bob Reid spoke to a UCLA audience Dec. 9 about their desire to introduce Africa's many positive sides to television viewers throughout the United States and perhaps beyond. The all-English channel offers regional music, theater, movies, soap operas, news, an investigative news magazine called "Carte Blanche Africa," business analysis, and travel and educational shows.

According to Reid, the network will look at civil war, corruption, disease, and famine, "but on our network it's in context"—especially the context of "the search for solutions."

According to Arback and Reid, the North Hollywood–based network has reached terms with a second major cable provider to broadcast in "a number of major [media] markets." With general entertainment fare, the network seeks to attract adult viewers aged 25 to 54 years and African Americans. Arback and Reid also said that they want to give African expatriates a place to send their co-workers and American friends for basic cultural instruction.

**NO DUBBING**

Those who think of Africa as a tragedy riding a continental plate do not merely have a distorted view of the place; Arback suggested that they miss it entirely. He spent part of his career in satellite and pay television in the Middle East and North Africa.

"All of us who've spent a lot of time [in Africa] leave off profoundly affected by the experiential side of our time in Africa. It's the light, it's the color, it's the music, it's the smells. Everything is just heightened. There's just a little more life involved."

Arback drew an analogy with cable's ESPN, which has been described as a network that sells not sports, but "the experience of being a fan." The network's gamble is that experiences related by and
This past fall, I was fortunate to be a participant in two global meetings held in New York, with Africa center stage, the Clinton Global Initiative and Time Global Health Summit. The meetings received vast media coverage driven largely by who was in attendance rather than what was being discussed.

The first meeting, the Clinton Global Initiative, held September 15-17, was a non-partisan effort bringing together a select group of current and former heads of state, business leaders, academics and NGOs from around the world to identify and propose solutions to some of the world's most pressing problems. More than 500 people paid $15,000 each to be at this Clinton-centered initiative.

The meeting had four specific areas that the three day program was built around:

◊ Poverty Reduction
◊ Use religion for reconciliation & conflict resolution
◊ Climate change
◊ Business opportunity and challenge
◊ Strengthening governance, enterprise and investment

Right from the beginning we were told that this conference would be different, as it was organized to push for change now. This would be achieved by obtaining specific commitments from participants to take action that could be implemented in the short term.

From a participant perspective, in many ways it was like a “mini” UN gathering. Clinton set the context by stating why he felt something of this magnitude was needed, what would be the outcome.

The conference was a well organized, high tech production, fully utilizing state of the art technology. The four priority areas were covered in well developed workshop sessions where the presenters were in a dialogue/conversation format and then they participated in roundtable discussions, where solutions were proposed and information was shared. This approach helped to create an interactive interface and discourse between those deemed experts, power brokers and practitioners with the general participants in each session.

One only had to review the materials developed for the four priority areas to see that Africa was a major focus point of the discussion. Africa was well represented by a number of Heads of State, government officials, NGO representatives, and advocates for Africa. Several African Heads of State actively participated in the workshop sessions, asking questions, seeking information and sharing thoughts about their vision on how to address the needs of their country and people.

The second meeting which featured Africa prominently was the Time Global Health Summit held November 1-3, and was a free invitation-only event of 350 participants. The event was designed to get people who don’t usually talk to each other to

“... the fight against global poverty is a moral imperative, and fundamental to the values we hold dear...[t]o succeed, we must move beyond an aid framework based on charity toward a model that fights poverty by truly releasing the productive capacity of the world’s poor.”

Goals of Clinton Global Initiative

(Continued on page 11)
participate in an open dialogue on solutions that would effect real and lasting change. This gathering was sponsored by Time Magazine and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The 350 attendees were selected from the medical, public health, government, business, academia, public policy, development and the arts sectors.

The overarching goal of the conference was to focus the world’s attention on the health needs of the poor. The major media partners of Time such as PBS, ABC News and others who featured global health related productions and articles during the week of the Summit. The meeting was framed around what was called the Ten Big Questions in Global Health. And those questions were:

◊ How can Malaria and TB be contained?
◊ How do we prepare for the next plague?
◊ Why do ten million children have to die?
◊ Beyond charity, can global health be good business?
◊ What will improve the future for women?
◊ Can drugs be accessible to all?
◊ Can everyone have clean water?
◊ What must we learn from the war against AIDS?
◊ Funding- who, how much and what for?
◊ How do we get from here to there?

The structure of this meeting was a bit more traditional in format and provided no opportunity for interaction. There was one feature integrated in the program of the Global Health Heroes that was most refreshing. It featured individuals from all over the world that were truly making a difference in their communities, who shared their stories about their local efforts to address AIDS, TB, Malaria. The big moment during this conference was when Bill Clinton and Bill Gates had a conversation/dialogue about why they do what they do to help others and the world and what is their motivation? They both acknowledged that they are constantly questioned if what they do is truly genuine.

There were several important points that stood out after having the chance to be at both gatherings. First, I could see clearly that all the issues that were highlighted in both meetings were interconnected. You truly cannot address one problem area without having some type of parallel action in another area.

The other point for me was that both meetings got high marks for the boldness and the leadership needed to organize such high visibility programs, designed to show the world, particularly the US, how important these issues are and should be to all of us. It was also a refreshing change to have these major global concerns be presented and focused on outside of the “usual” settings that issues such as these seem to always get relegated to.

By Marcia Thomas
USA for Africa

“The TIME Global Health Summit will inform and engage Americans from all sectors on the international challenges to public health - and...bring together non-profit, government, faith and corporate leaders...”

Goals of Time Global Health Summit
food than black prisoners. He stated that Dennis Goldberg, a white resister convicted in the Rivonia Trial, was imprisoned apart from the others. "Literally from the cradle to the grave there was separation."

With the launch of democracy in April 1994, Kathrada said, the country regained its dignity. To begin with, South Africans who could travel abroad were no longer ashamed of their passports. Women, previously excluded from the upper echelon of the civil service, took up cabinet posts and ambassadorships. Freedom of worship was also granted in a constitution, adopted in 1996, that Kathrada called “one of the most enlightened in the world.” Among other provisions, the constitution protects people of all sexual orientations and grants universal rights to food, housing, and basic services.

The “principal requirement” for “a unified South Africa,” Kathrada said, was forgiveness. “You have to forgive,” he said. “You don't forget the oppression, humiliation, suffering. You can't harbor hatred. Negative emotions such as these hurt the people who harbor them most.”

Kathra expressed gratitude for the role of “civil society in America and in other parts of the world” in bringing down apartheid. He said that the world responded to the ANC's call to isolate the government in Pretoria. The comments came in the midst of a student-led campaign to divest UC funds from companies doing business in Sudan over atrocities being committed in the western Darfur region.

On the other hand, Kathrada told the audience, “History will tell you that your government at that time, together with the government of Israel, helped apartheid South Africa develop the nuclear bomb.” South Africa dismantled its nuclear program under pressure from the United States and other countries just to the transition to majoritarian democracy.

**LAND QUESTION**

Kathrada acknowledged that the ANC government’s attempts to redistribute land and otherwise rectify the lingering effects of white rule have moved slowly, leading to impatience. “We have to identify the neediest of the needy, the poorest of the poor,” he said, adding that women still “bear the brunt” of inequities.

In response to a question on the slow pace of land redistribution, Kathrada said that the apartheid system’s legacy was largely to blame. “Africans,” he said, “were not allowed to learn skills” and did not learn math or sciences in school. Meanwhile, whites passed on to whites the “expertise” needed to run mechanized farms.

After any sudden redistribution of land, therefore, South Africa “would have to beg the world for food; at the moment, we are exporting food,” Kathrada said.

*By Kevin Matthews*  
*International Institute*
The Department of French and Francophone Studies at UCLA hosts an annual graduate student conference organized entirely by graduate students and the co-chairs for this year's conference were Julie Nack Ngue and Amy Marczewski. As 2006 marked the tenth anniversary, the organizers deliberated extensively in developing the topic of exile. In choosing the theme, they wanted to highlight its "success" in the field of Francophone African literature: examples of prolific authors living in exile range from Tierno Monénembo and Véronique Tadjo to conferences distinguished guest Emmanuel Dongala. The organizers expected the conference to reevaluate exile as an experience as well as a state of being; a means of movement and a state of latency; a means to an end and an end in itself; a pathway to creativity and an agent of artistic censorship. At the same time organizers wondered how to reconsider the stakes of exile without automatically resorting to negative connotations. Hence, the title references this reconsideration in the expression mode(s) d'emploi (user's guide), which encourages, through the pluralization of "mode," a reinvestigation of the very nature of exile itself, be it positive, negative or something in between.

Thus was the genesis of the Tenth Annual French and Francophone Studies Graduate Student Conference, "Exil: mode(s) d'emploi—Experiencing Exile in Literature and the Arts," which boasted 16 participants, two keynote speakers, and brought the entire faculty of the department of French and Francophone studies together to celebrate the occasion. The conference, which was also sponsored by the UCLA African Studies Center, the Art History Department, and the Fowler Museum of Cultural History, was held October 13-14.

Graduate student panels offered many readings of exile, from the role of language in exile and the performance of exile to linguistic exile and performing exile. Attendees listened to a musicologist discuss how exile affected a Canadian composer in the mid-twentieth century and to an historian who demonstrated the ways in which exile is implicated in diasporic studies. Besides these social ramifications of exile, speakers also considered psychic ones: self-imposed exile was an important theme that was broached in the context of a poet's experimentation with the drug mescaline and in the context of one of French author Jean-Paul Sartre's late theatrical works.

Keynote speakers Dongala and Miller were present at many of the graduate student panels this year, a rare occurrence at graduate student conferences. Their interest in the graduates' scholarship was evidenced in their keynote addresses, which made explicit reference to some of these papers. Dongala guided people to a new understanding of the exilic experience for contemporary African writers in the age of (Continued on page 14)
globalization, where migration is central and the “return home” is slowly losing its relevance. Christopher Miller explored the silence of Francophone literature on the topic of slavery, as well as the important place Edouard Glissant’s recent novel Sartorius holds as a narrative of slavery and African exile. The audience discussion following the addresses was stimulating, and provided a wonderful precursor to the reception that followed. As it was the tenth anniversary, attendees celebrated with French wine, hors d’oeuvres, and a jazz quartet.

Panels

PERFORMING EXILE

Araceli Hernández—“Enacting Historical Aggressor Trauma: Self-Exile in Sartre’s Les Séquestrés d’Altona”

Claudine Caron—“Le pianiste Léo-Pol Morin (1892-1941), entre les récitals d’adieu à sa patrie et les concerts parisiens, ou la liberté de l’exil”

Jonathan Lamy—“Guillermo Gómez-Peña à Québec”

Tilden Daniels—“Psychotropic Exile: Henri Michaux’s Mescaline Experiment”

EFFECTS OF EXILE

Carla Calargé—“Quelques leçons de choses: Le choix de l’exil dans deux romans de Fouad Laroui

Ioana Rosenberg—“Ancrages paratopiques dans L’Interdite de Malika Mokkedem Mouhamedoul Amine Niang, Anté-peuple de Sony Labou Tansi”

Laurence Jackson—“Touch &

AFFECTS OF EXILE

Jen Westmoreland—“Social Shame as Double Exile in Ernaux’s La honte”

Claire Nodot—“La Dame Pipi du quarante-quatrième étage: l’exil, l’absurde et l’aliénation dans Stupeurs et Tremblements d’Amélie Nothomb”

Anne-Sophie Morel—“Un bréviaire des vaincus: la passion de l’exilé dans l’œuvre de Chateaubriand”

Henri Billard—“L’exil abordé sous l’angle de la maladie VIH/sida dans la nouvelle “Salon de beauté” de Mario Bellatin”

LANGUAGE IN EXILE

Logan Connors—“Confucian and Confusion: Pham Van Ky’s Construction of a French Reader”

Misgav Har-Peled—“Being ex-terminus: the Jews between Exile and Extermination”

Rifat Yalman—“Chess, a Linguistic Refuge”

Monica Garoiu—“Exil linguistique: le cas d’Emile Cioran”

(H)istories of Exile—Bimbisar Irom, ‘At Home Only in Airports’: To Come to America, or to Run from America? The Politics of Exilic Retreat in Joan Didion’s Democracy and Jessica Hagedorn’s Dogeaters

Elizabeth Vitanza—“Another Grand Illusion: Jean Renoir’s First Year in America”

Kelly Duke-Bryant—“Exile and Diaspora: Cyrille Bissette and the Creation of Black Identity in the French Empire”

Zara Bennett—“Articulating Exile, Remembering Africa: Gorée Island in the Afro-Atlantic Diasporic Imagination”

KEYNOTE ADDRESSES

Christopher L. Miller
Emmanuel Dongala

“...reevaluate exile as an experience as well as a state of being; a means of movement and a state of latency; a means to an end and an end in itself; a pathway to creativity and an agent of artistic censorship.”
for Africans from Egypt to the south and west will have a similar appeal. In order to acquaint American viewers with cultural concepts and basic historical facts, the network throws in “pop-up” texts and other guides.

In an effort to communicate authentic experiences, Reid said, the Africa Channel does not “take African voices out of programming.” Accents stay, and French and other foreign-language movies get subtitles, not dubbing.

Most of the current programming comes from South Africa. Company officials have begun to cultivate new programming from other parts of Africa, an effort they expect to push after establishing a strong U.S. revenue base.

“It’s going to take years for us to do this right,” said Reid in response to a question on the network’s long-range plans.

By Kevin Matthews
International Institute

Africa Channel News Programming (from africachannel.com)

Africa Journal: Reuter’s Africa Journal aggregates the most important stories, interviews and news from across the African continent into 30 minutes of compelling viewing every week.

Africa Report: a 30 minute program presents a fresh perspective and an in depth look at the economic change that is sweeping the African continent

Carte Blanche Africa: The ‘60 Minutes’ of Africa, a prestigious award winning newsmagazine series that broadcasts to 44 countries throughout the continent.

World Chronicle: International affairs are the focus of this issues-oriented talk and interview series featuring diplomats, political figures, government officials and UN representatives to many African nations interviewed by a panel of journalists drawn from the pool of UN-accredited correspondents.

Government, went underground and to operate secretly

1961 ~ Chief Albert Luthuli receives the Nobel Prize in Oslo; Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) is formed to “hit back by all means within our power in defense of our people, our future and our freedom”

1962 ~ Nelson Mandela secretly leaves South Africa to attend a Pan African Freedom Movement conference in Addis Ababa

1963 ~ Police raided the secret headquarters of MK, arresting the leadership; ANC leaders. Oliver Tambo and Joe Slovo avoided arrest and left the country

1966 ~ Verwoerd is murdered in parliament and is succeeded by Prime Minister Voster

1967 ~ MK began a joint campaign with ZAPU

1969 ~ South African Students Organization (SASO) is launched

1970 ~ The Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act strips blacks of their citizenship

1971 ~ The Natal Indian Congress is revived

1972 ~ The Black People’s Convention is formed; Military conscription for white youths is extended to one year

1973 ~ A massive strike begins in Durban

1974 ~ The United Nations General Assembly refuses to recognize the credentials of the South African delegation

“...All of us who’ve spent a lot of time [in Africa] leave off profoundly affected by the experiential side of our time in Africa. It's the light, it's the color, it's the music, it's the smells. Everything is just heightened. There’s just a little more life involved.”
rarely affect significant changes until the final year of their three-year tenures.

“I think, in the past, Democratic and Republican administrations, they’ve been foggy, especially during the Cold War,” Neill said. “We were not looking at what our basic interests were in the country and how our interests needed to be served. I think we were in a drift period and I think we’re paying the price for that now.”

BENIN AND FOREIGN AID

Roughly the size of Alabama, the Republic of Benin lies between Nigeria and Togo on Africa’s western side. Beninese earn an average of about $400 annually. They depend on the cotton trade and a "tremendous informal economy largely tied to the Nigerian economy," said Neill. Many make a living by smuggling subsidized gasoline from Nigeria and selling it in Benin for a few cents below domestic prices. The country runs on external assistance, customs receipts from the port, and taxes on cotton.

Benin (then called Dahomey) was a French colony from 1872-1960. From 1960 to 1972 the country went through a series of peaceful coup d'états. Benin operated under a Marxist dictatorship until 1989, when it became an independent democracy for the first time, according to Neill. A former dictator, Mathieu Kerekou, became president in 1996 and is now in his second term.

Many people want Kerekou to change the constitution so he can run for a third term; Neill said he will not.

On the international scene, Benin is very active. “For a small country, they have taken an extraordinary role,” said Neill. Benin holds a seat until the end of this year on the U.N. Security Council. Two Beninese ship battalions are involved in peacekeeping operations in Cote d’Ivoire (Ivory Coast) and the Democratic Republic of Congo. “They have sent peacekeeping troops as far as Timor-Leste [East Timor], all the way out to Haiti, and I think that's a good-news story, and we're looking for the U.S. government to support them. My big thing is I want them to have body armor. If they're going out into harm's way, I want them to be protected.”

The U.S. embassy in Benin works closely with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) on a $20 million aid program. While $1 million is invested in governance and $3 million in food aid, most of the budget goes into education and health initiatives. Many education programs are designed to help stave off perennial teacher strikes that plague Beninese schools.

Neill said that child labor and a focus on educating boys more than girls are deeply entrenched in the Beninese way of life and therefore hard to alter. The U.S. supports girls' education by paying fees and supplying uniforms and books. Girls’ education, Neill said, is important because families of...
educated mothers have better health and higher incomes. Neill hopes to reinstate a program that encourages girls to attend college.

U.S. aid to Benin comes under attack because of attached strings and waste in the system. Lazare Houetin, a Beninese attendee of the talk, said that although he does not mind collaboration between Benin and foreign countries, outside control of the country is a major issue. "If we were free to do what we want to do, we'd do very much," he says. At the time of the talk, Houetin was visiting California to direct an African dance program in Pasadena.

Neill argued that funds should be disbursed with fewer requirements, with "untied" aid from the U.S. replacing "tied" aid. He cited a requirement in the Jones Act that U.S. food assistance be moved by American flagged vessels.

**FORGOTTEN CONTINENT**

"Africa, traditionally, in the schema of U.S. foreign policy, sort of occupied a really obscure place," said Neill. "Throughout the history of the United States, Africa tends to be just a little bit shunted off."

However, Neill maintains that the present administration is moving in a different direction. He said that U.S. priorities in Africa include democratization, economic growth, environmental protections, fighting disease, and general stability. Neill stressed the significance of the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA), the Bush administration's approach to providing assistance for countries that meet certain standards of democratization, health, and welfare of their own people, and have some promise of providing a return on the investment.

Sixteen countries have qualified to make proposals for investments from the $2.5 billion set aside in the MCA. The Bush administration is seeking $3 billion more for the account, said Neill. Benin is one of eight African qualifiers, and its proposal is expected to be signed in October or November. Benin is asking for investments to bring agricultural production to export quality and to increase the efficiency of the port.

The U.S. seeks to strengthen regional and continent-wide institutions such as the African Union. Neill, who worked on the peace process that led to a resolution in 2002 of Sudan's long-running civil war, said it is important to find African solutions to African problems. Neill was Special Advisor to the assistant secretary of State for African Affairs from 2002 to 2003 and directed the African Bureau's Office of Regional Affairs from 2000 to 2002. In the case of the current conflict and alleged genocide in Sudan's Darfur region, "it is the African Union that has sent in peacekeeping troops," Neill said. "I think we have a responsibility - logistically, equipment and training - to assist Africans who are willing to do this sort of thing."

Organizations like the African Union are also important in the

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(Continued on page 19)
UC DIVESTMENT

The development of a proposal examining divestment could be complicated by the UC’s investment in indexes made up of groups of companies rather than individual companies themselves. Despite its obstacles, Rosenthal said consideration of divestment is an important opportunity for the UC to take the lead on stopping genocide in Darfur.

“The UC has history of influencing public and private opinion,” he said. During the public comment session of the meeting, students, faculty and members of the community urged the regents to pass Rosenthal’s request. UCLA African Studies Director Allen Roberts compared divesting from Sudan to the UC’s divestment from South Africa in response to apartheid. Roberts said divestment, which was largely student led, helped to overcome apartheid in South Africa and divestment in Sudan can help overcome genocide in Darfur.

Roberts said that, though divestment would not hurt the UC financially, not divesting hurts the UC morally. Stanford student Ben Elberger, who headed the Stanford divestment movement, told the regents no divestment campaign in the nation has failed. “The UC would be historic in voting down consideration of divestment,” Elberger said.

The issue of UC divestment not only attracted the attention of a large group of UC students, but also actor Don Cheadle, who spoke in support of divestment. Cheadle recently starred in “Hotel Rwanda,” a movie depicting the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, a country just south of Sudan. The actor was approached by students earlier this year and has been working with them on the divestment campaign throughout the quarter. “It’s easy. I’m following them,” he said.

After visiting refugee camps along the Chadian-Sudanese border and meeting with humanitarian groups and political leaders from Darfur earlier this year, Cheadle was able to give a unique perspective on the suffering in Sudan. “Having been there myself and having seen firsthand the results of these atrocities, in my mind there is no counterargument to at least considering the divestment of these funds,” he said.

Cheadle also attended a press conference put on by the UC Sudan Divestment Taskforce and spoke to a handful of students who gathered at a rally in Meyerhoff Park before the UC Regents meeting. He said the United Nations has had little effective response to the genocide, and while political leaders have labeled the situation a genocide, they have not taken further action to stop it.

Cheadle emphasized the power students have in stopping the genocide. He said change has always been led by youth. “Do not allow them to let your legacy be those who stood by and let genocide happen,” he said to students at the rally.

UCLA student Baylee DeCastro also spoke at the rally,

(Continued on page 21)
creating incentives to chew up the environment,” said Neill. “Working with them, we can steer [Benin] to more environmentally sustainable activities.”

Fighting HIV/AIDS, along with tuberculosis and malaria, are also very high on the U.S. government's agenda, said Neill. “The world being as small as it is, and growing smaller every day, we have a very strong interest in fighting diseases and preventing their spreading so that travelers don't bring them to our shores.”

Less than two percent of Beninese are infected with HIV/AIDS; in Botswana more than one in three adults are infected.

By Kevin Matthews

COUNTRY INFORMATION:

Present day Benin was the site of Dahomey, a prominent West African kingdom that rose in the 15th century. The territory became a French Colony in 1872 and achieved independence on 1 August 1960, as the Republic of Benin. A succession of military governments ended in 1972 with the rise to power of Mathieu Kerekou. A move to representative government began in 1989. Two years later, elections ushered in former Prime Minister Nicephore Soglo as president. Kerekou was returned to power by elections held in 1996 and 2001. (CIA World Fact Book)
optimistic, Barkan said, in its vision of a course of African development that would "emulate or parallel the course of the West." However, Barkan said, Coleman had gotten the key points of political development for emerging democracies right. He had gotten them right for a wide variety of cases, including those of India, South Korea, Thailand, Taiwan, and South Africa. And he had accomplished this in a bolder age of scholarship, when caution, though valued, did not stifle grand claims.

Roberts said that Coleman's example was a motivating force not only for scholarship at the ASC but also for broader education and outreach efforts. He recognized partnerships with three people who attended the Oct. 6 tribute: Marcia Thomas of USA for Africa, a Los Angeles-based non-governmental organization that co-sponsors events with the ASC; Patrick Burke, a usability analyst for the UCLA Office of Information Technology, who is himself blind and is helping the ASC to develop a program of outreach to provide sight-impaired Zimbabweans with brailed AIDS-awareness materials; and Ray Carlson of the Altadena Rotary Club, who is working with the ASC on a series of initiatives to encourage small-business development in Africa.

By Kevin Matthews
International Institute

TIMELINE continued

1975 ~ The People's Republic of Angola is born; Mozambican Independence is obtained
1976 ~ South African Army defeated by Angolan People's Army
1977 ~ Death in detention of Stephen Bantu Biko; South African government bans 17 organizations and some newspapers
1978 ~ P.W. Botha replaces John Voster as Prime Minister
1980 ~ 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Freedom charter; Massive national school boycotts; the Sunday Post launches a nationwide 'Release Mandela' campaign, Zimbabwe gains its independence
1981 ~ The South African Army raids Mozambique and assassimates 12 ANC members
1983 ~ South African Defense Force eliminates ANC bases in neighboring states; United Democratic Front (UDF) is formed in Cape Town
1984 ~ P.W. Botha and Samora Machel sign the Nkomati Accord; Bishop Tutu is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize
1985 ~ Formation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU); The ANC called on township residents to make townships ungovernable; State of emergency is declared over many parts of the country. It lasted for six months
1986 ~ National emergency declared, lasted until 1990
1989 ~ F.W. De Klerk replaces Botha as Prime Minister and immediately declares the need for change

(Continued from page 6)
urging students to attend the regent meeting to show their support for divestment. “Students at the University of California will not stand idly by while the university funds genocide,” DeCastro said. “You can have a hand in ending the suffering of the people in Darfur. We can end the suffering of almost a million people,” she told students. After the rally, students were told they could not go into the regents' meeting room yet because the committee was in a closed session.

The large group of students patiently waited for nearly an hour outside the alumni center for the meeting to enter open session. They spoke, chanted, and sang in support of divestment. The crowd of students only became larger as students called their friends while they waited and passers-by stopped to listen.

To entertain the students while they were waiting, members of the UC Sudan Divestment Taskforce led students in chants and at one point asked students to perform random talents. After a rendition of “Stand by Me,” Undergraduate Students Association Council President Jenny Wood encouraged students to unite to support divestment.

“This is a time when we as students have come together in solidarity,” Wood said. “We are here to take ownership of our university to make sure it’s not contributing to genocide.”

Nancy Su, Daily Bruin reporter. With reports from Derek Lipkin and Sara Taylor, Daily Bruin senior staff. First appeared in Daily Bruin on 11/15/05

TIMELINE

1990 ~ Nelson Mandela is released from prison; The regime is forced to remove the ban on the ANC and other organizations
1991 ~ At the conference of the ANC Nelson Mandela is elected President. Oliver Tambo elected National Chairperson
1992 ~ CODESA discussions begin to pave the way for change in South Africa
1993 ~ Constitutional agreements are reached
1994 ~ Historic first elections based on one-person-one vote and Nelson Mandela is inaugurated as the President of South Africa
1995 ~ The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) is set up under Bishop Desmond Tutu
1996 ~ The new South African Constitution is adopted
1997 ~ ANC’s military and political leadership structures apply to the TRC for amnesty; Mandela hands over presidency of ANC to Thabo Mbeki
1999 ~ South Africa’s second democratic election is held and Thabo Mbeki inaugurated as president
2000 ~ ANC joins leaders and organizations across the continent in declaring the 21st century an African Century
2001 ~ Program of action for a multi-pronged strategy to eradicate poverty and place African countries on a path of sustainable growth and development is adopted by the OAU and endorsed by a number of developed countries and organizations
A Conversation with US Ambassador to Benin Wayne Neil
US relations with Africa and Africa’s geopolitical role in US Foreign Policy. Thursday, August 18, 2005

An Evening with Syl Cheney Coker, Sierra Leone Poet and Novelist
Cosponsored with Esowon Books and the Pan African Film Festival. Tuesday, September 13, 2005

Jacob Zuma of South Africa
A presentation by Deputy President of ANC and Former Deputy President of South Africa Jacob Zuma Thursday, September 29, 2005

James S. Coleman Memorial Lecture & Open House
Celebration of the life and legacy of James S. Coleman, founder of the UCLA African Studies Center. Thursday, October 06, 2005

Exil: mode(s) d’emploi – Experiencing Exile in Literature and the Arts
The UCLA French and Francophone Studies graduate students presented a conference on exile writers with keynote speakers Emmanuel Dongala and Christopher Miller. Conference dates: October Thursday, October 13 & 14, 2005

Sex, Soap Operas, and Social Change in Africa
William Ryerson presented on the use of entertainment such as serialized melodramas for changing behavior on such issues as reproductive health, family planning, avoidance of AIDS, elevation of women's status and protection of children in areas of Africa. Tuesday, October 18, 2005

Ghana: The Presidential Tour
African food from Ngoma Restaurant, Film on Ghana! This special one-hour film featured US television news anchor Forrest Sawyer as he toured Ghana with President John Kufuor. Wednesday, October 26, 2005

Darfur, Genocide, and the Media
A panel discussion featuring Ken Silverstein, LA Times, Brian Steidle, former AU observer, Mohamed Yahya, Damanga, and Darren Kemp, BBC documentary filmmaker. Wednesday, November 09, 2005

From Prison to Parliament: The First Ten Years of a New South Africa
Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, or “Kathy” as he is popularly known, is a beloved African National Congress (ANC) leader, veteran of South Africa’s liberation struggle, and lifelong comrade and trusted friend of Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu. Thursday, November 10, 2005

Luz Marina, Afro-Colombian Peace and Human Rights
Luz Marina reviewed the history of Afro Colombians and discussed current social and political situation in Colombia particularly its affect on Afro-descendents. Wednesday, November 30, 2005

Syl Cheney Coker, Sierra Leone Poet, Novelist, Activist
Syl Cheney Coker read from his works and sharing his experiences at this special event. Thursday, December 08, 2005

Window Into Africa: The Africa Channel
Executives from the Africa Channel discussed the network -- its purpose, potential and programming. Friday, December 09, 2005

EDWARD ALPERS [History] was appointed chair of the Department of History in July 2005. He testified about divestment from Sudan to the UC Regents meeting on January 19 at UCSD. Alpers was appointed as the Academic Senate member of the UC Study Group for Sudan Divestment that will report to the Regents at their next meeting where they will take an up or down vote on divestment from Sudan. He also published Slavery and Resistance in Africa and Asia (2005); Slave Routes and Oral Tradition in Southeastern Africa (2005).

JACQUELINE DJEDJE [Ethnomusicology] has been appointed Chair of the Program Committee for the 51st Annual Meeting of the Society for Ethnomusicology to be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, in November 2006. In recent months, she also has presented “Performance Style and Identity: Form, Melody and Rhythm in West African Fiddling” at the Second International Symposium on the Music of Africa, Princeton University, December and “William Grant Still in Los Angeles: Context and Creativity” A Symposium and Festival on Composition in Africa and the Diaspora, Churchill College, Cambridge University, August.

MERRICK POSNANSKY [History/Anthropology] returned in late January from a research planning trip to Uganda during which he finalized arrangements for the excavations of the Egyptian fort at Dufile, close to the Sudan border, (Continued on page 23)
established by Charles Gordon in 1874. The excavation in West Nile will include linguistic, material culture and traditional history research and will involve participation by students from the Universities of Makerere and Kyambogo in Kampala as well as researchers from Syracuse, Vancouver, the University of Ghana and the British Institute in Eastern Africa in Nairobi. During his visit Posnansky made presentations on sports and safety equipment to the local school and for boatmen at Dufile. During his stay he delivered the first E.J. Wayland Memorial Lecture at the Uganda Society on "E.J. Wayland and the Founding of the Uganda Society 1923-35" in Kampala on January.


KATRINA THOMPSON [Linguistics] published “From Hybrid Original to Shona Translation: How A Grain of Wheat Becomes Tsanga Yembeu” in On the Road to Baghdad or Traveling Biculturalism: Theorizing a Bicultural Approach to Contemporary World Fiction. She and Thomas Hinnebusch won a Less Commonly Taught Languages Material Development Mini-grant from the Center for Advanced Research on Language Acquisition at the University of Minnesota, to develop an intermediate-level Swahili module on “Swahili in the Time of AIDS.”


CHARLOTTE NEUMANN [Public Health] convened and co-chaired with Professor NO Bwibo, University of Nairobi, a “Child Nutrition Project Policy Meeting” with Stakeholders (-

Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture (Livestock) and Extension), UNICEF, WHO, NGOs representatives, and the Private Sector. The area of concern was “Improvement of Multiple Micronutrient Deficiencies and Diet Quality Improvement through use of Animal Foods”. She also organized, chaired, and presented a paper at a workshop, “Food-based Solutions to Multiple Micronutrient Deficiency in Children in Developing Countries,” at the International Congress of Nutrition, Durban, South Africa Sept. Neumann is a co-investigator of Planning Grant titled “HIV, Nutrition, and Agriculture in Western Kenya” with Indiana University and Moi University, Eldoret, Kenya, a intervention study funded by USAID jointly with Indiana University and Moi University, Eldoret, Kenya on “Enhancing Annual Source Food in Diets of Kenyan Women with HIV and their Children: Can Treatment Outcomes be Enhanced. She also published “Background and Classroom Correlates of Child Achievement, Cognitive, and Behavioral Outcomes in Rural Kenyan Schoolchildren. International Journal of Behavioral Development 29 (5) 2005 and “Intake of Micronutrients High in Animal Source Foods is Associated with Better Growth in Rural Kenyan Children,” British Journal of Nutrition 95 (2) 2006.
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