



Message from Blair Rutherford, Director



Apologies for the delay in our newsletter – we encountered some unexpected problems in organizing the last issue. Nonetheless, the Institute of African Studies has continued to expand its activities in terms of public conferences and talks, courses, and research profile. This newsletter is a great way for us to inform others about some of our activities. Like many elsewhere, we are also busy adapting to the new social media, engaging with an even wider group of people interested in Africa and its diasporas.

Thanks to the help from students Mike Fujimoto, Megan Malone, and Tyler Paziuk we now have active Twitter, YouTube and Facebook accounts. We are increasingly deploying these tools and others to enhance the dialogues and engagements concerning African Studies. We have been videotaping some of our many events and linking them to our website via YouTube. We have published two issues of our open-access journal, *Nokoko*, providing a range of new and critical contributions to African Studies. Our major conference in March 2011, *The Legacies of Nyerere*, had a live video-link to Dar es Salaam, enabling us to have a presenter from the University of Dar es Salaam and have the direct and active participation of number of students from the same university. The conference was also web-streamed and now a video of the entire conference is on our website. We also have links to blogs from a number of Carleton students who are studying or doing research in Africa. These are but a few of the ways in which our website, www.carleton.ca/africanstudies, is becoming a vehicle for dissemination of knowledge.

In this newsletter, we bring you some articles from over the last year. We introduce our 2011-12 African Visiting Scholar, Dr. Joseph Yaro from the University of Ghana. Dr Yaro has brought his expertise on rural development, climate change, and “land grabs” to the Carleton seminar rooms and in many other venues in Ottawa. We also have an article discussing The Legacies of Nyerere conference and a short profile of Patrick Bond, a major political economist of Africa who gave a lecture at Carleton as part of our Africa Dialogue Series, jointly sponsored with the South African High Commission to Canada. One of our professors, Susanne Klausen (History and African Studies), is also profiled. Moreover, we also have an article by one of the students who took Professor Klausen’s African Studies Abroad course during our May-June semester in 2011 in Durban, South Africa at the Centre for Civil Society at the University of KwaZulu-Natal (the 2012 course will be held at l’institut Imagine in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, with a focus on African cinema taught by Carleton professor Aboubakar Sanogo). The remaining articles also highlight some of the dynamic student activities concerning Africa at Carleton, including one about our active students’ association, a profile of a few of the current graduate students at Carleton who have been working on an Africa or African diaspora topic, another about a graduate from Carleton currently working in Africa, and a short piece about one of the student groups, the Carleton branch of Engineers Without Borders, that works on African issues on campus and in Africa.

Many thanks to the great students who put this newsletter together – Cameron MacIntosh, Kelsey Parsons, Mbonisi Zikhali, Alana Dunbar, Stephanie Vizi, Jenna Hobin, and especially Michael Wark who helped to layout this newsletter.

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The Legacies of Nyerere: A Timely Conference By Cameron MacIntosh

Julius Nyerere was an unconventional leader who forged consensus among Tanzania's ethnic and political factions in the first days of the country's independence.

Tanzanians both loved and loathed Nyerere for his firm, even autocratic presidency, but none can deny his enormous role in the country's development.

Understanding Nyerere's rule and its influence on Tanzanian society and beyond was the goal of the *Legacies of Nyerere* conference, hosted by the Institute of African Studies on March 4, 2011.

The event brought together keen observers of African politics including the former speaker of the East African Legislative Assembly, Abdulrahman Kinana.

"First and foremost, (Nyerere) was a great African statesman and a man of international standing," Kinana said. "He was a man who provided a good example of leadership. Leadership, in terms of integrity; leadership, in terms of vision; leadership, in terms of eloquence and intelligence."

"He molded Tanzania as we know it today," Kinana said. "He united the whole country together and made one country. He broke down the tribal differences, the religious differences and he created one Tanzania."

Kinana said Nyerere's greatest achievement was the unification of his country's more than 120 ethnic groups into a single people.

"He molded Tanzania as we know it today," Kinana said.

After becoming the first president of what is now Tanzania in 1962, Nyerere implemented a sweeping series of economic reforms aimed at collectivizing the country's agricultural sector.

He also set about the project of pan-African unification and, along with fellow African leaders, established the Organization of African Unity in 1963.

Despite the geo-political climate of his day, Nyerere maintained a policy of non-alignment during the Cold War and maintained friendly relations with politicians in the East and West.

James Milner, professor of political science at Carleton University, said Nyerere's ability to resist the influence of the Cold War powers and maintain his country's economic and political independence was extraordinary.

"He was able to take a desperately poor country, surrounded by countries in conflict, and chart an independent path for Tanzanians," Milner said.

Milner argues that Nyerere's time as president holds important lessons for Canadian leaders that wish to understand Canada's place in the world.

"Often in Canada we say we don't have control of our own destiny," Milner said. "We're tied into the American economy, the forces of globalization. What we learn from Julius Nyerere is that it is possible for a leader to begin their approach to leadership from... principles; and say these are the principles around which I'm going to build this country."



Video link between Carleton and the University of Dar es Salaam at the Nyerere Conference

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The Legacies of Nyerere - Continued from Page 2... -

...Julius Nyerere shows is that it is possible for a leader to begin their approach to leadership from principles; and say these are the principles around which I'm going to build this country."The *Legacies of Nyrere* conference was held at Carleton University but had a simultaneous video-link to Dar es Salaam and was broadcast live over the Internet for scholars and students around the world.

Given Nyerere's impact in Tanzania, in Africa and on a global level, it was highly appropriate for the conference to have this direct connection to Tanzanians and whoever else wanted to participate over the internet

The Institute of African Studies Student's Association*By Jenna Hobbin*

The Institute of African Studies Student Association at Carleton has a central initiative of raising awareness about both cultural and political topics in regards to the continent of Africa. As a student group, the IASSA hosts a number of events on campus each year which are aimed towards bringing the student body together to promote discussion about the given topics.

Founded in 2011, the IASSA was started by Carleton Graduates Megan Malone and Peter Stewart, who hold the common passion for the study of Africa. As the co-founders have both graduated from Carleton, the Institute of African Studies Student Association now consists of a number of Carleton Students with either a major or minor in African Studies, as well as students with just a general interest of the continent.

With Jenna Hobin as President during the 2011-2012 academic school year, the group is also led by additional students from the Institute of African Studies including Alana Dunbar, Tyler Paziuk, Heather McAlister, Sagal Khandid, and Gys Weverink. Students from other disciplines, including Kabasigyi Mulera and Michael Wark also take part in the organizing of events.

So far in this academic school year the IASSA has hosted a number of guest-speakers and a film night. The first event was a presentation by the Capital Grannies of the Grandmothers to Grandmothers campaign (<http://www.stephenlewisfoundation.org/get-involved/grandmothers-campaign>), who work towards raising funds and awareness to support the grandmothers of various African communities who have taken children orphaned from AIDS into their care. Navin Parekh also visited Carleton representing the CanUgan Disability Support Project (www.canugan.org), whose aim is to raise funds to provide tricycles, hearing aids, canes, and vocational training for those with disabilities in the Kasese district of Uganda.

Aside from guest speakers, the IASSA also hosted a film night in collaboration with Cinema Politica and Invisible Children (www.invisiblechildren.com). The screening of Invisible Children's "Tony" highlighted a young boy's struggles as he grew up as a child soldier in Northern Uganda. Following the film, roadies from Invisible Children, including a woman who grew up in Uganda, visited with students giving personal insight and experiences on the topic.

To start off the winter semester, the IASSA's first event took place Friday, January 13th from 1:00-2:30 P.M. in the History Lounge of Paterson Hall. Brittony Chartier, a Carleton MA student presented her experiences in Tanzania with the CIDA exchange program while working at the Matunda School and Orphanage. The IASSA is in the process of confirming additional events and encourages you to contact iassa.carleton@gmail.com to receive updates on future events taking place around campus.

(IASSA logo courtesy of Michael Suen, 2011)



Professor Susanne Klausen – Faculty Profile

By Mbonisi Zikhali

"The politics of gender and sexuality in Africa can appear too complex and at times too predictable in contrast to the West", says Professor Susanne Klausen. The patriarchal foundations that condone sexual objectification of women and the restrictions on women's right to control their own bodies paint a grim portrait of the continent's attitude regarding women's empowerment.

Although countries such as South Africa have some of the most liberal laws on abortion social stigma, as Professor Susanne Klausen observes, always impedes on progress. "South Africa is still a religious, conservative country", she says, "so abortion is still pretty much taboo." Interestingly, the apartheid government through its policies also indicated this attitude. "It was very Calvinist, conservative, religious."

Prof. Klausen is an Associate Professor in the Department of History at Carleton University. Her research interests include birth control, abortion and women's rights. Most of her research is based on South Africa and understanding the evolution its gender politics, particularly around birth control and abortion.

She was recently awarded the Journal of Women's History's inaugural prize for the best article published in the two year period of 2009-10. She believes the article was chosen for putting women's history in a transnational context and linking the politics of South Africa to the much wider politics of the whole world. "In a nutshell," she reflects, "what I was arguing was that while the West was becoming much more liberal about abortion, South Africa ran in the opposite direction and became more conservative."

Her observations regarding women's experience under the apartheid government and modern South Africa are fascinating. During the apartheid era (1948-90) it was almost impossible to get a legal medical abortion.

She was interested in why the apartheid government wanted to prevent (mainly) white girls from getting abortions, but also how women got around the law. "White women had so many options," she observes. "They flew to London, England every year. There was what they call the 'abortion tourism trade'." Black women were left to rely on the 'aunties' who had mostly been taught unsafe ways of inducing abortion.

Although abortion is now legal black women are still facing challenges. For example, in the hospitals where one can get one there is a fear of the nurses, who have a reputation for being judgmental towards young girls. "They point and yell at them in public, so young blacks don't want to go there because they don't want to be bullied and harassed". She adds that this has led to a huge trade in clandestine abortions just like under apartheid.

In May last year Prof. Klausen took ten undergraduate students with her to South Africa where she taught a course called 'Health and Healthcare in post-apartheid South Africa for African Studies. She counts it as a transformative experience. "They would ask me questions that made me look at South Africa in new ways and they made comparisons to Aboriginal politics in Canada". She also has a book contract with Oxford University Press to produce a book on abortion by August 2013.



Professor Susanne Klausen



Photos from Prof. Klausen's trip to South Africa, leading the AFRI 3100 team, May 2011: University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban (Left, photo courtesy of Natalie Eckholm), and Table Mountain, Cape Town (Right photo courtesy of Heather McAllister)

Patrick Bond – Political Economist, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

By Kelsey Parsons

Development Studies in Durban, where since 2004 he has directed the Centre for Civil Society: <http://www.ukzn.ac.za/ccs>. In 2010-11 he is on sabbatical at the University of California/Berkeley Department of Geography. Patrick's research and political work presently covers environment (energy, water and climate change), economic crisis, social mobilization, public policy and geopolitics. Amongst his authored, edited and coedited books are: *Zuma's Own Goal* (2010); *Climate Change, Carbon Trading and Civil Society* (2009); *The Accumulation of Capital in Southern Africa* (2007); *Looting Africa* (2006); *Talk Left, Walk Right* (2006); *Fanon's Warning* (2005); *Elite Transition* (2005); *Zimbabwe's Plunge* (2003); *Against Global Apartheid* (2003); *Unsustainable South Africa* (2002) and *Cities of Gold, Townships of Coal* (2000). Forthcoming books address South African and African political economy, and global climate justice politics.



Patrick Bond, UKZN

In service to the new South African government from 1994-2002, Patrick authored/edited more than a dozen policy papers, including the *Reconstruction and Development Programme*. He has lectured at more than 70 universities across the world, with formal teaching affiliations in the US, Canada, Zimbabwe, Hungary, Korea, Japan and South Africa. Patrick earned his doctorate in economic geography under the supervision of David Harvey at Johns Hopkins in 1993, after studying finance at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School and economics at Swarthmore College. He was born in Belfast, Northern Ireland in 1961 and has lived in South Africa since 1990.

Growing up, Bond says he felt privileged, like much of the Western world. Born a Protestant in Belfast, Northern Ireland and raised as a white child in Alabama during the civil rights struggles, Bond grew up with a keen awareness of the "implications of middle class life," as he calls it.

Looking to channel his sense of paying a debt back to society, Bond was immediately attracted to the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa. He saw people fighting oppression and it inspired him to do the same.

"They did it in the streets and townships, they did it in the trade unions and on the shop floors by going on strikes, and the churches also had a very strong role in that mid-80s period," says Bond.

After a long fascination with the struggles in South Africa, Bond eventually moved there in 1990 and lived in the inner city, working with township groups and NGOs. After 1994, Bond worked in the office of Nelson Mandela, writing more than a dozen policy papers for the South African government.

Since Mandela left office in 1999, he has worked on more global, political, economic and environmental issues. In 2004, Bond became a co-founder of the Durban Group for Climate Justice, and realized that knowledge produced in people's power struggles, such as the anti-apartheid movement, could be applied to the fight against issues related to the environment.

Due to the vast amounts of information he was privy to within the social justice movements, Bond decided to write books about the topics problems, and in 2004 he became director of the Centre for Civil Society at the University of KwaZulu-Natal School of Development Studies in Durban, South Africa. He has spent the last eight months on sabbatical, writing and giving talks about climate justice.

As African countries are some of the most affected by issues of climate justice, Bond often focuses on the plight of African nations in confronting the problems of the environment. In March 2011, Bond brought his message to Carleton University, in a speech put on by the High Commission for the Republic of South Africa and the Institute of African Studies. He continues to spread the ideas surrounding climate justice around the world, and there is no end of his efforts in sight.

Recent Graduate and Visiting Scholar Profiles

Wanda O'Brien, Carleton Bachelor of Journalism Graduate, 2009

Wanda O'Brien, a Carleton journalism grad, was living and working in Nairobi, Kenya as a research fellow for the Aga Khan Foundation of Canada. O'Brien was researching global journalism programs (mainly from North America and Europe) for the Aga Khan University in Nairobi, which hopes to develop an internationally recognized journalism-training program. "It's very exciting," says O'Brien. "It is unprecedented...there will be nothing else on this scale in Africa." There will be many changes at the University in the next ten years, said O'Brien, who worked in Nairobi until the end of May.

O'Brien is a former intern for the Rwanda Initiative, a program that sends Carleton journalism students to work in Rwanda, and she says there was no way she would be in Kenya now if it wasn't for her experience with the Initiative. "It was a great experience and set me up well for this type of work," she says.

*Wanda O'Brien,
Journalism Grad, 2009
(left)*

*Wangui Kimari with
students at Escola Novo
Marotinho (right)*



Education as Anti Racism Advocacy in Salvador da Bahia, Brazil

Wangui Kimari, M.A. candidate (Anthropology), Department of Sociology & Anthropology

Wangui Kimari's research focuses on two Afro - Brazilian centered educational projects in Salvador da Bahia, both of which have been initiated since the resurgence of black activism in the 1970's, a period that is often referred to as the *re-Africanisation of Bahia*. This is done in order to examine the place that these types of pedagogic initiatives have in Afro Brazilian anti racism mobilization. Essentially, she looks at the implementation of these initiatives, the obstacles to them and above all the changes that they engender in the youth that they target and what these changes say about how Africa (in all of its manifestations) is now being accepted in Salvador da Bahia and in Brazil as a whole since the "re-Africanisation" that was seen in the 1970's. Above all, her argument is that despite the structural racism that persists in Brazil, these African centered educational projects in Salvador are creating more social, academic and economic possibilities for the black youth that they target not only by making education accessible, but also by deconstructing colonial narratives and rewriting the history of black participation in Brazil. She defended her M.A. thesis, *Learning to be Black: The Afrocentric "Word" as Anti-Racism Mobilization in Salvador, Brazil* in September, 2011.

The Colour of the Rainbow: Finance as Narratives in post-apartheid South Africa

Elizabeth Cobbett, PhD candidate, Department of Political Science

Finance occupies an enduring position in the media since the 2008 global crisis. The West's struggles to establish a new balance between national interests and global mobile capital are in the forefront of this attention. Considerably less is known, however, about how African countries partake in the current financial order while managing domestic tensions. Along these lines, my thesis focuses on South Africa as it partakes in the global financial order and positions itself as the regional hub of finance. Yet South Africa is also dealing with extensive domestic developmental problems that are seen to come into conflict with this vision. This important tension is the overriding theme of my chapters as they focus on the struggle between the Reserve Bank and the trade unions over a master narrative of the economy, on the role of private capital markets in public service provision, on the place of the elderly poor who live on state pensions but have also become new sites of debt and credit relationship, and on the emergence of Islamic finance as it opens new markets in Africa for South African banks.



Joseph Awetori Yaro: A Professor for the People

By Stephanie Vizi

Joseph A. Yaro, sits in his office in Carleton University's Paterson Hall, over 8,000 km away from his home in Ghana, researching how to improve the lives of the rural people in his native land. Yaro travelled to Canada for the first time to hold office as the African visiting scholar at Carleton's Institute of African Studies for the 2011-2012 academic year. Each of the last six years, a professor from either the University of Ghana, Yaro's home school and alma mater, or the University of Dar Es Salaam to teach on exchange at Carleton.

Born in Northern Ghana in 1973, Yaro received his B.A. in Geography and Russian from the University of Ghana in 1994. He earned his PhD in Human Geography at the University of Oslo in 2004. In 2005, he joined the Department of Geography and Resource Development at the University of Ghana.

Yaro's teaching and research interests include a combination of development studies and rural geography. In addition, he has worked on development related research on environmental issues, poverty, food insecurity, sustainable rural livelihoods, and land tenure.

Yaro, 38, is currently studying transnational land deals in Ghana in a joint effort with the Futures Agricultural Consortium at the Institute of Development Studies in Sussex, England. He is also in the beginning stages of researching building local adaptive capacity to climate change and variability in rural northern Ghana.

Yaro said he believes if we want to understand climate change we have to look at various levels of society and how they affect climate change. "How to bring about some recommendations for change at the different levels that would help people build up their own adaptive capacities, rather than we go in there claiming to be heroes," he said.

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Joseph Awetori Yaro - Continued from Page 7...

Growing up in rural Ghana, eight kilometers outside of Tamale, the capital city of the Northern region, Yaro was exposed to the hardships endured by the local people. His parents worked as cooks at a local seminary, where he lived with his four siblings. Yaro, attended school in a nearby village. This, he believes cultivated his passion for the rural people of Northern Ghana. "I spent most of my afternoons in the villages...I always wanted to [study] something rural. The whole idea about how do we improve living conditions in rural places."

Yaro calls himself a "cultural geographer". Yaro has conducted extensive research in rural northern Ghana since 1999. He researches at a micro level rather than the traditional study of quantitative facts. "I'm looking at the smaller scale, individuals and households...I am dealing with basically stories."



Prof. Iosenh Yaro

Yaro hopes to show the realities of food insecurity in Northern Ghana to the international community. In his research, Yaro asks, "Why is there so much hunger, when there is so much food?" He added, "[I am most passionate] about the rural people, what they do, how they survive."

When Yaro is not giving back to his community, the father of two spends time with his family, plays table tennis, and enjoys kicking back and watching Hollywood's latest blockbuster. At the time of the interview, Yaro was looking forward to viewing Tom Cruise's fourth Mission Impossible flick and spending Christmas in Toronto with a friend. Yaro said he is still adjusting to Ottawa's colder climate and needs to soak up more of the city's culture. "I think I should start going out [in Ottawa]," he said.

Yaro hopes to extend his studies to Ghana as a whole and learn from other African development successes and failures. "It is important to understand some success stories, which are not in Ghana, so we have to look elsewhere...Burkina Faso is a very good example."

Engineers Without Borders – The Carleton Chapter

Engineers without Borders (EWB) is an organization creating opportunities for rural Africans to access clean water, generate an income from small farms and have improved access to the services and infrastructure they need to improve their lives.

At EWB, the focus of human development is dynamic and powerful in the sense that it is not just about the rise and fall of national incomes, but rather it is about the people and their hope and struggle to expand on their freedoms to lead the lives they value.

The organization works to encourage and engage Canadians, the government, companies and universities to participate in active change on a widespread scale to build connections in Africa.

At the Carleton chapter, executives and volunteers work hard to ensure that EWB's guiding beliefs are met. The chapter works hard to make sure injustice is confronted and dignity is promoted. The organization accepts that human development is messy, but simple solutions are rare. EWB believe in an engineering profession that is better aware of its potential for positive impact on the world, and is better equipped to bring about that change.

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Engineers Without Borders – Continued from Page 8...

Second year global politics student, Tyler Amos, is a part of the EWB chapter at Carleton and said he joined EWB because the organization works to attack extreme poverty systematically, rather than just throwing money at the problem.

He said, “At national conference, I was able to gain a major sense of empowerment and motivation to contribute to solving the problems that the world is facing.”

EWB creates opportunities for rural Africans in Zambia, Malawi and Ghana to work overseas on a junior fellowship where students at Universities can contribute to development projects.

Some of the projects EWB Carleton has been involved with are different fundraisers raising awareness about the effectiveness of global aid and fair trade products. The Carleton chapter of EWB is currently working on hosting a coffee house and establishing a news letter.

The organization is looking to take action to promote political and personal choices that contribute to a more prosperous future for millions of rural Africans.

For more information, visit <http://www.ewb.ca/en/index.html>.

***“I Go to UKZN: The Durban Experience in Studying Health and Healthcare”***

A course review of AFRI 3100 by Alana Dunbar

The AFRI 3100 (African Studies Abroad) course is one of the best experiences I have had at Carleton University. It was completely incredible, full of highs and lows, which opened my eyes to new opportunities and travel in Africa. In collaboration with the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, I was one of ten female students that learned about health and healthcare post-apartheid in Durban, South Africa while we had our minds completely blown away.



The 2011 AFRI 3100 team in Durban, South Africa

As an African Studies and English student, traveling to Africa to learn about Africa was one of my pivotal goals; AFRI 3100 fit the bill. We traveled to Durban, South Africa with Professor Susanne Klausen. I can honestly say Professor Klausen is amazing. She was influential in the absolute success of the course and the impact it has had for all of the girls in the class.

The most compelling part of this course is that it offered a learning-based opportunity in Africa, contrasted with something like a volunteer or charity based project. I was excited to learn from South Africans about South Africa in an educational setting.

The situation of healthcare and health in South Africa truly incorporates every element of their society and as a result of learning about health, we learned about South Africa and its people. As I am sure you're aware, South Africa has both public and private healthcare and the current government in a previous election promised public healthcare, similar to the Canadian system. What was particularly interesting for me was seeing...

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AFRI 3100: African Studies Abroad – Continued from Page 9...

... the positives and negatives to both systems of healthcare. As a Canadian student it personally gave me new insight into how our system operates.

Our class was given some amazing moments to get out of the classroom and really see how healthcare plays out on a ground level; these were the moments that everyone on the trip truly valued and brought back with us.

We traveled to a Muti market and explored a new side to indigenous medicine with Mama-Dudu an extraordinary woman training to be a sangoma. This inspired me personally to research eye care in South Africa as notably only one individual in the entire market of at least 1000 people wore glasses.

We met a Doctor named Patience Mavata who lectured for us and took us to her rural clinic, Ikhaya Lobomi Healthcare. Unfortunately it was not operating at the time due to lack of funds, which was scary as the building was empty and cold despite so many people in need of assistance. Patience taught us the true value of community ownership of a problem, such as HIV, and the different applicable techniques to empowering members of the community into action.

We also visited the Hillcrest Centre for HIV where we saw the efforts of locals who came together through a church to buy land and turn it into an incredible semi-self-sufficient centre. This was one of the most emotional days for our group as we saw firsthand the difficulty centres like this face in obtaining funding, volunteers and medical supplies. Hillcrest taught us all that trial and error is truly the only way to go and that learning from mistakes is the most valuable aspect to all success. This is obviously a very different approach that what we commonly understand about making mistakes and sweeping them under the rug.



(From left to right): UKZN main tower; the UKZN entrance gate; the AFRI 3100 team on their last evening in Durban, June 2011

Photos courtesy of Courtney Wheelton and Natalie Eckholm



2012 Conference @ Institute of African Studies, Carleton University: North Africa at the Crossroads: Culture, Identities, and the Politics of Change

Wednesday April 4th, 7 pm, Theatre B, Southam Hall

Film screening: LAICITE INCH ALLAH / NEITHER ALLAH, NOR MASTER! with filmmaker, Nadia El Fani

Discussant: Aboubakar Sanogo, Carleton University

Thursday April 5th – Arts Lounge, DT 2017

8 a.m. Registration

8:30-9 a.m. Welcome address by Professor John Osborne, Dean, Arts & Social Sciences and Professor Blair Rutherford, Director, Institute of African Studies

9 – 10 a.m. Opening Keynote by Professor Réda Bensmaïa, Brown University

Topic: "La vraie vie est ailleurs: The Harragas phenomenon in African novels and films"

Discussant: Pius Adesanmi, Carleton University

10-10:30 a.m. Coffee Break

10:30 a.m. – Noon **Panel 1: Gender, Nation, and Political Consciousness in North Africa: Complexities Abounding**

Moderator: Susanne Klausen, Carleton University

Paper 1 Samar Ben Romdhane (Laval), "Communicating gender through the political discourse in the post-revolutionary public space"

Paper 2. Bochra Manai (Institut national de la recherche scientifique), "Women's social and political engagement in Tunisia: Actors and representation"

Noon – 1:30 p.m. – Lunch break on campus

1:30-3 p.m. **Panel 2: The Arab Spring: What next?**

Moderator: Chris Brown, Carleton University

Paper 1 – Nadia Habib (York University), "Egypt: In Fragments"

Paper 2 – Gubara Hassan (IAS, Carleton) "Post-Gaddafi's Libya and Democratic Transformation: The Hard Roads Ahead"

3-3:30 p.m. Coffee Break

3:30-5 p.m. **Panel 3: The Arab Spring and its Aftermath: Implications for the Continent**

Moderator: David Mastey, Carleton

Paper 1 Uyilawa Usuanlele (SUNY Oswego): "Arab Spring or reintegrating North Africa within the African democratic frontiers"

Paper 2 Nduka Otiono (Brown University): "Street Stories in Africa: New Media, Popular Uprisings, and the Democratic Imperative"



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Many thanks to all who contributed articles to this newsletter, and to Michael Wark, for organizing its layout. Please stay tuned for our next issue in Fall 2012. All this information and more can be found on our website (Carleton.ca/africanstudies) and is sent out along with information about other public events having to do with Africa in the Ottawa-Gatineau region. Please send us an email at African_studies@carleton.ca to be put on the mailing list.