

Celebrating Prof. Édouard Bustin

Center Stalwart Turns Emeritus After 49 Years



It was 1963 when Édouard Bustin began teaching in the Department of Political Science at Boston University. It's also when his long affiliation with the African Studies Center was launched. Although Professor Bustin has transitioned to emeritus status as of September 1st, 2012, that does not mean his affiliation with the center has changed. He continues to organize the popular Walter Rodney Seminar

series held every Monday at noon, and his cheerful office still welcomes visitors, colleagues, and students. He continues advising on PhD dissertation committees, albeit no longer as first reader. This is a perfect opportunity, though, to look backward and forward: back to appreciate all he has accomplished for the ASC, and forward to the center's plans for celebrating his work.

For the latter, a symposium is being held on October 26-27, 2012, that will bring back to campus numerous of Professor Bustin's advisees. Find more information on the center's website at (<http://www.bu.edu/africa>).

During a recent interview in his book-filled office, we asked Bustin to reflect on transitions and continuities in African studies these past decades. After all, he has played a key

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Note from the Director

Boston University maintains a busy schedule of Africa-related events. In addition to planning our own lectures, seminars, and film screenings, the African Studies Center serves as a clearinghouse for information about Africa-related events sponsored by the African Presidential Center, the Pardee Center, African-American Studies, the Center for Global Health and Development, the new Center for

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CENTER NEWS



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FIELD NOTES



Back to the Future Somalia. Katherine Joyce spends a month working at Berbera Hospital in Somaliland and reports.



Ethiopia and the Global Land Rush. Rachel Nalepa is working to make these deals more transparent and understand their implications.

LANGUAGE PROGRAM



Mujallar Hausa ta Jami'ar: New online magazine written by Hausa students. Yazi Dogo and Aminata Djima visit Boston.

OUTREACH



Two new "Inside Africa" DVDs for sale. Reacting and Responding to the Kony 2012 Campaign. South African Partners Amandla Award Ceremony.

PUBLICATIONS



International Journal of African History, v.45, 2012. Working Papers in African Studies. PSAE Research Series. Papers in the African Humanities.

Please submit your news to africa@bu.edu for inclusion in the next newsletter.

Faculty News

Kathryn A. Bard, Professor of Archeology, Boston University

In June 2011, Kathryn lectured at the University of Padua, Italy, about her excavations at the 4,000 year old harbor of Mersa/Wadi Gawasis on the Red Sea. In October 2011, she gave the Boston University 2011 Lecture about these finds: "The Wonderful Things of Punt: Excavations at a Pharaonic Harbor on the Red Sea." An online report of the 2010-2011 excavations at Mersa/Wadi Gawasis has been published at: www.archaeogate.org. Other articles on these excavations include: "Egypt's Lost Fleet" by Andrew Curry, *Discover Magazine*, June 2011, and "Das Sagenhafte Goldland Punt" by Angelika Franz, *Bild der Wissenschaft*, September 2011.

Kathryn has also been working on revising and updating her 2008 textbook, *An Introduction to the Archaeology of Ancient Egypt* (Wiley-Blackwell).

Édouard Bustin, Professor of Political Science, Boston University

As part of the many events marking "Le mois de la Francophonie" in New England (and worldwide), Prof. Bustin gave a lecture titled "Le Congo dans son labyrinthe," on March 29 at the École internationale de Boston (in Cambridge, MA). The lecture was in partnership with the Université populaire de Boston, and the Belgian-American Society of New England.

Les Kaufman, Professor of Biology, Boston University

Prof. Kaufman received the Parker/Gentry Award for Conservation Biology from the Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago, IL) in December 2011. This prestigious award is named for two conservation biologists, Theodore Parker and Alwyn Gentry, who

worked closely with the museum and curators. The Parker/Gentry Award honors an outstanding individual, team, or organization in the field of conservation biology whose efforts have had a significant impact on conservation.

Prof. Kaufman studies the impact of human activities on processes that generate and maintain aquatic diversity. Kaufman's efforts include the foundation of the first formal international breeding programs for endangered fish species, the result of his groundbreaking research on cichlids in Lake Victoria.

James McCann, Professor of History, Boston University

McCann has been awarded a fellowship from the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation for a project entitled "Mindscapes of Malaria, Landscapes of History."

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation has awarded its fellowships to a diverse group of 181 scholars, artists, and scientists in its 88th annual competition for the United States and Canada. Appointed on the basis of prior achievement and exceptional promise, the successful candidates were chosen from a group of almost 3,000 applicants. Since its establishment in 1925, the Foundation has granted over \$298 million in fellowships to more than 17,300 individuals. Scores of Nobel, Pulitzer, and other prize winners are listed among the rolls of the Foundation's fellows.

Prof. McCann has also been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship for the fall semester 2012 for research and writing in Ethiopia. This grant, along with the Guggenheim Fellowship in the spring, will allow him to spend



In Memoriam

William J. Bicknell, an outspoken, inspirational, international health practitioner and advocate, who sought to "make people hurt less," has died at his home in Marshfield, MA. Bicknell was the founder and chair emeritus of the BU School of Public Health Department of International Health, and he helped grow the department into a globally recognized leader. He held a dual appointment at the School of Medicine as a professor and director of international health programs in the department of family medicine.

Bicknell devoted the last years of his life to strengthening the work of the [Lesotho-Boston Health Alliance](http://www.bu.edu/lesotho/) (<http://www.bu.edu/lesotho/>), founded a decade ago. The goal of the alliance is to improve Lesotho's medical capacity by strengthening hospitals and establishing a family medicine residency program to help the impoverished country retain physicians.

Even after Bicknell was diagnosed with cancer, he continued to travel to Lesotho, making a final trip in

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In Memoriam *continued*

March to say good-bye to the many people he had befriended there over the years.



Ruth-Ann Mellish Harris, Scholar of the Irish immigrant experience died on September 5, 2012 in Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center. She is survived by her husband, Economics Professor and former director of the African Studies Center, John R. Harris, three children and many grandchildren. It has been said of her work in Irish studies that she was “a true pioneer in identifying areas in what we would now regard as neglected research. She put a human face on everything.”

In accordance with her wishes, a donation in her memory may be made to one of the following:

Iringa Hope Microfinance in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania - <http://iringahope.org/Donate.aspx>

Planned Parenthood
https://secure.ppaction.org/site/SPageServer?pagename=pp_ppol_Nondirected

The Obama for President Campaign
<https://contribute.barackobama.com/donation/index.html>

Elizabeth Warren for Senate
<https://donate.elizabethwarren.com/page/contribute/web>

ASC Alumni News

Dr. Nancy J. Hafkin (History Ph.D., BU)

On April 23, 2012, Dr. Nancy J. Hafkin was inducted into the Internet Hall of Fame at the annual award ceremony, established by the Internet Society to recognize those who have made significant contributions to the development and advancement of the global internet, held in Geneva, Switzerland.
(www.internetsociety.org/globalinet)

Dr. Hafkin has been working to promote information and communications technology in Africa and other developing areas, with particular emphasis on gender, for more than 30 years. She was among the first to enter the field of electronic communications in Africa as a pioneer and innovator in the area of networking, development information, and electronic communications, working primarily with the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in Addis Ababa. Hafkin has been instrumental in helping raise global awareness of issues related to gender and information technology and development. For more details about Dr. Hafkin, see the Internet Hall of Fame official biography (<http://www.internethalloffame.org/official-biography-nancy-hafkin>).

Thomas Johnson, (History MA, 1992)

Thomas Pyke Johnson has two professional careers. Since 2001 he has been on the staff of Boston University's Mugar Library. In addition, he has been Lecturer of history at the University of Massachusetts, Boston (UMB), first from 1997 to 1999, then continuously since 2004. He also periodically teaches African history at Bentley

University in Waltham, MA. He teaches courses on Africa, world and US history, environmental history, Western civilization, globalization, and leadership.

Johnson's recent publications include six articles in Junius C. Rodriguez ed., *Slavery in the Modern World: A History of Political, Social and Economic Oppression* (Santa Barbara CA: ABC-Clio Press, 2011). Johnson has given presentations in various seminars and conferences, and is an active reviewer of books for journals, especially the American Library Association journal *Choice*,

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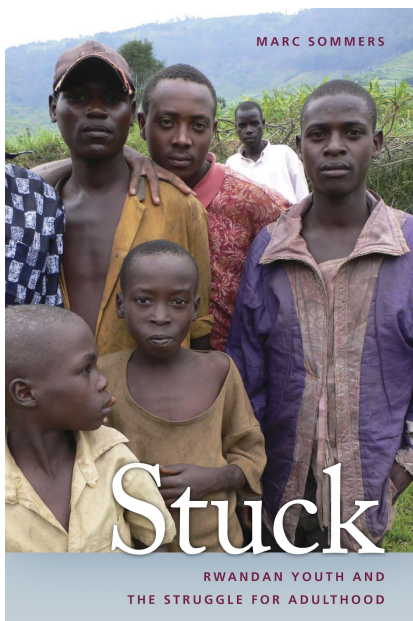
Eniola Soyemi & Martha Lagace

We welcome our faculty, alumni, and students to send us updates and news. Please send updates to the African Studies Center for our spring 2013 Newsletter by April 1, 2013.

publishing thirty reviews in the last three years.

Mike Sheridan (Anthropology Ph.D., 2001)

Mike is currently teaching anthropology and African studies at Middlebury College. He has recently been editing a special issue of the *Journal of Eastern African Studies* on social-ecological dynamics. Last summer he followed up on research that had been originally published in the *International Journal of African Historical Studies* by going to four Caribbean islands to chase down some distinctly African ethnobotany. His family is doing well and he is in the midst of becoming a backyard chicken farmer.



Marc Sommers (Anthropology Ph.D., 1994; Visiting Researcher)

Marc is currently a Wilson Center Expert at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and is recognized internationally as an expert on African youth concerns in war-torn and post-war countries such as Burundi and

Rwanda. His newest publication, *Stuck: Rwandan Youth and the Struggle for Adulthood*, has just been published by the University of Georgia Press, in association with U.S. Institute of Peace Press (2012).

Caroline Smartt (History BA, 2010)

Caroline is working as a research analyst for Awhere, Inc., a global development and technology company based in Denver, Colorado. After studying the history of vector-borne disease in East Africa as a UROP fellow working with Prof. James McCann's Rockefeller-funded research project, Caroline completed her work for Distinction BA thesis on the topic of vector-borne disease (especially malaria) in Africa. Caroline is currently helping with the development of a national malaria risk map for Uganda. Caroline was a Phi Beta Kappa and Summa Cum Laude graduate of the BU Department of History with a minor in African Studies. Her advisor was Prof. McCann.

Rick Watson (History MA, 1970, Ph.D. 1974)

Prof. Watson taught history and African history at North Carolina Wesleyan College until he retired in 2007. Since then he has published, under the name R.L. Watson, *Slave Emancipation and Racial Attitudes in Nineteenth-Century South Africa* (Cambridge University Press, 2012).

AFRICAN STUDIES LIBRARY NOTE

Prof. Douglas Wheeler (History Ph.D., 1963) - Library Donation

Last December the African Studies Library received a generous gift from University of New Hampshire Professor Emeritus Douglas Wheeler. The donation comprises a

collection of about 332 titles, including books, pamphlets*, and periodicals on Lusophone Africa and several former Portuguese colonies in Asia (East Timor, Macau, and Malacca).

The collection is multidisciplinary in scope; subjects include history, politics and government, current affairs, economics, geography, sociology, anthropology, poetry and literature, and urban studies. Some of the titles date back to the turn of the 20th century.



Reflecting on his time at Boston University, Prof. Wheeler says, "I feel fortunate to count myself a student of iconic faculty from the old African Studies Program (1959-1963) including ASP founder-director Dr. William O. Brown." Wheeler fondly recalls many of the faculty members who were his mentors and later

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Field Notes I: Back to the Future Somalia

Katherine M. Joyce, Boston Medical Center, MPH, EMT I/C (CAS '07, SPH '08)

In January 2012, I had the opportunity to conduct pre-hospital training for a group of nurses and ambulance attendants from various Somaliland regions; evaluate community perceptions of emergency services; work with hospital staff on an emergency facility assessment; and meet with the Ministry of Health in the capital city of Hargeisa, Somaliland.

When fellow SPH alum Ayaan Amg posted on a Facebook Alumni page that her mother, Asha Guled—the Director of Berbera Regional Hospital—was looking for people to help out on the ground, I asked if I could be of any use. After some logistical challenges—the area is not recognized by the international community—I set off for Berbera.

Berbera Regional Hospital in the Sahil region of Somaliland is a blue and white cement structure erected by the British. It was left to rot during the Somaliland struggles of the late 1980s and early 1990s and was partially refurbished by an Italian

NGO. With support from internal and external NGOs, it was put back in working order by a predominantly Somalilander staff and the Ministry of Health.

Berbera is a major city in the Sahil region, with a population of approximately 100,000. Summer temperatures often reach a sweltering high of 110°F, which makes the shimmering Gulf of Aden a welcome respite. The Gulf also offers a port that gives Somaliland some economic clout in the region, particularly with trading livestock. Two major highways merge in the city, so many traffic accident victims in the area end up at Berbera Regional Hospital. Some patients stop at Berbera en route to higher level care in Addis Ababa or Hargeisa. But, for many coming from neighboring health centers, Berbera is the highest level of care. Patients make their way to the facility by any means available—foot, taxi, car, and sometimes donated ambulance. Because of the sandy terrain, traditional ambulances that would be operable in temperate climates with functioning roads are not always the safest or quickest method of transport in Berbera.

Several clinicians live on the hospital grounds. The hospital has been facing the recent difficulty of attracting Somaliland clinicians due to the higher

salaries provided by private hospitals. These are also often based in locations that are more attractive to recently graduated clinicians.

Ahmed Suleiman is the only clinician on staff trained in orthopedic surgery. He lived in Berbera during the military conflict. During our many conversations, he expressed frustration with the hospital's supplies and the financial waste that seemed to pervade the hospital's operations. For instance, it seemed to defy any sort of acumen that a donor would ship a cargo container of broken equipment with anti-piracy insurance rather than simply purchase them new locally. Nor did there seem to be any contingencies made for the day-to-day essentials: With no oxygen refill centers, what happened when the hospital ran out? More people seemed to be spending their money on *khat* (a popular plant that is chewed to produce stimulant effects)—an average of \$25/day—while their families went starving. Ahmed spoke of faulty equipment and a severe lack of training when it came to the use of donated equipment. During one operation, for instance—a tibia-fibula (lower leg) fracture repair—his manual drill bit broke half an inch deep in the patient's tibia. “Do you see?” he said. “Do you see this? They say to do this with electric power, but all I have is this manual.”

Most people I spoke to had many ideas about how to improve the health of their community and bolster Somaliland's economy. Many of these also seem to be those very same ideas advanced by the international community—jobs, lowering the cost of health care, increased publicity of health care resources, infrastructure improvements, and so on. Many went on to note that what Somaliland needed were resources that could not be produced internally. While some people seemed to be referring to monetary resources, many were not. Recognition as an independent nation-state, for instance, did not escape mention. Also at the forefront of people's minds was the issue of increased education in the technology and engineering sectors for the generation that was deprived during war, improved agricultural systems, mineral reserve mining, and green energy technology. Hospital staff and community members also spoke frequently about getting donations from the Somalilander and Somali diaspora. Somaliland helping Somaliland was a poignant topic of conversation.

I spent most of my time—a month in total—with hospital staff or ministry members, so I cannot



speak in depth to the issue of NGOs. However, there is an NGO presence. At Berbera Regional Hospital, Health Poverty Action (HPA), WHO, and COOPI provide services related to various medications, maternal and child health, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS testing and treatment.

Berbera Regional Hospital is doing its best with what it has, but it desperately wants to do more. In the last three months, Dr. Bashiir Jaamac (Saaxil Regional Health Officer and former Berbera Regional Hospital Director) has sent reports of some of the hospital's challenges and successes. The team not only met but exceeded their vaccination campaign goals for the UNICEF Child Health Days that ended in early March. HPA donated a functioning ultrasound (a major item on the wishlist) to Berbera Regional Hospital, and it has been effectively used by staff. Documentation by clinical staff of medication administration and vital signs has also improved.

But there have also been setbacks. The Berbera Mental Hospital continues to need adequately trained staff, facilities, and medications. A measles outbreak occurred in the eastern region, most likely due to vaccination refusals in some areas of Sahil. Communication between the different health centers is difficult, and data collection and analysis has proven challenging.

For now, the hospital team manages a Facebook page and a website for the hospital. They accept donations from wherever they can. I want to end with a plea from Ahmed: “I would like to add and say please try to mobilize your friends to come to Berbera to work with us ... as you did (doctors, nurses, technicians, etc.).”

For more information about Berbera Regional Hospital, please visit:

<http://www.sahilregionalhealth.wordpress.com>

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Field Notes II: Ethiopia and the Global Land Rush

Rachel Nalepa, PhD dissertator, Dept of Geography and Environment

The last few years have seen a media frenzy surrounding the issue that is being referred to as the “global land rush” or “global land grab.” Foreign direct investment is being channeled into developing states at unprecedented rates for the purpose of transforming arable land into profitable and more productive agricultural enterprises for both food and biofuel crops.

The foreign investment was partly spurred by the concomitant food and fuel crises of 2006-2008. Many of these land deals transpire between investors from finance-rich but land-poor countries, and land-rich developing countries. For example, Qatar, with only one percent of its land suitable for crops, has obtained 40,000 hectares in Kenya and has expanded its reach into Southeast Asia and Sudan for rice, oils, and grain production. Accurate figures of how much land has actually been leased or has changed hands in recent years are difficult to find for a variety of reasons. However, a recent online database (<http://landportal.info/landmatrix>) that documents a non-exhaustive list of global land deals since 2000 suggests that the acquired land area is equivalent to half the size of Western Europe, with a sharp increase in the number of transactions starting in 2006 and peaking again in 2010. Africa has hosted roughly 2/3 of this demand for agricultural land with 1/3 of the

reported projects targeting Eastern Africa specifically.

Ethiopia is at the forefront of land leasing in Africa, despite being one of the most food insecure countries in the world. The federal government, possessing the legal rights to all the land, leased 1.7 million hectares (Mha) to foreign investors between 2007 and 2010 and expects to lease up to 3.3 Mha more to produce food and biofuel crops mainly for export by 2013. Many steps have been taken to increase “investor-friendly climates,” which include tax breaks (not necessarily extended to the domestic population), extremely low rental fees, and the establishment of the Agricultural Investment Support Directorate (AISD) to coordinate and facilitate the land transfer process at regional levels. But the land acquisitions can put smallholder farmers and pastoralists at risk. Displacement without compensation is a real threat and many projects have not delivered the employment benefits that were originally promised by investing parties.

To ameliorate food security concerns, the Ethiopian government has stressed that only “marginal” or “unused” land be allotted to investors, to avoid pushing current land users into less fertile areas or depriving local communities of resources they depend on for their survival. This is especially true in the case of biofuel investments. The term “marginal land,” however, is not precisely defined and could include land used by local populations for hunting, gathering, grazing, fuel, building materials, or medicinal purposes. It also does not address whether land is important for maintaining the integrity of the ecosystems upon which rural populations depend. The sheer scale of the estimate raises questions about actual land availability. For example, the government has identified 17 Mha of marginal land in the region of Oromia as available for investment. This represents roughly half of Oromia’s total land area and includes woodlands,



A PLOT OF FALLOW LAND THAT HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED AS “MARGINAL.”

grasslands, bamboo forests, and pastures most likely used by pastoralists.

In the case of “unused land,” it remains unclear how it might be methodologically or rhetorically differentiated from “marginal land.” Generally, “unused land” refers to lowland peripheries where mixed agricultural systems coexist with shifting cultivation systems in which fields are usually left idle after short periods of cultivation to regenerate vegetation. Pastoralism is still practiced in these areas as well, but this way of life has a tenuous role in the government’s agricultural development strategy.

A government minister who helped design the latest agricultural development policy was quoted as saying “at the end of the day we are not really appreciating pastoralists remaining as they are. We have to improve their livelihood by creating job opportunities. Pastoralism, as it is, is not sustainable. We want to change the environment.” Four million pastoral farmers in Ethiopia may be affected by land lease plans.

My work involves investigating this marginal lands narrative and how it is used as a justification for

appropriating land that may already be in use to investors. By analyzing the biophysical, socioeconomic, spatial, and demographic characteristics of the lands slated for development, I expect to be able to distinguish characteristics that set these lands apart from others.

This will enable me to establish typologies of what comprises “marginal land” in the eyes of the Ethiopian government. Determinants of marginality may potentially include features such as population, livestock, road density, rainfall, and land cover type, among others.

Representative samples of emergent typologies will be corroborated with high-resolution satellite imagery to help answer questions regarding how these lands are currently being used and if they are indeed unfit for food production as often implied.

Through this multi-scale investigation, I hope to shed light on the role of marginal lands in Ethiopia’s current development strategy and by extension, ways in which modern developmentalist states are creating asocial (and non-political) voids that can be rationalized and more easily inserted into the international commodities market.



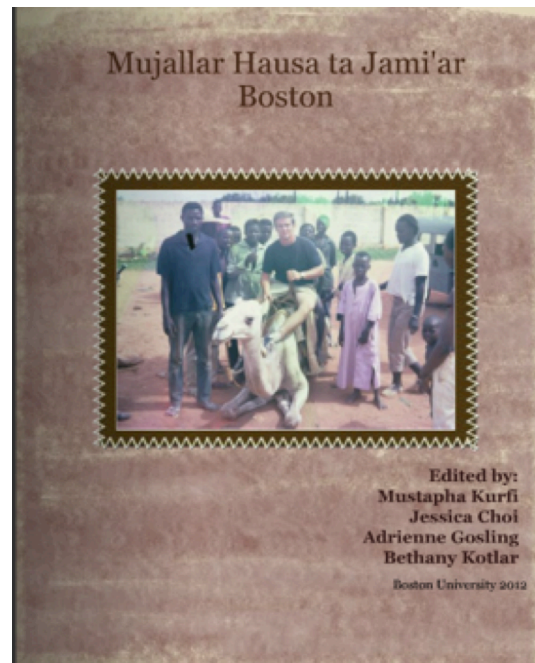
Communal land used for grazing could be labeled as “idle grassland.” Investors could develop it for food or biofuel crops even though it is clearly important for families’ livelihoods.

Mujallar Hausa ta Jami'ar

The *Mujallar Hausa ta Jami'ar Boston* is the maiden edition of an online Hausa magazine to be produced by the Hausa language program at Boston University (<http://www.bookemon.com/book-profile/mujallar-hausa-ta-jami-ar-boston/191353>). The book is dedicated to Prof. John Hutchison (Malam Tijjani) for his immense contributions to the African Studies Center and the development of the Boston University's Hausa curriculum. Prof. Hutchison shared his life and experiences in an interview with the advanced Hausa class of 2012 and this interview serves as the centerpiece of the first edition.

The peer-reviewed magazine will reflect the passion and dedication of the students and faculty of the African Studies Center, as well as the friends and alumni of BU's study abroad program in Niamey, Niger. These students, teachers, and community members will have an opportunity to continue their interests in speaking, writing, and expressing themselves in Hausa, and engaging in its culture. Contributions for this edition came from a variety of departments and fields, including those whose lives have changed through their experiences in Niger, those who dedicated their time and effort to the study of Hausa language and literature, and those concerned with current events and trends in West Africa.

Mustapha Hashim Kurfi (the current Hausa instructor for the African Studies Center and Ph.D. student in sociology) initiated the project. It is envisioned to entail various aspects of learning both oral and written Hausa: improving students' grammar and proficiency, introducing them to the skills of translation, developing their comprehension



and their ability to contextualize the meanings and usage of Hausa vocabulary, as well as enhancing their mastery of Hausa-Ajami. The project will facilitate the students' ability to engage in peer review, share their experiences, and appreciate the critiques of one another. In time, these efforts will also improve the students' ability to master both the *Mashriqi* and the *Maghribi* styles of Hausa-Ajami writing.

Yazi Dogo & Hadja Aminata Djima: After 36 Years Work with Niger Study Abroad, Visit to US

John Hutchison, Prof Emeritus, Modern Languages & Literature, former director African Languages Program, created the Niger Study Abroad Program

Yazi Dogo is 70 years old this year. As celebration he made a pilgrimage of sorts to Boston to see the city where so many of his former students live.

Professor Emeritus John Hutchison, former director of the African language program, first met Yazi in the 1970s

in Zinder, where he was a primary school teacher teaching in Hausa in the first Hausa medium primary school in Niger. Yazi went on to establish a Hausa theater troop known as *Kungiyar Yazi Dogo*, well known throughout Niger and West Africa. Starting in 1987, shortly after the idea of a study abroad program in Niger became reality, Yazi started teaching numerous BU students in the performing arts during their semester abroad in Niger.



YAZI DOGO CAME TO BOSTON, WENT TO FENWAY, BUT COULDN'T HELP THE RED SOX WIN...

Yazi's wife, Aminata Djima, has worked in public health throughout her life as a nurse and a public health educator. Recently she founded a women's group known as Aiki Yanke Talauci, a microcredit NGO in Niamey. The group was established to help the women of the Route de Filingué quartier to become financially independent through the establishment of small business enterprises. Both Yazi and Aminata have made contributions to the African Language Materials Archive website (<http://alma.matrix.msu.edu>) and to the Profiles in Nigerien Artisanry Project soon to be available on the African Studies Center's website. Yazi is a cultural icon in Niger and well loved by his former students. Hutchison says, "When you move around Niger with Yazi Dogo, you have a passport that opens every door."

Yazi and Aminata's visit began in late April and continued throughout the month of May. Not only did they visit Boston, but greater New England, New York, and Washington, D.C. In Washington they were interviewed by the Hausa Section of the Voice of America and honored by the Embassy of Niger.

PROF. JOHN HUTCHISON, YAZI DOGO, MADJIGUENE AND ALEX ZITO AFTER BU'S COMMENCEMENT CEREMONIES 2012.

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role both personally and academically in the momentum of scholarly engagement with the continent and its diaspora.

As a young Belgian PhD graduate of law and diplomacy, for example, he joined the transcontinental movement of skilled Europeans following decolonization. Since then, in addition to BU professorship and his role as chairman of the Department of Political Science (1977-1982), he has authored or co-authored books on Africa including *Lunda under Belgian Rule: The Politics of Ethnicity* (Harvard University Press, 1975) in addition to dozens of journal articles, reviews, reports, and book prefaces. For almost 40 years—until recently—Bustin was the university’s only political scientist focused on Africa.

But he was rarely deskbound. Bustin has studied and lived in twelve African countries and delivered guest lectures all over the world, from Kinshasa to Tunis, Santo Domingo to Abidjan—in addition to extensive community involvement speaking with groups in locales ranging from the U.S. to Senegal and Burundi. He’s monitored elections in Cameroon, for instance, and continues to advise U.S. law firms as an expert witness on political asylum cases.

Talking with him, one thing becomes clear: Having educated dozens of students who’ve gone on to leadership and academic positions all over Africa, Europe, and the U.S. is the accomplishment he has found most fulfilling and that has made him feel most proud.

“When I first came here, interest in Africa was drawn from three streams,” he says. “First were people involved in U.S. foreign policy interests, a kind of Cold War militancy to prevent Africa from being ‘infiltrated’ by communists. Second, there was still an earlier generation of expatriates who saw through a colonial prism. Anthropology, for example, was put in the service of colonialism to study the ‘lot of the natives.’”

“Finally was a third generation like me, with no governmental, intelligence, or colonial administration experience or inclinations. We were driven by intellectual curiosity and—shall we say—ideological motivations: we were interested in liberation movements. I thought of myself as belonging to this group.”

Over the years, he says, the relative importance of these streams has changed. Colonialism is gone and students are trying to reconcile policy considerations,

including those of NGOs—“however misguided”—with independent curiosity. There’s a tendency to try and balance the two surviving streams. But he also notices that colonial thinking prevails in the world at large, cloaked in a new vocabulary. “I think attitudes toward Africa are more condescending than attitudes toward Latin America or the Middle East. Africa is still particularly subject to paternalism and supposedly benevolent thinking,” he says.

Meeting Africa

Bustin first encountered Africa in lecture halls at the University of Liège. It was the early 1950s and he was studying law and diplomacy and thinking about his future. Even though Belgian foreign policy was keenly concerned with Africa, the Belgian national consciousness remained only vaguely aware of African affairs, and its study was reserved for the few. Two of his academic advisers, both linked to official circles of politics and foreign policy, helped set his path as a scholar.

Given the timeframe, post-World War II, international relations was an area of the social sciences in high demand. European states knew in the 1950s that a repeat of the collective destruction brought on by the two world wars must be avoided at all costs. The discipline of international relations was to supply the necessary intellectual skills for the construction of peaceful cooperation among nations. At the same time, the study of international relations was to train future diplomats with the tools to “dismantle” the global anti-colonial campaign then in its early stages, particularly through international forums such as the United Nations. Belgium was a key player in these two aspects of the discipline: Recall, for instance, the controversial “Belgium thesis” on colonialism at the UN in the early 1950s.

Bustin focused his studies on British Africa for three interrelated reasons. First, he had already developed the linguistic skills necessary to conduct research in the British colonial archives after a stint as an American Field Service student in the United States in 1949-1950. Second, concentrating on British East Africa allowed a career trajectory differentiating him from the Belgian academic mainstream, which generally gravitated to the study of Francophone Africa. Third—and on a practical level—the Belgian Congo was restricted to academic analysis: Until the late 1950s the “Congo question” was a highly sensitive political topic. (The political turbulence provoked by A.A.J. Van Bilsen’s [Thirty Year Plan for the Political Emancipation of Belgian Africa](#), published in 1955, symbolized the contrary political visions.)

Reacting and Responding to the Kony 2012 Campaign

As soon as the Kony campaign was launched in early March, we knew we needed to respond both to correct falsehoods and to turn this into an opportunity to educate the huge national audience now focused on Joseph Kony. We approached this work from many angles. While Invisible Children had targeted young people, we directed our work toward their teachers and offered them tools for creating space for a critical inquiry into the video, its images, and messages.

Our first step was an online guide to teaching about the Kony campaign, teaching about Uganda, and finally about what is true and what is misleading about Africa. Four of us collaborated on writing the guide: a human rights scholar (Patrick Vinck of Harvard), two Outreach directors (myself and John Metzler of Michigan State University), and Chris Root, independent consultant and Association of Concerned African Scholars member at Michigan State University. The 11-page guide came out under the auspices of the African Studies Association Outreach Council. *React and Respond: The Kony 2012 Phenomenon* received immediate wide praise and appreciation. As far as we know, it is the only circulating guide on the Kony phenomenon in the US. It has been enthusiastically reviewed and recommended on dozens of websites and in at least one magazine for teachers; downloaded over 6,000 times; mentioned in an "Education Week" blog (*EdWeek* is the

newspaper of record for K-12 education); put on Facebook; tweeted as "fantastic" by an MIT Media Lab researcher, and more.

Our guide brought us to the attention of Conciliation Resources, a major NGO based in the United Kingdom. As a result, we were invited to speak at a special meeting at the United Nations; only Patrick Vinck was able to attend.

Once published online, I asked the national organization of social studies teachers if they would like to publish it in their next magazine. Their immediate "yes" meant we quickly had to reduce the text to five pages. The article appeared in the May issue, going out to 17,000 educational leaders across the country.

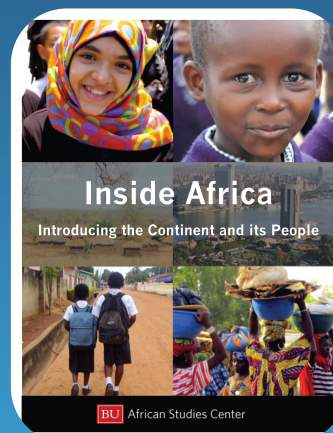
At the same time, our director Tim Longman and I both spoke on various television and radio shows, including a regional National Public Radio program.

With the support of the African Studies Center, I organized a popular all-day workshop for middle and high school teachers, *"Making Sense of Kony."* Fortuitously, the new chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda, was already to speak at the African Studies Center, so she simply added the teachers' workshop to her schedule—a rare treat for teachers.

Finally, at this year's African Studies Association, the Outreach Council will present a roundtable, *KONY 2012: New Perspectives and Questions*, where four speakers will offer perspectives on how their work in civic education, undergraduate teaching of Africa, humanitarian research, and K-12 outreach is affected by the Kony campaign.

Inside Africa

Two New DVDs
Target K-12 & University
Africa Survey Courses



These will be available for sale in Fall 2012. For more information contact: africa@bu.edu

South Africa Partners Amandla Award Ceremony

On May 16, 2012, South Africa Partners honored Reebee Garafolo, Caroline Hunter, Willard Johnson, Mel King, and Byron Rushing, this year's recipients of the Amandla Award. Special guest was South African Consul General George Monyemangene. Barbara Brown, BU's African Studies Center Outreach Director, was one of several activists formally acknowledged during the ceremony. The ceremony was

followed by the Boston premiere screening of "Sing Your Song," an acclaimed documentary film about Harry Belafonte.

Bustin from page 11

His Master's thesis in 1956 examined the politics of decolonization in Uganda; his 1957 doctoral thesis examined the decolonization process in East Africa with the title "La Décentralisation administrative et l' évolution des structures politiques en Afrique orientale britannique." Decolonization was still a controversial subject in Belgium, but Great Britain had already taken steps towards internal self-government in most of its sub-Saharan colonies.

By this point, joining the Belgian Foreign Service did not appeal to Bustin. He went to the Congo in 1959 as a senior lecturer to the then recently created Université Officielle du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi at Elisabethville, now Lubumbashi. After the Congo crisis that followed independence in 1960, however, the university closed and his academic career in the Congo was cut short. (He later taught at Lubumbashi between 1965 and 1972 on a visiting basis.)

These formative experiences were crucial for someone fascinated by problems of international relations. Following decolonization and the subsequent Africanization of the African states, an army of colonial officials, missionaries, members of the officer corps of the colonial armies, university lecturers and

PROF BUSTIN ON COMMENCEMENT DAY WITH NEWLY MINTED DR. TIM DOCKING.

professors, among others, found themselves in complex migratory patterns. While many of these expatriates were incorporated in the various European bureaucracies, some like Bustin went to other parts of the world. The United States, a global power aiming to develop research centers on many different regions, became an attractive destination for Europeans who had experience, academic or otherwise, in African affairs.

As Bustin observes, Cold War politics informed social science epistemology, particularly in the creation of area studies centers. In 1961, he was named a visiting lecturer at UCLA and in 1963 joined Boston University and its African Studies Center, then located at 154 Bay State Road.

Like his first encounter with African studies, Bustin's choice of BU was a matter of fortune. He'd had three offers before him: the University of Montreal, the University of Buffalo (now State University of New York at Buffalo), and Boston University. His wife's preference to reside in Boston influenced the choice—the place where he has been ever since.

— Abel Djassi Amado and Martha Lagace

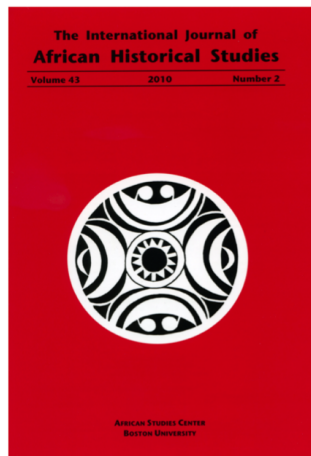


Alumni/Wheeler continued from page 4

became valued colleagues.

Wheeler went on to teach African and southern African history at the University of New Hampshire from 1965 to 2002. He served as a visiting assistant and associate professor at Boston University twice during that time.

** Over the years, the African Studies Library has built up an extensive pamphlet collection, largely due to the donations by faculty, staff, and others who have had opportunity to travel to Africa. We would like to keep this tradition going. While considered "gray literature" and not officially in the library catalog as yet, the Pamphlet Collection is an extremely valuable resource for our students. Are you travelling to Africa this year? Do you have pamphlets from previous travels? Please consider donating them to the African Studies Library.*



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(*IJAHS*) is devoted to the study of the African past. The journal publishes three issues each year (April, August, and December). Issues, individual articles, and subscriptions to the journal may be purchased at our website (www.bu.edu/africa/publications/ijahs) or by contacting our Business Manager at <ascpub@bu.edu>. Articles submitted to the journal should be based on original research and framed in terms of historical analysis. Contributions in archaeology, history, anthropology, historical ecology, political science, political ecology, and economic history are welcome.

Articles to appear in *IJAHS* Volume 45, 2012

***IJAHS* 45:1 Special Issue on Violence in Colonial Kenya:**

“Introduction: Toward a History of Violence in Colonial Kenya,” by Matthew Carotenuto and Brett Shadle

“Repatriation in Colonial Kenya: African Institutions and Gendered Violence,” by Matthew Carotenuto

“Spare the Rod, Spoil the Colony: Corporal Punishment, Colonial Violence and Generational Authority in Kenya, 1897–1952,” by Paul Ocobock

“Settlers, Africans, and Inter-personal Violence in Kenya, ca.1900–1920s,” by Brett Shadle

“Murder and Mercy: Capital Punishment in Colonial Kenya, ca. 1901–1956,” by Stacey Hynd

Subsequent issues will include:

“Prophecy, Possession, and Politics: Negotiating the Supernatural in 20th Century Machakos, Kenya,” by Katherine Luongo

“Hermits, Saints and Snakes: The Archaeology of the Early Ethiopian Monastery in Wider Context,” by Niall Finneran

“Harnessing the Zambezi: How Mozambique’s Planned Mphanda Nkuwa Dam Perpetuates the Colonial Past,” by Allen F. Isaacman and David Morton

“Intellectual Discourse in the Sokoto Caliphate: The Triumvirate’s Opinions on the Issue of Ransoming, ca.1810,” by Jennifer Lofkrantz

“Forced Villagization During the *Shifita* Conflict in Kenya, ca. 1963–1968,” by Hannah Whittaker

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Director continued from page 1

Finance, Law, and Policy, WARA, and other BU departments and centers, as well as local African groups and area universities. A quick look at the calendar and events sections of our website will give you an idea of the large number and wide range of Africa activities available. If you live in the area and want to receive our weekly calendar, please sign up for our email list online or request that we add you.

With so much going on, I want to highlight two happenings that should be of particular interest to our alumni. First, in honor of Ed Bustin's retirement, the ASC is organizing a conference on October 26-27. The conference, "African Politics Today: Challenges and Prospects," will involve presentations primarily from Professor Bustin's former students. Théodore Trefon, Director of Contemporary History at the Royal Museum for Central Africa at Tervuren, Belgium, will provide the keynote address Friday evening followed by panels on Saturday.



Seated: Barbara Cooper, Sara Berry, and John Harris. Standing: Jeanne Penvenne, Jane Guyer, Erik Gilbert

Secondly, the 2013-14 academic year will mark the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the African Studies Center. We are hoping to plan a series of events throughout the year, but we would appreciate your ideas and participation. If you have suggestions for the types of events that you would like us to sponsor, please let me know at longman@bu.edu or contact Assistant Director Peter Quella pdquella@bu.edu. We hope that our 60th will be an exciting opportunity both to reflect on the past and also to chart paths to the future.

Timothy Longman

Faculty/McCann continued from page 2

the full sabbatical year on research and writing in Hamburg, Germany, Ethiopia, and Boston.

In May-July, Prof. McCann served as the Hiob Ludolf Visiting

Professor at the University of Hamburg in Germany. He began writing his monograph on malaria and taught a short course on the environmental history of the Blue Nile Valley.

Fallou Ngom, Anthropology and African Studies, Boston University

Fallou has been elected to the ASA Board of Directors, and will join the board in November. The new ASA board includes Gracia Clark, Indiana University, and Tejumola Olaniyan, University of Wisconsin. The new Vice President Elect is James Pritchett, formerly director of BU's African Studies Center.

Retiring

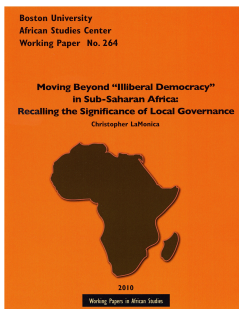
Prof. Sara Berry, former ASC faculty, to retire from Johns Hopkins

Prof. Berry was a member of the African Studies Center from 1979 to 1991, during which time she taught in the history and economics departments. Berry will retire from Johns Hopkins University this year, and her retirement was celebrated at Johns Hopkins with a full day conference, her commencement lecture, and a dinner in her honor on April 13. BU's History Department and African Studies Center were represented at her celebration by John Harris, former director of the African Studies Center; Jane Guyer, former faculty in the ASC and anthropology; Barbara Cooper (History Ph.D.); Eric Gilbert (History, Ph.D.); and Jeanne Penvenne (History Ph.D.)

Submitted by Jeanne Marie Penvenne, Tufts University

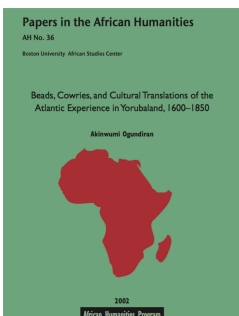
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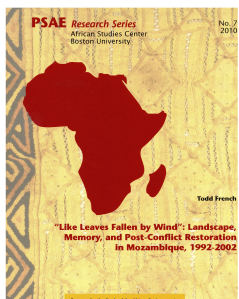
Working Papers in African Studies

Working Papers in African Studies represent research in progress undertaken by scholars affiliated with the African Studies Center at Boston University, or scholarly work that was presented at the Center. Over 265 titles published from 1978 to the present are available. \$6.00.



Papers in the African Humanities

Papers in the African Humanities (originally titled Discussion Papers in the African Humanities) were first published under the auspices of a three-year collaborative research project at the African Studies Center entitled "African Expressions of the Colonial Experience," organized with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Humanities Papers series has continued since the project ended in 1990. These papers reflect work undertaken by scholars affiliated with the African Studies Center or research presented at the Center. *Available in PDF only.* \$5.00.



PSAE Research Series

This series is an outgrowth of the African Studies Center's **Program for the Study of the African Environment** (PSAE). The **PSAE Research Series** presents the results of ongoing research in African environmental studies and reflects the varied research interests and interdisciplinary perspective of Boston University scholars and their international collaborators. This series makes the results of current research on African environmental issues available to a wide audience at a modest cost. Papers in the series are suitable for use in undergraduate and graduate courses dealing with human ecology, anthropology, environmental archaeology, environmental history, public health, resource management, and international development. \$6.00.

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