

United Nations • Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization •

UNESCO Series on Women in African History

Aoua Keita



The UNESCO Series on Women in African History is produced by the Communication and Information Sector of UNESCO. This publication has received additional support from the Culture Sector, and the Social and Human Sciences Sector.

UNESCO specialist responsible for the project: Sasha Rubel Editorial and artistic direction: Edouard Joubeaud

Published in 2017 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France

© UNESCO 2017



This publication is available in Open Access under the Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO (CC-BY-SA 3.0 IGO) license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/igo/). By using the content of this publication, the users accept to be bound by the terms of use of the UNESCO Open Access Repository (http://www.unesco.org/open-access/terms-use-ccbysa-en).

The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNESCO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The ideas and opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors; they are not necessarily those of UNESCO and do not commit the Organization.

Translation from French (original) to English: Obioma Ofoego Illustration of the cover page: Massiré Tounkara

Graphic design: Muyang Li

Comic strip

Sira and the student movement in Mali

Illustrations: Massiré Tounkara Script and text: Ophélie Rillon

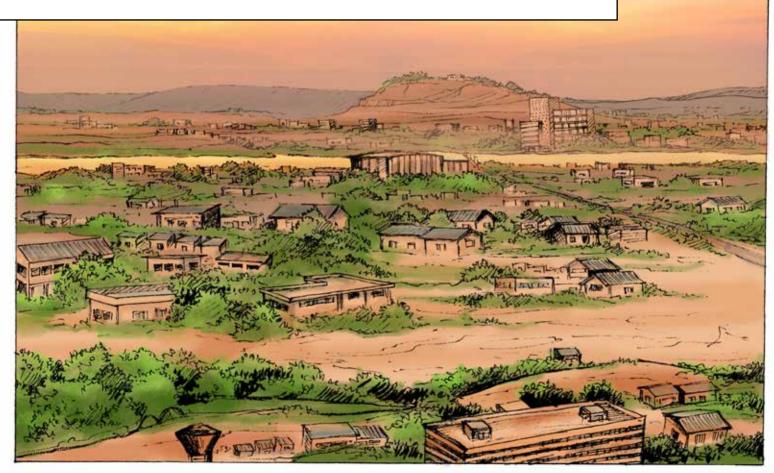
Foreword

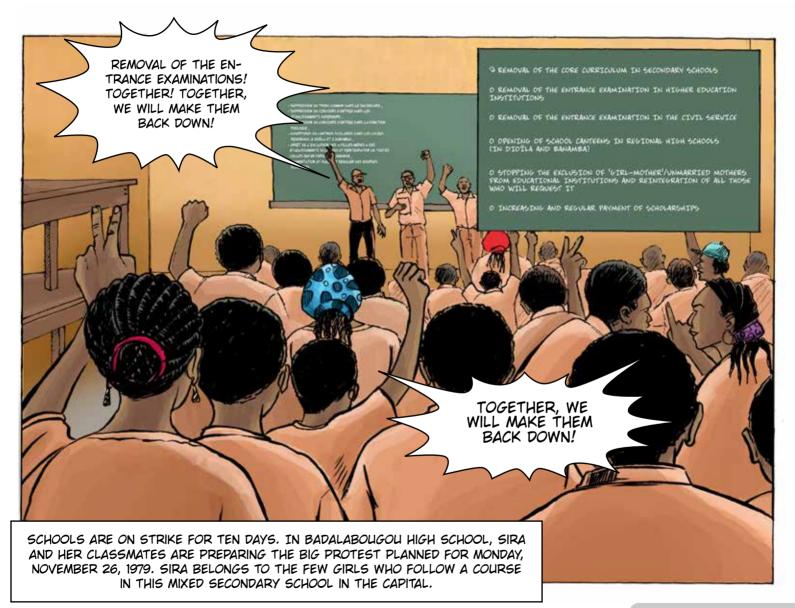
The following comic strip is a story inspired by the figure of Aoua Keita and the student movement in Mali (1977-1980). The illustrations are based on historical and iconographic research on those elements. They do not claim to be an exact representation of the events, people, architecture, hairstyles, or clothing of the period.



BAMAKO, IN NOVEMBER 1979. THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS. FOR SEVERAL YEARS, THE CONTESTATION FLARED UP AGAINST THE REFORMS INTRODUCED BY THE REGIME OF MOUSSA TRAORÉ. IN 1977, AN ENTRANCE EXAMINATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION WAS INTRODUCED, FOLLOWED IN 1979, BY AN ENTRANCE EXAMINATION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. BOTH MEASURES PROVOKED A BROAD SOCIAL MOVEMENT OF PUPILS AND STUDENTS. TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS AND THE RETURN OF STUDENTS TO THEIR REGIONS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS OF MALI (IN FRENCH: UNION NATIONALE DES ETUDIANTS ET DES ELÈVES DU MALI, UNEEM) ESTABLISHED A PLATFORM OF DEMANDS DISSEMINATED BY ITS SUPPORTERS ACROSS THE COUNTRY. THE OBJECTIVE WAS TO PREPARE A BROAD STRIKE MOVEMENT FOR THE BACK-TO-SCHOOL PERIOD OF 1979.

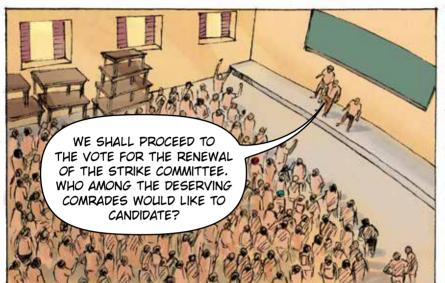
THE STUDENTS HAD THEN CREATED A METAPHOR TO DESCRIBE THE SITUATION IN BAMAKO, WHICH WAS THE PROTEST HEADQUARTERS: «THE HILL OF POWER WAS FACING THE HILL OF KNOWLEDGE AND BOTH WERE SEPARATED BY THE VALLEY OF IGNORANCE.» ACCORDING TO THIS IMAGE, THE HILL KOULOUBA (HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE) OPPOSED THE HILL BADALA (WHERE THERE WERE SEVERAL SCHOOLS), SEPARATED BOTH BY THE NIGER RIVER AND THE VALLEY WERE LOCATED RESIDENTIAL AREAS.



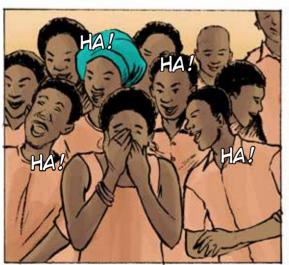


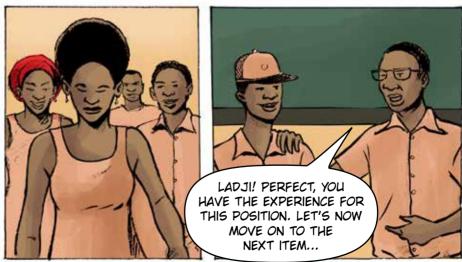


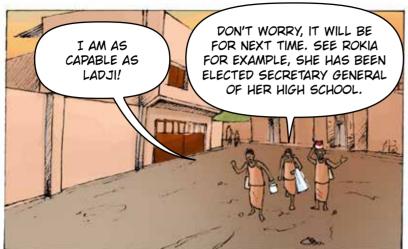














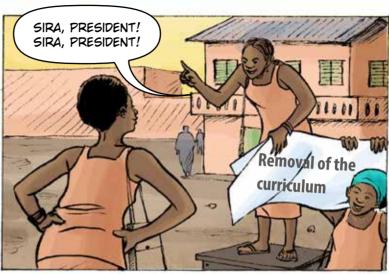








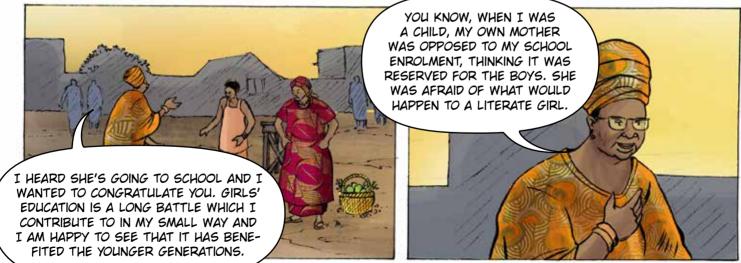








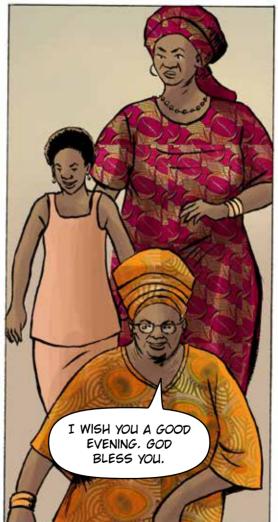






WITHOUT THE FIRM DECISION OF MY FATHER, I WOULD NEVER HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL AND BECOME A MIDWIFE. LATER ON, THIS JOB ALLOWED ME TO MAKE A LIVING...











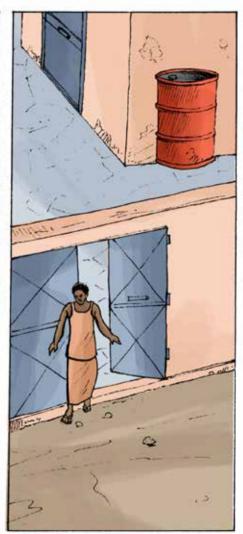


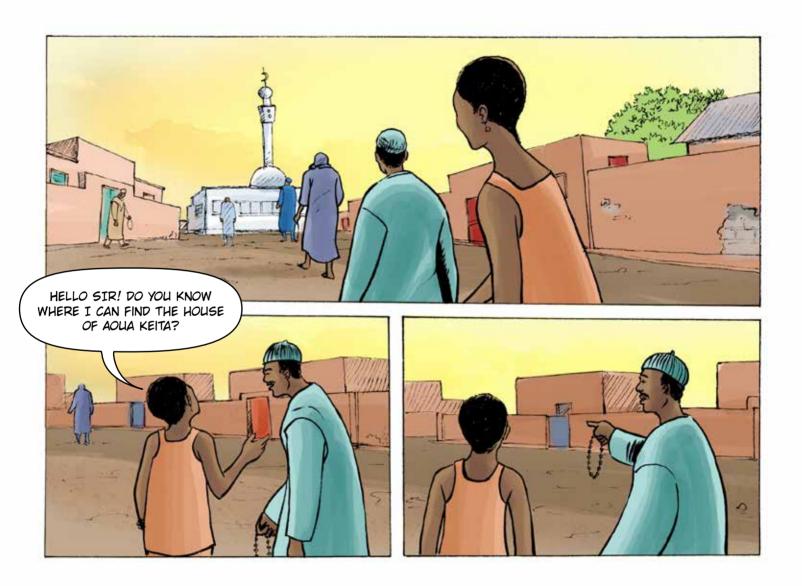






















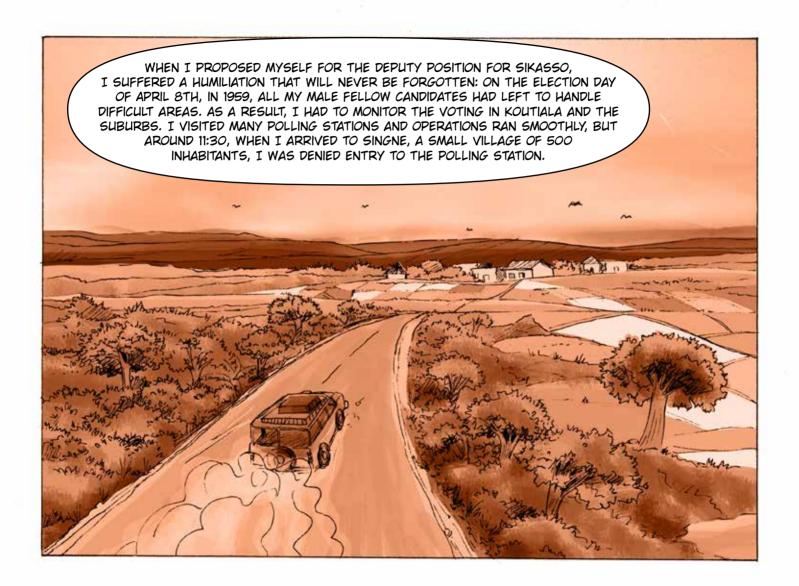


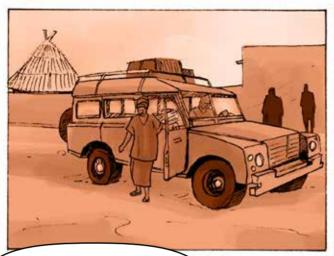


THE BOYS REFUSE TO
GIVE US RESPONSIBILITY. I
HAVE HOWEVER PROPOSED
MYSELF YESTERDAY BUT
THEY DID NOT TAKE
ME SERIOUSLY.













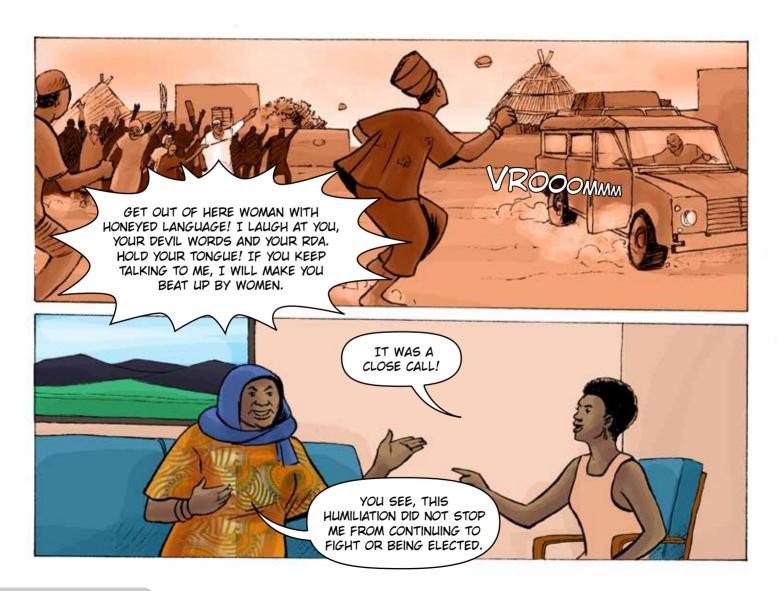


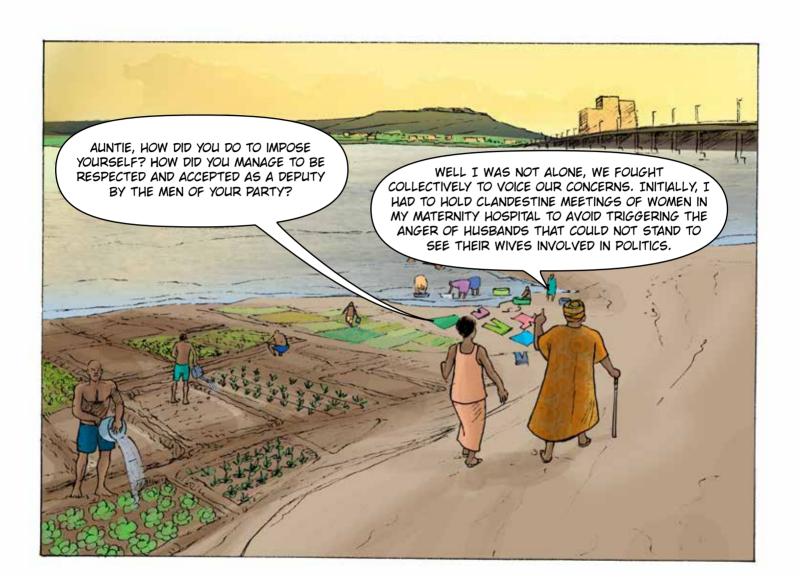


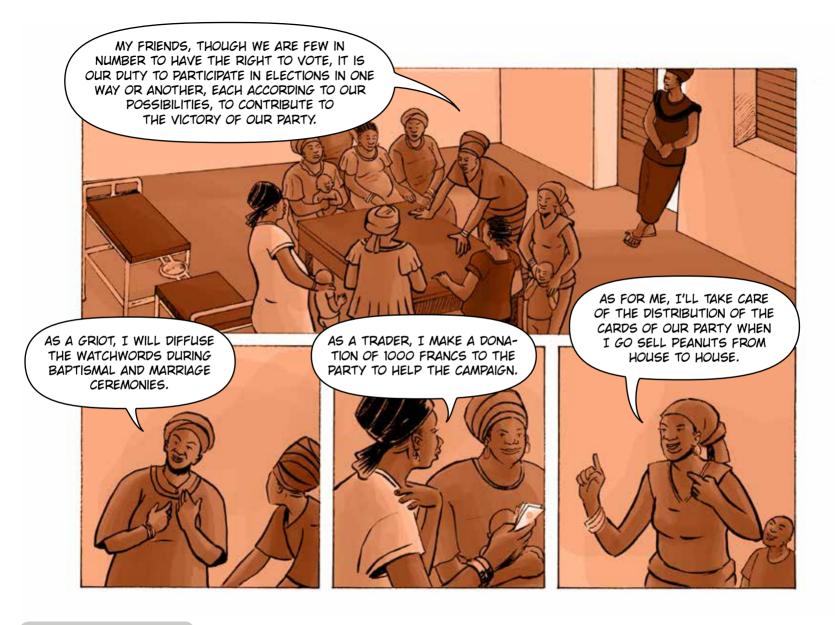


QUITE THE CONTRARY: THEY RUSHED ON ME TO GIVE ME A CORRECTION AND IT ALMOST COST MY LIFE!



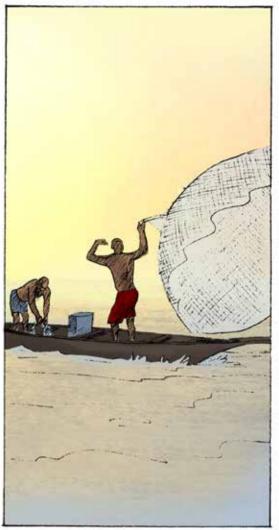


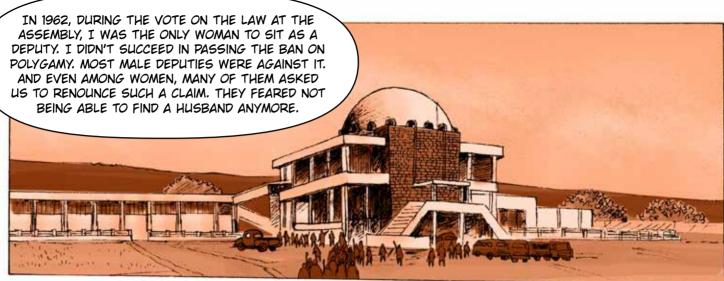








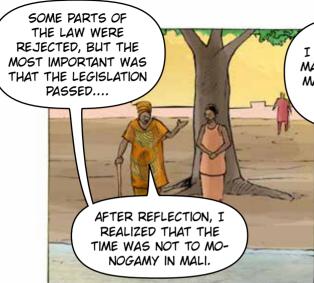












YOU KNOW, EVEN ME,
I MARRIED A POLYGAMOUS
MAN OF MY WILL LATER ON!
MAYBE THIS FIGHT WILL BE
HANDLED BY YOUR
GENERATION.

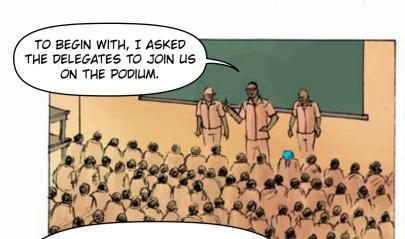










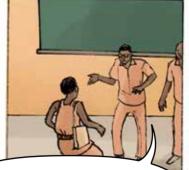


COMRADES! WE, GIRLS, DISCUSSED BETWEEN EACH OTHER AND WE BELIEVE IT IS IMPORTANT THAT ONE OF US SITS ON THE COMMITTEE OF THE SCHOOL IN ORDER TO MAKE THIS INSTANCE REPRESENTATIVE...





THERE ARE GIRLS IN THE OFFICE OF THE UNION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL AND IT IS ABSURD THAT THIS RULE IS NOT APPLIED AT THE LOCAL LEVEL. MOREOVER, WE ARE MUCH MORE LEGITIMATE THAN YOU TO DEFEND THE CLAIM TO STOP THE EXCLUSION OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS FROM SCHOOLS.



K

SIRA YOU LEARN FAST!
I THOUGHT ABOUT THAT NIGHT
AND I THINK YOU'RE RIGHT. TAKE
MY PLACE OF SECRETARY OF
INFORMATION AND DON'T HESITATE TO
ASK ME IF YOU NEED A HAND.
I'LL BE YOUR ASSISTANT.

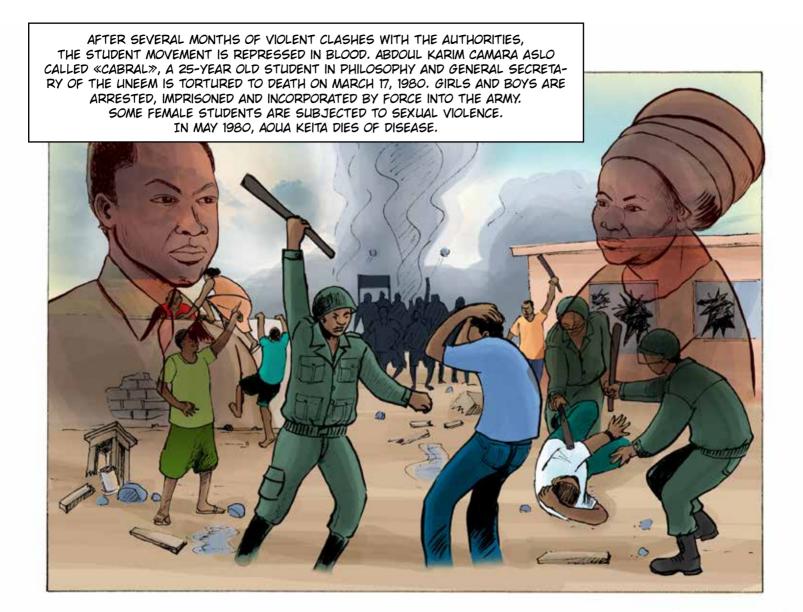


...THIS CONCERNS US
DIRECTLY. LEAVE US A PLACE
AT THE PODIUM TO VOICE
OUR CLAIMS!

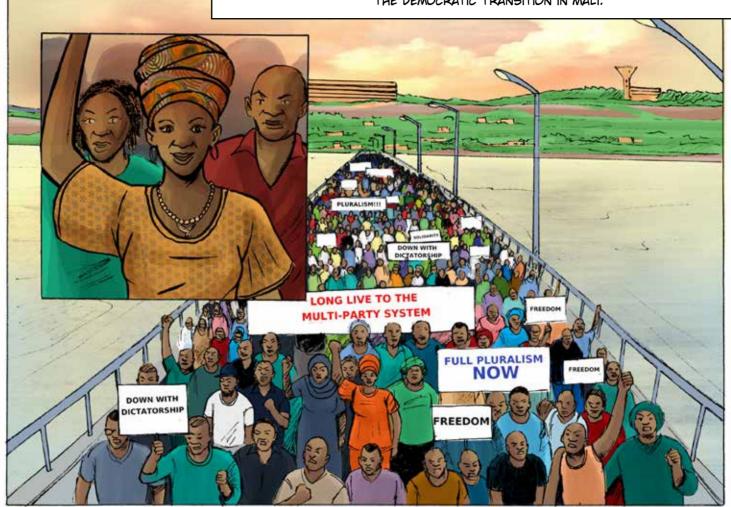








MANY OF THE YOUNG ACTIVISTS OF THE MOVEMENT OF STUDENTS BECAME, ELEVEN YEARS LATER, THE ACTORS AND ACTRESSES OF THE REVOLUTION OF MARCH 1991 WHICH OVERTHREW THE MILITARY DICTATORSHIP AND OPENED THE DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION IN MALI.



Aoua Keita

Aoua Keita (1912-1980), a Malian midwife and anti-colonial activist, has received many distinctions. Born in Bamako, she won admission to the city's first girls' school in 1923. She went on to graduate in midwifery. A member of the African Democratic Rally (RDA), she was elected to Parliament in 1959, thereby becoming the first woman in French-speaking Africa to be elected to the national legislative assembly of her country.

Women in African History

By way of various artistic and pedagogical resources available online, this UNESCO project highlights a selection of historical female figures, from Africa and of African descent, who have distinguished themselves in the history of the continent in areas as diverse as politics (Gisèle Rabesahala), diplomacy and resistance against colonization (Njinga Mbandi), defence of women's rights (Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti) and environmental protection (Wangari Maathai).

The selection of women figures proposed in the framework of this project is not exhaustive and represents only a small part of the contribution of African women, known and unknown, to the history of their countries, Africa and all mankind.

1

For additional resources, please visit the web site www.unesco.org/womeninafrica