



M A N S A

Newsletter Number 39 -- Winter 1998-99

13th Annual Meeting of The Mande Studies Association

Hyatt Regency, Chicago, Illinois
October 30, 1998, 1:15 to 3:00 PM

Present: Mary Jo Arnoldi, Ralph Austen, Stephen Belcher, George Brooks, Eric Charry, David Conrad, Barbara Frank, Julianne Freeman, Maria Grosz-Ngate, Thomas Hale, Jan Jansen, Lansiné Kaba, Martin Klein, Dolores Koenig, Yacouba Konaté, Kassim Koné, Robert Launay, Marie Nathalie LeBlanc, Barbara Lewis, Peter Mark, Patrick McNaughton, Robert Newton, Emily Osborn, Dianne Oyler, Daniel Reed, Cynthia Schmidt, Dorothea Schulz, Mamadou Soumare, Clarke Speed, Steffan Spencer, Richard Warms, Stephen Wooten, Donald Wright.

Agenda item 1: Presidential election:

David Conrad announced that according to MANSA by-laws, his current two year term as President of the Association has come to end and that it was thus time to vote to fill the position for the next term. Conrad noted that he communicated with members via e-mail a few weeks earlier in order to encourage nominations. He reported that none were received. He then requested nominations from the floor. Stephen Belcher nominated Conrad. Mary Jo Arnoldi seconded the nomination. Vice-President Barbara Frank proposed a vote and asked Conrad to leave the room. By unanimous vote, Conrad was re-elected President for a new two year term.

Item 2: Advisory Board members:

By unanimous vote, Lucy Duran and Kassim Kone were added to the Advisory Board.

Item 3: The crisis in Guinea-Bissau:

The President reminded us that Peter Mendy, Carlos Lopes, Cornelia Giesing and Eduardo Costa-Dias have been working to keep MANSA members up-to-date on

the crisis in Guinea-Bissau. Giesing has been sending informative e-mails to Conrad who has been forwarding them on to the membership. In short, the situation is very grave. There have been many tragedies, human and material, including destruction of the national research center (INEP) in Bissau. Peter Mark suggested that the Association consider developing a letter of concern which could be sent to various recipients including the U.S. Department of State. He read a draft to the group and asked for feedback. Conrad and Frank suggested that Mark prepare a document that could be distributed to the wider membership via e-mail for comment and endorsement. Robert Launay suggested a broad communication campaign, i.e., beyond US DOS to news outlets such as the NYT. He noted that an "open letter" could help get the word out. Lansiné Kaba noted that, considering the urgency of the matter, a statement should come from the assembled body, and that letters, etc. can certainly follow as well. Conrad asked Mark if he was prepared to carry on with the matter, and Mark agreed to take the lead with assistance and input from the membership. Various people commented about text particulars and overall plans for sending out the revised letter. Conrad suggested that Mark develop a letter based on his draft and the input offered by those assembled and then send it for distribution to the membership by e-mail for comment and signatures. The finished product will be directed to appropriate recipients.

Item 4: Samori in the year 2000:

Lansiné Kaba reported on his participation in a recent symposium on Samori which was held in Conakry. He said the symposium, which included academics from France, the U.S, Guinea, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, and Gabon, was very dynamic and that participants decided to organize a follow up conference to be held in 2000, the 100th anniversary of Samori's death. A scientific organizing committee has been appointed and plans are now underway. Kaba suggested that MANSA members should plan to submit papers for the conference.

DAVID C. CONRAD, *President*, State University of New York-Oswego
BARBARA E. FRANK, *Vice President*, State University of New York-Stony Brook
STEPHEN WOOTEN, *Secretary-Treasurer*, Southwest Missouri State University
Advisory Board

Alpha Bah, College of Charleston
ARIANE DELUZ, Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Sociologique
MAMADOU DIAWARA, Universität Bayreuth
Lucy Duran, SOAS, University of London

LANSINE KABA, University of Illinois-Chicago
Kassim Kone, State University of New York-Cortland
PETER MARK, Wesleyan University
TÈREBA TOGOLA, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Bamako

Conrad said he had already begun to organize a MANSA panel on Samori. He said Tim Geysbeek is interested in participating, and that Geysbeek had been wondering if it might be worthwhile to investigate options for the translation of a Maninka Samori text published in French by Delafosse. Anyone with ideas or feedback can contact Geysbeek.

Emily Osborn and Jan Jansen offered to contribute papers to the Samori panel. Conrad suggested that there might be enough interest to form several panels: e.g., Samori the Empire Builder; Samori the Resistance Leader; Samori and the Wasulunké. It was agreed that MANSA will sponsor at least one Samori panel at the next ASA meeting in Philadelphia. Panels organized in the near future will allow interested people to develop papers for inclusion in the international meeting in the year 2000. Kaba will keep the Association posted on developments with the international conference. Osborn offered to work with Kaba on liaison activities. Conrad will insure that an announcement of the proposed ASA panel and the international conference itself appears in the next MANSA Newsletter.

Item 5: Journal Of Mande Studies:

Stephen Belcher reported that he and Ariane Deluz (the journal editors) now have a sufficient number of manuscripts to go forward with the first issue of the Mande studies journal. He will be in contact with David Henige at the University of Wisconsin to attend to planning/preparation details. Conrad noted that the Ghana group is already set to publish their first issue. Belcher suggested that the future Samori panel(s) might yield papers for a special issue.

Item 6: MANSA Web site:

Conrad announced that he is gearing up to launch a web site. He noted that Kassim Koné and Bob Newton had, in the past, expressed interest in such a project, and he encouraged others with expertise to come forward. Updates will follow by e-mail.

Item 7: Panels for 1999 ASA

Conrad announced that the next ASA meeting will be held in Philadelphia and asked for panel suggestions. He suggested at least one Samori panel. A discussion on the issue of official "MANSA Sponsorship" in the ASA program followed. Stephen Wooten clarified that MANSA, as an official entity within ASA, is entitled to 2 unreviewed "sponsored" panels. These panels carry the "MANSA Sponsored" byline. Other panels can be "organized under the auspices of MANSA," but such panels will be reviewed, and therefore are not guaranteed a place on the program. Barbara Frank noted that ASA looks to each constituent association for confirmation of which panels are to be designated as officially sponsored panels -- thus, the Association needs to attend to this detail. Mary Jo Arnoldi pointed out that, based on her experience on an ASA panel review committee, good/well organized but not officially "sponsored" panels always stand a good chance of being accepted. Martin Klein explained that

the ASA review procedure is in place to insure quality and equality on each year's program.

Item 8: The next international conference:

Conrad announced that the meeting in The Gambia had already inspired active discussion of potential locations and dates for the next international conference. He said Yacouba Konaté had for several years expressed interest in helping us organize a conference in Côte d'Ivoire. Barbara Frank said that wherever the meeting is held, the Association needs to insure that it communicates broadly with local colleagues and institutions, governmental and otherwise. She explained that, on a post-conference visit to the National Museum of The Gambia, she and Arnoldi were confronted by the Director Bakari Sidibé, who felt that he had been excluded from the conference. Frank stated that this situation, regardless of its veracity, suggested that the Association needs to insure that during conference planning our protocol net is always cast widely. Conrad responded to Frank's comments, describing the many attempts that were made to include Sidibé and others in the planning and in the conduct of the conference in Serrekunda. He maintained that proper protocol was indeed a priority in the Gambia case. Frank, Arnoldi, Kaba and others suggested that the Association should continue with and expand its efforts to communicate widely and work cooperatively with any and all relevant individuals and/or institutions in a country/community which hosts a Mande studies conference. This point was unanimously supported.

Conrad asked Yacouba Konaté to comment on the possibility of a conference in Côte d'Ivoire. Konaté replied that there is sincere interest on the ground there.. He stressed that Cote d'Ivoire is a crossroad for Mande culture and that performance events could be arranged to complement a conference. Conrad asked if the site would be Abidjan or if other sites would be considered, perhaps Odiénne. Konaté replied that Odiénne is a possibility but that it would require an extra flight or 600 km road trip.

Marty Klein said that wherever the conference is held, a plan ought to be developed for a side trip as was the case in The Gambia. He suggested that if it's held in Côte d'Ivoire, a group visit to Kong, Odiénne, and/or Bondoukou would be highly desirable. Kaba queried Konaté on issues of governmental disposition to a conference such as ours. Konaté responded that limited governmental financial support might be available and that while there are some minor ethnic tensions in Côte d'Ivoire (and, of course, elsewhere), he doesn't foresee any difficulties.

An open and amiable, yet rather disjointed discussion ensued, with points being made by people throughout the room regarding: protocol in The Gambia, trips to James Island, the need to announce the Association's intent to have another international conference and to solicit input or venue suggestions, the possibility of having the next conference in Guinea, and Peter Mark's remembrance of "warm, fuzzy vibrations"

in The Gambia and his current desire to have dinner with fellow MANSA folk.

Other business:

Robert Launay announced that Cynthia Schmidt would be screening her film on Mende song in Georgia at Northwestern University after the conference. Schmidt added that she also hoped to have a screening during the next few days of the ASA meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 3 p. m.

Notes submitted by Stephen Wooten,

Secretary-Treasurer, 11/22/98

Re-edited by the newsletter editor 12/12/98.

MANSA'S STATEMENT ON THE GUINEA-BISSAU CRISIS

(Edited by Peter Mark and endorsed
by various MANSA members)

The Honorable Susan Rice
Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
The State Department
Washington D.C. 20520-3430

Dear Secretary Rice:

We, the following members of the Mande Studies Association, have devoted our professional lives to studying, writing about, and teaching university students about the history and culture of West Africa. We have each developed close and enduring friendships with and respect for the people of Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau. We have watched with horror as Guinea-Bissau has been engulfed in the violence of civil war, a war that has killed thousands of civilians, has devastated the capital city of Bissau, and has created hundreds of thousands of refugees.

The fighting has also destroyed the national research institute, INEP and with it much of the cultural heritage of the region. We are alarmed by the very real threat of a regional conflagration. We, accordingly, call on the United States government as well as European and African governments actively to oppose all foreign military intervention (overt and covert) on either side in the hostilities in Guinea-Bissau. We urge the United States and its allies to respect the territorial integrity of Guinea-Bissau and to discourage all military intervention by outside forces. We further call on this country to encourage a negotiated settlement that protects the human rights of all the peoples of the region.

Respectfully,

Peter Mark, Wesleyan University
David Conrad, State University of New York at Oswego
Richard Roberts, Stanford University
Konrad Tuchscherer, Boston University
Eugenia Herbert, Mount Holyoke College
Paulo Farias, University of Birmingham, U.K.
Claude Fay, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences
Sociales/ORSTOM, Paris
Tom Bassett, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Martin Klein, University of Toronto

Stephen Wooten, Southwest Missouri State University
Jim Jones, West Chester University
Adria LaViolette, University of Virginia
Larry Becker, University of Nebraska, Kearney
Daniel Reed, Indiana University
Barbara Frank, State University of New York at Stony Brook

Valentin Vydrine, European University, St. Petersburg
Eric Charry, Wesleyan University
Banning Eyre
Lazare Ki-Zerbo, CEDA, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
Ralph Austen, University of Chicago
Laura Arntson, Tulane University
Michelle Johnson, University of Illinois,
Urbana-Champaign

Carlos Lopes
Cornelia Giesing, INEP, Bissau
Peter Mendy, INEP, Bissau
Frederick Lamp, Baltimore Museum of Art
Susan McIntosh, Rice University
David Skinner, Santa Clara University
Clemens Zobel, Ecole des hautes Etudes en Sciences
sociales; Paris
Alma Gottlieb, University of Illinois,
Urbana-Champaign
Andrew Clark, University of North Carolina at
Wilmington
Karim Traore, University of Georgia
Robert Launay, Northwestern University
Roderick Knight, Oberlin College
Ariane Deluz, CNRS, Paris
Maria Grosz-Ngate, University of Florida
Vera Viditz-Ward, Bloomberg University
Yacouba Konaté, Université Nationale, Côte d'Ivoire

Almamy Maliki Yettara (c. 1927-1998)

Note from David Robinson as Editor of H-West-Africa:

A scholar who befriended and aided many Western scholars over the years passed away recently in Bamako. In this obituary Bernard Salvaing, who is editing the autobiography of Almamy Malik Yettara, summarizes the life and contribution of this distinguished man of Mali.

Un savant qui a lie amitie et aide plusieurs chercheurs occidentaux a travers les annees est recemment decede a Bamako. Dans cette notice Bernard Salvaing, qui prepare une autobiographie d'Almamy Malik Yettara, nous offre une reflexion sur la vie de ce notable Malien.

6 December, 1998

Une Belle Image de l'Afrique:

Almamy Maliki Yattara
(env. 1927-1998)

Nous fumes plusieurs a avoir la chance de travailler avec cette personnalite hors du commun. Collaborer avec lui n'etait pas seulement la garantie que l'entreprise serait menee a bien avec methode, connaissance du terrain, et

opiniatrete dans le travail. C'était aussi, en prime, vivre auprès d'un compagnon totalement attachant, dont la simplicité et la gaieté nous faisaient oublier parfois qu'il était aussi une grande personnalité dans le domaine islamique et un homme très religieux. Il était de plus un "maître de la parole", qui savait captiver son auditoire des heures entières, et qui nous subjuguait tous par ses causeries ou alternaient l'humour et le sérieux.

Almamy Yattara était né il y a un peu plus de soixante-dix ans, dans un village du Guimballa, dans la boucle du Niger, d'une famille d'origine touareg mais "foulanisée" depuis plusieurs générations. Son enfance et sa jeunesse furent celles des élèves, puis des enseignants coraniques d'autrefois; une vie également marquée par le rythme de la crue du fleuve, autour de laquelle s'ordonnaient toutes les activités qu'il menait de front avec l'étude et l'enseignement: la culture, la chasse (qui resta une de ses passions), la pêche, le commerce; une existence souvent itinérante également, mais qui ne le vit pas sortir de sa région d'origine avant les années 60.

Il voyait son Islam dans la continuité de celui de l'Empire peul du Macina: toujours il se réclamait de son maître Alfa Amadou de Tambeni, dont il hérita des connaissances, spécialement en matière de droit musulman. Sa connaissance très aigüe des ouvrages de base de l'enseignement académique, qu'il possédait totalement, faisait de lui la personne qu'on venait consulter sur tout problème à résoudre dans les règles. Cet attachement intellectuel à l'orthodoxie s'accompagnait chez lui d'un Islam enraciné dans une tradition ancienne, influencé par le soufisme, imprégné du sens du merveilleux et du miracle, et versé dans les connaissances esotériques. Mais on trouvait aussi en lui un Islam joyeux et d'une grande tolérance, ouvert aux autres religions et aux autres cultures, et cela n'était pas chez lui incompatible avec de fortes convictions.

Puis, au début des années 60 sa vie avait basculé: il quitta Mopti, où il s'était finalement établi, pour accompagner à Abidjan Amadou Hampâté Ba, auprès de qui il travailla plus d'un an. Cependant il s'adapta difficilement à cette existence nouvelle. Il vécut mal cet "exil" loin d'un milieu qu'il n'avait jamais quitté, et plus encore sans doute, rétrospectivement, l'interruption qu'il occasionna d'une carrière espérée de grand maître coranique.

À son retour au Mali, il s'installa à Bamako et entra à l'Institut National des Sciences Humaines comme "technicien de recherches". Ce statut subalterne - il n'avait jamais été à l'école "française" - ne l'empêchera pas d'y travailler avec compétence et efficacité, et contrastait avec le rayonnement de sa personnalité; parallèlement, il continuait d'enseigner, mais avec le regret "de ne pas avoir de continuateur dans le savoir", et recevait de nombreux visiteurs.

Grâce à l'ampleur de son savoir portant sur tous les aspects de sa culture, grâce à ses nombreuses relations dans sa région d'origine, il était entre-temps devenu un intermédiaire privilégié pour quiconque voulait travailler sur la culture de la boucle du Niger. Il participa ainsi à de nombreuses missions de recherches en Sciences

Humaines, avec ses collègues de l'Institut ou avec des chercheurs étrangers de disciplines diverses, collectant des traditions orales ou photographiant des manuscrits, élargissant encore son domaine de connaissances grâce à sa curiosité toujours en éveil.

Il eut aussi l'occasion de voyager à l'extérieur du Mali, et vint à plusieurs reprises en France en mission pour le C.N.R.S., travaillant à un dictionnaire peul-français avec Christiane Seydou. Et nous fumes plusieurs à avoir la joie de lui présenter à notre tour nos familles, nos villes et nos villages... Au milieu de tout cela, il restait toujours lui-même, à la fois vivement curieux de ce qu'il découvrait, et imperméable à ce monde qu'il respectait mais qui n'était pas le sien... Ainsi y gardait-il la nostalgie du cri de l'hyène et du rugissement du lion, et ne pouvait-il voir les avions atterrissant à Roissy sans les comparer aux "oiseaux aquatiques qui descendent sur le bord du fleuve".

Voici (sans citer tous les travaux auxquels il a contribué) quelques ouvrages écrits à partir de recherches au cours desquelles il joua un rôle essentiel ou important auprès des auteurs.

- 1969. William A. Brown. "The Caliphate of Hamdullahi c. 1818-1864." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin.
 - 1984. Louis Brenner. *West African Sufi, The Religious Heritage and Spiritual Search of Cerno Bokar Saalif Taal*. London: C. Hurst & Company.
 - 1989. Jean-Marie Gibbal. *Guerisseurs et magiciens du Sahel*. Paris: A.M. Métailié.
 - 1988. Jean-Marie Gibbal. *Les génies du fleuve. Voyage sur le Niger*. Paris: Presses de la Renaissance.
 - 1985. David Robinson. *The Holy War of Umar Tal*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
 - 1988. David Robinson. *La guerre sainte d'Umar Tal*. Paris: Karthala (traduction de *Holy War*).
 - 1976. Christiane Seydou. *Contes et fables des veillées*. Paris: Nubia.
 - 1978. Christiane Seydou. *La geste de Ham-Bodedio ou Hama le Rouge*. Classiques africains 18. Paris: A. Colin.
 - 1991. Christiane Seydou. *Bergers de mots*. Classiques africains 24. Paris: Les Belles Lettres.
 - 1998. Christiane Seydou (avec, entre autres collaborateurs, Almami Yattara). *Dictionnaire pluridialectal des racines verbales du peul (peul-français-anglais)*. Paris: Karthala (sous presse).
- À cela, il faut ajouter la contribution d'Almami Yattara à de nombreuses autres recherches, comme celles de David Conrad, Paulo Farias, Martin Klein, Tal Tamari... et de bien d'autres chercheurs qui lui sont diversement redevables.

Almami Samori Touré in the Year 2000

The year 2000 will mark the 100th anniversary of the death of Almami Samori Touré (2 June, 1898 on the island of Missanga in Gabon). At a recent symposium in Conakry that was attended by Lansiné Kaba, an organizing committee was appointed to involve

academics in the observance of this occasion. Plans are now underway to organize a conference, and at the recent MANSA meeting in Chicago, Professor Kaba suggested that MANSA members should plan to submit papers for the conference.

One panel on Samori was already being organized for next year's ASA meeting in Philadelphia, to be chaired by David Conrad with panelists so far including Tim Geysbeek, Emily Osborn, and Jan Jansen. It seems that we might eventually have enough papers for Samori panels addressing several different topics. The plan is to allow interested people to begin developing papers for inclusion in the international meeting tentatively planned for the year 2000.

Center for Research on Local Knowledge (‘Point Sud’)

A recently established research center in Bamako, the Center for Research on Local Knowledge, also known as 'Point Sud', is dedicated to the study of the interaction between local forms of knowledge and practice, on the one hand, and national and global projects of state-building and modernization, on the other. The center employs an inclusive concept of 'local knowledge,' to include not only practical and technical know-how, but also the cultural meanings and social practices that are associated with this technical knowledge. Such knowledge is often held by specific class, gender, or 'ethnic' groups. The possession, transmission, and negotiation of local knowledge are thus inseparable from social cleavages and power relations in the society as a whole. Local knowledge is thus generated from a specific cultural context. Local knowledge must further be seen as a phenomenon that varies according to the interests and goals of those who possess and use it. Rather than being static, it undergoes constant reinterpretation and adaptation to varying circumstances.

The center supports research on the cultural presuppositions of local knowledge and its transformation in response to local, national and global dynamics. As an initial step towards this goal, the center's own researchers are currently investigating the history of agricultural development projects run by the Office du Niger since the 1930s.

By bringing together scholars interested in different aspects of local knowledge, Point Sud aims to create ongoing conversations among scholars from Africa, Europe, Asia and the Americas. The center supports individual research projects as well as cooperative ventures. It organizes seminars and colloquia to discuss issues common to visiting researchers and to its own researchers. It will also provide young African scholars with financial support. We hope, too, to welcome visiting scholars from MANSA for short visits.

The initial talent search for young African scholars will be useful to European and American research institutes seeking to work in cooperation with local scholars thus identified. This data base would establish

Point Sud as clearing house for connections between African research centers and universities and their European and American counterparts.

-- From Mamadou Diawara via Peter Mark

Up-Date on MANSA Members' Activities

JAN JANSEN has been awarded a prestigious grant from the Koninklijke Nederlandse Academie voor Wetenschappen - KNAW. Jansen's project proposal "Het geheim van de smid" wins him three years of full research support for fieldwork and writing.

CHERIF KEITA was recently promoted to full Professor and appointed half time to the position of Coordinator for Multicultural Issues. He will be leaving in January for a month in South Africa with a colleague and students from St. Olaf College to study "Poetry, Performance, and the Politics of Identity in South Africa," focusing on the genre *Izibongo* (praise song). DOLORES KOENIG has won a grant for an extended research project in Mali, where she will be based in Kita.

BARBARA LEWIS will be back in Mali for more research during the winter.

KAY MOSELEY has submitted a sponsoring membership in MANSA for the Institute of African studies in Rabat, Morocco. Beginning in 1990, its research center promotes scientific research, organizes seminars, conferences and exhibitions, trains Africanists through research, promotes knowledge of Morocco, and publishes the newsletter *al-Maghrib al-Ifriqi*.

KARIM TRAORE has taken up his new position in the Comparative Literature Department at the University of Georgia.

ED VAN HOVEN has been awarded a fellowship at the School for Asian, African, and Amerindian Studies (Leiden University, the Netherlands) to carry out research among the Diakhanké Jabi Islamic orders in Eastern Senegal and, probably, northern Guinea. This research is part of a project on Muslim identities and the state in Senegal. A first survey will be carried out in December/January in the region of Tambacounda.

VALENTIN VYDRINE reports that the long promised first volume of the Manding Dictionary "has serious chances to appear in February or March."

Mansa Authors' Books to West African Libraries

In the last issue (#38) of MANSA Newsletter, an item was inadvertently left off the list of books donated to the Gambian National Library during the Mande Studies Conference. One of the most generous donations was by Allen Howard, who contributed several copies of *Islam and Trade in Sierra Leone* (Alusine Jalloh and David E. Skinner, eds., Red Sea Press, 1997), which the MANSA President delivered to libraries in Gambia, Guinea, and Mali.

Book and Article Releases

BOOKS:

1998. A. Bernard Kapp, Vincent C. Pigott, and Eugenia Herbert (eds). *Social Approaches to an Industrial Past: The Archaeology and Anthropology of Mining*. London: Routledge. This book addresses the social context of mining communities, using the archaeological, ethnographic and ethnohistoric records of various cultures world-wide.

ARTICLES:

1998. Thomas J. Bassett. "Indigenous Mapmaking in Intertropical Africa" in D. Woodward and M. Lewis (eds), *The History of Cartography*, Vol 2, Bk 3: *Cartography in the Traditional African, American, Arctic, Australian, and Pacific Societies*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, pp. 24-48.
1998. Valentin Vydrine. "Sur l'écriture mandingue et mandé en caractères arabes (mandinka, bambara, soussou, mogofin)" *Mandenkan* (Paris) No. 33, Printemps, p. 87.

New & Renewed MANSA Members & Address Changes

- Laura Arntson (address correction) 6034 Perrier Street,
New Orleans LA 70118
- Mamadi Diané, Institut de Recherche Linguistique
Appliquée, B.P. 3054, Conakry, Guinea
- Cornelia Giesing (address change) Gerhard Storm Str 25
D-46459 Rees 3, Germany
- Claudie Gosselin (address change) 292 Daly Ave. #1
Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6G5 Canada
- Joseph Hellweg, 162 Bellington Lane, St. Louis, MO
63141-8117; tel: 314-522-6308; e-mail:
antjhell@jinx.umsi.edu; student at U of VA,
lecturer at UM St. Louis. Interests: Mande hunters
association, its ritual ethos and recent
transformation from a rural hunting society into an
urban anti-crime movement in Ivory Coast.
- Institut des Etudes Africaines, B.P. 8968, Rabat, Agdal,
Morocco
- Martin Klein (address change) 123 Howland Ave.
Toronto M5R 3B4, Canada
- Yacouba Konaté (address change) 1074 Colorado Place,
Palo Alto, CA 94309
- Aboubacar Kourouma, Lycée de Dabola, B.P. 2,
Dabola, Guinea
- Katrin Pfeiffer (address change) Helmholtzstr. 2
22765 Hamburg, Germany
- Cynthia Schmidt, University of Washington, School of
Music, Box 353450, Seattle, WA 98195; Tel:
206-543-9878; e-mail: shmitt@u.washington.edu
- Mamadou Soumaré, 6015 West End Avenuem Apt.
R2H, New York, NY 10023
- Alhaji Papa Suso, 333 E. 181 Street #3-G, The Bronx,
NY 10457, tel: (718) 563-3936
- Redmond Tobin, National Museum of The Gambia,
P.M.B. 151, Banjul, The Gambia

RENEWALS

- Mary Jo Arnoldi (sponsor)
- Ralph Austen (sponsor)
- Hannah Baldwin
- Tom Bassett
- Eric Charry (sponsor)
- David Conrad (sponsor)
- Paulo de Moraes Farias
- Barbara Frank (sponsor)
- Julianne Freeman
- Cornelia Giesing (sponsor)
- Claudie Gosselin
- Alma Gottlieb
- Maria Grosz-Ngaté (sponsor)
- Bernard de Grunne (sponsor)
- Chris Hayden (sponsor)
- Eugenia Herbert
- Joe and Carol Hoover
- John Johnson
- Michelle Johnson
- Lansine Kaba (sponsor)
- Cherif Keita
- Martin Klein (sponsor)
- Yacouba Konaté
- Kassim Koné (sponsor)
- Frederick Lamp
- Robert Launay (sponsor)
- Peter Mark (sponsor)
- Christopher Miller
- Marie Miran
- K.P. Moseley (sponsor)
- Dianne Oyler
- Katrin Pfeiffer
- Daniel Reed
- Richard Roberts (sponsor)
- Molly Roth
- Lamin Sanneh (sponsor)
- Dorothea Schulz
- Bill Siegmann
- Ed Van Hoven
- Richard Warms
- Donald Wright (sponsor)

Joining MANSA and Renewing Membership

Regular and institutional membership \$10, students \$5, sponsoring membership \$25. Make check out to MANSA and (if you are joining) send your institutional affiliation and a brief description of your research interests to: Stephen Wooten, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 901 South National Avenue, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO 65804-0095. Members (other than sponsored African colleagues) will find the date on which their present membership expires recorded on their address labels. The Secretary-Treasurer will forward your up-dated address and research information to the President for publication in the newsletter.