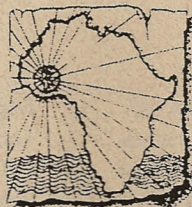


Mande Studies Association



Association des Études Mande

MANSA

Newsletter Number 54 - Spring 2004

Sixth International Conference on Mande Studies in Guinea, June 2005 Conference Schedule

- 18-19 (Saturday-Sunday): Arrival in Conakry and registration at the Novotel (formerly the Grand Hotel de l'Indépendance).
20-22 (Monday-Wednesday) Conakry: Opening session and panels.
23 (Thursday): Travel to Kankan.
24-25 (Friday-Saturday): Panel sessions, University of Kankan.
26 (Sunday) Kankan: Sightseeing and musical/cultural events.
27 (Monday): Travel back to Conakry.

Note: Anyone inclined to stay up-country longer can find other transportation back; in addition to *taxi brousse* there are now two reliable flights per week. If you want to return to the Novotel when you arrive back in Conakry, you are guaranteed your room at the same low conference rate (see below). Those wishing to go on to Bamako will find that two new bridges and newly paved roads make that much easier now than it was before, even by *taxi brousse*.

Sixth International Conference on Mande Studies in Guinea: Call for Papers

Prospective participants are welcome to begin submitting panel and paper proposals anytime between now and the deadline, 1 January, 2005.

MANSA President's Report on Organization of the Sixth International Conference on Mande Studies

Note: Some of the information here appeared on the MANSA list-serv on 9 February. This revised version which contains additional information on booking accommodations among other things, is offered in print form as a ready reference for conference participants, and for the benefit of African colleagues who do not have access to the list-serv.

At the 1998 MANSA meeting following the conference in Gambia, it was suggested by two different members that I had not done enough to involve Gambian government authorities in the arrangements. These people had no access to information on the efforts I had made, so this description of my work in Guinea on behalf of MANSA presents an unusually detailed narrative. This should provide a better awareness of the process of organizing one of our conferences with a West African venue.

I spent the period January 20th to the 30th in Guinea mainly for the purpose of organizing the conference for June, 2005. In Conakry I met with the Minister of Higher Education and with the new Chef de Département d'Histoire at the University of Conakry. I also met with Louise Bedichek, the very active Public Affairs Officer at the Centre Americain whom several of us have known for many years and who is now on her second tour in Conakry (she will still be there

David C. Conrad, *President*, State University of New York-Oswego
Kassim Koné, *Vice-President*, State University of New York-Cortland
Catherine Bogosian, *Secretary-Treasurer*, Wayne State University
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Ralph A. Austen, University of Chicago
Rogier Bedaux, Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde
George Brooks, Indiana University

David Henige, University of Wisconsin
Susan McIntosh, Rice University
Mohamed Saïdou N'Daou, Chicago State University

Sixth International Conference on Mande Studies (continued)

during our conference). My efforts to meet with the Recteur of the University of Conakry as well as some other officials with whom I was already acquainted, were unsuccessful because I didn't have time for repeated visits to their offices. On my previous trip, however, I had met with two other key people at the university, including Galema Gilavogui who has since moved to the Ministry of Education, to discuss the conference. This time I left my credentials and information with their secretaries, and Mohamed Saïdou N'Daou who remained in Conakry made follow-up visits after I left.

On one of our visits to the Minister of Education, the Minister had asked that I write him a formal letter requesting help with transportation to Kankan. I wrote the letter before I left, and Mohamed delivered it in person. However, that Minister was subsequently replaced while Mohamed was still in Conakry, so he met with the new Minister (an old friend of Mohammed's from his hometown of Boké), to tell him about the conference, and I am rewriting the letter of request so it can be sent to him.

Our organization is extremely fortunate to have Mohamed N'Daou representing us in Guinea to which he normally returns twice a year, and the situation at the Ministry of Education is a good example. Sometime before N'Daou took up his position at Chicago State University, he was the Deputy National Director for Higher Education in Guinea, and it is no exaggeration to say that he is known and respected by everyone at the Ministry. Having stayed with Mohamed in Conakry every year since we went there together after the WARA conference in Dakar in 1997, I know he has contacts throughout the Guinean government, which is very helpful to MANSA. This time after I left, Mohamed met with President Lansana Conté and informed him about our conference. Mohamed also spoke with the President's wife, Henriette Conté with whom he is well acquainted, and there appears to be a possibility that she will participate in the opening session of our conference, in a way similar to what Adam Ba Konaré did in Bamako, 1993.

On one of our visits to the Ministry of Education, we had the good fortune to encounter

Seydouba Camara, Recteur (President) of the University of Kankan, who is, of course, another old friend of Mohamed N'Daou's (we had visited the Recteur's home together in Kankan in June, 2000 on the way back from the Samori Centennial in Kerouane). Seydouba Camara the Recteur happened to be at the Ministry of Education on business, and he immediately offered me a ride to Kankan with him the next day, in order to take care of our conference organizing in the north. In Kankan, the Recteur proved to be an extremely gracious host and efficient administrator. He wasted no time in setting up a meeting with a cadre of eight professors and staff of the university. My presentation was well received, the meeting was very productive, and everything is on track for the Kankan part of our conference.

Please note that in Guinea I was in a situation where, if I was going to accomplish what needed to be done, I found myself in the position of needing to commit to specific dates and to trust that participants would accept the arrangements made on their behalf, especially in regard to the hotel in Conakry. Thanks to the formidable negotiating abilities of Mohamed N'Daou, we struck a surprisingly good deal with the *Responsable Commerciale* at the hotel that we believe should please everyone.

Before giving details of the hotel, I want to make it clear that while making these arrangements, I remained mindful of colleagues (e.g. students, sponsored members traveling regionally, etc) who may not have the resources to stay at the hotel. Our colleagues in both Conakry and Kankan have promised to make arrangements for all participants who desire to stay in local family accommodations and other places outside the hotel.

In Conakry, where dues- and registration-paying participants are concerned, the hotel arrangements that we made had to be an act of faith on my part, because for us to get the kind of rates agreed upon, it is essential that dues-paying, registered participants agree to stay at the conference hotel. We only get the rates agreed upon if you stay there, which is of course the normal way they do business.

People familiar with Conakry in the '80s or early '90s might recall the Grand Hotel de l'Indépendance. That has now been renovated into a beautiful, upscale place on the water, and

is now a Novotel. This was my first choice because of the location, though when Mohamed Saïdou N'Daou and I went there, I did not believe we could get it at an acceptable rate. The hotel is located near the tip of the peninsula with great views from the rooms, and is only a couple of blocks from the city center & Boulevard de la Republique. If you know what traffic is like to get into town from up the peninsula during business hours you will greatly appreciate the location.

HOTEL ROOMS

The normal rates for a double room at the hotel are c. 290,000 to 300,000 FG per night (the rate of exchange in January 2004 was U.S.\$100 = 240,000 FG). We are getting a rate quoted in dollars, of \$60 per night for an unshared room, which includes breakfast. In other words, if you take a single by yourself, breakfast is included.

For doubles, i.e., shared rooms you will pay \$30 per night plus half the cost of one breakfast. This is because only one breakfast comes with the room. Thus, you will each pay half price for your breakfast, and your nightly rate would come to about \$34.50 per night. (please don't ask me to explain this further -- that's the deal).

Aside from getting such low rates in this quality of lodging, a distinct advantage of dealing with a hotel at this level is that it accepts credit cards: VISA, American Express, Diners Club, and MasterCard.

CONFERENCE ROOM

We get the conference room(s) with no charge to the organization on the following conditions:

1. Participants staying at the hotel eat lunch there. This is a daily buffet lunch at 30,000 GF (\$12.50).

This makes additional good sense in that it facilitates timely return to the afternoon panel sessions.

2. We pay for morning and afternoon coffee breaks (which we have done at both of the Leiden conferences and in Banjul). There are three price ranges, and I'm quoting the cheapest choice.

The *matin* is 7,000 FG (c. \$2.50) per person and you get tea, coffee or hot chocolate, 1 *viennoiserie*, and *eau minérale*.

The *apres midi* is 7,000 FG per person and you get tea, coffee or hot chocolate, petits fours (*secs*), and *eau minérale*.

This means that if we charge a minimum registration fee of \$60 (after we assess expenses more closely it might have to be a bit more than this) we get our lunches, coffee breaks, and the conference room. Ideally, there should be a little left over to help pay for the programs and name tags, and if we fall short, we would have to make up the balance out of MANSA funds.

Please note: To avoid the kind of difficulties and confusion we experienced on the first morning of the last Leiden Conference, and to facilitate meeting our obligation to the hotel, I'm going to ask that all participants pre-register, sending their checks to the Secretary-Treasurer beginning January 1, 2005. In making the final decision on registration fees, we need to anticipate paying for at least part of the lunches and coffee breaks of our sponsored participants, depending on what kind of funding help we get. I hope to get the Guinean government to pay that expense, but cannot yet confirm that they will. When calculating your individual expenses, please remember that transportation to Kankan and back (not counting *taxi brousse*) can cost upwards of \$200, but yours will be taken care of by the Guinean government.

To book your rooms in Conakry contact Mme Diallo (Nènè Aïssatou Barry), *Responsable Commerciale*, BP 287, Conakry, Guinée

Tel. (224) 41.50.21

Cell (011) 21.76.28

Fax: (224) 41.16.31/41.45.29

E-mail: barry_neneaissatou@yahoo.fr

or: daf@leland.gn.org

KANKAN ACCOMMODATIONS

In Kankan the panel sessions will be held in conference rooms at the University of Kankan.

For Sunday's cultural events I made a verbal agreement with the Recteur in Kankan that we would pay for any musicians, masks, and dancers out of MANSA funds and/or individual contributions.

Here are some rates for accommodations in Kankan (I'm only mentioning the better places, all within a few minutes' walking distance of the university):

University Hotel: A new facility built right on the campus of the University of Kankan. It will have twenty-seven rooms by June 2005. The rates run in the 25-35,000 FG range with a couple of suites in the 50-60,000 FG range that can accommodate several people.

Hotel Baté: This is the big old hotel of Kankan, in the center of the city, a quite acceptable place in which "everybody" has stayed at one time or another (including Ambassador David Rawson when he came down from Bamako in 1998). It has forty rooms (all with bath) ranging from c. 30,000 FG in the old part, to 45-50,000 in the new part. There are a couple of suites in the 60,000 range. Mostly air-conditioned, some rooms with fans. If you share a room, divide all these prices in half.

Hotel Calao: Eight air-conditioned clean rooms with bathrooms, 30,000 when I checked it on my previous trip, possibly a bit more now. A nice little place one block over from Hotel Baté with a quiet courtyard.

Centre D'Accueil Diocesain: New since I was last there, the Catholic guesthouse but built as a two-story hotel, two blocks from the university. Thirteen rooms, very clean and neat, each with a shower, sink, good bed w/ mosquito net, toilet down the hall. 20,000 FG per night. B.P. 208, Kankan; e-mail: evecheka@yahoo.fr

Note: The way things are in Kankan, you don't really have to worry about booking a room in advance. You can just show up at a hotel and check in. For the University Hotel, you can write to Dr. Kabiné Oularé, University of Kankan, B.P. 209. Also, a lot of this sort of thing can be taken care of once you're in Conakry because everybody now has cell phones.

The people at the University of Conakry, various ministers and other officials in Conakry as well as those at the University of Kankan are very pleased that we're holding this conference in Guinea, and they are looking forward to welcoming all MANSA participants.

Mama of Kankan: The Passing of an Extraordinary Woman

Relative to the information about Kankan, I want to observe that at the Sixth International Conference on Mande Studies there, we will not

be enjoying cold beers in the evening at *La Restaurant Bar Sympathie (Chez Mama)*. I want to appropriate this space to belatedly lament the death of its proprietress, Mama Camara.

Chez Mama was an open, dirt-floored, thatched *paillote* near the Place des Martyrs that was the best place to eat in Kankan (the competition was not great). It was the principle hangout of Peace Corps Volunteers, researchers, missionaries, NGOs, all other expats, and their local friends. I know of two American envoys who ate there, the Ambassador to Guinea in 1994, and the Ambassador to Mali (David Rawson) in 1998.

In 2003 Mama was seriously injured in a car accident, and she died months later in Conakry for lack of effective treatment. I have been waiting for an opportunity to pay tribute to her, because she was one of the most courageous and interesting people one could meet anywhere, and she was a dear friend to many of us who regularly visited Kankan or spent extended periods of time there while she had the restaurant.

According to my Kankan research assistant, Emmanuel Yemoson, Mama was only about thirty-seven years old when she died. She was the daughter of a Susu father, and I believe few people know that her family name was Camara. Mama was non-literate, but she spoke seven or eight languages, including English. My friend Emmanuel was told by Mama herself that she had gone to live in Monrovia for quite a few years, and that when she returned to Kankan she worked as a *wotorotigi* (one who carries other people's loads in a pushcart). She eventually managed to save some money and started a restaurant that was originally near the Grande Marché. When her landlord there evicted her, Mama transferred her business to its location near Place des Martyrs and the university. (About 1995 she moved to another location out on the Siguiri road for a while, but she again had trouble with her landlord and by 1996 she had returned to Place des Martyrs).

Those who knew Mama Camara through the 1990s became familiar with her stories of greedy landlords, corrupt local *fonctionnaires*, and even her own brothers, who envied her business success, as well as other avaricious men (including at least one short-term husband) who

courted her in efforts to steal her money, gain control of her business, or cheat her in other ways.

Mama was a big-hearted, hard-working, extremely determined, courageous person. It is very sad that in June, 2005 in Kankan, we will not be spending evenings with her at *La Restaurant Bar Sympathie*.

ASA 2004: Panels and Papers by MANSA Members

Co-Chairs: Kassim Kone, SUNY-Cortland and Alexandre Enkerli, Indiana University

Panel: Language and Identity in the Mande World (MANSA sponsored)

Panelists:

John P. Hutchison: "Bamanan Cultural Models in the Emerging Bamanankan Literature"

Barbara G. Hoffman: "The Limits of Memory and Jelikan (Griot Language)"

Alexandre Enkerli: "Jocular Interactions and Identities in Contemporary Mali"

Kassim Koné: "Joking Relationship in the Mande: Origins, Functions and Identity Formation"

Chair: William Moseley

Panel I: Cotton, Natural Resources and Society in Sub-Saharan Africa: Global and Local Policy Debates

Panel II: Cotton, Natural Resources and Society in Sub-Saharan Africa: Local Impacts

MANSA presenters:

Thomas J. Bassett: "11 Cent Cotton: The Struggles over the West African Cotton Economy"

Dolores Koenig: "Conceptualizing the Consequences of Cotton Cultivation"

Scott Lacy, University of California at Santa

Barbara: "Cotton casualties: re-inventing farmer collectives at the expense of rural Malian communities"

William Moseley: "Mali's Cotton Conundrum: Commodity Production and Development on the Periphery"

Co-Chair: Jeanne Toungara

Panels I and II: Fertile Ground: 'Africa-Diaspora' Connections in 21st Century Approaches to Historical Research

MANSA presenter:

Jeanne Toungara: "Big Mamas and Queen Mothers in West and Central Africa: Origins of Women's Leadership in the African Diaspora"

Chair: David Conrad

Panel: In Honor of Nehemia Levtzion:

Continuing Research in Islamic Africa

(Co-sponsored by MANSA and the Ghana Studies Council)

MANSA presenters:

Ann McDougall: "The Magic of Islam: Lizards, Legends, *jnun* and *jadawil* in the history of Ijil (Mauritania)"

Discussant: Martin Klein

Other papers by MANSA members:

Laura Arntson: "Challenges to Food Security Programming and Evaluation: A Case Study from Uganda"

Issiaka Diakité-Kaba: "Le griot, porteur de Parole et de memoire dans l'Afrique moderne et ancienne"

Andreas Massing: "'Muslims and Chiefs in West Africa': Kamaghaté and Timité, imams of Gonja and Spearheads of the Mande-Moslem diaspora in the Volta Basin"

Donald Wright: "Beating Up the Bumsters: Conflict between Government and Informal Tourist Workers in The Gambia"

Up-Date on MANSA Members' Activities

STEPHEN BELCHER has won a Fulbright Fellowship and will be teaching at the University of Kankan, Guinea in 2004-05.

MARIA LUISA CIMINELLI presented a paper, "The adequacy of scientific notions in the translation of indigenous concepts: *nyama* (Bamana, Mali) as 'energy'?" at the ASA Decennial Conference "Anthropology and Science", 14-18 July 2003, Manchester University, U.K.

GRAEME COUNSEL reported on the list-serv, that he is creating a discography of Malian recordings that he has recently put on the web. The discography seeks to list all Malian vinyl recordings (78 rpm, 33.3 rpm and 45 rpm discs), and is about 90% complete. He hopes it

will serve as a permanent resource for all those interested in Malian music, and he is inviting MANSA members to contribute to the discography by adding to it any material which is missing. Counsel has also compiled discographies on the Syliphone, Bambeya Jazz, the Rail Band, Les Ambassadeurs, the Malian Kunkan label, the Tempo label, and Salif Keita. These can be found at:

<http://home.connexus.net.au/~mimt/Radio%20Africa/>

MAMADOU DIAWARA who is on the Scientific Committee of organizations that go by the letters LAIOS and AFSP has forwarded the announcement of a symposium titled "Participatory Cultures: A Comparative Perspective" to be held in Paris, January 2005, with a deadline for paper submission of 15 April, 2004 (the entire announcement was sent to our list-serv 3/20/04).

TIM GEYSBEEK spent the winter semester break in Liberia teaching a class on "Introduction to Islam" at the Liberia Baptist Theological Seminary.

MICHELLE JOHNSON presented her paper "Islam, Transnationalism, and the 'Crisis' of Mandinga Funerary Rituals in Guinea-Bissau and Portugal" at the 2004 AES American Ethnological Society meetings in Atlanta (April 22-25th).

CHERIF KEITA returned in March from eleven weeks in Mali, ten of which were with his students in the Carleton College Francophone Seminar on Malian History and Culture. They visited Siby, Nana-Kéniéba, Koulikoro, Kita, Djoliba, Ségou, Djenné, Mopti, Bandiagara, Koundou (pays Dogon), Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso and Sikasso. While in Burkina Faso, they were received by the Mogho-Naba (emperor) of the Mossi people.

CHERIF KEITA's film *Oberlin-Inanda: The Life and Times of John L. Dube* premiered in Bamako on March 10 under the auspices of the United States Embassy in collaboration with the newly-opened Embassy of South Africa. There was a record-setting crowd and the event was covered by a Malian TV crew (see also "New Releases").

KASSIM KONE, who teaches in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at State University of New York at Cortland, has received his promotion to Associate Professor.

FRED LAMP is going to Conakry the first week of May as a guest of the U.S. Embassy, for a colloquium at the University of Conakry that was organized by the Fulbrighter Wenda Bauchspies.

BAZ LECOCQ has been in Niamey, Niger doing research on nomadic migrations.

CLAUDIA ROTH presented a paper at a conference on "Local social security and gender in India and Burkina Faso," Ouagadougou, 15-16 December, 2003. Her paper title: "Tu ne peux pas jeter ton enfant !" Contrat entre les générations, sécurité sociale locale et vieil âge en milieu urbain burkinabé." The other papers can be found on the website www.northsouth.ch

BEN SOARES was conducting research in Mali in December, and went on from there to continue his work in Nigeria.

SIMON TOULOU reports that as of April he will be in Niagassola doing research on the training of young *jelw*.

CRAIG TOWER reports that he is currently finishing his doctoral research in anthropology on local radio in the Koutiala area of Mali. He's exploring how radio is used in contesting and maintaining social order, how it is used as part of other technological and social systems, and how language is used on the radio. He has a particular interest in ideas about what it means to be Minyanka and how those ideas are negotiated through radio.

Second Mission of SOS-Casamance/Karuna Center for Peace Building, to the Casamance, Senegal, February 2 - 14, 2004
by Peter Mark

I returned on February 14 from a week in Senegal, as part of the second team to be sent by my organization, "SOS-Casamance," to which many of you have kindly contributed.

"SOS" is, as many of you know, now a part of "The Karuna Center for Peace Building." Karuna is an established not-for-profit organization that has sent teams to establish reconciliation dialogue in Bosnia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Rwanda, and elsewhere. This merger enables us to move the focus of our work from the aftermath of the boat catastrophe (our initial reason for being), to involvement in

the growing move towards ending the civil war that has plagued Senegal's southern region, the Casamance, for 20 years.

There is, indeed, extensive momentum to establish a durable peace in Casamance. The Senegalese government has recently engaged leaders of the independence struggle (MFDC) in negotiations, public and (presumably) private. All but a small remnant of the 'maquis' have indicated willingness to be brought into the peace process. Talks were in progress during our visit. A reflection of the end of fighting, many NGOs, which had pulled their representatives out of the region, are now returning. The World Bank has a representative there, looking for projects to support. And this week, the Peace Corps announced that they are returning too, after a ten year absence. This is a propitious moment and a time of widespread hope.

A durable peace, one that takes into account the needs of most, if not all parties in this complex regional conflict, is far from a 'fait accompli.' "SOS-Karuna," as I conveniently refer to our organization, was anxious to add our small stone to the foundation of a lasting peace. My two colleagues, Adin Delacour (who accompanied me on the first mission, last May) and Olivia Dreier (Assistant Director of the Karuna Center) arrived on February 3 in Senegal. Since I could only manage one week off from my teaching at Wesleyan, I came several days later, and my arrival was further delayed by a snow storm. From their arrival, Adin and Olivia worked with the local NGO, CERPAD, to contact the other organizations that are working in Ziguinchor. CERPAD once again served as our hosts, along with the Mayor's Office of Ziguinchor.

The focus of our mission was to set up and run a three-day long workshop on the theme, "comment construire la paix?" The sessions, which were attended by representatives from a half a dozen locally active NGOs, concentrated on an analysis of the roots of the conflict. They then proceeded to analyze and compare the varied demands, but also goals and fears, of each of the players in the conflict.

Both of these approaches offered new perspectives to the participants of the workshops. The long discussions that ensued gave us a sense that neither analysis of the roots

of the conflict, nor a search for common ground through looking at fears and needs, had been actively engaged in before. We had the sense that we were bringing new methods (or, if you will, useful dialoguing skills) to the people who took part in the three days of discussion and debate.

Afterwards, Adin and Olivia and I met with the local representatives of several individual organizations. We were especially impressed by the group called WANEP, whose representative, Nathalie Manga, is from the local community of Affiniam. She has already inspired the two Diola women's groups that have played important, but sometimes conflicting roles in ending the fighting, to begin to meet together. We encouraged the local NGO's with whom we worked, to establish a network for ongoing, formal interaction, as they move towards their shared goal of ensuring that the region does not spiral down into another round of fighting. We also worked to put two of these groups directly in touch with the representative of the World Bank who, coincidentally, was in Ziguinchor when Adin and Olivia arrived. The hope is that they will thereby acquire the financial resources to expand their promising initial activities.

The Casamance is now engaged in the complex and challenging process of attempting to bring an end to twenty years of insecurity and fighting. For a volunteer organization like SOS-Karuna to participate in these efforts, is to accept in advance, the fact that our work can constitute only a tiny part of the ongoing peace process. We also realize that we will inevitably be unable to gauge the effectiveness of much of what we undertake. For the success of everyone's efforts will ultimately depend on how well all of those who are working towards peace, driven by their individual desires and working from their particular perspectives, are able to coordinate their efforts and to find common ground.

Book, Article, Film and Video Releases

BOOKS

African Folklore, an Encyclopedia. Routledge, 2004 (Philip Peek and Kwesi Yankah, eds.).

Articles by:

Mary Jo Arnoldi: Puppetry
 Karin Barber: Praise Poetry: Yorùbá Oríkì
 Stephen Belcher: Epics, an Overview and
 Myths, an Overview
 Barbara Frank: Ceramics and Gender
 Thomas Hale: Griots and Griottes
 Patrick McNaughton: Blacksmiths: Mande of
 Western Africa
 Daniel Reed: Field and Broadcast Sound
 Recording Collections at the Indiana University
 Archives of Traditional Music
 Dorothea Schulz: Women Pop Singers and
 Broadcast Media in Mali

George Brooks. 2004. *Eurafricans in Western Africa: Commerce, Social Status, Gender, and Religious Observance from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century*. Athens, OH: Ohio University Press and Oxford: James Currey.

This study begins prior to the sixteenth century when profits made by middlemen on trade in North African slaves, salt, gold, pepper, and numerous other commodities prompted Portuguese reconnaissance voyages along the coast of western Africa. It follows the changes that took place in the eighteenth century when French and British colonial officials introduced European legal codes. It concludes with the onset of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars, with the suppression of the slave trade and the expanding commerce in forest and agricultural commodities. The author enriches his discussion of the roles of women who married or cohabited with European traders through accounts of incidents and personal histories, which are integrated into the narrative

Elisabeth den Otter and Mamadou Kéïta. 2002. *Sogo bò. La fête des masques bamanan*. The Hague: Prince Claus Fund and Bamako: Imprim Color. Pp. 132, 78 color photos. 300 copies in Bamana, 700 in French. Available from Elisabeth den Otter: edotter@euronet.nl, at US \$15, including postage.

Gerard Dumestre. 2003. *Grammaire fondamentale du bambara*. Paris: Karthala.

Martin A. Klein. 2002. *Historical Dictionary of Slavery and Abolition*. Scarecrow Press: Lanham, Maryland.

Frederick John Lamp (ed.) 2004. *See the Music, Hear the Dance: Rethinking African Art at The Baltimore Museum of Art*, The Baltimore Museum of Art, Baltimore, and Prestel Verlag, Munich, 2004.

This book contains essays by Mary Jo Arnoldi, Till Förster, Christian K. Højbjerg, Frederick John Lamp, Daniel B. Reed, Marie-Noël Verger-Fèvre, and Stephen Wooten, for the Mande and related areas (although Daniel Reed is the only one who provided an article title for the newsletter).

Victoria Rovine. 2001. *Bogolan: Shaping Culture Through Cloth in Contemporary Mali*. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press.

ARTICLES

Maria-Luisa Ciminelli. 2002. "'Le ragioni culturali' delle mutilazioni genitali femminili: note critiche sulla definizione di MGF dell'OMS/WHO" ["'Cultural Reasons' for Female Genital Mutilations: Critical Notes on the WHO's definition of FGM"]. *La Ricerca Folklorica* 46: 39-50.

Rosa De Jorio 2003. "Narratives of the Nation and Democracy in Mali". *Cahiers d'Études africaines*, 172 (4): 827-855.

Carlos Lopes. 2003. "Construção de identidades nos Rios de Guiné do Cabo Verde", *Africana Studia* 6: 45-64, Universidade do Porto, Oporto, Portugal.

Reed, Daniel B. 2004. "The Transformation into Spirit through a 'Constellation of Arts.'" In Frederick Lamp (ed.). 2004. *See The Music, Hear The Dance: Rethinking Africa At The Baltimore Museum Of Art* Munich: Prestel.

Claudia Roth. 2003. "Der mütterliche Schutz. Fünf Hypothesen zur sozialen Sicherheit in Burkina Faso." In: Schneider, Jürg et al. (Hg.) *Werkchau Afrikastudien 4 – Le forum suisse des africanistes 4*. Hamburg: Lit. S. 113-132.

Victoria L. Rovine. 2004. "Fashionable Traditions: The Globalization of an African Textile." In Jean Allman (ed.) *Fashioning Nations: Clothing, Politics and African Identities in the 20th Century*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Victoria L. Rovine. 2004. "Working the Edge: XULY.Bet's Recycled Clothing." In Alexandra Palmer and Hazel Clark (eds.) *Re-used and Re-interpreted: Second-hand Fashion*. Oxford, UK: Berg Press.

Valentin Vydrine. 2002. "Some hasty notes on the ways of the evolution of Mande tonal system." In: Robert Nicolai and Petr Zima (eds.) *Lexical and Structural Diffusion*. Publications de la Faculte des Lettres, Arts et Sciences Humaines, Universite de Nice et de la Faculte des Etudes Humaines, Universite Charles de Prague. Serie: Corpus, Les cahiers 1: 243-264.

Valentin Vydrine. 2002. "Some notes on the etymology of the FONDIN stem for fonio (Digitaria exilis)" In Nicolai and Zima : 299-304.

FILM

Cherif Keita. 2004. *Oberlin-Inanda: The Life and Times of John L. Dube*. About the co-founder and first President-General of the African National Congress.

VIDEOS

1. Elisabeth den Otter and Mamadou Kéïta. 2002. *Kirango sogo bò*.

Masquerade in Kirango, Mali including the activities of the youth association that organizes the masquerade. (40 minutes)

Elisabeth den Otter and Mamadou Kéïta. 2002. 2. *Pelengana jiritigèw*.

About a family of blacksmiths who carve puppets and masks; some masks of the Pelengana masquerade shown in action. (10 minutes)

Both videos produced in cooperation with CESPA (Centre de Services de Production Audiovisuelle) in Bamako. For more information go to:

www.euronet.nl/users/edotter

New & Renewed Members & Address Changes

RENEWED UNTIL 1/1/2006
Tone Sommerfelt

RENEWED UNTIL 1/1/2005
Samou Camara

Eric Charry (sponsor)
Maria Luisa Ciminelli,
Sainey Drammeh
Armelle Faure-Osei
Henrike Florusbosch
David Gamble
Alma Gottlieb
Sten Hagberg
Tamba M'Bayo
Susan Keech McIntosh (sponsor)
K.P. Moseley
David Rawson (sponsor)
Eric Silla
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Submitting Articles to *Mande Studies*

The journal of the Mande Studies Association *Mande Studies* welcomes articles on all aspects of the Mande world and the peoples and cultures that compose it. Submissions will be peer-reviewed before acceptance. The journal will accept and publish manuscripts in English or French. (For additional information on *Mande Studies* see the web page: <http://www.swt.edu/anthropology/mansa/wisconu.html>)

Manuscript submissions should be typewritten or computer-printed in double-spacing, and should be accompanied, if possible, with an electronic version of the text on a diskette (IBM/MS-DOS; Mac texts should be sent by e-mail). Authors must furnish any maps or illustrations in hard copy suitable for reproduction, and are responsible for obtaining any necessary permission.

Colleagues from Africa without access to computers should send a typewritten manuscript, keeping a copy for their own use.

Submissions may be made electronically to Ariane Deluz (Ariane.Deluz@ehess.fr) or to Stephen Belcher (spbelcher@mindspring.com); manuscript submissions should be sent to Stephen Belcher (R.D. 1 Box 1000, Petersburg PA, 16669 USA). In the case of electronic submissions, the text should be sent as an attachment and *not* in the body of the message. The preferred format, if not WordPerfect or Microsoft Word, is as a 'rich text file' (suffix: .rtf).

La revue *Etudes Mandé* invite nos collègues à présenter des contributions portant sur tous les aspects du monde mandé et des peuples et des cultures qui le composent. Les articles proposés seront évalués anonymement avant d'être retenus. La revue accepte et publie des articles en anglais ou en français.

Les manuscrits soumis doivent être saisis ou imprimés sur ordinateur en double interligne, et devraient s'accompagner si possible de la version électronique du texte sur disquette (format IBM/MS-Dos). Les textes composés sur Macintosh doivent nous parvenir comme fichiers attachés à un email. Les auteurs sont priés de fournir leurs cartes et illustrations sur papier, d'une qualité permettant la reproduction. Il est de la responsabilité des auteurs d'obtenir toute permission nécessaire pour la reproduction.

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Les articles peuvent être soumis par voie électronique à Ariane Deluz (Ariane.Deluz@ehess.fr) ou à Stephen Belcher (spbelcher@mindspring.com); les manuscrits devraient être adressés à Stephen Belcher (R.D. 1, Box 1000, Petersburg PA, 16669 -- USA). Dans le cas des articles envoyés par email, le texte ne doit pas être envoyé dans le message mais comme fichier attaché au mail. Le format préféré, autre que Microsoft Word, est le "Rich Text File" (suffixe .rtf).

Joining MANSA and Renewing Membership

Regular and institutional membership \$25, sponsoring membership \$40, students \$5 (regular and sponsoring membership includes subscription to the journal *Mande Studies*). Make check out to MANSA and (if you are joining) send your institutional affiliation and a brief description of your research interests to: Dr. Catherine Bogosian
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