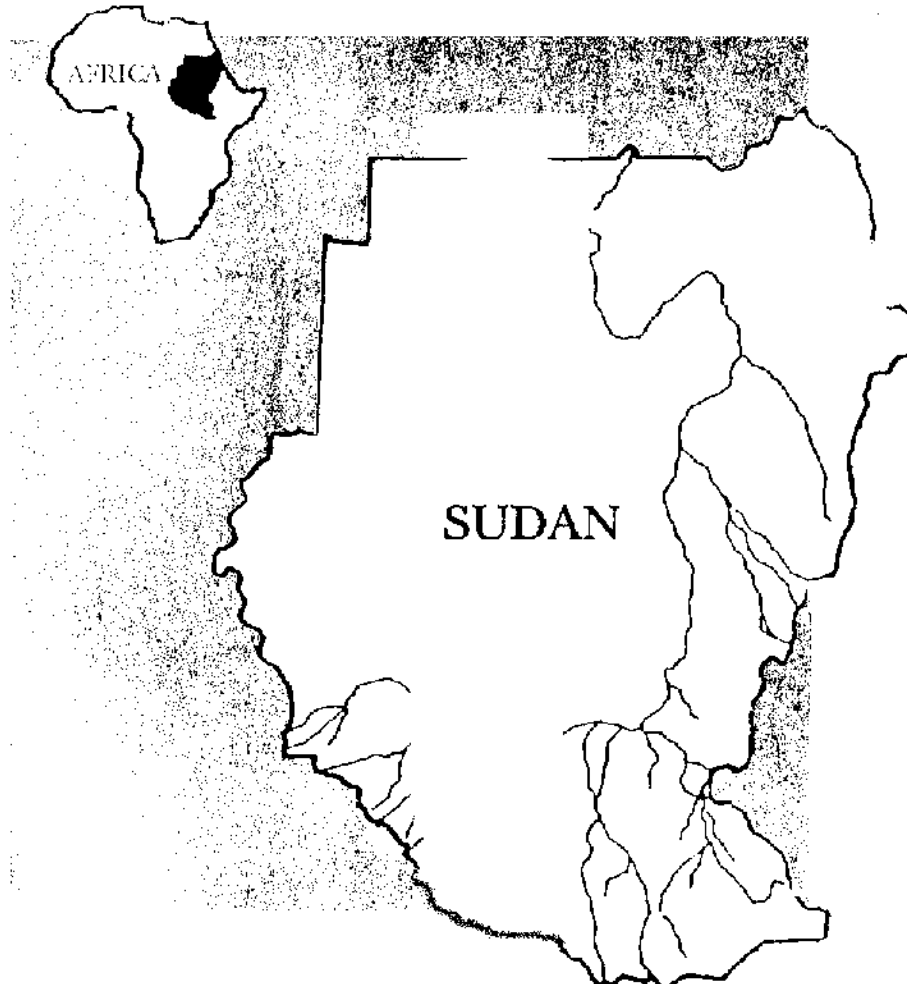


SSA

NEWSLETTER

A PUBLICATION OF THE
SUDAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

نشرة جمعية الدراسات السودانية



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The Sudan Studies Association
c/o Dr. Ismail H Abdalla
Department of History
The College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia, 23185
USA

SUDAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

**SUDAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION
NEWSLETTER**

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4 Croghan Lane
Durham, NH 03824
USA.

Newsletter Editor

Ismail H Abdalla
Depart. of History
College of William and
Mary
Williamsburg, Va 23185
USA. Tel. (804)221-3727

The Sudan Studies Association is an independent professional society founded in 1981 in the United States. Membership is open to scholars, teachers, students, and others with an interest in the Sudan. The Association exists primarily to promote Sudanese studies and scholarship. It has a cooperative relationship with the Institute of African & Asian Studies, University of Khartoum. SSA works to foster closer ties between scholars in the Sudan and those in North America, Europe and the Middle East.

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**SUDAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION
NEWSLETTER**

From the Editor

Dear Member:

First let me thank you for your patience. This issue should have been in your hands two or three months ago. I also hope that it is worth your waiting for. As you well know, it is hard to bring one's self to work in the summer when there is so much to do outside the house.

For those of you who were unable to make it to Lexington, Kentucky, last April, I am glad to report that we have had a very successful annual meeting. The quality of the presentations was high, the debates were informative and civil, the general atmosphere was congenial, and the setting at the Carnahan Center in the midst of horse-racing farms was breathtakingly beautiful. Professors Milton Coughenour, John Hannum, William Adams and their graduate students put in a lot of time and effort to make our stay comfortable and deliberations fruitful. On behalf of all those who attended, I would like to extend to them our thanks and appreciation. We also thank Dr Robert E. Hemenway, the Chancellor of the University of Kentucky for his warm welcoming remarks and generosity. We also thank His Excellency Professor Abdallah Ahmed Abdallah, Sudan Ambassador to the USA, who accepted our invitation to attend. He was keen to participate in the discussions and made useful contributions on several issues, particularly agriculture and higher education in the Sudan.

Now that the conference is behind us, we need to attend to some of the problems that we did not have the time to discuss in great detail at the meeting. First, I would like to welcome on board our new Executive Directors, Professor John and Dr Sarah Voll. (Please notice the change of title. It is no longer the Executive Secretary). With his extensive administrative experience, his distinguished career as a Sudanist, and above all, his superb tact and courtesy, I am sure John will continue the tireless work that Jim Hudson has so devotedly given to the Association. I am also sure that

Sarah Voll will be equally helpful to John, as she has always been, in meeting the new challenges and the demands of their new assignment. I am very pleased that the Volls have been given the chance now to promote Sudan Studies through the activities of this Association, as they have been doing all along through other avenues.

I would also like to update you about a number of important developments regarding several issues.

- 1) The publication of the Khartoum Conference Papers
- 2) The Fund for Flood Victims
- 3) The Amendments of the SSA Constitution
- 4) Membership Drive
- 5) Membership fees
- 6) SSSUK and SSA agreement on the corresponding annual fee payments
- 7) Copying machine

1) Regarding the publication of the Khartoum papers, David Sconyers has given me the entire collection after having done extensive editing. These papers are now on diskettes and I am now in the process of making final proof reading before sending them off to several possible publishers. I have yet to get a firm commitment from any publisher, largely because of the lengthy manuscript that we have, and the un-evenness of the length and thoroughness of the papers. Nevertheless, I will do everything possible so that all papers will be published in one or, if necessary, two volumes. I am glad to report in this connection that Professor Hurreiz, the Director of the African and Asian Institute, has sent us \$1000.00 as IAAS's contribution toward the publication of the Conference papers. Thank you very much, Dr Hurreiz. The Institute will receive a number of copies of the book when published to show our appreciation.

Incidentally, I learned from Dr. Abdullahi Ali Ibrahim (who is on a private visit to the USA) that Professor Sayid Hurreiz will soon be on secondment to the Department of Folklore at Al-A'yn University in

Dhubai. Dr Mahaasin Hag Al-Saafi, a historian, may replace him as a Director of the Institute. We wish him good luck in his new post, and hope he continues his support of us to reach more readers and potential members.

2) Connie, Lee and myself have discussed the disbursement of the Flood Money and have agreed that the SSA should give the International Volunteer Work Group of Khartoum \$3000.00 in three equal installments. The Group is working on rebuilding classrooms in some of the schools damaged by the 1988 rains and floods. Connie will take three cheques with her and will deliver them to the Group only when she is satisfied that progress is being made on construction. She will keep us informed about the progress of the program.

3) You will receive shortly a copy of the SSA Constitution with the recommended amendments. We will ask you to vote on these amendments in order to adopt the final version, a copy of which will be sent to the appropriate authorities in Rhode Island where the SSA is registered as a non-Profit organization.

4) As a member of the SSA you are encouraged to seek new members for our Association, especially in light of the higher annual fees that were approved at the last general meeting at Lexington (see item 5 below). If we succeed in increasing membership substantially in the coming few years, we will probably decrease dues, or at least not increase them for a long time to come. Try and get the library of your department or institution to subscribe.

5) The SSA General Meeting held on April 20th, 1990 at Lexington, Kentucky, has approved the following Annual deus:

Regular	\$30.00
Student	5.00
Nonprofit organizations	30.00
Profit-making organizations	150.00
Life membership	200.00

The new increases will take effect beginning Jan.1991, so there is still time to pay life membership dues and make a saving of \$50.00.

6) We are in the process of reaching an agreement with our counterpart in Britain, the SSSUK, by which individuals in the USA and in England who are members of both organizations can pay their annual dues in local currency. In this way expenses incurred in transferring funds from one country to the other will be avoided. Subscribers in the Sudan will pay in Sudanese currency amounts to be determined by the Board from time to time. Currently dues are 50 Sudanese pounds payable to the SSA Account c/o Dr Abdullahi Ali Ibrahim. IAAS, University of Khartoum.

7) At this stage the purchase of a copier is on hold. I will pursue this important matter once the new Executive Directors, Sarah and John Voll, fully assume their duties. I will report to you in the next Newsletter if and when we are able to invest in this machine.

Excerpts from the minutes of the SSA Business Meeting - APRIL 20, 1990

1. Call to order. The meeting was called to order by President Connie Berkley at 2:10 p.m. in the meeting room of the Carnahan Conference Center, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

4. Financial report. Executive Director James Hudson reported that at the end of 1989 the Association had a bank balance of \$6,052.95, but that not all of the \$2,000 set aside for the Khartoum Conference had been obligated. Also, the \$2,000 to be placed in an endowment will be transferred shortly. He asked and received permission to add funds received from 1990 dues to the endowment account. A full financial report will be provided in the next issue of the Newsletter. Also, the following related amendments were adopted by

consensus:

(1) The new dues structure will be reported in the next issue of the Newsletter;

In response to a question about nomination procedures, President Berkley indicated that before being nominated, persons had to agree they would accept the nomination. Following discussion on the importance of a fresh approach to nominating candidates and the need for open, democratic procedures, it was moved and seconded that a nominating committee be established to nominate candidates for the following year. A further motion to appoint the following Nominating Committee was unanimously approved: Abubaker Al-Shingiet, Mohamed Nur Abdalla, and Carolyn Fluor-Lobban (ex officio). Further, it was agreed that positions should be advertised in the Newsletter; that the Nominating Committee would review names of persons who are identified following requests for candidates; and that special efforts should be made to secure the nomination of Sudanese for Officers and Directors, particularly those from southern Sudan.

7. Election of the Executive Directors. President Berkley announced that the Board of Directors had nominated Drs. John and Sarah Voll as joint Executive Directors of the Association. Upon motion made and seconded the recommendation was unanimously passed. President Berkley extended her warm congratulations and welcome to John and Sarah and indicated that the transfer from James Hudson to John and Sarah will be completed in the next six weeks.

8. Newsletter report. Dr. Ismail Abdalla, editor, reported that the main problem, like editors before him, is lack of information from members to report in the Newsletter. He thanked those members who have supplied information on a regular basis and asked for inputs from all members. Noting that annual printing costs for the Newsletter run about \$2,000, Dr. Ismail indicated that

he would like to investigate purchase of equipment that could lower these costs and which might pay for itself in several years.

* The new dues will be effective beginning with 1991;

* Life membership dues may be paid in four instead of the present three installments.

Other recommendations endorsed by consent were:

(1) That the President-elect, who will be the next conference organizer, begin work immediately with the editor of the Newsletter to select papers and secure abstracts in time to allow publication in the Newsletter preceding the next meeting;

(2) That presenters bring copies of their papers with them for distribution at the conference;

(3) That the President-elect set dates for receiving abstracts and full papers, recognizing that the papers may be presented for discussion only and need not be in form for publication.

10. Honors Committee. Dr. Carolyn Fluor-Lobban moved the establishment of an Awards Committee to take over duties that have been informally handled by the Executive Committee and the Board. Her motion was seconded and unanimously approved and followed by the appointment of an Awards Committee consisting of the Past President, Current President, Editor of the Newsletter, and the Executive Directors. It was further agreed that a call for nominations be placed in the Newsletter and that the names of persons selected for awards be kept confidential until announced.

13. Report on the Sudan-American Foundation for Education.

Dr. Lee Burchinal briefly reported that since 1985 SAFE has sent over 69,000 books and 19,000 issues of

professional journals covering many fields of knowledge, plus a variety of equipment and educational supplies to Sudan. These have been distributed to 20 libraries in universities, colleges, institutes and other organizations throughout Sudan. Because SAFE relies to the extent possible on donated services costs are kept low: consequently for every dollar spent by SAFE, over \$100 worth of goods are delivered in Sudan. Books may be sent at any time to SAFE's warehouse at the following address: Sudan-American Foundation, c/o Northeast Container, 506 Shaw Road, Unit 329, Sterling, VA 22170. SAFE will arrange to deliver donations received to institutions in Sudan. Dr. Burchinal also noted that SAFE depends on and needs cash contributions to continue activities on behalf of faculty and students in Sudan. The value of donations and cash contributions is tax deductible.

(5) Expression of distress by several members over the lack of participation by graduate students in SSA conferences. Two motions followed (1) that a panel of five graduate students who may have just received or are about to receive their Ph.D.s be made a regular feature of SSA conferences; and (2) that a grant of \$100 be given to the students to help defray costs associated with participation, with the funds taken from the SSA budget or raised as a special fund for this purpose;

(6) Similar distress was expressed over the lack of participation by scholars from Sudan and to remedy this situation the new president each year from day one should seek funds that could be used to bring Sudanese scholars to SSA meetings;

(7) A request that a complete roster of members with pertinent information (name, title, addresses, phone number, specialization, etc.) be made available to all members. The motion was carried by consent.

20. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

The Editor

My apology, the numbering of the items in the minutes is not in order here, because they are taken from different places in the document.

News From Sudan

The Department of Folklore, IAAS, University of Khartoum has recently celebrated the 20th anniversary of its series on Sudanese Folklore by issuing its 33rd title. The material published in the Series come essentially from two on-going projects in the Department, namely the Folklore Survey Project and the project on Traditional Music. Grants from The Ford Foundation, the British Council, Gordon Memorial Trust, and Japan Foundation helped the Folklore Department obtain the necessary equipment to record and transcribe traditional Sudanese music. Some 3500 video and tape records have so far been made and are now deposited in IAAS archives.

The Department is seeking further grants from these foundations and from the UNESCO for building space, a new equipped production studio, so that they may reproduce some of the rich material in their possession for educational purposes and for the market, and for sophisticated sound and picture equipment for field work. Dr. Abdullahi Ali Ibrahim, the Head of the Folklore Department, is optimistic that production of first-class documentaries on Sudanese Folk traditions and music for education and or entertainment will be available in the not-too-distant future. We wish him great success in this worthwhile endeavor.

On the Political Side

Many important events have taken place in the Sudan since you received the last issue of this newsletter. For one thing, the new government seems to be in control, especially after the last abortive coup in which 28 officers were executed and many more imprisoned. Some political prisoners have been released,

although many have remained in detention or house arrest. Dr Mamoun Mohamad Hussein who had been sentenced to death last year has been pardoned, together with Dr Sayid M. Abdalla who was to serve a prison sentence of 15 years. Both were detained and tried after the Doctors' strike of last year (Sudanews vol 10, No 1 p. 16). The government is trying to involve the different sectors of the population in an ongoing dialogue. If convening conferences on one topic or another is an indication of peoples' acceptance of such a dialogue, then the government attempt must be deemed successful. So far nine different conferences on various issues have been held in Khartoum. Following are some of the themes discussed in these conferences and on which recommendations were made and forwarded to the military government; peace, economic revival, women's issues, information, higher education, and the future federal structure of the country.

The war in the south continues unabated. Although Egypt and the United States have half-heartedly attempted mediation at various times, the two parties remain locked in their respective positions. The Sudan government has rejected the US government's proposal to send foreign troops to southern Sudan to separate the two combatants in the south. It is clear that neither Egypt nor the USA has any leverage over the Khartoum government or the SPLM/ SPLA. Recent setbacks in the south have made the government extremely reluctant to appear as giving in to the demands of the SPLM/SPLA. The latter seems to be in no hurry for a resolution. Dr Garang, the SPLA commander, seems to believe that the longer the fighting continues with no major victory for the army, the more dispirited the government's forces will be, and the higher the pressure on Khartoum to show progress toward peace. In a government statement issued on June 18, government forces claim that they overran an SPLA camp near Bantiu, "killing great number of the outlaws". As many as 39 government soldiers also lost their lives in the campaign.

Operation Life Line is now in its second month, and all sides seem prepared to allow food to go through to starving people in southern Sudan. The British Government has provided 3 million pounds Sterling for this program.

Connected with the question of southern Sudan, the governor of Bahr al-Ghazal, Martin Malwal, has ordered all employees of his regional government who had hitherto been living and working in Khartoum to go back to the province and work there. It remains to be seen whether this new directive will be followed.

Refugees

According to government sources, as many as 28,902 Ethiopian refugees reside in the Eastern region of the Sudan. The World Food Program of the United Nations and the Food Aid Organization are contributing 9.5 million dollars for food assistance to the Ethiopian and Chadian refugees in the Sudan. The U.S. Committee of Refugees reports that 24,100 Chadian refugees live in two settlements and one reception center in western Sudan, down from 120,000 at the height of the drought and famine in 1984-85. In addition, the repatriation of 85,500 Ugandan refugees has been successfully completed. Only 2000 Ugandans remain in southern Sudan, and are unlikely to go back. There are an estimated 385,000 southern Sudanese in Ethiopia, and another 50,000 in Uganda.

Economics

On the economic side, Sudan's financial problems continue to mount. The Sudan's debt remains high, estimated at 13 billion dollars, with a debt service of US \$225 million in 1990, according to the World Bank (SSSUK No 8, 1990. P. 18).

On the other hand, General Al-Bashir's Government enacted many new laws to ensure that tax evaders are caught and made to pay all arrears, especially on houses. Many rich property owners in Khartoum were forced to pay all arrears, some of which were in the tens of thousands of Sudanese pounds.

Part of the belt-tightening policy in Khartoum now includes scrutiny of salary payments. It has been decreed that for six months all government employees must present and identify themselves to the cashier of their respective unit before receiving their monthly pay. The idea is to eliminate the fraudulent practice of payment to fictitious persons, as well as payments to deceased persons whose relatives continue to receive salaries on their behalf long after their death. It is estimated that the treasury may save one to two million pounds this way.

Although the Sudan government is still negotiating with the IMF for additional loans, it has so far refused to accept some of the IMF time-honored recipes; lifting subsidies, devaluation of currency, and freezing salaries and cutting the government's expenses. At the same time the government continues to sack more employees for "security" purposes, which also serves to cut the government's expense, without making it appear that it is bending to the IMF's risky conditions. Under the recently launched program of economic reform all unprofitable public corporations are to be sold to private owners. The Khartoum Tannery has already been sold to private investors for 20 million Sudanese pounds. The liquidation of the Khartoum Textile Factory and others in similar financial difficulties appears to be certain. This is another way of cutting the government's expenses. The government is also raising revenue. The Minister of Finance, Abel-Rahim Hamdi declared last month that the prices of petrol, cement, sugar and other commodities would go up. Gas, for example, would increase by 20%, and diesel fuel by 50%, while every post-elementary student would pay an annual registration fee of L.S.100. This year, as many as 160,000 high-school-leavers took the Sudan Certificate Examination for entry into universities. Perhaps there are three times this number in high schools and five to six times in junior high schools throughout the country. If the L.S. 100 fee regulation is implemented effectively and honestly, the government could easily make education pay for itself.

Again, Sudan has entered into a 7 million dollar loan agreement with Egypt for the rehabilitation of Asalaya and Kenana sugar factories. These two factories have been operating for a long time at 20 to 25% of their optimum capacity.

The Ministry of Agriculture is putting pressure on tenants in irrigated schemes to attend to their allotted plots more closely now. As many as 16,000 acres have already been reclaimed by authorities because tenants "failed to utilize them properly".

On the other hand, the Government signed agreements with Libya for "integrating" the two countries. It is not yet clear what this integration will involve.

While the government is trying hard to attract foreign capital through new more liberal legislation, there is no indication that this policy is working. On the contrary, foreign capital, or what is left of it, is leaving. The American Sun Oil Company has just ceased all oil exploration and pulled out of the Sudan. It appears that Sudanese oil is destined to remain in the ground for a long time to come.

Relations with Neighbors

Sudan seems to have an increasingly unstable situation along its boarder with Chad. There were clashes between Chadian and Sudanese forces as the former kept pursuing its Libyan-backed enemies into Sudanese territories. As many as 96 Sudanese citizens were captured on May 23 by Chadian soldiers and taken into Chad.

On the other hand, diplomatic relations between Sudan and Central African Republic were restored. Relations with Uganda, Kenya and Egypt have not been strained, though Egypt's early enthusiasm for the new military government has decidedly decreased. As always, Sudan's relations with Ethiopia are complicated by the liberation movements in both countries, but, according to Government sources, President Mengistu has recently invited General Al-Bashir to meet with him in Addis Ababa for discussion of the bilateral relations.

New Universities

General Al-Bashir's Government has recently decreed the creation of additional universities in the Sudan, and has changed leadership in old ones. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Khartoum, Professor Yusuf Fadl Hasan, has been replaced by Professor Muddathir el-Tingari, and Professor Al-Tigani Hasan Al-Amin is the new Vice-Chancellor of the Gezira University. The new universities include the University of Kordofan in El-Obeid with Prof. Ghabbush Tartur El-Dawi as its Vice-Chancellor, The Sudan University for Science and Technology (formerly Khartoum polytechnic) whose Vice-Chancellor is Prof. Ahmed Al-Amin Abdulrahman, the University of Quran and Islamic Sciences (different from Omdurman Islamic University), Darfur University in Al-Fashir, whose Vice-Chancellor is Prof. Ibrahim al-Amin, and Wadi El-Nil University in Atbara with Prof. Mohammed Osman Abdel Malik as Vice-Chancellor.

The government also decreed that existing universities must double their enrollment in the coming few years. While the expansion of higher education is to be commended, one would like to see it closely tied to a general economic development plan. There is a severe unemployment problem now for students graduating from the universities of Khartoum, Wad Madani, Juba, Cairo University Branch in Khartoum, and Omdurman Islamic University, not to mention those graduating from secondary schools. Many of these graduates were able to find employment in the oil rich Gulf states. This is no longer the case. These countries are getting to the point where they can depend on the graduates of their own universities. Again, money is tight in several of these countries as a result of the softening of the oil market. As I said, no one is against the principle of more universities in the Sudan. But it is hard to see where the resources needed to establish these new universities and enable them to grow are going to come from. The apparent enthusiasm with which the decree creating them was received outside Khartoum is a good

sign that each region may help pay for its own university. But this is dependent to a large extent on the other more complicated issue of regional governments and federalism, a constitutional issue on which the government has yet to formulate a clear policy acceptable to all.

Letters to Al-Bashir

Disturbed by the political situation in the Sudan in general and the fate of some academicians in particular the Committee on Academic Freedom of the Middle East Studies Association of North America sent the following letter to authorities in Khartoum.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Omer Hassan Al-Bashir
Head of the State and Defence Minister People's Palace
Khartoum, Sudan

Your Excellency

The Committee on Academic Freedom of the Middle East Studies Association is deeply concerned about the detention of leading professionals in the Sudan. The Middle East Studies Association is the association that comprises 2000 academics worldwide who teach and conduct research on the Middle East and North Africa. The Association publishes the respected International Journal of Middle East Studies. The Association is committed to ensuring respect for academic freedom throughout the region.

The Committee on Academic Freedom is concerned that the detainees in the Sudan include a wide range of leading lawyers, doctors, engineers, journalists, and professors. As an academic association, the Committee is concerned specifically about the well-being and whereabouts of the following university professors. To our knowledge, none of them has been charged with any offence. Moreover, we understand that they have been denied family visits and legal representation. According to our information, prison conditions and medical care

is limited or unavailable.

Dr. Ali Abdalla Abbas, English professor at Khartoum University, detained since August 4, 1989, in Kober prison in his capacity as the elected president of the Khartoum University Staff Association. Previously chair of the English department and vice dean of the Faculty of Arts, Dr Abbas was due to travel to the United States in fall 1989 on a Fulbright award to pursue his research on leading Sudanese novelist Tayeb Salih.

Dr. Bashir Omer, Economics professor at Khartoum University and former minister under the elected government. A distinguished economist, who taught at Manchester University, Dr. Omer has been detained in Kober prison three times since July 1989.

Dr. Faruq Kadudah, Dean and lecturer at Juba University, Dr. Kadudah has been detained since July 30, 1989, and is now held in Shaalla prison.

Dr. Mohammed Rajab, lecturer in the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Khartoum. Dr. Rajab has been detained since January 12, 1990, in Shaalla prison. We understand that other professors from the Faculty of Agriculture were arrested in early May, including Dr. Abdin M. Zein Al-Abdin, and Dr. Kamal Ibrahim.

Dr. Khalid Al-Kid, lecturer in political science at Omdurman Ahlia University and columnist for al-Miedan newspaper, Dr. al-Kid has been detained since July 6, 1989, and is now held in Shaalla prison.

Dr. Mohammed Sayid Ahmed al-Qaddal Professor of History at the University of Khartoum, and respected specialist on the period of the Mahdiyya. Dr al-Qaddal was reported detained on September 20, 1989, and is now in Port Sudan prison.

Dr. Ushari Ahmed Mahmoud lecturer in linguistics in the Faculty of Arts, University of Khartoum and editor of al-Haqiqah.

Dr. Mahmoud was detained on July 9, 1989, apparently in connection with his research and publication on the killings of the Dinka tribes people in al-Da'ayn in March 1987 by Rizeiqat murahaleen. We understand he was

moved from Kober to Shaalla prison on April, 1990.

We respectfully request that your government publicly clarify information regarding the whereabouts and the well-being of these scholars. In addition, we request to be informed of any evidence to suggest they have committed any offense that is recognizably criminal according to international standards. In the absence of such evidence, we urge that they be immediately released. We also urge your government to allow the detainees regular access to family visits and legal representation, and we ask for assurances of their access to medical care.

Thank you for your consideration. We look forward to your response.

Respectfully
Ann H Betteridge
Executive Secretary

Copies of this letter were also sent to:

- 1) His Excellency Brigadier-General Mohammed Salih al-Zubeir
- 2) Ambassador Abdalla Ahmed Abdalla
- 3) Ambassador James Cheek, Embassy of US in Khartoum
- 4) Mr Jeff Lumstead, Sudan Desk, US Department of State
- 5) Mr Steven Morrison, Africa Sub-Committee, House Committee on International Relations

The Sudan Studies Association also sent its own letter to the Government of the Sudan on the subject of academic freedom. This was the recommendation of the SSA General Meeting held on April 21, 1990, in Lexington, Kentucky.

His Excellency Lt. General Omer Al-Bashir
Head of State, Defence Minister
and Commander-in-Chief
Army Headquarters
Khartoum, Sudan
Dear General Omer Al-Bashir

We the officers and Executive Board of the Sudan Studies Association dedicated to the scholarly study of the Sudan, convey to you our deep concern over the assault on scholarship and the threat to the Sudanese academic community that began soon after your government took over power. The history of universities and intellectual life in the Sudan has been distinguished by dedication to the free exercise of academic inquiry, criticism and publication. The repression, arrest, and torture of scholars, that has been widely reported in the international press, is indefensible and has had a chilling effect on the fundamentals of academic enterprise.

Many names have come to our attention including: Ahmed Osman Sirag, Al-Sheikh Kineish, Adnan al-Hardello, Ali Abdalla Abbas, Bashir Omer, Farouq Ibrahim, Faruq Kaduda, Khalid al-Kid, Mahjoub Sharif, Mohammed Ali Mahasi, Mohammed Omer Bashir, Salih Yasein, Shakir Zein, Ushari Ahmed Mahmoud, Riyad Bayoumi, Mohammed Sayid al-Qaddal, Nur al-Huda Mohammed, Osman Abdel-Rahman al-Nur, and Walter Konjak.

These are our colleagues in Sudanese studies. Their intimidation disrupts all the effort of scholars to study and understand the richness and diversity of Sudan. It deprives Sudan of the ideas any country must continuously receive in order to progress.

Many among us are scholars of Islam who deeply respect its values and tolerance. Islam promotes education, the acquisition of knowledge and reflection. We are fearful that these religious fundamentals are currently in jeopardy in Sudan.

With these concerns we urge you to consider the damage your policy is causing to the academic life and we call upon you to release these scholars whom you have detained, or indict them on specific charges. They and the universities for which they work have much to contribute to solving the urgent problems of national unity and economic development.

Yours sincerely

The Executive Officers and members of the Board

Sudan Studies Association:

Ismail Abdalla	James Hudson
William Y Adams	Nelson Kasfir
David Chand	William Young
Milton Coughenour	John Voll
Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban	Sarah Voll

The Editor

My friend and colleague Dr Abdullahi Ali Ibrahim of the IAAS has assured me that all political prisoners have been released. This, however, is yet to be confirmed by the Sudan Government sources. I regularly receive a copy of the official news that the Sudan Embassy receives from Khartoum. There is no mention of all political prisoners being released. I am, however, very grateful to His Excellency Ambassador Abdalla and to Mr Hassan Abdel-Wahhab, the Councilor General of the Embassy for providing me with these documents. Much of what is reported here about new developments in the Sudan is taken from these releases.

Workshop on Sudan

Dr. Ann M. Lesh, associate professor of political science, at Villanova University, is organizing a workshop on current events in the coming MESA annual meeting at San Antonio, Texas, November 11-13. Like many of us in SSA and MESA she is concerned about academic freedom in the Sudan. Look for details in the MESA Newsletter, or Conference program.

For the Record

The New York Times of July 2, 1989 published the following: "The new military junta in the Sudan consolidated their power today by purging the army and saying that *its first priority would be to the end the country's civil war*".

Coalition For Peace in the Horn of Africa

This is a recently established organization of academicians and others concerned about the fate of the people in the Horn of Africa. It provides information about current situations in the region, addresses the causes of the continuing strife there, and provides "substantive alternatives to the policies presently affecting the people there".

The organization publishes a newsletter, and lobbies Congress for stiffer penalties against those governments in the region with a bad record of human rights violations. If interested to in being involved in the Coalition, write to: Center of Concern, 3700 13th St. NE, Washington D.C. 20017.

A similar body is the Africa Faith and Justice Network, though it focuses on Africa as a whole. If you need more information, contact Maura Browne, P.O.Box 29378 Washington D.C. 20017. Tel. (202) 832-3412. The Center of Concern, another organization with focus on the Horn, can be reached at (202) 635-2757. Or one can write to John Prendergast at the Center of Concern, 3700 13th St. Washington, D.C. 20017.

There is also the Fund For Peace, a Washington-based organization working on conflict resolution throughout the world. Recently, the Fund For Peace has been working closely with intellectuals from Sudan, Ethiopia and Somali on the problem of human rights in the Horn. The main emphasis is on educating people there on their human rights and their responsibility to safeguard these rights from being violated by the various governments and liberation movements. Rather than confronting present governments over this issue, the Fund For Peace's strategy is to build grass-root support for the protection and the promotion of the rights of individuals, especially children, women and minorities. If you are interested in this and other related issues contact Dr Nina Solarz, Executive Director, The Fund For Peace, 1755 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington D.C. 20036, or

call (202) 797-0882.

The Minority Rights Group is another advocacy organization that produces regular reports on the rights of women, children and minorities in the different parts of the world. See item New or Recently Published Titles on Sudan, on p. 29.

Beside these, there are Amnesty International, and Africa Watch. These are well known organizations, specially the former, with a superb record of accomplishment. Like the other bodies mentioned above, they, too, have been watching the policies and actions of the various governments in the Horn of Africa, particularly Sudan and Somalia. Because of their impartiality in general, and their usually correct reporting, they have been very influential in the formulation of USA and Western European governments' policies toward the region.

The emergence of these and other similar organizations in the United States and in Europe with focus on the question of human rights and related issues in the Third World, and in Africa and the Horn in particular, should surprise nobody. The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe has re-assured Western Europeans and Americans of the efficacy of their democratic system. They have become increasingly globalistic in their political outlook, and many are genuinely interested in helping others help themselves. The fight of the Chinese for democracy symbolized by the daring stand of Chinese students in front of military tanks in Tienanmen Square made a lasting impression on all Americans. The environment is another issue which tends to focus attention on global warming, draught and attendant famine in the Horn. The human tragedy in that part of the world also reinforces this trend in the political psyche of many people here. Intolerance is on the rise there, and abuse of power occurs everyday. No other region in Africa, other than South Africa, attracts the attention of the outside world as does the Horn in the area of the

abuse of human rights. We have a Sudanese proverb that says "can zulain qalul laik raasak maafii, almaso: if two persons agree that you have lost your head, better touch it" to see if it is there. We in the Horn had better touch our heads, for there is much talk nowadays of constant harassment, torture, imprisonment and killing of opponents and minorities. The world is getting smaller everyday, and no government or liberation movement, whatever its policies and ideology, can escape the scrutinizing attention of the rest of humanity. Let us all work toward healing the wounds, establish peace, and embark on solving the most urgent problems in the Horn: hunger, starvation, political instability and economic regression. Only then can we legitimately claim our place among the civilized.

There is another equally important factor that stimulates the growing interest in the affairs of the Horn among Americans and Western Europeans. This is the increasing number of immigrants from Somalia, Ethiopia and the Sudan who made England, Italy and, above all, the United States their home. They are mainly first generation, and as such have kept close contact with their respective homeland. They have also become politicized, particularly the Eritreans. The people from the Horn or the (Hornites), as some in academia call them, have discovered that they have freedom of organization and advocacy. They also realize that they have political power, limited as it is, to influence, together with their sympathizers, the policies of the countries in which they reside toward governments in the Horn. The governments in the region can no longer afford to dismiss these people, most of whom are secure in their well-paying academic positions, as a mere nuisance, bent on destroying them. Unlike the government of Libya, the military dictatorships in the Horn do not have the resources to liquidate their opponents abroad or even silence their criticism. The only alternative, therefore, is to try and involve them in any discussion about the future of the countries in the Horn, and to create

a climate of political and religious tolerance so that those Hornites who plan to return home to help develop their respective countries can do so safely.

Election Results

The following persons have been elected in the last ballot

Prof. Milton Coughenour: President-Elect

Those elected to the Board of Directors are:

Milliam Y. Adams, U. Kentucky

David Chand, Xavier U. of Louisiana

Abdullahi An-Na'iem, U.Saskatchewan

William Young, Inst. Palestine Studies

Institutions Requesting SSA Newsletter

This editor has received several requests from institutions and individuals wishing to receive the SSA Newsletter on a regular basis, as well as back issues. Some have also suggested exchange of newsletters. These are: For MESA, Jere L. Bacharach, the Editor of the MESA Newsletter, the Institute of International Health, Michigan State University, the Library of the University of Juba, the Institute for African Development, Cornell University, the National Medicine Research Institute of the National Council for Research, Khartoum, the Library of Omdurman Ahliya University, Sudan Economy Research Group of Bremen University, West Germany, and the African Studies Association of Australia and the Pacific. I welcome them all and encourage them to become regular members. I also assure those who seek exchange of newsletters only that, henceforth, they will receive our Newsletter on regular basis, insha' Allah.

Activities of Members

Dr. Connie Berkley has left for Sudan to teach at Ahfad University for Women on a Fulbright scholarship. Congratulations, Connie. Hope your stay in Omdurman will be productive and your experience there memorable. We

also hope that you take this opportunity and work closely with our representative there, Dr Abdullahi Ali Ibrahim, to recruit new members, and to settle the problem of starting an account in Sudanese currency with one of the banks in Khartoum. This is important if we are to retain subscribers there, as it is hard for them to obtain hard currency for subscription to SSA publications.

Mona Amyuni of the American University in Beirut has published "A tribute to George Schehade" in World Literature Today University of Oklahoma, Winter 1989, and "Adonis's Time Poem" in Journal of Arabic Literature winter, 1990. She wrote to say that she would be defending her Ph.D. Dissertation at the Sorbonne in June this year. The title of her thesis is "The City in Contemporary Arabic and Francophone literature" (in French). Good luck, Mona.

Jay Spaulding and Muhammed Ibrahim Abu Salim have published Public Documents From Sinnar in Michigan State University Press Series on African Historical Sources, 1990, \$30.00. If interested write to Michigan State University Press, 1405 South Harrison Rd. Suite 23 Manly Miles Building, East Lansing, Michigan, 48823-5202.

Ismail H Abdalla 's review of Muneera Salem-Murdock's A Study of Settlement Irrigation: Arabs, Nubians in New Halfa has been published in Middle East Journal vol 44, No 2(1990), and his review of Anders Bjorkelo's Prelude to the Mahdiyya: Peasants and Traders in the Shendi Area 1821-1885 has appeared in African Studies Review vol 33, No 1(1990).

Debbi Mack has been commissioned by the Women's Caucus of ASA to prepare a master list of all professionals working on women's issues in Africa. She is also curious to know if there are individuals in the Sudan who are working on this or other related subjects. Please write

to: Dr Deborah L Mack, 803 Sherman Ave, Evanston, Ill. 602020, USA. Or call (708) 328-4694.

Dr Mark Speece writes from the Chinese University of Hong Kong to say that he is looking for a colleague in the University of Khartoum with whom he can begin a joint research project in the area of marketing, or foreign investment issues in Sudan. He also extends his hospitality to SSA members visiting Hong Kong. Any takers? His address is C/O The Department of marketing, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong. Tel. 0-6952824.

Dr Fouad Ibrahim of the Institut fur Geowissenschaften, Universitat Bayreuth, Federal Republic of Germany, has kindly sent us copies of some of his recent publications. Here is a listing of some of them: "Monitoring and controlling ecological degradation in the semiarid zone of the Sudan", 1982, "The Role of nomadism in the process of desertification in western Sudan" in Applied Geography and Development Vol. 22, 1983, "Combating famine by grain storage in western Sudan" in GeoJournal, Vol 14, No 1 (1987), " Causes of famine among the rural population of the Sahelian zone of the Sudan" in GeoJournal vol 17, no 1,(1988), and "The Conditions of southern Sudanese women migrants in Abu Siid shanty town, Omdurman, Sudan- A Case study of cultural change" in GeoJournal, vol 20, no 3 (1990).

He also writes to say they are seriously considering establishing a Sudanese Studies Association in Germany.

If interested in Dr Ibrahim's publications, please write to him at: Universitat Bayreuth, Institut fur Geowissenschaften, POB 101251, 8580 Bayreuth, Federal Republic of Germany.

New Members

On behalf of all members I welcome the following individuals and institutions to the Sudan Studies

Association, and apologize to those whose names are missing from this incomplete list.

Slaven Aljinovic, Radicevo Set No 2, 41000 Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Edward B Reeves, Dept Sociology, Morehead State University, Morehead, KY 40351-1689.

Girmai Abraham, Dept of Economics, Grambling State University, Grambling, LA 71245.

Gashaw W Lake, 1604 Georgetown Rd. Frankfort, KY, 40601.

Serials Records, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0414.

The Following individuals have become life members.

- 1) Sara Voll
- 2) Lidwien Kaptjiens

Thank you for your support. I hope many more become life members in the coming few months before the new increases take effect.

Coming Important Events

The joint SSSUK and SSA meeting will take place in Durham, England, April 8 thru 11, 1991. The Conference theme is Sudan: Environment and People. Though the May 31 deadline for submitting titles of papers for the conference is long past, you are still encouraged to make plans to attend this important gathering of Sudanists and other people with long experience in Sudan affairs. They will be coming from Germany, France, the Scandinavian lands, Canada, USA and Africa. Richard Lobban has made some inquiries about round trip group air fares to England and it is in the area of \$550.00. For further details please contact Richard at (603) 642-3395.

The local arrangement committee has already made group reservations in the Castle, University of Durham.

You are urged to contact Mrs Janet Starkey, as soon as possible for your own reservation. Her address is: Mrs Janet C M Starkey, SSSUK Conference Organizer, C/O Sudan Archives, University Library (Palace Green Section), Durham DH1 3RN, England. Tel 091-3723028 or 0388-526047.

Here is a tentative program:

Monday, 8th April, 1991

10.00 - 13.00 Registration

University College

13.00 - 14.00 Informal lunch

14.00 - 15.00 Opening of the Conference

15.30 - 16.00 Tea

16.00 - 17.00 Informal discussion

18.00 - 19.00 Conference Mayoral Reception

19.00 - 29.00 Dinner

20.00 Informal discussion/ Sudanese musician?

Tuesday, 9th April, 1991

9.15 - 10.45 Second session

10.45 - 11.15 Coffee

11.15 - 12.45 Third Session

13.00 - 14.00 Informal lunch

14.00 - 15.30 Fourth session 15.30 - 16.00 Tea

16.00 - 17.30 Fifth session

There are four more sessions on Wednesday, April 10th, one coffee break, one tea break, an informal lunch, a reception hosted by CMEIS and Conference Dinner with a guest speaker.

There are two more sessions on Thursday, A Coffee break, an informal lunch and the Conveners' Summaries.

In the next Newsletter I should be able to provide you with additional information about travel arrangements and titles of papers that will be presented at the Conference. Go to the phone and call Mrs Starkey. You do not want to miss this great opportunity.

The 33rd ASA Meeting

The African Studies Association 33rd annual meeting will be held at the Omni Inner Harbor Hotel in Balti-

more, Maryland Between November 1-4, 1990. The Theme of this meeting is *Africa: Development and Ethics*. We hope many SSA members will participate in this important gathering. It is also important that our membership get involved in the governing body of the ASA. Send suggestions to the Nomination Committee as early as possible for endorsement.

New or Recently Published Titles on Sudan

Peter Woodward, *Sudan 1898-1989: The Unstable State*. Rienner and Lester Crook, Boulder and London, 1990. \$35.00.

If you are interested to review this book, contact Professor Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban at Dept. Anthropology, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI 02908, USA. Tel (401)456-8006.

Jay Spaulding and Muhammad Ibrahim Abu Salim, *Public Documents From Sinnar*. (See above p.), \$30.00.

A B Zahlan and Wadie Y Magar, (eds). *The Agricultural Sector of Sudan: Policy and System Studies*. Ithaca Press. London 1990. L.44.95.

Hamza Mohammed el-Amin, *Trees and Shrubs of the Sudan*. Ithaca Press, London 1990 L. 14.95.

Andrew Shepperd, Malcolm Norris, John Watson. *Water Planning in Arid Sudan*. Ithaca Press, London. 1987. L. 8.95.

Abel Alier, *Southern Sudan: Too Many Agreements Dishonoured*. Ithaca Press, London, 1990. L. 18.95.

Mechthilde Runger, *Land Law and Land Use in Western Sudan*, Ithaca Press, London. L.8.95.

The Editor:

Ithaca Press has other relevant titles on the Sudan under Sudan Studies Series. For more information, write to Ithaca Press, 8 Richmond Rd. Exeter EX4 4JA United Kingdom. Tel (0392) 424-435.

University of Khartoum Press

Mahmoud Bashir Mu'tamar al-Khirrigien in Al-Obayyid (Graduate Congress in El-Obeid). 1988.

Ahmed M. A. Al-Haakim, Mi'maar dawlat Marawi (Meroetic Architecture), 1988.

Ahmed A. Nasr, Al-Aghawat (The Eunuch), 1986. The book gives a historical account of the institution and functions of eunuch who serve in the Mosque of Prophet Muhammad in Medina.

Mom Konyak, *The Conference on North-South Relations Since Addis Ababa*. 1989.

Mahasin Abdel-Gadir, Mu'tamar al-Harakat al-Wataniyya fi al-Soudan, (The Congress of national movement in the Sudan). 1989.

Ali Ibrahim Al-Daw, Al-Musiqa al-Taqlidiyya fi Mugtam' al-Barti (Traditional music among the Barti). 1983.

Who Is Who in Sudan, new publication in Arabic by Bayt al-Thaqafa, Khartoum. 1988.

Jamal Mahjoub, *Navigation of a Rainmaker: An Apocalyptic Vision of War-torn Africa*. Heinemann, London 1990. This is a remarkable novel of an inner voyage of personal discovery of the author's Sudanese identity. But is not a praise-song of the Sudan.

The Sudan Economy Research Group of the University of Bremen, led by Dirk Hansohm, has circulated several specialized discussion papers on the economy of the Sudan. Here is a sample:

No 3 "East-South and South-South economic cooperation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan", by Dirk Hansohm and Karl Wohlmuth, January, 1985.

No 4 "Limited success of IMF/World Bank policies in the Sudan" by Dirk Hansohm, February, 1985.

No 9 "Foreign private direct investment and economic planning in the Sudan". by Ahmed A. Ahmed. University of Khartoum. Dec 1986.

No 15 "Problems in evaluating the impact of structural adjustment policies in the Sudan: The case of agriculture". by Badr-el-Din A. Ibrahim. University of Khartoum. June, 1989.

For further information, please write to: University of Bremen, Sudan Economic Research Group, P.O.Box 330440, D-2800 Bremen 33, Federal Republic of Germany.

Muhammad Osman Suliman, Associate Professor at the Department of Economics has recently joined the SSA, and has sent us a copy of his article entitled "Sectoral structure and political economy in Sudan: Which direction agriculture". It is now considered for publication elsewhere.

Douglas H Johnson, *The Southern Sudan*. The Minority Rights Group Report No 78, Murray House, London, 1988. Of relevance to the Sudan is also their report No 47 on female circumcision. See: Scilla McLean and Stella Efua (eds) *Female Circumcision, Excision and Infibulation: The Facts and proposals for change*. Murray House, London, 1980. This is the address of this organization. The Minority Rights Group, 29 Craven Street, London WC2N 5NT. United Kingdom.

The Sudan Democratic Gazette is a new monthly periodical from London. Its chief editor is Bona Malwal, the editor

of the banned Sudan Now. in Khartoum.

Mc Blain Books of London has recently published a catalogue of its collection of scarce and rare books on Sub-Saharan Africa. It contains more than 59 listings on Sudan. As books go these days they are not that expensive. Here are a few examples:

1) Muddathir Abdul-Rahim, *Fourteen Documents on the Problem of Southern Sudan*. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Khartoum. 1965. \$30.00.

2) Anthony J Arkell, *A History of the Sudan from the Earliest Times to 1821*. London, 1961. \$20.00.

3) Romolo Gessi, 1831-1881 Seven Years in the Sudan Being A Record of Explorations, And Campaign Against the Arab Slave Hunters. London, 1892. \$180.00.

4) John Lewis Burckhardt, 1784-1817 *Travels in Nubia*. \$500.00.

I agree, it is a hefty sum. At any rate, if you want to see the catalogue, write to McBlain Books, Box 5062, Hamden, CT. 06518. USA.

Reviewers Needed

There are still a number of books in different disciplines waiting to be reviewed. Please contact Dr. Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban for further detail, if you are interested. Her address is on p. 32 in this Newsletter.

Recent Dissertations on the Sudan

Dissertation Abstract International (DAI) vol 50 nos. 3-4 parts A and B lists the following thesis:

Architecture

Mahgoub, Hashim K. *Dwelling space in the Sudan: Official policies, and traditional norms*. Ph.D. U. of

Edinburgh (UK), 1988. 590p. DA150A:0278. B-8509.

Economics

Ahmed, Abdelmoneim Taha. *An agricultural sector model for the northern region of Sudan to evaluate new faba beans technologies*. Ph.D., Purdue U., 1988. 167 P. DA150A:0748. 8911859.

Han, Kiyoun. *Trade, tax and agricultural policy in a highly distorted economy: The case of Sudan*. Ph.D., Duke U., 1988. 316pp. DA50A:1753. 8919222.

Ahmed, Mustafa Babiker. *Agrarian change in Dar Hamar: A study in the development of export crop production and desertification from western Sudan*. Ph.D., U. Hull (UK), 1987, 284p. DA150A:0748. BX85378.

Mohammaed, Ahmed Taha. *Rural-rural labor circulation and poverty: The Evidence from Sudan seasonal migration*. Ph.D., Pennsylvania State U., 1989. 247pp. DA50A:2186. 8922085.

(Related)

Schafer, Hartwig. *Real exchange rates and economic performance: The case of sub-Saharan Africa*. Ph.D., North Carolina State U., 1989. 174pp. DA50A:1380. 8918-986.

Saeed, Awadalla Mohamed. *Socio-economic models of adoption of agricultural innovations in the Sudan and their implications for agricultural development programs*. Ph.D., Cornell U., 1989. 363p. DA150A:0754. 8915-187.

Simsaa, Layla El Awad. *Industrialization and transformation in the Sudan*. Ph.D., U. of Sussex (UK), 1988. 456p. DA150A:1031. BX85520.

Geography

Abdelgadir, Osama Osman. *The impact of education,*

migration, and remittances on rural agricultural households in El-Obeid area, Sudan. Ph.D., Clark U., 1989. 209pp. DA50A:2196. 8920370.

Health Sciences

Alkhalifa, Mohamed Yousif. *Cellular and humoral immune responses to onchocerciasis: Correlations with clinical signs and infection intensity (Sudan and Sierra Leone)*. Ph.D., Michigan State U., 1989. 181pp. DA50B:2832. 8923845.

Vande Waa, John Alan. *Naturally acquired immunity to malaria measured in vitro against the erythrocytic cycle of Plasmodium falciparum (Sudan)*. Ph.D., Michigan State U., 1989. 93pp. DA50B:2837. 8923896.

History

La Rue, George Michael. *The Hakura system: Land and social stratification in the social and economic history of the Sultanate of Dar Fur (Sudan), ca. 1785-1875*. Ph.D., Boston U., 1989. 588pp. DA50A:1408. 8917622.

Language

Ahmed, Medani Osman. *Vocabulary learning strategies: A case study of Sudanese learning of English*. Ph.D., U. College of North Wales, Bangor (UK), 1989. 438pp. DA50A:1291. BX85989

Law

Elkhalifa, Abdelrahman Ibrahim. *Development and future of English law and Islamic law in the Sudan*. D.C.L., McGill U. (Canada), 1989. DA150A:1072.

Rahman, El-Fatih El-Rasheed Abdel. *Egyptian and Sudanese practice on state immunities with particular reference to the Islamic perspective*. Ph.D., U. of Edinburgh (UK), 1989. 457pp. DA50A:2220. BX86430.

Political Science

Zedan, Soud Mohamad. *Water resources management in*

Egypt and the Sudan: A comparative study. Ph.D., State U. of New York at Binghamton, 1989. 224pp. DA50A:2646. 8926274.

Sociology

AbdelRahman, Abdelrahman Ibrahim. *Marriage patterns, trends, and timing in Northern and urban Sudan.* Ph.D., U. of Pennsylvania, 1989. 230pp. DA50A:2251. 8922455.

Eltigani, Eltigani Eltahir, *The socioeconomic aspects of child health in Gezira, Sudan.* Ph.D., Johns Hopkin U. 1989. 246pp. DA50A:2252. 8923676.

Fellowships and Awards

New Fellowships for African Studies

The Program of African Studies, Northwestern University has recently established new fellowships for African Students who plan to join graduate studies programs at the University. These fellowships are annual and competitive. Prospective candidates must be Africans whose research focuses on Africa are in any of the following disciplines: Anthropology, Art History, Communication Sciences and Disorder, Communication Studies, Comparative Literature and Theory, Economics, English, French and Italian, History, History and Literature of religion, Linguistics, Performance Studies, Political Science, Radio/TV/Film, Sociology, and Theater.

All applicants for these fellowships must secure admission to the Graduate School and to the relevant academic departments. The application materials are available from: The Graduate School, Northwestern University, Rebecca Crown Center, Evanston, IL 60208. Tel. 01-708-491-7264.

MacArthur Foundation's Scholar Awards

The MacArthur Foundation through the Northwestern University's Program of International Cooperation in Africa (in the African Studies Program) is inviting

applications to its Research Scholar Awards. This is an interdisciplinary research program which encompasses a wide range of subjects that have relevance in more than one African country. e.g. refugees, labor migration, drought and famine, environment, health issues, regional economy, and social relations across international boundaries.

These awards are for post-doctoral scholars and practicing policy makers, available for short term(1 - 3 months) projects, but not during summer months. These stipends are not meant to replace salaries. No travel allowances except in demonstrated cases of need. Scholars of all nationalities are eligible to apply. Write to the Northwestern African Studies Program for details.

SSRC-MacArther Foundation Fellowships on Peace

The Social Science Research Council plans to offer dissertation and postdoctoral fellowships for training and research on peace and security in a changing world. These fellowships are intended to support research on the implications for security of worldwide cultural, social, economic, and political changes. Scholars interested in pursuing research on the peace process in the Sudan and its social, economic, and political implications regionally and internationally may qualify. The stipends for dissertation are up to \$17,500/ year, and for postdoctoral research, up to \$35,000/ year. Scholars of all nationalities can apply. Application deadline is December 1, 1990.

The SSRC also has fellowships for predissertation graduate students to support short term field trips to Africa for preliminary investigation of area and subject of study. Applicants must be US citizens or permanent residents and enrolled in a Ph.D. program.

Deadline is December 1, 1990. This is in addition to the usual doctoral dissertation research fellowships which the Council offers on competitive basis yearly to all citizen graduate students. The deadline for these is

November 1, 1990.

The Council also offers fellowships for Training and Dissertation Research on Agriculture and Health in Africa to qualified candidates of all nationalities who are enrolled in US universities, or US citizens studying abroad. The idea is to support research and writing on the subject of integrating the social and the natural or technical sciences for the development of agriculture and health in the continent.

Deadline is November 1, 1990.

For more information on these or any other SSRC fellowships, please write to SSRC at: SSRC, 605 Third Ave, New York, N.Y. 10158.

Employment opportunity

MESA Newsletter, Vol 12, No.2 (Spring, 1990) has advertised the following position in teaching Arabic.

The Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of Michigan is seeking a senior lecturer in Arabic for a three-year term starting in the 1991-92 academic year. Applicants will be expected to have a PH.D. in Arabic language or linguistics; native or near-native Arabic language proficiency, fluency in English, and ability to teach Modern Standard Arabic at all levels; and an ability to teach a dialect. Send C.V. to Piotr Michalowski, Chair, Dept. of Near Eastern Studies, 3074 Frieze Building, U. Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1285. The search will continue until an appointment is made.

Book Reviews

Andrew Langley, *1982 Explorers on the Nile*. Silver Burdett Co. Morristown, NJ, and

Ingrid & Miles Roddis, *Let's Visit Sudan*, Burke Publishing Co. Bridgeport, Conn

It is not often that one finds children's books on the Sudan. Outside the Sudan, parents and scholars can easily neglect the intellectual needs of children, so these two books are welcome additions and could be considered for personal, family, pedagogical, or library usage.

Langley's book describes the travels and explorations of David Livingstone (1813-1873); Samuel Baker (1821-1893); John Speke (1827-1864); and Henry Stanley (1841-1904). No new data are presented, but the established tales are told in a suitable fashion for young readers. For example, a short chronology of dates and events at the end of each chapter is very helpful. Of course, the main sources of information are the explorers themselves so most is told from a European perspective. Speke's relation with Richard Burton might be developed more fully, but the text certainly provides the basic outline of his life and explorations of lake Victoria and Rippon Falls. Recently, the film "Mountains of the Moon" has appeared and this probes further into the question of the "accidental" nature of Speke's death only hours before he was to confront Burton. In any case, Speke's claim to have discovered the headwaters of the Nile were subsequently proven. Sudanists will be interested in the meeting of Speke and Samuel Baker and his wife in Gondokoro.

The chapter on Livingstone again provides the basics, but since his explorations were outside the Sudan, I will pass on to the adventures of Henry Stanley, a man with a knack for notable successes and embarrassing failures. As a journalist for the New York Herald, Stanley set out to find Livingstone, I presume. He then went

on to confirm the claims made by Speke regarding the Nile headwaters. During the Mahdiyya (1883-1898) Stanley returned to southern Sudan, an area he knew while serving the Belgian King. He sought to "rescue" Emin Pasha who was initially reluctant to be "saved" by Stanley.

Sections on Baker will be of interest to Sudanists, given the prominence of the man in the history of the Sudan in the nineteenth century. A merchant, hunter, adventurer, and colonial agent, Baker is as colorful a figure as one might imagine. In 1863, he and his Hungarian wife Florence (reputed to be of slave origins) carved a route through the Sudd swamps to reach Gondokoro, and joined with their friend Speke. Baker was able to explore areas as far south as Lake Albert and the Murchison Falls before returning to Gondokoro on his way back to London. There he was received as a hero by the Royal Geographic Society and the public. While working for the Turko-Egyptian administration, Baker and his "Forty Thieves" bodyguard tried to suppress the slave trade in southern Sudan. He, however, failed.

The book by Ingrid and Miles is equally well suited to young readers. This work covers the entire Sudan during a much longer period than that of the four explorers mentioned above. It begins with basic geographic and historical review which appropriately describes the importance of Merowe. Naturally, much more could have been said, but the principle features of the Christian and Islamic periods are there. The authors are to be commended for their balanced account of the Mahdiyya which they explore in the context of the European scramble for Africa.

The sections on colonial and post colonial periods are also good. Issues as complex as the effects of "Indirect Rule" are presented in a simple and instructive way. Likewise the role of the Graduates Congress is mentioned as a factor in Sudanese nationalism. The rather long sections on Sudanese religions, education, transport and cultural diversity are equally good, for they present facts in a balanced and comprehensive

fashion. The authors also take pains to point out the differences between rural and urban life in the Sudan.

It is hard for any book to stay current in the fast pace of Sudanese politics. Nevertheless, the authors mention the construction of the Jonglei canal, and comment on Nimeiri's rule and on his overthrow in 1985. In the last page, the authors do recognize the enormity of the problems facing Sudan; the question of the Sharia law, political representation, and war in the south.

These two books are strongly recommended for young readers. They are accurate and appropriately cover the topics at hand. For those among the readers of the SSA Newsletter who have children, these books may be suitable gifts, so that children may understand what their parents have been studying all these years.

Richard Lobban

Program of African & Afro-American Studies
Rhode Island College

Dennis Tully, *Culture in Context in Sudan: The Process of Market Incorporation in Dar Masalit*. New York: State University Of New York Press, 1990. Tables, maps, bibliography, index. 306 pp. \$18.95 pb, \$49.50 hc.

An increasing number of scholars from different disciplines have recently turned to the vexing question of the rural economy in Sudan and its relationship with the world market economy. Three serious attempts in this regard stand out; Anders Bjorkelo's study of peasants and traders in the Shendi region in the pre-Mahdiyya period, Muneera Salim-Murdock's book on the Halfawis and the Butana Arabs in the Khashm el-Girba irrigated scheme, and Tully's book under review here. Of the three, Tully's endeavor to locate the local economy of the Masalit area in western Sudan in regional, national and international perspective is the most successful.

Tully spent two years in the village of Masterei

some thirty miles southwest of Geneina. As a participatory observer, Tully meticulously and patiently collected through interviews and questionnaires, detailed information about farm lands, farming techniques, crafts, production costs of cereals, groundnuts, tanned hides, sewing, buildings, wood carving, even beer brewing. Armed with such comprehensive data, Tully has woven together a highly respectable and thoroughly convincing piece of work. He documents and explains the economic, social, and cultural transformation a local and relatively autonomous and presumably egalitarian economy undergoes when articulated with market economy.

Like Salim-Murdock before him, Tully has discovered that incorporating a local autonomous production system into the national or global order invariably leads to sharper social stratification, higher consumption and greater acculturation of the local population into the dominant culture. Social stratification results from the unequal access to the means of production and capital, while higher consumption and increased cultural homogeneity are the consequences of the Masalit's growing contacts with Sudanese Arabs there and in the East. Though Dar Masalit in pre-colonial times exported locally produced commodities, long distance trade was, in general, restricted, and a monopoly of the elite. This is no longer the case. During the Condominium period but especially after independence, and as a result of demographic expansion, ecological pressure, growing governmental centralization, and better means of communication, the Dar has increasingly been drawn into an ever expanding market. Cash became acceptable not only as the medium of exchange, but also as a measure of wealth and status. It was brought there by merchants for the purchase of local goods as well as by returning emigrants who earned it in the relatively wealthy eastern region. The monetarization of the local system of production helped accelerate its integration into the national and the international economy in an unequal relationship that tended to perpetuate dependency. Farmers in Masterei now wear clothes they do not weave,

and consume imported tea, sugar, and spices. This dependency is further accentuated by the growing shortage of agricultural land more than by drought. Tully tells us, for example, that, in the group he has studied, families with members who have migrated to the eastern region looking for work cultivated 28% less land per person than families without migrants. This is the push factor so well documented in other studies on Sahelian agriculture.

But Tully is not satisfied only by giving the reader a thorough and rich description of the people and their economy. He clearly and skillfully uses his findings to refine accepted theories of development and underdevelopment. He appreciates, for example, the articulation approach which emphasizes the concept of exploitation as an analytical tool to understand producer-capitalist one-level relationship. But he finds it deficient in explaining what is, in the case of Dar Masalit, indeed a multilevel hierarchical exploitation; the farmer, the leather tanner, the wood carver etc. by the sabbabi or middle man, the latter by the merchant in Masterei, and this in turn by the merchant in Geneina and so on. By focusing, instead, on the producers' decision-making process, the choices available to them, and the social relations of exchange, Tully takes the discourse into a higher level of sophistication in which the Masalit farmers are rational economic beings and their decisions meaningful and appropriate.

One point that should have been addressed more thoroughly than is the case in this book is the question of Arabicization among the Masalit, for this may explain the rather rapid pace by which the Masalit have been incorporated into the national economy after the Second World War. This reviewer, who comes from Kordofan, could identify only one non-Arabic word in the long list of local terms which, according to Tully, are used by the Masalit in their everyday life: koraki, or vertical roof struts. Words for seasons, food crops, agricultural implements, measures, dress, even the terms for describing the different soils are Arabic words, including the

Sorry, the printing job man has left this part out. It took me one more day rushing between computers, printers, and copying center to manage to include these few lines here.

word Azaz or soil of mixed clay and sand. Yet we are told Arabic is not spoken at the home in Dar Masalit, especially among women.

There is another minor problem, and that is the imbalance in length of the different chapters. For example, chapter 4 is one and a half as long as the three preceding chapters. It could have easily been divided into a chapter on production and another on exchange.

But these minor points aside, Tully's Culture and Context in Sudan is a remarkable piece of work. It is thoroughly researched, lucidly written, and intelligently argued. It will undoubtedly remain a landmark in development studies for a long time to come.

Ismail H Abdall

Department of History

The College of William and Mary

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