

SSA

NEWSLETTER

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SUDAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION
NEWSLETTER

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The Sudan Studies Association is an independent professional society founded in the 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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From the Editor

Dear member:

We begin the eleventh volume of SSA Newsletter this new year with heavy hearts as a result of the tragic events taking place in the Middle East at the time of writing. Though nobody supports Saddam Hussein's occupation of Kuwait and his illegal annexation of that country, few will agree that the destruction the US-led Coalition forces are bringing now on the Iraqi people is going to endear the United States and the West to the Muslims in general nor to many Arabs. The Sudan Studies Association, like many other academic organizations in this country that focus on the Middle East or on the Islamic world feel helpless in the face of this catastrophe that has in many ways undone the good will and understanding between Arabs and Muslims on the one hand, and the people of this country on the other, which these associations have so patiently tried to build over the years. Regardless of the outcome of the current crisis, the Middle East will never be the same again. The task of academicians, policy makers, and friends of the region in this country to rebuild the broken bridges of mutual understanding and tolerance is greater now than at any time in the past. We have to start now. May God help us.

The Executive Directors: A Word of Thanks.

Let me express here my admiration of the way in which our new Executive Directors, Sara and John Voll, have so far carried out their duties. They have once and for all taken care of the seemingly intractable problem of keeping the list of SSA membership current. As you might remember, keeping the list of our membership current was a problem whose solution had escaped us in the past. They also managed to correspond with all of you; sending you reminders for renewal of membership, and generally keeping you abreast of any important development. In a word, they have made my task as editor much easier. It is indeed a pleasure to work with them. So, many thanks to you Sara and John.

No Response from members

In the last issue I asked members two questions:

a) What were their reactions to the draft of the

suggested amendments to the SSA Constitution? And

b) What were their impressions about the new, money-saving smaller print of the Newsletter?

So far only one member has written and has expressed concern over the new smaller print. She suggested that other ways should be found to save money. Do you too find this print too small for your eyes? Please let me know.

The Joint SSSUK / SSA Conference is on scheduled, April 8-11, 1991. If you have not yet registered, contact Mrs J. Starkey, C/O Sudan Archives, University Library, Palace Green Section, Durham DH1 3RN. England. Tel 091-374-3028.

MESA sends two more letters to al-Bashir

On November 20, and again on December 19th, 1990 The Middle Eastern Studies Association sent letters again to Lt. Gen. Omer al-Bashir on the question of academic freedom expressing the Association's concern over the continued detention of academicians in the Sudan. The letter mentioned by name Dr Bashir Omer, former minister of finance and professor of economics, Dr Abdul Rahman al-Nur, the Director-General of Antiquities and National Museums, his assistant, Dr Muhammad Hassan Basha, Dr Ushari Ahmed Mahmoud, Dr Faruq Kaduda, and Dr Khalid al-Kid who are still in Shalla Prison in Dar Fur. In the absence of any evidence that would incriminate these scholars, the Association requested their immediate release.

News From Sudan

Released by Sudan Embassy, Washington

A Highway to Juba

It was announced late in november, 1990 That Iran agreed to finance a joint Sudanese-Iranian project to build a highway, named al-Salam or Peace, to link Kosti to Juba through Renk and Malakal.

Khartoum University

The University of Khartoum has been reopened. (November 17). New policies regarding hostels and food services

have already been implemented in order to save money.

Draft (Nov. 1990)

The Junta Government enacted a draft law that will affect all young men above eighteen years old. All new entrées to higher education institutions were to undergo military training at the Popular Defence Forces Camps in Khartoum and Madani. It was recently declared also that this mandatory service would include other services besides the military.

Teaching English in Sudan

The Minister of education decreed last November that the 'privileged' position English had as a second language in the country would end. The departing English teachers would be replaced by Sudanese, Africans and Asians. The main language of instruction in all universities is now Arabic.

Palestinians Released

The five Palestinians accused of gun fire attack on Acropolis Hotel in 1988 in which some Sudanese and British subjects were killed were found guilty, and sentenced to two year imprisonment, effective from the time they were arrested. The capital punishment that would have been their fate was not applied because, according to the sharia law of qasas, the court had received written statement from the relatives of the individuals killed in which they waived their right for qasas or execution of the perpetrator of the crime if found guilty.

Effects of War on Sudan (Jan. 1991)

Sudan Government has increased the prices of certain commodities as a result of the war in the Gulf, sugar to four Sudanese pounds, bread to 50 piasters (a 100% increase), and gas by 20% to 12 pounds.

Al-Bashir vows to finish SPLM this year

In a statement released by the Sudan Embassy in Washington (Jan 31, 1991) General al-Bashir vowed that the rebellion movement will be eliminated this year, and declared that the armed forces were in full control everywhere in the South.

Five Day Week

Sudan now has a five-day week in stead of six, with Fridays and Saturdays as week ends.

The Sharia (February, 1991)

Sharia law is now applied in Northern Sudan. A special fund for national charitable contribution was established to insure the smooth and effective enforcement of the law in the different states in the North. The second man in the Junta Government, Col. Muhammad El-Amin Khalifa, spoke to the Armed Forces in the South and said "the application of sharia did not mean the domination of culture by the other". In a statement issued early in January, Lt. Gen. Al-Bashir affirmed that the legal situation in the southern states would remain as it was, pending the establishment of appropriate legislative bodies that would look into this question in the future.

New States (April, 1991)

The RCC Chairman Lt. Gen. Omer A Al-Bashir issued on the second of April, 1991 the fourth constitutional act which established the following states or wilayat: Khartoum, Northern, Eastern, Central, Kordofan, Dar Fur, Upper Nile, Bahr al-Ghazal, and Equatoria states. Each has its own provinces totaling 66 in the entire country. Every state has its governor, called wali, a deputy wali and ministers for the various departments.

Members' Activities

Dr Khalid al-Mubarak of Kuwait University living now in London also sent us an article expressing his views about the Gulf crisis. Contrary to the generally held view about the government in Kuwait, Dr Khalid al-Mubarak argues that democracy was indeed practiced in that country through the institution of Diwaniyya or small gatherings of citizens in which all important issues of governance are discussed openly and without fear. It was through this mechanism that signatures were collected demanding the restoration of the Kuwait National Assembly.

Dr Mona Amyouni writes from Beirut to say that she was awarded her doctorate from the University of Paris - Sorbonne last June, and that she would participate in the SSSUK / SSA conference at Durham. The title of her

paper which did not appear in the Conference program is "An updating of Tayyib Salih's work". congratulations, Mona.

Anne M Jennings writes to say she has recently accepted a position as the Community Outreach Coordinator and Adult Programmer at the Denver Museum of Natural History. Her responsibility is to plan programs for visitors of the museum, especially for African-Americans.

Dr Constance Berkley is back from Sudan after a very successful teaching assignment at Al-Ahfad University for Women. She also managed to disburse the \$3000.00 sum that SSA members and others donated to the victims of the 1988 flood. With the help of Dr Belghis Badri Connie was able to identify a girl's school in Khartoum North (Awad Saati Junior-High School) (See note below) whose Parents' Board accepted with gratitude our donation and committed an equal amount of money to rebuild those premises that were damaged by the rains and the flood. The estimated cost of the repairs was LS 120.609, of which about LS 50.000 were paid by our Association. Connie actually brought back with her many color pictures of the school building that needed repairs, and we will certainly keep members informed about the progress of these repairs.

While in Khartoum Connie was invited to give lectures at many institutions, and her lengthy interview piece on Afro-American and Sudanese literature appeared in Sudanow of December, 1990.

Mrs Roghaya Osman, The Principle of Saati School wrote Dr Berkley a long letter in which she expressed her appreciation on behalf of the Parent Executive Committee of the ASS financial support and gave a brief history of the school and its good academic performance (it is the top school in Khartoum North for the last 15 years, and among the top ten schools in Khartoum Province). Yet the school faced many problems all along. These problems were not limited to the damaged building, or the lack of sanitation facilities. They also include shortages of books, lack of library facilities, a student's cafeteria and the like. If you would like to

see this letter please write to this editor.

Dr Ann M Lesch has been "writing, lecturing and agonizing" over the Gulf crisis. She has recently launched the Middle Eastern Studies Association Committee on Academic Freedom. She also travelled to China to lecture there on these topics.

Dr Bjorn H Jernudd of the National University of Singapore wrote in November to express his disappointment that Dr Ushari Ahmed Mahmoud was still in detention in the Sudan, and wondered what he as a member of the Association could do to help secure the release of Dr Ushari.

Mrs Norma Moussa of 726 Juge Denis, Joliette, P. Q., Canada 6JE, 6LE writes to ask for a offering her help to promote the work of the Sudan-American Foundation for Education, and asks if this editor would send her the names of all the Sudanese living in the Montreal area. She also invites SSA members visiting that area to get in touch with her. We thank Mrs Moussa for her invitation.

Milton Coughenour and Group Rate Travel. President-Elect, Dr Coughenour, has recently informed me that he had investigated with many travel agencies the possibility of group travel to England for the SSSUK / SSA conference at Durham on April 8 thru 13. Like myself he has found out that it will be much more practical and certainly cheaper if each participant made his or her own travel arrangements to England, especially after the discount rate recently advertised by British Airways and followed by TWA. So check with your local travel agents.

Help on Research Wanted: Ms Hawa al-Tayed Musa, A Sudanese student at the School for International Training in Vermont is studying for a Master's degree in International Administration, and wants to know if any of our readers can help her locate research materials dealing with " public and private funding for social activities, tax laws as incentives or disincentive for charitable contributions to Sudan, local (USA) NGOs, the role of women donors, the role of civil and religious

traditions encouraging charity, etc". If you think you can help please write directly to Ms Musa, Kipling Road, Battleboro, Vermont, 05302-0676, or call (802) 257-0326, or 257-7751.

Request for Offprint of Papers by Members

The Center for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, University of Durham wrote to urge SSA members to send to the Center offprints of articles which they have written.

Your assistance in this regard will help keep the Center's collection up to date. So please act now.

The International Congress of African Studies (ICAS) The every- three year meeting was supposed to have taken place in December last year in Khartoum, but for reasons that are unclear to us was postponed. The last word from the director of ICAS Professor Yousif Fadl Hasan was that the conference would convene in March, 1991, at the Institute of African and Asian Studies.

New Middle East Center at Bergen

The Center for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies at the University of Bergen, Norway is open now. Ten departments in the Humanities are cooperating with the center whose data collections has close to 15000 titles on the area.

Jobs

Ohio State University invites applications for two Associate or full professor positions in African history, with specialization in precolonial, ancient civilizations in northeastern African, the Nile Valley, or Zimbabwe, and experience in historiography, archeology or Arabic. Write to Professor Claire Roberston, Chair, African History Search Committee, Dept History, OSU 106 Dulles Hall, 230 West 17th Ave Columbus, OH 43210-1367.

Week-end Forum on Sudan

The African Studies Program and the African Studies Union, at Ohio University will host a weekend forum April-6-7 on the current desperate situation of

Sudan. If you are interested in participation please contact Steve Howard, 175 East St. Athens, OH 45701. Tel (614) 594-2480.

Sudan-American Foundation for Education (SAFE)

The Executive Director of SAFE, Dr Lee Burchinal, has sent us the following report about last year's activities of the organization. It is clear from the report that Safe continues its charitable work in the Sudan, sending the much needed books, journals, computer software and the like.

According to Burchinal, there were 104 in-kind donations in 1990 worth an estimated \$451,100.00, slightly less than last year's \$473,00.00.

Books and journals constitute the bulk of the donated materials, 80%, followed by equipment, 12% and services, 8%. Three shipments were sent to Port Sudan in 1990. A computer system, 3 cd-rom players and a variety of cd-rom discs were sent by air in February, 1990, for use in the CD-rom Workshop organized by SAFE. Ahfad University for Women arranged one book exhibition in February, 1990 in which books, journals and other materials received earlier were selected by the representative from various institutions of higher education and research; Abu Naama Agr. Institute, Haraz Agr. Institute, Ahfad University, Blue Nile Health Project, Building and Roads Research Institute, Economic and Social Research Center, Food Research Center, Gezira Uni., Health and Hygiene College, Institute of African and Asian Studies, Juba Uni., Khartoum Uni., Khartoum Polytechnic Uni., Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Documentation Center, Omdurman Ahliya Uni., Omdurman Islamic Univ., Sudan Family Planning Association, and the Women Intermediate Teachers training Institute.

From 1985 when it was inaugurated to 1990, SAFE received 435 in-kind donations worth in excess of \$1,330,000. These include over 87,800 books, 38,000 issues of scientific journals, plus a variety of educational equipment and supplies, from maps to computers.

The U.S. Agency for International Development and U.S. Information Agency provided awards of \$13000.00 to SAFE for paying the costs of ocean freight shipments to

Port Sudan.

We congratulate SAFE executive board, but especially its executive director, DR Lee Burchinal, and his wife and SAFE Treasurer, Dr Edith H Grotberg for a job well done. They have, from the very beginning, devoted so generously and graciously their time and energy to this remarkable work. Please continue to contribute in cash or in-kind to SAFE. It is working.

New Publications on Sudan

Africa Watch, Sudan: Inside Al-Bashir Prisons: Torture, Denial of Medical Attention and Poor Conditions. Washington: February, 1991.

Abdullahi A. An-na'im and Peter N. Kok, Fundamentalism and Militarism: A Report on the Root Causes of Human Rights Violations in the Sudan. Washington, The Fund For Peace, Feb. 1991.

John Prendergast, The Struggle for Sudan's Soul: Political and Agrarian Roots of War and Famine. Washington: Center of Concern, 1990.

Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban (ed.) Ethics and the Profession of Anthropology: Dialogue for a New Era Baltimore: University of Pennsylvania, 1991.

Recent Doctoral Dissertations

Agriculture

Albushra, Osama Elmahdi, Management model for the food services at the University of Khartoum, Sudan. Ph. D., U. Wisconsin, Madison, 1989. 251pp. DA 50B:4296. 8923322.

Ahmed, Mustafa Babiker, Agrarian change in Dar Hamar: A Study in development of export crop production and desertification from western Sudan. Ph. D., Edinburgh U.

Anthropology

Abdelrahman, Ablelrahman Ibrahim, Marriage patterns, trends and timing in Northern and urban Sudan. Ph. D., U. Pennsylvania.

Schnepel, Burkhard, Five approaches to the theory of divine kingship and the kingship of the Shilluk of the southern Sudan. Ph. D., U. of Oxford (UK), 1986. 478 pp. DA50A: B-87843.

Biological Sciences

Cudrun, Gauduan, Taxonomic and ecological studies on Red Sea corals Ph. D., U of York (UK), 1988. 382pp. DA51B:-1073. BX89195.

Economics

Eltigani, Eltigani Eltahir, The Socioeconomic aspects of child health in Gezira, Sudan. Jones Hopkins U.

ElNagheeb, Abdelrahman Hashim, Exensification of agriculture and deforestation in Sudan: An Economic analysis under uncertainty. Ph. D., U of Wisconsin-Madison, 1990. DA51A:1323. 9025713.

Geography

Bascom, J. Bruce, Refugee resettlement in the context of agrarian change: A case study from eastern Sudan. Ph. D., U. of Iowa, 1989. 261pp. DA50A: 9009283.

Ibrahim, A. Ali, A system dynamics approach to African urban problems: A case study from the Sudan. Ph. D., Kent State U., 1989. 281pp. DA50A: 3020. 9006129.

History

Mohammad, D Jathim, The contribution of sayed Ali al-Mirghani, leader of the Khatmiyya, to the political evolution of the Sudan, 1884-1968. Ph. D., U. of Exeter (UK), 1988. 537pp. DA50A:3338. BX86779.

Physical Science

Aguib, A. Soliman, A technique for sediment process calculation in Aswan Reservoir using a hydrodynamic model and remote sensing data [Egypt & Sudan]. Ph. D., Ohio State U., 1989. 179pp. DA50B:5211. 9001909.

Religion

Zein, Ibrahim M, Religion, legality and the state: 1983 Sudanese Penal Code. Ph. D., Temple U., 1989. 377pp. DA50A: 3264. 9007395.

Sociology

Muneer, S El-Tayeb, *Agricultural cooperatives as means for agricultural development: The case of western Sudan small farmers' cooperatives*. Ph. D., Iowa State U. 1989, 152pp. DA50A:3081. 9003551.

Mahgoub, Yasser, *The Nubian experience: A Study of the social and cultural meanings of architecture*. Ph. D., U. Michigan.

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

Book Review

Peter Woodward, *Sudan 1898-1989: The Unstable State* (Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1990). Reviewed by Thomas P Ofcansky. Senior Analyst, East Africa. Department of Defence.

Compressing almost a century of history about a country, especially one as varied and complex as the Sudan, into less than 300 pages is a daunting task. Yet Woodward has succeeded in writing a valuable study. Essentially, the author argues that Sudan traditionally has had a weak central government that has lacked the ability to resolve the country's many political, military, economic, and social problems. To explain this phenomenon, Woodward divides his study into an analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the imperial state and independent state.

Unlike many Africanists who persist in blaming colonial powers for African's ills, the author advances a more realistic assessment of Sudan's condominium period. For example, Woodward correctly points out that the British instituted many structures that independent Sudan lacks, including a modern state structure; a functioning, responsive bureaucracy; and a disciplined, non-political army. The author further argues that a lack of British resources, rather than any conspiracy to keep Sudan weak and divided, prevented the state's development and ensured that official activity rarely involved anything more than preserving law and order and collecting taxes.

Yet a succession of post-independent governments have failed to maintain even this inadequate state structure. In fact, as Woodward repeatedly demonstrates, Sudan has all but disintegrated, largely because of endless ethnic, class, and religious bickering among the country's increasingly incompetent and corrupt elite. As a result, the state is unable to provide even the modicum of care for its citizens. Since independence, the government has done little to prevent the death of hundreds of thousands of its citizens from endless cycles of war and famine. Moreover, human rights violations and restrictions on press freedom have waxed and waned accordingly to the whims of individual leaders.

Woodward concludes his work by advancing several scenarios for Sudan's future development. Some of the more likely possibilities include the transformation of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) into a national revolutionary force; the emergence of regionalism or federalism as a solution to the southern civil war; and, finally, a negotiated peace settlement. Unfortunately, Woodward fails to suggest which of these scenarios is most likely to determine the course of events in the Sudan. Instead, he argues the pros and cons of each scenario. While this approach leaves all options open, it deprives the reader of Woodward's own insights into the Sudanese imbroglio.

Despite this shortcoming, *Sudan 1898-1989: The Unstable State* is a worthwhile contribution to the literature. Moreover, the study is well footnoted and contains an adequate bibliography. Specialists and general readers undoubtedly will use *Sudan 1898-1989: The Unstable State* as a reliable handbook for many years to come.

The Editor

The following brief notes on some Italian publications were received last year, but space limitations then did not allow their publication, through I have referred to them in issue No 1, vol 10, p 6. My apology to Dr Peter Praxmaeir for this delay. They are published here as possible guides for those researchers looking

for source material on the subjects these books cover.

1) Africa: Rivista trimestale di studi e documentazione dell' Istituto Italo-Africano. Rome: 1959

This quarterly, published by the Italian-African Institute in Rome, aims at presenting "original studies, research notes and documents regarding various branches of African studies in the humanities (history, political and legal institutions, ethnology, anthropology, sociology, etc) as well as in the fields of economics, technology and development cooperation, in order to intensify the collaboration between Italian and African researchers and experts...". The various contributions are published in Italian, French, and English. Each copy contains also extensive book-reviews, and updated bibliographical information, mainly on European and African publications. The logo of the quarterly "Ex Africa Semper Aliquid Novi" best describes the variety of the scholarly contributions.

The Istituto Italo-Africano (via Aldrovandi 16, I-00197 Rome) also publishes four other series, namely:

African Studies (*Collana di studi africani*)

Publications of the African Review (*Collana "Quaderni della Rivista Africa"*)

Information (*collana "Quaderni d'informazione"*)

and Research on Modern Africa (*Collana di studi di attualità africana*).

2) Orientalia Karalintana anno 1, numero zero, Dicembre 1986. Cagliari (Sardegna) istituto di studi Africani e Orientali, Facoltà di Scienze Politiche, Università di Cagliari.

This "number zero" of a new review is presented as having two main purposes: first, to "break up the isolation in which Afro-Asian studies find themselves in contemporary Italy, and in particular in Sardinia", secondly, to "project the political, social, economic and cultural reality in Sardinia in a wider perspective". In other words, to show the relatedness of the insular Sardinian problems with those of the Third World. Of the contributions to this number Bianca Carcangui's Per un discorso sulla donna africana (un contributo bibliografico) (towards a discussion on the women of Africa) presenting an impressive collection of

sources taken from the Archives nationales, section outer-mer, Aix-en-Provence, is probably of wider interest.

3) Fonti comboniane per la storia dell' Africa nord-orientale, vol 1, 1986. Bologna: Università degli Studi di Bologna, Dipartimento di Politica, Istituzioni, Storia.

A first inventory of a variety of sources (historical, political, linguistic, ethnographic, personal notes, etc.) from two libraries of Congregation of the "Combonian Missionaries" (Congregazione dei Missionari Comboniani), in Rome and Verona, covering the period from the 1840s to 1950s, and the area of present day Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, where the Missionari Comboniani were active.

4) Palmisano Antonio L (1989) Mito e Società: Analisi della mitologia dei Lotuho del Sudan. Milano, Franco Angeli.

Myth and Society: Analysis of Mythology of the Lotuho in Sudan is the 28th book in the series "Anthropologia culturale e sociale", edited by Bernardo Bernandi for the Franco Angeli Editore, viale Monza 106, I-20127 Milano.

In this book the author describes the social structure and the complexity of the mythology of the Lotuho people who live in Southern Sudan at the boarder with Uganda. In the first part, Palmisano explores the link between the ecological cycle and the ritual processes. In the second part, the "mythical complex" is presented in four thematic sections: a) "harmony and chaos", b) "the giants", c) "beyond society", d) "processes of segmentation". The third part deals with the analysis and theory of Mythenforschung. In this book the author tries to show that the mythological complex of the Lotuho is extremely precise, to the point that interpretive misunderstandings are almost excluded, even though this unequivocalness does not exclude the usage of the myths for different purposes. As such, the "mythological complex" not only serves as the basis for a more far-reaching "ideological interpretation" of social organization, but also as a conceptualization of

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

reality for the expediency of a given moment and situation. In the interaction between the narrators and the listeners, the mytho-poetic process can therefore not only be seen as a legitimization of the social behavior of the narrators, but has to be understood also as an orientation for the behavior of the listeners, coming from the concrete social situations.

The author lists as his main sources the unpublished manuscripts of two Combonian missionaries, written in 1937, and during 1936-46 respectively. These two individuals lived for long periods among the Lotuho and collected about 30 of their myths.

5) Taddia Irma (1986), *L'Eritea-Colonia 1890-1952: Paesaggi, strutture, uomini del colonialismo*. Milano: Franco Angeli

In this book Irma Taddia does not to reiterate the history of Eritrea or the history of the Italian conquest. Instead, he explores the history of the colonized, of those who had to endure conquest and colonization. The sub-title "environments, structures of men and colonialism" highlights the main themes treated in this book: the use of territory (the so-called "agrarian question"), the political and social organization imposed by the colonizers, and the role of men the conspicuous absence of women in much of the colonial historiography. Due to this overall orientation of the book, many of the questions treated under the heading "colonial history of Eritrea" are of continuing importance for understanding the region even today.

We have also received Dr Richard Lobban's translation of J. B. Messaoud's review (in French) of 1989 *Le Soudan contemporain* edited by Marc LaVergne and published by Editions Karthala of Paris. Mr Messaoud's review itself appeared in the Tunisian paper, *Le Temps* of November 29, 1990. As its title indicates, 1989 *Le Soudan* deals with contemporary issues in the country; ethnology, ethnography, but especially the relations between Islam and Christianity.

Normal activities of the SSA include the publication of the Newsletter, organizing annual meetings for the exchange of ideas, and recommending research candidates for affiliation with appropriate institutes in the Sudan. The Association also sponsors panels and programs during the meetings of other academic organizations. It occasionally publishes the proceedings of its annual meetings in book form.

For further information please contact any of the past presidents or officers listed on the front cover. For membership, program information, or back issues of newsletter, write to the Executive Secretary. For book reviews, change of address, news releases and information to be communicated to the membership contact this editor.

The SSA is legally incorporated as a non-profit organization and all contributions are tax-exempt. Membership is for each calendar year which entitles the subscriber to receive four issues of the newsletter, and to discounted registration rates for attending the annual meetings of the Association.

These categories of membership are available.

Honorary:	By recommendation of the Board	
Regular membership:		\$ 30.00
Students, Retired, Unemployed:		5.00
Non-Profit Institutions:		30.00
Profit-making Bodies:		150.00
Life (payable in 3 installments):		200.00

SSA also welcomes exchanges with other newsletters and periodicals. As space allows, and as content is appropriate, limited advertising is accepted.