

SSA

NEWSLETTER

A PUBLICATION OF THE
SUDAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

نشرة جمعية الدراسات السودانية



VOLUME 10: NO. 1 ; 1990

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

President 1989-90
 President Elect

Constance Berkley
 Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban

**SUDAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION
 NEWSLETTER**

Former Presidents

Richard Lobban,	1981-2
Ahmed El-Amin El-Bashir	1982-3
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From the Editor:

Dear Member:

Now that the holiday season is over and the new year has already begun, we are ready to launch the tenth volume of our Newsletter. As you might have already noticed, the Newsletter has a new face designed by the artist at the Office of Publication here at William and Mary. This new face may very well reflect the new spirit of our Association, a spirit of building on the firm foundations already established by dedicated members of this organization. There is a feeling of satisfaction that I am sure every member shares with me now that we have successfully reached this stage in the development of our Association. Our accomplishments are impressive. Despite the immense work loads that the members of this Association shoulder as part of their responsibilities in their respective institutions, and in spite of the ever-present financial difficulties that we face, we have managed to hold a successful and professionally nourishing annual meeting every single year since we have been incorporated as a professional body, including an annual meeting in Khartoum sponsored jointly by SSA and the Institute of African and Asian Studies, University of Khartoum. The latter was attended by more than forty of our membership, eighteen of whom were from the USA and Great Britain. We have managed to select the places where we held annual meetings so they could be within the reach of the greatest number of our members in one region or another in this big country. We have successfully kept up the publication of the Newsletter, and have considerably improved its appearance, style and contents. We even secured for it an ISS Number, which is 0899-3785. So far we have published one volume of a collection of papers presented at one of our annual meetings, and are in the process of publishing the second. In 1991 we will hold our first joint conference with the Sudan Studies Society of the United Kingdom in Durham, England. The proceedings of this conference will, likewise, be published. In addition, the Association published (in collaboration with the Office

**Acting Executive
 Secretary**

Newsletter Editor

James Hudson
 Depart. of Pol. Sc.
 Morgan State Univ.
 Baltimore, MD 21239,
 USA

Ismail H Abdalla
 Depart. of History
 The College of
 William and Mary
 Williamsburg, 23185
 USA

Tel 301-444-3247

Tel 804-221-3727

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.

ISBN 0899-3785

of the Sudan Cultural Counsellor in Washington) 12 monographs by different authors in the past few years. Again, members of this association have successfully organized five or six well-attended panels at the annual meetings of the Middle Eastern and the African Studies Associations. Membership of the Association continues to grow, though not as fast as we had hoped. We now have subscribers in all major European countries, five Middle Eastern states, and in one African country beside the Sudan. On this side of the Atlantic, we have members in Canada, some of whom have participated regularly in the annual meetings here in the States.

On the administrative side, we have been successful in filling all major offices of the Association, although we still encounter difficulties recruiting candidates for the most demanding position of Executive Secretary. I must note here that we are still without an elected board of Directors. As you may recall, it was decided at the last general meeting that the election of the new members of the Board of Directors was suspended until amendments were made in the Constitution to limit their number from fifteen to seven or so.

Our accounts are in order, and we are in a fairly good financial situation. So we need to have a long range look at where we are now and where we are going to be, say by the turn of the twenty-first century. Some questions need to be answered. For example, is it financially advisable for us to think of investing some of the money we have in capital goods like a copying machine? As I told you in the previous issue of the Newsletter, a good, dependable copier sells from about \$4000.00 to 4500.00. My preliminary investigations indicate that one run of a copy costs about \$.038, which includes everything from paper to drum, toner, electricity, and annual service of the machine, or about \$960.00 a year. That leaves us with an annual saving of about \$750.00 from our current expenditure on the production of the four issues of the Newsletter. The actual saving may be less, however, considering interest on loans, depreciation, and the cost of insurance. Nevertheless, there is room for maneuver here, and in the long run, we might be better off with buying a copier than renting it or having someone do the job for us. At any rate, I would like to hear from those members

who have some experience in this area so that we may make the right decision in our next meeting in Lexington, Kentucky.

There is another small problem connected with finance, and that is the increasing cost of first class mailing, especially overseas. While the actual production of four issues of the Newsletter an individual member receives costs us about \$ 4.00, mailing the same first class costs \$ 2.00 within the States, and \$ 5.40 overseas. The advantage of sending the Newsletter first class is to guarantee its arrival at the desired destination, at least here in the States. Only first class mail is forwardable. If not delivered, it will be returned to this editor (please note the new administrative change here) who then updates his own records regarding the addresses of those members with returned mail. If all members were to make sure that this editor has their current addresses, there will be no need to send the Newsletter first class, and we will be saving a lot of money. Unfortunately, this is not the case. There is a **Membership Application / Change of Address Form** enclosed in this issue. Henceforward, there will be one in every third issue. I hope that those who change carrier or residence take advantage of it so that they do not miss a single issue of the Newsletter. At any rate, even if your address has not changed recently, I would like you to fill the form and send it to me. I am preparing membership roster to be distributed to all members.

Meanwhile we have to pay for the increased cost of first class mailing. I suggest we should raise membership dues from \$12.00 to \$15.00. Even with this new fee, SSA charges its members the least when compared to what other similar associations charge. Either this, or we should establish, as other associations have done, a staggered system of membership dues, with full professors paying, say \$20.00, Associates, 15.00, the rest will continue to pay the current fees. At any rate, the question of raising membership dues can not be avoided any longer.

I said earlier, as a young academic association, we are doing alright. Still, there is much ground to be covered. We as yet have to hold a meeting on the West Coast, while we still find some difficulty publishing

the proceedings of our annual meetings. We also have so far failed to increase our membership in general and among southern Sudanese intellectuals in this country or elsewhere, in particular. This is an issue of central importance not only to the future of this association, but to that of the Sudan as well. Likewise, we need to attract new members from businesses and financial institutions as well as non-Governmental Organizations that work on development projects in the Sudan. I suggest that we declare 1990 the year of a **MEMBERSHIP DRIVE**, and that each member make a pledge that he or she will recruit one new member during this period. This way we will certainly double our membership by the end of the year. But any constructive suggestions along these lines from members are most welcome. As for the difficulty of publishing the proceedings of the annual meetings, I consider that buying a copier is an ideal solution.

Finally, I plan to carry out my duties as editor for two years only. I do hope that someone else will take over from me, starting with Volume 12, issue No 1.

Again, many thanks to those among you who were generous enough with their time to write and make suggestions, corrections, or to communicate to me information of one kind or another for publication. I particularly encourage my colleagues in the Sudan and the Gulf region, as well as our members in Europe to write me of their academic and other activities. I am hopeful that Professor Sayyid Hamid Huraiz, the Director of the Institute of African and Asian Studies, University of Khartoum, and Abdullahi Ali Ibrahim, the new editor of the Majallat Al-Dirasat Al-Sudaniyya and their colleagues will write to let us know of the academic activities at their end. One of the main purposes of this Association is of course the promotion of Sudanese studies and the fostering of closer scholarly relationships between Sudanese academicians and their counterparts elsewhere.

As I said in the previous Newsletter, **a Newsletter is alive, informative and interesting only if all members work together to make it so.**

Important:

Please note that henceforward, change of address notification should be sent to this editor, and not to

the Executive Secretary, as was formerly the case.

Also I need to know if you like the new design of the cover page. If you have any suggestions regarding this or any other matter concerning the format of the News letter, please feel free to communicate them to me as soon as possible. As the Sudanese proverb puts it, 'Ied 'ala ied tagda' ba'ied (cooperative effort goes further).

Call for Papers:

President-Elect and Chairperson for the 9th annual meeting to be held at Lexington, Kentucky, Dr Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban, writes to say that members who wish to present papers at this meeting should contact her as soon as possible. Her new address is: Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban, Depart. of Anthropology, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, 03755. Tel. (603) 646-1275, office, and (603) 643-3395 home.

She also indicates that these titles of papers to be presented at the 9th annual meeting have been submitted:-

Muhammad Ali Al-Hashimi of el-Shabazz Press: "The Influence of Islamic banking on agricultural development in the Sudan".

Saad Khalil, Depart of Economy, U. of Colorado, "The Efficiency of tenancy farming in the new Halfa irrigated scheme in the Sudan"

Abdelwahhab A. Osman, Reading Univ. U.K., " Islam and Legitimacy in the Sudanese state".

Gabriel Warburg, Annenberg Research Institute, Philadelphia, " From revolution to conservatism: Some aspects of Mahdist ideology and politics".

Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban, Dartmouth College, "Islamic Banking and Investment and its relationship to Islamic revival: The Sudan and Egypt compared".

Friday Luncheon Speaker: John Voll, University of New Hampshire, "Retrospective on the Sudan 1960-1990".

Books Awaiting Reviewers:

1) J. A. Seeley, *Famine in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Select Bibliography (excluding the Sahel) from 1978*. Cambridge African Occasional Papers 3, University of Cambridge, 1986

2) Wendy James and Douglas Johnson (eds), *Vernacular Christianity: Essays in the Social Anthropology of Religion Presented to Godfrey Lienhardt*. Lilian Barber Press, New York, 1988

3) M. A. Muhamed Salih, (ed) *Agrarian Change in the Central Rainlands: Sudan, A Socio-economic Analysis*. The Scandinavian Institute of African studies, Uppsala, 1987

4) Dennis Tully, *Culture and context in Sudan: The Process of Market Incorporation in Dar Masalit*. State University of New York Press, 1988.

5) Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed and Gunnar M Sorbo (eds) *Management of the Crisis in the Sudan: Proceeding of the Bergen Forum 23-24 February, 1989*. University of Bergen, Center for Development Studies, 1989.

6) Bruno Novelli, *A Grammar of the Karimojoge*. Language and Dialect Studies in East Africa, Berlin, 1985.

If you are interested in reviewing any of these titles for this Newsletter, please write to Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban and send her a copy of your vita, please. This will insure that publications that will arrive for review in the future will be promptly sent to individuals most suited to review them.

The importance of timely reviews of the books publishers send to this Newsletter can not be overstressed. Only quick responses from our reviewers will encourage publishers to continue sending their publications to this Newsletter, so please act now. Thank you.

Dr. Fluehr-Lobban also asks that the Association express its appreciation to Dr. Peter Praxmaeir of the Department of Political Science, Brown University and the University of Rhode Island, for having read and prepared summaries of a number of publications originally in Italian, which were received for review. Dr Praxmaeir's comments on some of these publications will appear in the next Newsletter.

Highlights from the Minutes of the SSA April Business Meeting

Following are excerpts from the last year's Business meeting held at Rhode Island.

Dr James Hudson, the Executive Secretary reported that for the financial year ending December 31, 1988, there was a balance of \$ 6,535.45 in the SSA accounts. The meeting decided to invest \$ 2,000 of that in CDs for one year or less. It also committed \$ 2,000.00 of these funds toward the publication of the Khartoum Conference papers which were edited jointly by Dr David Sconyers of Bucks County Community College and Professor Sayyid H. Huraiz, the Director of the Institute of African and Asian Studies, University of Khartoum.

Combining the Offices of Executive Secretary and Treasurer

Since the SSA has functioned without a Treasurer for a long time, and since the Executive Secretary has all along performed the duties of that officer, the Business Meeting resolved this anomaly by combining the two offices in that of the Executive Secretary. An amendment to the SSA Constitution to reflect this change was also recommended. An ad hoc committee was established to look into the question of constitutional amendments and make recommendations to the next business meeting. It consists of Teirab Ash-Shareef, Nelson Kasfir, Ahmed Kheir, and Ismail Abdalla.

Dr Lee Burchinal the New Secretary

Dr Burchinal was elected by acclamation to the office of SSA Secretary. His job is to take the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the annual meetings of the Association. He is also expected to keep track of the different SSA resolutions, especially its constitution and amendments thereto.

Joint SSA - SSSUK Meeting, 1991

The Business Meeting resolved that the SSA should co-sponsor the 1991 conference in Durham, England, to be held between April 8 thru 11, with the Sudan Studies Society of the United Kingdom. As many as 25 members of SSA who were present at the Business Meeting indicated

that they would attend the this conference in England. The Meeting also resolved to have a second SSA meeting in 1991 here in the States in conjunction with either the annual meeting of the African or the Middle Eastern Studies Associations.

Vassar College after Lexington

It has been decided at the Business Meeting that the SSA 1992 meeting will be held at Vassar College in New York. Dr Berkley will serve as the local arrangements chairperson.

Seven Member Board of Directors

The Business Meeting has agreed to amend the constitution to allow for the reduction of the members of the Board of Directors from the current figure of 15 to a more manageable number. The ad hoc committee for constitutional amendments is to make the necessary recommendations to the next general meeting of the Association.

Membership Drive

In an effort to increase membership, the Business Meeting urged all members to help increase the number of the subscribers to the Association and its Newsletter.

In this regard we welcome the new members:

Professor Nelson Kasfir of the Department of Government at Dartmouth College,

Professor Talal Asad of the Department of Anthropology at the New School for Social Sciences in New York. Professor Asad, formally at Hull, England, is a well known scholar who has written extensively on Sudan. His book on the Kababish nomads was well received in scholarly circles. We wish him and his wife Taina, who is also an anthropologist, a productive and happy stay in this country,

Professor Ahmed Abdel Rahim Nasr, professor of Folklore at the Institute of African and Asian Studies. Dr Ahmed Nasr is current a visiting professor at the Arab Gulf States' Center for Folklore Studies,

and Dr Ahmed Al-Safi, Director of the Institute for the Study of Traditional Medicine, The National Research Council, Khartoum. We welcome them all to the Sudan Studies Association, and hope they become actively involved in its various activities.

Employment Opportunity

Contingent on funding, the Department of History, Rhode Island College, is seeking to recruit an Africanist/ African American historian, with second field in English history who will teach two survey courses in Western civilization and upper level courses in African and English history. The position is tenure-track available September, 1990. Ph.D. is required. Send resume and three letter of recommendations to Office of Personnel Services, Rhode island College, Providence, Rhode Island 02908. Deadline: March 9, 1990.

New Books on the Sudan

Alexander de Waal, *Famine That Kills*. Oxford Studies in African Affairs. Oxford, 1989. Paper, \$ 12.95

Tonny Barnett and Abbas Abdelkarim, *Sudan: The Gezira Scheme and Agricultural Transition*, Frank Cass, 1989. The authors argue that the Gezira Scheme has played a paradoxical role in the capitalist transformation of the Sudan.

Lina Fruzetti and Akos Ostor, *Culture and Change Along the Blue Nile: Courts, Markets, and Strategies for development*. Westview Special Studies in Applied Anthropology. Westview Press. 1989.

Abdullahi Al-Na'im, *Toward an International Reformation: Civil Liberties, Human Rights and International Law*. Syracuse Univ.Press. April, 1990.

Recent Papers on the Sudan

Abdelgalil M Elmekki and Taisier Ali, University of Khartoum, "Possibilities and conditions for peace in the Horn of Africa: A Sudanese perspective".

Elias N Wakoson, " Challenges to peace and stability in the Sudan: 1956-89".

Both papers were read at the 4th Annual International Conference on the Horn of Africa, held at City College, City University of New York, between May 26 - 28, 1989.

To obtain copies of these and other papers on the Horn of Africa write to the Center for the Study of the Horn of Africa, P.O.Box 1277, Chelsea Station, New York,

N.Y. 10001.

New Doctoral Theses on the Sudan

Dissertation Abstract International vol 45 No.12 and col 50 No 1-2 has listed the following titles on the Sudan:-

Education

Qarib Allah, Abasalim M. Al-Fatih: *The Philosophy and History of the Al-Khalwa in the Sudan*. Ph.D., Pennsylvania State University, 1988. # DAI 50A:0422.8910044.

Language

Ahmed, Medani Osman: *Vocabulary learning strategies: A case study of Sudanese learners of English*. Ph.D. University College of North Wales, Bangor, Great Britain, 1988. DAI50A:0125. BX84940.

Sciences and Engineering

Abdel-Aziz, A. M. E.: *Moluscicidal activity of the Sudanese plant Tacca leontopetloides*. Ph. D. University of Wales, Cardiff, Great Britain, 1988. DAI50B:0507.

Cember, Richard Paul: *Two oceanographic studies in the Red Sea*. Ph.D. Columbia University, 1988. DAI49B:5203.

African Bibliography

The Crossroads Press of African Studies Association has recently published *American and Canadian Doctoral Dissertations and Master's Theses on Africa, 1974 - 1987*. This comprehensive listing includes more than 8500 titles arranged by country and region, and costs \$ 75.00. To order, write to ASA, Credit Union Building, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.

Yvette Scheven, the Africana Bibliographer at the library of University of Illinois has compiled *Africa-Related Theses and Dissertations at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1921-1988*. Available free of charge. Write to the Center for African Studies, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Room 101, 1208 West California Street, Urbana, IL 61801.

The article, "*Theses and dissertations on Islam in Africa*" Bulletin on Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations in Africa 4(4) 1986, 28-32, and 1987, 23-24 records some

70 research degrees, master's theses and diplomas submitted on this theme to two institutions in Birmingham. These are the Center of West African Studies at the University of Birmingham, and the Center for the Study of Islam and Christian Muslim Relations, founded in 1976 at Selly Oak.

Purchase of Complete set of S.N.R.

Persons interested in purchasing a complete set of the Sudan Notes and Records either in hard cover, or microfiche should write to this editor.

Flood Victims' Money

I have written to Dr Ms Connie Vink, President of the International Voluntary Welfare Group in Khartoum, to help us identify qualified recipients of the monies we have been able to collect in the name of the Flood victims. I specifically asked her to provide us with information regarding a school that was most damaged by the rains and the flood and whose school board or its parents' association is willing to rebuild a class room or a library in equal partnership with the Association. This is the only way we can guarantee that these funds are used for the purpose for which they were originally collected.

To expedite the disbursement of this money, I requested our Secretary DR. Lee Burchinal, who will be in Khartoum this February, to meet with Ms Vink and other school principles for the identification of a recipient.

I also ask here our Sudanese members living in Khartoum or Omdurman to contact Dr Lee Burchinal, c/o Ahfad University, or, alternatively, to send me their own recommendations regarding this matter. They, more so perhaps than anybody else, are in a position to tell which among the several schools damaged by the Flood needs help most. I thank them for helping us help others.

As I told you earlier, we have about \$2800.00 to spend on this worthy cause, but we are still accepting donations, which are, incidentally, tax-deductible.

Sudan-American Foundation for Education Pleas for Donations

Since 1985, the Sudan-American Foundation for Education (SAFE) has been acquiring and delivering donated books, journals, and other educational materials to universities in the Sudan. Through 1989, more than \$880,000 worth of materials and some related services were received by SAFE.

Getting these donations to Sudan, however, has always been difficult. Several shipping companies have generously provided free shipment, but shipment has not always been available when needed. Because of this, donations have to sit in the SAFE warehouse for up to a year before shipping could be arranged.

To overcome this problem, SAFE has become registered with AID as a private, voluntary organization so that it can apply for support under AID'S Ocean Freight Reimbursement Program. But to use AID Program effectively, SAFE needs to have funds available to pay shipping costs before it can apply for reimbursement. Therefore we are developing a **Revolving Transportation Fund** that will be used exclusively to pay for transport of donations to Port Sudan. Once there, Sudanese universities and firms pay for transport within Sudan.

SAFE is launching a fund-raising drive to come up with at least \$4,000 for the Revolving Transport Fund. We need your support for this worthy cause. We need One hundred individuals to donate \$100 each. So please be one of these individuals and contribute generously, if you have not done so already. Remember, your donations to SAFE are tax-exempt.

Mail your check to SAFE (Revolving Transport Fund), Suite 1216, 4141 N. Henderson Road, Arlington, Va 22203.

News from Members

Gabriel Warburg

Dr Gabriel R Warburg writes from Philadelphia where he is now a visiting Research Scholar at the Annenberg Research Institute in Judaic and Near Eastern Studies. During 1991, he will be teaching at St. Antony College at Oxford. He says he will attend the SSA meetings at Lexington, KT, this year, and the joint SSA/SSSUK meeting at Durham, United Kingdom, next year. This will be his first time to attend any of the functions of the SSA. We do welcome Dr Warburg's participation and input. Dr Warburg is currently working on a book on religion

and state in the Sudan 1885 - 1985 to add to his many other works on similar topics.

His article, "An Historical note on the Turko-Egyptian Sudan" will soon appear in Die Welt Des Islams, while another article entitled "Social and economic aspects of Turko-Egyptian rule in the Sudan" will appear in the Bulletin.

Richard Lobban to Tunisia

Dr. Richard Lobban, the former editor of this Newsletter, is on a sabbatical year, part of which he is spending in Egypt and Tunisia. While in Tunisia Dr Lobban plans to study the informal sector of the Tunisian lending practices, as opposed to banking. He promises that he will continue sending us information about his research progress, and whether or not he can recruit new members for the Association in these two important countries. Good luck, Richard. We hope that you and your family, will enjoy your stay there.

Sayyid Zakaria A.M. Saad of the Department of Biological Sciences at the Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia, writes to say that he is about to finish his dissertation on forestry, with special reference to the Gum Arabic producing region in Kordofan. Sayyid Saad has a long working experience in the field of forestry and the *Acacia senegal*, the tree that produces Gum Arabic. He has a M.Sc. in Botany from the University of Khartoum, 1977, and a B.Sc. in forestry from Aberdeen University. Saad wonders whether his long practical experience and academic qualifications will be of interest to prospective employers. For further information, please write to Sayyid Saad c/o Dept. Biological Sciences, Old Dominion Univer. Norfolk, Va 23508. USA

Dr Berkley: A Fulbright Scholar

Dr Constance Berkley, the current President of our Association, has been nominated by the Fulbright-Hays Foundation for a possible teaching and research assignment in the Sudan. We do hope that she gets the necessary endorsement from our colleagues there.

Burchinal to Khartoum

Dr Lee Burchinal, the SSA Secretary and the Executive Director of the Sudan-American Foundation for Education and his wife, Dr Edith Grotberg, will be in Khartoum on the second week of February to supervise the international workshop they put together on the new technology of Compact disc, Read only Memory (CDR). The work shop is sponsored by SAFE, the School of Medicine, University of Khartoum, and the Ahfad University. It will be held at the Friendship Hotel between February 11 thru 13, 1990.

Educational Tour to Egypt and Sudan

Dr Ismail H Abdalla of William and Mary and Dr Deborah Mack, the African Study Tour Specialist are organizing a study tour this summer (June 29- July 14) to Egypt and Sudan. This is how they advertise it:

Rediscover The Nile Valley

This educational and recreational tour is designed to complement the three NEH-funded summer institutes at Hampton University (1984) and the University of Florida (1986, 1988) on teaching about Africa in World History Courses in high schools, and which were attended by many high school teachers. It is also planned in such a way as to accommodate other teachers and individuals interested to discover for themselves the glory of the civilizations of ancient Egypt and the Sudan, and the exuberance and vitality of the cultures of contemporary Egyptian and Sudanese. Whether in Cairo, Luxor, Aswan, Meroe, Khartoum or Omdurman, participants will have rich and unforgettable first-hand experiences of the ancient and the modern, of the pre-Christian, Christian and Islamic monuments, of the time-honored customs and traditions of these magnanimous and hospitable peoples, and will enjoy the serenity and the beauty of this eternal river, the Nile.

Through lectures, informal meetings, personal encounters, and site seeing, participants learn many new things everyday, things that will enrich their lives, broaden their world views, and render them more appreciative of other peoples, cultures and achievements.

If you are interested to take advantage of this unique opportunity, please contact Dr Mack at (312) 866-

6116.

Fluehr-Lobban A Rockefeller Fellow

President-Elect Dr Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban is joining the Institute of Ethics, Dartmouth College as a Rockefeller Fellow for period from January to the end of July, 1990. Thereafter, she begins her sabbatical leave from Rhode Island College to start her new research project about Islamic Banking in Sudan, Egypt and Tunisia. We wish her well.

Salah Hassan at SUNY

Dr Salah Hassan has obtained his Ph.D. degree from Philadelphia University and has been able to get a tenure track position at SUNY teaching fine art. Our sincere congratulations to him. Unfortunately, Dr Hassan still commutes to Philadelphia where his wife is finishing her doctorate degree. Good luck to her.

Cut-Backs in USIA Programs in the Sudan

Dr W. Stephen Howard of the African Studies Association, Ohio University writes to implore members of this Association to contact their representatives in the Congress and protest the recent cut-backs in the USIA Programs in the Sudan. He did so himself. This is what he wrote to his senator:

January 2, 1990

Senator John Glen
503 Hart Office Building
United States Senate
Washington D.C. 20510
Dear Senator Glen:

I would like to bring to your attention the issue of the severe cut-back in USIA programs in the Republic of the Sudan. While this is ostensibly a Gram-Rudman-Hollings and budgetary issue, I believe that the US Government is sending a wrong signal at a desperate time in Sudan's political history. Indeed, an increase in support for USIA programs in the Sudan would be a tremendous boost to the embattled intellectual community in that country, a community which has always held the United States in high regard. By cutting USIA programs at this time, the US Government is missing an opportunity to make a strong human rights statement in a strategic nation.

I have worked in the Sudan on Fulbright-Hays grants both in 1982 and in 1988-89 and have been impressed (by) the role the USIA and its American Center (play in that country. For they are) essential ingredients in the stimulation of free expression in the Sudan. Under the leadership of Dr Evelyn Early in the last four years, the American Center was looked to as a refuge in a poor and hostile environment by Sudan's intellectuals, university personnel, teachers, and journalists. At present, the oppressive regime of (Lt. General) Omer Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir has jailed or fired more than 200 members of the University and press establishments and closed down all independent newspapers, cutting off voices of dissent to his fundamentalist policies. Former USIA grantees are among those incarcerated in Khartoum's Kober prison.

Slashing the USIA program in Khartoum at this troubled time is a mistake. It is my sincere hope that this is not part of a trend to divert funds so urgently needed in Africa to new opportunities for change in Eastern Europe. Please look into this matter and urge (the Administration) to reconsider its decision.

Political Prisoners in the Sudan

In its December newsletter, the London and Washington-based Africa Watch writes about the situation in the Sudan, which, from the point of view of political prisoners, does not look very encouraging. According to Africa Watch, the military government in Sudan continues to commit serious violations of the human rights of its citizens. The Africa Watch Newsletter mentions the campaign of civil disobedience, the doctors' strike as well as other demonstrations in which five were killed. It also describes the trial before the Special Revolution Security Court, which is a military tribunal, of four physicians accused of "waging war against the state" Dr Mamoun Mohamed Hussein, Dr Sayed Mohamed Abdullah, Dr Limof Gordon and Dr Jaafar Mohamed Saleh. The last two were acquitted for lack of evidence, while the second was sentenced to 15 year imprisonment, and the first has been convicted and was sentenced to die.

Peace Talks In Nairobi Break Off:

The Associated Press has recently reported that peace talks between the SPLA/SPLM and the Sudanese Military Government in Nairobi broke down because of disagreement over the country's Islamic legal code. Former President Carter, who was mediating the talks, said in a press conference that, in his opinion, "neither side came to Nairobi prepared to take the difficult steps necessary for peace. Both sides, he added, " seemed ready to emphasize their differences, postpone further action and let the war continue. There is no telling how many hundreds of thousands of people will die because these two sides have failed to reach an agreement".

Lam Akol, the chief negotiator for the SPLA/SPLM said the talks broke because the Government's delegation failed to address the question of the shari'a. Abdel Sami' Omer, the chief spokesman for the Government disagreed. He said that the talks were merely postponed so that his delegation could confer with Khartoum.

Afforestation in the Shendi Area

Paula J Williams of the Institute of Current World Affairs visited the SOS Sahel Forestry Project in Shendi in 1988 and made the following observations regarding the progress of the Project.

There were two major constraints that impede progress of tree planting in the region, according to Ms Williams, a) the inhabitants did not have a well-developed tradition of tree growing, and b) they restricted the participation of women in such a project, even though women were the main providers of firewood for household needs, for the collection of which they inevitably destroyed many trees.

Through the effective use of puppet shows as extension tool, the staff of the Project succeeded in mobilizing the community and in getting men and women interested in tree planting and preservation.

Borehole wells were dug, and tree nurseries were established in several villages. Sudanese extension workers, especially women extension workers, were instrumental not only in getting the community involved, but in helping many women develop woodlots in their own

backyards. These woodlots provided trees for planting in the house and for sale as well.

Ms Williams also mentions that there were similar forestry projects in other parts of the Sudan. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) is sponsoring a forestry project around Gadaref and Kassala in eastern Sudan, while Care and Oxfam are carrying out community oriented forestry programs in Kordofan.

Coming Events

The 1990 African Studies Association annual meeting will be held in Baltimore, Maryland, between November 1-4. Deadline to submitting panel and or paper proposal in one month earlier this time. It is March 15, 1990. Contact the Program Chairman, Dr Willic Lamouse, of the University of Maryland-Baltimore County. We do encourage our members to participate by organizing panels on the Sudan in this and other similar meetings.

The African Studies Group of the University of Aberdeen is organizing a two day international colloquium on *Pastoral Economies in Africa and Long-term Responses to Drought*, to be held between April 9-10, 1990. If interested, write to Dr J.C. Stone, Secretary, African Studies Group, L 10 Link Block, Taylor Building, Old Aberdeen, AB9 2UB. England.

Scholarships and Awards

The National Endowment for the Humanities invites scholars to apply for Summer Programs for School Teachers for 1991. This program provides opportunities for grades K-12 teachers to participate in an intensive graduate summer workshops designed to enable them teach about the Middle East and other area studies. Application deadline is April 1, 1990.

The NEH also funds programs of summer seminars for college teachers, as well as provides support for travel to collect research materials from libraries and archives. Call (202) 786-0463 for details.

Of interest to some of our readers is the NEH Young Scholars Program that provides support for undergraduate students to carry out research and writing projects

during the summer. For further information about any of these programs and many more write to NEH, Room 302, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington D.C., 20506 (Phone (202) 786-0373).

Again, you may be able to get funds for a number of projects from your state council or Foundation for the Humanities. Find out.

You can also apply to Fulbright-Hays Foundation whose Teacher Exchange Programs offer several opportunities for US scholars to teach and do research in some 26 countries worldwide, including the Sudan.

The Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships support residencies at 27 selected host institutions of higher education for 1990-1. These fellowships are to enable scholars to pursue research in their respective fields at universities with adequate research facilities. Contact the Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036 for more information.

The Social Science research Council and ACLS Joint Committee on African Studies has fellowships of up to \$ 45,000.00 for the effective integration of the social and the natural sciences for training and dissertation research in Africa, with special reference to health and agriculture. Ph.D. candidates in biology, chemistry, agronomy, livestock production, epidemiology, nutrition and statistics are some of the possible areas of such training for which fellowships can be sought. Ph.D. candidates of all nationalities who are enrolled in US universities, or of US citizenship but enrolled in universities overseas are eligible to apply.

Contact Africa Program, FTDR Application Request, SCRC, 605 Third Ave, New York, New York, 10158. Tel(212) 661-0280.

Grants for Khartoum University

The Ford Foundation has recently awarded two major grants to the University of Khartoum, the first, a \$225,000 grant over two years to develop courses in environmental education for secondary schools and non-degree programs at the University, the second, a \$90,500 grant for training women in development; and an

additional \$45,000 for research by graduate students.

The Horn of Africa

Edna Bay, the editor of the *African Studies Association News*, has published a short report (*ASA NEWS* vol 22, October/December, N.4) on the International Conference on the Horn of Africa which was hosted by the University of Alcalá in Madrid between September 12 - 14 last year. Following are some excerpts.

The purpose of the conference was to identify the causes of conflict in the region, not to try and prescribe solutions. The conferees discussed conflict at three levels: a) domestic or intrastate, b) interstate, c) international. The state and its nature was an important issue. A consensus emerged among participants that characterized the state in the Horn, and indeed in the rest of Africa, as an authoritarian institution akin to its predecessor the colonial state, with a limited power base, and generally lacking legitimacy in the eyes of its own subjects. The result was a separation of the state from its people, a separation that forced the state to be extraordinarily jealous of its authority, and very reluctant to share it with other entities or groups. But this is precisely what is taking place in the Horn today. Many minority groups challenged the state monopoly on power through insurgencies, civil disobedience, or withdrawal. Conferees agreed that these challenges were all made within the context of a recognition of the indivisibility of the state as a geographic unit. Secession is no longer a viable option. Self-determination, therefore, found little support, except, perhaps, in the case of Eritrea.

The conferees observed the failure of all the states in the Horn to become nation-states, as this concept of nation-state is of little import to either the pastoralists or to the peasantry. They also agreed that the lack of intrastate conflict in the region is directly connected with the weaknesses of the states themselves, while the rapprochement between the West and the Communist East is bound to have profound impact on the Horn. The precise nature of such impact remains to be seen.

Political Situation in the Sudan

By Ann M Lesch, Professor of Political Science, Villanova University.

ON 30 of June Brigadier Omer Ahmed al-Bashir seized power in Khartoum, ousting the three-year-old elected government headed by Sadiq al-Mahdi of the Umma Party. The Coup occurred just before peace talks scheduled for July 4 in Addis Ababa with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), under pressure since February from the Military High Command (fed up with fighting an unwinnable war in the south). The elected government had agreed to and began to implement the SPLA's preconditions for peace, i.e., the Parliament ended the state of emergency, cancelled military pacts with Egypt and Libya, and suspended discussions of a new Islamic criminal law until the Constitutional Convention, scheduled for September in which all political groups (including SPLA) would participate. Brigadier Bashir (who then promoted himself to Lieutenant General) orchestrated a bloodless takeover by claiming to seize power in the name of the senior officers who had sought peace accords based on a secular political system. But Bashir immediately dismissed the high command. In his five-and-a-half months in power, Bashir has fired at least 300 army officers, 200 police officers, and a significant number of diplomats and civil servants. Bashir immediately annulled the Constitution, banned all political parties, closed all newspapers (except the "Armed Forces Journal"), and closed all non-religious organizations, including the Bar Association and all professional and trade unions. Bashir proclaimed himself president, prime minister, and commander-in-chief. He heads a 15-member military Revolutionary Command Council and a 21-member partly civilian cabinet. When judges protested against his placing the judiciary under the authority of the executive, he dismissed 57 judges including 8 from the Supreme Court). Bashir set up military courts to try cases of political opposition, corruption and embezzlement; the defendant is not represented by legal counsel and the court can apply any punishment it deems appropriate, including the September 1983 Islamic laws introduced by the then-president Jaafar Nimeiri) which were strongly condemned at the time by northern and southern political forces).

Bashir immediately detained about 80 politicians,

including the members of the Council of State, cabinet, parliament, governors, and political party activists. Only 3 persons have been charged and tried: 2 members of the Council of the State (Idris al-Banna, sentenced to 20 years for corruption, Pacifico Lolik, acquitted) and former Attorney General Othman Omer, sentenced to 10 years jail. The military court did not provide them with written notification of charges or allow them to have defence lawyers. On November 6, 19 politicians were released, but most remain detained, including former Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi. On August 1, 8 heads of professional unions petitioned Bashir, asking him to unseal the union premises and unfreeze their assets. The 8 were detained on August 4 and are still denied access to lawyers or visitors. By mid-September, at least 30 more leaders of the bar association and other professional and trade unions were detained. Exact numbers of detainees are difficult to establish: the number may total 300, of whom most are held in Khartoum, but some have been transferred to Shalla in Darfur and two lawyers are held in Port Sudan (Kamal al-Jazouli, secretary general of the Writers' Union, and Amin Makki Madani, on the council of Bar Association, vice-president of the Sudanese Organization of Human Rights, and member of the Trustees of Arab Organization of Human Rights).

In a half year in power, Bashir has failed to gain support of any elements of the public except the National Islamic Front (NIF). NIF had been expelled from the civilian government in March 1989 and opposed any accord with the SPLA that would reinstate secular law. Bashir and members of the RCG and Cabinet have close NIF ties. They scrapped the nearly-completed accords with SPLA. Efforts to convene peace talks in Khartoum in mid-September (excluding SPLA) and in Nairobi December 1-5 (under Garter's auspices) failed, given the fundamental gap in political position. The political forces were in disarray following the coup, but an underground coalition emerged by early fall opposed of representatives of political parties, unions, and ex-military officers. They circulated a draft charter calling for the overthrow of the military government by civil disobedience and general strikes, as had occurred in 1964, and 1985 against previous military regimes. The

charter called for a broad-based interim government (including SPLA) which would convene a constitutional conference that would establish a secular, decentralized political system and devise a plan to deal with the critical economic problems. Bashir was deeply disturbed by that emerging underground movement, and given the narrow base of his government, he had to rely further on coercive power to retain his control.

Recent Events:

Doctors' Strike. November 26 the Medical Association sent a letter to Bashir protesting the ban on the doctors union and dismissal and arrest of colleagues. When the doctors began to strike that day, 11 were arrested. The pharmacists joined the strike on November 29 and (to a lesser degree) bankers, technicians and engineers struck. The doctors arrested include: DR Mamoun Mohamed Hussein, Dr Sayed Mohamed Abdullah, Dr Jaafar Mohamed Saleh, Dr Limof Gordon, Dr Ahmed Tijani Tahir, Dr Al-Fatih Omer Al-Sayid, Dr Mohamed Abdel Gadir Hilal, Dr Yahya Omer Hamza, and Dr Hassan Shihata. On December 4 the first 4 listed above were charged with calling for the strike and "waging war against the state". A newly established Revolutionary Security Court tried them: the judges were military officers, no defence lawyers are allowed, and only death sentences can be appealed to the chief justice (WITHIN 7 DAYS). The head of the state must approve a death sentence before it is carried out. On December 3, Bashir (addressing a public meeting) threatened death against the striking trade unionists, and on December 9 Bashir stated on the radio that the revolution would not accept appeals against the death sentence. On December 10 the military court sentenced Dr Mamoun to death, Dr Sayed to 15 years jail, and acquitted Drs Jaafar and Limof. Sudanese observers fear that the sentences will be executed shortly as a punishment and deterrent to other union activists.

Student demonstrations and deaths: November 27, students from the Khartoum branch of Cairo University demonstrated peacefully in the streets, chanting slogans in favor of the April 1985 uprising that overthrew Nimeiri. Some students were then detained. December 5, a student active in the Democratic Front (Bashir al-Tayyib al-Atabani) was stabbed to death on the University of

Khartoum campus by 3 NIF students. December 6, large demonstrations were held on the University of Khartoum campus, which the army dispersed with tear gas. December 7, further demonstrations: the army surrounded the University of Khartoum campus and fired on students. 3 died (including Salim Mahmud Abu Bakr and Miss Al-Taya Abu Aagla), 9 were hospitalized with gunshot wounds, and others were beaten and injured. The army entered the campus and threw teargas into university buildings. The professors' union had threatened in late November to strike if the government changed the university's charter so that the government could appoint its president and fire staff. After the student demonstrations, the union began a strike in protest against the killings and demanded an investigation. Additional arrests of faculty and students are expected. (The Union chairman, Prof. Ali Abdallah Abbas, a specialist in comparative literature, has been detained since August 4).

Businessmen arrested: Bashir takes a tough stance against alleged hoarding and profiteering by merchants. He slashed prices and placed tight restrictions on holding foreign currency. The first military court verdict (July 26) sentenced a currency black marketeer to life imprisonment. On December 1, a military court sentenced to death (after a 30 minute trial) a prominent businessman Majdi Mahjoub Mohamed Ahmed, charge with illegal currency dealing. No defence lawyer could attend or submit evidence. A second businessman, Salim Bakri, was also sentenced to death on approximately the same day. Neither has been executed as of December 12, but they could be executed anytime.

The Editor:

Information provided above and opinions expressed here are those of the author. They do not represent the opinion of the Sudan Studies Association. Responses to or corrections of the above are welcome.

Sudan's Economic Performance

After reading the World Bank's Report, *Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth*, Washington, 1989, I was alarmed by the continued dismal performance of the Sudan's economy. So I asked my friend and

colleague Dr Berhanu Abegaz, an economist, to share with our readership his thoughts about Sudan's current economic situation and its future prospects. He graciously complied, and provided the following observations.

Two recent reports on the ongoing economic crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa (SubSA) have recast the often acrimonious debates between African structuralists in the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and free market proponents now dominant in the Brettonwoods institutions; the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. This note provides a very terse summary of the major arguments, and presents the relevant Sudanese economic data that bear on the major issues.

The African perspective is best explicated in Organization of African Unity's Lagos Plan of Action (1980), and the recently issued ECA, *African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Program for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation*. Addis Ababa: UNECA, 1989:#2. AAF-SAP bemoans Sub-Saharan Africa's economic retrogression and links the root of the problem to what it calls structural constraints of the African economy; the predominance of subsistence and commercial activities, the narrow, disarticulate production base with ill-adapted technology, the neglected informal sector, the degraded environment, lopsided development due to the urban bias of public policies generally and development policies in particular, the fragmentation of African economy, the openness and excessive dependence of the economies including dependence on external factor inputs, and weak institutional capabilities.

It goes on to argue that the overriding emphasis of World Bank structural adjustment programs that rely on "getting prices right" (e.g., drastic budgetary reductions, credit squeeze, devaluation, import liberalization, doctrinaire privatization) are primarily wrongheaded (i.e., hurt the poor and reproduce the crisis in different form) where structural rigidities (or market failures) in the continent preclude much of the price responsiveness presumed by stabilization programs. In effect, ECA's economists are arguing that providing market-based incentives while disregarding the paucity of a healthy institutional environment that is

crucial to their realization gas garnered short-lived gains at best and may have aggravated preexisting structural bottlenecks.

What of AAF-SAP's alternative strategy? It combines short-term economic adjustment with long-term growth, hence the label "Adjustment with Transformation". It basically calls for the fulfillment of basic needs (specially food security) in the short-term, and advocates a large menu of structural reforms designed to provide institutional feasibility and sustainable development: land reform, agricultural investment, investment in human capital, rationalization of infrastructures and the division between private and public sectors, molding of foreign-inspired consumption patterns, regional integration, liberalization where markets are potentially more efficient, selective protection to foster industrialization, and greater participation of the masses. While giving primacy to domestic resource mobilization in solving these domestically and internationally generated crisis, the report says little about the wisdom of presuming that the very undemocratic regimes which helped create these problems would assume the vanguard role in solving them.

The unabashedly laissez-faire Berg Report (1981) has been tamed in the latest World Bank pronouncements on Sub-Saharan Africa's economic plight: *Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth* [IBID, 1989, 300pp.]. A summary of the report appears in Landell-Mills, et al, article "From crisis to sustainable growth in Sub-Saharan Africa", Finance and Development, December, 1989. It notes that with almost half a billion people, Sub-Saharan Africa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is equal to that of Belgium with just ten million people. It characterizes the deepening crisis in terms of low-yielding agriculture, uncompetitive industries, mounting debt, and deteriorating institutions. Africa compares poorly even with South Asia with a more rapid population growth, lower investment, less productive capital, and lower cost-efficiency.... costs (specially labor costs) typically 50 to 100 percent above those of South Asia.

The World Bank economists suggest that sustainable growth (4 to 5%) with equity can only be achieved with the help of an "enabling environment" of revitalized

infrastructures and incentives, and "enhanced capacities" of Africans and their institutions. While conceding the limitations of institution-free diagnoses, they highlight the preponderance of government failure over market failure in Africa and the importance of raising investment with the aid of external assistance.

The Horn of Africa has been undergoing arguable the most profound economic and political crisis in the continent. The aggregate data on the Sudan (see table) partially capture the sad reality of economic stagnation. They show the deterioration of income per head (which would have looked worse if we had data on income distribution) in 1980s, the high rates of poverty and environmental degradation, a clearly unsustainable rate of population growth, and a very high foreign debt per capita despite the manageable debt-service to export ratio. The performance in the export sector has been respectable (cash crops and plant oil) although things seem to have gotten worse since 1987. Those aspects of the economy that are hardly captured in these statistics, such as the disintegration on infrastructure* and administrative structure, would have been more telling of the cumulative causation underlying the crisis.

Melding the World Bank and the ECA perspectives, it is safe to conclude that sustainably high and equitable growth in Sub-Saharan Africa would entail: 1) political change with would streamline the often parasitic state sector and render the often self-serving regimes sufficiently "accountable" to their diverse, disenfranchised citizenry, 2) structural adjustment programs which guarantee basic needs for agricultural and industrial development based on the enhanced productivity of Africans. At present, the accelerating political fragmentation (which is in part exacerbated by the economic malaise), the diversion of resources to more promising Eastern Europe, and the decline of export proces for primary goods seem to be working against rapid recovery. While reversing the vicious spiral does call for substantial external support, Africans need to develop strategy informed by a political will and a vision that dwarf the overoptimism prevalent in the early days of independence.

Selected Indicators of Sudan's Recent Economic Performance:

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1) Per Capita income (1987) | \$330. |
| 2) Average annual growth of per capita income
(1980-87) | - 0.9% |
| 3) Average annual inflation rate (1980-87) | 10.3% |
| 4) Children suffering from malnutrition
(1980-86) | 41% |
| 5) Deforestation ('000 hectares per annum) | 104 |
| 6) Average annual Population growth rate
(1980-87) | 3.1% |

(Note: At this rate population would double every 23 years)

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| 7) Average annual growth rate of: | | | |
| | 1973-80 | 1980-87 | |
| Gross Domestic Product | 7.0 | -0.1 | |
| Agriculture | 3.7 | 3.4 | |
| Industry | 6.0 | 2.1 | |
| Services | 10.6 | -1.3 | |
| 8) Key macroeconomic measures (as % of GDP): | | | |
| | 1980 | 1987 | |
| Gross domestic savings | 3 | 6 | |
| Gross domestic investment | 15 | 11 | |
| Net exports | -12 | -5 | |
| 9) Major agricultural Exports (volume in '000 MT) | | | |
| | 1980 | 1987 | Share of Export
value (%) |
| Cotton | 132 | 174 | 38.4 |
| Oilseed cake and meal | 212 | 106 | 3.2 |
| Sesame seed | 57 | 60 | 9.3 |
| 10) External debt (1987) | | | |
| Total outstanding (billions US) | | | \$11.4 |
| As percent of GNP | | | 97% |
| Debt service as % of export | | | 6.8% |

Source: World Bank, *Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth*. 1989.

The Editor:

* The World Bank's Report (p.53) does mention in passing the deteriorating carrying capacity of Sudan Railways. It states that 40% of exports were carried by rail in 1980, but by 1986 the railways's share had fallen to 5 percent only.

Important

On the back of this page is the Membership Application / Renewal Form. Please take the time to fill it completely, make two copies of it, send the first to the Executive Secretary, the second to me. You find both addresses on the inside of the cover page.

Purchase of the Book on Khartoum Conference Papers

Please indicate here whether you want a copy of the soon-to-be-published complete set of the 1988 Khartoum Conference jointly sponsored by the SSA and the Institute of African and Asian Studies. The book is edited by Dr David Sconyers and Professor Sayid H. Huraiz.

We need to know how many copies are needed before going to press. At the moment we do not know the cost per copy, but will do our best to make it affordable to anyone who wants to acquire it. Thank you.

Yes, I would like to have a copy (copies) of the edited Collection of the 1988 Khartoum Conference when it is out.

SignedDate.....

APRIL MEETING AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Dr Milton Coughenour, the local arrangements' coordinator communicates the following important information:

Date of SSA Meeting April 19-21

Place: Carnahan Conference Center

Lodging: Quality Inn, N.West, at 1050 Newtown Pike, Lexington. Tel (606) 233-0561

Rooms are blocked till March 15th, 90. However, it is advisable that you should make reservations as early as possible.

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Send payments to the Executive Secretary, address correction to this editor.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ACTIVE SUPPORT OF
THIS ASSOCIATION.

IT IS YOUR ASSOCIATION

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	
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