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# S.S.A. Newsletter.

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Thoughts From the President

The Sudan Studies Association is your organization. It will function best with your participation and contributions. To have our Association grow and earn its position in the scholarly community we solicit, even exhort, you to offer your thoughts, criticisms and ideas to us about ways we can improve our newsletter and give meaningful support to our members. The newsletter editor would be delighted to receive publishable letters, book reviews, research news, bibliographic citations and the like. The newsletter is your way to get in touch with fellow Sudanists who are doing research and writing in your area of concern. We hope you use this potential forum to the fullest possible extent

We also look forward to your participation in the upcoming panels and meetings which we have proposed for the Sudan Studies Association. We are eager to be sponsors and co-sponsors of forums, conferences and events which will further the scholarly study of the Sudan. On this score we want not only your ideas but also volunteers who will benefit from the backing of our Association.

Finally, through a lot of hard work we have come this far and you have already received one issue of the Sudan Studies Association's Newsletter. Our policy is to use the Newsletter to reach out to you and to encourage you to support us in the ways I have mentioned, but also to join the Association as a paid member. You received the first Newsletter with our compliments as you are also receiving this one. If our finances hold up you will probably receive one more, but then, as you will understand, we shall have to begin to cull our mailing list. We hope that all now receiving the Newsletter will have become Association members, in one category or another and will have subscribed to the fine journal, North-east African Studies, as well. Indeed, we hope that you will spread the word, so that we will not have to cut back our mailing list, but expand it! Now it is all up to you.



The SSA is an independent professional society founded in 1981. Membership is open to scholars, teachers, and students from every country. It exists primarily to facilitate the attempts of a world-wide audience to participate in Sudanese studies and scholarship. The organization welcomes the participation of all who produce the subject of our study. While we hope for a constructive interaction between scholars and students, the SSA as an organization recognizes the primacy of Sudanese scholars in shaping future Sudanese studies. The SSA is published quarterly by the SSA for its members. Membership is for the calendar year and available on the following terms: Honorary; \$12. Regular members; \$5. students, retired and unemployed; \$20. Non-profit institutions; \$30. profit institutions; \$100. up, sustaining (life) members; \$12. additional will ensure subscription to the quarterly journal, North East African Studies, each issue of which will present several articles concerning Sudanese studies. The SSA also welcomes exchanges with other newsletters and periodicals. As space allows, and if content is appropriate, a limited amount of advertising is allowed. For further information apply to Jay Spaulding, (EDITOR) Sudan Studies Association; Secretariat, c/o Dr. Constance E. Berkely, (Associate Editor) Room 414A, Fordham University, New York, NY 10023; Charles Manyang, (Student Editor); Abdullahi Hashim, (Art Editor).

A Call for Manuscripts

Northeast African Studies, a multidisciplinary journal published in cooperation with the SSA, is seeking manuscripts of quality in all branches of Sudan Studies. Please send manuscripts for consideration to Jay Spaulding, Department of History, Kean College, Union, N.J. 07083.

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The SSA Newsletter Solicits the Following Information

- Names and addresses of Sudanese students in the States
- Names of courses being taught relating to the Sudan
- Titles and brief descriptions of Sudan-related work in progress
- Who is going to the Sudan
- Poetry, Jokes, Riddles (English, Arabic, Other).
- Titles of new books
- Occasional Papers for the SSA (to be made available via the Secretariat)
- Advertisements from interested publishers, journals and others
- Grants and awards available
- Contributions to Scholars' Bazaar
- Letters to the Editor
- Requests for scholarly information and assistance
- Calls for conferences and papers
- Special News Items Relating to the Sudan

The editor sends heartfelt thanks to all who have contributed to the present issue; please keep up the good work!

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SUDAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION - FIRST ANNUAL MEETING - CALL FOR PAPERS

The first Sudan Studies Association Conference will be held in the Spring of 1982 at Morgan State University in Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. James Hudson, Dept. of Geography, Morgan State Univ., Baltimore, Md. is in charge of local arrangements. PLEASE SEND suggestions for panels and 100 word abstracts for papers to Dr. Ahmed El Amin Beshir, Department of History, University of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. as soon as possible.

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Sudan Studies Association Meetings to be held in Bloomington at ASA

At the annual African Studies Association Conference in Bloomington, Ind. from October 21-24 there will be two panels sponsored by SSA:

Saturday, 24 October 1981 - Room 400A - 1:00 - 3:00 P.M.  
"Recent Research in the Sudan, Reports on Field Research"  
Chair: Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban

Saturday, 24 October 1982 - Solarium A-B - 3:15 - 5:15 P.M.  
"Continuity and Change in the Horn of Africa"  
Chair: Janet Ewald, Peter Garretson

SSA General Business Meeting - Room 400A - 11:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M. 24 October 1981.

Look out for publicity announcing the SSA cocktail party.

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CHANGE IN DATE

The Conference on MAHDISM scheduled for early in November in Khartoum had been moved up to November 21-23 so that it will take place at the same time as the Conference of the Nile Valley Countries.

Greetings

From: Sayed Osman Hassan Ahmed, Cultural Counsellor, Sudan Embassy  
Please convey the following message to the founding members of the American Association for Sudanese Studies: "Greetings and Congratulations on your first meeting of the Association. We do appreciate your initiative and efforts in establishing this Association which we feel will promote Sudanese Studies and develop relations among scholars of North America and the Sudan. It gives me great pleasure that the founding of this Association coincides with our celebration of the 25th Anniversary of our Independence. It also marks the climax of a sustained effort in promoting cultural relations between our two countries. I am sure that your Association will play an important role in developing and strengthening the friendship between us. Rest assured that you have our moral support. Please accept our modest and symbolic donation that may help your Association to launch its programs which will certainly be beneficial to us and to our friends in America. We are looking forward to closer contacts and relations between your Association and our institutes of learning and research. Good Luck and Best Wishes to you all!"

FROM: Sayed Dafalla El Hag Yousif, Chairman, National Council for Higher Education and Minister of Education and Guidance

"On behalf of the Institute of African and Asian Studies (IAAS), we have the honour of conveying our best wishes upon the publication of the special (Sudan) issue of Africa Today and upon the formation of the Sudan Studies Association in North America. . . . The IAAS maintains strong ties with a wide spectrum of institutions abroad. We hope that the formation and development of the Sudan Studies Association will serve to expand and enrich these relationships. We in the IAAS welcome the formation of the Association and look forward to establishing cooperative research links with the organization as it grows. We applaud the publication of this commemorative issue (of Africa Today) on the Sudan, and hope that the next 25 years bring about increased opportunities to publish the ever-growing body of work on the Sudan by scholars from the Sudan and abroad. We wish the Sudan Studies Association in North America all the very best in its endeavours."

FROM: Dr. El Haj Bilal Omer, Head of the Department of African and Asian Studies, IAAS, University of Khartoum

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The following cables were received by Osman Hassan Ahmed, Cultural Counsellor of the Sudan Embassy.

The Minister of Education and Guidance and the Chairman of the National Council for Higher Education have decided that the Council for the Study of Humanities - a branch of the National Council for Higher Education - is to be the link between the Sudan Studies Association and Higher Education Institutions in Khartoum.

The Secretary General of the Council for Humanities sends his warmest greetings to the Sudan Studies Association. The Secretary General states that his office is looking forward eagerly to many years of fruitful cooperation and exchange of scholarly information between the members of



Scholars' Bazaar

Professors Michael E. Bonine and Eckhart Ehlers are writing a book on the Middle Eastern City, and would appreciate references to writings on urban topics published or in preparation by SSA members. Please contact Professor Bonine at the Department of Oriental Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Professor James J. Lawler is preparing a set of instructional materials on Africa, including the Sudan, for the purpose of assisting workers on development projects. The goals of these materials would be to moderate "culture shock" on the part of the outsiders and to avoid unnecessary conflict between their activities and the established way of doing things among the Sudanese. Professor Lawler would welcome suggestions from SSA members, particularly in regard to the Southern Region. Contact him at the Department of Political Science, Mathematical Sciences 519, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078.

Any and all members of the Sudan Studies Association who are interested in forming a Technology Committee should send their suggestions and ideas to Dr. Samiha Mourad, Room 805, Fordham University, CLC, New York, NY 10023. Telephone: (212) 841-5323.

In 1982 NEAS will publish a special issue on the Sudan since the "Addis Ababa Agreement" Contact Dr. Jay Spaulding, Editor for more information.

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Members at Work

PhD Cand. Venansio T. Muludiang is preparing a dissertation for the Department of Sociology, Brown University, entitled: "Urbanization, Female Migration and Labor Utilization in the Urban Sudan: the Case of the Southern Region."

Dr. Sondra Hale was awarded a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities for summer 1981 research entitled: "Urban Sudanese Women: Illusion of Autonomy in the Public Domain."

Drs. Richard Lobban and Richard Huntington will be assuming positions as Senior Research Associates of the Social Research Center, American University in Cairo, in February 1982. Dr. Lobban will be the head of the Urban Research Unit, and Dr. Huntington of the Rural Research Unit.

Ms. Betty Andretta has completed arrangements to begin field-work in the southeastern Sudan, possibly among the Mrule.

At the New York African Studies Association's Eighth Annual Meeting, October 2-3, 1981 at SUNY Binghamton, N.Y., papers given by the following:

Constance E. Berkley, Fordham University, "The Mind of El Tayib Salih."  
Michael Horowitz, SUNY Binghamton, "The Political Economy of Desertification: The Sudan."

Fordham University, Rose Hill Campus in the Bronx and the Lincoln Center Campus in Manhattan are projecting inaugurating a major and a minor in MIDDLE EASTERN AND NORTH AFRICAN STUDIES in the Fall of 1982. The program

will be interdisciplinary and it will include instruction in Arabic and Hebrew. The Arabic Studies were initiated in the Fall semester of the 1981-82 academic year. Dr. Constance E. Berkley is a member of the faculty committee working toward establishing the Middle East North Africa Studies Program.

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Immoveable Object Budgets

Sixteen years after his discovery of a priceless trove of Old Nubian documents at Qasr Ibrim, Professor J.M. Plumley of Cambridge University has yielded to a mounting wave of international criticism and begun to publish them. Professor Plumley's long-anticipated debut ("A Medieval Nubian Literary Text," Sudan Texts Bulletin, II (November, 1980), 34-41) is a modest but welcome addition to the literature; the text consists of several verses of the Apocalypse. At his present rate of publication, Professor Plumley's corpus of Old Nubian documents should be published in toto by the approximate year A.D. 4200. In welcome contrast, Professor Gerald M. Browne of the University of Illinois ("New Texts in Old Nubian from Qasr Ibrim," STB II (1980), 16-33) was able to offer a comparable treatment of an Old Nubian version of Jude 9-16 within two years of its discovery during the excavation season of 1978. Both scholars have chosen to begin work with Christian scriptural texts, the contents of which are in a sense already "known," and which may be compared in every detail to their canonical counterparts in better-known languages. However praiseworthy, from a philological perspective, this approach bears the unfortunate implication that the non-literary documents--the governmental and legal records of medieval Nubia which are potentially of much greater interest to most students of Sudanese culture--will be treated last. Since that seems to mean a delay of several millennia, the schedule is not acceptable. A similar need for informed international pressure and concern is also apparent in regard to the Arabic documents discovered at Qasr Ibrim and elsewhere. With a few praiseworthy exceptions, this vital national treasure, recording the arrival of Islam and Arabic civilization in the Sudan, also lies buried beneath the pillows of a lethargic clan of academics. Friends of the Sudan should condemn this abuse of the national heritage and demand responsible conduct on the part of those to whom fortune has entrusted it.

(Jay Spaulding)

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Poetry from the Western Frontier, 1913

Like many other Sudanese, the Masalit composed topical poems to express their pride, grief, criticism or praise on memorable occasions. The poets were usually women and some of them, particularly the Mayrams or princesses, had a command of (Dar Fur) Arabic. The song below was recorded from al-Hajj Muhammad Umar, nicknamed "Abu Lafta," a 103-year-old member of the royal clan (Khartoum, 6 January 1981). Abu Lafta was the husband of the poetess who composed this song, Mayram Zahra, who was the daughter of Sultan Abbakr (1888-1905) and sister of Sultan Andoka (1910-1951). The song was composed for Andoka in about 1913 when the Masalit, who had lost most of their experienced warriors

in their recent battles with the French, now expected to be attacked by Ali Dinar, Sultan of Dar Fur. In her song Mayram Zahra expresses anxiety and pride; anxiety about the outcome of the imminent fight, and pride at the royal horsemen (Maslati: Kinnaga) who had gathered around her 23-year-old brother Andoka, ready to defend dar and sultanate.

"Khaylhum mulajjamin  
suyufhum mudarra in  
Kinnaga al-bardu fi Ab Soga  
Rabbi yidari li-sultan Dirjayl"  
"Their horses are bridled  
their swords are slung  
the King's children who drink from (the well)  
of Ab Soga  
May My Lord shield the sultan of Dirjayl!"

(Lidwien Kaptijns  
Afrika Studie-Centrum  
Leiden)

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#### Sudanese Artist Shows in US

The one-artist show of African Arts prize-winner and Slade (London) graduate Mohamed Omer Bushra ran from 20 February to 31 May 1981 at the gallery of the African-American Institute in New York. The exhibit, whose catalog, with text by Sondra Hale, is entitled The Vision of Mohamed Omer Bushra, will now move to other locations in the US, and will be reviewed in a forthcoming issue of African Arts. Both the catalog and information concerning the present location of the exhibit may be obtained from Curator Marie-Therese Brinard, African-American Institute, 833 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

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#### KUSH: LOST KINGDOM OF THE NILE - SPECIAL EXHIBIT IN BROCKTON

The Brockton Art Museum, Brockton Mass., 02401, (617) 588-6000, will host a special exhibit of Kushitic art objects for the next two years. A cocktail party and reception heralded the grand opening of the exhibit on Sunday September 27th, 1981. The Sudanese Ambassador and the Cultural Counsellor were at the special reception to greet an enthusiastic gathering of guests.

The Museum is displaying more than 150 objects of art and artifacts which date from 2200 B.C. to 300 A.D. (the time of the fall of the kingdom of Meroe). There is a partial reconstruction of a chapel wall from the tomb of one of the Kushite kings and a silver gilded mummy mask of Queen Malagaye, among other interesting and rare objects. There are also some samples of Meroitic writing and jewelry.

Most of the objects of art were uncovered during the expeditions of Dr. George Reisner and Dows Dunham in 1916 and 1923, which were funded by the Museum of Fine Arts Boston, Mass.

This Exhibition has special historical significance in that it is the first showing of Kushitic art from the ancient kingdom Kush (located in the northern part of the present day Sudan) which recognizes the art as distinctly Sudanese rather than being a part of the ancient Egyptian culture.

The Exhibit also establishes the fact that in the 8th century B.C. the Egyptian kings called upon the Kushitic kings to come down to Egypt and re-establish the religion and public places of worship which had fallen into a state of degeneration and decay.

During the month of February - BLACK HISTORY MONTH - the museum will host special shows for the public school children who attend schools in and around Brocton.

When the show closes in Brocton in 1983 the entire exhibit will be moved to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts where it will be permanently housed in its own special section. Congratulations to the Brocton Museum and Mr. Michael Calmes, the Director of the special Exhibition.

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#### Meetings

- 21-24 October 1981. African Studies Association, Memorial Union, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind. The keynote address at the 21 October Annual Banquet will be delivered by His Excellency, Dr. Francis Deng, a former minister, distinguished diplomat and eminent scholar in the field of Sudan Studies.
- 3-6 November 1981. Middle East Studies Association, Seattle Park Hilton, Seattle Washington. Contact Professor Jere L. Bacharach, History Department, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.
- 5-8 November 1981. International Conference on the History of the Mahdiyya, Department of History, University of Khartoum. Contact Dr. Umar al-Naqar, Chairman, Department of History, University of Khartoum, P.O. Box 321, Khartoum, Sudan.
- 21-26 November 1981. Fourth International Conference: The Nile Valley Countries--Continuity and Change. For full information, see SSA Newsletter I, 1 p.8.
- 7-8 and 14-15 November 1981. "The World of Islam: Past, Present Future." St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. Contact: Christine Cihlar.
- 29 March 1982. "Islam and the Arab World." Contact: Dr. Kenneth Crose, Anderson College, Anderson, Indiana 46011.
- 6-8 May 1982. "African Dress and Textile Arts Symposium," Earle Brown Center, University of Minnesota. Contact Joanne B. Richer, Textiles and Clothing Department, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55108.
- 4-8 April 1983. "Sixth Triennial Symposium on African Art." Contact: Chester R. Cowen, Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education, 1700 Asp Avenue, Norman OK 73037.

5-12 September 1982. "Third International Congress of Egyptology," Skyline Hotel, Toronto, Canada. Contact: Jeff Freeman, 6 Glencalm Avenue, Toronto, Canada M4R 1M5.

A conference on "Work in Progress on the Sudan" was held at the School of Oriental Studies, University of Durham, on 10-11 July 1981. An outline of activities follows.

#### Opening Addresses:

Dr. R.S.O'Fahey (Bergen), "Current themes in pre-colonial northern Sudanese Historiography."

Dr. R.O. Collins (California/Santa Barbara), "Historical Study of the Southern Sudan: Past, Present, Future."

#### Research Presentations:

Andrew Mawson (Cambridge), "Recent Archaeological Work in the Southern Sudan."

Faisal al-Sheikh Babikr (Reading), "Mortuary Practices in pre-historic and historic Sudan."

Atta H. El-Battahani (Sussex), "State Capitalism and Peasantry: The Case of South Kordofan, 1969-1980."

Siddig El-Hindi (Reading), "The Impact of Foreign Aid on Foreign Policy: Sudan's Experience, 1956-1980."

Ibrahim Kersany Mohamed (Leeds), "A Development Strategy for the transformation of the pre-capitalist part of the Sudanese economy."

Kunijwok Gwado Ayoker (Oxford), "Government and Community in a Modern State: a case study of the Shilluk and their neighbors."

Suad Abd al-Aziz Ahmed (Khartoum), "The Governor-Generalship of Sir Stewart Symes, 1934-1940."

Dr. Nahid Toubia (Swansea), "Social and Political Implications of Female Circumcision: the case of Sudan."

Further information is available from the conference organizer, Dr. M.W. Daly, School of Oriental Studies, University of Durham, Elvet Hill, Durham DH1 3TH ENGLAND.

"Islamic Architecture and Urbanism" is the name of a symposium held this year in Damman, Saudi Arabia. Contact Dr. Ahmed Farid Moustapha at the College of Architecture and Planning, King Faisal University, Damman for further information.

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#### Refugee Problems

The SSA Newsletter is pleased to be able to offer Mr. Charles Manyang's study, "The Refugee Problems in the Sudan: Their Social, Legal and Economic Impact upon the Country." Part One, presented here, will offer a general introduction to the refugee problem. Part Two will give a survey of who the refugees are, and Part Three will discuss the response of the government to the problems posed by refugees.

#### General introduction

The movement of people in the African continent has, throughout the centuries, been continuous. Various factors contributed to this movement, chief among them is the search for a safe haven. The newcomers, whether settlers or en route to another destination, were welcome unless their intentions were to invade, dominate or deprive the local population of their resources. In that case, they were vigorously repelled.

It is this African tradition which even today guides the whole continent in its handling of the refugee problems which began to multiply with the accession of many African countries to independence. This African spirit of solidarity was commended by the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees in his address to the Arusha Conference on the Refugee Problems in Africa when he said.

"In no continent is the number of refugees so great. But in no continent are refugees received with greater generosity of spirit or understanding of their predicament."\*

It might sound strange to assert that the refugee problems in Africa, as in other parts of the world, began to multiply significantly following the accession of many countries to independence. This is so because the nation-State in Africa is, to a large extent, a creation of the colonialist Powers that divided the continent between themselves not along ethnic but geographic lines. The result of this division is that various neighbouring African nation-States shared not only geographic boundaries but also ethnic links. Many ethnic groups found themselves under the sovereignty of more than one nation-State. In the pre-independence era in Africa, such a situation rarely led to violent conflicts because the colonial Powers kept matters dormant by using colonial military and administrative pressures on the Africans, but with independence problems arose for the newly independent African States, as many ethnic groups in two or more bordering States asserted their right to share and participate in the new government of the newly created countries in Africa.

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\* See: REF/AR/CONF./RPT.1  
HRC/140-12/79  
GE. '79-2266.

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#### The Unique Geographic Location of the Sudan and Its Early Experience of Its Refugee Problems

The Sudan is the largest country in the continent of Africa and has borders with eight neighbouring African States; sharing with all these eight neighbouring countries ethnic linkages and therefore some inherent problems. For this reason Sudan is rightly described as "the cross-roads of Africa". From time immemorial the Sudan was open to migration along the trade routes that traversed the region from west to east and from north to south and vice versa. Thus Nigeria provided the first large influx of refugees in the pre-colonial Sudan around the year 1806.

West Africans therefore continue to represent today the third largest ethnic group in the Sudan.\* Ethiopia provided the second largest influx into the Sudan in 1936, as a result of the Italian invasion of that country. And, in 1906, the Congo also threw in a number of refugees into the Sudan in the wake of the Belgian invasion of the Congo.

Up to this point, the Sudan experienced the refugee problem in its single aspect: that of receiving refugees. However, with the advent of independence in the early 50s, the Sudan began to experience the refugee problem in its two dimensions: exporting and receiving refugees.

#### Sudan Exports Refugees

The first exodus of Sudanese refugee nationals occurred in 1955, following the suppression of a mutiny in the southern part of the country. This mutiny was staged by southerners who felt they were not given their equitable share and participation in the government of their country. Such a feeling was shared by a large number of civilian and military southern Sudanese at the time of mutiny. This mutiny led to the exodus of thousands of Sudanese nationals from the southern Sudan to neighbouring African countries, namely, Uganda, Zaire, Central African Republic, Ethiopia and Kenya. The problem of Sudanese refugees continued to be aggravated in these neighbouring countries until it was peacefully resolved by the signing of the Addis Ababa Accord on February 27, 1972.

Another exodus of Sudanese occurred from the northern Sudan, after the military suppression of the Mahdist instigated Aba Revolt in March of 1970. As a result, a large number of northern Sudanese took refuge in neighbouring Ethiopia and Libya; and again this problem was peacefully resolved by the "National Reconciliation" rapprochement of 1978.

These regrettable experiences of Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries has had its effect on the attitude of Sudanese towards the fresh wave of incoming refugees, regardless of the problems: to quote Abel Alier, the Vice President of the Republic:

"These problems will not alter our policy. What we think is the answer is to settle the refugees in organized settlements, to provide the most basic things for their livelihood, food, education for their children, health programmes ... But we won't change our policy because we have known what refugee problems are. Large numbers of our citizens had sought refuge outside in the past. So we know what it is to be refugees."\*\*

The purpose of this paper is to examine in brief the categories, sources, reasons, circumstances and causes of the refugee influx into the Sudan during the post-independence era. As we have already noted, the Sudan Government's policy towards refugees from neighbouring African countries is pretty much influenced by its own experience of the refugee problem in its dual aspects. The cornerstone of this policy is humanitarianism and voluntary repatriation.

\* Nelson, Harold D. and others. Area Handbook for the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973, p. 83, para. 5.

\*\* See UNHCR, News from the High Commissioner of the United Nations for Refugees, No. 1/1980.

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- Wai, Dunstan, "Pax Britannica and the Southern Sudan: the View from the Theatre," African Affairs, LXXIX (1980), 375-395.
- Barbour, K.M., "The Sudan since Independence," Journal of Modern African Studies, XVIII, 1 (1980), 73-97.
- Born, Wolf-Ruthard, "The Democratic Republic of the Sudan under Numeiry," Aussenpolitik, XXXI (1980), 210-234.
- Al-Teraifi, Al-Agab A., "Promotion in the Sudanese Civil Service," Public Personnel Management, IX (1980), 19-23.
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BERGEN UNIVERSITY OCCASIONAL PAPERS IN SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY Available from: STUDIA-University Bookstore, N-5014 Bergen, Norway. Titles concerning the Sudan at present include:

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No. 24. Leif Manager. The Sand Swallows Our Land: Overexploitation of Productive Resources and the Problem of Household Viability in the Kheiran--a Sudanese Oasis.

MANY SCARCE, rare and out-of-print books concerning the Sudan are available from McBlain Books, Box 971, Des Moines, Iowa 50304. Write for a catalog.

Nyame Akuma: A Newsletter of African Archaeology contains important material about the Sudan. It is available, including some back issues, through Dr. M. Bisson, Department of Archaeology, McGill University, 855 Sherbrook Street West, Montreal, P.Q. H 3A 2T7 CANADA.

Professor Amazis Samuel Andrawis, long a geologist with the Geological Survey of the Sudan, has recently issued the first two volumes of the Proceedings of Sudan Symposium and Workshop on Remote Sensing. A limited number of copies are available from Professor Andrawis at the Remote Sensing Institute, South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota 57007. Professor Andrawis has most generously offered to receive questions from researchers who might be able to profit from his expertise.

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معهد الدراسات العربية

## Institute of Arab Studies, Inc.

556 Trapelo Road. Belmont, Massachusetts 02178. U.S.A. (617) 484-3262

### Second International Seminar

The second international seminar is being planned for later Spring 1982. Its theme will be The Impact of Money on the Arab world. It aims to explore in depth the nature of the changes that have reshaped the Arab world in the past decade, and their consequences for Arab polity, society, and "character."

### FOCUS ON THE ARAB WORLD LECTURE SERIES

The success of the first seminar behind us, we are now launching into a public lecture series that focuses on different dimensions of the Arab world. The first focus is on the Arts. The lectures/discussions will be on alternate Mondays at 7:30 p.m. at the Institute. Here is the schedule for the first topic. Everyone is welcome.

- 28 September - Arabic Music Today (demonstration), George Sawa, Univ. of Toronto
- 12 October - Modern Arabic Art (with slides) Helen Khal, Washington, D.C.
- 26 October - Arab Cinema Lena Jayyusi, Watertown, Mass.
- 9 November - Arab Women in Film, George Khleifi, Brussels, Belgium
- 23 November - Contemporary Arab Theatre, Saleh Aitumah, Indiana University
- 7 December - Trends in Arabic Poetry, Salma K. Jayyusi, PROTA, Cambridge, Mass.
- 21 December - The Arabic Novel, Elias Khouri, Institute of Arab Studies Fellow



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