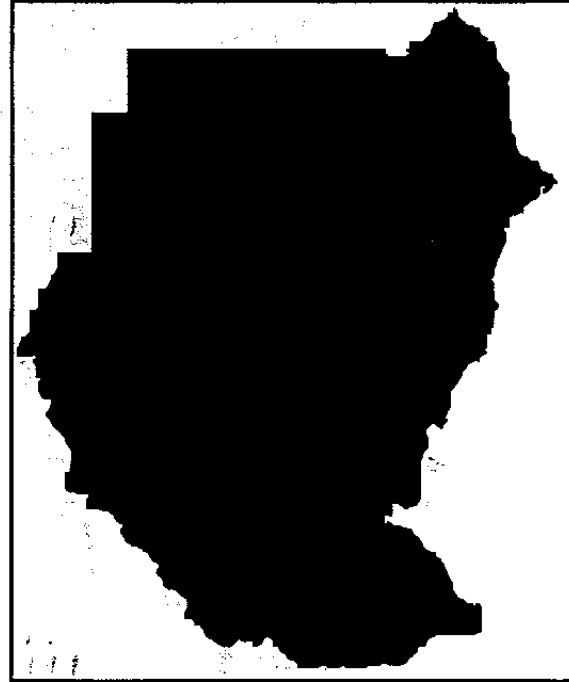


SSA

Newsletter

A Publication of the Sudan Studies
Association of North America

نشرة جمعية الدراسات السودانية



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Sudan Studies Association

Founded in 1981

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The Sudan Studies Association (SSA) is an independent professional society founded in the United States in 1981. Membership is open to scholars, teachers, students, and others with interest in the Sudan. The Association exists primarily to promote Sudanese studies and scholarship. It maintains a cooperative relationship with the Institute of African and Asian Studies, University of Khartoum. SSA works to foster closer ties among scholars in the Sudan, North America, Europe, the Middle East and other places. Normal activities of the SSA include the publication of this Newsletter, organizing meetings for the exchange of ideas, and recommending research candidates for affiliation with appropriate institutions of Higher Education 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.

Membership: Membership is for each academic calendar year which entitles the subscriber to receive all the issues of the SSA Newsletter, and to discounted registration rates for attending the annual meetings of the Association.

These categories of membership are available

Regular	\$30.00	Students	\$ 5.00
Non-profit Organizations	\$30.00	Profit-making bodies	\$150.00
Life Membership: (payable in three installments)			\$200.00
Honorary: By the recommendation of the Board of Directors			

For information about membership, change of address, registration for meetings, or back issues of SSA publications, please contact the Executive Director.

Financial and other Donations: The SSA is legally incorporated as a non-profit making organization. Thus all contributions and other donations are tax-exempt. Your gift is appreciated.

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NOT NECESSARILY THOSE OF THE SUDAN
STUDIES ASSOCIATION OR OF ITS OFFICERS.**

From the Editor:

SSA is the only academic organization in the western hemisphere that deals exclusively with the Sudan. Since the 1993 SSA's International Conference in Boston, there is substantial increase in number of attendance of the annual meetings, in terms of presenters and the general audience. During the last SSA's annual meeting at Tufts University in Medford, USA (June 4-6, 1999) there were 16 panels, and 38 presentations covering different issues on the Sudan including: history, politics, language, economy, culture, religion, and human rights. The annual SSA meetings provide a great opportunity for Sudanists to exchange views and ideas, meet with fellow Sudanists from different parts of the world, and eventually contribute to the on-going discourse on the Sudan.

On the other hand Sudan-focused panels at the African Studies Association of North America, has dwindled since 1995 in terms of number of unique panels, however for the upcoming meeting this year (November 1999) in Philadelphia, USA there are over 3 unique panels on Sudan. More interest is also shown with the relative increased number of published academic works on the Sudan this year, e.g. Ann Lesh's "The Sudan Contested National Identities", Donald Patterson's "Inside Sudan, Political Islam, Conflict, and Catastrophe", and G. Norman Anderson's "Sudan in Crisis, The Failure of Democracy", and others.

We hope such academic interest in the Sudan will continue to thrive.

With Regards,

Ali B. Ali-Dinar

An Early Sudanese Pan-Africanist

Jay Spaulding
(Kean University)

This is the story of a hitherto-neglected Sudanese contribution to the history of the New World and the wider intellectual currents of the nineteenth century. It introduces an exceptional southwestern Sudanese individual, whose experience embraced three continents, and whose sense of patriotism as an African led him to an unusual destiny.

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century the government of the kingdom of Dar Fur shifted its focus of geopolitical interest eastward; a new capital was founded at al-Fashir east of Jabal Marra, and trade relations with Egypt flourished along the Forty Days' Road. Among the commodities exported to Egypt were slaves. When Napoleon Bonaparte occupied Egypt, he encouraged the conduct of commerce between Egypt and her southern neighbors, and the French savants who accompanied him undertook to learn what they could from people who came to Egypt out of the Sudan; Frenchmen were curious about Dar Fur. Among wealthy European visitors of the day who came to the Middle East, it was fashionable to purchase a few slaves to be taken back to Europe among the other souvenirs of travel; in the case of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, for example, this form of charity brought several young men from northeastern Africa to Munich, where the information they shared with Karl and Lorenz Tutschek substantially enriched historical and linguistic studies.

It would seem that early in the nineteenth century an unknown French individual of some means, while in Egypt, purchased a Sudanese slave boy whom he called "Darfour" after his presumed country of origin. He took Darfour back to France, freed him, and saw him educated. From Darfour's subsequent career, it is clear that he had a gift with words, was not only literate but fluent in French, and viewed himself with some passion as an African person misplaced in the midst of a European world filled with racial prejudice.

The French colony of Saint-Domingue achieved its independence through violent revolution in 1804; the early years of the new country of Haiti, however, were destined to be turbulent. Following the death of the military strongman Dessalines late in 1806 the country was divided; the north was ruled by President (later, King) Henry Christophe, a man identified as "black" by a recently colonial society that remained keenly sensitive to racial distinctions, while the south was governed by President Alexandre Pétion, a "mulatto." Both leaders faced two controversial questions: Which "racial" group of Haitians should exercise political power? How should the productive resources of independent Haiti be organized? Christophe, comparatively secure as the black leader of a predominantly black community, felt free to follow the example of

Dessalines in maintaining sugar production on the plantation system, and in doing so, to rely upon a substantial measure of forced labor. He died in 1820, leaving a full treasury. Pétion, the mulatto leader of a racially heterogeneous but probably predominantly black community, decided to justify mulatto leadership by allowing forced labor to lapse, and by adopting an extremely popular program of land reform, breaking up the old sugar estates and distributing land to the citizens as family farms. This popular policy assured the orderly succession to the southern presidency of another mulatto leader, Jean-Pierre Boyer, when Pétion died in 1818; however, by that year the southern regime, in contrast to that of Christophe, was virtually bankrupt.

With the death of King Christophe in 1820, Boyer forcibly reunited Haiti under a republican form of government, and then set out to ingratiate himself with the late monarch's subjects by extending the southern model of labor and land reform to the sugar estates of the north. Simultaneously, however, he also undertook to establish a new and predominantly mulatto political elite in the north, so that those who had taken pride in or benefitted from black rule under Christophe had good reason for discontent. Moreover, the fiscal consequences of reform in the north were fully as disastrous as they had already proven in the south, and the economy of the newly united mulatto-dominated republic bordered on collapse. Finally, Boyer began the long and extremely sensitive task of normalizing relations with Haiti's erstwhile colonial master, France; during the period from 1820 through 1827, it appeared that this might only be possible at the price of a heavy and politically abhorrent indemnity.

From the beginning Haiti regarded itself as a refuge for oppressed people of color. Haitian warships seized the slaving vessels of other nations and liberated their cargoes, and under Article 44 of the republican constitution any individual of African or Native American descent who came to the new republic could obtain Haitian citizenship after one year's residence. Perhaps the largest number of immigrants who took advantage of this provision came from the young United States. There were others, however, and among them Darfour, who left France forever and arrived in Port-au-Prince in 1822. There he founded a newspaper, *L'Eclipse*, and plunged into political life.¹ Since there were only two presses in Port-au-Prince at that time, one of them fully devoted to the government organ *Le Telegraphe*, it seems fair to infer that Darfour probably had access to the other; the second press belonged to a man named Courtois, who published a paper called *Feuille de Commerce*. Why might Courtois have welcomed a Sudanese associate at this particular time?

During the years from 1822 to 1827 both Courtois and Darfour found themselves at odds with the Boyer government, though not necessarily for exactly the same reasons. It was said that Darfour, "adopting the opinion that his own caste [that is, black people as opposed to mulattos] was undervalued and excluded from offices of trust . . . became a vehement opponent of the [Boyer] government."² Perhaps he was thinking specifically of the suppression

of Gauman, Christophe's partisan in the south, in 1820, or the execution in 1822 for treason of Richard, Christophe's Duc de Marmalade, or more broadly, of Boyer's general policy of replacing black leaders in the newly-annexed north with mulattos. Boyer's government soon suppressed *L'Eclipse*; it was said that Darfour's "proceedings were so violent that he was obliged to lay down his paper, and to support himself by manual labour."³ However, he was by no means without support.

The lower chamber of the Haitian parliament, the *Chambre des Communes*, was chosen by popular election every five years; a new set of representatives was seated in the year of Darfour's arrival in Haiti. "With the support of some of its most distinguished members,"⁴ Darfour prepared a formal petition expressing his grievances and laid it before a sympathetic *Chambre*. Unlike his eminent allies among the parliamentarians, however, Darfour did not enjoy immunity from civil and most criminal prosecutions; he "was arrested, led before a court martial (although a civilian), tried, convicted, and shot."⁵ Although the precise date of Darfour's execution has not been established, the story was "of no very ancient date" in May 1826.⁶ Resistance to Boyer's racial policies continued, however, and a conspiracy by black officers to assassinate the mulatto president was discovered and suppressed in June 1827. Meanwhile, Courtois was brought to court in January 1827 and charged with inciting anti-foreign feelings through the medium of the *Feuille de Commerce*. In contrast to the unfortunate fate of his Sudanese fellow journalist, however, Courtois was acquitted. This disparity in punishments renews the question of why Courtois and Darfour seem to have been associates in the first place.

Circumstantial evidence leaves little doubt that Courtois was a mulatto. This social classification would be consistent with his vocation as journalist and his access to the capital with which to establish his business in the new and wartorn land. When Courtois was arrested the Commissary of the Court of Cassation, (a man who was probably a mulatto because his wife was a relative of President Boyer himself), resigned in protest. Courtois was defended at his trial by no less a personage than the son of the famous mulatto revolutionary general Andrew Rigaud. The younger Rigaud undertook this role despite the fact that he was not a lawyer, but merely an intimate friend to Courtois. Courtois' opposition to resident Boyer may thus be understood primarily in terms of longstanding political rivalries between established mulatto factions, for as recently as 1811 the senior Rigaud had revolted in the south against Boyer's mentor and predecessor, President Pétion. The specific charges against Courtois probably reflected the government's sensitivity to criticism of its perhaps necessary but unquestionably unpopular attempt to normalize relations with France. What this interpretation does not explain, however, is why Courtois would have turned his press over to Darfour for the purpose of disseminating views that supported the rights of the black community against the power of the mulattos.

If the politics of social distinction cannot account for the alliance between Darfour and Courtois, then perhaps the explanation must lie in the other pressing question of Haitian politics of the day, the fate of the sugar plantations--for here was an issue concerning which the publisher of the *Feuille de Commerce* and the ardent African patriot might well have agreed. From the businessman's point of view, King Christophe's agricultural system was unquestionably superior to President Boyer's because it produced sugar, while Boyer's did not. Unfortunately, however, the constituency who had enough power to make the restoration of sugar production possible--the black northern elite--was unlikely to listen seriously to Courtois because he was a mulatto. For Courtois, the appearance of Darfour the articulate advocate of black power was a godsend, for his was a voice the partisans of Christophe's regime might well heed--and if someone had to die for the resurrection of the Haitian sugar industry, let it be him.

NOTES

1. Charles MacKenzie, Notes on Haiti Made during a Residence in that Republic (London: Colburn and Bentley, 1830), I, 27-28.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 27.
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 27-28.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 28.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*, p. 27.

2000 SSA Meeting

The 19th annual conference of the Sudan Studies Association, with the theme "Africa's Sudanic Core at the Millennium", will be held at the African Studies Center, Vassar College, April 6 to 8, 2000. Proposals for papers and panels should be sent by February 15, 2000, to:

Dr. Abdullahi Ali Ibrahim,
 History Department,
 University of Missouri-Columbia,
 101 Read Hall, Columbia, MO 65211;
 Tel (575) 882-9492; E-mail ibrahima@missouri.edu

**SSA Board Meeting, June 4th 1999
 Tufts University, Boston, USA**

(Minutes)

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT; ANN LESCH, MICHAEL KEVANE, MALIK BALLA, ALI B. ALI-DINAR, JAMES HUDSON, ELIAS N. WAKOSN, CAROLYN LOBBAN, ABDULLAHI ALI IBRAHIM (MAY 5), CONSTANCE BERKLEY (SECRETARY)

THE MEETING OPENED with the approval of the Minutes of the May 10th, 1998 Business meeting. Ann Lesch thanked all attending for coming.

Mohamed Mahmoud of Tufts University - the Host University - has raised \$2,000. for the 18th Annual Conference expenditures. He pointed out however, that we lose money on people who do not stay in the dormitory.

The BOARD thanks Tufts for its support and the logistics of the Conference. Thanks was offered to Ahmed el Mardi, who designed the Conference Program. Most gracious thanks is offered to Mohamed Mahmoud the chair of the arrangements committee from the host institution.

Four years ago, Malik Balla (Executive Director of SSA) invested \$10,000. of the then available total of \$12,000. SSA funds in a CD. The other \$2000.00 was deposited in a checking account from which expenses have been paid.

The CD matured in January and amounts to \$12,536.00. It can now be withdrawn without penalty.

Malik continued his FINANCIAL REPORT:

BEGINNING BALANCE:	\$4,490.00
MEMBERSHIP DUES, REGISTRATION AND DONATIONS	\$4,483.00
TOTAL	\$8,978.00
EXPENSES (includes \$1,000. deposit to Tufts U.)	\$4,060.00
BALANCE THROUGH END OF MAY 1999	\$4,918.00

THE CD ACCOUNT BALANCE IS \$12,536.00

In Addition there is a deposit of \$4,700. from registration etc. from which the 1999 Conferences expenses will be paid.

MEMBERSHIP:

REGULAR - 153: LIFE - 39: 30
UNPAID, STUDENTS 30: UNPAID 15 3 UNCLASSIFIED

The Executive Director received \$400.00 donations from Life Members. It was suggested that we have a Membership Drive through "Sudan Lists".

The Rhode Island State Incorporation papers were processed as required.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR thanks Michigan State for their financial and physical contributions to the Office of the Executive Director.

THE BOARD decided to use the TIAA CREF FUND as a medium for investing the SSA CD funds; we would take advantage of their Managed Allocation Fund for a year. That fund invests 40% of monies in Bonds and 60% of monies in various stocks, which is constantly reviewed, as a means of protecting funds.

Malik Balla formally asked for replacement as Executive Director. Peter Garretson and Abdullahi Jalab were suggested as potential candidates to fill Malik Balla's position.

Connie Berkley formalized Vassar College's acceptance to hold the 19th Annual SSA Conference from April 6th-8th, 2000 in Poughkeepsie. The College has donated \$2000.00 and will participate in other parts of the Conference. It is suggested that Tayeb Salih be the featured invited guest for the Conference.

Abdullahi Ali Ibrahim offered to host the 2001 Conference at the University of Missouri (St. Louis)

Ann Lesch reported that Bergen has offered to hold the next International Conference. Ann also stated that the membership voted that the yearly SSA Conference will continue to be held in the States, even when there is an International Conference. The next International Conference should be in 2002

Carolyn Lobban will present an appeal to Scholars for a Constitutional Conference.

Respectfully submitted: Constance E. Berkley, SSA Secretary - June 9, 1999

**SSA Business Meeting, June 5th, 1999
Tufts University, Boston, USA**

(Minutes)

ANN LESCH opened the meeting by thanking all who were in attendance. Connie Berkley was asked to report on the 2000 Meeting. Ann began by reporting the procedure and decisions of the June 4th Business Meeting. Ann reported that Abdullahi Ibrahim hopes to hold the 2001 Annual SSA conference in Missouri and Randall Fegley will try to host the 2002 annual SSA conference at Penn State. There may also be an International Conference in 2002, possibly in Bergen.

Connie Berkley reported that the 19th SSA Annual Meeting will be held at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. from April 6th -8th, 2000. \$2,000. plus (from the Dean's Office) has been committed to the holding of the Conference. The College's "Africana Studies Program" which hopes to have the participation of some of the students also, will assist Connie in preparing for the 19th Annual SSA Conference.

Abdullahi Ali Ibrahim reported that the 2001 Annual SSA Conference will be held in Missouri (St. Louis)

Malik Balla began his annual report by urging renewal of SSA membership. He outlined the Financial Report (see Board Meeting Minutes for details) and summarized the investment ideas which have been agreed upon by the SSA Board. Balla also reported that he will soon be holding an audit of the SSA books, prior to his retiring from the position of Executive Director. Thus Malik Balla formally informed the Membership of his intention to resign from his duties, after four years. Malik pointed out that it is the DONATIONS which keep the Association going, in addition to the subsidy which has come from Michigan State for the past four years.

The Membership thanked Malik Balla for his untiring dedication to the Association, during his four years as Executive Director.

Mohamed. Mahmoud suggested that we try for Foundation funds in order to assist the running of the Association. Carolyn Lobban asked what projects can the Association undertake in order to increase funds and membership.

Ali B. Ali-Dinar was thanked for his role as the Editor of the SSA NEWSLETTER. Ali thanked Michael Kevane, Endre Stiansen and Laura Beny

for their assistance with the Newsletter, and many suggestions for additions or changes to the Newsletter came were raised by the Membership. Souad Ali suggested that we turn the Newsletter into an Academic Journal. The audience asked that INFORMATION be given to the Editor in a timely fashion. A suggestion was made that the "Newsletter" be renamed to "al Sudaniyya" and that it be an annual volume.

Mohammed Mahmoud reported that August 31st is the deadline for submission for articles from the 18th Annual Conference, whose contents will be published, hopefully by the time of the next Annual Conference.

Lidwein Kaptijens asked what is the relationship of Sudan "Notes and Records" to the SSA.

Richard Lobban asked for more book reviews. He pointed out that a list of the Boston International Conference papers had been published in the Newsletter.

Ahmed Amin Elbashir suggested that the Newsletter's capabilities is under utilized and that it should continue as it is now constituted.

It was suggested that the Conference proceedings be put "On Line." Conferees were urged to send the Editor of the SSA Newsletter their article on diskettes.

A suggestion was made that the discussion of papers and panels, which is always limited time wise during the actual conference, be continued in the Newsletter.

Sam Laki suggested that guidelines be given for publishing the proceedings of the Conferences.

Heather Sharkey suggested that the Association follow the example of the Durham Conference, which published the collected papers in two volumes.

Mohamed Mahmoud suggested that it is important that the proceedings of some panels and papers be translated into Arabic, since it is the formal administrative language of the Sudan.

Abdullahi Ali Ibrahim asked if the Newsletter could go "on line" He also asked if we could try to establish association with an established publisher. Abdullahi also asked that we push articles about the Sudan into other scholarly journals such as "Kush" and "Sudan Notes & Records"

Discussion and nominees for the new SSA Board was opened.

Ann Lesch informed the attendees that Connie Berkley has agreed to continue to be Secretary for the next three years.

There is a dire need for volunteers for EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WHOSE DUTIES WILL BE OUTLINED IN AN UPCOMING ISSUE OF THE NEWSLETTER.

SOUAD ALI, AMBROSE BENY, ASMA ABDEL HALIM AND STEVE HOWARD were all nominated to stand for election to the Board.

Ann Lesch urged the Membership to approach Lee Burchinal with information for the Abfad Journal and to send books to Sudan.

Ahmed Amin Elbashir asked if we (collectively) could send a cable to the Sudan government asking for PEACE IN THE SUDAN. Ann Lesch pointed out that the laws of our Association prevent the Association from participating in "political activities," but individual members could do as they wish.

Carolyn Lobban stated that she and others have signed a call for the holding of a "Constitutional Conference on the Sudan."

The Membership gave an overwhelming Vote of Praise to Mohamed Mahmoud for 1999 Meeting at Tufts.

Respectfully Submitted By

Constance E. Berkley,

SSA SECRETARY

June 14, 1999

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## The Gordon Memorial College Trust

### *Centenary Appeal 1899-1999*

The Trust was established in Britain on 11 July 1899, for the foundation and maintenance of the Gordon Memorial College, which later became the University of Khartoum, and to support other initiatives for the education of Sudanese.

During the years since 1956 the Trust has spent the income from the residual capital (managed by the Bank of England) on various activities in higher education for Sudanese. It has purchased textbooks and equipment, subscribed to journals and supported scholars and students. While the Trust is entirely independent it works in close cooperation with the British Council and with Sudanese universities, as well as with other educational charities operating in Sudan.

The centenary of the Trust comes at a time of great need as for many years there has been a deterioration in educational standards in Sudan which has not spared the universities. The Trust is launching the appeal to raise income for immediate expenditure on higher education. The University of Khartoum has already produced an urgent list of items totalling over \$3 million, and other universities are equally in need.

The appeal is being launched in the hope that it will be particularly attractive to the many in the Sudanese diaspora who have received all or part of their higher education in Sudan; and to non-Sudanese who are connected to Sudan in any way.

All donations will be most gratefully received. Donors may contribute to the Trust's General Fund and/or the Special Fund (originally the Kitchener Fund) which is exclusively for the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Khartoum, which is 75 years old this year). Donations should be sent to the Trust's Secretary/Treasurer, Mr Peter Davis, 66 Belmont Park, London, SE13 5BN Tel (44)1818521686. If you would like more details and the names of the Trustees, the Secretary will be happy to send you these and any other information required.

Peter Woodward  
Chairman

The Gordon Memorial College Trust  
A charity registered in the UK

## Recent Published Articles

Compiled by  
*Michael Kevane (Santa Clara University, USA)*

M.A. Mohamed Salih and John Markakis eds. 1998. **Ethnicity and the state in Eastern Africa** Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet.

Contents: Linking the future to the past, ethnicity and pluralism / Martin Doornbos -- Ethnicity and democracy, a viable alliance? / Eva Poluha -- Tigra, the birth of a nation within the Ethiopian polity / Adhana H. Adhana -- Towards identifying some of the moral components of an Oromo national identity / P.T.W. Baxter -- Power and the discourse of ethnicity in Sudan / Jay O'Brien -- Political narratives and identity formation in post- 1989 Sudan / M.A. Mohamed Salih -- Ethnicity as a mode of conflict regulation / A.B.C. Ocholla-Ayayo -- Rise of politicized ethnicity among the Oromo in Ethiopia / Paulos Chanie -- Afar ethnicity in Ethiopian politics / Ali Said -- Amhara ethnicity in the making / Tegegne Teka -- Politics of identity, the case of the Gurage in Ethiopia / John Markakis -- Emissaries for conflict management among the Zaghawa on the Sudan-Chad border / Sharif Harir -- Dynamics of ethnicity, a case study from the Western Bagamoyo district in Tanzania / Helena Jerman -- Ethnopolitics and the State, lessons from Uganda / E.F. Byarugaha -- Neutralizing ethnicity in Uganda / Frank Emmanuel Muhereza and Peter Omurangi Otim.

Abdelgadir, Warda S; Ahmed, Tagelsir K; Dirar, Hamid A 1998 **The traditional fermented milk products of the Sudan** International journal of food microbiology. v. 44, n. 1 pp. 1

Ahmed, M. M.; Sanders, J. H. 1998 **Shifting from Extensive to Intensive Agricultural Systems: A Case Study in the Sudan** Agricultural systems. v. 58, n. 2 pp. 253

Awad, Sheikh El Din Abdel Gadir El 1998 **Evaluation of Two Mechanized Operations for Kenaf (*Hibiscus cannabinus* L.) in the Sudan** Agricultural mechanization in Asia, Africa and Latin America. v. 29, n. 4 pp. 39

Ayoub, A. T. 1998 **Extent, severity and causative factors of land degradation in the Sudan** Journal of arid environments. v. 38, n. 3 p. 397

Ralla, A A; Salah, A M; Khattab, A H H; Kambal, A; Bongartz, D; Hoppe, B; Hesse, A 1998 **Mineral Composition of Renal Stones from the Sudan** Urologia internationalis. v. 61, n. 3 pp. 154

Bright, Geoff 1999 **Assessing The Effects of Hazards And Interventions on**



**Farm Household Liquidity in Sudan: a Preliminary Accounting Model**  
*Journal of agricultural economics*. v. 50, n. 1 pp. 83

Bukhari, Y M 1998 **Tree-root influence on soil physical conditions, seedling establishment and natural thinning of Acacia seyal var seyal on clays of Central Sudan Agroforestry systems**. v. 42, n. 1 pp. 33

Chrisler, J. C.; Zittel, C. B. 1998 **Menarche Stories: Reminiscences of College Students From Lithuania, Malaysia, Sudan, and the United States Health care for women international**. v. 19, n. 4 pp. 303

Chu, Dezhi and Richard G. Gordon. 1999 **Evidence for motion between Nubia and Somalia along the Southwest Indian ridge**. *Nature* March 4, p64(4)  
Abstract: It has not been possible to prove conclusively that the boundary between the Nubian (West African) and Somalian (East African) plates is not narrow where it intersects the Southwest Indian ridge. However, there are a number of reasons why this boundary is likely to be wide and diffuse. These include the fact that there is no narrow band of earthquakes in the sea floor southeast of southern Africa. It now seems clear that a plate boundary intersects each of the three narrow plate boundaries that meet at the Rodrigues triple junction.

De Waal, A. 1998 **Exploiting Slavery: Human Rights and Political Agendas in Sudan** *New Left review*. n. 227 p. 135

El-Kamali, H. H.; Khalid, S. A. 1998 **The most common herbal remedies in Dongola Province, Northern Sudan** *Fitoterapia : rivista di studi ed applicazioni delle piante medicinali*. v. 69, n. 2 p. 118

Elnaiem, D. A.; Connor, S. J.; Thomson, M. C.; Hassan, M. M. 1998 **Environmental determinants of the distribution of Phlebotomus orientalis in Sudan** *Annals of tropical medicine and parasitology*. v. 92, n. 8, pp. 877

Griekspoor, A.; Sondorp, E.; Vos, T. 1999 **Cost-effectiveness analysis of humanitarian relief interventions: visceral leishmaniasis treatment in the Sudan** *Health policy and planning*. v. 14, n. 1

Human Rights Watch. **Famine in Sudan, 1998: The Human Rights Causes**. New York 1999.

Iacumin, P.; Bocherens, H.; Chaix, L.; Mariato, A. 1998 **Stable Carbon and Nitrogen Isotopes as Dietary Indicators of Ancient Nubian Populations (Northern Sudan)** *Journal of archaeological science*. v. 25, n. 4 p. 293

Karamalla, K A; Siddig, N E; Osman, M E 1998 **Analytical data for Acacia senegal var senegal gum samples collected between 1993 and 1995 from Sudan** *Food hydrocolloids*. v. 12, n. 4 pp. 373

Lange, Mathias 1998 **Wadi Sha 82/52: 14C Dates from a Peridynastic Site in Northwest Sudan, Supporting Radiocarbon**. *American journal of science, Radiocarbon supplement* v. 40, n. 2 pp. 687

Levy, Benjamin S and Gregory B. Baecher.. 1999 **NileSim: a Windows-based hydrologic simulator of the Nile river basin**. *Journal of Water Resources Planning and Management* v.125, p2, March-April, p100(7)

Magambo, J K; Zeyhle, E; Wachira, T M 1998 **Prevalence of intestinal parasites among children in southern Sudan** *The East African medical journal : the organ of the Medical Association of East Africa*. v. 75, n. 5 pp. 288

Mather, P. M.; Tso, B.; Koch, M. 1998 **An evaluation of Landsat TM spectral data and SAR derived textural information for lithological discrimination in the Red Sea Hills, Sudan** *International journal of remote sensing*. v. 19, n. 4 p. 587

Mohamed, Ibtisam E; Mohamed, C E; Elowni, O A O 1998 **Effects of season and infection on composition of mastitic milk of the Friesian cattle in Sudan** *The Indian journal of animal sciences*. v. 68, n. 4 pp. 382

Mohamed, Ibtisam E; Elowni, Osman A O; Mohamed, Galaledein E 1998 **Factors affecting composition of mastitic milk of Friesian cattle in Sudan** *The Indian journal of animal sciences*. v. 68, n. 4 pp. 379

Mohammed, A E; Stigter, C J; Adam, H S: 1999 **Wind Regimes Windward of a Shelterbelt Protecting Gravity Irrigated Crop Land from Moving Sand in the Gezira Scheme (Sudan)** *Theoretical and applied climatology*. v. 62, n. 3, pp. 221

Otor, Samuel C J; Pandey, Arvind 1998 **Puberty and the Family Formation Process in Sudan: Age-at-menarche Differential Fertility Hypothesis Revisited** *Social biology*. v. 45, n. 3 pp. 246

Omer, Ragaa E; Bakker, Mirjam L; Veer, Pieter van't; Hoogenboom, Ron L A P; Polman, Theo H G; Alink, Gerrit U; Idris, Mohamed O; Kadaru, Abdelgadir M Y; Kok, Frans J 1998 **Reports - Aflatoxin and Liver Cancer in Sudan** *Nutrition and cancer*. v. 32, n. 3 pp. 174

Muchlinski, A. E.; Estany, A.; Salguero, H. S.; Tan, G. J. 1998 **The acute phase response in the Sudan plated lizard**. *Gerrhosaurus major* Comparative biochemistry and physiology. A, Comparative physiology. v. 120, n. 2, pp. 339

Ogungbile, A O; Tabo, R; Duivenbooden, N Van; Debrah, S K 1998 **Analysis of constraints to agricultural production in the Sudan Savanna zone of Nigeria using multi-scale characterization** *Netherlands journal of agricultural science*. v. 46, n. 1 pp. 27

Omer, A. M. 1998 **Sudan energy background; an overview** *Renewable energy*. v. 14, n. 1/4 pp. 467

Sawant, Ankush B 1998 **Ethnic Conflict in Sudan in Historical Perspective** *International studies*.v. 35, n. 3 pp. 343

Sharkey, Heather J 1998 **Colonialism, Character-Building and the Culture of Nationalism in the Sudan, 1898-1956** *The International journal of the history of sport*. v. 15, n. 1 pp. 1

Shazali, M E Hassan; Ahmed, M A 1998 **Assessment and reduction of losses in sorghum stored in traditional mud bins in Sudan** *Tropical science*. v. 38, n. 3 pp. 155

Spoor, Fred; Stringer, Chris; Zonneveld, Frans 1998 **Rare Temporal Bone Pathology of the Singa Calvaria From Sudan** *American journal of physical anthropology*. v. 107, n. 1pp. 41

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### *Newly Published Books , 1999*

Mohamed Elhachmi Hamdi, Hasan Turabi, "The Making of an Islamic Political Leader: Conversations With Hasan Al-Turabi"

Ahmad Karadawi, Peter Woodward "Refugee Policy in Sudan, 1967-1984"

Edward M. Spiers(Editor) "Sudan: The Reconquest Reappraised"

G. Norman Anderson "Sudan in Crisis: The Failure of Democracy"

Lawrence J. Zwier "Sudan: North against South"

P. M. Holt "Sudan of the Three Niles: The Funj Chronicle, 910-1288, 1504-1871"

Girma Kebede (Editor) "Sudan's Predicament : Civil War, Displacement and Ecological Degradation"

Ingrid Roddis, Miles Roddis "Sudan"

Ali Lutfi Abdalla, et al "The Clever Sheikh of the Butana and Other Stories : Sudanese Folk Tales (International Folk Tales Series)"

Heather Bell "Frontiers of Medicine in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 1899-1940"

## **Style Guidelines for the Proceedings of the 18th Sudan Studies Association Conference Tufts University, Medford, MA**

1. The length of the paper should not exceed 5000 words (20 double spaced pages).

2. Citations will be made as parenthetical references within the text following the author-date system. Example: (Magesa 1997,65).

3. In case you want to make notes these will appear as endnotes bearing the title "Notes". Citations within these notes will be done in accordance with (2).

4. Full bibliographical information will be placed at the end of the paper and to be arranged alphabetically by author's last name bearing the title "Bibliography". Example:

Magesa, Laurenti. 1997. *African Religion: The Moral Traditions of Abundant Life*. New York: Orbis Books.

5. Arabic words and names (with the exception of established place names like Khartoum) will be transliterated according to the system of the International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies. Contributors do not have to do the transliteration as this will be carried out as editorial responsibility .

6. Please attach separately a short paragraph about yourself.

7. The deadline for sending the papers in is September 30. A hard copy and a disk copy (preferably on PC) should be sent to:

Mohamed Mahmoud  
Department of Comparative Religion  
Miner Hall  
Tufts University  
Medford, MA 02155 - USA

The other particulars are:  
E-mail: mmahmoud@tufts.edu  
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Fax: (517) 6273191

## Recent Dissertations

June 1, 1999

compiled by

*Michael Kevane (Santa Clara University, USA)*

**HASSAN, WAIL SEDDIQ TAYEB SALIH: CULTURE, HISTORY, MEMORY (SUDAN) 1998, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN DAI, VOL. 59-12A, Page 4421, 00290 Pages**

**ABSTRACT:** Tayeb Salih's novels and short stories form one continuous narrative of the life of several generations in a fictional village in northern Sudan. From Salih's early short stories and sketches to his latest novel, that narrative reflects the development of the author's art, his sociohistorical vision, and the unfolding modern history of his native Sudan and the Arab world. This study undertakes a more comprehensive analysis of Tayeb Salih's fiction than has been attempted before, analyzes its engagements with Arabic and European literatures, and contextualizes its intervention in the cultural and cross-cultural debates which have shaped its times. Salih's work situates itself at the most critical juncture in modern Arab history, the contact with the West in the colonial and postcolonial period. If on the metaphysical level, it is reasonable to say that Salih's fiction is about the nature and the multiple forms of Good and Evil, on the level of history it is about the conflict of the Arab Islamic and Western cultures in the age of science, colonialism, and neocolonialism. However, there is nowhere to be found in Salih a one-to-one correspondence between the two levels. The West is neither Good nor Evil, and that goes for "Us" as well. His scathing critique of colonialism goes hand-in-hand with his attack on gender politics, which draws a strong parallel between traditional patriarchy and colonial violence. There is throughout Salih's fiction a relentless critique of any form of chauvinism, dogmatism, or bigotry—be it cultural, racial, ethnic, gender, or religious. Each episode, especially the long narratives, is a comment on the period in the life of the Arab nation during which it was written. Salih's main narrator is constantly engaged in recollection, reorganization, and interpretation of the past. What he remembers and what he forgets, what he understands and what he does not, and his quest for identity and vision, all revolve around the concern for Good and Evil, freedom and oppression, cultural values and their mediation and transformation in, through, and as a result of, encountering the Other.

**AL-MAHDY, NADIR MUSTAFA EXPLAINING THE PROCESS TOWARDS POLITICAL SEPARATISM: THE TWO CASES OF**

**SOUTHERN SUDAN'S SEPARATIST CONFLICTS (ETHNIC RELATIONS) MIAMI UNIVERSITY PHD 1998 p. 939**

**ABSTRACT:** The purpose of this dissertation is to explain the factors that give rise to regionally-based separatist movements that challenge the territorial integrity of an independent, sovereign state. To explore the process that leads to political separatism, this study uses two separatist conflicts in Southern Sudan (1961-1972 & 1983-1997) as case studies. The dissertation examines the existing literature in order to assess the current knowledge about political separatism in general and the two separatist conflicts in Southern Sudan in particular. The study finds that most existing knowledge on political separatism has relied on singular factors, such as ethnicity or colonialism, to account for the complexity of separatist conflicts. Noting the limitations of monolithic explanations, this study recognizes a need for an integrated model that is less reductionist. Hence, the dissertation incorporates relevant contextual variables into a broader analytical scheme that is more suitable for generating a fuller explanation of the process of political separatism. Specifically, this study identifies four contextual factors as essential for the emergence and sustenance of separatist movements: (A) territorially-based ethnic groups that constitute a majority in an ethnically or otherwise distinct region that is part of an independent state; (B) actions and reactions of the central government in its dealings with the disadvantaged group; (C) separatist leadership and organizations; and (D) tangible and intangible assistance by international actors to the separatist group. The study concludes with a consideration of the implications of this broader model of political separatism for future research on separatist conflicts.

**BESWICK, STEPHANIE FRANCES VIOLENCE, ETHNICITY AND POLITICAL CONSOLIDATION IN SOUTH SUDAN: A HISTORY OF THE DINKA AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH THEIR NEIGHBORS (COLONIAL, POSTCOLONIAL, CIVIL WAR) 1998 MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY; 0128 DAI, VOL. 59-10A, Page 3926, 00548 Pages**

**ABSTRACT:** This dissertation focuses on a history of the Nilotic Dinka of the Southern Sudan and integrates their experience into the wider literature of ancient, medieval and modern Sudanese historiography. Working from approximately three hundred oral interviews, published sources and theoretical interpretation, this study represents the first to combine the histories of each of the approximately twenty-three regional Dinka groups as one large ethnic unit. It traces the migration of this ancient culture and speech community from its Nubian homeland in the Gezira into the Southern Sudan and fits these movements into the wider scholarship of eastern African Nilotic history. The Dinka socioeconomic and political system emerged as the dominant and expanding ethnic system in the Southern Sudan because they possessed a superior breed of hump-backed cattle and dhurra grain. This expansion however, came abruptly to a halt towards the latter eighteenth century with the intrusion of Baggara

slave raiders. By 1821 the first of three subsequent colonialist regimes took control of the Dinka homeland. With each stage in the colonial experience Dinka society became restructured, politically and economically. Through the colonial Egyptian and Mahdist periods the Dinka began a phase of military and then political centralization. By the time of the third colonial power in Sudan, the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium, there existed two Dinka proto-states. Throughout the British colonial period in the South administrators introduced secular leadership and justice and encouraged the emergence of a new Western-educated Southern elite. When the British divided the Sudan into two it revived earlier Southern nationalist sentiments born from the devastation of the nineteenth century slave raids and depredations of their land. However, in 1947 during independence talks the British reunified the Sudan and bestowed power on a group of Northern Muslim elites. Soon thereafter civil war erupted. The post-colonial period has witnessed two of Africa's longest civil wars (1955-1972 and 1983-present). The second conflict has been spearheaded by the Dinka organization the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and Army. In 1994 a new "nation within a nation" called New Sudan emerged within the war zones of the South. This new administrative structure introduced a democratic apparatus into the Southern Sudan and while the North/South war continues, intra Southern strife, virulent since the 1970s, has begun to decline.

**RETA, MESERET CHEKOL UNITED STATES MEDIA COVERAGE OF EVENTS OF UNCERTAINTY IN FOREIGN CONFLICTS: THE CASES OF ERITREA AND SOUTHERN SUDAN (FOREIGN POLICY, POLICYMAKING, PROPAGANDA) 1998 : UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA; DAI, VOL. 59-09A, Page 3267, 00144 Pages**

**ABSTRACT:** This study aimed at examining media performance at a time when U.S. policymakers are uncertain as to what position to take in a foreign conflict situation that affects the national interest. The study departed from the argument by some mass communication scholars that Herman and Chomsky's propaganda model is unable to provide explanations for U.S. media coverage of foreign conflicts outside the East-West divide. Based on this, the researcher posed the argument that the propaganda model may not adequately explain media coverage of foreign conflicts that leave U.S. policymakers uncertain of what position to take. Drawing on the power uncertainty hypothesis of Tichenor, Donohue and Olien (1995), the researcher developed a 'policy uncertainty' model to test whether it would serve as a viable explanation for such in-between types of foreign conflicts. The Southern Sudan and Eritrean conflicts were used as case studies. Two hypotheses were tested: (1) To the degree that U.S. foreign policymakers perceive uncertainty in a given foreign country, the media tend to report on all sides of the conflict without applying dichotomized treatment. (2) To the extent that uncertainty in a given foreign country is observed by the U.S. policymakers, the media are likely to gather news from all sources without

giving any special priority to certain groups over others. The data revealed in only one of four cases a relationship between uncertainty and neutral coverage. There was no relationship between uncertainty of U.S. foreign policymakers and source diversity. Thus there was marginal support for the first hypothesis, and no support for the second one. Further, although uncertainty tended to vary with length of coverage, both in terms of average length of sources per story and average length of stories, this association was not found statistically significant. Based on these findings, it was concluded that the impact of uncertainty of U.S. policymakers on media coverage of a foreign conflict was at best minimal. However, it was also confirmed that dichotomous treatment of U.S. media in their coverage of foreign conflicts is not to the level that Herman and Chomsky suggest in their propaganda model.

**MALLERY, SUZANNE TOOMBS ZAR POSSESSION AS PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS: PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES (SPIRIT POSSESSION) 1998 FULLER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY DAI, VOL. 59-07B, Page 3701, 00261 Pages**

**ABSTRACT:** Zar (or zaar) is designated in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth edition (DSM- IV; American Psychiatric Association, 1994) as a culture-bound syndrome. It is characterized by somatic and emotional symptoms such as generalized and persistent depression, apathy, headaches, seizures, chronic pain, crying, and infertility. Zar is seen primarily among women in North Africa and the Middle East, and is indigenously attributed to spirit possession. It has been reported in Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti, Tunisia, Morocco, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Israel. The applicability of the "psychopathology" model to zar is discussed based upon an analysis of similarities and differences between zar and established mental disorders in terms of etiology, symptomatology, and function in the context of social systems. Etiology is examined from the perspective of the biopsychosocial model of mental illness and the possibility of a spiritual etiology is discussed. The symptomatology of zar is examined and compared with that of DSM-IV dissociative, somatoform, psychotic, personality, mood, and anxiety disorders; culture-bound syndromes; ICD-10 neurasthenia; and the historical concept of hysteria. A systemic model is also used to examine zar in terms of family systems, social identity, gender inequality, gender relations, and social change. Zar is also analyzed in terms of its function in economic, political, and social networks; its role as an integral part of societal structures; and its use as entertainment. The application of etiological, symptomatological, and functional/systemic perspectives to zar challenges some of the assumptions of these theories as means of identifying mental illness and raises questions about the ontology of mental illness. This analysis reveals some of the limitations of these approaches as well as modifications that may make them more robust and applicable to more contexts.

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The danger inherent in some of these theories of overpathologizing women, the poor, people of color, and people from the third world is also discussed. The comparative approach taken here also suggests ways in which the ongoing research on zar may benefit from the contributions of psychology. Research questions are proposed relating zar to established lines of psychological research.

### An Appeal for Ahfad University

*" My wife and I taught at the Ahfad University for Women in Omdurman, Sudan, from 1983-1987. To further help Ahfad, I set up the SUDAN-AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION INC., as a nonprofit organization, in 1984. We provide donated books and other educational materials to Ahfad and about 25 other academic institutions in Sudan.*

*For more info about SAFE, visit our Web site <[www.sudan.com/safe](http://www.sudan.com/safe)> and that for Ahfad <[ahfad.org](http://ahfad.org)>. In March, we sent our 24th shipment of books to Ahfad.*

*My purpose in writing is to ask if your organization could inform persons of our interest in getting donated books at the undergrad and grad levels in almost any subject.*

*Persons making donations can claim the value of their donation as a tax deduction.*

*Thank you for your interest and help.*

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## Book Review

C.A.E. Lea, *On Trek in Kordofan: The Diaries of a British District Officer in the Sudan 1931-1933* edited by M.W. Daly, Published for The British Academy by Oxford University Press, 1994. Reviewed by Michael Kevane

While this book was published some five years ago, it seems timely to review it given current concerns about the resurgence of slavery in the Sudan. For perhaps the most striking feature of Lea's diaries (and indeed other diaries and notes of colonial officials, see for instance R. Davies' *On the Camel's Back*) is the pervasiveness of slavery. Almost every day while he is on trek, over the three years covered in the diary, Lea had to decide on slave matters. One day it was a complaint of harsh treatment, the next a claim that someone had been kidnaped into slavery, and another saw slaves and masters disputing the parentage (and hence ownership) of children. British official policy, reflected completely in Lea's actions, was as usual dictated by convenience. The slaves and masters were supposed to try to \*work it out\*. Only if the slave insisted was a certificate of freedom to be given out. (Lea never mentions what might happen to an individual wandering about without a certificate, but the authority of the native administrators and district officers to simply apprehend any individual and ship them off hundreds of kilometers to another district seems to have been unquestioned.) Even then, the freed slaves were to be encouraged to remain \*with the tribe\*. The worst outcome was a slave who wanted to go to town; there simply \*weren't enough jobs\*. Lea's experiences in deciding slave matters are sobering, and provide insight into how individuals can easily forget the moral and human dimensions to slavery. Something similar must be happening today.

Lea's diaries are of interest because they also provide a 'raw' look into the thinking and actions of the colonial administrator on other matters besides slavery, such as indirect rule, land tenure, and 'tribal' identity. For arguments about the nature of Indirect Rule, especially in comparison with the French Direct Rule, many passages are instructive. The problem of Ali al-Tom's leadership of the Kababish naturally dominates the book; as Daly points out in a brief introduction, \*the impression is inescapable of the Sudan Government's negotiating with the powerful nazir, not dictating to him.\* But it is also clear that Lea dealt with an entire Kababish hierarchy, from Ali el Tom's brother Muhammad al-Tum and his son Al-Tum Ali and others with delegated authority. In fact, Lea mentions several occasions where nazirs tried to pin him down on the authority of their delegates. Lea hardly knew how to respond; British policy had been constructed with such broad strokes that the details of

administration were left to be worked out in the field. Rule really was quite indirect. On the issue of land tenure, Lea makes it clear that sheikhs, omdas and nazirs were taking substantial fractions of the crops and gum arabic. Disputes were frequent regarding the authority of a particular person to be collecting the ushur or other fees for the right to use land. But unfortunately Lea offers little on the nature of 'private' land transactions or rights; that is, among ordinary villagers. Whether individuals regarded their lands as private property or as communal remains somewhat mysterious. Finally the issue of 'tribal' identity crops up frequently in interesting discussions of the problem of paying diya or 'blood money'. The Nuba of the hills around Soderi were divided on this question, with many of them wanting to pay with the Kababish and each other, others insisting on separate payments for the people of each jebel.

Personally, Lea comes across as not unlike the anthropologist of today: his only interests seemed to be reading books, hearing stories from 'informants' and writing reports. The joy of coming across a garrulous informant is familiar to every fieldworker. He had no interest in commercial ventures, and generally displayed contempt for the Greek, Syrian and Dongolawi traders encountered in the villages of Kordofan. The unfortunate Hasan Ahmed Nagila, the town-educated personal tutor of the children of the Kababish leaders, never seemed to be able to impress Lea. One wonders what Nagila thought of Lea... or even mentions him in his memoirs. Perhaps Heather Sharkey can answer this question?

M.W. Daly should be credited with a fine editorial job, with minimal but interesting footnotes, and a concise introduction. The book is a valuable and readable addition to the corpus of primary material on the colonial period in the Sudan, and is highly recommended for anyone from Kordofan or who has traveled through the region.

### *Special Envoy for Sudan*

On August 27, 1999, former U.S. Representative Harry Johnston has been named as Special Envoy for Sudan. Mr. Johnston's mandate is three-fold. First, he will focus international attention on the appalling human rights situation in Sudan and press for improvements. Second, he will highlight the devastating humanitarian consequences of Sudan's 16-year civil war, pushing the warring parties to permit the unhindered flow of relief aid to vulnerable populations. Third, Mr. Johnston will work to strengthen the peace process conducted by the regional organization IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development)

## The Sudan Studies Association Newsletter

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### Note to Contributors:

The Newsletter solicits the submission of news items of personal nature, announcements of up-coming scholarly events or anticipated publications, abstracts of dissertations or scholarly papers, panel proposals, articles, book reviews, bibliographical or historiographical essays, impressions about recent visits to the Sudan, research experiences in the Sudan, exchange programs with faculty in Sudanese Universities, Sudanese proverbs, anecdotes, etc. Articles and other submissions should be typed with full author's name and address. If it is all possible, we prefer having submissions in diskette, or better still through the electronic media (e-mail). The latter is fast and, for the most part, free. The Newsletter goes to the printer in the last day of January, April, July, and October. All submissions should arrive at least three weeks before production deadline.

### Former SSA Presidents

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