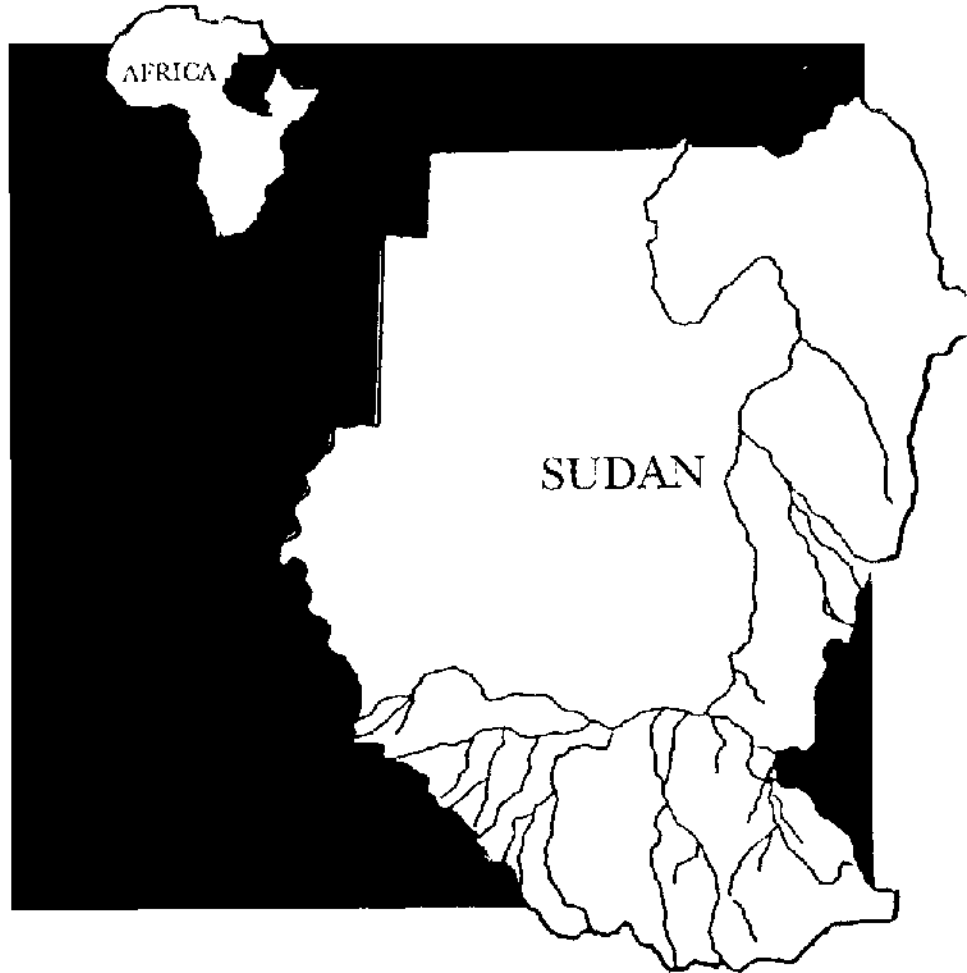


SSA

NEWSLETTER

A PUBLICATION OF THE
SUDAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

نشرة جمعية الدراسات السودانية



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The Sudan Studies Association 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 has a cooperative relationship with the Institute of African and Asian Studies, University of Khartoum. SSA works to foster closer ties between scholars in the Sudan and those in North America, Europe, the Middle East and in other places.

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	Contents	Page
1) From the Editor		2
2) Pro-Government Propaganda		5
3) News About Sudan		6
3) Academic Exchange with Sudan		8
4) Members' Activities		8
5) Political Detainee Released		12
6) Sudan-Am. Found. for Education		13
7) The 1992 SSA Meeting		14
8) SSA / SSSUK Joint Meeting		15
9) Job Opportunities		16
10) Scholarships and Awards		17
11) Books on Sudan		18
12) Archival Material		19
13) Recent Dissertations		19
14) Newsletters' Exchange		21
15) Bookreview		23

From the Editor.

Dear member:

I should have started writing down these notes to you immediately after I came back from the Sudan, but I did not. There were many more urgent things that I had to attend to, so I ask for your indulgence.

My trip to the Sudan was gratifying in many ways. I was able of course to visit my people in Kordofan and see for myself how they coped with hunger and lack of food during the critical months of July, August and September, 1991. I was pleased to find that none of my immediate family members suffered from lack of food for any extended period of time. By the time they ran out of grain, CARE INTERNATIONAL was already distributing food to everybody in the village. This voluntary organization, together with SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (UK) was actively involved in the distribution of food and medicine to thousands of famine victims. And Famine it was. While in Awana, the village of my people, I was told many stories of people who lived further north, and who were not so fortunate. Many of these farmers who managed to reach feeding camps in El-Nuhud died there of diseases their bodies were too weak to resist. When the rains came, and fortunately for everybody they came early in April, the feeding camps were dismantled, and people were trucked to their villages to prepare for the new harvest. The only feeding camp remaining in El-Nuhud now is the one for Southerners fleeing the insecure situation in Bahr al-Ghazal. There were about 16000 southern refugees when I visited the feeding camp in El-Nuhud, some of whom have been there for the last four years. Both government and Care officials in El-Nuhud are trying to persuade these refugees to return to the south, but there is considerable resistance on the part of these people to pack up and go. They fear they may be victimized there by the SPLA, the Baggara militia, or the army. It is a problem whose solution seems tied up with the overall question of the Southern Sudan, and can not be treated separately.

Rains were heavy in El-Nuhud and El-Obeid area this season. Indeed, they were so heavy that the government of Kordofan declared a public prayer day thanking Allah

for the plentiful rains. By the time I returned to Khartoum in early September some people in El-Nuhud area were already harvesting the new crop. It is too early, however, to say whether there will be enough harvest to meet the needs of the population in Kordofan.

Stories from Dar Fur are not as encouraging, though. For one thing, hauling grain to that distant region has always been a difficult task in the best of circumstances. What made the food shortage in Dar Fur even more grave this time was the reluctance on the part of the regional government to declare famine in Dar fur early enough for the international community to step in and help. More important, however, was the question of security in the region. There were reports of frequent armed robbery that made truck drivers hesitate to haul grain to that area, while the railway system could not be relied upon. The Railway Cooperation faces chronic shortages of spare parts and locomotives, and the abundant rains, welcomed though they were to farmers, often wash away rail foundations and undermine the structures of bridges. How many people lost their lives in Dar Fur or in Kordofan, I can not tell. But it appears from what I have heard from people who had been to El-Fashir and those who worked closely with food distribution in Kordofan that they were not as many as in the 1984/85 famine, at least not in Kordofan. However, the death of a single person because of a preventable cause like lack of food is one death too many and should not have occurred.

While I am on the subject of impressions about the Sudan, let me finish with this observation. There is a very serious effort on the part of officials in all the places I visited to see that there is a public conformity with Islamic rituals, especially the five daily prayers. In the intervening two years since I was in the Sudan, I noticed an increase not only in the number of newly built mosques, but in the number of Muslims who obey the call for prayer in these places. Indeed, groups of people now congregate to say their afternoon prayers in places like the truck stops which in the past were known for the religious laxity of those who worked there, some of whom were not shy to even abuse clear Islamic principles. This is what is officially called

the "al-Taasiil al-Islami or the deepening of Islamic principles" among the population. The government is doing everything it can to instill in the people this new sense of mission in life, a life that is permeated with Islam at all levels. For this reason, calls for prayers are regularly broadcasted from Radio and TV Omdurman, and transmission actually stops long enough for people to complete their prayers. Programs with clear Islamic content are beamed as far as the weak signals of Radio Omdurman and its TV can carry them, not to mention the official policy of the government regarding Arabicization of the curricula in all institutions of education in the country. While everybody in the urban communities is aware now of this "Islamic deepening" and some actually cherish the idea, it is not clear to me if the newly discovered Islamic identity is one based on total commitment to Islam, or a temporary acquiescence to the prevailing governmental guidance and exhortation. While the "deepening of Islamic principles" is the official policy, Sudanese in all walks of life seem to behave in places other the mosque in ways not dissimilar from their behavior before the Al-Bashir junta took power in 1989. They are notoriously unreliable for keeping appointments, employees still find it hard to sit at their desks and do their assigned jobs, and those who are corrupt continue business as usual.

Whatever the causes of this "deepening of Islamic principles" or its failure, this new trend is something I believe will have further ramifications in the lives of all Sudanese regardless of their political and ideological inclinations. Historians, but especially political scientists, can not afford to ignore it.

In the political arena, the government of Al-Bashir seems to be in control for now. All attempted coups have failed, and the security apparatus has been beefed up considerably. But outside official circles, many individuals I talked to were not supportive of the current regime. The wrath of ordinary people against al-Bashir's government comes apparently not from ideological or political differences as much as from economic grievances. People talked about corruption among officials and favoritism, particularly with regard to those individuals who are now responsible for rationing

the increasingly limited supply of essential goods. They also complain of the high-handed attitude of the security forces, especially in remote areas. These officers are arrogant and mean. They occasionally meet out immediate and brutal punishments to offenders, sometimes with fatal results. Complaints against them often fall on deaf ears as the authorities tend to look the other way, since they depend so much on the services of these men.

I have other stories to tell that might be of interest to some, but this is enough for now. I would like to make abundantly clear at this point, however, that the observations and opinions expressed here are mine and mine alone, and not that of the Sudan Studies Association as an organization, or of its members.

Pro-Government propaganda

I have received a letter which is published elsewhere in this Newsletter and a telephone call from two SSA members criticizing me for some of the language I used in my editorial in the last Newsletter (Sudanews Vol 11, No 2) which they deemed to be favorable to Al-Bashir government. In particular, they find my invitation to scholars to look closely at the recent political developments advertised by the current regime in Khartoum as amounting to bestowing legitimacy on these developments. They were also offended by my description under item "Sudan News" of SSA member and political counselor of the Sudan Embassy in Washington, Mr Abu Bakr Al-Shinqiti, as energetic. They thought that I wrote approvingly of what he did as a spokesman for the military regime in Khartoum. This was certainly not my intention, and if this was how I came through, then my apology to those who were offended by that item. But we must remember that SSA is open to all people of different political and ideological persuasions. As such, its Newsletter must attempt to reflect the activities of all of the membership regardless of the political content of what they do for a living. If we begin to publish only those items which meet the approval of a certain political group or fall within its political agenda, no matter how sensible these agenda are, we will abandon

our commitment to academic inquiry and open mindedness, while the SSA Newsletter will definitely cease to be a platform for all of its members.

At any rate I was delighted to hear from some of my colleagues about what I write. It means that people do read the Newsletter, and do care about what is published in it. So keep those letter or telephone calls coming.

News About the Sudan

Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Assoc. (SRRA)

Established in 1990, the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association, USA, is a voluntary organization which works to help war victims mainly in southern Sudan. Its executive Secretary, Paul Anade Othow has recently returned from southern Sudan where he visited a number of refugee camps. He describes the situation of these people as desperate as a result of the fighting both in Sudan and in Ethiopia from which many southerners have returned. Heavy rains also not only made transportation impossible, but have inundated crops in many places. Mr Othow appeals to all individuals concerned about the deteriorating condition in the south to make donations to SRRA. The address is P.O.Box 27209, Washington D.C. 20038.

Gas Shortage in Khartoum

Al-Sharq Al-Awsat daily has reported (Nov 13.91) an acute shortage of gasoline in the capital Khartoum. Motorists stand in lines for days at the gas stations before they are able to obtain a few gallons of gas for their cars. It appears that Libya, which in the past provided Sudan with petroleum products, had a change of heart and stopped sending the Sudan these essential supplies.

South Koreans Invest in the Sudan

The South Korean company Daewoo has won the bid to purchase the defunct Khartoum North Textiles, though the actual value of this bid is unknown. Khartoum North Textiles is one of many public firms that the current Sudanese government has recently decided to sell to

private investors.

Shell Oil Company Out of Sudan?

Sudan Government has recently bought from Shell International oil company its 50% share of the Port Sudan refinery which is now wholly owned by the Government. It is not clear if Shell has decided to pull out of Sudan, or whether it was the Sudan Government that made the move to control this important strategic commodity. It should be recalled here that many western governments and companies either trimmed to the bone their businesses and personnel in the Sudan, or, as in the case of Denmark, closed down the embassy because of their displeasure over Sudan's internal and external policies, especially Sudan's alleged violation of human rights.

Foreign Ministers of Islamic Countries Meet in Khartoum

Khartoum is the proposed meeting place next year of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries (ICC). A high-level ministerial committee is already established in Khartoum to make the necessary preparations for what officials in Khartoum obviously consider an important diplomatic triumph, playing host to an international body like the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Countries.

Sudan and Egypt: A New Beginning?

The Junta government in Khartoum has decided last October to work toward improving relations with Egypt. Sudanese journalists were directed to refrain from publishing any material that may injure these relations. It is conceivable that Libya, which has already developed good relations with Egypt, is behind the new initiative for improving Sudanese-Egyptian relations.

Back to A 7-Day Working Week

Encountering many unforeseen difficulties with a Five-Day Working Week, Al-Bashir government re-canted its earlier decree and ordered government departments to revert back to a seven-day working week. It also decided to implement the Arabicization program over a five-year

period instead of the immediate implementation previously announced.

It all goes to show that, revolution or no revolution, there are certain things about Sudanese society that are hard to change.

Khartoum University Closed

As a result of dispute between the University authorities and the students over the government's new policy regarding lodging and feeding, Khartoum University has been closed till further notice. This is the second time in this academic year that the University was closed. It appears that as long as the Students' Union is led by democratic activists opposed to Al-Bashir's Government, there will be no stability in the University.

Children killed in southern Sudan

Reports are circulating of an alleged SPLA/ SPLM abduction of young men who were forced to join the quirilla. Some of these unfortunate young people died of hunger when the SPLA abandoned them to their fate as it fled Ethiopia.

Academic Exchange with Sudan

Dr Michael Graham, a Near east / South Asia academic exchange specialist with the US Information Agency, has sent us an interesting article about the importance of maintaining academic exchange programs with Sudan. He writes "Sudan is the world's only populous, politically important, Islamic socialist, third world, African, Arabic speaking, nation". As such no American administration can afford to ignore it.

If you need the full article, send me a self-addressed letter and \$1.20 for copying. (You may pay in stamps, which is easier).

Members' Activities

This is an abridged form of a long letter I received which is critical of some of the material published in the last Newsletter

Dear Dr Abdalla,

"..... My concern is that I don't see the events that have occurred in Sudan as justifying the tone and some of the implicit assumptions that I found in the Newsletter. In a way, the Newsletter was very similar to a talk given here in Davis by the Sudanese Ambassador. While he may be a fine agriculturalist and person, he was clearly the spokesperson for a military government; during the whole talk on "Agricultural Development in Sudan" he neglected to mention military dictatorship, civil war and famine. Can any credible analysis of current topics ignore those three features of Sudanese society? I think not. Coming from him, the disingenuous omissions were understandable, coming from the SSA Newsletter, less so.

Let me illustrate the problems I had..... On page 2 (of the Newsletter) you speak of the conflict between donors and the government as if they were "quibbling" over definitional issues. Now, perhaps from your perspective you see the problems as simple, technical and straightforward; but every person in the village I lived in (in Sudan) knew there were tremendous issues underlying the struggle between donors and the military rulers: issues about control over access to the stocks of food (and how much would be diverted to the civil war), ideological issues about legitimacy (the government's slogan was "Eat what we grow, wear what we make"); the military junta's excuse for the coup was the deteriorating situation in Darfur, yet clearly they had not succeeded in stabilizing the situation (there), and a major relief effort would reveal that - as yet there has been no major relief operation in Darfur; issues about sovereignty and the role of aid agencies and expatriate personnel; issues about class struggle- the Sudanese information minister recently asserted that food aid would make [poor] people "lazy" and "unwilling to work". To call these struggles a "quibble" is to deny the reality of serious conflicts and tensions in Sudanese society and between the military junta and foreign powers and organizations.

That attitude is reflected in your next paragraph on page 2, where you speak about some lectures you gave there [in El-Nuhud] on "the responsibility of the people there to care for the environment to prevent future

famines". To me (this) reads like "famine is caused by negligent poor people who will not 'care' for their environment, and so actually they are getting what they deserve". The political economy of famine, hunger and environmental degradation has been the subject of a lot of work in various disciplines, and I think that since Amartya Sen's analysis of entitlement theory there has been consensus that "unicausal" analyses are suspect - to blame a famine on peasants' mismanagement is to ignore the structure of the economy, the forced choices, the limited options, the macroeconomic collapse, the military situation, the limitation placed by the military rulers on migration, the forced relocation of internal refugees, and many other factors which are the daily reality of the people involved.

On page 4 & 5 you present some news items from a Sudanese embassy newsletter. It is never clear where the "news" ends, and the oblique editorialization begins. What is the justification for printing only "official" news (which some might call propaganda)? Should you not perhaps make an effort to print SPLA news? News from the Democratic opposition in Cairo? News from Amnesty International and Africa Watch? Obviously you can't do everything, but sometimes just doing one thing gives a strong appearance of bias, a bias that I, for one, am not comfortable with in an academic association's newsletter.

Sincerely

Name.....

The Editor:

The criticism of "bias" is not new to me. I have been receiving the same from members sympathetic to the Junta in Khartoum. So I have no comment. But for the record, I did publish extensive reports from Amnesty International and Africa Watch in previous issues. If any person is aware of an SPLA/SPLM newsletter from which I can obtain news-worthy items, please let me know. One final note, I am familiar with Mr Sen's classic work. Indeed, it was a required reading in a course on Famine in Africa I taught here at William and Mary a few years back. I am in agreement with the writer that famine is multi-causal. Still, some of the problem lies with my people who were, till recently,

unaware of the deleterious effects on the environment of some of their farming and domestic practices. They know now, and I think they are doing something about it, limited though it may be. "God will not begin to change a people till they themselves do so".

And thanks again for this constructive criticism. I did enjoy reading it.

Mr Omer H Khalifa, a graduate student of psychology at the University of Newcastle Upon Tyne, wrote a while ago to request membership of SSA, and to inform readers of his area of interest. It is "the relationship between culture, personality and creativity. He has come up with a theory he calls the *Creatocastrative Society in the Sudan*, a topic on which he intends to present a paper at the coming SSA meeting at Vassar College in New York. I do welcome Mr Omer to our Association.

Dr David Sconyers, former SSA president and former editor of the Newsletter, is now the Field Office Director of Amideast in Sana'a, Yemen. He wrote to say that SSA members now have a place to stay, should they be in Sana'a. David's address is: Box 22347, Sana'a, Yemen.

Paul & Janet Starkey in Egypt

Mr and Mrs Starkey, well known to those who participated in the joint SSA / SSSUK conference in Durham last year for their skilful organization of the meeting, are now with the TAFL Center at Alexandria, Egypt. They say they will be happy to see any SSA member passing through. Their address is: TAFL Center, Faculty of Arts, University of Alexandria. Chatby, Alexandria, Egypt. Tel 010-20-3-4828762.

Dr John Voll, current Executive Director of SSA and MESA President Elect has recently been awarded the distinguished Medal of the Nile by the Egyptian President Husni Mubarak as a recognition of his scholarly achievements in Islamic studies. The ceremony took place in Cairo where the works of other eminent scholars were also recognized. Congratulations, John! You deserve it.

Tayyib Salih at Brown Univ.

November 4 - 8 witnessed The Festival of African Writers at Brown University sponsored by the University Program in Creative Writing. Many African writers participated in the workshop, including the Sudanese writer Tayyib Salih, and the Nobel Prize winning, the Nigerian writer Wole Soyinka.

Obituary

SSA member Dr Edward E Azaz of the Center for International Development and Conflict Management, Maryland University, a long time member of the Association has passed away last June. We extend the Association's condolences to his family.

Conference of Religion and Intolerance in Sudan

SSA members Drs. Ahmed El-Amin El-Bashir, Francis Deng, Abu Bakr Al-Shinqiti and Ismail H Abdalla attended the US Institute of Peace-sponsored workshop on "Sudan and Nigeria: Religion, Nationalism and Intolerance" held at the Institute's headquarters in Washington between October 3rd and 5th. Deng's paper "War of vision for the nation" published in The Middle East Journal Vol 44, No 4 (1990), and Martin Daly's paper on the grassroots of conflict in the Sudan provided the framework for the discussion on the Sudan. When published, the proceedings of this conference will also include other case studies like Lebanon, Israel, and Sri Lanka.

Dr Ali Abbas the Fulbright scholar from the University of Khartoum, gave a talk on "Culture and minorities in the Sudan" early this month at the African Studies Center, Michigan State University. As you may remember Dr Abbas has only recently been released from jail, thanks to the pressure academicians in the United States and elsewhere brought to bear on the government of Sudan. If you think your institution might be interested in inviting Dr Abbas for a presentation on Sudanese literature, culture, or politics, please contact me or Dr Constance E Berkley of Vassar College. Tel. (914) 485-7667.

Ushari Released

Human Rights Watch Quarterly Newsletter (Fall, 1991) has published the names of individuals released from prison in many countries including the Sudan. The list includes the name of Dr Ushari Ahmed Mahmoud, the Sudanese activist whose human rights work led to his imprisonment in 1989.

On the other hand, Dr Ahmed Osman Siraj, the Khartoum University lecturer in psychiatry, is still in detention in Kober prison in Khartoum. In a military tribunal in which no defence was allowed, Dr Siraj was found guilty for his alleged participation in a coup attempt against the Al-Bashir government and was sentenced to death. The sentence is pending final approval of the head of the state, General al-Bashir. Please write to General Al-Bashir on behalf of this prisoner of conscience. The address is:

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

You can also write to the Sudan Ambassador in Wash-
ington. Here is his address:

His Excellency Ambassador Abdalla A Abdalla
Embassy of the Republic of the Sudan
2210 Massachusetts Ave N.W.
Washington D.C. 20008.

Other Detainees

The Fund For Peace of Washington released in August this year a list of persons believed to be detained by Khartoum authorities in connection with the alleged coup of that month. The Fund also requested that all people concerned about human rights violations should write to the Sudanese authorities in Khartoum or the Sudan Embassy in Washington demanding the immediate release of the detainees. If you are interested in knowing more details, please drop me a line.

Sudan-American Foundation for Education

In his annual report to the Board of Directors of the

Sudan-American Foundation for Education (SAFE) the Executive Director Dr. Lee Burchinal identifies 104 donations in 1990 for the foundation with an estimated dollar value of 451,000. Books and journals account for 95% of these donations. Other donations include paper, office supplies, a computer, cd-rom players and discs and other equipment.

The cumulative dollar value of donations SAFE received since operations began in 1985 exceeds \$1.3 million. We take this opportunity to, again, congratulate Dr Burchinal and his wife and Secretary/ Treasurer Dr Edith Grotberg for a job well done.

The 1992 SSA Annual Meeting

President Milton Coughenour has this announcement to make:

The 11th annual meeting of the Sudan Studies Association will be held April 9 - 11, 1992 at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. The theme of the meeting is:

Islam in Sudan's Past and Future

Consideration of this relationship is timely and provides an opportunity for study by scholars from a broad range of disciplinary perspectives -- history, history of culture, and literature as well as economics, sociology, anthropology, and political sciences, etc. Moreover, scholars may well approach both the past and future of Islam in Sudan from different vantage points which are controversial. This is welcome.

Anyone interested in organizing a session for the meeting is invited to write to me indicating your interest and persons that you hope will participate in the session so that plans for sessions can be coordinated. Moreover, anybody interested in writing a paper, whether or not it is related to the theme, should send a copy of the title and abstract of the proposed paper to me. This will facilitate development of specific plans for program sessions.

The following schedule for indicating intentions to plan a session or present a paper will be adhered to:

December 31, 1991 - Last date for submitting plans to organize a panel.

January 20, 1992 - Last date for submitting titles and

abstracts for inclusion in the program. Persons organizing sessions should submit titles and abstracts of papers for inclusion in their sessions by this date. Plans for sessions and papers should be sent to: Dr C Milton Coughenour, Department of (Rural) Sociology, 500 Garrigus Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546. FAX 606 258-5842. Phone 606 257-8920.

Local Arrangements for SSA Meeting

Host for the 11th Annual Meeting of SSA is the African Studies Program of Vassar College. Dr Constance E. Berkley is our genial hostess for the meetings, and the plans for our professional activities and our comfort are already well-advanced. Registration and most, if not all, of the professional sessions will be held in the New England Building. As is customary, a banquet is planned for Friday evening, April 9, and a luncheon is planned for Saturday, April 11. There will be a cash bar during the hour preceding the annual meeting.

In addition, the Dean of the College will host a dinner for the SSA on Thursday evening, April 9. Connie is arranging for films to be shown continuously during the meetings in the film room and to have books on the Sudan for sale.

Lodging. A block of 35 rooms has been reserved for April 9-11 at the Daystop Motel (62 Haight Ave. Or East Bound Route 44/55; Phone (914) 454-1010. at special conference rate of \$47 plus tax per day for single, and \$51 for double. Reservations must be made before March 1, 1992, for these special rates.

A block of seven rooms has been reserved for ladies at the Vassar Alumni House for April 10-11 (not including april 9). These single rooms share two baths and the rate is \$35 plus tax per day. In addition, 15 private rooms with bath have been set aside in the Alumni House for the same period at a rate of \$60 plus tax per day for single, and \$5 more for double. You may make reservations by calling (914) 437-7100 no later than April 1, 1992

The 1994 SSA / SSSUK Joint Meeting

Drs. Lee Burchinal and Richard Lobban have been appoint-

ed by SSA President Dr Milton Coughenour to determine a site in the northeast for the 1994 joint meeting of SSA and Sudan Studies Society of the United Kingdom. A site in the Boston-Washington area will be chosen for its convenient location in terms of air and land transportation, museums and archives and a host institution of higher education. If your institution is in the Boston-Washington area

and is willing to host this important conference, please contact Dr Lee Burchinal at (703) 525-9045, or Richard Lobban at (401) 456-8006. They will be glad to hear from you.

Job Opportunities

Randolph Macon Women's College is seeking a visiting Africanist for the 1992-93 academic year. This search is part of a major initiative to strengthen the non-Western dimension of the College's curricula, and a foreign national is preferred. Deadline in December 1, 1991. Send resume and three references to Dixie N Sakolosky, Pew Grant Coordinator, Box 835, Randolph Macon College, Lynchburg, Virginia, 24503.

Arabic Instructor Needed

The College of William & Mary is looking for an instructor at the assistant professor level to teach beginning courses in Arabic and Arabic literature in translation starting Fall, 1992. Native or near-native fluency in the language is required. Teaching experience is an advantage. Send resume and three letters of recommendation to Prof. Howard Frazer, Chair, Search Committee for Arabic Instructor, Dept. of Modern Languages and Lit. The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va 23185.

The Search Committee will interview candidates at the MESA meeting in Washington on Saturday, Nov 23rd, and on Sunday, Nov. 24th. Ask about this position at the registration booth.

Specialist in Middle Eastern Studies

The Morgan State University in Baltimore, Maryland is opening a search for a specialist in Middle Eastern

studies at the assistant professor level of higher to replace Jim Hudson who is retiring. The successful candidate will start teaching in the Spring, 1991. For more information write to Jim Hudson, Department of Political Science, Morgan State University, Baltimore, Maryland, 21238. Or call (301) 444-3247.

We take this opportunity to wish Jim an enjoyable retirement. Let us hope that he will continue to be active in the Sudan Studies Association.

Emory University

The Department of History at the Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia invites applicants for its position of assistant professor in Sub-Saharan History. Send resume to Prof Kristin Mann, Chair, African Search Committee, Department of History, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga 30322. Review of application will begin on December 15, 1991.

Moi Univ. in Kenya

The Moi University in Nairobi, Kenya, is seeking scholars in social sciences and Humanities. If interested, write to Manfred Thullen, Associate Dean, 211 Center for International Studies and Programs, Nairobi, Kenya.

Scholarships & Awards

Boston University

Boston University offers three-month Resident Fellowships in African humanities for African scholars of anthropology, art history, literature, philosophy, performing arts and religion. For more details write to: African Studies Center, Boston University, 270 Bay Street Road, Boston, MA 02215.

Sub-Saharan Dissertation Awards

The Rockefeller Foundation offers internship awards to enable African doctoral students enrolled in US and Canadian universities to undertake supervised dissertation research in Africa. These awards are open to citizens of sub-Saharan Africa studying in the US and Canada. Deadlines for applications are October 1, 1991,

and March 1, 1992. For further information, write to: African Dissertation Internships, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY, 10036.

Postdoctoral Visiting Scholars

The Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, invites applications for its Visiting Member Awards for 1992-93 in the School of Social Sciences. The 12 - 15 postdoctoral visiting scholars pursue their own research, but will be asked to occasionally present papers at the school's weekly seminar. Researchers in historical and humanistic disciplines are particularly encouraged to apply. For information, write to: The Administrative Officer, School of Social Science, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08540. Applications deadline in December 1, 1991.

Please Note:

If you miss the deadline of any particular scholarship this year, there is always next year.

Books on the Sudan

Sharp, K S and Wayne Foord, *Food Policy in the Sudan: An Annotated Bibliography*. Sussex: Institute of Development Studies, 1989. 219pp. \$14.00.

Victoria Bernal, *Cultivating Workers: Peasants and Capitalism in a Sudanese Village*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1991. 256pp. \$42.00.

Please note there is a 20% discount which will expire by the end of December. If you are interested send me a self-addressed envelope and I will mail you the 20% discount form.

Ms Bernal is an active SSA member who is currently teaching at the Department of Anthropology, Irvine, California, 92717, phone (714) 856-2625.

Abdelwahab El-Affendi, *Turabi's Revolution: Islam and Power in Sudan*. London: Grey Seal Books, 1991. 210pp. \$34.00.

You can also order this book from IIIT of P.O. Box 47, Herndon, Va 22070.

George Nzongola-Ntalaja (ed) *Conflict in the Horn of Africa**. Atlanta: African Studies Press, 1991. 190pp. * Partially deals with Sudan.

Middle East Report No 172, 1991 is largely devoted to issues dealing with the Sudan, and includes interviews with Bona Malwal and Francis Deng.

Volume 36, No 3 & 4 of *Africa Today: Shari'a Law and Strife in the Sudan: Is Peace Possible?* \$5.00. To order, write to Africa Today, c/o CSIS < UNiv. of DENver, Dever, Co. 80208.

B Yongo-Bure, *The national Question and national Unity or Disintegration in Sudan*. Bremen: University of Bremen Sudan Economy Research Group Discussion Papers, 1990. 19 pp.

Elhafiz Attaelmannan Taha, *Toward Alternative Economic Policies for Sudan*. Bremen: University of Bremen Sudan Economy Research Group Discussion Papers, 1990. 87 pp.

Ahmed Alawad Sikainga, *The Western Bahr Al-Ghazal under British Rule 1898-1956*. Athens, Ohio: Ohio Univ Press, 1991. 203 pp. paper \$15.00.

Herve Bleuchot et al (eds), *Sudan: History, Identity, Ideology*. Readings: Ithaca Press, 1991.

Francis Deng and William Zartman (eds) *Conflict Resolution in Africa*. Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1991.

Antonio L Palmisano, *Ethnicity: The Beja as Representation*. No 29. Berlin: Verlag Das Arabische, Buch. 1991.

Archival Material

The Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution of George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, 22030-444 has recently made available to the public the *Chronology of Conflict Resolution: Initiative in the Horn of*

Africa. One collection deals with the Sudan and is being sold for \$35.00. It is also available in disc form.

Recent Dissertations

Anthropology

Siemens, Stephen David, *Azande rituals of birth and death: Ethnography and formal analogy*. Ph.D., University of California, Los Angeles, 1990. 586 pp. DA52A:0206. 9115427.

Economics

Habash, Mohamed K. *Potential returns and constraints to adoption of new technologies in the mechanized rainfed region (eastern vertisols) of the Sudan*. Ph. D., Purdue U., 1990. 170 pp. DA51A:3160. 9104641.

Education

Willis, Edward Peter. *Education and rural development in the Sudan: A program planning perspective and model based on a study of the education system and representative rural education programs*. Ph., D., State U. of New York at Buffalo, 1990. 544 pp. Da51A:9033748.

Geography

ElSeed, Abdel Malik Gasm. *A Regional study of seasonal rainfall conditions in the Sudan*. Ph., D., U. of Sheffield (U.K.), 1982, 248 pp. DA51B: 4251. BX91116.

Health Sciences

El-Bushra, Hassan El-Mahdi. *The Interrelationship between diarrhea and vitamin A deficiency in children under five years of age in the Sudan*. Ph.D., U. California, Los Angeles, 1990, 312 pp. DA52B: 9105867.

History

Hanes, William Travis. *The Rise and fall of Sudan political service: A British view of decolonization in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*. Ph.D., U. Of Texas at Austin, 1990. 557 pp. DA52A:0270. 9116865.

Majak Koejok, Damazo Dut. *The Northern Bahr-al-Ghazal: People, alien encroachment and rule, 1856-1956*. Ph., D., U. of California, Santa Barbara, 1990. 392 pp. DA51A:-3187. 9104513.

Sterling-Decker, David Fred. *Politics and profits: The Development of merchant capitalism and its impact on the political economy of Kordofan, 1820-1898*. Ph.D., U. Iowa, 1990. 260 pp. DA51A:4244. 9112479.

Language

Taha, Taha Abdil-Majeed. *The arabicisation of higher education: The case of Khartoum University*. Ph.D., U. Lancaster (U. K.) 1989. 419 pp. DA51A:3719. BX9103.

Sociology

Madut, Andrew Malek. *The Effects of culture on management practices in the public service organizations in the southern Sudan*. Ph. D., U. of Glasgow (U.K.), 1986. 363 pp. DA51A:3916. BX91893.

Newsletters' Exchange Continues

The Editor of this Newsletter acknowledges the receipt of several issues of newsletters and periodicals on exchange grounds. Prominent among these are the following:

- 1) Periodical Islamica, published in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- 2) Africa Today, published by the Graduate School of International Studies of the University of Denver, Colorado.
- 3) Africa Notes, published by the Institute for African Development, Cornell University
- 4) Sudan Democratic Gazette, published in London by Bona Malwal.
- 5) Sudan Update, published in London by Peter Verney and Liz Hodgkin.
- 6) The APAHS Newsletter (Association for the publication of African Historical Sources), published by the Dept Hist. Michigan State University.
- 7) Afr. St. Center Summer Bulletin, pub. by the Afr. St. Center of Michigan State University.
- 8) Sudan Monitor, published in London by Research and Communication International. Editor: Emma Sharp.
- 9) SSSUK Newsletter, published by the Sudan

Studies Society of United Kingdom.

10) Africa Watch, published independently in Washington

11) Bread for the Newsletter, published by a Washington-based lobbying group.

12) Front Lines, pub. by US Agency for Intern'l development.

13) Middle East St. Assoc. Newsletter.

14) African Studies Newsletter.

As well as others, too numerous to list here. I take this opportunity to thank the editors and publishers of all these publications for their generous contributions and continued support of SSA Newsletter. We will try to maintain this good reciprocal relationship with each of these publications.

Book Review

Notice to delinquent Bookreviewers

The Bookreview Editor, Dr Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban, complains bitterly of those individuals who were only too glad to receive books from the publishers free of charge for the sole purpose of reviewing them for this newsletter but fail their commitments. If this Newsletter does not publish such reviews in a fairly short period of time, the publishers have every reason not to continue sending further titles for review, and the good standing we enjoy now with many publishers will disappear into thin air. Those of you who have committed themselves to review the books they received free of charge should do so as a matter of urgency. Let me publish them in the next Newsletter. So please, no more excuses.

Books for Reviewing

These titles are available for review. If interested and prepared to meet the deadline for submitting a review, please contact Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban at the Department of Anthropology, Rhode Island College, Providence, Rhode Island, 02908. Tel. (401) 467-2857.

1) Janice Boody. *Wombs and Alien Spirits*. Oxford U. Press.

2) J. Bauman. *National Integration and Local Integrity: The*

N u b a M o u n - tains in Sudan. Oxford U. Press

Book Review

Karim Sadr. *The Development of Nomadism in Ancient Northeast Africa*. Philadelphia: Univ. of Pennsylvania Press, 1990, 180 pp.

Reviewed by Richard Lobban, Department of Anthropology, Rhode Island College.

This concise, yet comprehensive book on the rise of nomadism in antiquity is built around field studies in the Sudan, especially the Atbara and Gash areas. Comparisons are also made with such groups as the Uduk

and the Nuer. The provocative thesis of this work is that ecology alone will not explain the presence and evolution of nomadism in antiquity or at the present. Sadr consider nomadism as a part of a larger system which could be termed "ranching for early states".

Findings from my own research on the role of Nubian and Sudanese cattle in state development in ancient Egypt seems to support Mr Sadr's thesis (1). In this case, Egyptians regularly traded or raided for Nubian cattle. It is clear that the (sometime) voluntary) relationship was synergistic and mutually activating. Such a symbiotic model is predicated on a mixed economy which Sadr documents with archaeological evidence from the Butana region of eastern Sudan. Thus, his argument does not exclude ecology, but it enriches this standard treatment of the subject with a cultural and political framework as well which sees nomadism as a complex way of life. Expanding this analysis, Sadr sees the weakness of unidirectional or unilineal models of nomadism. Indeed, the classic histories of the Middle East show oscillations between settled and nomadic populations as the nomads conquer settled communities, settle and consolidate power only to be challenged by other nomadic groups or by those who practiced mixed economies. Sadr also pays close attention to the regional shifts in ecology from the Late Pleistocene to the present.

What is also striking in this book is that while the data are from Sudanese antiquity, the general relationships described seem to transcend time and place. One might even relate the American "cowboy" pastoralist to the growth of the Chicago meat packing industry and urbanism in the 19th century America to see how connected these phenomena really are. Any attempt to treat nomadism in its own terms, or as a residual category in the distant past, or in the present, is doomed to see only a fragment of the total picture.

(1) Richard Lobban, "Cattle and the rise of the Egyptian state" Anthrozoos vol 11, No 3 (1989) pp 194-201.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

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 institutions 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 past presidents or officers listed on the front cover. For membership, change of address, program information, or back issues of the newsletter write to the Executive Directors. For book reviews, 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 and donations are tax-exempt. Membership is for each calendar year which entitles the subscriber to receive four issues of the newsletter, and to discounted registration rates for attending the annual meetings of the Association.

These categories of membership are available:

Honorary	By recommendation of the Board	
Regular member		\$ 30.00
Students		5.00
Non-profit Institutions		30.00
Profit-Making Bodies		150.00
Life (payable in 3 Installments)		200.00

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