CONTRIBUTORS

Atta H. El-Battahani, Professor of Political Science at Faculty of Economic and Social Studies, University of Khartoum,

Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed, Professor, Social Anthropology University of Khartoum and Professor of Development Studies, Ahfad University for Women, Omdurman.

Mohamed El-jack, Associate Professor at Faculty of at Development and Technological Studies, University of Khartoum.

Munzoul A. Munzoul Assal, Associate Professor of Sociology and Social Anthropology at Faculty of Economic and Social Studies, University of Khartoum.

Instruction to contributors

Scope of Articles:

Sudan Journal for Economic and Social Studies, University of Khartoum is a peer- reviewed journal, issued every six months. It publishes research a peer and research notes (short communications) in all disciplines of Economics, Political Science, Social Anthropology and Sociology and Social Statistics and Econom trics. Review articles may be considered for publication provided that they are well-focused and provide critical evaluation of the published literature, many of which in the authors (s) name (s).

An article being considers for publication elsewhere or published previsouly will not be considered. Material submitted for publication will be held to imply that it is offered of Sudan Journal for Economic and Social Studies exclusively and will be reviewed and edited to meet its standards.

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Papers will be accepted in English or Arabic with summary in the opposite language.

The manuscript should be word- processed on one side of A4 paper, double- spaced wide margins and free of errors. The accepted paper should be submitted, in its final form, in a CD written in MS- WORD together with one hard copy. The main sections of a paper (a part from reviews and notes) should include: abstract, introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion, acknowledgment (if necessary) and references. Results and discussion sections may be combined. Each title of a section should be centered and in upper-case bolded letters. A research note must have an abstract in English, but no division into sections, and normally consists of three pages. An abstract in Arabic .....name (s) on a separate sheet. When preparing of manuscript, the author (s) may consult the Editor and follow the detailed instructions given below.

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The title of the article must be concise and specific. It should be typed in upper- and lower- case letters. The author (s) should state in a footnote if the paper is extracted from a thesis. The title should be followed by the name (s) of the author (s) and institution in which the work has been conducted. Change of address of the author (s) may be given as a footnote.

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Tables should be self-explanatory, labeled at the top with numbered and titles, and should be types on separate sheets. Units of measure should be metric. Tables and figures must be cited in the text. Only standard abbreviations should be used; unusual ones should be explained in footnotes. Tables and figures are preferably placed at the end of the text, and their appropriate position should be indicated (in pencil) on the manuscript and should be as near as possible to the place where they are referred to in the text.

For references and citation please see attached Chicago Manual of Style.

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After the final revisions have been made, the revised manuscript should be submitted in two formats: a printed copy in electronic form (CD written in MS-WORD). The electronic text must

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All correspondence should be addressed to Editor-in-Chief of the Journal, Faculty of Economic and Social Studies, University of Khartoum, Box 321, Post Code 11115, Khartoum, SUDAN.

Obituary to Professor J O'Brien 1947 -2013

Professor J O'Brien passed away shortly after the end of the SSA conference in May 2013 held at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

His life-long interest, enthusiasm and relationship with the Sudan began in graduate school when he and Ellen Gruenbaum, his colleague and wife, were doing their post-graduate research in Sudan. Throughout his academic career, he spent periods teaching and doing research while based at the University of Khartoum and University of al-Gezira in Wad Medani. In Sudan, he contributed to a lively academic and intellectual environment in University of Khartoum in 1970s and 1980s. He also initiated, contributed and encouraged critical research approach to investigate and unpack cultural, social, economic and political instances of Sudanese society.

His lectures to his students used to attracted students from outside the Department of Social Anthropology and Sociology, like me, (El-Battahani), for example and we still remember his lecture on "Articulation of Modes of Production" by Jairus Banaji and the New Left Review as a reference. His colleagues and students vividly remember his succinct, critical interventions during seminars of Social and Economic Research Institute and Development Studies and Research Centre (DSRC) in 1970s DSRC and in Gazira University.

He authored many articles and authored and co-authored many books; and we hope, with an assistance of one of his colleagues and students, to review his research in Sudan to bring out his contribution to critical social analysis and hope to publish this review in one of our forthcoming issues of SJESS.

For those who knew him, Professor Jay was a man with many talents immense human energy and unbeatable conviction in the capacity of the oppressed to one day get rid of the chain of oppression and lead a life of human dignity and social justice.

In 1994 During Sudan Studies Association (SSA) conference in Boston of USA, he took a groups of Sudanese participants to a restaurant and, like a Sudanese, he insisted to pay for all, and recalled with admiration some of the anecdote he experienced his field work in Sudan.

Jay was a principled, modest, trustful, and the kind of person in whom others readily place

their trust. He had a generous spirit, and was a superb teacher, with immensely human and witty character. To our generation, he was a source of inspiration, reliable friendship. We benefited from his work, his comments and discussions and exchange of ideas.

The passing away of Professor Jay O'Brein is a great loss. His work and contribution shall stand as reminder of the need to pursue critical line of research and studies particularly in our part of the world.

Our sympathies and heart-felt condolences go to Professor Ellen Gruenbaum, his family, colleagues and students.

Atta El-Hassan El-Battahani

And Mohamed Yousif Ahmed AlMustafa

Obituary: Professor Ian Cunnison (1923 -2013)

Any in-depth understanding of the social, economic, political organizations and systems of livelihood as well as other forms of interactive processes among the population of what became recently referred to as "tamazuj' (intermingling or transitional) areas and specially those of the Messiriya Arabs and the Ngok Dinka, must start with recalling the writing of Professor Ian Cunnison. In Cunnison's work we have a reflection of a rich and grounded experience and a model of analysis with a human touch of someone who lived with, appreciated and loved the people among whom he stayed for almost three years. His description of the annual movements, the role of cattle in the daily life of the Messiriya and their relations with their neighbors, especially the Ngok Dinka, and their ability to compete and peacefully coexist is an eye opener for administrators and politician's of today's Sudan. While all this is summed up in his book" Baggara Arabs: Power and the Lineage in a Sudanese Nomad Tribe" (1966), his early article "The Omda (Baggara Arab, Sudan)" published in the book edited by Joseph B. Casagrande titled "In the Company of Man" (1960) echoes his deep feeling of love and respect for the people he lived with and accompanied during their annual migration. His vivid description of the role of omda Hargas is the best illustration of the traditional means of leadership and management of the daily life of an ethnic group.

The legacy of Cunnison expands beyond the above mentioned studies to the enormous contribution he made to anthropology and sociology through his translation of seminal works such as Marcel Mauss's "The Gift", as well as his studies in the Luapula Valley in Northern Rhodesia (present day Zambia). However, his Sudan contribution shines above all this and Cunnison shall always be remembered for what he did during the time he spent in Sudan. After a short break from living with the Baggara and teaching in Manchester University (19551958-) he went back to Sudan in 1959 to establish the Department of Anthropology and Sociology in the University of Khartoum. Together with a selected group of colleagues he was able,in the early 1960's, to lead one

of the best departments of its kind in sub-Saharan Africa that attracted several leading figures in the discipline at the time.

Cunnison's contribution extended as well to other activities in the University of Khartoum and beyond. He took an active role in promoting scientific thinking in the country, through the Sudanese Philosophical Society. Between 1962 and 1966 he was the chief editor of Sudan Notes and Records which is the only surviving journal since its establishment by the colonial administration in 1918. After leaving the University of Khartoum, Cunnison started building the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Hull where he offered an opportunity to many Sudanese students to gain post graduate training and obtain their PhD degrees in anthropology and sociology, He was back in Sudan in 1976 to spend three months in the Economic and Social Research Council of the National Council for Research enriching the type of research that geared towards supporting national development.

For us, the Sudanese in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology he was a father, a mentor, a role model and a friend who shall always be remembered by all who knew him.

Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed,

Department of Anthropology, University of Khartoum.