

Imperial Sudan completes a study of the formative colonial period during which Britain and Egypt ruled the country. The previous volume, the acclaimed Empire on the Nile: The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1898–1934, appeared in 1986. The current book takes the narrative to independence in 1956 and thus, with Empire, constitutes the first comprehensive survey of the political and economic history of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Dr Daly examines the structures of the colonial regime, its role in Anglo-Egyptian relations, and the development of Sudanese nationalist politics during the inter-war years. He surveys economic and social developments, including government finance and development policy, transport and communications, agricultural production, and social services. He reveals the Sudan's important role in the Second World War, when the Sudan Defence Force held back Italian invasion. The complicated path to self-government and self-determination, which culminated in independence in 1956, is explained in great detail. The book ends with the transfer of power, and the author reflects on the legacy of the Condominium.

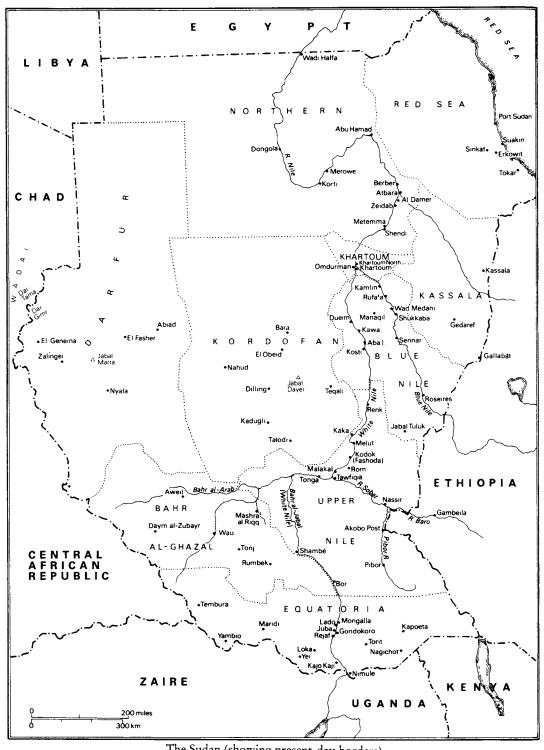


#### IMPERIAL SUDAN

Cambridge University Press

0521531160 - Imperial Sudan: The Anglo-Egyptian Condominium, 1934-1956 - M. W. Daly

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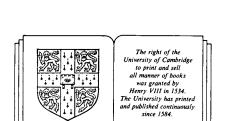
The Sudan (showing present-day borders)



# IMPERIAL SUDAN

The Anglo-Egyptian Condominium, 1934–1956

M. W. DALY



#### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

CAMBRIDGE
NEW YORK PORT CHESTER
MELBOURNE SYDNEY



## PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS SYNDICATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, United Kingdom

#### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK 40 West 20th Street, New York NY 10011–4211, USA 477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia Ruiz de Alarcón 13, 28014 Madrid, Spain Dock House, The Waterfront, Cape Town 8001, South Africa

http://www.cambridge.org

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First published 1991 First paperback edition 2002

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress cataloguing in publication data
Daly, M.W.
Imperial Sudan: the Anglo-Egyptian condominium, 1934–1956 /
M.W. Daly

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references.
ISBN 0 521 39163 6 hardback
1. Sudan–History–1899–1956. I. Title
DT156.7.D35 1990
962.4'03–dc20 89-77382 CIP

ISBN 0 521 39163 6 hardback ISBN 0 521 53116 0 paperback



For my mother and father



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### Preface

This study completes a history of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from the inception of the regime in 1898 until its demise on 1 January 1956. The first volume, *Empire on the Nile: the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*, 1898–1934, was published by Cambridge in 1986. The opening of Foreign Office and other archives from the early 1950s has allowed completion of research for the present volume.

Extensive research in the Sudan, Britain, and the United States would not have been possible without the generous support of foundations, universities, libraries, their staffs, archivists, colleagues, and friends. A year as Fulbright Fellow at the Institute of African and Asian Studies of the University of Khartoum allowed research in the Sudan. I wish to thank Dr Muhammad Ibrahim Abu Salim, director of the National Records Office; Mrs Asma Ibrahim of the Sudan Library; and Professor Hassan Ahmad Ibrahim and Dr Muhammad Said al-Qaddal of the university's department of history for their assistance.

Research in Britain was made possible in part through grants from the Social Science Research Council, New York; the American Council of Learned Societies; and the American Philosophical Society. In Oxford a senior associate membership of St Antony's College greatly facilitated my work. I am grateful to Mr A.H.M. Kirk-Greene and to the librarians of the Middle East Centre and Rhodes House Library for their help. In Durham Miss L.E. Forbes, the Keeper of Oriental Books, and Mrs Jane Hogan, were very generous with their time and expertise while I conducted research in the Sudan Archive.

In Washington D.C. a fellowship of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars allowed extensive research in the State Department records at the National Archives, and in printed material at the Library of Congress. At the Wilson Center Mrs Anne Sheffield Roth, Professor Prosser Gifford, Ambassador Francis Mading Deng, and Mr Z. David were very

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xiv Preface

helpful. At the National Archives Mrs Sally Marx's expertise and cooperation were invaluable.

Parts of this book were drafted while I was a Scholar in Residence at the Rockefeller Foundation's splendid Bellagio Center and while enjoying a fellowship of the Humanities Center of Memphis State University. Participation in a summer seminar sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities at the University of California, Santa Barbara, allowed time for research in the private collection of Professor R.O. Collins, whose generosity in allowing me complete access to his files and notes is much appreciated. Mr Glencairn Balfour-Paul arranged for my use of the papers of Sir William Luce. Mr Richard Hill allowed access to his own pithy diaries. Professor Maurice Crouse helped in preparation of the manuscript for the press. Professor P.M. Holt read and commented on a draft.

While I am glad (and, ten years after this project began, relieved) to thank all these institutions and individuals whose help contributed to completion of the book, none can be blamed for its shortcomings, of at least some of which I am well aware. The views expressed herein are, for better or worse, entirely my own.

Memphis, June 1989

M.W. DALY



### Glossary

learned one, especially of Islam 'alim(pl. 'ulama') followers of the Mahdi Ansar Sudanese distilled liquor araki coarse cotton cloth damur land, homeland dar neighbourhood; used to denote Sudanese 'quarter' daym of Khartoum district governor in pre-colonial Darfur dimangawi millet (sorghum vulgare) dura formerly an honorific for a professional, an educated effendi man; later, anyone educated a unit of land measurement; one feddan = 1.038 feddan acres or 0.42 hectares pilgrimage to Mecca hajj a type of gum (acacia senegal) hashab leader; title denoting the leader of prayers in a imam mosque jabal hill, mountain jallaba peddlar war; religious war jihad a unit of weight; I kantar = 100 rotl = 99.05 lb; but kantar 1 kantar = 315 rotl or 312.01 lb of unginned Gezira cotton 16.5 litres kayla khalifa successor; lieutenant place of seclusion; denotes both a sufi retreat and a khalwa Quran school a piece of bread; a Sudanese dish kisra kuttab a school ma<sup>c</sup>had institute

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#### Glossary

| ma'mur    | a district official                                   |
|-----------|---|
| maqdum    | a high office in the Fur sultanate, revived under the |
| •         | Condominium with different powers                     |
| mek       | king  |
| mudir     | governor of a province                                |
| mufattish | district commissioner                                 |
| mufti     | expert in Islamic law                                 |
| muhajir   | immigrant, migrant                                    |
| nas       | people; the masses                                    |
| nazir     | leader of a tribe or section of tribe                 |
| qadi      | a judge of a religious court                          |
| qism      | a division; a district                                |
| reth      | the king of the Shilluk                               |
| shartai   | a governor in pre-colonial Darfur                     |
| shaykh    | tribal or religious chief or high notable             |
| sudd      | barrier; term denoting the region of swamp between    |
|           | Bor and Lake No on the Upper Nile                     |
| suffragi  | house-man; male house-servant                         |
| sufi      | Muslim mystic   |
| tariqa    | a Sufi order or brotherhood                           |
| `umda     | headman of a town or group of villages                |

agent, deputy

wakil