### NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The *Journal* publishes research and reviews on all aspects of the African past. Contributors should keep in mind the general readership for whom they are writing and relate their findings specifically to relevant secondary literature.

Contributions may be sent to the Editors listed on the inside cover; they should be addressed to them at their Departments of History. When an article has been accepted for publication, the author is strongly encouraged to send a copy of the final version on computer disk (Apple Macintosh or IBM compatible PC) *together with* the hard copy typescript, giving details of the wordprocessing software used (Microsoft Word, Word or Word Perfect). However, the publisher reserves the right to typeset material by conventional means if an author's disk proves unsatisfactory.

Authors may submit contributions in either English or French. They should not exceed about 7500 words (x luding note z and z with the prior approval of the Editors. Where appropriate, carefully define that  $p_{\rm eff}$  graphs, and other illustrations should accompany the text. A summary of the contents of the article, not exceeding about 300 words, should be attached on a separate shee

Contributors should see f = f arity, brevity, and simple of expression and avoid long sentences and f = f are f or  $g^{*}$  art paragraphs. Should closely observe the conventions set out be  $w_{i}$  ('F at r id Sty'. Ty  $f_{i}$  s or print-outs must be checked personally before despatch,  $w_{i} \in w_{i}$  cidental errors.

Page proofs will be sent to each contributor, if necessary by air mail. Corrections must be kept to a minimum: they should not include new material. Contributors should be prepared to return corrected proofs promptly. Authors of articles and review articles receive 25 free offprints and may purchase additional copies, provided that they order before publication on the form sent out with proofs.

#### Format and Style

Articles should be submitted in two copies. They should be typed in double-spacing throughout. Lines beginning new paragraphs should be indented. Ample margins (at least one inch left and right, one and one-half inches top and bottom) must be left, and all pages should be numbered.

Spelling (in English) may follow either British or American convention but must be consistent. African words and names should conform to the orthography of the International African Institute. In referring to people, Bantu prefixes should normally be omitted: thus 'Luganda', 'Buganda', but 'a Ganda', 'the Ganda'. Quotations of more than forty words or so should begin on a new line, indented from the left-hand margin.

Italics should be used only for the names of publications and for words in languages other than English. Foreign words should be used only when necessary, and then only with a translation in parentheses. Figures should be used for units of measurement, percentages (to be shown in the form '7 per cent', not '7%'), and any number which includes a decimal point. Spell out other numbers up to ten and multiples of ten up to one hundred ('seven', 'twenty', but '25', '127', and '10,000'). Cite dates in the form '12 February 1968' (or 'Feb.' in source-references). Express sequences in the briefest form possible ('68–9', but '1911–12', '1849–50').

Notes should be numbered consecutively throughout the article and typed doublespaced, separately from the text. Citations of references should be made only in the notes and not in the text, and there should be no separate bibliography. First references should be given in the full, thus: S. Johnson, *The History of the Yorubas* (Lagos, 1921); E. W. Smith, 'Sebetwane and the Makololo', *African Studies*, xv (1956), 49–74. All subsequent references should be given in abbreviated form, thus: Johnson, *History*, 43; Smith, 'Sebetwane', 65, except that *ibid*. should be used to refer to an immediately preceding citation of a title. *Loc. cit.* and *op. cit.* should not be used. Do not abbreviate periodical titles. Archival citations should be as brief as is consistent with clarity. The identity and location of each archive must be fully spelled out where it is first cited.

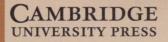
Maps should be prepared where the topography is important for an understanding of the text. Maps should if possible be camera-ready and show all relevant information, but only such information as is mentioned in the text. Photographs should specifically enhance the text and carry full captions and attributions.

# The Journal of African History

## VOLUME 37 · 1996 · NUMBER 2

### CONTENTS

Ι	Secular Power and Religious Authority in Muslim Society: the Case of Songhay	
	JOHN HUNWICK Northwestern University Challenges to Authority in the Gold Coast	175
п	Rounding up Spinsters: Gender Chaos and Unmarried Women in Colonial Asante JEAN ALLMAN University of Minnesota	195
Ш	What's in a Drink? Class Struggle, Popular Culture and the politics of <i>Akpeteshie</i> (Local Gin) in Ghana, 1930–67	
	EMMANUEL AKYEAMPONG Harvard University	215
	New Perspectives on Southern African History	
IV	The Flowing Eye: Water Management in the Upper Kuruman Valley, South Africa, c. 1800–1962 NANCY JACOBS Carleton College	237
v	Explaining Surgical Evangelism in Colonial Southern Africa: Teeth, Pain and Faith	
	PAUL S. LANDAU Yale University	261
VI	Poor Women and Nationalist Politics: Alliance and Fissures in the Formation of a Nationalist Political Movement in Salisbury, Rhodesia, 1950–6	
	TIMOTHY SCARNECCHIA University of North Carolina at Charlotte	283
WIEWS OF BOOKS		311
IOD	PED NOTICES	218





R

https://doi.org/10.1017/50021853700035179 Published online by Cambridge University Press