

Méthode : recension systématique des vocables rundi concernant les structures culturelles (matérielle, sociale, politique, intellectuelle). Dans chaque chapitre, à partir du vocable : 1° exposé synthétique de la réalité culutrelle; 2° vocabulaire idéologique; 3° citation d'exemples avec référence aux textes traditionnels; 4° références aux textes modernes rundi; 5° considérations sur la psychologie et l'éthique rundi.

Présentation : l'analyse des structure culturelles sera traitée d'une part, et d'autre part, l'ensemble des textes de style oral rundi traditionnel formera un corpus justificatif séparé.

(Communication de F. M. Rodegem, p.b., Faculté des Sciences, Université Officielle de Bujumbura)

Recent Research in Sukumaland, Tanzania

A STUDY is being prepared for publication under the direction and editorship of Gottfried O. Lang and Peter F. M. McLoughlin on progress among the Sukuma of Tanzania, who occupy some 20,000 square miles east and south of Lake Victoria, own approximately one-fifth of Tanzania's livestock, and produce most of the country's cotton, the second largest export by value. The study will pay particular attention to factors responsible for economic, social, and political changes in Sukumaland, and also to those which have precluded or delayed change. Development experience will be analysed so that current and future policies and procedures may profit from more precise definitions of trends, problems, and prospects. The contributors all have recent field experience in Sukumaland and are drawn from the disciplines of geography, economics, agricultural economics, anthropology, political science, sociology, and history. Coming from East Africa, Europe, and North America, most of them met with the editors in October 1965 and May 1966: a final meeting in October 1966 (at the A.S.A. meetings in Bloomington, Indiana) will permit mutual discussion of drafts. These meetings have benefited from African Studies Association (U.S.) financial assistance.

(Communicated by Peter F. M. McLoughlin)

Project for Research on African Economic Systems by Dr. C. Meillassoux

THIS project is the continuation of research undertaken since 1958 on the economics of African societies (C. Meillassoux, 'Essai d'interprétation des phénomènes économiques dans les sociétés traditionnelles d'auto-subsistance', *Cahiers d'Études Africaines*, 1960, no. 4, pp. 38-67). It will attempt to refine and clarify the structures and processes of economic systems found in pre- and post-colonial Africa; the social organization linked to each system; the conditions for equilibrium; the process of change in each system as an effect of contact; the compatibility and incompatibility of systems among themselves, etc. A choice among the cases available will be made on the basis of a provisional typology. Analysis of the modern and early works related to those selected will be undertaken. The construction of theoretical working models, applicable to the various systems, will be attempted for the discovery and explanation of the possible evolution of the economies, their capacity to resist, to adapt to, or be absorbed by other systems. The study will be both an attempt at the theoretization of the economic and social history of Africa and the basis for a theory of underdevelopment.

The history of Africa can be divided into four main periods: (1) period of relations of independent African societies among themselves, and of external trade relations, on the edges of the continent; (2) period of European slave trade; (3) colonial period; (4) period of emergence of new African states.

The basic economic systems emerged during the first period and have either lasted—more or less altered—until now, or have contributed to the societies that existed at the time of

contact with European economy. Systems characteristic of the following periods are not, to the same extent, original or distinctive in relation to their time. Hence the importance of studying the elementary systems on which the successive ones have been built. As a first approximation, five economic systems of the first period will be the subject-matter of separate studies: substantive, predatory, trade, slave, and royal monopolies. Some of these systems, which are themselves the result of contacts, will be studied, from the simplest to the most complex, without assuming that all the systems are evolving along a continuous line of development. The comparative method does not allow for restriction to a delimited area. Some systems located in outlying areas, in relation to the geographical axes of the research, may offer cases of more advanced development, therefore clearer than those observed in our given area. The intention is therefore to study the various systems met in Western Africa and to deepen our knowledge and understanding of these through comparison with similar systems existing in other areas. By so doing we hope to satisfy the dual theoretical requirement of a comparative study and of an inter-relational study with an historical content.

This particular study will not be 'inter-disciplinary' although we intend to use specialists as consultants for the research. Inter-disciplinary studies do not lead usually to a synthesis and do not provide the training of students capable of such syntheses. We believe it is more appropriate, given the subject-matter, for each student engaged in this research to specialize in a particular problem, i.e. one economic system to each student, who will have to direct himself among the related disciplines and to assimilate the workings of a system to the point of 'predicting' its transformations under the impact of other systems or under the effect of given events. The value of some of these 'predictions', when it is possible to test them against actual historical events, will indicate the validity of the constructed models which will be extended to other societies of the same type.

(Abridged from a fuller statement available from Dr. C. Meillassoux, 2 rue de Mirbel, Paris V^e)

Field Research in Zambia

FR. B. STEFANISZYN, of Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, author of *The Social and Ritual Life of the Ambo of Northern Rhodesia*, has been awarded a Fulbright-Hays Fellowship for three months' field research in Zambia (July–September 1966), among the Ambo, Tonga, Soli, and Chikunda. He is investigating primitive medicine, communal drinking, and folklore for a sociological analysis and a comparative study based on this new material and his earlier data on these peoples.

The Hadza: An Ethnographic Film about an East African Hunting and Gathering Tribe

THIS film, a co-operative venture between a film director and an anthropologist, is an attempt to produce a detailed and systematic description of the way in which an isolated East African tribe obtain their food by hunting game animals and by collecting wild fruits, roots, and the honey of wild bees. The Eastern Hadza, shown in this film, number some 400 people and, until a settlement scheme was initiated in 1964, they moved in small nomadic groups over an area of about a thousand square miles to the east of Lake Eyasi, just south of the equator in East Africa. The film was made during a four-month visit after the completion of more than two years' continuous anthropological research among them. Copies (16 mm., black and white, 40 minutes running time) are available from Sean Hudson,