

of voluntary and political associations. M. A. Hauser and Mr. John Dawson presented data from specific studies made of industrial workers in Dakar, Senegal, and in Lunsar, Sierra Leone.

The constitution of the Centre of African Studies has been planned around the necessity for interdisciplinary research in Africa and one of the features of the opening Seminar was the range of disciplinary interests represented in it: economics, geography, history, political science, psychology, social anthropology, social medicine, and sociology were all represented by one or more speakers.

Members of the Seminar were joined by representatives from various academic and other bodies with interests in Africa for the formal opening of the Centre by Lord Hailey. In his speech Lord Hailey stressed the need to go beyond the formal academic pursuit of African studies: 'As I see it, the University has now to ask itself how far it can best give guidance and assistance to those who may desire to play a responsible part in any aspect of the life of an African country, or to forward in this country the welfare of the indigenous people of any part of Africa.' In their geographical range, African studies should be concerned not simply with sub-Saharan Africa but with all African countries. They should also include study of 'the most dynamic problems of contemporary Africa' such as are emerging from its growing industrial and urban life, and from the political developments associated with the achievement of independence.

(Contributed by Dr. M. J. Ruel)

Ford Foundation—African Studies Fellowships Program

THE Ford Foundation has awarded the following grants for research in African Studies in 1962-3:

Ernst Benjamin (Chicago). An analysis of the characteristics of political authority (Los Angeles, England, and Ghana).

Sheldon Gellar (Columbia). The political process in the development of Senegal (New York and Senegal).

Harvey Glickman (Haverford College). Swahili language training and research on nationalist ideology and party development in Tanganyika (Columbia and Tanganyika).

George Wesley Johnson (Columbia). Multi-disciplinary studies relating to Africa and preliminary research on the diffusion of nationalism in French West Africa (the United States and France).

Peter Kilby. Completion of the requirements for the D.Phil. and research on the emerging patterns of industrialization in Nigeria (Oxford).

Martin Allen Klein (Chicago). Intensive French language training and research on an African kingdom in Senegal in the nineteenth century (Wisconsin and Senegal).

Robert Woodward Morgan (Boston). The recruitment and training of Africans as doctors (Ibadan).

Joseph Samuel Nye (Harvard). Intensive Swahili language training and research on political integration and disintegration in the East African Common Market area (England and East Africa).

Satish Chandra Saberwal (Cornell). Kikuyu language training and research on the social structure and changes in a Kikuyu community (England and Kenya).

Mariam Kreiselman Slater (Queen's College). An ethnological study among the Nyiha of south-western Tanganyika (Tanganyika).

Newell Maynard Stultz (Boston). The political realignment within the European electorate in South Africa during the period 1938-48 (South Africa).

Robert Farris Thompson (Yale). A particular aspect of the nature and origin of Yoruba art (Nigeria, Dahomey, and Togoland).

Sidney Ralph Waldron (Columbia). Intensive Harari language training and research into the process of social change in an urban area in Ethiopia (Ethiopia).

Wolfgang Otto Weissleder (Chicago). Certain aspects of traditional Ethiopian society (Frankfurt, Rome, and Ethiopia).

Extensions of their present fellowships have been granted to:

Ralph Albert Austen (Harvard). Research on the relationships between British social anthropologists and African colonial administrators in the promotion of indirect rule in the 1920s and 1930s (London and Nigeria).

Jonathan Shedd Barker (Berkeley). French language training, course work in field methodology and background studies relating to Africa, and research on local politics in Senegal (Berkeley, France, and Senegal).

Allan Hoben (Berkeley). Completion of research and writing of doctoral dissertation on local social organization and leadership in a traditional Amharic village (Berkeley and Ethiopia).

Willard Johnson (Harvard). Research on the creation of an integrated political community in the Federal Republic of the Cameroons (Harvard, Paris, and the Cameroons).

William Roger Louis (Oxford). Research and writing of doctoral dissertation on Germany, Belgium, Britain, and Ruanda-Urundi 1884-1919: a diplomatic and administrative history (Washington and Yale University).

Gerard Lucas (Stanford). Writing of doctoral dissertation on formal education in the Republic of the Congo (Stanford).

Gloria Marshall (Columbia). Research and writing of doctoral dissertation on the role of women traders in Western Nigeria (Nigeria and Columbia).

Marian Ellen McReynolds (Boston). Intensive Yoruba language training and program of Africa area studies (Michigan and Boston).

Robert McCorkle Netting (Chicago). Research and writing of doctoral dissertation on an ethnographic study among the Kofyar peoples of Plateau Province (Nigeria and Chicago).

Wolf Roder (Chicago). Research and writing of doctoral dissertation on the social and economic impact of a water resources development project in Southern Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia and Oxford).

John Allen Rowe (Wisconsin). Research on an historical study of a Buganda political leader in 1875 (Uganda).

Audrey Smedley (Manchester). Research and writing of doctoral dissertation on the effects of economic and social changes on the domestic unit among a pagan people of the Jos Plateau (Manchester).

Richard Donald Stearns (Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy). Programme of background reading relating to Africa and research on Belgian native policy in the Belgian Congo. (Wisconsin and Belgium: supplement to Belgian-American Foundation fellowship).

Maynard William Swanson (Harvard). Writing of doctoral dissertation on the history of the city of Durban (Harvard).

Lionel Tiger (London School of Economics). Writing of doctoral dissertation on the Ghana Civil Service (London).

Merwin Crawford Young (Harvard). Writing of doctoral dissertation on the structure and functioning of political and administrative institutions in the Republic of the Congo (Harvard).

Alvin Zalinger (Columbia). Writing of doctoral dissertation on educated Nigerians and their status (United States).

The following have been awarded fellowships for African studies at American universities:

Victoria Helen Bomba (Wisconsin). Intensive Arabic language training, training in field methodology, and completion of all requirements for the Ph.D. degree except the dissertation (Wisconsin).

Frederick Charles Gamst (Berkeley). Programme of area studies relating to Africa in anthropology, history, and political science and Amharic language training (Berkeley).

Nicholas Snowden Hopkins. Programme of African area studies (United States).

Raymond Kent. Programme of African area studies with emphasis on history (Wisconsin).

Frank Andrew Kunz (McGill). Programme of interdisciplinary studies relating to Africa (United States).

Inez Virginia Smith (Yale). Programme of African area studies and intensive French language training (United States).

The Centre of West African Studies at the University of Birmingham

A CENTRE of West African Studies has recently been established at the University of Birmingham. The Director is Dr. J. D. Fage, formerly Lecturer in History at the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London and Professor of History in the University of Ghana, who has been appointed as Professor of African History. The purpose of the Centre is to provide a firm nucleus within the university for the study and teaching of the ethnography, geography, history, sociology, economics, law, government, and languages of West Africa. In order to make the best use of the resources initially available, it is proposed that the Centre shall first concentrate its attention, more especially in research, on the eastern half of West Africa. The Director intends to make it his responsibility to establish the closest possible relations between the Centre and universities and other learned institutions in Nigeria, Niger, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana, Volta, and the Ivory Coast.

The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies

THE Scandinavian Institute of African Studies was established at the University of Uppsala on 1 September 1962. It is part of the University but has its own board of governors and its own budget. It will be formally organized from 1 July 1963. The Institute works in close contact with the Library of the University which has a large collection of literature on Africa. One of its immediate aims is to compile lists of books and other material concerning Africa or African problems in Scandinavia which are also to be kept available for reference. From 1962 the Institute is publishing a series of pamphlets in Swedish on African countries and territories and also plans a series of practical handbooks for beginners on some major African languages. A bulletin in French and English will be issued by the Institute, containing bibliographies, reports on Scandinavian research in connexion with Africa, papers on African problems, &c. Lectures by specialists on Africa are being arranged and the Institute plans to give special courses and organize seminars on contemporary African problems.