

appliquées dont il ne saurait se désintéresser, l'I.F.A.N. cherche à mettre en œuvre un certain nombre de recherches orientées; ces dernières seront de plus en plus fonction des besoins exprimés par le Sénégal, par les autres États membres de l'organisation des riverains du fleuve Sénégal et par d'autres pays de l'Ouest africain.

C'est dans cette entreprise que le Département de Géographie a été réorganisé et que le rythme de réalisation de l'Atlas international de l'Ouest africain, sous l'égide de l'O.U.A., a été sensiblement accéléré. Aux anciens départements (Botanique, Carbone 14, Ethnologie, Histoire, Islamologie, Invertébrés terrestres, Linguistique, Phonétique, Protohistoire, Sociologie et Zoologie-vertébrés) qui poursuivent leurs activités, vient de s'ajouter un département nouveau: celui de Psychologie sociale, dont les enquêtes se déroulent déjà au Sénégal, en Mauritanie, au Dahomey et au Niger. Par ailleurs, le Musée ethnologique de Dakar et le Musée historique de Gorée feront très prochainement l'objet de grandes transformations. Enfin, la Station marine de Gorée est en voie de réorientation et de réadaptation.

L'I.F.A.N., dont la fondation remonte à 1939, a précédé la création de l'Université de Dakar. Demain, il sera pleinement intégré au nouvel ensemble universitaire par rapport auquel il jouera probablement le rôle d'un centre de la recherche scientifique à l'échelle de l'Ouest africain.

P. F.

La Section ' Afrique Noire ' du C.E.R.I. (F.N.S.P)

LA section ' Afrique Noire ' du Centre d'Études des Relations Internationales à la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, créée par Georges Balandier en 1960, est actuellement animée par le Professeur Pierre Alexandre, assisté de Mmes T. Yannopoulos, S. Bonzon-Laurent, de Mlle M. Hippolyte, et de MM. F. Lumwamu et S. Camara. Outre ses publications régulières (*Chronologie politique africaine* bimestrielle, *Année africaine* — en collaboration avec le C.H.E.A.M. et le C.E.A.N. de Bordeaux) et l'organisation de séminaires interdisciplinaires de discussion et d'information, la section a participé à un programme collectif de recherches sur la typologie des conflits (publications: S. Bonzon, ' Modernisation et conflits tribaux en Afrique Noire ', *RFSP*, xvii. 5, oct. 1967; T. Yannopoulos, ' Lutte des classes et guerre nationale au Nigeria ', *RFSP*, xviii. 3, juin 1968) et poursuit actuellement une enquête sur les idéologies politiques en Afrique (conception, formulation, diffusion, circulation, application) et le développement de la conscience nationale parmi les étudiants de l'Université Fédérale du Cameroun.

Grants for African Studies (U.S.A.)

THE following grants for research in Africa have been made by the Social Science Research Council and American Council of Learned Societies:

Fremont E. Besmer (Columbia): Hausa traditional music.

Beverly A. Bolser (Boston): history of Ujiji, Tanzania.

Robert B. Charlick (U.C.L.A.): social and political factors in agricultural innovation, Niger.

Lucie A. Colvin (Columbia): nineteenth-century West African diplomacy in relation to African kingdoms.

Fredric L. Dubow (Berkeley): legal change and its impact in Tanzania.

Philip Ehrensafit (Columbia): entrepreneurial politics in Nigeria.

David R. Giltrow (Syracuse): schoolchildren's comprehension of basic motion picture elements, Tanzania.

Anita J. Glaze (Indiana): Senufo art.

Margaret J. Hay (Wisconsin): economic change at the village level in Kenya.

Kennell Jackson, Jr. (U.C.L.A.): oral traditions of the Akamba, Kenya.

Susan B. Kaplow (Columbia): sociopolitical relations of nineteenth-century Gold Coast Traders.

Joseph C. Miller (Wisconsin): history of the Imbangala state of Kasanje [Angola] to 1900.

Thomas D. Moodie (Harvard): origins and development of the 'civil religion' of Afrikaner nationalism.

August H. Nimtz (Indiana): the contribution of the Muslim tariqa to development [in Tanzania], 1880–1967.

George N. Preston (Columbia): Akan funerary terracottas, wood sculptures, and other symbols of leadership in Ghana.

Lucy G. Quimby (Wisconsin): history of the Hamalliyya in Mali.

Joel Samoff (Wisconsin): political process in a single-party state, Tanzania.

Francis G. Snyder (Paris): West African law, anthropology, history, and sociology.

Charles G. Stewart (Oxford): Islamization of the Senegal basin.

Heidi S. Taus (Northwestern): relations between élites and constituencies at different governmental levels in urban areas of Africa [Ghana].

Louis W. Truschel (Northwestern): history of Herero-Tswana relations in Botswana.

Thomas W. Waltz (Northwestern): history, political science, sociology, and political geography relating to East Africa.

Renewals of grants have been awarded to the following:

Robert H. Bates (M.I.T.): the role of Zambian mineworkers in the communication of government labour policy.

Philip E. Chartrand (Syracuse): determinants of British policy towards Rhodesian independence.

Alison L. Des Forges (Yale): social and political change in Rwanda.

David R. Evans (Stanford): characteristics of East African secondary school teachers.

Harvey M. Feinberg (Boston): history of Elmina and relations between its Dutch and African populations, 1700–1815.

Bruce T. Grindal (Indiana): education and culture change among the Sissala of Northern Ghana.

Michael D. Levin (Princeton): the indigenous economy of a Bakossi village, West Cameroun.

Bernth O. Lindfors (U.C.L.A.): a history of Nigerian literature in English.

John B. Riddell (Pennsylvania): spatial development of the transportation infrastructure of Sierra Leone.

Dov Ronen (Indiana): education and the role of the educated in the process of modernization.

Harold E. Scheub (Wisconsin): oral and written literature of the Nguni languages of South Africa.

Edward J. Schumacher (Columbia): bureaucracy and politics in Mali and Senegal.

Research Study of the Principles and Practice of Land Registration

THE Ministry of Overseas Development (U.K.) has made a grant to finance a research project for the preparation of a new authoritative text of Dowson and Sheppard's *Land*

Registration, the only book on comparative land registration now available in Great Britain. It was first published in 1952, with a second edition in 1956, as a guide for Colonial Administrative and Survey Officers serving in the British Colonies and is chiefly concerned with the form of land registration known to British readers as Registration of Title to Land. A Steering Committee consisting of members with experience in Africa, Cyprus, Fiji, and Malaya, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. R. Simpson, has been convened by the Ministry to assist and advise the research staff. Its aim is the production of a new textbook designed to cover the basic principles and practice of registration. The salient features of modern systems will be critically examined and analysed with particular regard to their suitability for developing countries. Special emphasis will be given to countries whose land administration processes were derived from British sources. It is expected that the study will take some three years.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. D. T. Lloyd, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Steering Committee, at the Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge, 19 Silver Street, Cambridge.

East African Research Information Centre

THE East African Research Information Centre (E.A.R.I.C.), sponsored by the East African Academy, Director, Dr. Angela Molnos, was established in Nairobi in 1967 (see *Africa*, xxxvii. 3, pp. 350-1). Its first Information Circular was published in September 1968, under the title 'Sources for the Study of East African Cultures and Development', compiled by Angela Molnos, and described as 'A bibliography of social scientific bibliographies, abstracts, reference works, catalogues, directories, writings on archives, bibliographies, book production, libraries, and museums. With special reference to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda 1946-1966 (1967-1968)'. This list is a considerably enlarged version of the Bibliography no. 4 of the 'Afrika-Studien 5' of the Ifo Institute for Economic Research, Munich (Molnos, 1965). Most of the titles listed are bibliographies and bibliographical articles (printed, mimeographed, etc.). The main topics covered include: administration, agricultural development, demography, economics, education, history, industrialization, linguistics, politics, social anthropology, sociology, urbanization etc. With a very few exceptions, only works published between 1946 and 1966 (and to some extent 1967-8) are listed. The majority of the bibliographies listed refer to a wider area than the three East African countries and their neighbours, whenever it was known or assumed that they contain information relevant to East Africa. The Information Circular also contains a list of selected addresses in Africa, Europe, and U.S.A. which may be contacted for further information and for ordering bibliographies listed. The address of E.A.R.I.C., from which the Information Circular may be obtained, is P.O. Box 30756, Nairobi, Kenya.

The Scottish Institute of Missionary Studies

THE Scottish Institute of Missionary Studies was established in 1967 to encourage and provide means for the study of Christian missions, to locate and encourage the preservation of the materials for such study, particularly in Scotland, and to facilitate co-operation among institutions and individuals interested in such study. Professor George Shepperson, of the University of Edinburgh, is Convener and Chairman of the Council of the Institute, and Mr. A. F. Walls, University of Aberdeen, is the Secretary. A *Bulletin*, giving news of the Institute's activities, bibliographical notes, and book notices, is published three times a year and may be purchased by non-members at thirty shillings per annum. The Institute is at present working on a bibliography of Christian missionary material in Scotland, a thesis register, and a catalogue of missionary periodicals in Scottish libraries.