

department of cultural activities will concentrate on the human implications of development. The main focus in 1965-6 will be on artistic creation. Studies and research on the creative process and the re-examination of traditional values and forms of expression are new chapters in a programme that includes such initiatives as a survey on the special situation of African intellectuals; support for a Festival of African Art in 1966 at Dakar; industrial aesthetics, handicrafts, and folk art; and the introduction of cinema education at the university level.

The Ashanti Research Project

THE proceedings of a preparatory conference on the Ashanti Research Project, held in May 1963 at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, and organized and sponsored by the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, Legon, have recently been published. The project involves research in various fields, relating to the development of society and culture over the area which, historically, fell within the Ashanti sphere of influence. The fields to be covered include history; government; social and economic institutions; music, literature, and art; archaeology and traditional architecture. It is estimated that the project will cover a period of three years. A generous grant from UNESCO for the year 1964 has enabled the Institute of African Studies of the University of Ghana to finance the following: the purchase of microfilms of materials from European archives relating to Ashanti, and their transcription; the translation from Dutch, Danish, German, Arabic, and Hausa of texts relating to Ashanti; the collection of Ashanti stool histories; the transcription of important Ashanti constitutional cases (from the archives of the Kumasi divisional court); the collection of Arabic manuscripts relating to the history of Ashanti; and the collection of texts of Akan Drum language. These collections are being deposited in the Institute and will be made available to bona fide scholars. The Institute will be glad to hear from scholars wishing to associate themselves with the Ashanti Research Project, and hopes to produce periodically a news bulletin which will include notes on work in progress.

University of Ibadan: Workshop on the Teaching of African History

THE Institute of Education, University of Ibadan, in association with the History Department, recently held a Workshop on the teaching of African history from 14 to 29 March. This was made possible by a generous grant from the Carnegie Corporation. The purpose of the Workshop was to orientate and inform teams of inspectors, training-college tutors, and secondary-school teachers concerned with the introduction of the two new syllabuses of the West African Examinations Council on African History—West Africa from A.D. 1000 to the present, and Africa in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The teams, each of about six people, came from all four English-speaking countries of West Africa and undertook assignments in the field of African history teaching. Demonstration lessons given in the International School of the Institute of Education were a special feature of the Workshop.

Research Chair of Archaeology at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria

UNTIL 1963 practically all archaeological research in Nigeria had been undertaken either by individuals coming in from outside, like Frobenius, or, more recently, by the Federal Department of Antiquities, whose former Director, Mr. Bernard Fagg, is well known.

Efforts to establish archaeology in the University of Ibadan had failed for lack of money until the Institute of African Studies was set up there by a generous grant from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1962, and, within it, by means of another generous grant from the

Ford Foundation, a Research Chair of Archaeology. The Institute of African Studies operates primarily at the research and post-graduate level, but also from this activity feeds in to the teaching departments.

Archaeological field-work, excavation, and research are being carried out in Northern, Eastern, and Western Nigeria and Nigerians are being trained in archaeology. The organization required to deal with archaeological material is being built up and a start is already being made in acquiring study collections for use as teaching material. (Any persons or organizations who can supply such comparative material are invited to do so.) It is intended that, after being launched in the Institute of African Studies, archaeology should become a Department of the University. The first holder of the Research Chair of Archaeology is Professor Thurstan Shaw.

(Communicated by Mr. Elochukwu Amucheazi, Acting Secretary)

L'Institut d'Histoire de l'Afrique: Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Université d'Alger

Au sein de la Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines de l'Université d'Alger est créé un Institut d'Histoire de l'Afrique¹ qui sera à la fois un centre de documentation, un organisme pédagogique, et deviendra un centre de recherche d'histoire maghrébine d'abord, africaine ensuite. L'Institut va concentrer son intérêt sur l'histoire maghrébine, en maintenant l'ambition de conjointre ensuite histoire du Maghreb et histoire de l'Afrique noire.

Centre de documentation, l'Institut se propose de rassembler les livres et publications qui concernent l'histoire africaine, en particulier de réunir ceux qui sont des instruments de travail pour l'enseignement et la recherche. La bibliothèque est ainsi en voie de constitution. Que les organismes et chercheurs qui peuvent nous venir en aide, nous assurent leur concours.

L'Institut ensuite a commencé de fonctionner comme instrument pédagogique. Il publie un périodique: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Histoire de l'Afrique* qui s'adresse aux établissements et aux professeurs de l'enseignement secondaire algérien. Ce bulletin leur apporte des mises au point et des documents sur les questions d'histoire maghrébine, arabe, et africaine qui sont inscrites dans les nouveaux programmes algériens d'enseignement de l'histoire. Le premier numéro paraît en février 1965, ronéotypé. Les numéros suivants seront imprimés (3 numéros sont prévus pour cette année scolaire). D'autre part, l'Institut envisage de publier par petits fascicules, à l'adresse, de même, de l'enseignement secondaire, des études documentées qui présenteront, en se complétant l'une l'autre, un état des questions historiques africaines maintenant enseignées en Algérie. Il est bien évident que ces publications pédagogiques peuvent avoir un intérêt hors d'Algérie et l'Institut est prêt à faire des échanges.

De plus, l'Institut d'Histoire de l'Afrique s'engage à développer et à coordonner les recherches d'histoire en Algérie. Présentement des travaux d'histoire maghrébine sont en cours au niveau des diplômes d'études supérieures et des thèses de recherche (3^e cycle); ce mouvement de recherche doit s'intensifier et s'ouvrir. Aussi, pour faire part de ces travaux et d'autres, est-il en projet de reprendre la publication d'une revue qui fasse suite à la *Revue Africaine*. L'Université d'Alger entend prendre part à l'élaboration d'une histoire neuve de l'Afrique.

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'Lolemi': un programme de dépouillement de grammaires bantoues

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