

Record Office to serve them. The staff will give every assistance in the identification and use of records and will supply details of record holdings on request. To avoid possible delay it is requested that intending visitors should give notice of their arrival and of their subjects of study. Subject to statutory provision, records less than fifty years old are not available to readers. Application should be made to Government Archives and Museum, P.O. Box 116, Zanzibar.

The Italian Centre for Cultural Relations with the Swahili Area

THE Italian Centre for Cultural Relations with the Swahili Area has been formed in Rome in order to promote friendship and collaboration between the peoples of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Katanga, and other neighbouring Swahili speakers, and Italy. The Centre aims to promote and publish linguistic, historical, sociological, and economic research about the Swahili-speaking areas and to encourage the study of Swahili language and literature in Italy. It hopes to award prizes and scholarships and to co-operate with other organizations having similar aims. The President of the Centre is Dr. Andrea Oscar Crapanzano and the address, Casella Postale 2437, Roma.

New Library of Congress Bibliography of French Equatorial Africa and French Trust Territories

A NEW 78-page bibliography recently issued by the Library of Congress—*Official Publications of French Equatorial Africa, French Cameroons, and Togo, 1946-58: A Guide*—is the ninth in its series of guides to documents of African countries. It has been compiled by Julian W. Witherell of the Library's African Section and lists publications issued during the term of the Fourth Republic by the Governments of French Equatorial Africa and its four component territories (Chad, Gabon, the Middle Congo, and Ubangi-Shari), the French Cameroons, and Togo. It also cites selected documents of the French Government, relating to its administration of these countries in the period 1946-58, and United Nations publications bearing directly on the trust territories of the French Cameroons and Togo.

Within each of these categories of publications, entries (a total of 405) are arranged alphabetically by author and title. An index provides a key to authors and subjects. Although official publications received by the Library served as the basic source for compiling the guide, they were supplemented by entries which other American libraries supplied to the National Union Catalog and by citations from published French and U.N. bibliographies. Locations in American libraries or the bibliographic source from which an item was taken are cited for each entry.

This publication is for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at 50 cents a copy.

Guide to Archival and Manuscript Sources relating to Africa in the United States

THE Ford Foundation has awarded a grant to the African Studies Association for the production of a comprehensive descriptive guide to American diplomatic, commercial, educational, scientific, and other documentary sources relating to Africa over the past three and a half centuries. The National Historical Publications Commission, under the Chairmanship of the Archivist of the United States, has nominated an interdisciplinary group of Africanists chosen by the African Studies Association as an Advisory Committee for the project. The Guide will also serve as the United States national volume of the projected 'Guide to the Sources of African History' outside Africa, sponsored by the Unesco-affiliated International Council on Archives. It will provide comprehensive coverage of the African archives of

American government agencies, commercial concerns, and religious and missionary groups, and will also include relevant papers of private individuals or families. It would be appreciated if readers of this note would send information about little-known archival and manuscript sources relating to Africa to Mr. Morris Rieger, Director, National African Guide Project, National Historical Publications Commissions, National Archives and Records Service, Washington D.C. 20408.

'Geographers and the Tropics'

Geographers and the Tropics: Liverpool Essays (Longmans, 47s. 6d.) was published to coincide with a symposium on the tropics which the Department of Geography in the University of Liverpool organized before the assembly of the XXth International Geographical Congress in London in July 1964. Edited by Professor Robert W. Steel and Dr. R. Mansell Prothero of the Department of Geography, the essays include 'Geographers and the Tropics', by R. W. Steel, and others of specifically African interest, namely: 'Evidence of lake-level changes from the northern shoreline of Lake Victoria, Uganda', by P. H. Temple; 'Annual, seasonal and monthly rainfall over Moçambique', by S. Gregory; 'Rainfall and the water resources of East Africa', by Joan M. Kenworthy; 'The Land of Zanj: exegetical notes on Chinese knowledge of East Africa prior to A.D. 1500', by Paul Wheatley; 'Continuity and change in African population mobility', by R. Mansell Prothero; 'Changing patterns of African employment in Southern Rhodesia', by I. F. Masser; and 'Aspects of Ushi settlement history: Fort Rosebery District, Northern Rhodesia', by G. Kay.

Research among the Tyo (Teke) of Congo Brazzaville

DR. JAN VANSINA, of the History Department, University of Wisconsin, sends the following note on his recent field research among the Tyo from October 1963 to April 1964, with the aid of grants from the Social Science Research Council and the Carnegie Foundation.

The aim was a study of the history of the political organization of the Tyo Kingdom. The social structure proved to be remarkable in combining bilateral groups with shallow matrilineages as basic social groups. The kingship was found to be intensely sacralized. With extensive decentralization there was limited scope for specialized political institutions. Tyo religion was found to have altered very little since the nineteenth century, there being no converts either to Christian missions or nativistic churches; there was a strong emphasis on witchcraft, which was linked to a very high valuation of leadership, the struggle for leadership being seen as a normal and desirable situation. The present organization of the kingdom does not go back beyond the end of the eighteenth century, but a kingdom existed at the end of the fifteenth century and probably much earlier. The effects of the slave trade, in which the Tyo engaged from the sixteenth century onwards, have been very great and during the eighteenth century the old economic basis of Teke culture changed. Tyo history has been mostly reconstructed from written, ethnographic, and archaeological data, as oral traditions do not go back beyond the first third of the nineteenth century. The short depth of tradition is related to the social structure, since everything is timeless beyond the range of the three-generation matrilineages.

Research among the Sonjo of Tanganyika

PROFESSOR ROBERT F. GRAY of Tulane University, New Orleans, author of *The Sonjo of Tanganyika: an Anthropological Study of an Irrigation-based Society*, left for Tanganyika in July to do a further year's field study on the magic and medicine of the Sonjo, with a grant from the United States National Institute of Health.