

campus on 12th April after term break began a class boycott demanding the reinstatement of their comrades. After 10 days of peaceful meetings and boycott, the University was closed by police and military units and the students sent home. The homes of eight expatriate lecturers were raided in the early hours (3.30 a.m.) of the 21st April simultaneous with the military cordoning off the campus. Searches and interrogations revealed no clandestine expatriate connection to the student protests. Nonetheless, four expatriate signatories of an open letter to the administration protesting armed men on campus during the boycott became the scapegoats for the administration looking for "Foreign influence". Their contracts have been withdrawn by the University administration in a clear breach of academic freedom and freedom of speech protected by the Zambian constitution.

Members of the Association interested in employment at UNZA should be apprised of the conditions which prevail. The question of the expelled and suspended student leaders has not been dealt with to date. Further expulsions of the ad hoc leadership of the boycott have been announced by the administration and the termination of four lecturers will only heighten the tensions between the University administration, its staff and students. The crisis conditions at UNZA which have been looming since February are far from over. And similar to the crisis' situation of 1976 which involved the detention and deportation of University lecturers, it will leave a bitter legacy.

Respectfully,  
Edward I. Steinhart  
Bronx, New York

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## OBITUARY

### In Memorium: Mr. Thomas Hodgkin

(Condensed from *The Times* of London, March 26, 1982)

Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, who did more than anyone to establish the serious study of African history in this country, died yesterday in Greece. He was 71.

It was not until comparatively late in life that he came into contact with black Africa, where his reputation as a teacher and writer largely rests. Before then, it had been the Arab and Islamic worlds that principally occupied him, while still later in life he made another switch of interest (without abandoning any of the others), this time to Vietnam.

As a teacher and writer Hodgkin was particularly concerned to demolish the myth that Africa was a continent without history, or that its significant history only began when it was brought into contact with the West.

But though he held academic posts and wrote scholarly books and articles his main concern was with people. His pupils were his friends and proteges; for them (and for their friends and proteges) the resources of his time, home, influence, and purse were laid open.

His *Nationalism in Colonial Africa* appeared in 1956; *Nigerian Perspectives* in 1960, with a second edition in 1975, and *African Political Parties* in 1961. These books and the many articles and reviews which he contributed to the *Spectator*, the *New Statesman*, the *Times Literary Supplement*, and other more specialized periodicals, were written with great care. He had been a stylist of the best sort from early days. A *Festschrift* in honour of this sixtieth birthday was published by Cambridge University Press in 1970.

Though in politics a radical (in its contemporary meaning of Marxist), who delighted in the prospect of revolution in every country except those where his friends were in power, Hodgkin enjoyed tradition and was keenly interested in his tribal ancestors. His health was almost always bad. From early manhood he suffered from narcolepsy, and guests at his house in the Cotswolds became accustomed to finding their host fall asleep in the middle of a meal which he himself had expertly cooked, wake up to start work at midnight, and greet them at breakfast with the choice of sherry or marsala to accompany their corn-flakes.

*ed note: sic semper omnes.*

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## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

**BLACK EXPERIENCE to tour:** The authors of **BLACK EXPERIENCE I**, **BLACK EXPERIENCE II**, and **THE AFRICAN EXPERIENCE**, published by the Milliken Publishing Company, Josephine Buck Jones and Gladys Buck Leake, are being scheduled for lecture tours throughout the United States. These lectures may be enriched by concerts featuring Black folk music, Spirituals, and art songs by these talented authors, who are also professional musicians. Those interested should contact: Metronome Lectures — Concerts, 353 Hawthorne Ave., Yonkers, NY 10705, (914) 963-5252 or 963-9302.

**APARTHEID TELLERS NIXED:** The Board of Control of the Associated Students of the University of California, Los Angeles, voted last year to divest its funds from banks with investments in South Africa. In a meeting of the BOC on May 21, 1982, as reported in a front page story in the **UCLA DAILY BRUIN**, May 24, 1982, the installation of automated tellers from such banks was rejected by a vote of 7 to 3. The wording of the resolution states that installation of automated tellers from banks which are relatively clean of South African ties are to be approved, while others are not.

**Gideon Were**, Professor of History, University of Nairobi, announces, "the resumption of the publication of the **Journal of Eastern African Research and Development** and the **Transafrican Journal of History** with immediate effect. While the former will continue to cater for articles on any aspect of the social sciences, including education, music, and in certain cases, some of the non-humanities the latter is specifically concerned with African History. As in the past high standards and the Eastern African and African perspectives and relevance will continue to inspire and sustain these publications.

"As a temporary measure we intend to publish one volume, consisting of two issues, of each journal once a year. Thus in the case of the **Transafrican** the 1979 publication is volume 8 and contains two issues, while for the **Research and Development** it is volume 9, again comprising two issues. Concurrently the Kenya Literature Bureau is working on a scheme to enable it to resume and complete work on the delayed publications for 1976-1978, for which they have already received subscriptions from some of our readers. It is hoped that once the backlog of work is completed, probably in 1982-1983, we shall revert to the original schedule of publishing each journal twice a year, i.e. around July and December of every year. Given the satisfactory printing and publishing arrangements that have been worked out, the future of the **Transafrican Journal of History** and the **Journal of Eastern African Research and Development** seems reasonably bright and our recent problems can, hopefully, be safely regarded as a thing of the past. Once again