

DISSERTATIONS ON AFRICA—1973/1974

The following projects have been reported to the RLC office as dissertations in progress or recently completed. Dates of completion appear when supplied. The researcher's name, topic, and the degree granting institutions are listed. Individuals whose work is in progress are urged to notify the RLC when it is completed (with exact titles) so that it may be added to our cumulative listing [see past Newsletters for previous listings].

UNITED STATES

- ANDERSON, Carolyn M. The History of Worker Consciousness among Coal Miners at the Enugu Colliery, NIGERIA: 1909-1960 . . . History . . . Columbia Univ.
- ARMSTRONG, James C. Slavery at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE during the Dutch East India Company's Administration, 1652-1795 . . . History . . . UCLA.
- DANIEL, A. J. C. Radical Opposition Movements in SOUTH AFRICA: 1948-1965 . . . Political Science . . . SUNY-Buffalo.
- LEWIN, Thomas The Structure of Political Conflict in ASANTE, 1876-1900 . . . History . . . Northwestern (June 1974).
- PHEFFER, Paul Railroads and Social Change in SENEGAL, 1878-1933 . . . History . . . University of Pennsylvania (June 1973).
- SALAMONE, Frank A. Persistence and Change in Religious and Ethnic Identity: Yauri Emirate, North Western State, NIGERIA . . . SUNY-Buffalo (1973).
- UDOFIA, Offiong Trade Unionism and Socio-political Change in NIGERIA . . . Political Science . . . SUNY-Buffalo.

FOREIGN

- LEMA, A. A. The Impact of the Lutheran Missions on the Chagga People, 1893-1920 . . . History . . . Univ. of Dar es Salaam (1973).
- ROGERS, Susan The Political History of Kilimanjaro in the Mandatory Period . . . History . . . Univ. of Dar es Salaam (1973).

M.A. THESES

- IMADE, Uyunmwuigbebe O. Technology in Secondary Schools in NIGERIA: With Special Consideration for the Status and Need of Secondary Schools . . . SUNY-Oswego (Sept. 1973).
- NIELSEN, Ruth T. The History and Development of Wax-printed Textiles Intended for WEST AFRICA AND ZAIRE . . . Human Ecology . . . Michigan State Univ. (1974).
- POKORNOWSKI, Ila The Social Significance of African Beads: Case Studies of the YORUBA and BINI Peoples . . . Human Ecology . . . Michigan State Univ. (1974).

NEWS FROM FOREIGN RESEARCH INSTITUTES

INSTITUTE FOR AFRICAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA, LUSAKA

The Institute is the product of a 1971 merger of the Institute for Social Research (formerly the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute) and the Centre for African Studies. Founded in 1937 as the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, it remains the oldest research Institute of its kind in Africa with an international reputation through its numerous publications, a good many of them the result of original research undertaken by the Institute's own Research Fellows.

The Institute became part of the new University of Zambia on July 1, 1964. It shares premises with the Rural Development Studies Bureau, created in 1972, which has its own Director and Research Fellows. The full-time academic staff of the Institute consists at present of two Senior Research Fellows in Language and Linguistics (one of whom is the Acting Director), and one Research Fellow in Music. Steps are being taken to appoint two additional Research Fellows in Sociology and Demography, which would bring the full complement of academic staff to six. The main disciplines of the Institute have in the past been Anthropology, Sociology, Psychology, Economics and Political Science. However, work has been done in History, Geography, Education, and more recently, a considerable amount in Musicology and Linguistics.

The following have been designated by the former director, Professor J. Van Velsen, as areas of research available within Zambia: Languages and Linguistics; the Performing Arts; the Plastic Arts; Religion, Demography; Legal Studies; History; the Economic System; Industrial Studies; and Urban Studies. (A more detailed statement including a scale of priorities among and within the various disciplines from the point of view of both the University and the nation will appear in *African Social Research*, June 1974, no. 17.) It is assumed that much of the research recommended for investigation would be undertaken by researchers working alone. Yet many of the projects which are envisaged, by their very nature call for team work involving two, three, or four individuals, depending on the type and size of the project. Therefore, wherever possible, investigations involving teams rather than individuals will receive greater emphasis than has been the case in the past.

Requirements and Procedures for Affiliation: To become registered as an affiliate of the Institute, one must have unreserved support from academic references and must possess independent funds for research in Zambia. Acceptance for affiliation by the Institute will only be given after a careful appraisal of the research proposed, the qualifications of the applicant, and the adequacy of the funds, and does not in itself give a right to enter the country. Further, applications must be accepted by the Ministry of Home Affairs which will then grant a study permit for residence in Zambia.

The applicant is advised to note that certain types of enquiry are particularly difficult to execute, and that a period in the country of at least a full year is recommended for any worker without previous research experience in Africa. As a rule, a problem-centered approach with some clear relevance to the needs of a developing nation is always preferable to the more traditional studies which focus on a particular tribe or community. This does not mean, however, that ad hoc studies are encouraged at the expense of more fundamental work. It is rather a question of formulation and of approach to the situation.

To be considered for affiliation, an applicant must first submit to the Institute a fully documented research proposal including all of the following:

- problem to be investigated and objectives of the research
- project organization and areas of emphasis
- project's relevance to the needs of Zambia as a country or as a part of the African continent
- approximate length of time required to complete the project
- particular facilities likely to be needed from the University of Zambia

In addition, the applicant must submit to the Institute:

- how and by whom the research work is to be supervised (where applicable)
- certification of status as a post-graduate student of a University
- evidence of independent and adequate funds to finance research and personal expenses while in Zambia
- names of at least two competent academic referees to whom the University may refer as to the applicant's formal academic qualifications and his suitability and competence to undertake independent research
- a curriculum vitae

Any preliminary inquiries should be made to the **Director, Institute for African Studies, P.O. Box 900, Lusaka, Zambia**. Otherwise, the above documents should be mailed to the Director. Forms for affiliation and for a study permit will be sent to the candidate for completion after he has been accepted by the Institute. Currently, **Professor Mubanga E. Kashoki** is serving as Acting Director.

Obligations and Privileges of a Research Affiliate: Upon being accepted as a Research Affiliate, the applicant will be required to pay in advance an affiliation fee of K250 (\$300) per year, or K25 (\$30) per month, in return for which he will receive access to the University's library and archival material, and advice and assistance from members of staff.

The applicant will in addition receive support from the University in his application for a study permit to enable him to enter the country and conduct research. If required, the University will also administer the research grant. Other facilities include academic supervision of research (if requested and agreed to by the School or research/academic unit of the University concerned); office accommodation (when available); and access to or assistance with residential accommodation (when available). In the case of research supervision and the use of laboratory equipment, including computer facilities, extra fees may be charged.

The University will accept no responsibility for any failure of the Research Affiliate to keep within the amount of grants or bursaries held, nor for any debts incurred, nor any other financial responsibilities.

Research affiliation, as in the case of the University's own Research Fellows, implies an obligation, on the part of the Research Affiliate, to contribute to the development and welfare of both the University and the country,

e.g., by participating in research seminars and conferences; depositing copies of research notes in the University Library, with a corresponding obligation, on the part of the University, to treat such materials as the research worker's own property, access to which would require the written approval of the research worker. The Research Affiliate will also be required to submit periodic reports on the work being carried out.

Furthermore, the Research Affiliate will be expected to undertake to deposit in the University Library at least one copy of any publication arising from his work carried out during affiliation to the University, and to acknowledge the assistance of the University in every such publication. In the case of affiliates registered for a degree, affiliation may not be granted unless the applicant and the foreign institution with which he is registered agree to supply to the University of Zambia Library a copy of the dissertation or thesis submitted in fulfillment of the degree.

[This information has been excerpted from the Research Outline and the Research Affiliate Scheme, both prepared by Mubanga Kashoki, Institute of African Studies, University of Zambia, April 1974.]

BUREAU OF RESOURCE ASSESSMENT & LAND USE PLANNING (BRALUP), UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM

BRALUP, established some six years ago, fulfills a function similar to other research institutes in Tanzania that are part of the University. Its major tasks include coordinating research projects for the Bureau itself, at government request, or for other public organizations; publishing the results of such research; arranging conferences and seminars on land use planning; and providing specialized teaching materials for the University and other educational institutions. The Program Committee which directs BRALUP activities consists of members of the University staff, directors of other research institutes, government ministers of Agriculture, Economic Affairs, and Communication, and the Secretary of the Central Committee of TANU.

Continuing research activities include the following:

MASCARENHAS, Adolfo C. (Tanzanian)	An inclusive development study of urban problems, food production and marketing, and distribution of health facilities, especially in the Rufiji area
HENIN, Roushdi (Egyptian)	A national demographic survey of Tanzania
PORTER, Philip W. (American)	Various aspects of agro-climatology and environmental perception in Tanzania
SWANTZ, Marja-Liisa (Finnish)	Village youth development survey (Standard VII) in the coastal region; also studies on child development and working women
TSCHANNERL, Gerhard (Austrian)	Analysis and preparation of the Handeni water supply study begun in 1971
KOCHER, James E. (American)	Socio-economic development and demographic change in rural Lushoto and Moshi districts
COOK, Alison (English)	Gathering soil information from air photos for mapping and land use planning
SANDBURG, Audun (Norwegian)	Squatter survey of Dar es Salaam: statistics on 20 city areas of unplanned housing
HEDKVIST, Fred (Swedish)	Intra-regional crop transport study including mapping, costs, volume, composition, and flow
RUDENGREN, J. (Swedish)	Population density mapping of West Lake Region; and housing and economic survey of Kahe Ward
SHIJA, Lucia (Tanzanian)	A study on industrial water consumption
MUJWAHUZI, Mark (Tanzanian)	Self-help in Rural Water Supply Development: Tanzanian experience and potential

[This information was obtained from the BRALUP Annual Report 1972/73. Further information, including a publications list, can be obtained from The Bureau of Resource Assessment & Land Use Planning, P.O. Box 35097, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.]

HISTORY DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

The Department has recently initiated an M.A. program which now has six Tanzanian participants, all serving as teachers within the Department. The course is open to non-Tanzanians willing to finance themselves. The main focus is economic, and courses will be concerned with the problems of under-development and their historical roots. For more details on the M.A. program, write: Department of History, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 35051, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Current research in the department includes the TANU History Project being done at the request of the Tanganyika African National Union. Writing the TANU history will be the responsibility of the entire Department and will be wholly financed by the University. A committee of five will coordinate the project. In addition, Mrs. Martha Honey (Syracuse University) is conducting a political history project entitled "Asian involvement in the Nationalist Movement in Tanganyika."

[This information was obtained from Tanzania Zamani, issued by the History Department and the Historical Association of Tanzania, no. 13, July 1973.]

ASA PROTESTS CENSORSHIP

[The following exchange of correspondence was initiated by the Board of Directors of the African Studies Association at a meeting on October 31, 1973. The Board directed Mr. Duffy to send a letter to Clarendon Press protesting what it considered to be "an act of surrogate censorship" by the publishers in Leo Kuper's *The Oxford History of South Africa*.]

November 6, 1973

The Director
Clarendon Press
Oxford, England

Sir:

I have been instructed by the Board of Directors of the African Studies Association to protest an act of surrogate censorship of a scholarly work by Clarendon Press, notably the exclusion of a chapter by Leo Kuper from the *Oxford History of South Africa*, Volume II.

It is a matter of deep concern to the Association that the *Oxford History* should have appeared in a special South African edition, without the specified chapter, so as to comply with the Suppression of Communism Act and other laws directed against African nationalism in South Africa.

The Association has noticed that Clarendon Press has decided not to republish the truncated version, and we hope that this decision reflects a future policy not to exercise censorship in compliance with the politically repressive laws of a racist government, or for any other non-academic reason.

Sincerely,

James Duffy
Executive Secretary