

Notes and News

Ford Foundation—African Studies Fellowship Program

THE Foundation has awarded the following grants for research in African studies in 1959–60:

Daniel J. Crowley (Notre-Dame, Indiana): Artistic creativity of the Cameroons (British and French Cameroons).

Victor D. Du Bois (Princeton): The method of leadership recruitment at the national level in Guinea (London, Paris and Guinea).

Elaine C. Hagopian (Boston): The Berber groups (Boston, Paris and Morocco).

Jean F. Herskovits (Oxford): The role of the returned liberated Africans in the development of Lagos Colony (Oxford University and London).

Erich Isaac (Temple University): The influence of religion in determining land-use and settlement patterns (Rhodesia and Nyasaland).

Martin L. Kilson (Harvard): The political development of Sierra Leone (England and Sierra Leone).

Charles-Henri-J. La Munière (Harvard): Socio-economic study of a developing fishing industry on the Kafue River (N. Rhodesia).

Robert F. Murphy (Berkeley, California): Ethnographic study of the Tuareg peoples of French West Africa (France and French West Africa).

William A. Shack (Ministry of Education, Ethiopia): Tribal migration to urban Ethiopia (London School of Economics).

Marshall H. Segall (Columbia): Psychological study among peoples in process of acculturation in British East Africa (England and Uganda).

Leon Siroto (Columbia): Study of the social and religious roles played by masks among the Bakwele (French Equatorial Africa).

Audrey Smedley (Manchester): The effects of economic and social change on pagan communities in N. Nigeria (Manchester and the Plateau Province of N. Nigeria).

James H. Vaughan, Jr. (Northwestern): The dynamics of culture change resulting from the introduction of a hospital among the Marghi peoples (Nigeria and the Cameroons).

Extensions of their present fellowships have been granted to:

Warren L. d'Azevedo (Berkeley, California): Completion of doctoral dissertation on the modes of integration in a changing West African society.

Peter J. Dignan (Stanford): Completion of doctoral dissertation on the history of native policy of the Rhodesias.

James W. Fernandez (Northwestern): Research in Haut-Gabon and Spanish Guinea on a study of culture change among the Fang peoples.

Peter R. Gould (Northwestern): Completion of doctoral dissertation on transportation as a factor in the economic development of Ghana.

C. H. Walter Howe (Boston): Research in Uganda on political value-beliefs and completion of doctoral dissertation at Boston University.

Igor Kopytoff (Northwestern): Completion of doctoral dissertation on Basuku social change and religion.

Nancy B. Leis (Northwestern): Research on social position of women among the Ijaw in Nigeria and completion of doctoral dissertation at Northwestern University.

Philip E. Leis (Northwestern): Research on educational patterns of the Ijaw in Nigeria and completion of doctoral dissertation at Northwestern University.

Marvin P. Miracle (Stanford): Research on the role of maize in tropical African agriculture and diets in the Belgian Congo and N. Rhodesia.

Laurence Salomon (Boston): Research on the European immigration to South Africa since 1910 (Union of South Africa).

The following have been awarded fellowships for studies in political science at American universities:

Willard R. Johnson: Program of African studies at School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University.

William Worthy: Program of directed study relating to Africa and general reading at Boston University.

Réorganisation de l'I.F.A.N.

L'ÉVOLUTION politique de l'Afrique française et, en particulier, la disparition des organismes fédéraux de l'ancienne A.O.F. devait entraîner, pour l'I.F.A.N., de profonds changements de structure. Cet Institut, qui était jusqu'ici un 'Service', dont les crédits étaient inscrits au budget fédéral, a été récemment transformé, par décret, en Institut d'Université, rattaché à l'Université de Dakar et fonctionnant sous l'autorité d'un Conseil présidé par le Recteur de cette dernière. En même temps, l'I.F.A.N. construisait, sur le campus universitaire, un vaste bâtiment destiné à abriter ses services généraux (bibliothèque, etc.), ses sections d'étude et ses collections, à l'exception de la Section d'Ethnographie destinée à demeurer dans le bâtiment actuel, où sera installé un Musée.

La construction d'un nouvel I.F.A.N. sur le campus permettra un large regroupement des activités africanistes locales, d'autant plus heureux au moment où vont se développer dans les Facultés elles-mêmes les enseignements africains et, dans une certaine mesure, la recherche; la Faculté des Lettres a déjà un enseignement géographique et sociologique en partie orienté vers l'Afrique; dès 1960, la linguistique à son tour et, peut-être, les langues et civilisations musulmanes se verront inscrites au programme.

Il va sans dire que le personnel enseignant comme les étudiants désirant se livrer à la recherche trouveront dans la proximité de l'I.F.A.N. la riche documentation accumulée depuis plus de vingt ans par ce dernier et l'aide la plus substantielle.

Si le sort de l'ancien I.F.A.N. fédéral a été réglé par un rattachement universitaire qui le fait dépendre désormais, au point de vue des crédits, du budget de l'Éducation Nationale (Paris), les Centres I.F.A.N. des divers Territoires appartiennent désormais, administrativement et budgétairement, aux nouvelles Républiques et n'entretiennent plus avec Dakar que des rapports d'ordre scientifique. Le Centre de Guinée est devenu 'Institut National de Recherches et de Documentation'.

[Communicated by Professor Th. Monod, Director of I.F.A.N.]

The Restatement of African Law

THE School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London has initiated a comprehensive scheme for the study and restatement of African customary law, as found in the English-speaking territories of Africa. The Project has received generous financial assistance from the Nuffield Foundation to cover its work during the first three years of its operation.

The economic and social problems of African countries have become increasingly urgent, more especially in the spheres of land tenure and succession, the family, marriage, and the status of women. The East African Royal Commission 1953-5 emphasized the paramount need for reform of the land tenure and succession systems if economic development was to