

from the developing countries of West Africa as well as to those from other parts of the world who wish to carry out research in the field of development.

Further information can be obtained from the Director, Centre for Developing-Area Studies, McGill University, Montreal 2, P.Q., Canada.

The Development of African Studies in Italy

FOLLOWING the tradition of African studies established in Italy by such scholars as Ignazio Guidi, Carlo Conti Rossini, and Enrico Cerulli, particularly in regard to those countries with which Italy has had continuous political, economic, and cultural relations, three Chairs of the History and Institutions of the Afro-Asian countries have been recently created within the Faculties of Political Science of the Universities of Rome, Perugia, Cagliari, and Pavia, replacing in the last of these a Chair of Colonial History and Policy, held for many years by Professor Carlo Giglio. A Chair of Ethiopian Language and Literature (Amharic) has also been created as part of the University Institute of Oriental Studies in Naples.

Professor Giuseppe Vedovato, formerly Professor of the History of Treaties and International Policy at the University of Perugia, and Vice-President of the Commission on Foreign Policy of the Lower Chamber of the Italian Parliament, has been appointed to the chair in Rome. The chair at Perugia is held by Professor Giuseppe A. Costanzo-Beccaria, for many years Professor of Indigenous Law and Dean of the University Institute of Somalia, and that at Cagliari by Professor Enrico de Leone, formerly Professor of Colonial History and Policy. Professor Lanfranco Ricci, on the staff of the School of Oriental Studies at the University of Rome, will occupy the chair at the University Institute of Oriental Studies in Naples.

It is the intention to co-ordinate African studies in the historical, political, and legal fields, with those of a more general nature. Attention will be given to problems relating to political, economic, and cultural co-operation between Africa and Europe. It is also hoped to continue publication, under the auspices of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, of an extensive and well-documented history of Italian colonization, several volumes of which have already appeared.

A valuable contribution to the development of African studies in Italy has been made by the Italian Institute for Africa, under its President, the Hon. Salvatore Foderaro.

African Studies at the University of Warsaw

THE Centre of African Studies at the University of Warsaw, directed by Professor Stefan Strelcyn, was established in 1962. Specialists in the field of African Studies are in close co-operation with the Centre while remaining associated with their respective university departments. The Centre plans programmes and grants scholarships to graduates preparing doctoral theses in any branch of African studies. Specialized lectures on African problems are delivered at the Institute of Oriental Studies (African philology) and at the course in African Problems (general instruction at postgraduate level). Information about Africa has been included in the teaching curricula of various university departments, and includes ethnography, human geography, sociology, and social anthropology, political science, economics, law, religions, history and prehistory, fine arts, literature and languages (notably Arabic, Egyptian and Coptic, Ethiopic (Ge'ez and Amharic), Hausa, Swahili, Ewe, and Bambara. The Centre also arranges seminars on special topics; the first, on 24 and 25 January 1965, dealt with the problems of state and law in Africa. The *Africana Bulletin* appears twice a year¹ and the Centre has its own specialized library. Work is proceeding on

¹ See *Africa*, xxxv, Jan. 1965, 101.

a central catalogue of all printed matter on Africa to be found in the main libraries of Poland and over 12,000 bibliographical index cards have already been completed. A documentation service records the progress of African research in Poland.

University of Münster at Dortmund: Social Research Centre

A NEW section to study the sociology of the developing countries was added to the Social Research Centre in 1962 under the direction of Professor Dr. H. K. Pfeffer and Dr. Hanns-Albert Steger. The purpose of the section is to carry out its own research projects and to co-operate in the work of social research with the other sections of the Centre. It also provides a basis for the sociological courses on the developing countries given at the University of Münster. Current researches include a study of social rise and industrialization in Zambia, by Dr. Lars Clausen.

Association des Professeurs des Facultés de Droit et des Sciences Économiques pour le Développement et la Coopération

L'ASSOCIATION a été créée en 1964 à Paris. Elle groupe actuellement plus de 150 universitaires francophones, la plupart en fonction hors d'Europe, et se propose de les aider à coordonner leurs recherches et résoudre certains problèmes de leur enseignement, obtenir un statut favorisant leur recrutement et leur action, préparer leur relève en pays étranger par des enseignants d'origine locale.

Pour tout renseignement s'adresser au Secrétaire-Général, Professeur Michel Alliot, 23 quai A. Le Gallo, Boulogne-sur-Seine (Seine).

Field Research in Tanzania

PROFESSOR HUGO HUBER of Fribourg University has been engaged on a five-months field study on some aspects of the social organization (including marriage and dowry) of the formerly matrilineal Kwaya of Northern Tanzania. This project will be continued in March 1966. It is sponsored by the Swiss National Foundation for Scientific Research, together with a concurrent study by Otto Bischofberger, on age grade ceremonies among the neighbouring Zanaki. These form part of a larger research programme.

Anthropological field-work among the Embu of Kenya

PROFESSOR SATISH C. SABERWAL of the University of Alberta, Canada, carried out field research among the Embu of Kenya from January 1963 to August 1964, when he studied changes brought about in the socio-political system by colonial administration, coffee cultivation, the Mau Mau emergency, and basic changes in land tenure. Comparisons were made with parallel studies in land consolidation in Kikuyuland, and detailed transcripts were taken of court proceedings of litigation concerning problems of marriage and bridewealth. The concluding phase of the field-work consisted of interviews for the Donald Campbell-Robert LeVine cross-cultural study of ethnocentrism, data from which may also be used in the preparation of a case study of traditional inter-tribal relations.

A reconstruction of the present pre-contact Embu socio-political system will shortly be available (*Social Control and Cultural Flexibility among the Embu of Kenya, ca. 1900*, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan, early 1966), and a paper on the post-contact institutional transformation is in course of preparation. A further field trip, to be focused on contemporary Embu society, is provisionally planned for May-September 1966.