

Tanzania

Kenneth Baer (Syracuse): anthropological analysis of middle level bureaucracies.

Jim Brain (Syracuse): patterns of continuity and change in the context of planned settlement.

Steven Mark Feierman (Northwestern): a history of Usambara 1750–1890.

Colby Hatfield (Catholic University): the position of the traditional medical and religious specialist among the Basukuma.

Ann R. Heymann (Catholic University): an analysis of political and economic elements of Sukuma life and their interaction with regional and national factors.

E. Jean Langdon (Washington): community development in Tanzania.

Charles O. Noble (Colorado): dance societies as a factor in the social cohesion of the Sukuma tribe.

William O'Barr (Northwestern): the development of local leadership in Pari society.

Marlene B. Reid (Colorado): client choices of health care in Sukumaland.

Janet Ritchie (Wisconsin): Zaramo changing culture (completed).

Carol M. M. Scotton (Wisconsin): some aspects of the Swahili extended verb system with special reference to some semantic and syntactic deep structure restrictions.

Uganda

Richard Turner Curley (Berkeley, California): religious change in Lango.

Frances Dahlberg Taylor (Cornell): social relationships in a small Ugandan town (Lira).

Sheldon G. Weeks (Harvard): a sociological case study of a day secondary school in Uganda (completed).

Audrey Whipper (Waterloo): messianic and millenarian cults in various tribes in Uganda.

Zambia

Chesley S. Lanchester (Berkeley, California): social process and economy in Central Africa.

Philip Silverman (Cornell): incorporation of Barotse within the new nation-State of Zambia.

Morris A. Simon III (Cornell): recruitment to leadership in community development programmes in north-eastern Zambia.

Rev. Bronislaw Stefaniszyn (Duquesne): Ambo drinking; Ambo folklore; primitive medicine.

Talmy Givon (Los Angeles, California): studies in the grammar of IchiBemba.

Mubanga E. Kashoki (Michigan): a phonemic analysis of IchiBemba.

A Study of the Languages and Dialects of the Kafue River Basin

THE dam now being built at Kafue Gorge, south of Lusaka, will necessitate the removal in the immediate future of about 500 fishermen and their families from the Kafue flats, since their villages are the first to be flooded and the National Development Plan for 1966–70 provides for village planning and the regrouping of some 12,000 families. Information on the Kafue Basin's inhabitants is fragmentary and out of date. Records such as the map in Smith and Dale's *Ila-speaking Peoples of Northern Rhodesia* (1920) show the Batwa people living in remote, semi-isolated areas of the Kafue flats and in the Lukanga swamps further north, and it has been said that they speak a 'pre-Bantu' language. Since their integration into the cultures of their Bantu-speaking neighbours will now be considerably accelerated, a more detailed knowledge of their language will be of great value.

In February 1967 the University of Zambia established a committee to plan a comprehensive inter-disciplinary research programme for the accumulation and analysis of scientific data on the Kafue Basin as a matter of national importance and urgency. When

Dr. Dorothea A. Lehmann of the University's Centre for African Studies reported on the present lack of knowledge of the linguistic situation in the Basin, it was decided that the languages and dialects of the area should be mapped as soon as possible, before the beginning of the population move. Unfortunately local funds for this undertaking were not available at the time, but Dr. Lehmann has been able to obtain financial support from the Survey of Language Use and Language Teaching in Eastern Africa and has now begun preparatory work, contacting missionaries and others who might know of unpublished material and searching through libraries and the National Archives of Zambia. Most of the research is being conducted in the field, however, and some work has now been completed in the area next to Lusaka. Information about the languages of the present inhabitants of Kafue town has also been collected and the use of these as *linguae francae* is being studied. Present plans call for a thorough field investigation in the entire Basin, including the Lukanga swamps, after which the final preparation of maps and a report will begin. Dr. Lehmann is working with the list of 200 words, phrases, and other items used by Professor George Fortune in his 1962 survey (as yet unpublished) of the languages spoken in the Barotse province in the south of the country. With assistance from the Office of the President of Zambia, she hopes to work closely with chiefs, rural councils, and local administrators. Short tape-recordings of formal and informal language use are being made for future transcription and analysis. Each interview is being plotted on one of a set of 1 : 50,000-scale maps and detailed data are recorded about each informant. Preliminary isoglosses will be established from this information and comparative work planned for later in the project will determine whether these preliminary differentiations are valid and how they might be adjusted.

Grant of Royal Charter to the Royal African Society

HER Majesty the Queen has granted a Charter to the Royal African Society, which has been under royal patronage since 1933. The Society was founded in 1901 in memory of Mary Kingsley and pioneered the study of African affairs in this country. Today it promotes interest in the continent through its journal *African Affairs* and by short courses and lectures on African subjects.

Afrique Noire d'Expression Française, Sciences Sociales et Humaines: Guide de Lecture

THIS bibliography of the social sciences in French Africa has been produced by CLEF (Club des lecteurs d'expression française) and CARDAN (Centre d'analyse et de recherche documentaires pour l'Afrique noire) and edited by Mme M. C. Jacquey and Mlle F. Niellon. Section I ('Études Globales') includes bibliographies and general works under the subject headings geography, history, cultural anthropology, political science, law, social science, and economics; Part II ('Études Regionales') covers Burundi, Cameroun, Centrafrique, Congo Brazzaville, Congo Kinshasa, Côte d'Ivoire, Dahomey, Gabon, Guinée, Haute-Volta, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Rwanda, Sénégal, Tchad, and Togo; Madagascar and French Somaliland are not included. Entries are arranged alphabetically by authors under subject headings in each territory and each section is preceded by a map of the area. There is an author index.

A 'Bibliography of African Bibliographies'

THIS *Bibliography of African Bibliographies* (price 7s. 6d.), compiled by Anthea Garling of the African Studies Centre, Cambridge, is based on Theodore Besterman's *A World Bibliography of Bibliographies and of Bibliographical Catalogues, Calendars, Abstracts, Digests, Indexes*