

Antoine-Roger Bolamba qui, avant la guerre, déjà s'était manifesté comme l'un des premiers auteurs congolais.

C'est aussi sous le patronage du Gouvernement Général que paraît *Nos Images*, un bimensuel illustré. Il en existe 4 éditions bilingues : français-lingala, français-kikongo, français-tshiluba et français-kiswahili. *Nos Images* existe depuis le premier juillet 1948 et est rédigé par des Européens, assistés de traducteurs indigènes.

Le service d'éducation de la Force Publique Congolaise publie *Nsango Ya Bisu*. Deux autres publications encore sont publiées sous les auspices du Service de l'Information : *L'Étoile-Nyota*, qui paraît à Elisabethville, et *Mbandaka*, qui paraît à Coquilhatville. Toutes les autres publications, à l'exception d'une douzaine qui sont éditées par de grosses sociétés, paraissent sous les auspices des missions. Les éditions des missions représentent 75% du total. La plus ancienne revue des missions — qui est aussi la plus ancienne du Congo — est le mensuel *Minsamu Myayenge* qui paraît depuis un demi-siècle à Matadi et qui est rédigé par des missionnaires protestants de Suède, la 'Svenska Mission Förbundet'. La plus importante est *La Croix du Congo*, hebdomadaire de la congrégation missionnaire catholique de Scheut qui date de 1932. Les mêmes Pères publient à Léopoldville une publication bimestrielle plus populaire, *Kongo Ya Sika*, qui est rédigée en lingala.

Outre ces deux publications, il convient encore de citer *Nkuruse*, qui paraît à Luluabourg en tshiluba et *Hodi*, le mensuel des Pères Blancs, qui s'adresse aux Congolais de langue kiswahili de l'Est de la Colonie.

A Léopoldville paraît un organe de l'Armée du Salut *Nsango Ya Kobikisa* rédigé en français, lingala et kikongo. Parmi les éditions des grandes sociétés, il convient surtout de citer *Otraco*, le bulletin de la compagnie de transports du même nom, qui est répandu gratuitement parmi les travailleurs congolais. Notons que ce sont surtout *La Voix du Congolais*, *Nos Images* et *Nsango Ya Bisu* qui se trouvent répandus dans toute l'étendue du Congo.

Program of African Studies: Howard University

AN interdisciplinary program of African Studies, made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation, is being held at Howard University, Washington, D.C. The purpose of the program is to enable students, as part of their general education, to acquire an understanding of the present position of Africa in the modern world, and of its economic, social, and political problems; to enable African students of the university to study, in a wider perspective, the problems of their own continent, and to provide training for post-graduate students who will be proceeding to other centres of African studies or will be working in the African field. The committee in charge of the program is under the chairmanship of Dr. Franklin Frazier, head of the Department of Sociology, and includes the Professor of History (Dr. Rayford Logan), the Professor of Geography (Dr. Reyner) and the Professor of Anthropology (Dr. Mark Watkins). The program of studies for 1954, 55, 56 includes such subjects as human geography, linguistics, economic problems, administration of African territories, impact of western civilization on Africa, &c.

Contemporary Africa

THE American Academy of Political and Social Sciences has devoted the March 1955 number of its *Annals* to a collection of studies on contemporary Africa, edited by Professor W. O. Brown, of the African Research and Studies Program, Boston University. The number contains articles on geography and ecology, economics, political movements and tensions,

urbanization, education, and the impact of Christianity. Professor Brown, in his foreword, points out that the purpose of the volume 'is to illuminate some of the basic realities and situations prevailing and to analyse selected developments and issues in contemporary Africa'. He admits that some areas in Africa, and some important topics—such as political developments in British East Africa, the role of Islam in sub-Saharan Africa, the question of Asian influence—are ignored or only incidentally considered. Limitations of space and the complexity and diversity of the African scene have made some gaps inevitable; he expresses the hope, however, that the book will 'contribute to our understanding and . . . stimulate further study . . .'. This hope has every chance of being fulfilled, for, within the limits imposed, the authors of the various studies have handled their material with skill and insight and, being all authorities in their several fields, have presented illuminating and stimulating accounts of many aspects of African life, culture, and development.

Grants for Colonial Historical and Administrative Research

ON the recommendation of the Colonial Social Science Research Council, the British Colonial Office proposes to make available one or two small grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to enable graduates who have already completed or are well advanced in a piece of historical or administrative research in the Colonial field to visit a Colonial territory in order to complete their research work. These grants will apply only to studies relating to those territories for which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is responsible to Parliament, but general studies which relate to Commonwealth countries as well as to Colonial territories would also be considered. The subject of the proposed research must contribute to the understanding of present-day problems or circumstances in a Colonial territory or territories. Grants will normally be limited to a period not greater than six months.

The grants will be made after the interview of selected applicants in October 1955. The qualifications required of candidates are a good honours degree in modern history or another relevant subject or school, and evidence of research work carried out or in progress in Colonial history or administration. Candidates may be required to submit to a medical examination.

Graduates wishing to apply for the grants should proceed as follows:

- (i) Write for an application form to the Secretary, Colonial Social Science Research Council, Room S. 613, Colonial Office, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1.
- (ii) Complete the application form and give it to their academic supervisor who should be asked to add a recommendation and to forward the application form direct to the Secretary of the Colonial Social Science Research Council before 15 August 1955. The application should include an outline of the proposed research.

It will be a condition of the grant that a copy of the report embodying the results of the research should be submitted to the Secretary of the Colonial Social Science Research Council; and that a copy of papers or theses written as a result of it should be presented to the Colonial Office Library.