



*Liyai H.A.*

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI  
**news & views**

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The Chancellor, His Excellency the President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta makes his speech after conferring degrees and diplomas to the successful candidates. Listening attentively are the Minister for Education, Mr. Taaita Toweett (left), the Chairman of Council, Mr. B.M. Gecaga (2nd left) and the Vice Chancellor, Dr. J.N. Karanja (right).

THE FOLLOWING IS THE SPEECH BY  
H. E. THE PRESIDENT MZEE JOMO KENYATTA,  
CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY ON THE OCCASION  
OF NAIROBI UNIVERSITY GRADUATION ON 29TH , OCTOBER, 1976

"On this sixth graduation day, we have come here to bear formal witness to the fact that your claim to have been trained at the highest national institution of learning is valid. In doing so we congratulate you on your success and the awards of diplomas and degrees just made. At the same time, we express our deep appreciation of good work of your professors, which together with your own, have led to this auspicious and happy occasion."

"Today's ceremony is indeed auspicious in that, the University has also conferred an honorary degree to a distinguished

son of Africa, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'bow. This is a token of recognition of his long and outstanding services to the development of education not only in his own country Senegal, but also in international field."

"Mr M'bow received his higher education in France at the University of Paris. Upon his return to his country he became a teacher and lecturer in his country's schools and colleges. In 1957, he was appointed minister for education and culture in the first national government

of Senegal and later as minister for youth and cultural affairs. He was also a member of the National Assembly and a member of his country's commission for Unesco. He joined Unesco in 1970 as an Assistant Director-General for Education and in 1974, he was appointed the 6th Director-General of Unesco, the first African to hold that high office."

"In congratulating Mr M'bow it is our hope that his will be a living example for those of you who have now graduated to emulate."

"For most of you this ceremony is a passing out parade. You are now leaving the University fully trained and equipped in your various fields as doctors, engineers and so on. But the test is still to come. You have to prove yourselves in the battle-ground of nation building upon which you now embark. Like good soldiers, your government, your people and your country expects you not to let them down in our common struggle against our enemies underdevelopment, ignorance and disease."

"The degree of your success or failure in the nation-building endeavour will now depend not largely on the training and equipment which you already have, but upon your ability to work with others. This will be a test of your maturity as a graduate. No doctor, engineer or anybody else can function entirely on their own. The doctor will need his nursing and technician staff as much as the engineer will need his draughtsman and foreman if they are to do their job well."

"It is one thing however to work with others as one among many and quite another to work as one of a team. The essence of any nation-building is team work. We must strive to think and work in unity as a Nation and not as graduates and non-graduates or as this group and that other group. Such groupings only serve to dissipate our efforts in whatever enterprise we engage."

"To fit into a team calls for certain qualities that we must cultivate. First, one will need self-discipline as well as self-respect. No one will respect you merely because you are a qualified doctor if you do not give proper attention to your patients or you attend to them in such a state of intoxication that you can hardly read your thermometer. Nobody will consult you if you are the sort of lawyer who cannot be trusted with their client's money."

"It is not enough, however, to have self-discipline and respect. You must also learn to respect others. If we loved and respected others as we did ourselves, we would more easily create the team spirit that is so necessary and so lacking in the world today. The Division that so beset organisations, nations and the world would be bridged."

"Another cardinal quality is a sense of realism. There is a tendency in the world today for too many people to try to avoid facing reality. But we live in world that is real, and although it is good to have ideas and ideals, these should always be tested against reality and not just swallowed hook, line and sinker. He will be the most frustrated zealot of a graduate, who, full of ideas, attempts to impose them upon his firm. He must study the reality of the firm and persuade his colleagues that his ideas deserve testing if he is to avoid such frustrations."

"But above all, as a graduate, one must recognise one's responsibility to others and to the nation. Wananchi and the nation have discharged their responsibilities by making it possible for you to enjoy the facilities this university offers, so that you can get proper training not only to be an architect or a lawyer but also to think. The nation in turn expects you to reciprocate. To make your own contribution towards the development of our beloved republic."

**SPEECH BY MR. B. M. GECAGA  
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI  
AT THE CONFERMENT OF DEGREES & AWARD OF DIPLOMAS  
ON FRIDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1976 AT 3.00 P.M.**

Mtukufu Rais Mzee Jomo Kenyatta  
Baba wa Taifa letu la Kenya  
Chancellor wa Chuo Kikuu cha Kenya  
Sisi tuhusikao na University nzima  
Kutoka Baraza la Konseli na la Seneti  
Waalimu, Wanafunzi na kadhalika wafanyi  
kazi  
Siku kuu hii sote kwa moja sauti  
Ya shangwe na tele vifijo hii alasiri  
Tukiwa imara twakukaribisha kwa ukunju-  
fu kamili  
Pia Mtukufu Mama Ngina Kenyatta  
Mioyo yetu kachangamka kumwona hapa  
Mama Taifa  
Naye pia kwa vigelegele twamkaribisha  
Pamoja na wote wengine wageni wetu wa  
heshima

Kadhalika karibisho na salamu kwa Mkuu  
Mwelekezi  
Wa Baraza la Ulimwengu la Elimu na  
Utamaduni  
Yaani UNESCO

Ndugu yetu Mwafrika Amadou-Mahtar  
M'Bow  
Kwetu leo bahati nzuri na nderemo  
Katika sherehe hii kutoa kwake Bwana  
M'Bow  
Cheo Kikuu Kabisa cha heshima chungu  
nzima  
Ambacho mavazi yake atavikwa punde si  
punde  
Shahada maalum ikitolewa na wetu Bwana  
Chancellor.

*The Chairman of the Council then continued his address in English*

Your Excellency Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya and Chancellor of the University of Nairobi, Your Excellency Mama Ngina Kenyatta and all our honoured guests:

On behalf of the Council of the University of Nairobi it gives me much pleasure to extend a very warm welcome to Your Excellency Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and Mama Ngina Kenyatta, to this our annual University ceremony at which, as in previous years, we are delighted that you Mr. Chancellor, Sir, have so graciously found the time to honour us with your presence. Your act of officiating at this apex ceremony of the University of Nairobi is not only a source of inspiration to those of our successful and worth students who are privileged enough to receive their awards at your hand, but is at the same time a significant token of your continuing interest in and concern for our country's institution of higher learning of which you are the Head. We value most highly and are deeply grateful for your unflinching encouragement guidance that we constantly enjoy directly or indirectly, whether we be Members of Council or Senate, Teacher or Students, Administrators or Staff. As this University grows both in size and academic stature we know that the enormous debt we owe you we can never repay; but we also draw comfort from the thought that as a benevolent

father whom you are, no payment is expected of us except that each of us should play his or her part to the best of one's ability in answer to your inspiring call of "Harambee" as we build this Nation of Kenya with Your Excellency as Master Planner and Chief Architect.

Our ceremony to-day has a special significance, taking place as it does when the 19th Session of the UNESCO General Conference is meeting in Nairobi — I understand the first time in the life of UNESCO the Conference has assembled outside Europe. That Nairobi was chosen as the venue for this Conference is an immeasurable honour for Kenya. The Director-General of UNESCO is himself an illustrious son of Africa and a distinguished man of letters. UNESCO's contribution in the development of education throughout the world, including Kenya, is most noteworthy. It is a matter of great pride for the University of Nairobi to have the opportunity at this ceremony to award an Honorary Degree to Director General Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow.

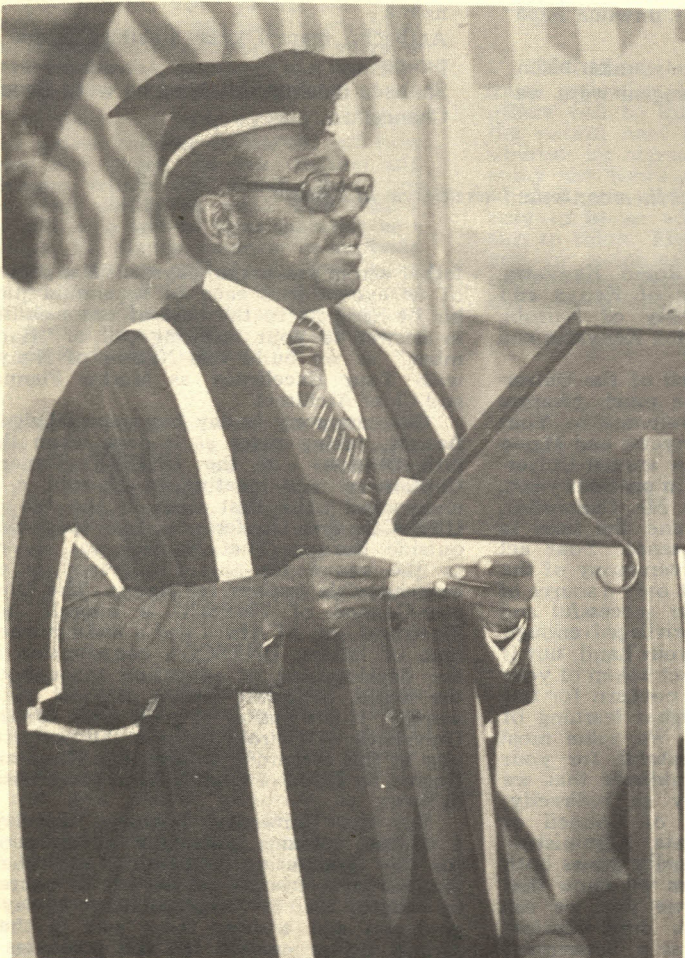
For the University, however, this day, I believe, remains essentially an occasion for the graduating students and their families and friends whose joy is shared by all of us in congratulating to-day's graduates and wishing them well in their diverse future careers. To the graduates I

would say: your Alma Mater has given you the tools you need; now you must put them to constructive and productive work. But let me hasten to add that such exhortation is of little value if the graduates of this University on successfully completing their studies here find that there is no suitable and appropriate employment available for them. I regret to say that in a comparatively few cases this is, indeed, the lamentable situation at the present time, and it could get worse in the future unless corrective action is taken by the manpower planners in the relevant Government Ministries by relating national trained manpower needs, so far as they can reasonably be foreseen, to the student admissions and training requirements demanded of the University by the Government.

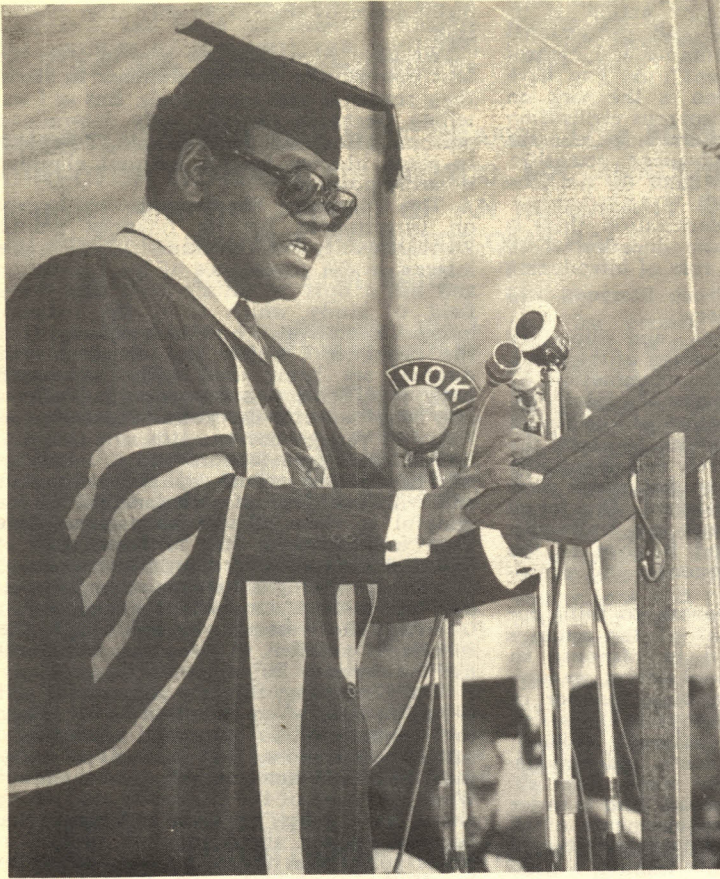
As I conclude let me observe that the Council has noted with appreciation the

relative calm which has characterised this past academic year within the University. The ensuing tranquility has, we are sure, enabled those students who are so minded and who comprise the majority to utilise their time profitably at their studies. I feel sure that the hope is shared by many, both within and without the University, that this calm passage so conducive to serious study and research will continue in the future.

During the year, however, the University, Mr Chancellor, Sir, has been faced with multifarious problems of other nature which it has tackled with vigour and determination under the able leadership of Dr. Karanja whom we congratulate on his re-appointment as Vice-Chancellor for a further term of six years and upon whom I now call to address the congregation.



**The Chairman of the Council, Mr. B.M. Gecaga addresses the congregation before he invites the Vice Chancellor to do so.**



The Vice Chancellor,  
Dr. J.N. Karanja,  
addresses the huge  
congregation.

**THE FOLLOWING SPEECH WAS DELIVERED BY  
DR. J. N. KARANJA, VICE-CHANCELLOR, ON THE OCCASION  
OF THE SIXTH GRADUATION CEREMONY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1976**

Your Excellency, Mr Chancellor, Sir, Your Excellency The Vice-President, Honorable Ministers, Your Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

On behalf of all members of the University, it is my pleasant duty to welcome you all to this annual congregation for the presentation of diplomas and the conferment of degrees by our Chancellor, H.E. The President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.

To you, Sir, I wish to express our profound gratitude for the honour you do us by coming to officiate at this important occasion in the calendar of the University. The fact that you find time from your very crowded schedule to join us is an indication of the abiding interest and concern I know you have for the welfare

and well-being of this University.

We are delighted that so many of you, our guests, have responded to our invitation and are able to be with us this afternoon as we honour our graduates who have successfully completed their studies.

This occasion which traditionally falls within proximity of Kenyatta Day gives us a priceless opportunity to join others in the Republic and elsewhere in pledging our loyalty to you as the Father of the Nation for the distinguished service you have rendered to the people over the years and to pray for your long life so that we can continue to benefit from your wisdom and statesmanship.

The University, Sir, has continued to be guided by the philosophy and goal you enunciated long time ago. You stated that

"The primary object of higher education in the early years of a new nation, is to produce the technical and professional manpower needed to promote and control all aspects of development". As you have said repeatedly, education is the rock on which a modern and prosperous civilization is based. It creates new knowledge, ensures that people can use advanced scientific concepts and trains individuals for the jobs they will be able to do well.

In the process of modernization, there is a development of systematic education which gradually takes over the role of introducing young people to the basic literacies and value system of their society.

The road to quality and therefore progress is through the training of the mind, rigorous analysis, fearless examination of concepts and a higher degree of objectivity. It is not the mere acquisition of knowledge that matters, it is the ability to assess the value of evidence objectively and impartially to determine relativities, to distinguish what is important from the irrelevant. This for all of us is still the ideal which in a University transcends all others and it gives to the University a role of uniqueness and significance.

In our constant endeavour to fulfil our task as the central point of the nation's intellectual activity, and in response to demand for places by school leavers, we have opened our doors to a large number of students. Together with Kenyatta University College, which is a constituent college we have nearly 7,000 students, undergraduates and postgraduates who come from all over the Republic and abroad. And in order to meet the academic requirements of all these students, the University has continued to introduce, in a dynamic fashion, a wide range of courses, new arrangements for courses, combined in different degrees programmes, new patterns of student involvement and consultations in course design. All this in order to improve the content of the teaching and the mode of delivery. New Departments have been established particularly in the Faculties of Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, Agriculture and Engineering. Extensions to the Library at Chiromo have been completed and new laboratories are going to be built there in order to cater for the increased number of students enrolled in biological science.

Our student intake is closely related to Government manpower projections and our orientation now is towards the professional fields. It would therefore be a cruel irony if any of our graduates would find themselves without gainful employment as has been intimated recently. There is need for a very close collaboration and co-ordination by all concerned, the University, the Government and the private sector in order to ensure that educated manpower is not wasted. For there is nothing that gets back to the University and to other institutions

than the frustrations of those former scholars disillusioned by their experience after graduation.

We have good facilities here to offer the best opportunity for our students to attain their academic and social goals. But as I was telling freshmen recently only determined personal effort will be rewarded. To expect to reach utopian heights without climbing is hardly possible.

The University, Sir, depends very largely on Government for its financial grants. We realize fully that Government has a major interest in the governance of the Institution and has a duty to satisfy itself that every field of study which is in the national interest is cultivated here and, equally, that the resources which are placed at our disposal are being used with full regard both of efficiency and economy. We have also benefited over the years from the generosity of foreign governments, aid agencies, international organizations and foundations who have helped us with capital development and with post-graduate scholarships. We are grateful to them all. In the past we have been well-endowed. But in these days of financial stringency and inflation, I would plead that nothing is done which may impair our well-known standard of excellence in teaching and research by allowing the spectre of a deficit to hung over our heads like the sword of Damocles.

The University, Sir, is a community and is run on basis of co-operation by all. While the community is primarily academic, I submit, once more, that its basis of unity must be of the heart as well as of the mind. When members of the University stop caring about each other or their institution, or become unclear about personal or institutional goals, then the community ceases to be. If the community is to flourish, every member of the community, especially within his or her segment of the community, exercises their responsibility at all times, communicating fully at every level.

In this connection, I would like to thank all members of the University for making our task very agreeable during the last year. I would particularly like to thank members of the various University committees for their hard work which has ensured the smooth running of the Institution. I would like also to express the deep appreciation of the whole University to all our members of the Council and in particular to our Chairman, for allowing us to make the heavy demands we do make on their time and experience as we confer together in the task of governing the affairs of the university.

Finally, Mr Chancellor, Sir, I have the honour and privilege to present before you our graduates. They have satisfied their examiners in the fields of their choice and are duly qualified to receive degrees and diplomas. They have worked hard to succeed within the context of highly competitive academic system. I am sure they have been

taught to think independently and to be adaptable, and more important to treasure the qualities of the heart and spirit that alone will make sense of human life. We

wish them every success in their chosen careers and in their service to the Nation. Your Excellency, Sir, Harambee and Thank you!

## SHORTLY AFTER THE VICE CHANCELLOR PRESENTED THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNESCO, MR. AMADOU MAHTAR M'BOW, FOR THE AWARD OF AN HONORARY DEGREE. IN PRESENTING THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, THE VICE CHANCELLOR SAID:

Your Excellency, Mr Chancellor, Sir, I have the honour to request you to confer an Honorary Degree.

The gentleman we are about to honour is a distinguished international civil servant, former minister, educator, author and scholar. He is Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow from Senegal. He is the Director-General of UNESCO which is holding its General Conference in our country.

For a quarter of a century this year he has served with great devotion and distinction, not only his own country Senegal but also Africa and the entire world. Mr Chancellor, Sir, Mr M'Bow has served his country as a devoted teacher for 14 years and then as a Government Minister for another 5 years. To date, he has served the world community for 6 years; initially, as Assistant Director-General for Education UNESCO and now as Director-General. In his long career as a public servant, he has always shown profound

love for people as well as for peace.

Indeed his service and contributions are founded on the firm belief that it is in the minds of men, through education, that the foundations of peace must be laid. He has clearly and convincingly demonstrated exemplary qualities as a leader and loyal servant of mankind.

In honouring him we are recognizing his distinguished career in education. We also wish to acknowledge our gratitude to the organization he heads for its generous aid to the University in form of scholarships, equipments and personnel, many of them housed in the building behind us which is the Faculty of Education.

It is in token of appreciation of his dedicated service to humanity and his leadership that the University of Nairobi is proud to confer an honorary degree of Doctor of Literature Honoris Causa. Thank you.

## UNIVERSITY HONOURS THE UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL WITH AN HONORARY DEGREE

During the sixth Graduation ceremony which took place on the afternoon of Friday, 29th October, 1976 at the traditional ground, the Great Court, the University awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature HONORIS CAUSA to the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow. The UNESCO happened to be holding its first annual Conference in Nairobi, the first time it was held in Africa and outside its traditional headquarters. The degree was awarded to Mr M'Bow as a gesture of recognition of his long and outstanding contribution to the development of education not only to his country Senegal, but also to the international community. The Chancellor, who is also the President of the Republic of Kenya, and who conferred the degree to the Director General, noted with satisfaction that Mr M'Bow was the first African to hold that high office. Mr M'Bow became the second person to receive such honour from the University of Nairobi, the first one being

the Chancellor himself who became an honorary graduate of the University of Nairobi when it was incepted and later on when he received an honorary Doctor of Literature.

To express his deep gratitude for the great honour bestowed on him by the University of Nairobi by awarding him an honorary degree, and its conferment by its Chancellor, Mr M'Bow had a few things to say.

For him, he said, to receive the title of Doctor of Literature HONORIS CAUSA was a deeply moving occasion. He noted that other than the Chancellor himself, he was the first person to receive such an honour from the University of Nairobi. He was therefore very grateful for this recognition.

He said he felt even more honoured because the Chancellor of the University was no other than H.E. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta himself, the National Hero who organized and led Kenya's struggle for



freedom from colonial rule and whose life-time ambition was achieved when Kenya gained its independence in 1963. He said he felt proud to receive the honour from the Chancellor's own hands, the man whose name is revered by Africans everywhere and who will go down in the annals of history as a great liberator and great educator of the African Continent.

The honorary degree conferred on him by the University, he said, had originated from its Faculty of Education. It was therefore only fitting that he should take advantage of his visit to this seat of learning to express his admiration for the remarkable and exemplary efforts made by the people and Government of Kenya in the field of education.

Here, he noted, a threefold victory had been won: a victory of willpower in coping successfully with the overwhelming task which faced the educational system at independence; a victory for clarity of vision, as attested by the rapid expansion of institutions of higher education and by the increasingly high level of the studies and research being done there, and of the services which they render to the economy.

He observed that the educational system had, in fact, been able to face up successfully to the challenge of making education accessible to as many as possible, of producing the skilled labour needed for development, and of promoting National Unity. Kenya, he said, should be proud of its achievements in this respect. It has greatly expanded primary and secondary school facilities in the rural areas. It has eliminated racial segregation in Education. It is producing locally many of the textbooks and other teaching materials which it needs. It has opened teacher training facilities at Kenyatta University College and the Faculty of Education in Nairobi University. And it has introduced at secondary level a practical type of education which can be put to use immediately.

UNESCO, he noted with appreciation, has been associated with this great national effort. Between 1963 and 1971 it contributed to the establishment and development of the Faculty of Engineering of the University of East Africa in Nairobi and between 1969 and 1976 to the establishment and development of Faculty of Education of the University of Nairobi. Between 1963 and 1972 UNESCO also had the privilege to contribute to the development of the Kenya Polytechnic in the training of technicians for the growing national economy.

He was equally happy, he added, that the cooperation with Kenya had not been one-sided, thanks to the Government and the Kenya National Commission for UNESCO for the facilities which they had made available for the training of fellowship-holders from other African countries at the University of Nairobi and at the Kenya Polytechnic as well as in various branches

of industry.

Kenya's fight for its independence and its development form a part of the long battle which Africa has been waging to recover its liberty and its dignity. That battle was now nearly won and the last rearguard actions of the colonialists cannot delay the historically inevitable for very much longer.

He said it is now Africa's duty to reassert its cultural identity, restore to its rightful place and its cultural heritage. As had been rightly pointed out in speeches and writings by his Excellency, the part played by culture in national consolidation is one of fundamental significance, since culture is the symbol of nationhood, the grassroots from which people spring.

As a start, he went on, Africa must make better known of its past, and the contribution which Africa and all the other different cultures have made to the world civilization as known today. Unesco, he affirmed, was actively engaged in this task through its cultural studies and cultural development programmes. In particular it has been compiling, since 1973, an extremely important and much-needed work. He referred to the General History of Africa, the first two volumes of which are due for publication next year. And since a civilization, a culture, can best be comprehended and appreciated from within, he was certain it would be of interest to know that the editors of all the eight volumes were Africans, as indeed are most of the eminent scholars on the International Scientific Committee which has intellectual responsibility for the History. It was thus encouraging that Africa's past was being studied and restored by the Africans themselves. It gave him pleasure to note that one of the editors of that important work was from the University of Nairobi.

His stress on the need to rehabilitate African culture, he said, was by no means in order to advocate a return to the past. On the contrary, it is the future that matters. Africa must modernize itself as rapidly as possible in order to eliminate the poverty and disease which are still so rife and to provide its peoples with the fuller life to which they rightly aspire. And this requires a readiness to accept change and innovation. It is equally true, however, that genuine development must always be firmly rooted in the cultural substrata of the nation. Our societies, he continued, can never be transformed by negating the past. Science and technology must be adapted to the outlook and conditions of each society, they must be absorbed as it were into the living body of the community. Progress has to come from within in a continuous act of experimental creation.

It was in this context that he paid tribute to the people of Kenya for the spirit of Harambee which men and women,

young and old in urban as well as rural areas make a voluntary contribution to the development effort. One of the recent examples of this Harambee spirit, he noted has been the establishment of network of institutes of science and technology. Unesco, he told the attentive congregation, is proud to be associated with this great effort through financial assistance from the Government of Norway. Harambee, inspired by His Excellency and echoed throughout Kenya, is more than a mere ideal. It is the true spirit of Kenya and deserved being emulated by other countries of the world.

The impulse which prompts each people to defend its own "cultural identity", he felt, cannot but contribute to the maintenance of peace, provided that it goes hand-in-hand with acceptance of others in a spirit of tolerance.

The academic community has a contribution to make to this cause and particularly the University of Nairobi, where he was happy to find himself again and express his faith in the future of Africa and of international cooperation. He was glad to have had the opportunity of appreciating its creative energy and vitality, and of seeing for himself the part it is

playing in building Kenya of tomorrow, in paying tribute to all those working in the University, and to the new graduates with whom he had the honour to share the joy of the occasion, he extended his best wishes for the further success of their efforts.

The Organisation of which he had the privilege of being the Director General, he said, was then holding its Nineteenth Session of its General Conference in Nairobi and would also be celebrating its thirtieth anniversary on the fourth of November. This, he said, was to him a very happy set of circumstance. In it he saw a sign that Kenya, which is striving so successfully to establish a multi-racial society in which all may be at home, is also determined to become a world meeting place devoted to the furtherance of peace and the promotion of cooperation among all countries.

He concluded his speech by expressing once more his deep personal gratitude for the destination which had been conferred upon him. He was truly proud to count himself from then on, a member of the University of Nairobi, of the intellectual community of this great and beautiful country, which had contributed so much to the rebirth of Africa.

The Director-General of UNESCO, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, delivers his speech after he has been conferred with a Doctor of Literature Honoris Causa by the Chancellor. Listening attentively are the Deputy Vice Chancellor, Professor D. Odhiambo (left), the Minister for Education, Mr. Taaitta Towett (2nd left), the President, (partly hidden and behind the D-G) and the Vice Chancellor, (right and also partly hidden).



## GRADUATION 1976

The graduation day marks the most important event in the Calendar of the University. It is the day everybody looks forward to with nostalgia. For the majority of the graduates it comes but once in their life-time. It is therefore an occasion none of them would like to miss. For some it marks their departure from the academic life into the outside world where they will be expected to apply the skills they have acquired to build this nation and to others it is a start of vigorous academic career.

The graduation day brings together many people from all walks of life. From educators, farmers, parents, graduands and students from the various faculties of the University who rarely have any other occasion when they can meet. But most important of all is the presence of the Chancellor himself who is the President of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency Mzee Jomo Kenyatta who confers the Degrees and Diplomas.

This year graduation day fell on Friday, the 29th October, 1976. The total output for the year was 1,756 graduands as compared to 1,188 in 1974 and 1,399 in 1975. This shows an absolute increase in total output of 568 grandands over the year 1974, a no small increase in itself in such a short period.

From the table below it can be observed that the largest increase in output was in

the two Faculties of Education in both Nairobi University Campus and Kenyatta University College, which rose from nothing to a combined record output of 691. Other considerable increase were also recorded in the Faculties of Medicine whose output in 1976 was over 70% of its 1974 output, the Faculty of Agriculture with almost 50 per cent over and above its 1974 output. The Faculty of Law and Architecture, Design and Development also recorded an increase of about 22.0% and 24.0% respectively.

The largest fall in output was recorded in the Faculty of Arts which experienced a decline of about 40% over its output two years earlier. The Faculty of Science, the School of Journalism and the Institute of Adult Studies recorded a decline of about 25.0, 30.0 and 13% respectively.

The increase in the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Development was primarily in the Departments of Land Economics and Building Economics whose output rose from a figure of 22 in each of the Departments to an absolute figure of 36 and 32 respectively. As for the other Faculties viz, Commerce, Engineering, Vet. Medicine and Department of Advanced Nursing output remained fairly unchanged.

Table I

### Graduates (1st Degree) & Diplomates (Pre-Degree) Outputs for the Years 1973/74 and 1975/76

Faculty	1974	1976	% FALL	% RISE
AGRICULTURE	41	61	-	48.8
A.D.D.	67	83	-	23.9
ARTS	348	207	40.5	-
COMMERCE	120	113	5.8	-

EDUCATION (NAIROBI)	-	360	-	100.0
EDUCATION (KUC)	-	331	-	100.0
ENGINEERING	141	144	-	2.1
LAW	46	56	-	21.7
MEDICINE (B.M, Ch.B)	47	82	-	74.5
SCIENCE	120	90	25.0	-
VETERINARY MEDICINE	51	50	1.9	-
JOURNALISM	19	13	31.5	-
ADULT STUDIES	15	13	13.3	-
ADVANCED NURSING	16	17	-	6.3
TOTAL	1031	1620	-	57.1

The table below gives information on postgraduate programme in which the greatest development has been at the level of Masters degrees. Thus, while there were only 37 graduands in masters degrees in 1974, there were 103 in 1976. This shows that the Masters output for 1976 was 178.3 percent over and above the figure for 1974. This is in contrast with the post-

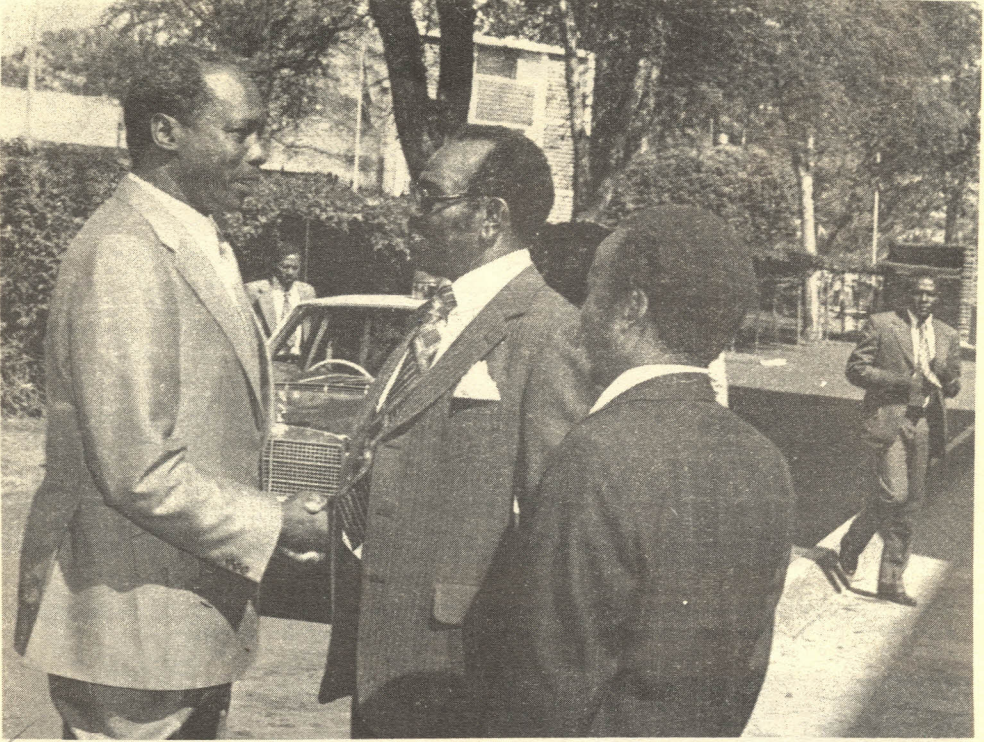
graduate diplomates who were almost 50 per cent lower in 1976 than in 1974. But on the whole the Postgraduate development over the period being considered shows there was an improvement of almost 50 per cent. (see table)

**Table II**  
**Postgraduate Output, 1973/74 and 1975/76**

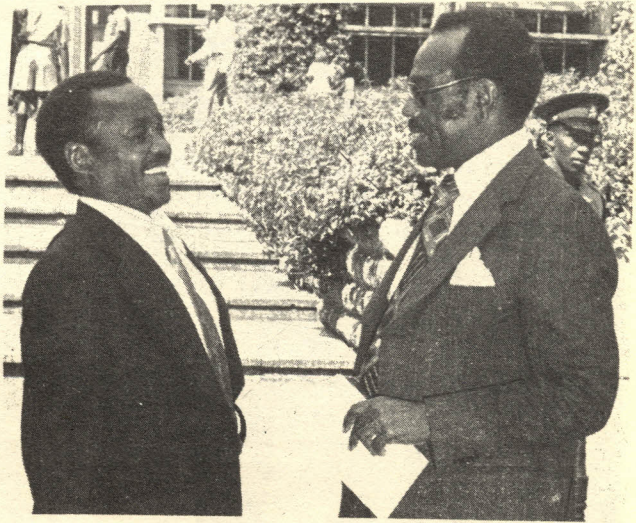
DEGREE	1974	1976	% RISE	% FALL
MASTERS	37	103	178.3	-
PhD+	8	6	-	25.0
POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMAS	45	23	-	48.9
TOTAL	90	132	46.7	-

+ Includes advanced degrees beyond PhD e.g. M.D.

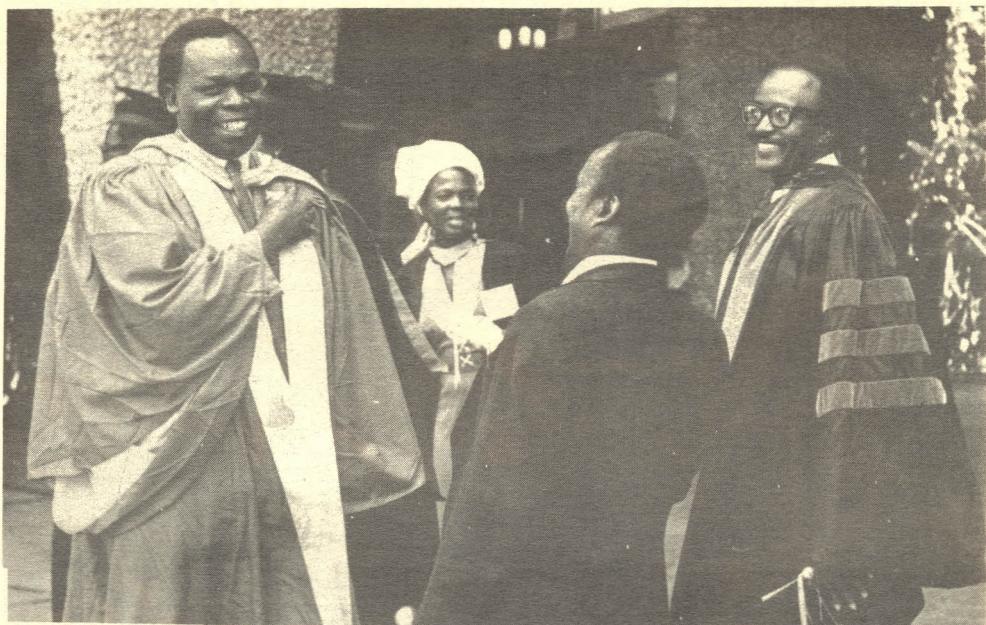
## THE DAY WITH A DIFFERENCE (GRADUATION DAY IN PICTURES)



The Vice President and Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. D. Arap Moi, (left) arrives for the graduation ceremony. He is welcomed by the Chairman of the University Council, Mr. B.M. Gecaga (middle) and the Minister for Education, Mr. Taaita Toweett (right).



The Chairman of the University Council, Mr. B.M. Gecaga, shares a joke with the Minister for Education, Mr. Taaita Toweett, just before the ceremony begins.



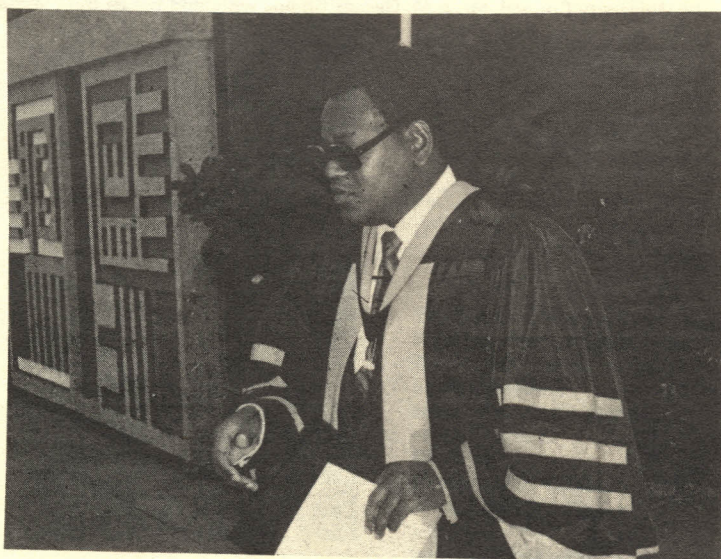
**It is all smiles before the ceremony. Here the Deputy Vice Chancellor, Professor D. Odhiambo, shares a joke with the minister for Education, Mr. Taaita Toweett, and Professor W. Senga.**



**The Minister for Education, Mr. Taaita Toweett, makes a serious point in a conversation with the Deputy Vice Chancellor Professor D. Odhiambo.**



The Vice Chancellor, Dr. J.N. Karanja, shares a joke with the Minister of Education, Mr. Taaita Toweett, and the Chairman of the University Council, Mr. B.M. Gecaga before the ceremony begun.



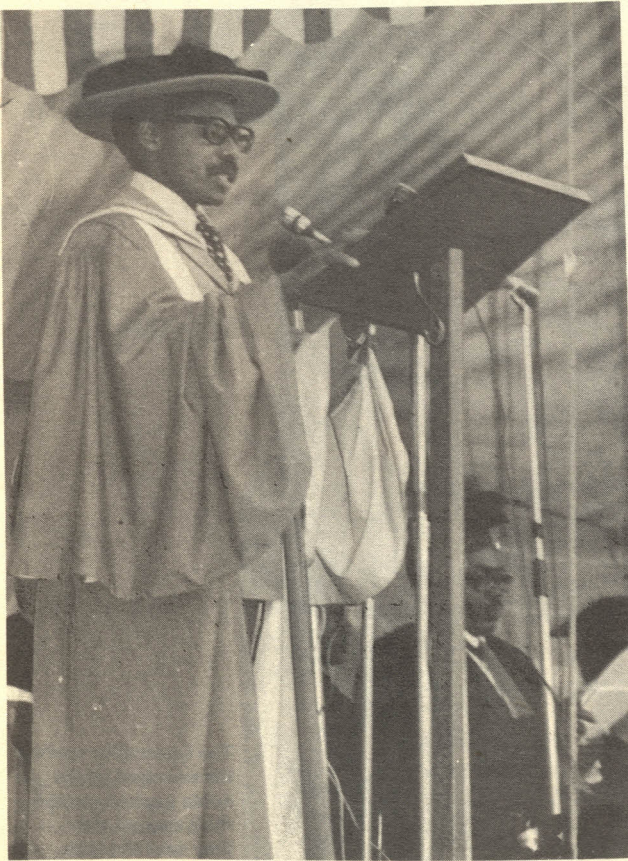
The Vice Chancellor in step for the graduation ceremony.





The Chancellor, in his academic robes, is escorted to the Presidential Dais by the Vice Chancellor, Dr. J. N. Karanja (front left), the Minister of Education, Mr. Taitta Toweett (front right), the Chairman of the University Council, Mr. B.M. Gecaga (in line with and beside the President).

**The academic procession gets into gear. The President heads for the Dais from where he will confer degrees and diplomas.**



**The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor Kihumbu Thairu, calls out the names of the successful candidates for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (M.B.Ch.B.) just before they take the noble oath.**



Graduands of the noble profession take the sacred oath just before the Chancellor confers them with their degrees. It is all smiles while the graduands take the sacred oath.



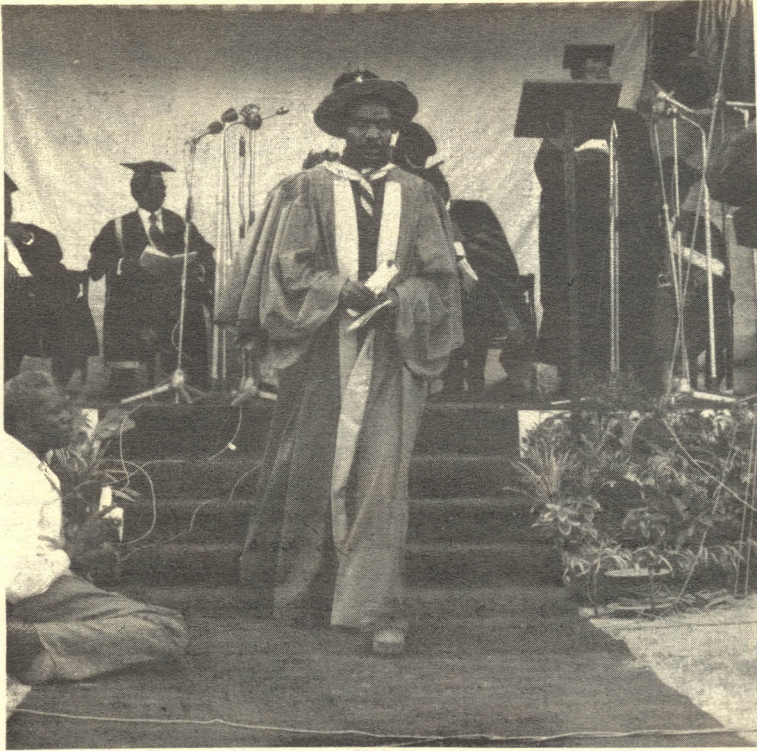
The Chancellor confers the members of the noble profession with their degrees after they take the oath of sanctity.



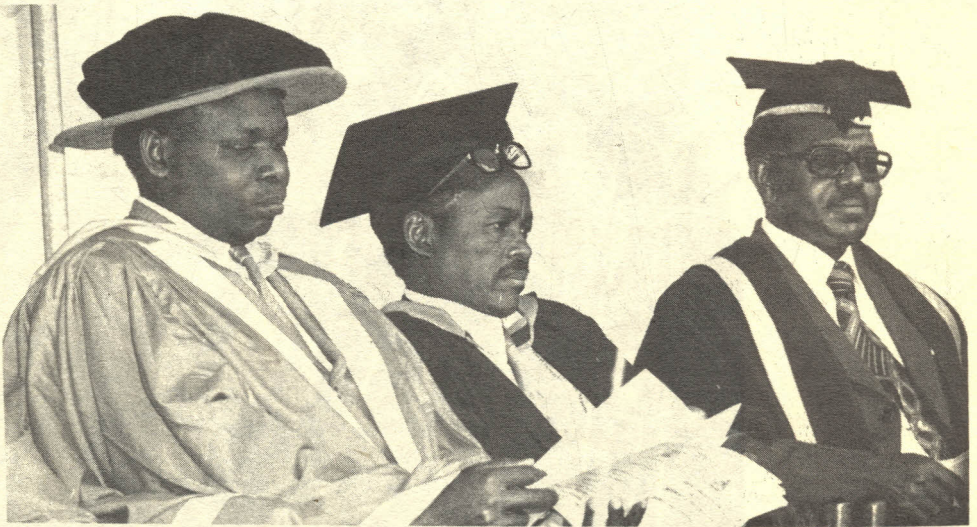
The Chancellor personally confers a Doctorate degree (Doctor of Philosophy) to one of the few successful candidates.



The Chancellor congratulates one of the few Doctor of Philosophy graduands.



This graduand, who has just been conferred with a Doctor of Philosophy degree, walks back to his seat with satisfaction.



These three personalities listen attentively as names of successful candidates are called out. They are the Deputy Vice Chancellor, Professor D. Odhiambo, (left) the Minister for Education, Mr Taaita Toweett, (middle), and the Chairman of the University Council, Mr. B.M. Gecaga (right).



The Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow is helped into his academic robes just before he is conferred with a Doctor of Literature by the Chancellor.



A rare thing during graduation ceremonies. The Chancellor confers a degree of Doctor of Literature Honoris Causa to the Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow becomes the second person to receive such degree from the University of Nairobi.



The Director-General makes his speech after he is conferred with the degree of Doctor of Literature, Honoris Causa.



These graduands wait eagerly for the Chancellor to confer them with degrees. In the front row are Doctor of Philosophy graduands who await their turn eagerly.



**These graduands stand as their names are called out. Among them are women who have also proved themselves and so demonstrating that they too can do it.**



**Will it ever come? The anxiety is quite obvious. They too wait anxiously. In the background can be seen the mammoth crowd that also shares the anxiety of these graduands.**





The Vice Chancellor, Dr. J.N. Karanja (right), the Chairman of University Council, Mr. B.M. Gecaga (2nd left), and the Minister of Education, Mr. Taaitta Toweett, happily join the President in the motto of Harambee.



The ceremony is over. The Academic Procession then moves away from the Dais.

*Pictures by M.N. Icharia and R. K. Kinyanjui*

## THE RELEVANCE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSES IN THE EAST AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES

On 22nd September, 1976, the Minister for Works, Hon. Mr Nathan Munoko, opened a course entitled "The Relevance of Mechanical Engineering Course in the East African Universities" which was held at the University of Nairobi. The conference was scheduled to last three days i.e. September 22nd through September 24th. After the opening of the conference the Minister was taken round the department of Mechanical Engineering.

The conference was attended by delegates and academic staff from the three East African Universities i.e. University of Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam and Makerere and representatives of Industry in the three countries and public corporations such as the East African Railways.

The conference discussed such topics as the three Universities (course structure, level of technology in East Africa and its demands on manpower, practical training of undergraduates, Industrial training of graduate Engineers and the kind of Mechanical Engineers East Africa needs.

The conference looked at the actual problems and solutions of practical training

of undergraduates. It looked at such questions as whether it was the Universities or the Industries who were responsible for such a programme and how practical training periods could be made more profitable to undergraduates.

The conference also received and discussed reports on available Industrial training for graduate Engineers in East Africa by companies. It further looked into the roles of Universities, Industries, Professional Engineering Institutions, Registration Boards and how co-operation could be cultivated among all of them.

Under the kind of Mechanical Engineers East Africa needs the conference went further in search of a kind of training that would produce effective Mechanical Engineers and tried to tackle the question of whether the East African Universities were producing the right kind of Mechanical Engineers.

Thus, at the conference and under the various headings mentioned above, the following papers were presented by the participants from the three Universities and local Industry.

### COURSE STRUCTURE OF THE THREE UNIVERSITIES

Papers were presented by each of the three heads of Mechanical Engineering departments of the three Universities, Professors P.M. Githinji (Nairobi), A.B. Saya (Makerere), and Dr. S. Lwakabamba. Other papers were presented as follows:

(Dar-es-Salaam). Another paper was also read by Dr. S. Talitwala (Nairobi) entitled: Mechanical Engineering Courses at Tropical African Universities.

#### (a) Level of Technology in East Africa and its demands on manpower Training

1. Impact of Choice and Transfer of Technology on Development of Technical skills by Peter V. Mitschke — Gollande (Dar-es-Salaam).
2. General Proposal for Laboratory Course Programme by Martin Mugonyi (Makerere).
3. Industrial Research and Development in Developing countries by N.C. Srivastava (Nairobi).
4. Effective Teaching Methodology for the Implementation of Engineering Curriculum Objectives in Developing Countries by A. Kanyilili (Dar-es-Salaam).
5. Are Developed Nations Standards Relevant in assessing Engineering degrees in an East African context? by P.G. Barton (Dar-es-Salaam).
6. The Merger of Theory and Practice in Practice — Teaching Mechanics of Machines to Undergraduates by K. Hartmann (Dar-es-Salaam).
7. Co-operation between Universities, Governments, and Industry in Research and Development by J.K. Musuva and R. Green (Nairobi).
8. Engineering Education — East African needs by S.R. Amaradasa (Nairobi).

#### (b) Practical Training of Undergraduates and Graduate Engineers

1. Industry-Universities Co-operation by Professor P.M. Githinji (Nairobi).
2. Industrial Training of Graduate Engineers in Kenya by S. Talitwala (Nairobi).
3. An Integrated Approach to Technical Research and Training of Engineers, Technicians and Craftsmen by Peter V. Mitschke — Collande (Dar-es-Salaam).



Mr. N. Munoko, Minister for Works, makes his opening address at the seminar. Listening attentively are the Deputy Registrar, Mr. H.K. Gichuki, (left) Professor P.M. Githinji, the Chairman of the department of Mechanical Engineering (2nd left).



The Minister (2nd left), accompanied by the Dean of the Faculty, Professor R.P. Patel (right), Chairman of the department of Mechanical Engineering, Professor P.M. Githinji, (2nd right) and the Deputy Registrar, Mr. Gichuki (4th right) makes an extensive tour of the department. Here Professor Patel is demonstrating a point using one of the machines in the department.

## UNIVERSITY JOINS IN CELEBRATING THE 120TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT YUGOSLAV SCIENTIST AND INVENTOR, NIKOLA TESLA

For a period of four days beginning on November 2nd 1976, Nairobi University's Taifa Hall was the scene of an exhibition celebrating the 120th birth anniversary of the great Scientist and inventor, Nikola Tesla. The exhibition, attended by many distinguished guests, and academicians, had been mounted by the University in cooperation with the Yugoslavia Embassy and was officially opened by the Vice Chancellor of the University of Nairobi, Dr. J.N. Karanja. Among the distinguished guests present was the Yugoslavia Ambassador, H.E. Mr Zika Radojlovic.

In his speech the Vice Chancellor paid tribute to the great Scientist and inventor who was born of a priest family 120 years ago in the small village of Smiljane on the slopes of the Velebit Mountains near the Yugoslavia coast on the Adriatic Sea. In his tribute the Vice Chancellor recalled the almost insurmountable difficulties experienced by this great Son of Mankind. Yet, with his unconquerable determination, the future scientist and inventor was almost obstinately determined to pursue his ambitions and his rare genius into the world of inventions.

With the help of his father who would have preferred him to become a priest like himself but for his extraordinary gift for engineering and inventions, he attended the Gaza Polytechnic in Austria. It was at Gaza he started displaying his rare genius. Unfortunately lack of financial support forced him to abandon his studies and return home. He later went to Prague where he read in the library of Karlov University and managed to attend some lectures.

Once again insufficient funds for education forced him to obtain a job with the Hungarian Central Telegraph Office but even here he experienced some problems that forced him to move to Paris where he worked briefly with Edison's Continental Company before he moved to America.

He worked briefly with Edison Company in New York before he was forced by circumstances to form a company known as "Tesla Electric Light and Manufacturing Company".

In spite of all these problems, noted the Vice Chancellor, the great inventor did not abandon his desire to improve electrical machines and other inventions. It was due to his ceaseless, sometimes obstinate refusal to concede defeat of any kind that he made the great inventions for which the world now remembers him. These were to be found in the field of Direct Current, Polyphase and single phase alternating currents, High Frequency and High Voltage

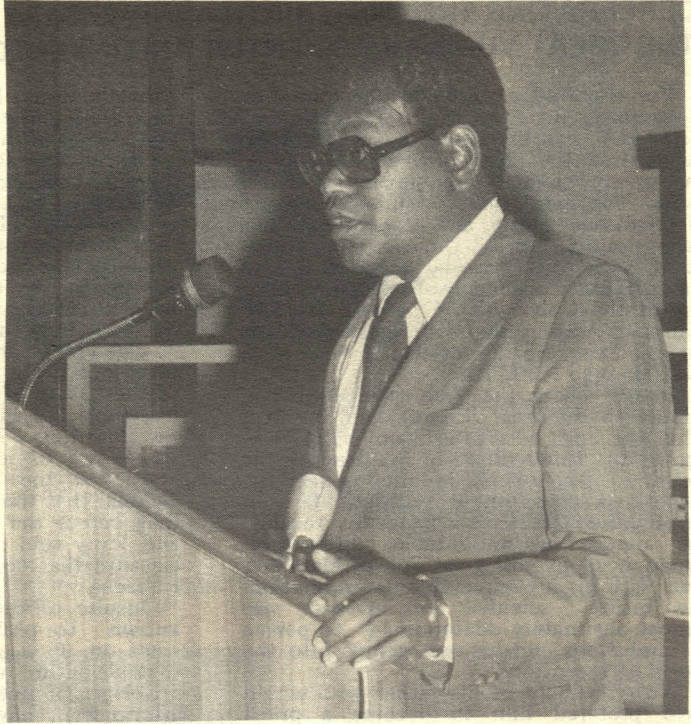
Current, Radio Engineering and Mechanical Engineering the details of all which were the subject of the exhibition.

In all his achievements, observed the Vice Chancellor, Tesla worked alone for he believed that to be alone was the secret of invention. Moreover he did not solicit help from anyone since he was of the opinion that he worked best when struggling. His philosophy on work was that man was born to work, to suffer and to fight, for he who does not do so must go under.

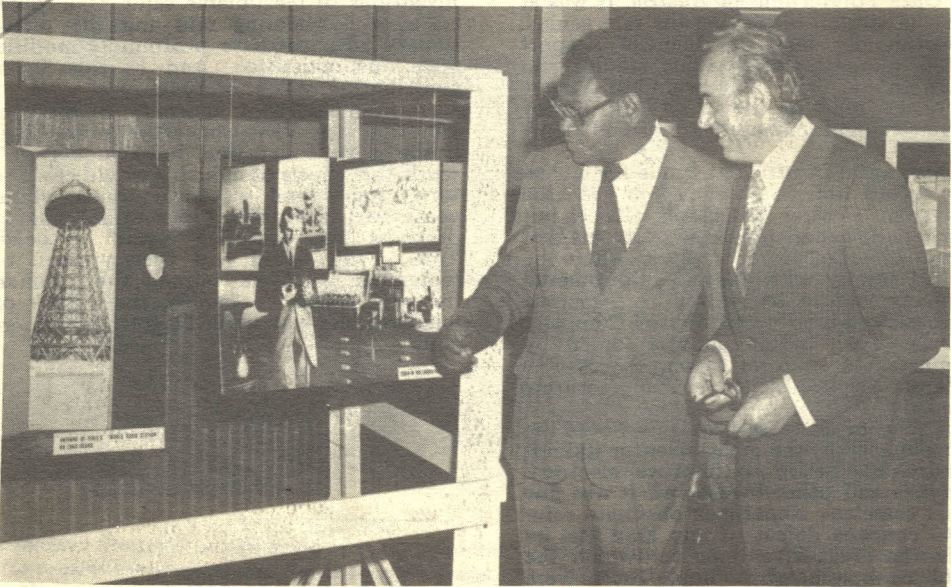
The Vice Chancellor observed that Tesla's inventions were based on his amazing grasp of the nature of electricity. Yet he devoted his whole life without finding an answer to the question: "What is Electricity"? In his short tale of electricity written in 1915; continued the Vice Chancellor, Tesla claimed that the story of electricity started long before the Christian era when Thales and Pliny told of the magic properties of electron that come from the pure tears of Heliades.

In spite of the fact that electricity was known to philosophers of the past, he went on, it was not until 1600 when the first Scientific treatise on electricity and privileges of few, who guarded jealously all information, have given way. Communication has made it possible to make tremendous progress in the field of electricity. Inventions of inestimable value have followed at a bewildering rate and the revolutionary advances have profoundly modified mankind's existence. And in this Tesla's contribution, was enormous.

As a measure of enormity of his contribution the Vice Chancellor noted that if the world today were to exclude Tesla's work, the wheels of industry would cease to turn, trains and electrical trains would come to a standstill, cities would sink in darkness and factories would be dead. Thus, the world had every reason to remember what he termed the "human dynamo" who worked for the welfare of mankind and yet never forgot his motherland.



**The Vice Chancellor, Dr. J.N. Karanja, who was the guest of honour at the Nikola Tesla exhibition staged at Taifa Hall, makes his speech on the life and work of the Great Scientist.**



**The Vice Chancellor, accompanied by the Yugoslav Ambassador to Kenya, goes round examining the various pictures depicting the life and achievements of the Great Scientist.**



A section of the crowd which attended the opening ceremony of the exhibition of the Great Scientist, Nikola Tesla.

## THE FRESHERS ARRIVE

On 28th September, 1976 new students started arriving at the Campus for registration. Immediately on arrival they started registering themselves into the various faculties into which they were admitted.

The whole orientation week was devoted solely for registration and general introduction into the University. By the end of the week the registration, which had been conducted so smoothly, had come to an end.

By the time the whole registration was over a total of 1512 students had registered for degree and diploma courses. This shows an increase of 7.5% over the previous year's figure of 1407. This final figure did not include those students who registered for one year postgraduate diploma in international relations, Meteorology and the one year degree of the Bachelor of Philosophy.

The table below gives the numbers of the two years 1975/76 and 1976/77. From the table it may be observed that the largest increase has been in the faculties of Science, Arts, the Institute of Adult Education and the Faculty of Agriculture respectively. These recorded increases of about 56.0, 46.0, 39.0 and 23.0% respec-

tively. However, these increases were mainly due to the fact that the University had to accommodate about 150 students more from Makerere University in the first year distributed as follows: Agriculture, 9; Arts, 89; Commerce, 24; Engineering, 2; Law, 6; Medicine, 5; and Science, 14. The only faculty whose increase in first year intake was not mainly due to the transfer from Makerere University to Nairobi was the Faculty of Science. Even without the 24 students from Makerere its first year students would have risen from 145 in 1975/76 to 212 in 1976/77. However, even with these transfers some of the faculties were not affected by the transfers. These included Architecture, Design and development, Education, the Department of Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Advanced Nursing. Of these only the Department of Architecture showed a significant increase by recording an increase of 20% over the pre-

The largest fall was recorded in the faculty of Education and the departments of Dentistry and Surgery which recorded about 50.0, 29.0 and 15.0%. The fall in the Faculty of Education was mainly due to the fact that the lion's share of Bachelor of Education students now go to Kenyatta

University College. The only other area to experience a fall was in Medicine (M.B. Ch.B.) which recorded a fall of about 5.0 percent.

A day after their arrival the new students assembled at Taifa Hall to listen to an

address by the Registrar, Mr M.K. Ndoria and other officers of the University. In his speech the Registrar gave the students a general overview of the general structure of the University, both administrative and physical, and how it operates.

## THE 1976/77 INTAKE

FACULTY/DEPT'	1975/76	1976/77	% HIGHER	% LOWER
AGRICULTURE	74	91	23.0	-
ARCHITECTURE	30	36	20.0	-
DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT	66	67	1.5	-
ARTS	187	272	45.5	-
COMMERCE	167	190	13.8	-
EDUCATION	213	105	-	50.7
ENGINEERING	163	164	0.6	-
LAW	62	66	6.4	-
MEDICINE (M.B. Ch.B.)	115	109	-	-
PHARMACY	33	27	-	15.2
DENTISTRY	31	22	-	29.0
SCIENCE	145	226	55.8	-
VET. MED.	72	79	9.6	-

ADULT EDUC.	13	17	38.5	-
ADVA. NURSING	20	23	15.0	-
AJOURNALISM	16	18	12.5	-
TOTAL	1407	1512	7.5	-

## THE VICE-CHANCELLOR WELCOMES THE FRESHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY

In the morning of October, 6th 1976, all the new students assembled in Taifa Hall to be addressed by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J.N. Karanja.

The Vice-Chancellor began by welcoming the new students to the University. By entering their names in the University register, he said, they had become full members of the University and its honour and reputation would depend on their behaviour and performance. He said he was aware that they had come from different schools, different areas of Kenya and East Africa and indeed, the world, and from different communities. They should therefore use this opportunity to create bonds of friendship and comradeship and a new unity out of their diversity so that they could emerge as full members of the society dedicated to the betterment and progress of the entire country.

Because they had entered the University for the first time, this was an important milestone in their personal development. In this connection therefore he wished to speak to them on the University and what the University was about and, more precisely, the role he visualised the University played in society. The aims of the University were:

- a) To serve the cause of human progress by extending the frontiers of knowledge in all areas of study through teaching and research;
  - b) To train qualified professionals in the country's development and work vigorously towards the solution of the country's economic, social and scientific problems.
- The role of those at the University, the Vice-Chancellor stressed, was to emphasise the importance of excellence and quality of scholarship and to utilise this scholarship to make life better to all.

The University, he continued, was a community of lecturers and scholars. The young men and women who had come to the University had come to acquire the expertise of their professors. This was a

special expertise which was in two parts. It was important for a professor to be familiar with the orthodoxy of his subject. Simply stated this means he must know a great deal about what has been written in the subject and it is necessary to apply to this knowledge, discipline, questioning facts and transferring yesterday's truths into tomorrow's hypothesis.

Talking about the art of questioning, he told the students that it would be difficult for them to be taught the art of questioning unless they are encouraged to enquire and question. It follows then that the students have rights and responsibilities. It is therefore necessary for the students, he said, to accept the purpose of the University as a place which exists so that those who know more can transmit knowledge and the technique of scholarship to those who know less. Provided that responsibility was accepted, there was a corresponding right to dispute in the University about knowledge itself and the way it was taught, examined and conveyed. On the other hand, he continued, the lecturers and professors as well as the administrators of the University have right and responsibilities. Their primary responsibility, apart from teaching and research, was to uphold the authority of the University. And this authority is based on the supremacy of reason and a disciplined way of solving problems.

Furthermore, the University of Nairobi was primarily a centre of training the high level manpower required by the nation for its social and economic development. The idea of an "Ivory Tower" University, he said, which was so affixed on the University by its critics was a myth. One only had to look at the variety and content and orientation of courses that were being offered at the University and how directly they related to our environment and national requirements to dismiss this charges as nonsense. Actually if one looks at the University the immediate impression is one of breath taking diversity of courses. The University offers courses ranging from 'astro-physics' to agronomy, from advanced



nursing to adult education. The University teaches almost every professional course imaginable including Journalism, Librarianship, Social Work, Pharmacy, etc., because it is committed to solving problems.

As far as the society was concerned the University offers a complex of qualities useful to society but it would not be wise to claim uniqueness, nor a higher standard of performance than honesty allows. It gives to many other students some of the preparation of the mind and the intellectual tools which will enable them to respond flexibly to the varied needs of working life.

Talking about the intake into the University the Vice Chancellor told his audience that as the country had developed the demand of University places had increased. The University of Nairobi, in responding to this demand, had opened its doors to a very large number of students. Together with Kenyatta University College, which is a Constituent College, the University has nearly 7,000 students. If there were no other problems, this outstanding

growth would, by itself result in almost intolerable strains on any institutions of higher learning. The root causes of the increase were in the requirements of modern technological society. The need for trained manpower was unending. No country and people have a chance of entering the modern world with only a small fraction of population obtaining education. And no country and no people could hope to provide leadership necessary for a modern society if only a small fraction attain reasonable levels of education.

The government therefore was determined to provide more and more educational opportunities for its young people. This was because education was seen as an important instrument for achieving the major goal, the goals of nation building and economic and social development. In other words, education was regarded as an important means by which the whole society itself could be uplifted. There was therefore an abiding faith in the magic of education. The fact that some cynicism and disillusionment were beginning to creep in, he said, did not alter the fact that many people rightly believed that of all the inequalities, none was more intolerable than the inequality of access by children to education. Indeed, an educated community was a better one than an uneducated one. Politicians have regarded education as a fundamental right for all the citizens and that investment in education would pay off and also generate employment.

But as more and more got educated, he said, so the minimum entry into the various jobs and occupations would rise. There were signs that this was already beginning. Consequently everybody was talking about the educational system and the people it was producing. There were swelling sea of words from all sides which were written and spoken daily on educational system. Education, like health, concerns all of us. But when it comes to medicine people generally tend to listen to what doctors say. But with education everyone was an authority. Today, from the pulpit, from parliamentary front and back benches, from the man in the street, from ourselves, the educational system is under scrutiny. We question the organisation of the system, almost everything. This, he said, was healthy and correct.

Because a nation that was not constantly and vigorously reviewing its progress and seeking new ways of attaining its goals was a static nation, change and innovation were the essence of modernization and progress.

The quality and nature of education provided to the people was that everyone was duty bound, staff, Senate, Council and the Government to dedicate all of them in an uncompromising manner to provide a vigorous and improving educa-



The Vice Chancellor, Dr. J.N. Karanja, addresses the new students at Taifa Hall shortly after their arrival.

tional system making it at once more relevant to the needs of the nation and making it more efficient in its machinery for transmitting and importing relevant skills and knowledge. It was the duty of everyone as a mwananchi to make sure by working hard to create a thriving and prosperous economy, both in the cities and the rural areas that none of our pupils or graduates become either superfluous or unemployed. Neither of these problems were amenable to short term solution, but all of them create increasing strains within the educational system and must not be lost sight of.

The Vice Chancellor also told the new students that, generally speaking, their immediate past experience of the way schools did their day to day work may give them a hierarchical view of institutions. The University structure, he said, was however based on academic Faculties and Departments as more or less autonomous units working together in academic devotion that gave men and women who teach, subject of course, to the academic rules and statutes laid down formerly by Senate.

He told them that while lecturers were here to teach them, the students themselves were encouraged to accept the greatest possible responsibility for their own studies. It was the duty of everyone here to help them understand their environment but, he told them, there was no substitute for self directed enquiry and learning.

The new students were further informed that arrangements were already made for the students participation in all areas of University activities. The University wanted to encourage this deliberately because of the conviction that the students should be active members of the University community. They were further told participation by students benefited the University because it provided clear channels of communication which help the teacher to teach better and the student to learn better.

The Vice Chancellor said it was his belief that the University should train men for tomorrow's leadership and must help them understand the value for reasoned argument. He said he strongly believed that the best constraint was self constraint and the best discipline was self discipline and by drawing students into decision making process, they were given information without which consent and consensus were unattainable. However he wanted to emphasise the fundamental principle underlying this belief that reason, compassion and wisdom were the essential attributes of University relations. It must be remembered by all, he said, that effective participation, whether by lecturers or by students was not through power but through influence; not by block votes or caucuses but

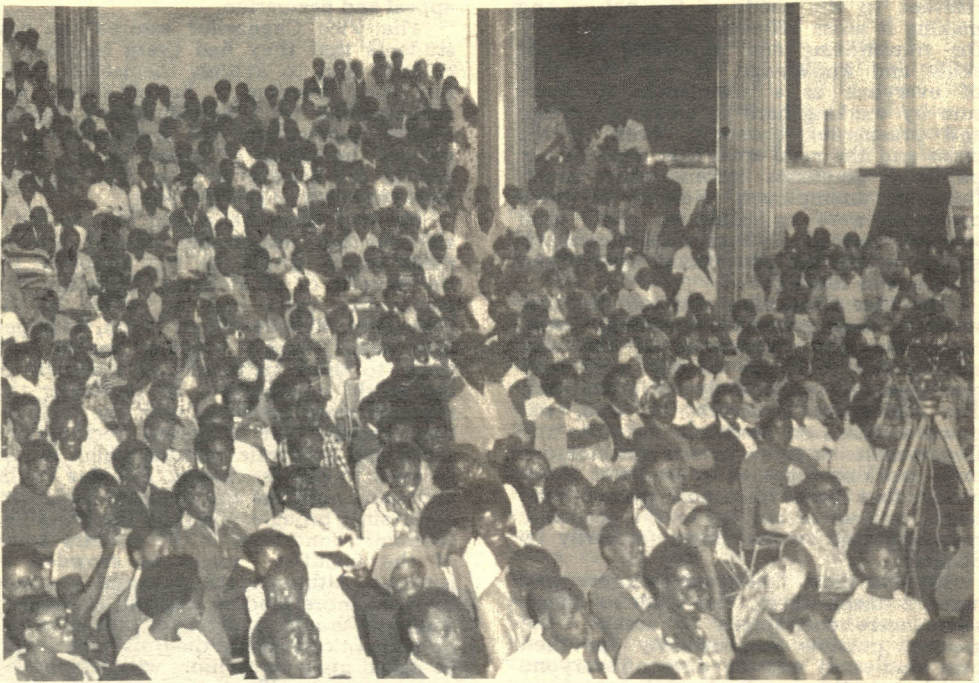
by the weighing of words by force of appeal and persuasion.

The Vice Chancellor assured the new students that they had every freedom to criticize and to express themselves fully. But each freedom, he told them, was accompanied by a corresponding responsibility, particularly the responsibility to respect the rights of others among them and in the society at large. The students were expected to give the lead.

He told them he would like to see a vigorous but responsible student government which would be run properly for the benefit of all students. Tribalism and personality cults had no place in the University. Whatever their origin, he hoped that their coming together would help them to think nationally as members of the world community. In particular the students were provided with the facilities they require for a decent recreational, social and academic pursuits which should be used to the maximum. But due to the increasing numbers and stringent budgetary constraints brought about by the prevailing economic conditions in the country some of the facilities might be crowded or jammed. Although effort would be made to build more laboratories and classrooms students should appreciate that in times of economic hardship the University might be called upon to do more with less money and manpower. Whether this can be done without lowering the standards was difficult to foresee.

Since the University existed because of students, the teachers and the administrators were at their service and all venues of discussions and consultation existed and they should be fully exploited. The University believed in dialogue but it was everyone's duty to enhance and uphold the good name of the University so that the public can be truly proud of it as a national achievement. This could be done only if University rules as well as the law of the land were obliged by all.

In conclusion the Vice Chancellor told the students that there was no education without hard work and effort and an able, vigorous and creative intellect was distinguished not by what it remembers but what it does. Furthermore, a creative mind was not one that knew everything rather it was a mind that interrogates the world around it, pauses questions of order and meaning, that never accepts common knowledge without reflection, that can initiate a search for answers to its questions and above all that mind that can communicate lucidly its questioning and discussing. He therefore urged them to work hard together in unity of mind and purpose during their stay in the University.



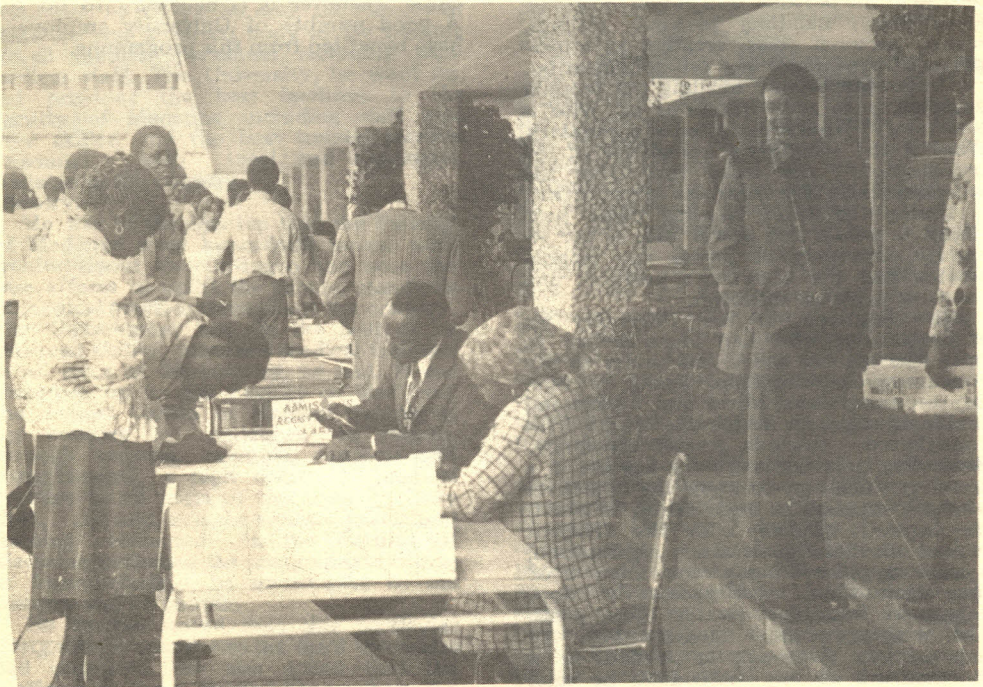
A section of the students who turned up for the address from the Vice Chancellor. It is all smiles as they listen at the Vice Chancellor.



The Vice Chancellor introduces the Deans of Faculties and Directors of the Institutes and other officers of the University. They are (front row, left to right), Dean of Students, J.K. Koinange, Registrar, M.K. Ndoria, Deputy Vice Chancellor, Professor D. Odhiambo, Professor O.K. Mutungi (Dean: Law), Professor F.O. Okatcha (Dean: Education); 2nd row, left to right): Professor K. Thairu (Dean: Medicine), Professor M.S. Alala (Dean: Science), Professor R.P. Patel (Dean: Engineering), Professor R.S. Musangi (Dean: Agriculture). Others not in the picture.



Queuing for knowledge. This was the scene on the first day of registration for the freshers. They all wait calmly to register themselves in their respective faculties.



One of the new students registers himself while another one waits eagerly. The registration went through quite smoothly.

## UNIVERSITY MOUNTS COURSE FOR SECRETARIES

For a time the University of Nairobi has been considering mounting a series of seminars for secretaries in order to supplement their basic training. This, it was hoped, would help them improve their efficiency.

In spite of the advantages that this kind of refresher courses would have in the general output of the secretaries and hence of the Institution, this remained just an idea until sometimes in mid-October when the Registrar's Department in conjunction with the Institute of Adult Studies mounted the course. The Course which took place in the Institute for Development Studies was the first of its kind in the University and it is hoped it will be regularised.

The Seminar which took place on 15th and 16th October, 1976 looked into various aspects of the secretaryship as a profession. It had three headings as its centre of focus. First it looked at the secretary as an individual. Secondly it looked at the role of a secretary and thirdly the status of a secretary.

Under the first heading the seminar looked at the personal and public images of a secretary, handling personal feelings, setting personal goals, creating an atmosphere of confidence and self-actualization.

Under the second heading the seminar grappled with such questions as: Who is a secretary? What is expected of a secretary? What is the secretary's knowledge of the organisation she work for? Does the secretary know the priorities in the office?

Under the third heading came such things as power and power base of the secretary, interplay of power and responsibility and the secretary's position, and the secretary's use of power.

The Registrar of the University Mr M.K. Ndoria, who had been invited to open the course, had a few things to say concerning secretaryship. First, he said, any secretary must know and understand the Institution for which she works. This contributed towards greater efficiency. Secondly, it is necessary for anyone in a secretarial position to know the objectives of the Institution or organisation in which she works. Thirdly, for the efficient realisation of the goals of any organisation, a secretary, just like any other member of the organisation, must necessarily adopt a positive attitude towards those goals. The secretary must identify with the organisation. Although an institution is independent of any individual, he said, it is necessary for every employee to identify with it for its efficient functioning. No department is independent of the total

organisation. All the departments of an organisation are interrelated in one way or another.

The Registrar further pointed out that a secretary is part of an office and she should therefore try to identify with that office as much as possible. A secretary must also know her duties and responsibilities as much as the boss should. She should feel it her duty to remind the boss about certain things that he might have forgotten. For when the office for which she works fails she has also failed in her job since she is also part of that office.

On the criteria for promotion, the Registrar said that, unlike other institution, the University does not put alot of emphasis on speed but on how efficiently one executes her duties and responsibilities. For it would be completely wrong to base evaluation of ones effectiveness on the number of words one can type or write in shorthand. This in itself cannot be a measure of efficiency.

The Registrar also informed the participants that the University sponsors people to such institutions as the Kenya Polytechnic whenever it is necessary to do so. A good number of University employees have benefited from this programme.

## THE DEPUTY VICE-CHANCELLOR OPENS A W.H.O. IMMUNOLOGY COURSE

On the 26th July, 1976, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Professor D. Odhiambo, opened a World Health Organisation Course at the Faculty of Medicine located at Kenyatta National Hospital. The course was scheduled to last three months.

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor, first gave a short history of the WHO Immunology Research and Training Centre, which, he said, was established four years ago in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Nairobi with the aim of finding solutions to both human and animals diseases. The Faculty of Medicine, he said, had benefited greatly from the establishment of the Centre.

Every University was at an apex of knowledge, learning and research, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor continued, and this made a University and its Faculties an important institution in any country as a grandeur of standards of reference for the qualities of professional skills and all round efficiency.

The provision of a satisfactory medical service depended on several parameters including the level of training and professional integrity of doctors and other medical personnel. In Kenya, he said, the Faculty of Medicine was a central body in the training of all medical personnel including paramedical staff. The University, he went on, had provided the best facilities to the Faculty of Medicine including staff who were skilled and the best trained medical personnel, both local and expatriate, available in the country.

He was of the opinion that the Faculty of Medicine must henceforth persevere with greater vigour than hitherto had been the case efforts to uplift the general standards of medical practice throughout the country. The Government had, to the best of its financial ability, provided medical facilities in all parts of the country, he said. It was therefore up to the Faculty of Medicine, the highest Centre of Medical training in the country to endeavour to radiate, through training, example, contacts and commitments, a high degree of medical practice to all parts of the country. Only then, he said, will the various specialised training conducted in the Faculty of Medicine, including the postgraduate course in Immunology, be meaningful to the country and its people.

He further noted that this particular postgraduate course was the third the centre had organised. He also noted that the participants came, besides Kenya, from the neighbouring states. The background of the participants, he said, showed they were people who were already actively involved in the field of Immunology. For a region

such as ours, he continued, the science of Immunology will be used increasingly in the efforts to increase annual production and to improve the health conditions of the inhabitants to the region. As an example, he said the understanding of pathogenicities and pathology of tropical diseases had been considerably aided by the recent successful development in the cultivation of plasmodia and trypanosomes in Vitro, the isolation of protective antigens and the understanding of the Immune Mechanisms leading to protection against those parasites. Thus the knowledge and skills which participants to the course were expected to acquire by the end of the course would not be available to them as individual professionals, but would ultimately benefit the wider community in this tropical region. The University of Nairobi was therefore happy that in providing facilities and hosting the course, it was contributing towards the solutions to the developmental problems of the region.

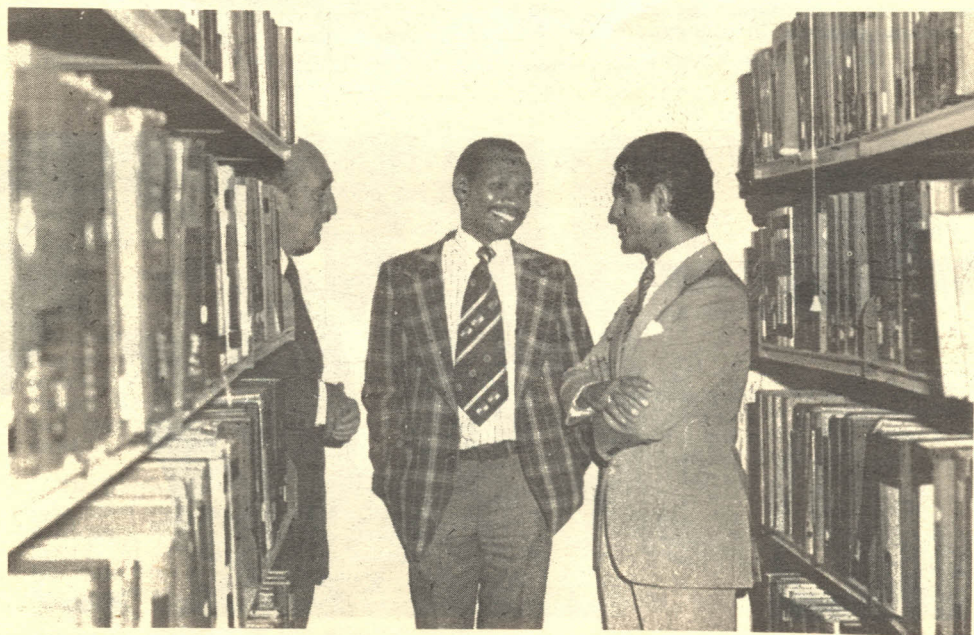
Lastly the Deputy Vice-Chancellor noted that a lot of effort had gone into the organisation of the course. He therefore thanked Professor Houba, the WHO Representative at the Centre, whose efforts had made the course a success.

As regards to financial support, he noted that the Federal Republic of Germany, whose Ambassador was present at the ceremony, had contributed towards the financing of the course. The Federal Republic of Germany had been an active supporter of the University of Nairobi in its postgraduate programmes in various fields and assistance, which was formerly restricted to postgraduate courses in the departments of Entomology, Agricultural Economics and Economics had now been extended towards the Immunology training. The Deputy Vice-Chancellor therefore thanked the Ambassador and through him extended our gratitude to his Government and hoped that this assistance would continue and act as an example to other possible donors.

Referring to the participants, both staff and students, the course would have been impossible to conduct without them, he observed. University training at any level entails some element of an all round personal development of the human being, an exercise in which both staff and students all had an important input to make. Coming from different parts of the region their experiences when shared while in the course, would enrich the lives of each one of them.



The visitors settle down in Professor O.K. Mutungi's Office for a short discussion. They are (Right to Left) Professor O.K. Mutungi, Dean, Faculty of Law, the Spanish Minister for Education, Professor Avrelío Menenbez Y, the Spanish Ambassador to Kenya, H.E. Mr. Miguel Velrbe Y Ruiz Be Cenzano, an official from the Embassy and Mr. G.S. Maina (PPRI).



The visiting Minister tours the Law section of the Library. In the picture are the Minister (left) Professor O.K. Mutungi (centre), and the Ambassador (right).

## CHILEAN MINISTER VISITS UNIVERSITY

The Chilean delegates to the UNESCO Conference which took place in Nairobi from late October through November, paid a visit to the University of Nairobi on 8th November, 1976.

The delegates, comprising the Chilean Minister for Education Mr Artuso Troncoso, the Chilean Ambassador to Kenya, Mr Alberto Besa, and two other members, Prof. William Thayer and Prof. Igor Saavedra, first paid a courtesy call on the Deputy Vice-Chancellor with whom they held useful discussions from the prospects of staff exchange between the Chilean

Universities and Nairobi University to other general matters of interest to both sides.

The visitors were then taken on a tour of the library where they were taken around by the Deputy Librarian Mr J. Abukutsa. The Minister's interest in the Library seemed inexhaustive.

Finally they visited the Faculty of Engineering where they had a discussion with the Dean of the Faculty, Prof. R.P. Patel.

## STUDENTS' EXHIBITION

For a period of five days beginning on 5th October 1976, the department of Urban and Regional Planning put up a postgraduate student exhibition at the Architecture, Design and Development Building.

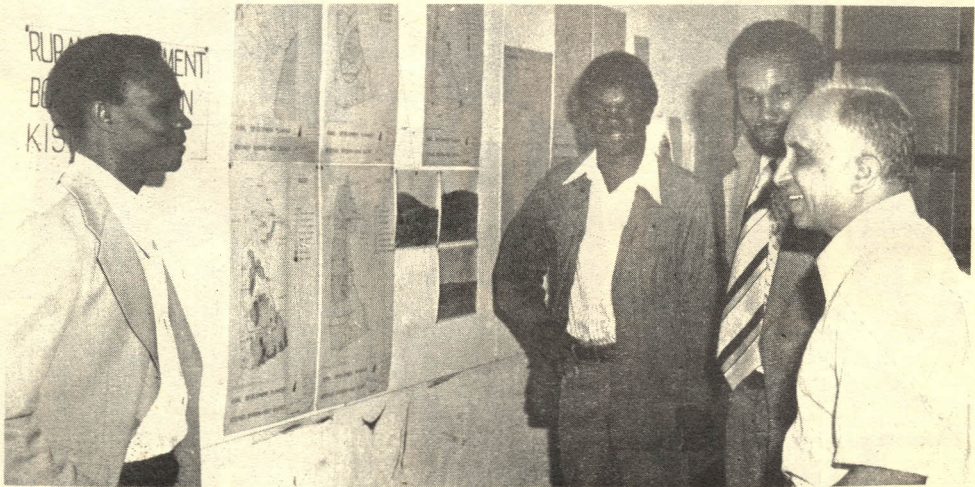
The exhibit was designed to depict the understanding of physical planning and the implementation of projects at urban and regional levels. The following projects had been selected.

1. The Rural Development programme operating in the Kisii District
2. The implementation of rural development projects in Kangundo-Tala, Ma-

chakos District.

3. Urban Development projects such as housing for the low and middle income groups on Jogoo Road and Kariobangi in Nairobi.
4. Development Plans for Nairobi East.
5. Development Plan for Bukoba, Tanzania.
6. A Regional study of the development of Kisii District.

Visitors to the Exhibition included, among others, members of the Faculty, members of the Town Planning Chapter of the Architectural Association of Kenya and a large number of students.



The Chairman of the Department of Regional and Urban Planning, Mr. A. Subbakrishniai (right) chats with two postgraduate students who were involved in this exhibition. These two carried out a study on "Rural Development in Bosongo Division, Kisii District." Looking on is Mr. G.S. Maina from the Department of Planning, Public Relations and Information.



## REGISTRAR VISITS THE UNIVERSITY

For a period of five days beginning on 24th July, 1976 the Registrar of the University of Benin in Togo, Mr A. Bakpessi, who was travelling on an "Association of African Universities Scholarship", visited the University of Nairobi. Prior to coming to Nairobi Mr Bakpessi had paid a similar visit to the University of Makerere where he had stayed for an equal period of time.

The Republic of Togo, located in the West Coast of Africa, is in the zone usually referred to as the Francophone zone. The purpose of Mr Bakpessi was therefore to familiarize himself with the structure of the administrative set up of Universities in the English-speaking countries, usually referred to as the Anglophone countries.

Mr Bakpessi arrived on Sunday 24th July, 1976. In the following week, he was able to meet the various officers of the University from whom he learnt about the structure of the University and the relationship among the officers.

During his stay, Mr Bakpessi had also the occasion to visit Kenyatta University College where he conferred with its officers on similar matters. While here, Mr Bakpessi took the opportunity, not only of learning about the structure of the University, but to visit and see for himself the various campuses of the University. Thus, he went on a tour to Chiromo campus, Kabete campus and the Veterinary farm.

Mr Bakpessi then left Nairobi for Kinshasa on the first of August, 1976.



Mr. A. Bakpessi, the Registrar of the University of Togo who paid a visit to the University of Nairobi in the second half of this year.

## DR. BERTRAM BASTIAMPILLAI VISITS THE UNIVERSITY

Dr. Bertram Bastiampillai, who is a senior lecturer in the department of history in the University of Sri Lanka, visited the University of Nairobi from the first of August to eighth of August, 1976. Before coming to Nairobi Dr. Bastiampillai had visited the University of Dar, where he had been for a period of about eighteen days.

Dr. Bastiampillai was able to visit the two sister institutions because he had won a literary Higher Supplement Scholarship award. While visiting the two institutions his main area of interest were in development studies, student matters and adult education. He had therefore come to East Africa to understudy the progress already made and that being made in the institutes for development studies. While here he was able to meet members of the institute

for Development studies, Adult Studies at Kikuyu, African Studies, the Dean of Students, and history department.

Back home Dr. Bertram Bastiampillai is the co-ordinator of development studies, student counsellor besides being a senior lecturer in history department.

## NORAD OFFICIAL TOUR THE PHYSICAL SCIENCE COMPLEX

The University of Nairobi usually receives visitors, some of whom are interested in supporting the various needy areas of the University. One of these strong supporters is NORAD (the Norwegian International Development Agency) whose support has gone into such areas as Engineering, Veterinary Medicine, Physical Science and the student welfare. In this connection therefore NORAD has helped in the construction of Dag Hammarskjöld Hall (Hall X) and the Physical Science Complex Building at the Chiromo Campus. Thus, once in a while, these donors wish to see for themselves the progress already done in the areas they support and to explore further other areas where their assistance might be required.

It was therefore with this intention that Mr R. Magneshugen and Mr Aage Gottschalk, both from the office of the

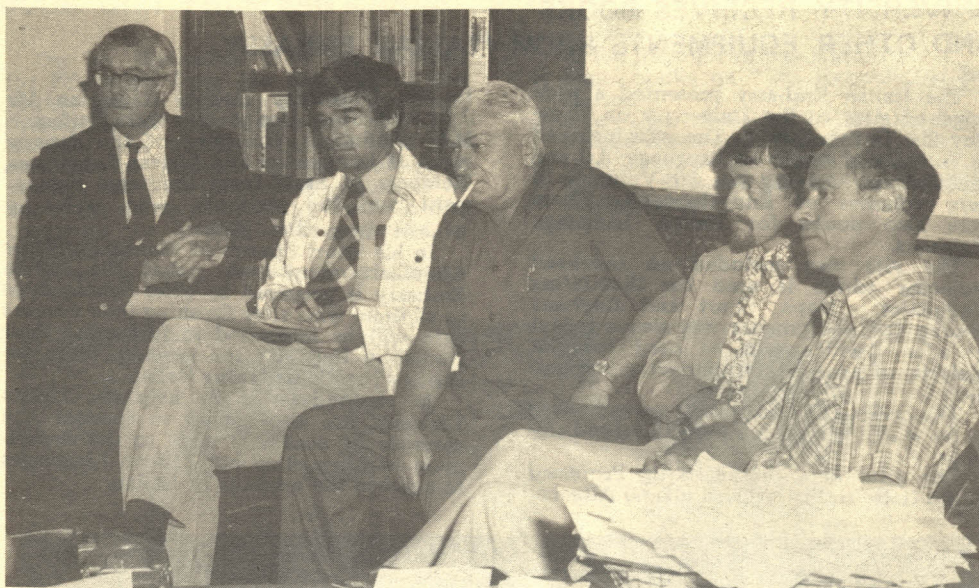
Auditor General in Norway, accompanied by the Assistant NORAD Representative in Nairobi, Mr Selvig, paid a visit to the University in the morning of 7th October, 1976.

The visitors' main desire was to see the progress and inspect the Physical Science Complex Building and to learn if there was anything remaining to be done.

The visitors were taken around the Science Complex Building by Professor Robins, Head of Chemistry Department, Mr F. Waweru, Ag. Deputy Registrar, and Mr S. Grimes, Clerk of Works. They toured the Physics, Chemistry and Geology Departments, the Science Workshops and the Institute of Computer Science. After an exchange of views the visitors left at 11.30 a.m.



Professor P.A. Robins, Chairman, Chemistry Department (left, partly hidden), Mr. J.E. Ndung'u, Administrative Assistant, Science (2nd left), Mr. A. Gottschalk, Auditor-General's Office, Norway (3rd left), Mr. F. Waweru, Ag. Deputy Registrar in charge of Planning and Public Relations (2nd right) and Mr. G. S. Maina, Registrar's Department (PPR1), (1st right).



(Right to Left), Mr. Magneshaugeas, Auditor-General's Office, Norway, Mr. Selvig, NORAD, Nairobi, Mr. S. Grimes, Clerk of Works (University), Mr. Magneshugen,, A,G's Office, Norway, and a representative from the Norwegian Embassy (Nairobi).



The visiting delegates pause for a group photograph outside the Physical Science Building. They are (Left to Right) Mr. S. Grimes, the representative from the Embassy, Mr. A. Gottschalk, Mr. R. Magneshaugen, Mr. F. Waweru, Mr. Magneshaugeas (behind Mr. Waweru) and Mr. G.S. Maina.

## UNIVERSITY RECEIVES BOOKS AND OTHER EQUIPMENTS FROM ITALIAN EMBASSY

The Italian Embassy presented a wide range of gifts to the University on Thursday 21st October, 1976. The gifts included 39 volumes of books on Language, Art and Architecture. Among the 39 Volumes 14 were volumes of Encyclopaedia. There were also books for Italian Language beginners.

The gift also included an overhead projector which is used for illustrating Linguistics, Maps, Chart and diagrams. Among the equipments was also a repeat recorder which will be used for the analysis of speech and phonetic transmission.

The books and equipments are estimated to be worth several hundred thousand shillings.

The gifts were presented by Professor Guido Galteiri, the Italian Cultural Attache,

to the University Deputy Librarian Mr J.L. Abukutsa. Also present were Professor M.H. Abdulaziz, the head of the department of Linguistics and African Languages, Members of Staff from the same department and the students, who were to benefit from the gifts.

In his Short Speech of thanks Professor Abdulaziz mentioned that the Italian Embassy is prepared to offer Scholarships to all those who after finishing their courses here will be interested in furthering their studies in Italy. At the moment there are about 47 students taking Italian.

In its endeavour to help the Italian Embassy has also agreed to sponsor one member of academic staff to the department of Linguistics and African Languages to assist in the teaching of Italian.



The Deputy Librarian, Mr. J.L. Abukutsa, receives the books from the Italian Cultural Attache' Professor Guido Galteiri (left). Looking on is Professor M.H. Abdulaziz, (centre), Chairman, Department of Linguistics and African Languages, a direct beneficiary of the gift.

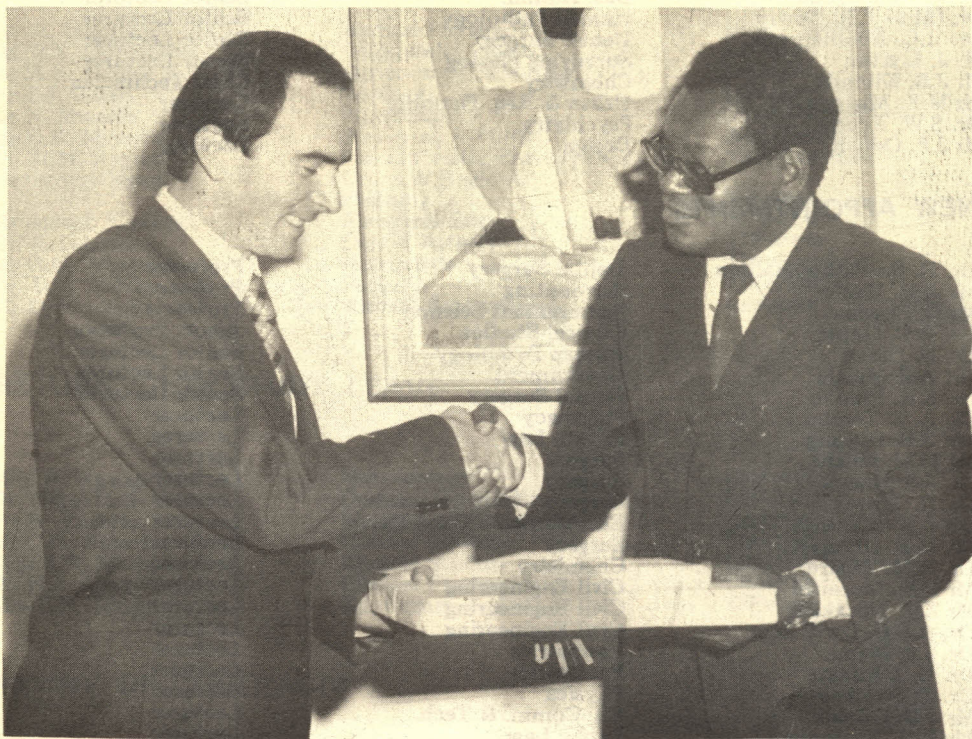
## BOOK GIFT FROM SAN MARINO GOVT.

On 1st November 1976 the Minister for Education from the Republic of San Marino paid a courtesy call on the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. J.N. Karanja. The visiting Minister took the occasion to present to the University, through the Vice-Chancellor, a number of books for use in the library. The following comprises the list of books presented by the Minister:

1. Seven booklets on "A Short History

of the Republic of San Marino".

2. Eight books on "The Republic of San Marino".
3. One "I Territorio Ed. ie Dastello di San Marino Attraverso I Secoli".
4. One "Leges Siltvae Sancti Marini".
5. One "Elementi di Diritto Pubblico Sammarinese".



The Vice Chancellor, Dr. J.N. Karanja, receives the book gifts from the Minister of Education of the Republic of San Marino.

# STAFF NEWS

## PROMOTIONS

NAME	DEPARTMENT	DESIGNATION
Dr. K. Thairu	Med. Physiology	Professor
Prof. A. Bencivenga	Orthopaedic Surgery	Professor
Dr. G.C. Asnani	Meteorology	Assoc. Professor
Dr. G.K. Kinoti	Zoology	Assoc. Professor
Dr. R.G. Robbins	Crop Science	Visiting Assoc. Professor
Mr K. Kamalgoda	Bus. Admin.	Senior Lecturer
Dr. (Mrs) T.R. Bowry	Human Pathology	Senior Lecturer
Dr. R.C. Abrahamson	Dental Surgery	Senior Lecturer
Mr J. Loxton	Surveying Photog.	Senior Lecturer
Mr J.B. Kibinda	Chemistry	Chief Technician
Mr M.K. Miringu	Urban & Reg. Planning	Lecturer
Dr. S.W. Acuda	Psychiatry	Lecturer
Mr J.P. Odoch	Design	Lecturer

## NEW APPOINTMENTS

Dr. R. Sri-Pathmanathan	Dental Surgery	Professor
Mr A.H. Vause	Accounting	Professor
Mr C. Chedzey	Management Science	Professor
Dr. R.C. Gupta	Clinical Studies	Assoc. Professor
Dr. B. Dasari	Human Pathology	Senior Lecturer
Dr. A.J. Majaju	Government	Senior Lecturer
Dr. S.R. Pradhu	Dental Surgery	Senior Lecturer
Dr. A.V. Tembo	Pharmacy	Lecturer
Mr. J.B. Ojwang	Private Law	Lecturer
Mr M.M. Mbalu	Surgery	Lecturer
Dr. J.S. Oliech	Surgery	Lecturer
Dr. R. Towey	Surgery	Lecturer
Dr. S.N. Matunga	Ed. Admin. & Curr. Dev.	Lecturer
Dr. H.B. Obonyo	Surgery	Lecturer
Dr. H.M. Thairu	Chemistry	Lecturer
Mr F.M. Mureithi	Civil Engineering	Lecturer
Mr Z.T. Ngcakani	Civil Engineering	Lecturer
Dr. A.S.C. Owili Eger	Civil Engineering	Lecturer
Dr. J.S. Meme	Paediatrics	Lecturer
Dr. E.C. Kungu	Paediatrics	Lecturer
Dr. Z. Sroubek	Physics	Lecturer
Mr J.D. Obolek	Ed. Comm. & Tech.	Lecturer
Mr E.N. Awoonor	Public Law	Lecturer
Dr. N. Migunda	Psychiatry	Lecturer
Miss P. Walji	Sociology	Lecturer
Dr. C.E. Robins	Sociology	Lecturer
Dr. Mugenyi	Government	Lecturer
Dr. G.R. Ganapathy	Medicine	Lecturer
Dr. Y.M. Mukiibi	Medicine	Lecturer
Dr. G.B. Trobaugh	Medicine	Lecturer
Dr. D.N. Nganda	Community Health	Lecturer
Mr B. Oswere	Finance	Senior Accountant
Miss G. Gecaga	Architecture	Asst. Lecturer
Dr. S.M. Njiro	Vet. Pathology	Asst. Lecturer
Dr. L.C. Bebora	Vet. Pathology	Asst. Lecturer
Dr. S. Mutwiri Arimi	Pub. Health, Pharm.	
	Toxicology	Asst. Lecturer
Mr G.M. Nganga	Architecture	T/Fellow
Mr S.J. Kibathi	Architecture	T/Fellow
Mr A.M. Ole	Economics	T/Fellow
Mr T.M. Kibua	Economics	T/Fellow

Mr B.M. Wagacha	Economics	T/Fellow
Mr S.K. Mwea	Civil Engineering	T/Fellow
Mr J.N. Gitonga	Civil Engineering	T/Fellow
Mr J.M. Waigwa	Mechanical Engineering	T/Fellow
Mr J.W. Sitati	Mechanical Engineering	T/Fellow
Mr M.O. Owiti	Mechanical Engineering	T/Fellow
Mr F.M.C. Gachau	Mechanical Engineering	T/Fellow
Mr M.W. Kiarie	Electrical Engineering	T/Fellow
Dr. D. Kaseje	Community Health	T/Fellow
Mr J.N.K. Mugambi	Philosophy & Rel. Studies	T/Fellow
Mr S. Waigwa	Literature	T/Fellow

## LEFT FOR STUDY LEAVE

Dr. M. Mugambi	Medical Physiology	Senior Lecturer
Dr. R.L. Odhiambo	Community Health	Lecturer
Mr M.K. Gatere	Agricultural Economics	Lecturer
Mr S.J. Gaciri	Geology	Lecturer
Mr N. Mwehia	Biochemistry	Chief Technician
Mr D.K. Macoco	Surveying & Photo.	Asst. Lecturer
Dr. M.M. Kagiko	Public Health, Pharmacology	Asst. Lecturer
Mr George Ngugi	Urban & Regional Planning	T/Fellow
Mr Joseph Kimemia	Electrical Eng.	T/Fellow
Dr. S. Likimani	Dental Surgery	T/Fellow
Mr G.O. Akwambi	Mathematics	T/Fellow
Dr. B.O. Aidah	Surgery	T/Fellow
Mr D. Kimenye	Animal Production	Lecturer

## RETURN FROM STUDY LEAVE

Mr J.K. Nganga	Meteorology	Lecturer
Dr. (Mrs) M.K. Were	Community Health	Lecturer
Mr W. Kariuki	Mechanical Engineering	Asst. Lecturer
Mr C.G. Nderitu	Clinical Studies	Clinician
Miss S.W. Mbugua	Clinical Studies	Clinician
Mr G.J. Agumba	Clinical Studies	Clinician
Mrs B.N. Njoga	Ed. Comm. & Tech.	T/Fellow

## EXPIRY OF CONTRACTS

Prof. A.O.A. Weber	Agric. Economics	Professor
Prof. G.O.P. Obasi	Meteorology	Professor
Prof. W.S. Luke	Clinical Studies	Assoc. Professor
Mr R. Fursdon	Surveying of Photo.	Senior Lecturer
Mr B.O. Vagnby	Architecture	Senior Lecturer
Mr J.C. De Graft	Ed. Comm. Tech.	Senior Lecturer
Dr. J.M. McMillan	Medicine	Senior Lecturer
Dr. La Rue Johnson	Clinical Studies	Visiting Senior Lecturer
Mr F. Nendergaard	Architecture	Visiting Senior Lecturer
Dr. V. Reinhardt	Animal Physiology	Lecturer
Dr. P.E. Coode	Human Pathology	
Dr. R.M. Vogt	Mathematics	Lecturer
Dr. W.L.N. Tickell	Zoology	Lecturer
Mr. Hanes Lemming	Library	Asst. Librarian
Mr O.G. Kasner	H.R.D.U.	Research Fellow
Mr I.A. Binagi	Ins. of African Studies	Temp. Jnr. Res. Fellow

Mr B.M. Wagacha	Economics	T/Fellow
Mr S.K. Mwea	Civil Engineering	T/Fellow
Mr J.N. Gitonga	Civil Engineering	T/Fellow
Mr J.M. Waigwa	Mechanical Engineering	T/Fellow
Mr J.W. Sitati	Mechanical Engineering	T/Fellow
Mr M.O. Owiti	Mechanical Engineering	T/Fellow
Mr F.M.C. Gachau	Mechanical Engineering	T/Fellow
Mr M.W. Kiarie	Electrical Engineering	T/Fellow
Dr. D. Kaseje	Community Health	T/Fellow
Mr. J.N.K. Mugambi	Philosophy & Rel. Studies	T/Fellow
Mr S. Waigwa	Literature	T/Fellow

## LEFT FOR STUDY LEAVE

Dr. M. Mugambi	Medical Physiology	Senior Lecturer
Dr. R.L. Odhiambo	Community Health	Lecturer
Mr S.K. Gatere	Agricultural Economics	Lecturer
Mr S.J. Gaciri	Geology	Lecturer
Mr N. Mwehia	Biochemistry	Chief Technician
Mr D.K. Macoco	Surveying & Photo.	Asst. Lecturer
Dr. M.M. Kagiko	Public Health, Pharmacology	Asst. Lecturer
Mr George Ngugi	Urban & Regional Planning	T/Fellow
Mr Joseph Kimemia	Electrical Eng.	T/Fellow
Dr. S. Likimani	Dental Surgery	T/Fellow
Mr G.O. Akwambi	Mathematics	T/Fellow
Dr. B.O. Aidah	Surgery	T/Fellow
Mr D. Kimenye	Animal Production	Lecturer

## RETURN FROM STUDY LEAVE

Mr J.K. Nganga	Meteorology	Lecturer
Dr. (Mrs) M.K. Were	Community Health	Lecturer
Mr W. Kariuki	Mechanical Engineering	Asst. Lecturer
Mr C.G. Nderitu	Clinical Studies	Clinician
Miss S.W. Mbugua	Clinical Studies	Clinician
Mr G.J. Agumba	Clinical Studies	Clinician
Mrs B.N. Njoga	Ed. Comm. & Tech.	T/Fellow

## EXPIRY OF CONTRACTS

Prof. A.O.A. Weber	Agric. Economics	Professor
Prof. G.O.P. Obasi	Meteorology	Professor
Prof. W.S. Luke	Clinical Studies	Assoc. Professor
Mr R. Fursdon	Surveying of Photo.	Senior Lecturer
Mr B.O. Vagnby	Architecture	Senior Lecturer
Mr J.C. De Graft	Ed. Comm. Tech.	Senior Lecturer
Dr. J.M. McMillan	Medicine	Senior Lecturer
Dr. La Rue Johnson	Clinical Studies	Visiting Senior Lecturer
Mr F. Nendergaard	Architecture	Visiting Senior Lecturer
Dr. V. Reinhardt	Animal Physiology	Lecturer
Dr. P.E. Coode	Human Pathology	
Dr. R.M. Vogt	Mathematics	Lecturer
Dr. W.L.N. Tickell	Zoology	Lecturer
Mr. Hanes Lemming	Library	Asst. Librarian
Mr O.G. Kasner	H.R.D.U.	Research Fellow
Mr I.A. Binagi	Ins. of African Studies	Temp. Jnr. Res. Fellow



## RESIGNATIONS

Dr. Md. R.I. Molla	Economic	Senior Lecturer
Dr. A.O. Ejide	Dental Surgery	Senior Lecturer
Dr. S.C. Chaudhary	Human Anatomy	Senior Lecturer
Dr. V. Ross	Human Pathology	Lecturer
Dr. N.L. Williams	Psychiatry	Lecturer
Mr J.M. Kwambo	B/Administration	Lecturer
Dr. M.D. Purton	Vet. Anatomy	Lecturer
Mr P.N. Soni	Architecture	Lecturer
Mr T.J.A. Macpherson	Comm. & Tech.	Lecturer
Dr. C.A. Dutto	Sociology	Lecturer
Dr. M.S. Ansari	Mathematics	Lecturer
Mr D.M. Almed	C.C.U.	Tutor
Mr E. Zwangobani	Physics	Lecturer
Dr. D.P. Hansen	Medicine	Lecturer
Dr. Y.S. Karim	Medicine	Lecturer
Dr. V.K. Gupta	Botany	Lecturer
Dr. D.M. Serwadda	Uni. Health Service	Medical Officer

## RENEWALS OF CONTRACT

NAME	DEPARTMENT	DESIGNATION
Dr. Richard Tucker	Vet. Anatomy	Professor
Dr. B.V. Telang	Medicine	Asso. Professor
Dr. E.N. Ayim	Surgery	Assoc. Professor
Dr. (Mrs) V.B. Mbaya	Biochemistry	Senior Lecturer
Mr. K.B. Anderson	Architecture	Senior Lecturer
Mr S.H. Brecher	Architecture	Senior Lecturer
Mr B.H. Creager	Architecture	Senior Lecturer
Dr. J.I. Richards	Animal Production	Senior Lecturer
Dr. A.T. Farooqui	Civil Engineering	Senior Lecturer
Dr. D.M. Silverstein	Medicine	Senior Lecturer
Mr W. Schulthess	Food Science & Tech.	Visiting Senior Lecturer
Fr. S.N. Clements	Comm. & Tech.	Lecturer
Mr David Isabirye	Private Law	Lecturer
Dr. S. Canadas	Literature	Lecturer
Mr B.K. Kapoor	Urban & Regional Plan.	Lecturer
Dr. R.R. Zimmerman	Human Pathology	Lecturer
Mrs F. Grootenhuis	Architecture	Lecturer
Dr. D. Kayongo Male	Sociology	Lecturer
Mr L.O. Abe	Botany	Lecturer
Mr H.J. Schwatz	Animal Production	Lecturer
Mr E.R. Kamuntu	Management Sci.	Lecturer
Mr M. Syed	Electrical Eng.	Lecturer
Dr. M.R. Litterick	Zoology	Lecturer
Dr. J.H. Van Doorne	Sociology	Lecturer
Mr. D. Meemeduma	Mechanical Eng.	Lecturer
Mr J.B. Holberg	Physics	Lecturer
Miss Anne Cleaves	Med. Physiology	Lecturer
Mr J.P. Odoch	Design	Lecturer
Mrs I.B. Matiru	I.A.S/C.C.U.	Tutor
Dr. K.R. Nair	Dental Surgery	Asst. Lecturer
Miss Gladys Wingi	Design	Asst. Lecturer
Mr H.J. Cuperus	Food Science & Tech.	Visiting Asst. Lecturer
Mr G.J.O. Agumba	Clinical Studies	Clinician
Mrs S.B. Westley	I.D.S.	Pub. Editor
Mr G.O. Akwambi	Mathematics	T/Fellow
Mr R.T. Oganda	Ed. Comm. & Tech.	T/Fellow
Mr A.K. Gatuma	Pharmacy	T/Fellow
Mr Evans Mukolwe	Meteorology	T/Fellow
Mr L.J. Ogalo	Meteorology	T/Fellow
Mr J.A.M. Ottieno	Mathematics	T/Fellow
Mr James Kimani	Human Anatomy	T/Fellow
Mr John N. Ngethe	I.D.S.	Junior Res. Fellow

# FEATURES

## PROFESSOR ALFRED KUNG'U

Dr. Alfred Kung'u, a Kenyan, has been promoted to the position of Professor with effect from July, 1976. Born on 4th March, 1935, he is married with three children. He received his secondary education in Alliance High School Kikuyu from 1951 to 1954 where he passed in Division I in School Certificate. He then proceeded to Makerere University College where he studied from 1955 to 1962 obtaining a Bachelor of Medicine and a Bachelor of Surgery (i.e. M.B., Ch.B.) in the latter year.

He worked in the then Medical Research Laboratory in the Ministry of Health at Kenyatta National Hospital in the four disciplines of Pathology. This Research Laboratory is now under the Department of Pathology of the University of Nairobi.

In 1970 he was in (Glasgow) United Kingdom where he obtained M.R.C. in Pathology and since returning he has been playing the role of consultant in pathologist in diagnostic services besides his teaching responsibilities. Prof. Kung'u has been teaching undergraduates since 1965 and he also taught undergraduates in Glasgow University. He was appointed lecturer in

## DR. WILLIAM J. HOUSE

Dr. William James House, who has been promoted to a Senior Lecturer in the department of Economics, was born on 14th September 1939 in Wales.

He is married.

After his early education in Wales he proceeded to the University of Southampton in England where he obtained a B.Sc. honour degree in Economics in 1962. In 1964 he obtained his Master of Arts degree from the University of Monitoba in Canada and in 1970 obtained his Ph.D. from Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

In 1966-7 he served as a Teaching Associate in Brown University and in 1968-9 served as an Instructor in the University of Rhode Island. In 1969-70 he was a Research Fellow in the University of Southampton, England. In 1970 he was appointed a lecturer in the Department of Economics of the University of Nairobi.

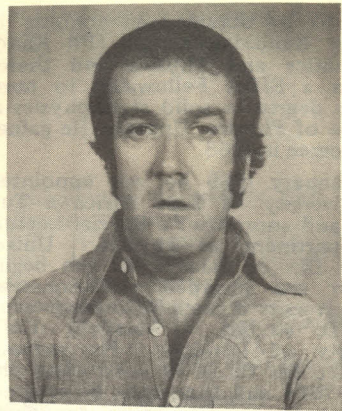
His areas of research have been concentrated on the industrial structure and the operation of labour market in Kenya. He has contributed a number of articles to leading economic journals some of which include the following:

1. "Market Structure and Industry Performance: The case of Kenya"; Oxford

1968, the year the teaching of Pathology began in the Faculty of Medicine. He has had full responsibility for the teaching of Pathology to the 3rd year medical students and the teaching of forensic Pathology to 5th year students. He has, in addition, been involved in teaching of Postgraduates specialising in Pathology and other disciplines as well.

He has also been interested in kidney and Thyroid diseases and he has done some research on these. This resulted in publication of two papers dealing with Kidney and Thyroid diseases respectively. He has had no less than seven publications six of which appeared on the East African Journal.

After leaving Makerere Professor Kung'u worked for his internship at Kenyatta National Hospital (1962-3); as a District Medical Officer in Murang'a (1963-64); as a Registrar of Pathology in the same Ministry, and as a Lecturer in the Department of Pathology of the University of Nairobi (1968) and in 1969-70 he was in the Department of Pathology in Western Infirmary, Glasgow in the United Kingdom.



Dr. House

- Economic Papers, Nov. 1973
2. "The Problem of Slow Employment Growth in Less Developed Economics: Some observations from the Kenyan Experience" Journal of E.A. Research and Development, Vol. 2 No. 2, 1975
  3. Market Structure and Industry Perform-

mance: The case of Kenya Revisited", Journal of Economic Studies.

4. "The Impact of Unionisation on Negotiated Wage in the Manufacturing Sector of Kenya", Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, May 1976.

In September 1976 he presented a paper at the World Congress of the International

Industrial Relations Association held at the International Labour Organisation headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Currently he is undertaking research into the functioning of the "Informal Sector" in the major urban centres in Kenya.

## DR. F. N. ONYANGO

Dr. Frederick Ngawo Onyango who was appointed a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Physics in August 1976 hails from Pe-Hill School, Alego, South Nyanza. He received his secondary education at the then Government African School Kisii where he obtained Cambridge Overseas School Certificate in 1958. He then attended the then Royal College Nairobi (now University of Nairobi) from 1960-62 where on obtaining the London G.C.E. A — levels in Mathematics and Physics he was awarded a Swedish International Development Authority (S.I.D.A.) scholarship by the Swedish Government to pursue a degree course in Natural Sciences at the University of Uppsala in 1963.

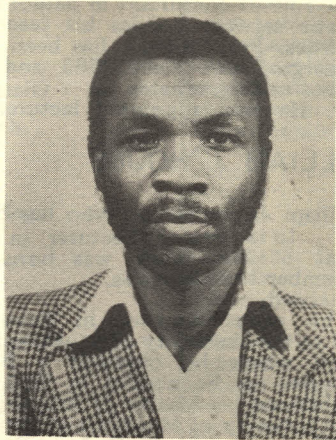
In 1967 he obtained an honours degree Filosofie Kandidatexamen (Fil Kand), in mathematics and Physics and thereupon he won a SIDA Fellowship to pursue a Master's degree in solid state physics at the Institute of Physics, Uppsala. He gained the M.Sc. degree in 1968.

In January 1969 he was appointed by the University of East Africa a Tutorial Fellow and soon after a Special Lecturer in the Department of Physics, University College, Dar es Salaam. At the beginning 1971, he was awarded a Commonwealth Inter-University council Fellowship to pursue his Ph.D. studies at Westfield College, University of London. He successfully completed his Ph.D. in solid state physics in June 1974 and thereupon he returned to the University of Dar es Salaam where he had another spell of over a year's Lectureship before resigning after being appointed

to the post of Lecturer in the Department of Physics, University of Nairobi in November 1975.

His research interest lies in Infra-red spectroscopy and thin films where he has published a number of Scientific papers in International journals. Currently he is involved in an experimental research team investigating some electrical and magnetic properties of the rare earth alloys. He is also in the process of extending his thin films experiments with a view to applying the results in the storage of Solar energy.

Dr. Onyango is married with four sons.



Dr. Onyango

## DR. REUBEN O. ABASA

Dr. Reuben O. Abasa, a Kenyan who has been appointed to the post of Senior Lecturer in the department of Zoology, was born on 17th March, 1936. He is married with four children.

Dr. Abasa sat for his Cambridge School Certificate in 1951 passing in Division one and in 1953 he graduated with a P-1 Teachers Certificate. He taught for sometime

before proceeding to the U.S.A. for further studies in 1960. He attended the Eastern Mennoite College where he obtained a B.Sc. degree in 1963. He moved to the Rutgers University where he worked for his M.Sc. degree obtaining them in 1965 and 1967 respectively. His Ph.D. was awarded for work in the Physiology of House flies

resistant to Chemosterilants and Insecticides.

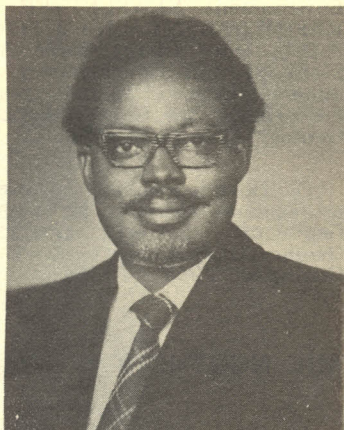
Between 1967 and 1970 he was a Lecturer in the Department of Zoology in the University College, Nairobi where he taught Invertebrate Zoology. He resigned at the end of 1970 and moved to the Coffee Research Station, Ruiru, as Research Officer In charge of Entomology. In 1971 he was appointed Honorary Lecturer in the Department of Zoology of the University of Nairobi.

From 1972 to 1975 he was Director of the Red Locust Control Organisation for Central and Southern Africa. Early this year he returned to the University and was subsequently appointed Senior Lecturer in the Department of Zoology.

Besides his formal training as an Entomologist, he had also attended specialist training in the use of radioisotopes and radiation for the control of insect pests — a fellowship award by the International Atomic Energy (1969) — and management training at the Administrative Staff College, Henley, in the United Kingdom, (1965).

He has published several papers in reputable scientific journals in the United States, Netherlands, United Kingdom and East Africa some of which include the following:

1. An Apholate-resistant strain of house flies Resistant to Chemosterilants and to Insecticides. *J. Econ., Entomol.* 62:334-338 — 1968
2. Determination of the Age of pupae of



Dr. Abasa

3. *Sarcophaga tibialis* by dissection. *Ann Entomol. Soc. Amer.* 64: 754-755 — 1971
3. Phase Theory and its application to control of Red Locust. *Productive Farming* 22 — 1975
4. A review of the biological control of coffee insect pests in Kenya. *E.A. Agric. for J.* 40 (2) — 1975

## DR. A. R. T. HOVE

Dr. Hove who has been promoted to Senior Lecturer in the Department Geology was born in Southern Rhodesia on 23rd December, 1943.

Dr. Hove, a Rhodesian, obtained his primary and secondary education in Rhodesia.

In 1961 he entered University of Colorado and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1964, followed two years later with a Master of Arts degree from the same Institution.

For two years (1967-69) he studied in the University of Sheffield in the United Kingdom from where he graduated with a Master of Science (M.Sc.) in 1969. He then proceeded to the University of Reading where he obtained his Ph.D. in 1972.

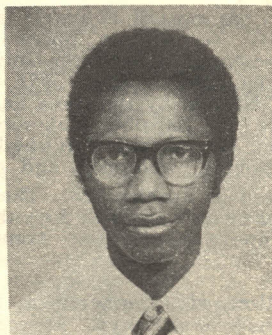
After his studies, Dr. Hove joined the University of Nairobi as a Lecturer in 1972.

While in the U.S.A. and Europe Dr. Hove worked in the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado (1964), Department of Planning and Traffic, City of Englewood, Colorado (1966-7), and the I.T.C., Delf, The Netherlands (1968).

While at the University of Nairobi Dr. Hove has carried out a lot of research some

of it culminating in papers and articles. The following are examples:

1. A.R.T. HOVE and G.S.O. Ongweny (1973). An outline of Kenya's ground-water quality, *Journal of E.A. Research & Development* No. 1, 1974.
2. A.R.T. Hove (1974) The Energy Crisis, *The Kenya Post* No. 3 1974.
3. A.R.T. Hove (1974) Geology and the



Dr. Hove

Environment. NEWSLETTER — GEOGRAPHY IN KENYA, No. 5, 1974.

A.R.T. Hove (1975), some Aspects of Petrology and Geochemistry of heavy mineral places of Malindi areas, Kenya, Proceedings 3rd Conference of African Geology, Khartoum, 1976.

Dr. Hove is a leading member of various professional societies such as Yorkshire Geological Society, since 1967, Britain Geomorphological Research Group, since 1968, Geological Club of Nairobi, since 1972,

Geological Society of Kenya, since 1974.

Prior to joining the University of Nairobi Dr. Hove had taught briefly at the University of Sheffield (1969-9), University of Reading, (1969-71).

Dr. Hove is a co-author of a forthcoming book entitled "Introduction to the Geomorphology and Geology of Eastern Africa" He has also papers to appear in certain leading journals.

## MR. NGOTHO KARIUKI

Mr Isaiah Ngoto Kariuki, who has been promoted to a Lecturer in the Department of Accounting in the Faculty of Commerce was born in Mihuti Village, Gitugi Location, Kangema Division of Murang'a District on 3rd June, 1949.

He is single.

He received his early education at Mihuti and Njumbi Primary Schools. He thereafter joined Njumbi Secondary School where after four years (1964-67) passed his School Certificate Examination in Division one. He then proceeded to Thika High School before proceeding to Nairobi University in September, 1970.

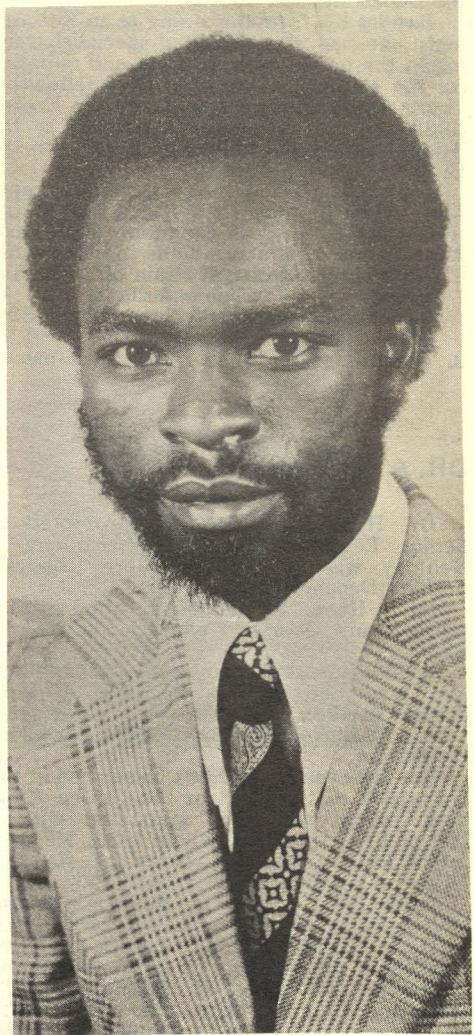
He graduated in an honours Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) degree in 1973 after which he worked briefly with the Metal Box Company in Nairobi.

He soon joined the Faculty of Commerce in Masters Degree Programme and graduated from the University with a Master of Business and Administration (M.B.A.) degree in 1975.

For a period of one year (1969-70) he served as the Headmaster of Gitugi Secondary School in Murang'a District. In June 1975 he was appointed an Assitant Lecturer in the Department of Accounting in the Faculty of Commerce.

Mr Ngoto has written an article entitled "The Problems of African Businessmen" which was presented at the Inter-University subject meeting held in April, 1976 at the University of Nairobi by the three Faculties of Commerce in Nairobi, Makerere and Dar es Salaam. He has also published short stories and poems — Jonnah and others, which appeared in Busara, 1974. The following two books which are with the publishers currently, are expected to come out early 1977.

1. Africanisation of Commerce in Kenya
2. Income Taxation in Kenya.



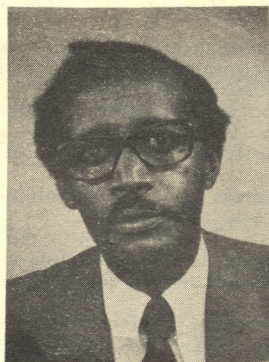
Mr. Kariuki

## SAMUEL CHEGE MBUGUA

Mr Mbugua, who has been appointed a lecturer in the Faculty of Commerce is a Kenyan, born on 20th September, 1940 in Nyeri District. He is married with three children.

He obtained his secondary education in Kagumo High School in the period 1955-1960 after which he proceeded to the United States of America for further studies. He attended the Albright College (1961-65) and obtained a B.Sc. (Economics) in 1965. He then attended the Temple University in Philadelphia where he obtained his Master of Arts (M.A.) in Economics. For three months in 1970 he was at Lincoln University on an Afro-American Study Programme.

Between December, 1966 and September 1968 he assisted the Chilton Publishing and Research Company's Chief Economist in Economics and Social research. From October, 1968 to July 1969 he was an assistant Lecturer at the Taylor School of Business in Philadelphia where he taught Business Organization, Personnel Problems, contemporary Social Problems and their effect on Business Community, and Labour Management. Between December, 1969 and June, 1971 he taught introduction to Business Mathematics, Marketing Theory, Administrative and Marketing Management for the Board of Education in Philadelphia. From 1971 to 1974 he was an assistant Lecturer in Montgomery Country



Mr. Mbugua

College where he taught Business Administration. The courses he taught included Labour Management, introduction to Business Management, office and personnel Management.

Between March 1976 and July he served as a Senior Administrative Assistant in the Planning, Public Relations and Information Division of the Registrar's Department University of Nairobi. In July he was appointed a Lecturer in the Department of Business Administration in the Faculty of Commerce.

## MR. GEORGE STEPHENSON ONGWENY

Mr George Stephenson Ongweny, a Kenyan who was recently appointed lecturer in the department of Geography, was born on 28th August, 1944.

He is married.

He obtained his early education in Nakuru Primary School (1952-55). Itibo Intermediate School (1956-59), St. George's Secondary School (1960), University College Nairobi in 1966 graduating in B.Sc. honours in 1970. In 1971-73 he worked for his M.Sc. degree and is currently enrolled for Ph.D. degree.

Mr Ongweny worked as a trainee Geologist in the mines and Geological Department (1970-73). Between 1973-76 he was an assistant lecturer in the department of Geography. He has both a wide professional and research experience. He has worked as a researcher on Geochemical Investigations for Copper, Zinc and lead with the United Nations in Western Kenyan (1969), Aero-photo Interpretations for the Classifications of land forms in Serengeti Research Institute (1970), Ground water quality Investigations in Kenya the results of which has been published in more than a dozen papers, Hydrological Investigations of water Resource Development in the special Rural Development Programme area for the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Problems

of soil erosion and sedimentation in parts of upper Tana Catchment.

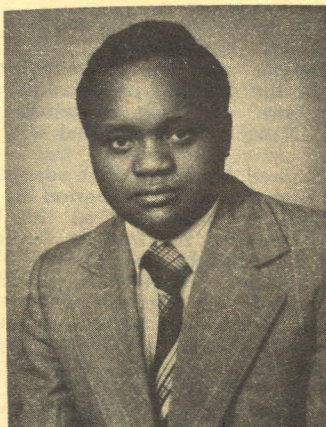
Mr Ongweny has published a number of papers and articles in certain leading journals some of which include the following;

1. Groundwater Quality in Kenya: Proceedings of the 1st world Congress in water Resource, 1975.
2. An outline of Kenya's Groundwater Quality: Journal of E.A. Research and Development Work co-authored with A.R.T. Hove.
3. A Regional Assessment of the Problems of water quality in Kenya: U.N. Workshop on Environment and Rural Development in E.A. Nairobi November 1975.
4. An appraisal of water Resource Development in the SRDP areas of the Tetu and Mbere in Kenya: Second Evaluation Report of SRDP for the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, IDS Occasional paper No. 12, 1975.
5. A preliminary report on the hydrology and sediment Transport Study of the Kamburu Dam; A preliminary Report of the Transdisciplinary ecological Survey of Kamburu and Gitaru Dam in Eastern Kenya, ed. R.S. Odingo.

Mr Ongweny has attended a number of

conferences and seminars which include the following:

1. 11th annual Symposium of the East African Academy, Nairobi, 25-28 September, 1974.
2. United Nations workshop on Environment and Rural Development of East Africa, Nairobi, 11-30th November, 1974.
3. UNEP Workshop on Problems of Multi-purpose River Basin Development in Developing countries, Nairobi, 6-16th October, 1975.
4. 2nd World Congress in water Resources, New Delhi, 12-16th December.
5. UNEP — IFIAS (Conference on soil Resources of Earth, Their Utilization and Preservation, Samarkand, USSR, 11-24th June, 1976.
6. African Regional water Conference, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 18th-25th September, 1976.
7. Invited to attend "United Nations Water Conference, Mar del Plata, Argentius, March, 1977.



Mr. Ongweny

## ANNOUNCEMENT

### To all Interested

THE 7TH CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH TAKES PLACE IN GENT (BELGIUM) FROM THE 25TH TILL THE 29TH OF JULY, 1977.

THE THEME OF THE CONGRESS WILL BE "SELF-REALISATION THROUGH EDUCATION". ALL INTERESTED MAY CONTACT MRS. PROFESSOR DR. M. L. VAN HESREWEGHE, PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS, RIJKSUNIVERSITEIT GENT, PEDAGOGISCH LABORATORIUM, HENRI DUNANTLAAN 1, B - 9,000 GENT (BELGIUM).