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Varsity Focus

A Newsletter from the office of the Vice-Chancellor

University of Nairobi

November 1994

FOCUSING ON RESEARCH



The Vice-Chancellor, Prof. F.J. Gichaga admiring the satellite at CEES Campus.

ET



The DVC (A&F) Prof R.M. Munavu being shown the newest technology in digital radio editing.

TECHNOLOGY

From the Vice-Chancellor's Desk

THE rights of future generations to university education depend on our present actions. On whether we do our duty and are capable of looking ahead and taking into account our children and our childrens' children. The extent to which they can enjoy their rights will be a measure of our own moral and intellectual fibre.

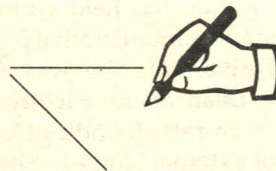
Whereas university education continues to face a multiple of challenges, our own awareness of the governing instruments of the Institution have enabled us to steer towards our goals - commitment to training of professional manpower for the Nation.



Prof. F.J. Gichaga

While performing our duties, we must constantly observe and anticipate the impact of what we do. This constant inward soul searching exercise should fire our inner motions to be accountable for every action that we may take irrespective of our stations in life. This simple exercise can make us avoid any irreparable harm.

From the Editor's desk



FOCUSING on research and technology, the running head of this issue has been aptly chosen to focus on some of the research that has been carried out at the

University of Nairobi. An index of research topics from the University of Nairobi alone would fill volumes.

Unitate, et labore the University motto has been explained by a senior member of staff who the editor would like to thank along with the many academicians who have given their papers, reports and photographs for use in this issue.

Varsity Focus pledges to keep regular and better coverage of all university activities. Colleges and individuals are requested to submit their contributions and information to the editor on events and issues pertinent to the University in good time.

EXAMINATIONS

687 A-level final year students of the university of Nairobi sat for their examination between 1st and 12th of August, 1994. This group of students had their programmes disrupted earlier in the year.

The faculties involved were, Agriculture (156) Engineering (239) and Science (292). 32 Students of Faculty of ADD completed their examination in September along with students of Agricultural Engineering who were in their fourth term.



varsity focus wishes all its readers a Merry Xmas & a Happy New Year

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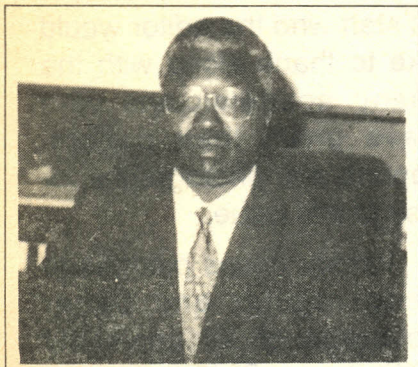
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Administrative Appointments

In accordance with the University of Nairobi Act, 1985, Sections 12(1) and 13(1), His Excellency the President, in his capacity as Chancellor of the University of Nairobi, has approved the appointment of the following Officers in May this year:-



Prof. R.M. Munavu, DVC (A&F)

Professor Raphael Muatine Munavu was appointed as Deputy Vice-Chancellor in charge of Administration and Finance. Professor Munavu replaces Prof. Shem O. Wandiga.

Prof. Munavu, 47, obtained his B.A. degree from Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, U.S.A., 1970, M.Sc Wyne State University, 1972, Ph.D. Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., 1975.

An Associate Professor of Organic Chemistry, Prof. Munavu has published over 40 refereed papers, over 20 commissioned, invited and or conference papers, supervised Ph.D. and M.Sc candidates. Prof. Munavu is also a fellow of the Kenya National Academy of Sciences. He joined the University of Nairobi in 1976.

Prof. Munavu returns to the University of Nairobi with a wealth of administrative experience. He was appointed Principal, Laikipia College Campus of Egerton University in 1990. In 1992, he became the Deputy Vice-Chancellor in charge of Administration and Finance, Egerton University.



Prof. F.A. Karani (DVC (A))

Prof. Florida Amakobe Karani was appointed Deputy Vice-Chancellor Academic Affairs. Till her appointment, Prof. Karani was the Principal College of Education and External Studies - Kikuyu Campus. She replaces Prof. Onesmus Kimweli Mutungi who has been redeployed to the Commission for Higher Education.

Prof. Karani, 49, is an Associate Professor of Education Communication and Technology. She holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of East Africa, postgraduate Diploma in Education, (Nairobi,) M.A. (Nairobi) and Ph.D University of Pittsburg U.S.A.

Prof. Karani has held various academic and administrative posts in the University. She was the founding Dean of the Faculty of Education and also founding Dean Faculty of External Studies. She is also a member of various international professional bodies of Education. Prof. Karani has published extensively in Educational Communication and development. Her area of speciality is on communication technology. She has over 20 publications/reports.



*Prof. D.M. Mukunya
Principal, CAVS*

Prof. Daniel Munge Mukunya, was appointed, Principal, College of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences. Prof. Mukunya, till his appointment was the Ag Director, Board of Common Undergraduate courses and special student advisor. He obtained his B.Sc. Pomona USA 1968, MSc Cornell University USA 1970 and Ph.D. Cornell University 1972. He replaced Prof. Oduor-Okello.

Prof. Mukunya 50, has served in various administrative posts within the University and various government organs. He has been the Dean, faculty of Agriculture from 1988 to 1993. He brings to office a wealth of experience in negotiations and fun raising..

Professor Lucia Ndong'a Omondi was appointed Principal College of Education and External Studies, Kikuyu. Prof. Omondi replaces Prof. Karani who was appointed Deputy Vice-Chancellor in charge of Academic Affairs. Until her new appointment, Prof. Omondi was the Chairman of the Department of Linguistics and



Prof. L.N. Omondi
Principal, CEES

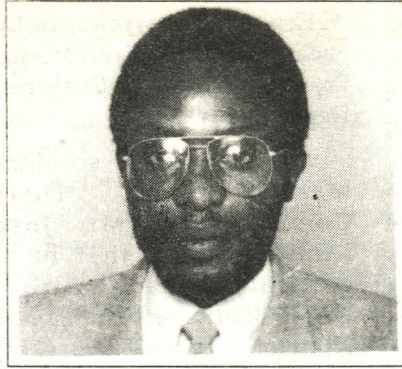
African Languages, Faculty of Arts, College of Humanities and Social Sciences.

A Professor of Linguistics and African Languages, Prof. Omondi obtained her B.A. degree from the University of East Africa (1968) Diploma in Applied Linguistics, University of Edinburgh (1969) B.Phil. (1971) University of Nairobi, and Ph.D in Linguistics at the University of London 1975. Prof. Omondi was the first Kenyan to be awarded a Ph.D in Linguistics.

She has done extensive research in Linguistics in East African countries including Zambia. She has published 4 books and five titles are awaiting publication. She has contributed over 15 book chapters and over 10 papers in refereed journals and has also attended and taken part in over 15 international conferences and workshops.

Prof. Omondi brings to Kikuyu Campus and the University scholarly an administrative experience.

Dr. Crispus Makau Kiamba has been appointed Principal, College of Architecture and Engineering. Till his appointment, Dr. Kiamba was Dean, Faculty of Architecture Design and Development. Dr. Kiamba replaced Prof. George Kingoriah who was appointed Deputy Vice-Chancellor in charge of Administration and Finance, Egerton University, Njoro.



Dr. C.M. Kiamba
Principal, CAE

Dr. Kiamba graduated from the University of Nairobi with a B.A. (Land Economics) 1977 M.Sc. (Urban Land Appraisal) 1979 University of Reading. Ph.D (Land Economics) University of Cambridge 1986.

Dr. Kiamba, 40, has been involved in many commissions dealing with housing development. He has written extensively on housing development and valuation. He is a member of the valuation court of the city council of Nairobi.

UNIVERSITY STANDARDS - *Who maintains them?*

University standards are measured by a combination of critical factors/components/ingredients or variables such as:-

1. Quality of students
2. Quality of lecturers
3. Quality of facilities including lecture theatres, laboratories, workshops, libraries and
4. Supporting systems/sub-systems such as senate which approves syllabuses, examinations external/internal examiners who check among other things, the syllabus coverage.

An analysis to determine effectiveness and efficiency of all the above mentioned factors within our system will justify one to talk and appreciate what one is talking

about when standards at the University is the subject.

University standards are a critical measure of the products which the University produces. The University with its mandate to train professional manpower for the Nation has an obligation to maintain high standards.

In all its operations, the University constantly observes, anticipates and where possible takes preventive action in order to maintain standards. For the University and in terms of standards, prevention is not just an option. It is an unavoidable obligation. It is an ethical imperative.

The University of Nairobi Act 1985, entrusts the University of Nairobi Senate with the immense task of quality control of University standards, in our case, the lecturer is the basic unit for the measurement of standard within the University. He or She is the person who comes into contact with the students. However, the senate, the supreme academic organ, monitors the academic standards by clear and definite procedures as follows:-

- (i) Teaching: Chairmen of departments allocate teaching loads out of Senate approved courses.
- (ii) Examinations: The process starts from the department where teaching, setting and administering of examinations are done. Internal moderation is carried out to ensure the quality of the papers is suitable for further external moderation and further quality control by external examiners. External Examiners from reputable Universities moderate these examinations. The Faculty Dean tables exams results for scrutiny and approval by Senate.

External Examiners reports

show our standards to be comparable to those of reputable universities in many parts of the world. Graduates from University of Nairobi have continued to excel in many sectors. With a teaching work force of over one thousand five hundred scholars, Professors and Researchers, the University is a powerhouse of excellence.

The University has always acted on time, looked ahead and has continued to shape its noble destiny. The role of maintaining standards is collective yet individual. Those who speak about standards from within, speak about themselves while those who speak from without speak, on that which we are employed to do, namely: to **determine who may teach and what may be taught and how it may be taught.**

VC opens pastoral workshop at Maralal

The Vice-Chancellor Prof. F.J. Gichaga recently opened a workshop on Pastoral Associations and Indigenous Technical knowledge at Samburu County Hall, Maralal.

The workshop had been organised by the Department of Range Management in conjunction with the National Coordinator of the Pastoral Information Network Programme (PINEP).

The workshop looked at among other major themes; pastoral economy, pastoral association and technical knowledge, pastoral development in sub-saharan Africa, and constraints and prospects of sustained management and development of communal rangelands. Among those who accompanied the Vice-Chancellor were Prof. F.A. Karani, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic Affairs), The Principal, College of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences, Prof. Mukunya, Dean Faculty of

Agriculture, Prof. Waithaka, Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Prof. Gathuma and Chairmen of Departments.

Welcoming the scholars to Maralal, the District Commissioner Mr. Joseph Kimwinyi said that he was grateful at seeing nearly the whole University in Samburu District. "May I express my sincere gratitude to the organisers of this workshop for choosing Maralal as their bridge head to pastoral activities." Said Mr. Kimwinyi. The District Commissioner recognised the fact that the University had an obligation to do research and



Prof. F.J. Gichaga addressing workshop participants at samburu county Hall, Maralal.

disseminate the information to the concerned.

Following are excerpts of the Vice-Chancellors opening address:-

“On behalf of the University of Nairobi and PINEP, it is my pleasure to welcome all of you who have arrived from various destinations to attend this important workshop. It is fitting that a workshop focussing on pastoral problems is being held in a pastoral district like Samburu. This is as it should be. It is long overdue for academic institutions like universities to move their programmes closer to rural communities who are often the objects of their researches. The University of Nairobi is well aware and conscious of the risk of remaining an ivory tower and not being of relevance to its environment. Therefore to fulfill its need for relevance it has been implementing programmes that have direct links with rural communities. The latest of these is the Pastoral Information Network Programme (PINEP).

PINEP is a Regional Programme, with its headquarters at the Department of Range Management of the University of Nairobi, covering seven countries in the Eastern Africa region, i.e. Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Sudan, Eritrea and Djibouti. The programme has three components: training of pastoral development manpower at masters level, research on pastoral issues and research results dissemination or publication on pastoral development. PINEP as a *programme is unique because it was initiated by pastoral scholars* within the region and therefore has the potential not only to carry

out more relevant research but of being sustainable over a long time span. The objective of the PINEP is to build organized research programme on pastoral issues in close collaboration with pastoral communities. This workshop is a practical implementation of that ideal.

The University community of scholars of pastoralism is commonly aware of the gap of knowledge that exists regarding pastoral development in this country and in the region. This deficit of information on pastoral problems is partly a result of previous neglect dating back to colonial times. During colonial times, and even well up to independence pastoral lands were neglected. Fewer programmes were implemented in pastoral areas and even these few such as grazing schemes did more harm than good for the pastoralists. As a result, pastoral areas are the most underdeveloped and pastoralists are among the poorest groups in the country.

This more than anything else, makes it very necessary to focus on pastoral areas for development. However, an aggressive programme of development without much research and reflection can be dangerous, as the case of group ranches shows. Pastoral areas suffered from imposition of models of development from outside which do not take into account existing indigenous knowledge, of pastoral communities. It is most pertinent therefore that PINEP is organizing a workshop on pastoral co-operation and indigenous technical knowledge. This is a realization that pastoral indigenous technical knowledge, especially the knowledge on co-operation has been the key to

their survival in an arid environment. Without cognisance of this knowledge, it would be difficult to build viable modern pastoral institutions. Therefore this calls for a necessity of careful reflection in setting a workshop. It is my hope that this pastoral environment will enable you to reflect on the most proper mode of pastoral co-operation and association that would be of benefit to the pastoralists in respect of recommendations for implementation of projects on pastoral association.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you will agree that this workshop is special in its own right. Indeed when the co-ordinator asked me to be available to open the workshop I did not hesitate to accept the invitation despite the fact that means of communication to this town can be problematic. It is to be noted that by holding a workshop like this one we are fulfilling a major objective for which the university was established. In particular we are involved in the development of knowledge where researchers and scholars exchange ideas and share experiences. Additionally we are participating in the process of disseminating knowledge. Further, as I mentioned earlier, by holding a workshop in an area like this we are bringing the university to the community thereby giving the community that feeling that the university

belongs to them and that the university is close to them. As researchers we must respond to the challenges of development and particularly those challenges that relate to the pastoral communities. We must be willing to develop models which are relevant to the pastoral communities and those models that would hasten development without compromising on the positive aspects of the culture and values of these communities".

ESSO SUPPORTS AIESEC

Prof. F.A. Karani, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Academic Affairs recently recieved a faxmille machine valued at Ksh. 120,000 from Esso(K) Limited Personnel and public Affairs Manager Mr. Francis Kigen. AIESEC (Kenya) is the local chapter of the more than 70,000 member International Association of students interested in Economics and Business management.

DAAD DONATES FELLOWSHIPS

The University of Nairobi recently benefited from DAAD donation of thirty (30) Ph.D fellowships valued at Shs.660,000 each (or approximately 19.8 million). This heft boost to postgraduate studies was handed over to the Vice-Chancellor by the DAAD, Director, Africa region, Mr. Hans M. Helfer.



The Vice-Chancellor receiving the scholarships from DAAD Director

Receiving the donation, the Vice-Chancellor Prof. Francis Gichaga expressed the University's deep appreciation of the donation which he said would go along way to enhancing research. "I would have liked to have Mr. Helfer more often in my office because of the package he carries each year for the University." the Vice-Chancellor quipped! DAAD is the biggest donor in terms of scholarships and fellowship awards at the University of Nairobi. Others present at the functions were the Director of the Board of Postgraduate Studies, Prof. P.N. Nyaga, and the acting Academic Registrar Mr. Mungai Gachuhi.

◆ DO YOU KNOW?

Links

The University of Nairobi has more than one hundred links with other universities, donor agencies, Institutes of research, Foundations and Industry. Some of the leading Donor Agencies are: DAAD, SAREC, CIDA, SIDA, DANIDA, EEC., World Bank, USAID, IDRC.

The University of Nairobi participates in research projects as an equal partner with some of the most reputable research institutes of the world. Through links, the University has been able to train its academic members of staff in various fields.

☞ That University of Nairobi Lecturers have written over 200 published books and over 10,000 book chapters, conferences, seminars, workshops and discussion papers in specialised local and international journals?

☞ That on average, one out of every three University dons has written and published books?

☞ And that all the paper and books are exclusive of the thousands of masters and Ph.D thesis written by our scholars?

☞ That on average a lecturer at the University of Nairobi has upto 10 papers, journal articles or book chapters?!

UNIVERSITY-Hub of research

So far the University of Nairobi staff and students have responded by working in collaboration with government and NGOs to find solutions to problems such as rapid population growth, economic and social development. Research carried out at the University of Nairobi has been a key role to enhancing knowledge and properly accelerating socio-economic progress. Such research has made the Kenyan nation able to compete internationally in the struggle for scientific and technological progress. A brief highlight on research conducted by our academic members of staff shows quality pioneering work:

- *Tackling the question of food production: At the department of Soil Science Faculty of Agriculture, scientists completed a project on the use of nitrogen fixing organisms as an alternative to artificial fertilizer of the nitrate type.*

Through this project it was demonstrated that the production of certain food crops could be raised 3-4 times without the use of fertilizer.

- *Tackling the question of rising costs in house construction by introducing low cost housing technology.*

A joint collaboration between the University Housing and Building Research Institute (HABRI) and the Kenya Government with GTZ as funder, the project aims at developing materials that can be used to build decent houses at low cost. Research has been carried out on stabilized soil blocks, fibre concrete tiles, and pozzolana.

The project incorporated mobile demonstration workshops to

disseminate information. Cheap houses continue to be built by communities in Nairobi, Western, Central & Rift Valley provinces as a result of this project.

- *The development of an anti-weed dawa by researchers at the department of Botany.*

Chemicals so far produced have been perceived as a substitute for herbicides e.g. The toxic chemical known as *Myco Herbicide* which kills the black jack is perceived as a breakthrough in chemical production for farmers needs.

- *The breakthrough by scientists at Dentistry department in their bid to control excessive flouride in household drinking water.*

Under the project, water is dribbled through a crushed activated bone into a water tank. The bone has a high calcium content and thus picks up most of the flouride leaving the water free from excess flouride. The dentists estimate that 50 litres of flouride can be obtained if one kilogram of activated bone is used for a period of 3 months.

- After several years of planning, experimentation and intensive research, a team of researchers led by the University of Nairobi scholars helped to pioneer Kenya into the high technology field by developing the Kenyan car.

- *Scientists from the department of Crop Science have released 3 varieties of pigeon pea with early maturing lines as well as hardiness and resistance to disease.*
- *In another development researchers at Crop Science department have developed a new maize variety for the medium potential and the semi-arid areas of the country.*

Working on development of inbred maize lines at Thika,

they have discovered a new maize cultivor characterised by earliness, double cobbing and high yield.

- *Scientists continue studies in food bean improvement, developing crosses resistant to disease like rust, leafspot, common & holo blight, anthracose and the bean common mosaic virus.*

The scientists have also developed several lines with high yields, larger seeds and improved resistance to disease by mutation breeding. Research continues.

- *Onions have been the subject of a collaborative research project between Kenya, West Germany, Israel and Thailand.*

This project aims at developing high yielding short-day onions with long-shelf life. The project also seeks to develop improved agro technique and technology for onion production in Kenya.

Results show superior performance of the new material compared to the locally commercially produced cultivors.

- *The study on the genetic system of garden peas and determination of traits that could be economically exploited led to very good results. Cross matches produced hybrids that were an improved quality in terms of sweetness, popularity, high yield and early maturity.*

The new improved variety also cooks well.

- *The development of a formula for long lasting uji was another breakthrough in the arena of food sufficiency.*

The scientists at the department of Food Science and Technology visualising the important role in nutrition that

uji can make produced a lightly flavoured uji consistency acceptable to the public. They ensured that the uji can be mass produced and stored in tetrapacks for transport and use in the remoter areas of the country.

For mass production of the uji, the scientists developed an industrial unit with the potential to produce 5 million litres in a cheap manner using locally available ingredients like millet, sorghum, sugar or maize flour.

The formula has been patented.

- *A big breakthrough in the area of population control was achieved with the discovery of a natural product that forms the base for a male contraceptive pill.*

Scientists at Chiromo Campus worked on the production of the male contraceptive pill that would make contraception the domain of men. Tests on *embelin* a natural product from traditional herbs and trees showed interesting results for use as an anti fertility pill regulating male fertility by reducing the testosterone hormone producing spermatozoa. Research continues.

- *Research on a vaccine to cure the fowl typhoid reached on advanced stage as the scientists also sought a patent for the formula.*
- *Discovery and research into active agents in traditional herbs that can fight with significant action against bacteria, fungi, viruses, pests and parasites.*

A team venture of scientists from Chemistry, Pharmacy, Crop Science departments, the project has moved away from chemically manufactured

compounds by preparing pesticides, fungicides and innoculants from natural products.

Research in this promising field continues.

- **Appropriate technology in farm machinery such as oxploughs and low powered tractors for use in small farms.**

This project ensured that small land medium farmers achieve draft power for harvesting and planting of their crops.

- **Development of steepland conservation techniques.**

Scientists from Kabete demonstrated a technique that could be used to stabilise embankment and control erosion thereby claiming denuded land.

- **Research on alternative sources of energy**

Under this project research has been conducted on biogas, charcoal and solar energy as alternative sources of energy.

Research continues.

- **Completion of low cost windmills**

This is a continuation of work on development of alternative energy sources. The windmills developed so far have been used at Mbita and N. Eastern Province.

- **Research to determine the value of maize cobs as a fuel**

This project has shown that maize cobs are a viable source of energy. The project also indicated that coffee husks can be used in farming communities as a source of energy.

Development of numerical weather prediction model.

Through the model, national weather can be predicted with much better results.

- **Research on lightening arresters**

This research study disseminated its findings to local councils and to schools in lightening prone areas.

- **Mala Research**

The Food Technology & Nutrition departments achieved a breakthrough with their study and production of "mala" and yorghurt (or fermented milk) favourable to Kenyans.

The project has proved that dairy farming has alot of potential in the country

- **The efforts made in development of legume inoculants which have increased farm yields substantially**

Under the project inoculants have been developed for food crops with adequate packaging in viable quantities.

It has been proved that the inoculants increase the amount of fixed nitrogen in the soil and saves in the use of nitrogenous fertilizers which are sometimes harmful to the health of farmers.

- **Development of maize sheller**

The Department of Mechanical Engineering completed work on the above machine.

Results show that the machine which is cheap to assemble can be used by even the smallest child in the family.

- **Research on the pattern, behaviour and treatment of Leukaemia in Africa.**

In this study, scientist have found out that the disease is more aggressive in the African. Their studies also show that the response to treatment in the African, is different from that of Caucasians.

As a result the scientists have designed their own local treatment protocol to deal with the disease.

- **Research on the pattern and epidemiology of Haemophilia and allied disorders in the African.**

According to this study, the management of Haemophilia is resource intensive and thus many low social class patients are not able to procure adequate treatment. As a result, the scientists have improvised simple and cheaper protocols in the management of the patients.

- **Studies in Aplastic Anaemia in children and adults**

Results in these studies indicate that majority of Anaemia cases are from areas in which agro-chemicals are used. This strong association is an indication for more research to correlate to various aetiological factors of Aplastic Anaemia in Kenya.

No doubt this study will assist in planning strategies for prevention.

- **Research on STD' and AIDS**

From studies carried out by researchers, diseases like Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Chancroid have been identified as major health problems and control methods which target these infections are being developed.

Most of the control methods have been adopted by the Ministry of Health in Kenya for control of STDs.

- **Research on Chancroid**

Work done to isolate the organism believed to cause chancroid was successful. The scientists developed suitable

techniques for isolating this organism. The techniques have been perfected to such extent that the Microbiology Lab in Kenyatta campus is ranked as world expert in isolation of this organism.

The expertise is now being used for training researchers and veterinarians in Eastern and Southern Africa region.

- **HIV Research**

In 1985 the department of Medical Microbiology demonstrated the unique interaction of other sexually transmitted diseases in facilitating HIV transmission. The unique findings from the University was one of the Key papers that led to WHO adopting the policy to target STDs for the control of HIV infection.

- **Investigation on the natural products of plants origin as possible Insecticides.**

This project explored the potential of plant compounds (Benzoquinones) as potential insecticides.

So far there is evidence that some Benzoquinones do interfere with the Mitochondrial energy generation system in the insects pointing to a potential use of these compounds as Insecticides.

- **Salmonella Infection**

Research conducted at Kenyatta Hospital providing a description of the Salmonella infection, sources and antibiotic sensitivity pattern has resulted in findings that can now be used to predict a possible epidemic as well as its prevention.

- **Investigations into the morphology of the placenta, ovary and testes.**

This study carried out on rats, vervet monkey and the

bushbaby, establish that there is diversity in the functional morphology of the reproductive organs particularly that of the placenta.

This project has created a basis for future investigations to elucidate some of the unclear areas.

- **Investigation into the morphology of the Urinary system,**

This study carried out on birds, reptiles and fish has revealed that the kidneys of mammals are far from being the most sophisticated osmoregulators.

The study also reveals that animals face different constraints in availability of water and have adaptively evolved kidneys which meet their specific needs.

- **Patent of an Invention**

U.K. patent was invented by Dr K.V.O. Rabah, Department of Physics, University of Nairobi (Kenya), and Dr M.J. Lazarus, Department of Physics, University of Lancaster (UK).

A circuit for controlling the supply of DC current to a load 13, comprising an output transistor 16 connected in series with the load, a driver transistor 17 connected to supply base current to the output transistor, and a circuit for supplying pulses of current to the driver transistor to turn the output 10 on and off. The driver transistor approaches zero. Thus the "biode" formed by the base-emitter path within the output transistor remains in the on state and there is no initial on-voltage "shelf". A transistor 18 driven by the output assists rapid

turnoff of the output transistor 16. A diode 20 prevents reverse current flowing in the driver transistor 17 which may be of the DMOS or IGBT type.

- **Radiation survey of the high nature of radioactivity of Mrima Hill.**

This project involved studying the radiation contamination mapping of the hill. A survey covering the whole hill and the surrounding areas was carried out revealing some extremely high gamma dose rate in some section of the hill due to Thorium and rare earths.

The study revealed that the amounts have a lot of economic value from the point of exploitation.

- **Formulation of Insecticide and Acaricides from plant products**

The study involved pioneering research work on safer and environmentally friendly products for controlling insect pests, disease vectors and livestock ticks.

Results have been promising as the study team has come up with useful Insecticides and Acaricides; equally promising has been the formulation of pest control products from the plant family Meliaceae of which the most important product is the Neem tree, **Azadirachta Indica** from **Azadirachta Indica** **azadirachtin** is obtained which is the most potent natural Insecticide for crop protection published to date.

Already the product is in the U.S.A, Canada and Germany and it is hoped that it will be produced in the Coastal region of Kenya.

- **Control strategies of Parasitic infections**

The study group has studied drug resistance to Praziquantel which is widely used for the treatment of intestinal Schistosomiasis.

The study has demonstrated that patients with the type of Schistosomiasis show no drug resistance to praziquantel; This is welcome news given the fact that the drug in question is very widely used for the treatment of intestinal schistosomiasis.

- **Reproduction control in animals**

A study group has concluded its research on the factors that control reproduction in animals. Results point to a breakthrough showing that environmental quality in terms of temperature and/or moisture are the most important factors in determining the number born and not food as it has been thought in the past.

- **Research on agricultural land use and ecological impact.**

Research carried out at the Tana River dams has established that siltation from the Aberdares Catchment down the Tana into Masinga dam is rapidly reducing the useful depth on the dam affecting its fishery output.

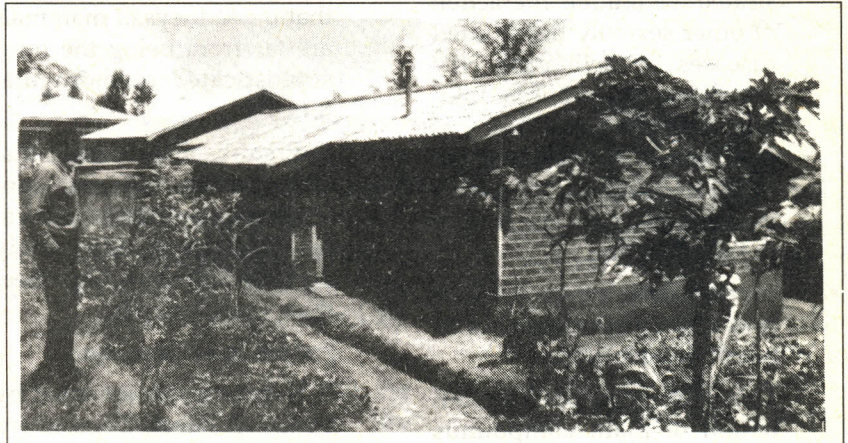
Varsity Research on Low-cost Housing Bearing Fruits

This was as a result of the Vancouver declaration on Human Settlements in 1976 and the strong ultimate objective "Decent Shelter For All to the Year 2000" The Low Cost Housing Technologies Project for Kenya was initiated in 1978. The project was a technical cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the government of

the Republic of Kenya. The Housing and Building Research Institute (HABRI, formerly Housing Research and Development Unit - HRDU) was the implementing agency. The project was effectively started in 1984 and handed over in April, 1994.

"Decent shelter for all to the year 2000" has witnessed worldwide initiatives, programmes and projects. Most of these experiences have been characterised by a lack of realisation that shelter, health and

to develop and test low cost appropriate technologies for building construction which make use of abundantly available local resources (materials, equipment, energy, labour), and are simple enough for low income groups to implement by self or mutual help. Since its formation, the project objectives have been slightly modified towards conservation of elaboration of alternative technologies in wall building using compressed earth blocks and fibre



Low-cost Houses at Kangema Youth Polytechnic

education buildings require sustained support, thoughtful structural treatment and possibly a radically pragmatic alternative approach.

The supply of low-cost but durable building materials was recognised in the global strategy for shelter to the year 2000 at the Habitat Conference held in Nairobi in 1988 as one of the major facilitators to improve housing conditions in developing countries in both the

cities and rural areas. The low cost housing technologies project endeavoured to address these issues.

Project Objectives

The main aim of the project was

concrete roofing tiles.

Through this project, HABRI has also fulfilled its other objectives, namely:

- to explore social, technical and economic problems of housing and community planning and to help establish appropriate policy guidelines;
- to build a body of knowledge, in preparation for advanced research and training in the fields of urban management and building science;
- to produce prototype designs, to test building systems and to assist in the construction of experimental housing projects including community facilities in cooperation with public or semi-public bodies;

- to participate in teaching of subjects concerned with housing, building science, planning and urban management at the University;
- to disseminate information to the public and researchers on various aspects in which the Institute has the competence.

Target groups

During the project formulation, the rural inhabitants were targeted to greatly benefit from the research findings. At that time standards and specifications did not exist which could be adopted in built-up areas. In that initial stage of the project it was decided to use the youth polytechnics (formerly village polytechnics) as "demonstration sites". At the time they were set up, village polytechnics were described as low cost training centres in rural areas. They aim at giving primary school leavers from those areas skills, understanding and values which will make them able to look for moneymaking opportunities where they live, and to contribute to rural development by building up the economic strength of their own communities. In the later part of the project, demonstrations changed from Youth Polytechnics to other community based organisations and school committees.

Implementing Agencies

The project was started in 1984 with GTZ providing the funds. German Appropriate Technology Exchange GATE is a division of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit or German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) GmbH, a federal organisation commissioned by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany to carry out the planning and implementation of technical cooperation activities with countries of the Third World. GATE is a centre for the dissemination and promotion

of appropriate technologies for developing countries and focuses its work on the following two areas:

- Dissemination of appropriate technology
- Environmental protection and conservation of natural resources

In this project, GTZ provided funds for the following activities:

- building materials used during the R&D phase as well as in the dissemination and demonstration projects
- purchase of laboratory soil testing equipment
- equipment for production and construction with appropriate building technologies
- Project vehicles including one field demonstration truck
- seminars/workshops for youth polytechnic instructors, women groups,
- community based organisations, professionals and policy makers HABRI staff participation in relevant international symposia, training workshops and study visits/tours

In addition GTZ assigned a building specialist as advisor during the implementation period.

Housing and Building Research Institute - HABRI (formerly HRDU)

Housing and Building Research Institute (HABRI) formerly Housing Research and Development Unit (HRDU) was established in 1967 as a Project Unit within the department of Architecture in the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Development of the University of Nairobi. In the Development Plan of 1966/70 which was geared to

institution building, the government of Kenya established the HRDU at the University of Nairobi to undertake research on various aspects of low-cost housing and community planning in both rural and urban areas.

The Unit has been upgraded to an institute called the Housing and Building Research Institute (HABRI), directed by a board and headed by a director. The board consists of representatives from various institutes, faculties and departments of the University of Nairobi and from ministries concerned with the fields of activities of the institute.

HABRI provides training services through various university departments including Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning (DURP), Land Development, Building Economics and Management, and other national institutions. It also has contacts with other governmental research and training organizations in Kenya, other parts of Africa, as well as other continents.

Regional Resource Centre

HABRI had developed into a resource centre in the region where numerous enquiries are received every month related with appropriate building technologies. To help meet some of the most frequently sought information, technical manuals have been published and are made available to users, and interested members of public. The documentation centre within HABRI's premises has specialised information and material related to human settlements in general and low cost housing in particular.

HABRI has over the years been involved in annual agricultural shows in major towns in Kenya and

in the Nairobi International Show, to demonstrate the use of alternative technologies for housing production.

Appropriate Technology Demonstrations

Use of Appropriate Building Technologies was applied in training and construction of instructors houses in Kangema, Maseno, Mazeras, Mogotio, Narok, Kitale and Isiolo Youth Polytechnics. The demonstrations in the later phase changed from youth polytechnics to other community based organizations and institutions. The most notable of these is Kipkaren Primary School in Eldoret Municipality. It comprises the construction of classrooms and teachers' houses in a school strategically located in a low income site and service scheme. The local community participated by providing labour on self-help basis after training sessions conducted by HABRI. The local authority was actively involved in the project. This involvement will be beneficial for the future of the technology in the area. The last phase of dissemination of the project involves a more diversified clientele and an equipped mobile demonstration van to reach out to requests for training in remote rural centres and educational institutions.

A number of schools and needy women organisations underwent training in the production and construction using the alternative building materials and assisted with equipment to build demonstration structures, either classroom blocks, houses or student hostels. Specific training workshops for different cadres of society, both local and from outside Kenya were carried out upon request. Well over 30 tailor-made training courses/workshops have been carried out in the last three years. Development and

popularization of appropriate simple field tests and quality control mechanisms have also been part and parcel of the dissemination strategy.

Following the formulation of building standards for stabilised soil blocks and fibre concrete roofing tiles, the actual target group is much more diverse both in location and income. The use of appropriate technology materials has been accepted and used in major urban centres in Kenya. Groups trained in this technology and who have used the materials in construction of their buildings include:

- Women groups from various parts of the country:- KwaShee Women Group in Mombasa was assisted in constructing 2 unit rental house in Mikindani, Kamuthuago Christian Women Group in Embu built a 25 bed students hostel, while two other women groups namely, United Juja and Langa Self-help built blocks 4 Flats each, 2 storey buildings in Nairobi and Kisumu respectively.
- Religious buildings and churches:- HABRI assisted the NdalupAG in constructing a church building and pastor's house in Bungoma district.
- Primary and secondary schools classrooms were built for demonstration in Mabale and Makunda (Busia), Tigithi (Nanyuki), Illula and Kipkaren (Eldoret), Orando and Lwalla Kadawa (Kisumu), Shidodo (Kakamega).
- Military housing following a two week training workshop for the army Building technicians.
- Community based training centres and other commu-

nity facilities, like the demonstration house built in March 1994 at Voi Small Towns Development Project from a settlement upgrading in the town.

- Private individual dwellings and rental housing as a direct result of the demonstrated technology.

HABRI is represented by the Director and other research staff on several technical working groups and committees, including the Kenya Bureau of Standards Technical Committee on Building Materials. Two specification standards have been approved and gazetted on use of fibre concrete roofing (FCR) tiles and Stabilised Soil Blocks (SSB). The standard on SSB was gazetted at the beginning of 1993 as KS02-1070. HABRI is actively represented in the technical committee deliberating on the code of practice for the manufacture and use of Stabilised Soil Blocks. HABRI's experiences in the field with training workshops and demonstration projects will be a valuable asset in these deliberations.

The results achieved are of significance not only to Kenya, but to most countries faced with similar housing conditions and constraints. Indeed, training courses and workshops have already been undertaken for professionals and technicians from Sudan, Tanzania, the Zambia and Uganda involved in housing and building

Conclusion

Against the background of current conventional construction costs and practice, it is crucial that rational cost effective methods that utilize more of local components and materials in the building process are used. The wish to significantly reduce the unfavourable dependency on imported building materials, components, technologies

and techniques is understandable, real and urgent. One way of achieving this goal entails sincere promotion of cost effective, foreign exchange saving and labour intensive local building materials production using locally developed technologies which maximize the use of local human capabilities.

This can be said to have been effectively demonstrated through this project. There remains however, a great deal of work to be done in furthering the gospel of appropriate technology, particularly in vocational institutions, technical colleges and universities as far as curriculum development is concerned that incorporates the teaching of these technologies.

By Peter Muturi
(M.ArchCatholic
University) *Leuven*
HABRI/GTZ Project Leader



VARSITY DEPARTMENT STRENGTHENS PASTORAL RESEARCH



Dr Kassim Farah
Regional Co-ordinator, PINEP

The Pastoral Information Network Programme (PINEP) is a joint effort of the Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with

Developing Countries (SAREC) and the Government of Kenya, with funds primarily coming from SAREC. Its implementation is made possible by an institutional linkage between the Department of Range Management, University of Nairobi (which hosts the regional secretariat) and the Environmental Policy and Society (EPOS), Uppsala University, Sweden, with several other institutions being secondarily involved. PINEP has a regional orientation, with activities covering the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) sub-region countries of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. The Programme started with a two year phase (July 1992 - June 1994).

Within the last two decades, pastoralism in the drylands of sub-saharan Africa has been faced with enormous problems that pose serious challenge to its viability and sustainability as a production system. The problems are ecological, socio-economic and socio-political

in nature. Typical among these are degradation of land-based resources, population pressure and shrinking household economies. Yet during this period, and especially the 1968/69 devastating drought, massive financial resources were injected into the pastoral production systems by international donor agencies in the name of range livestock development projects. Persistent failure in pastoral development efforts resulted in the downgrading of African pastoralism as a priority agenda among international donor agencies. In the meantime, the suffering of African pastoralists continues unabated. This relative lack of success is due to the fact that the development programmes/projects were designed by the donor agents on erroneous development models i.e. wrong assumptions and premises. National development workers and policy-makers then employed the same models in planning for pastoral communities in their respective countries.

Research information on pastoral ecosystems, particularly of quantitative nature, and local skilled manpower trained at advanced levels in pastoralism and arid land resource management are very limited in sub-saharan Africa. The little existing information is usually fragmentary and lacks continuity. It then becomes apparent that among the requirements for effective and successful development intervention, research on pastoral production systems, interaction of the researchers and advanced training are most vital.

Tackling problems of pastoral societies is best undertaken on a regional basis given that in pastoral resource exploitation, ecological boundaries are often drastically at variance with National (political)

boundaries. It is with the above mental framework that PINEP was conceived.

Objectives

1. To provide advanced pastoralist based training for masters students in range management with emphasis on rehabilitation, resource management and conservation in pastoral production systems.
2. To generate relevant knowledge for appropriate intervention in dryland development and rehabilitation through research and involvement of local communities to improve production and raise living standards of pastoralists.
3. To provide a forum for research results dissemination by bringing together people interested in the field of pastoral development at the community, policy making, practitioner and research levels.

RESEARCH

Dr. O.N. Gakuru and Dr. B.G. Koech are doing a contextual study focusing on informal and formal socialization environments for young children. The study aims at establishing the relationship among various environmental factors or categories within the context and their developmental consequences, developing and improving intervention strategies for formal socialization environments such as large scale programmes.

Presently, the socialization contexts in Africa are in a process of transformation. Changes have occurred as a result of various categories of factors, including colonisation and modernisation, the breakdown of cultural institutions such as kinship, family and education, the introduction of cash crops and increased urbanization as well as technological and medical

advances. The totality of these changes which have taken place in local communities within the African context has affected in significant way not only the socialization context itself but also the content of socialization and the related processes, including child rearing practices.

For example, economic changes have affected the socialization contexts and process in many ways. The cash economy forces mothers to work away from home while the growing commercialisation of staple food crops and other related changes erode the traditional basis of mutual assistance and accountability in all aspects of living. Consequently, the task of bringing up children is becoming increasingly an individualized family responsibility rather than a shared concern of the community.

Equally important are the demographic factors such as the rapid population growth which coupled with the expanding urbanization have a major influence on how the society caters for its children. The relatively new urban environment presents a great challenge not only to all the parents irrespective of their social background, but also to educators and the policy makers who are interested in providing the right environment for child rearing.

A related set of factors is the technological advancement especially in the areas of health and medicine which have reduced drastically child mortality. These advances, coupled with the continued high birth rates, have resulted in a rapid growth of the child population which imposes a strong demand on the family and community resources.

Structurally, the society has become divided into distinct social groups based on differences in wealth, power and status. Accordingly, some families are

better placed in terms of economic and other resources such as educational attainment of the parents and geographical locations of land which in turn provides more resources and better life chances for their children.

Some of these changes have evolved new adult perceptions and expectations concerning children and child rearing, different adult perceptions and performance of caregiving roles, altered relationships and networks of interactions among caregivers and the child, and alternatives in the performances of caregiving roles and child rearing practices. Consequently, new arrangements and approaches have been created within local communities to meet the community needs of caring and rearing young children. Some of these new arrangements include the development of formal intervention programmes to supplement or contribute to the socialization processes.

At the centre of all of these changes is the child who is not only impacted by these new perceptions, expectations, relationships and environmental factors but also expected to develop into a useful member of the local community and the wider society. The potential outcomes for sensitive and adaptable young children are unclear, however, thus raising a series of issues and questions that need to be addressed in research. What are these new alternative arrangements in child rearing? Are they derived from or an extension of community values and aspirations or are they an imposition of external models? Are they consistent or in conflict with the traditional arrangements? And finally, how do these new alternatives impact children's development?

Research is funded by Bernard VanLee Foundation of Netherlands.

RESEARCH ON ACCESS TO UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN KENYA

A team of University Researchers from the University of Nairobi and Kenyatta University are doing a socio-economic study of access to University education, performance, equity and Gender issues.

The main aim of the study is to investigate university education focussing on issues of expansion and organisation, equity, access, performance, quality and relevance, gender and the socio-economic status of the students. The study will review for instance, the facts, causes and consequences of socio-economic, gender and other cultural factors that influence access to University Education and the quality of performance for both the students and graduates.

The study findings are expected to serve as a basis for formulating suitable policies which would make the system of University education not only accessible to all who qualify but also equitable without losing sight of its quality and relevance.

The study is coordinated by the British Council.

VC opens conference on research and training in health behaviour

The Vice-Chancellor, Prof. F.J. Gichaga, recently opened a Conference on research training on Health and Behaviour at Garden Hotel Machakos. The conference was organized by the Inter-Faculty collaboration programme of the University of Nairobi.

The programme is funded by the Carnegie Corporation of the United States of America. It involves

the faculties of Arts in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences and the Faculty of Medicine in the College of Health Sciences. Currently, the secretariat is based at the Department of Community Health and at the Institute of African Studies. Arrangements are at an advanced stage to transfer the secretariat to a more spacious place at Tigoni University guest house, 30 km from Nairobi.

The establishment of the programme is based on the scientific evidence that health, disease and illness are socially and culturally constructed making both socio-cultural and bio-physical realities of health and disease equally important if Kenyan's prevalent health problems are to be sufficiently addressed.

The Programme has created a formal structure through which social and bio-medical scientists can engage in systematic collaborative and interdisciplinary research, training and information dissemination.

Opening the conference, Prof. Gichaga said that the idea of cross-faculty and inter-disciplinary collaboration was not new to the University of Nairobi as their existed some cross-faculty registration of students for example, the pre-clinical students in the faculties of medicine and veterinary medicine take basic courses with their colleagues in the faculty of science. Similarly, department of mathematics offers service courses to many others just as law does to other departments. However, he lauded the programme for bringing into existence, the academicians together for a common purpose. "It is heartening to note that the programme has sparked great interest among university staff to the extent that over seven multi-disciplinary research projects of National importance have already been completed," the Vice-

Chancellor observed.

The Inter-Faculty collaboration programme now justifies it as the official network between social and medical scientists, through which the exclusive disciplinary barriers are overcome. The programme is the only one of its kind that addresses jointly, major health and social welfare issues and problems through research.

Research on Air Pollution

C.K. Gatebe of the Department of Meteorology and Anthony M. Kinyua of the Centre of Nuclear Science Techniques, University of Nairobi have carried out research on the Total Suspended Particulate Matter (T.S.P.M.) in Air of some Urban Areas in Kenya.

The Information they came up with suggested that the collaboration of total suspended matter in major urban areas in Kenya are reaching unprecedented levels because of heavy load of contaminated dusts in the air especially in urban areas. The ambient levels of toxic metals were also found to be increasingly approaching unsafe levels.

Going by Gatebe and Kinyua's findings and comparing the (TSPM) guidelines for the World Health Organisation and Environmental Health criteria, it appears that our air quality has deteriorated to the extent that it may affect human health and welfare especially in the urban areas.

Alley cropping in semi-arid areas

*A Research by Dr. David N. Mungai,
Department of Geography*

Dr. Mungai, a Climatologist with a bias for Agriculimatology

has done research on alley cropping. The research was funded by the National Council for Science and Technology, the Deans Committee of the University of Nairobi and the Dutch Government through Wageningen Agricultural University. Following is a brief on his research.

Alley cropping research was initiated at the National Dryland Farming Station, Katumani and on farmers' fields. The broad objective was to maintain or increase the productivity of the existing cropping systems by establishing on alley in the presently used cropland. In alley cropping, food crops are grown in alleys formed by planted hedgerows of woody species which usually comprise of nitrogen-fixing trees. The trees are usually lopped to minimize shading on the companion crops and the prunings incorporated as mulch in the planted alleys. The research described here was part of this larger entity and was carried out in a 4-year old alley cropping experiment at the National Dryland Farming Station, Katumani in collaboration with Wageningen Agricultural University, ICRAF, KEFRI and KARI. The main objective was to quantify the microclimatic effects of *Cassia Siamea* hedgerows and mulching on the yield of Katumani Composite B maize and to assess this way the potential of this alley cropping combination.

Machakos district in eastern Kenya is semi-arid. A study carried out by the Kenya Forestry Research Institute and other collaborating institutions in 1984 revealed that the major problems facing the farmers there were lack of food security due to extremely variable weather conditions, soil nutrient deficiencies, lack of adequate animal fodder and an acute shortage of fuelwood.

Population growth rate in Kenya has led to shortages of arable land in the high potential districts

which comprise about 20% of country's total land area. As a result, there has been considerable human migration from the high potential to the medium and even low potential areas. While increased settlement and exploitation of the semi-arid areas may have to provide a basis for the livelihood of small-scale farmers, several constraints limit the farmers' capacity to maintain or increase subsistence food production with



Examination of the overlapping roots of maize and *Cassia Siamea* at the experimental sustainable cropping systems. site at Machakos

To assess the influence of the used woody species on the yield of maize, several parameters were measured, such as, global radiation, soil moisture, soil temperature, root distribution of both the maize and the woody species, transpiration and photosynthetic rates of the maize, plant height and maize grain yield. There were many other aspects that required detailed investigations but could not be fully incorporated into the scope of this research. These aspects related to the testing of some of the research equipment (manufactured in Europe or America) to find out how they perform under tropical conditions, plant nutrient cycling within the cropping system and determination of sampling variability in an agroforestry context. This led to the involvement of twelve supportive M.Sc. studies by both Kenyan and Dutch students.

The results of the rigorous testing of the research equipment showed that significant errors can arise in data due to instrument exposure under certain tropical crop conditions. The discovery of the errors led to the removal from the market of the sensors that were bought from Holland for soil moisture determination and

through collaboration with the manufacturer in developing an alternative instrument. Advice was sought from us on what to do with the solarimeter tubes manufactured in the U.K. given our result that energy balance and geometrical factors influenced their output in a manner not reported before in the literature.

Regarding the limits of alley cropping under semi-arid conditions, the results showed that the higher maize yield in plots with trees due to mulching was not enough to compensate for the land lost to the woody component in the studied cropping combination. This was mainly because of competition for water and nutrients due to the appreciable overlap of the root systems of the maize and the woody species. The prospects for this technology for the semi-arid areas were further lessened by the fact that there were no other potential

benefits to the farmer in the form of fuelwood, poles, fodder, etc. given the pruning regime and the unpalatability of the succulent parts of the last tree to livestock.

These results suggest that alley cropping under semi-arid conditions needs to have a strong protective component of crops and/or soils to be of interest to the farmers. The results have also contributed appreciably in convincing the collaborating institutions that other options need to be explored experimentally. This has led to efforts being directed at studies of alley cropping on sloping lands where the protective aspect of soil and water would most likely be important. The results also demonstrate the usefulness of a multidisciplinary approach in multiple cropping research as well as the pivotal role of North-South inter-University research education collaboration.

VARSITY SCHOLARS LAND FULBRIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS

Prof. Clement M.P. Oniang'o, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, College of Education and External Studies has won a Fulbright Scholarships to undertake a nine months research in the United States. Prof. Oniang'o will be attached to a university by the Council For The Exchange of Scholars (CIES) where he will do his research.

Varsity Focus wishes to congratulate Prof. Oniang'o on winning this highly competitive award. We wish him a productive and Professionally rewarding experience.



Prof. Osaga Odak of the Department of Anthropology won a Fulbright scholarship to pursue research in the United States for five months. Varsity Focus wishes to congratulate Prof. Odak for winning such a highly competitive award.

Dr. Maria Nzomo of the Institute of Diplomacy and International studies has won a fulbright scholarship to pursue nine month research activities in the United States.

Dr. Nzomo is due to take up the Fulbright Senior Scholarship award in January, 1995. Varsity Focus wishes Dr. Nzomo a rewarding Fulbright experience.

College Briefs

CEES GETS SATELITE LINK

The Mickey-Leland Africa Distance learning demonstration project via satellite between University of TEXAS A and M and University of Nairobi was recently inaugurated at the College of Education and external Studies, Kikuyu.

The College of Education and External Studies has scored yet another first in terms of modern technology. It is now the only University College linked with satellite for the purposes of learning.

Inaugurating the project, the Vice-Chancellor Prof. Gichaga

expressed his appreciation for the health and beneficial collaboration between the Texas A and M University and the University of Nairobi.

"This is a gigantic step in educational technology and we hope that this step will herald great opportunities and possibilities in our education system". Prof. Gichaga, said. Indeed, considering the overwhelming demand for education in Kenya to day and the Limited Physical Faculties and opportunities available, the introduction of education via satellite would not have come at a better time.

The college, which has been conducting distance education has always been using as its

main medium of instruction the print media supported by radio, audio cassettes and limited face to face interaction. The introduction of education via satellite is therefore a welcome relief and step towards reaching a more wide range of audience.

9,000 out of the 142,000 who applied for University admission will be admitted. This leaves the others to look for alternative places for education. Satellite therefore brings far reaching possibilities and opportunities in the education of the many who have lacked such facilities.

At the very heart of the project is Jack Field and Mickey Leland both U.S. congressmen whose initial objective was to demonstrate the capability of distance learning technology through establishment of satellite based network to deliver education television to Africa. This project is being realised view and indeed, the University of Nairobi is proud to be part of the Africa Distance learning project.

MAJOR BOOST FOR APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME



Prof. F.A. Karani (DVC-A) receiving the donations from the Germany Ambassador to Kenya Mr. B. Mutzelburg.

The University of Nairobi recently received a 260 million shilling boost for the Applied Nutrition Programme Project from the Germany Government in a colourful handing over ceremony officiated by the University of Nairobi Deputy-Vice Chancellor in charge of Academic Affairs Prof. F.A. Karani (representing the Vice-chancellor) and the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Kenya, Mr. Bernd Mutzelburg.

The project was jointly implemented by the German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ) and the University of Nairobi since 1983.

The project concentrated on the development of an academic postgraduate degree programme in Applied Human Nutrition for Kenya and the East African Region. The project has provided comprehensive teaching and office facilities as well as a staff houses. In

addition, the project has built one guest wing for any visiting scholar for the programme.

In his handing over speech Mr. Mutzelburg congratulated the implementing partners for the high level of efficiency and sustainability achieved. The ambassador stressed the high priority of development cooperation project in this and other basic needs and poverty alleviation related sectors in the framework of the bilateral Kenyan - German development Co-operation. "I am happy to confirm that with its bilateral development Co-operation Programme, Germany will remain an important and reliable partner for assisting the Kenyan people in their strive for development" said Mr. Mutzelburg.

In receiving the project, Prof. Florida A. Karani, thanked the Germany Government for the generous funding that had enabled the Applied Nutrition Project to take off the ground. The programme is the first of its kind in

the University of Nairobi history. It has its own staff houses, a spacious hostel and a splendid guest wing.

"Mr. Ambassador, as you may be aware, the University of Nairobi is consequently always extremely grateful to the various organizations who graciously accord research funds, scholarship, equipment and publications, which facilitate the institution to achieve its objectives. I would like at this stage to thank the German Government, for channelling financial resources through the Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) to the Department of Food Technology and Nutrition, Unit of Applied Human Nutrition to realise this magnificent project." said Prof. Karani.

The history of cooperation and the consequent involvement of GTZ to this project is as a result of a request made by the Dean, Faculty of Agriculture in 1980. This led to a series of communications and discussions which led to a GTZ - funded Applied Nutrition Programme in 1984. The aim of setting up such a programme was to assist in the improvement of Nutrition Policy of Kenya per se and the region in general, through provision and improvement of training facilities in applied (public health nutrition).

The Applied Nutrition Programme, in its unique position as the only post-graduate programme in the Eastern and Southern African Region, contributes a great deal to the development of both the human resource and research activities addressing the most pressing food and nutrition problems at macro and micro levels within the region. The programme, in line with the recognition by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Nutrition (1962) that the food and nutrition problem is multifaceted, and multidisciplinary. As such, it offers opportunities for participants

to research on the wide range of factors that impact upon the availability and consumption of food production and food quality control, the purchasing power, education and health status of affected groups such as women, slum dwellers, street children and small scale farmers. The research activities that have been or are being undertaken by former or the current students in the programme have started examining these factors.

The Applied Nutrition Programme has had five batches of 75 students admitted so far; 64% are females, 52% are from Kenya, 45% from other Eastern (and Southern) or Sub-saharan African Countries and 3% from non-African countries. The professional backgrounds reflect the multidisciplinary nature of the program. The program has admitted nurses, physicians, radiologist, university lecturers, college or high school teachers, nutritionists, psychologist, program officers from the Ministries of Agriculture, Culture & Social Services, and Education, research officers and food technologists.

A major problem in the implementation of the program has been lack of housing for the students and also staff. Having realised this, the ANP (in 1989) once again approached GTZ for assistance to building a hostel for the students and staff houses. After protracted negotiations, this request was finally granted and what we are witnessing today is the realization of that request in the form of the ANP HOSTEL plus the six senior and four junior staff houses being handed over to the University.

HI-TECH RADIO EDITING AT SCHOOL OF

JOURNALISM

The University of Nairobi



Prof. Munavu, DVC (A&F) viewing the equipment

received on behalf of the School of Journalism, a Digital Radio Editing System from the Graduate School of Journalism of the University of Western Ontario, Canada.

The complete installation of Kenya's First Computerized Radio Editing System was handed over to Prof. Raphael Munavu, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Administration and Finance) by the Dean, Graduate School of Journalism, Ontario, Canada, Peter Desbarrants.

The computerized system consists of four terminals with hard disk storage with special hardware and software manufactured by a Canadian Company, **Videoquip Research Ltd.**, a division of AVR Communications Ltd. of Toronto. The same system was introduced in Canada last year by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) and has also been adopted recently by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

The Graduate School of Journalism at The University of Western Ontario became the first North American institution to use the system to teach radio journalism last year. With the system now

installed, the School of Journalism at the University of Nairobi is the first outside of North America to "go digital" in its radio journalism facilities.

Up to now, radio journalists have been required to "cut and paste" radio tapes to produce radio news items and other kinds of programs. In the new system, material for radio broadcasts is encoded digitally on the hard disk of computers and then edited on the computer screen using a mouse. This system is faster, more accurate and ultimately cheaper than the traditional method.

The system, valued at \$17,000 Canadian (680,000 KS) was made possible by funds contributed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Canadian manufacturer.

After the presentation, the system was demonstrated for local media and other interested parties by Ms. Wambui Kiai of the University of Nairobi School of Journalism and Mr. David Mills, Technical Officer of the Canadian School.

Installation of the system was part of a general upgrading and

expansion of the Nairobi School's computer system, originally installed several years ago by the Canadian School. The total value of the new equipment provided this week is Canadian \$35,500 (1,400,000 KS) bringing the total value of computer equipment provided to the Nairobi School by Canada in the past two years to \$55,500 (2,220,000 KS).

The full system now included nine terminals and a laser printer and provided facilities for computerized radio editing, desktop publishing and electronic mail communication between the two schools using the intranet. A maintenance contract has also been provided to a local firm to ensure the continued effective operation of the equipment.

Today's installation comes in the final phase of a five-year program of collaboration between the Canadian and Kenyan schools during which the Canadian International Development Agency has provided funds totalling about Canadian \$800,000 (32,000,000 KS).

In accepting the donation on behalf of the University of Nairobi, Prof. Munavu lauded the friendly and warm relations that have existed between the University of Nairobi and University of Western Ontario, Canada for the last five years. "As a result of this programme 8 Kenyans including staff on the University development programme have benefited", Prof. Munavu noted. He expressed his sincere gratitude to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for making possible the funding of the project and the Graduate School of Journalism, Ontario, Canada for facilitating such an important link.

He explained the position of the University as regards bilateral cooperations and asked the Dean, Prof. Peter Desbarats to convey the University of Nairobi's sincere gratitude to the effort of the Canadian School of Journalism for the contribution they have made in Kenya and Africa in General.

COLLEGE PRINCIPAL WOUNDED IN CITY ATTACK



Prof Nyasani

The Principal College of Humanities and Social Sciences Prof. Joseph Nyasani was shot and wounded in the eye when thugs attacked him outside his house.

Prof. Nyasani, a professional part-time radio and TV journalist had just driven from town where he had read the one o'clock news at the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation. He was rushed to Nairobi Hospital where he was admitted in serious conditions. Among the first to visit him in hospital was the Vice-Chancellor Prof. F.J. Gichaga.

Prof. Nyasani has since arrived from West Germany where he was flown for specialised operations and in his own words - "he has recovered more than his Health". He was treated at University of Nuremberg/erlangen Hospital, in Germany. This is a University

training hospital. Prof. Nyasani sincerely wishes to thank the University of Nairobi staff, friends and relatives for their prayers and messages of goodwill. This encouraged him to fight on to his miraculous recovery.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SERVICES COMPUTERISED

The mission of the University of Nairobi Library system is to provide information resources and services to facilitate the research, teaching and consultancy needs of the University of Nairobi.

The computerization of the Library started way back in 1988 through an Overseas Development Agency donation of 5 Microcomputers and a Novell Network with a Server of 70 MB. This formed the nucleus of the computer section in the library. The section was set with the following objectives.

- i) To develop research databases to enhance information provision to scholars in the University.
- ii) To advise the University library on opportunities for automation.
- iii) To coordinate acquisition and installation of computer facilities in the University library system.
- iv) To provide in-house training to library staff.

Computerized Section

The computer section of the Library has made tremendous progress since it was established, in promoting information provision for research and learning in the University. In particular the following databases have been developed and are in use:

- (a) A Union List of Periodicals - comprising titles of journals

held in leading libraries in the country.

- (b) Thesis in database - consisting of Masters and Ph.D research work held by the University of Nairobi Library system. This database also includes Law Desartations.
- (c) Acquisitions databases- for books that have been acquired by the University Library through the World Bank funded projects.
- (d) Institute for Development Studies (IDS) databases- for research work carried out by IDS.
- (e) Short loan database- consisting of library books on Reserve Section.

In addition to the above databases, the Computer Section has acquired several scientific and Engineering databases on CD-Rom. Some of these can be mentioned as: Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, Engineering databases, etc.

The branch libraries of the University have not been left behind either. Chiromo, Upper Kabete and Medical libraries each have computer facilities. The Medical library is the regional centre for HEALTHNET on medical information network that links physicians world-wide.

The future plans for the section include campus-wide computerisation of the University Libraries presumably through the World Bank funded project to the University or any other wishing donor.

The Computer section is geared to change the whole library, system and strengthening of all the services currently offered.

Book Purchases-1992/93

The library received 2,907 titles with 8,789 volumes under the World Bank Investment Project. A number of titles were purchased under the normal library allocation while 20 titles of 30 volumes were received from the ODA projects.

VARSITY LIBRARY LANDS DONATIONS

1. Acquisitions section - JKML

There were 2,047 titles of 3,012 volumes donated by the following:

- Prof. Turner - History Department, University of Nairobi
- IDRC
- Netherlands Embassy
- Kenya Book Foundation
- Dr. Koech - History Department, University of Nairobi
- Dr. Herlocher - Range Management
- Prof. C. Nelson - History Department, University of Nairobi
- CODESRIA
- Korea foundation
- UNICEF
- East West Centre

2. Chiromo Library

- The Chiromo Library received donations for periodicals totalling to 1,681 titles.

3. The Lower Kabete Library

- 90 titles of 185 volumes of books were received from donors.

4. Kabete Library (CAVS)

- 154 titles were received from donors.

5. The Kikuyu Library

- Received 418 titles from the Association of Cross Cultural Psychology (IACCP) based in

U.S.A.

6. Parklands Library

- Received 453 volumes from donors.

7. The periodicals section- JKML

8. Population Studies and Research Institute Library

- This library received approximately 500 monographs and periodicals from the donors through the Director's office.

UNITETE ET LABORE: The University motto

The University of Nairobi Logo or coat of arms is very closely linked to its historical development over a period of 30 years. At the dawn of Kenya's Independence in 1963, the then Royal College of Nairobi became a constituent college of the University of East Africa and remained so until 1970 when by and Act of Parliament it attained a status of a University. Subsequently the University of Nairobi Act 1985 amended and consolidated the law providing for the establishment, control and administration of the University of Nairobi.

Consequently, the Logo, when analysed closely, reflects that evolution. The three animals depict the three East African nations who initially contributed to the growth of this institution of higher learning. The lion, symbol of dignity, stands for Kenya, while the graceful giraffe, holding the right hand side of the shield represents Tanzania. The elegant crested crane holding the left hand side of the shield portrays the landlocked state of Uganda. The giraffe is a call to all staff and students to "aim high" whereas the chains with the two miniature shields depict the beauty of **TRUTH, PEACE** and mutual respect for all learning and teaching processes. The green shield signifies the readiness to support and defend academic

freedom in the pursuit of knowledge, while the three torches with burning flames indicate that the University must be the "torch bearers" of society and protectors of the flame of wisdom and knowledge, should anyone in an emergency endanger its brightness.

The black academic gown and red hood together with the white degree parchment roll mean scholarly achievement attained after several years of pain-staking study and diligent research. The clasp of the Book of Life and learning by the three human persons indicate "education for **ALL**" regardless of race, creed, colour, sex, language or religion through the 3 R's i.e. reading, research and re-writing of new ideas and initiatives for dissemination to policy makers, administrators and educators. The central and most important foci are the people who are the greatest asset in developing the nation. Every staff member and student must strive to eradicate poverty, ignorance and illiteracy by the search for truth, academic excellence and upright moral conduct.

The **ART** of learning is portrayed by the fabulous Datura or "Morning Glory" blaring out its message of HOPE and the need to use our brains and hands to **ACT** courageously and with vision directing the destiny of our people.

All the above elements are supported by "Mother Earth" with the green plants and red flowers pointing to the safeguarding of a sustainable environment and the rock of human values: caring, sharing, warmth, security, togetherness, tolerance and acceptance. Engraved on the rock is the motto written in Latin: "*Unitate et Labore*". This means '**UNITY AND WORK**'. Unity in

purpose based on humility in order to achieve the objectives of a university education namely:

1. To conduct research leading to the accumulation of knowledge and understanding.
2. To provide skilled manpower for government, industry and other sectors of the economy.
3. To participate in the maintenance of academic standards.

Work is a magnificent reality and work well done is a service to society. With prayer it can be converted into a work of God, a labour of love. University men and women need to work with dignity and peace but perseveringly using time efficiently in order to meet the challenges of nation building, thus making positive contribution to the social and economic well-being of all Kenyans.

The author, Ms Belinda Rego is a Lecturer in the Department of Geography.

SCHOLARS DISSEMINATE

Prof. Isaac O. Nyambok of the Department of Geology attended the world conference on Natural Disaster Reduction as the African Panellist on Geophysical Hazards (earthquake, Volcanic Eruptions, Landslides etc) in Yokohama, Japan.

Prof. M.H. Abdulaziz, Department of Linguistics and African Languages attended the 14th Annual Conference of the Southern African Applied Linguistics Association in Bloenfontein, South Africa.

Dr. Mary N. Kinyanjui of the Institute of Development Studies presented a paper entitled "The role of small and medium sized enterprises in the De-Agrarianization process in central

Kenya", in Leiden Netherlands.

Prof. Ciarunji Chesaina of the Dept. of Literature attended the inaugural conference of the International Society for third sector research (ISTR).

Prof. James A. Chweya of the Department of Crop Science was in Beer-Shera, Israel to research and write the final report on the "Germplasm collection and Evaluation of Kenyan Vegetables."

Dr. Mohamud Abdi Jama of the Institute for Development Studies, presented a paper on 'Issues of Sustainability in Africa' in Paris France.

Mr. Godfrey M. Ngunyi of the Department of Government, presented a paper on "Farmer Organizations in Kenya's Development Process" at the centre for basic research in Kampala, Uganda.

Dr. E. Ndegwa of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning presented a paper on Grassroots participation and development in Kenya. Empowering local communities.

Prof. Jackton B. Ojwang of the Department of Private law was one of the participants at the Northern African Regional Seminar of the Climate and Africa project in Tunis, Tunisia under the sponsorship of The African Center for Technology Studies.

Prof F.F.Ojany of the Department of Geography attended an International workshop on the Mountain Agenda at Woodlands Mountain Institute, Franklin.

Dr. Dorothy A. Omolo-Odhiambo of the Department of Linguistics and African Languages, attended an Intercountry Consultation on Legal and Ethical Issues in Darkar, Senegal sponsored by U.N.D.P.

Prof. A.G. Tumbo-Oeri of the

Department of Biochemistry attended the 35th Council meeting of the International Union of Immunological Societies, in Barcelona, Spain.

Dr. Kefa Verckys O. Rabah of the Department of Physics travelled to Trieste to take up an Associateship at the International Center for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) for a period of one year, under the sponsorship of ICTP.

Dr. T. C. Sharma of the Department of Agricultural Engineering presented a paper in the Symposium entitled '50 years of water Engineering in South Africa', in Johannesburg, South Africa. He was sponsored by the Regional Office of UNESCO.

Prof. Paul M. Syagga of the Department of Land Development attended a workshop on the Integrating Environmental Social and Economic Policies (INTESEPT) in Abijan, Ivory coast, sponsored by IDRC - Ottawa Canada.

Dr. Samuel Mutwiri Arimi of the Department of Public Health, Pharmacology and Toxicology attended a Community Health Association of Southern African Conference, at the invitation of CHASA.

Dr. Muhamud A. Jama of the Institute of Development Studies presented two papers, one on Cereal reforms, in Kampala, Uganda and another one on Energy Costs and Availabilities in Kenya, in Arusha Tanzania. He did this at the invitation of Scandinavian Institute of African Studies in Beijing.

Mr. Antony M. Kinyua of the Center for Nuclear Science Techniques participated in a group meeting on the application of Nuclear Science Technology for Development of Agriculture and Food Preservation, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at the invitation of the United Nations Economic Commission for

Africa.

Prof. Rachel N. Musoke of the Department of Paediatrics attended a joint WHO/USAID/Wellstart International Informal Technical Consultation on Breast Milk Expression, Storage and Feeding, in Washington D.C. U.S.A. The invitation was extended to her by WHO Regional Office for Africa.

Dr. Bilha Mwenesi of the Department of French was in Arusha, Tanzania to provide Bilingual services to meetings on Intergrated Rural Development for Africa. The invitation was extended by CIRDAFRICA.

UNIV-1994

UNIV-94 stands for the 27th International University Congress which was held in the Auditorium Della Technica, Rome, Italy from March 27th to April 3rd 1994. The first UNIV congress was held in 1968 and brought together 97 students from 10 European countries. The main goal was to exchange ideas on the relations between the university and society. Since then, the concept of specific projects to serve society has attracted university students from many countries. Over the 26 succeeding years, students have analyzed key issues such as the democratization of the University, conformity and creativity, ideologies and culture, dignity and progress, suffering and happiness and the future of the university. As a consequence, students have deepened their knowledge and understanding of local, national and international issues and exchanged ideas and experiences of projects carried out in their countries.

The main objectives of this annual international university meeting were:-

1. To help the students discover that beneath their immense

cultural diversity, there are deep roots of solidarity that bind them together.

2. To examine selected aspects of current key social and cultural issues.
3. To broaden the students' concept of their role in university life by their involvement in projects in their societies.
4. To experience the wonders of Rome with its rich civil and religious history.

UNIV is promoted by the Institute of university Cooperation (ICU) which is a non-profit organization founded by a group of Italian scholars and academics in 1966. Since its inception, it has been responsible for more than 130 development cooperation programmes. In Africa it has financed projects in Cameroon, Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Zaire.

In 1994, there were over 3000 university students from 500 universities in more than 50 countries of the world, who participated in the congress. The theme selected was "Family and Development" in line with the United Nations Declaration of 1994 as the 'Year of the Family.'

Thus the place of the family as both the basic building block of society and as an essential element for ensuring the human person's true development and dignity was examined. The challenge the students face is to analyze the issues that exist in their own societies, review the resources available to improve the family and foster its development as this contributes to the progress of tomorrow's society.

It must be mentioned that the sessions of the Congress held in Rome, were the culmination of the national phases of UNIV after months of intense work with conference and projects organized

in over 500 universities in Africa, Asia, Latin America, USA, Canada and Europe.

Among the eminent speakers at the opening session were Professor P. Donati from the University of Bologna, Italy, Professor Gerard-Francois Dumont, University of Sorbonne, France and Ms A.B. Rego from the University of Nairobi, Kenya. In his speech, Prof. Donati stated that "development is not possible without the family" and he called upon the political establishment to intervene in favour of the family. Citing Pope John Paul II, he noted that peace can only be built upon the family, the first human community of life and love and in which the whole network of social relationships is initiated. Prof. Dumont examined the tenet that "Demography is not infallible" and outlined the demographic situation in Europe. In his speech he observed that the population hypotheses which the UN projects for the year 2150 A.D. varied between 21000 to 4000 0million persons, since there were many variables such as economic, technical and social that were difficult to measure. He examined the myth of the "demographic explosion" when in reality the situation was one of ageing declining population in Europe compared to the growing populations of the developing world. He also gave future perspectives on world population.

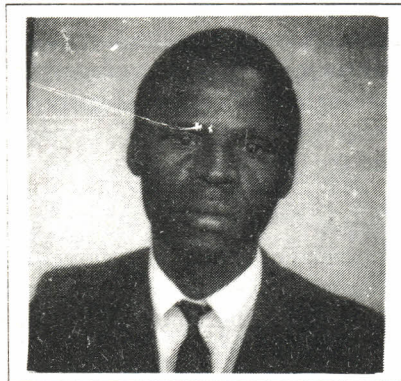
Ms. Rego examined the concept of the family by outlining its functions and distinctive characteristics such as the love for children and respect and care for the elderly. She then focused on the relationship between demographic growth, environment and the family in countries in the process of development. The emerging role of women as a vital element in family life was high-lighted throughout the speech.

An eagerly waited event of the Congress was the international university forum. This consisted of seminars where university students presented projects with real-life content and social commitment. Posters, videos and slide presentations were used to illustrate a variety of family situations all over the world. What was impressive was the manner in which university students showed how they were able to sacrifice part of their lives to offer their time, skills and energy to families in need. In Kenya, a group of female students from the University of Nairobi led by Gladwell Gichuru, Noelina Mjombah and Pamela Adunda carried out research on families in the Nairobi urban environment. The results of such a study was presented at UNIV-94.

Such a university forum provides a challenge to the young people. From this year's deliberations, there is no doubt that the future is in the family which is the reference point for a better world and towards which we must all strive.

Author : Assumpta Belinda R Rego
Dept. of Geography.

VARSIY MAN WITH A DRAMATIC TOUCH



Mr. S.O. Manda

About 15million viewers humble themselves to their sets to

watch the man with the dramatic touch on TAHAMAKI. The serious actor is none other than Samuel Otieno Manda who works with the University of Nairobi in the security section. The man who moves many eyes and creates moments of excitement, laughter, sorrow, and curiosity was born at "DALLAS" Nairobi in 1953. He has featured in programmes such as *Umleavyo*, *Play of the week*, *Folkways*, *Theatre Special*, *Pambazuko*, *Vitimbi* and many others.

Samuel Otieno Manda is the tough character "Peter" in the TV on going series of TAHAMAKI. The ever revanging "Peter" is a polite employee of the University of Nairobi. For Manda, theatre is in his blood. He started featuring in radio programmes way back in 1969. What started as a small joke was later to develop into a near full career. Mr. Manda, works in the university security department. Born in 1953, Manda went to school at St. Peter's Clevers, Nairobi and Jamuhuri high school. He pursued a free lance christian radio programme from 1969 to 1970 when he was exposed to TV programmes- MAJUTONIMJUKUU which is the current VIOJA MAHAKANI. In 1975, Manda joined the police force where apart from the heavy and demanding duties he continued in his quest for theatre and won the prestigious Mrs. Lyons Shield Award for the best writer in the police. Manda has featured in many programmes ; such as MAHOKA, radio theatre and comedies. He also performs in schools and hotels under various stage names. though his drama group Washindani Players Besides, Manda is an experienced script writer. Acting to him is just natural and he can fit in any role. Mr. Manda owes his achievements to his producer, Kibwana Onguso and to the employer, University of Nairobi for the encouragement he has continued to get. As a hobby, he uses free time to do his plays.

STUDENTS ADVICE CORNER

1. **Seek out your Professors both for assistance and encouragement.**
2. **Get involved in University activities and form study and learning networks with your classmates.**
3. **Draw on the support of your family and friends.**
4. **Do well in your course work from the very beginning.**
5. **Above all, take pride in your own person-hood and be determined to succeed.**

VARSITY STUDENT ATTENDS CONFERENCE

ANDREW GAKIRIA NDERITU, a third year BA student at the University of Nairobi attended and presented a paper titled 'Youth in Environmental Activities: A focus on youth farmers' at the 4th Annual Eastern Africa Environmental Network (EAEN) conference, held between 20-21st May, 1994. Mr. Nderitu is the Chairman and co-founder of THEGU ENVIRONMENTAL YOUTH SELF-HELP GROUP.

The conference brought together a wide variety of participants drawn from different areas in the Eastern Africa region. The forum created an excellent opportunity for discussion, brainstorming and a general exchange of ideas. The prevailing mood was that enough words had been spoken and that the time was overdue for their translation into action. In fact, one of the main aims of the conference was to identify suitable mechanisms for the implementation of the numerous recommendations that arise from a

similar forum to the EAEN annual conference. A "bottom-up" strategy is the only sustainable way of achieving a higher standard of living for the majority of our citizens.

The youth thus must start playing a more active role in taking initiatives to justify their role as equal partners in environment and development decision making and in the implementation of programmes.

In the course of the workshop on "Youth in Environmental Activities", a common feeling emerged that the youth should rid themselves of the fatalistic attitude that things can only get worse for them. It is true that the young may lack experience but this view has no justification in the face of the greater vitality, innovativeness and liberal attitude. Another view was that the attitude of aspiring only for white collar jobs is not realistic. The youth farmers are engaged in horticultural farming, and are now in the process of forming a young farmers co-operative society to serve as a marketing outlet for their produce as young farmers. We believe that this will encourage other unemployed youth to discard the negative view of agriculture as dirty, back-breaking and unrewarding and instead look upon ecological agriculture as an exciting, profitable and environmentally friendly form of self-employment.

One of the recommendations of this conference was that there should be a network of young environmentalists, through which experiences can be shared, information exchanged and ideas discussed. This network will enable youth environmentalists to come together in workshops, seminars and exchange visits, in the process consolidating our stand and justifying our demand to be recognized as equal partners in resource conservation and

amounts of scarce foreign exchange that are sucked up through importation of chemical fertiliser, pesticides and other agrochemicals, most of which are even banned for use in their countries of origin. We should not allow our beautiful land to be the dumping and experimentation grounds for foreign multinationals. Food is a critical ingredient in any development process, but growing more food to feed an ever increasing population should not be done at the expense of the same resource base on which future food production will depend. This is a fight for our future, unless we the youth want to inherit a degraded land, we should rise up against the injustices being committed upon the environment by taking positive action now.

U.H.S.A. DONATES TO DISABLED STUDENTS

The University Hindu Students Association (U.H.S.A.) made a most generous donation towards the Nairobi University Students Association for the Disabled (N.U.S.A.D.), in what was probably the first time ever in the history of UON that the disabled students interest have been looked after by their own colleagues in the University.

At a function, presided over by the Dean of Students, the officials of U.H.S.A. presented to Prof. Mutungi (The D.V.C. Academic Affairs) a typewriter for the blind students and two pairs of high-grade crutches, all valued at Kshs.25,000/

The Chairman of U.H.S.A. Minesh M. Shah, said that in the past, the association has been making annual donations to charitable organisations in Nairobi. On learning that their own colleagues needed assistance, the association members swung into action and raised the required amount in a record short time.

development. There is a trend whereby less emphasis is being placed on agro-chemicals because of their great pollution of air, soil and water services, and more on age-old conservation farming techniques like agroforestry and organic farming. Since agriculture is as good a form of self-employment as any other, we young farmers should move with the times and act as the harbinger of this agricultural revolution wherever we are. In the process we will help our government to save the huge The Chairman also pledged to help in the maintenance of the equipment used by the disabled students, assisting them seek employment after graduation and assisting their association in other possible ways.

Prof. Mutungi commended the Hindu students for their effort to help their own comrades who are in need. "It is very touching and inspiring to see students helping one another." Prof. Mutungi said.

AMSUN WIN INTERNATIONAL TROPHY

Representatives of the Association of Medical Students of the University of Nairobi won a trophy for the presenting the best scientific papers at the Federation of African Medical Students Association conference. For AMSUN, this was a repeat performance as they were first in a event in South Africa last year. This brilliant performance by our doctors in the making has landed them a big invitation to attend yet another conference in Macedonia,

Yugoslavia this year. Varsity Focus wishes them success.

UP THE LADDER

Prof. Japheth Chesire Kiptoon has been appointed on promotion as full Professor in the Department of clinical Studies, University of Nairobi.

Prof. Kiptoon a Veterinary Surgeon by profession obtained his B.V.M., M.Sc. and Ph.D (Vet. Medicine) degrees from the University of Nairobi in 1971, 1974 and 1980 respectively. He joined the University of Nairobi in 1975 as a lecturer in the Department of clinical Studies. He became a Senior Lecturer in 1977 and Associate Professor in 1984.

Prof. Kiptoon has published over 35 papers in his specialization. In addition he has supervised 5 M.Sc. and 2 Ph.Ds. Prof. Kiptoon has combined academic and administrative duties in his career. He was chairman, Clinical Studies Department between 1980 to 1984. He became Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine between 1985 and 1987. He was appointed deputy vice-Chancellor Administration and Finance, Egerton University in December, 1987. Prof. Kiptoon, who is currently on leave of absence from

the University of Nairobi is the Vice-Chancellor, Egerton University, Njoro.

Prof. Ratemo Waya Michieka has been appointed on promotion as a full professor, in the department of Crop Science, University of Nairobi.

Prof. Michieka holds a B.Sc. Agriculture from Rutgers University, U.S.A. 1973, M.Ed Agricultural Education and Vocational Technical Agriculture, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A. 1975 and Ph.D. from the same University in 1978. An agronomist by profession, Prof. Michieka is a specialist in weed science. His teaching career began in 1975 as a graduate Assistant, Department of Soils and Crops, Rutgers University New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A. Between 1978 and 1980 he was a Postdoctoral Research Fellow, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) Ibadan, Nigeria. He was appointed lecturer department of Crop Science, University of Nairobi in 1980, rising to senior lecturer in 1983 and associate Professor in 1989 respectively. He has supervised 15 M.Sc. and 3 Ph.D. students conducted several consultancies for international bodies. He has more than 49 papers in refereed journals, edited 4 books and participated in many international and local conferences where he has presented papers.

Prof. Michieka who is currently on leave of absence from the University of Nairobi is the Principal, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology.

Prof. Julius Samson Meme has been appointed on promotion as a full professor in the Department of Paediatrics, University of Nairobi. Prof. Meme hold a MB.Ch.B., M. Med (Paed.) from the University Nairobi, 1972 and 1976 respectively. He has a certificate in Haematology from McGill University Montreal, Canada, certificate of

Merry Xmas & Happy '95

Med. Anthropology from Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

He joined the University of Nairobi in 1977 as a lecturer in the department of Paediatrics. He rose to the post of Senior Lecturer in 1980. Prof. Meme has over 27 refereed journal Publications, several book chapters and has made many presentations in both local and international congresses and conferences.

His current Research activities include:-

- (i) Community based epidemiology of injuries and accidents.
- (ii) Community based injury prevention
- (iii) Aids in Paediatric age group
- (iv) Vitamin A and iodine deficiency at community level
- (v) Modalities for University commonuty linkage for child health
- (vi) Various aspect of child survival and development problems and intervention strategies at community level..

Prof. Meme is currently on leave of absence from the University of Nairobi. he is the Director, Kenyatta National Hospital.

Prof. Erastus R. Mutiga has been appointed on promotion as a full professor in the Department of clinical studies. Prof. Mutiga hold a BVM degree for University of Nairobi, 1973, M.Sc. Colorado State University, U.S.A. 1975, Ph.D. University of Queensland, australia, 1983. He joined the University of Nairobi in 1973 as an Assistant Lecturer where he rose to Lecturer in 1975 and Senior Lecturer in 1985 to Associate professor in 1987.

Prof. Mutiga a Veterinarian with special interest in animal production. He has a combined University teaching, research and extension work on food animals of over 19 years. He has co-authored

59 publications in his area of specialization.

His current research interests are in (i) Infertility problems in cattle and (ii) Embryo transfer and biotechnology in cattle production.

Prof. Osaga Odak has been appointed on promotion to the position of full Professor in the Institute of African Studies. Prof. Odak obtained an M.A. (Cultural Anthropology) in 1968, Friendship University, Moscow, USSR and Ph.D (Cultural Anthropology) Friendship University, Moscow, USSR. He joined the University of Nairobi in 1986 as a research Fellow, and rose to Senior Research Fellow in 1987 and Associate Professor in 1990. He has published 19 papers in refereed journals and 7 book chapters

Prof. Simiyu Wandibba has been appointed on promotion as a full Professor in the Institute of African Studies. He holds a B.A. and M.A. from the University of Nairobi, 1973 and 1976 respectively. He received his Ph.D (Archaeology) from University of Souththompton, England.

He joined the University of Nairobi in 1974. Prof. Wandibba with others have co-authored five books. He has contributed a number of book chapter and has supervised 10 M.A. and 5 Ph.D students. Prof. Wandibba is currently the Director of the Institute of African Studies.

Prof. Isaac Albert Wamola has been appointed on promotion as a full Professor in the Department of Medical Microbiology. Prof. Wamola holds a B.A. degree in Zoology from Tabor College Hillsborg, Kansas, U.S.A., 1962. Diploma in Medical Technology, St. Francis Hospital Wichita, Kansas, U.S.A. M.Sc. (Medical Parastology and Entomology) London School of Hygiene and tropical medicine 1969.

Ph.D (Medical Microbiology) University of Nairobi, 1978.

He joined the University of Nairobi in 1969 as lecturer, Department of Pathology and Microbiology. He was promoted to senior lecturer position in 1974 and Associate Professor in 1983. Prof. Wamola has published widely in his area of specialization

Prof. Kimani Waithaka has been appointed on promotion as a professor in the Department of Crop Science. He obtained his B.A. degree (Biology & Chemistry) in 1971 at California State University U.S.A In 1973 he got an M.Sc. in Horticulture, University of Wisconsin U.S.A. and in 1976 Ph.D. in Horticulture and Bortany.

Prof. Waithaka joined the University of Nairobi in 1978 as a lecturer. In 1980 he was promoted to Senior Lecturer and Associate Professor in 1988. He has supervised 4 Ph.Ds and 28 M.Sc. thesises. He has 35 papers in refereed journals. Prof. Waithaka has attended and presented papers in many local and international conferences. He is currently the Dean Faculty of Agriculture.

Prof. Hannington Ouma Pamba has been appointed on promotion as full professor in the Department of Medical Microbiology. Prof. Pamba obtained his B.A. degree in Zoology, Tabor College Hillsboro Kansas in 1962. In 1964 he obtained a diploma in Medical Technology. In 1969 he obtained an M.sc, Medical Parasitology and entomology. In 1978 he got his Ph.D. in master of Parasitology, University of Nairobi.

Prof. Pamba joined the University of Nairobi in 1969 as a Lecturer rising to Senior Lecturer in 1974 and Associate Professor in 1983. He has supervised 17 M. Med. He has 51 papers in refereed journals.

Information corrected see Varsity Focus Nov. 1995 p. 15-16

Prof. Stanley Mbaka Mbiuki

has been appointed on promotion as full professor in the department of clinical studies. He obtained B.V.M. degree in 1975 from the University of Nairobi, M.Sc. in 1977 from Colorado State University (U.S.A.) and Ph.D from University of Nairobi in 1985.

Prof. Mbiuki joined the University of Nairobi in 1975 as a lecturer. In 1978 he became a full Lecturer rising to Senior Lecturer in 1985. He was appointed Associate Professor in 1988. He has published over 51 papers in his specialization and in addition he has supervised 16 M.Sc. students and one Ph.D.

Prof. Mbiuki has acted as an external examiner in Makerere University and Sokoine Agricultural University Morogoro, Tanzania.

Dr. Francis William Odhiambo Aduol

has been appointed on promotion as an Associate Professor in the department of Surveying and Photogrammetry. Prof. Aduol holds a B.sc. Engineering (Surveying) and M.Sc. (Surveying) from the University of Nairobi, 1976/81 respectively. In 1988 he obtained Dr. Ing (Geodesy) from the University of Stuttgart, Germany.

Prof. Aduol, joined the University of Nairobi in 1977 as a Tutorial Fellow in the Department of Surveying and Photogrammetry. He rose to the position of lecturer in 1981 and to senior lecturer in 1988. He has more than 14 paper in referred journals. Prof. Aduol apart from being an external Examiner in many reputable Universities. He has also been a visiting scholar on German academic Institute, University of Karlsruhe, Germany in 1993. Prof. Aduol is currently the Chairman, Department of Surveying and Photogrammetry.

Dr. Joseph Kennedy Mwaniki Kitonyi

has been

appointed on promotion as associate Professor in the Department of Diagnostic Radiology. Prof. Kitonyi obtained an MB.Ch.B. degree from University of Nairobi in 1977. In 1980, he obtained M.Med (diagnostic radiology) from the University of Nairobi and M.Sc. (Nuclear Medicine) University of London in 1982. He has a diploma in Health care evaluation and Management skills from University of Toronto, Canada. He joined the University of Nairobi in 1980 as a lecturer in the Department of Diagnostic Radiology rising to Senior Lecturer in 1990. Prof. Kitonyi has supervised 6 M.Med dissertations. He has published five papers in referred journals. He has attended and presented papers in many international and local conferences and workshops.

Dr. Nimrod M. Tole has been appointed on promotion to the position of associate Professor in the Department of diagnostic Radiology. Prof. Tole obtained his B.Sc., M.Sc. and Ph.d radiological Physics from the University of Nairobi in 1971, 1974 and 1989 respectively. He joined the University of Nairobi in 1977 as a lecturer in the Department of Diagnostic Radiology and rose to the post of senior Lecturer in 1981. He has 13 papers in referred journals.

Prof. tole has special research interests in studies of radiation doses received by patients during diagnostic X-ray exposure, Quality Assurance in Diagnostic Radiology and Dosimetry in Radiotherapy. He has attended many seminars and courses organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Prof. Tole has contributed immensely in the drafting of technical documents such as the Radiation Protection Act, 1982, The Radiation Protection (Standards) Regulations, 1986, The radiation

Protection (Structural Requirements and inspection of buildings) 1986 and many others.

Dr. Mohammed Shamim, Department of Chemistry has been appointed on promotion as an Associate Professor.

Prof. Shamim, obtained his B.Sc and M.Sc degree from Karachi University, Pakistan in 1961 and 1962 respectively. In 1967, he obtained a Ph.D and Diploma in Physical Chemistry, from Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

Prof. Shamim joined the University of Nairobi in 1985 as a lecturer. He was promoted to senior lecturer grade in 1989. His promotion to Associate Professor brings to the department of Chemistry over 30 years teaching and research experience of International Standards gained in many reputable Universities before joining the University of Nairobi in 1985.

Prof. Shamim has supervised a total of 12 M.Sc degrees and dissertations 5 of which are from the University of Nairobi. Prof. Shamim has published over 16 articles and a book. Prof. Shamim's specialization is in physical chemistry.

Dr. David Nguatha Mungai has been appointed on promotion as a senior lecturer in the Department of Geography.

Dr. Mungai, 44, obtained his B.A., M.A. Degree from the University of Nairobi 1976, 1981 respectively. In 1982, Dr. Mungai joined McGill University, Canada on secondment from the University of Nairobi for his Ph.D. Studies.

Dr. Mungai, a climatologist with a bias for agrclimatology has an impressive publications record of 5 book chapters and 8 articles in refereed journalists. Dr. Mungai is currently the Chairman, Dept. of Geography.

Mr. Martin Mwanyule Baya of the Department of Surveying and Photogrammetry has been appointed on promotion as a lecturer.

Mr. Baya obtained a B.Ss. (Eng.) in Surveying and Photogrammetry and an M.A. Urban and Regional Planning & Photogrammetry from the University of Nairobi in 1983 and 1985 respectively.

He worked in the Ministry of Public Works Architectural Department as a Land Surveyor II in 1985 and in 1988 he was promoted to land Surveyor I. He was appointed Assistant Lecturer in 1992.

He has written several research papers and is currently working on his research for a Ph.D in the area of GIS/LIS, as a tool for planning.

Mr. Barack H. Ouma of the department of Mechanical Engineering has been appointed on promotion as Senior Lecturer.

Mr. Ouma obtained a B.Sc (Hons) from the city University, London (U.K.), in Aeronautical Engineering in 1981, an M.A. Sc. (Master of Applied Science) in in Mechanics/ Aerodynamics and Thermodynamics from the caleton Institute of Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering, University of Ottawa, Ontario Canada and a Ph.D in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Nairobi.

Mr. Ouma has served in the National Hospital Insurance Fund, Kenya Airways, Directorate of Civil Aviation between 1978-1983 in various capacities.

He taught at the Kenya Polytechnic from 1983-1985 as an assistant lecturer and was later promoted to lecturer. Later he went to the University of Ottawa and served both as a Teaching Assistant and Research Assistant in the Department of Mechanical

Engineering.

He joined the University of Nairobi in 1989 as a lecturer in the departments of Mechanical Engineering.

He has added seminars and conferences and has written 12 publications, refereed papers and review of papers.

He is a member of the Royal Aeronautical Society, U.K. (M.R.A.eS), Chartered Engineer (CEng.) Graduate member Institute of Engineers of Kenya (GMEL) Aeronautical Society of Kenya, Member of the Editorial Board, Journal of BioChemPhysics. Aviation consultant Engineer - Aviation Lusceken Ltd. Wilson Airport.

Dr. James Akuno Nyang'aya of the Department of Mechanical Engineering has been appointed on promotion as a Senior Lecturer.

He obtained a B.Sc from the University of Nairobi, M.Sc from the University of Leeds 1982 and Ph.D Delhi, 1992. He worked as a Mechanical Engineer in the Design office and KIRDI before joining the University of Nairobi in 1985 as a lecturer in Thermodynamics, Fluid Mechanics and Engineering design.

He has three publications to his credit and has been involved in two research activities. He has attended 6 (six) seminars and conferences.

Dr. Susan Wanjiku Maina of the department of Dental Surgery has been appointed on promotion as a lecturer. She obtained B.D.S. from the University of Nairobi in 1984 and an M.Sc in oral Biology from the University of California in 1993.

She joined the University of Nairobi in 1986 as a tutorial fellow and was promoted in 1989 as an assistant lecturer in the Department of Surgery. She has two publications and articles to her credit.

Dr. Samuel M. Ngola of the department of Economics has been appointed on promotion as Senior Lecturer.

He obtained his B.A. from the Marshall University, USA in 1963, Master of Industrial Administration from the University of New Mexico, U.S.A. 1965 M.B.A. from the University of Oregon, U.S.A. in 1968, M.A. (Economics) from the University of New Mexico U.S.A. 1974 and Ph.D from the University of New Mexico 1979.

He joined the University of Nairobi as a lecturer. He has four publications to his credit and has been involved in 5 Research Studies. He has also attended 7 workshops and seminars. He has Supervised 7 MAII Research thesis in his academic career, he has received 8 Academic Honours and has given his academic services to 7 Departments, Boards and Associations.

He is a member of the Economic Association for Eastern and Southern Africa, Kenyan Economic Association, American Economic Association, Omicron Delta Epsilon International Honour Society in Economics, American Association of University professors, Delta Sigma Professional Business Fraternity.

Dr. Joseph E.A. Roy-Aikins of the department of Mechanical Engineering has been appointed on promotion as a senior lecturer.

He obtained a B.Sc in Engineering from the University of Manchester England, 1981 Master of Engineering from Carleton University, Canada 1983 and Ph.D in Mechanical Engineering from Cranfield Institute of Technology England.

He joined the University Of Nairobi in 1989 as a lecturer. Currently he is involved in a research on gas turbine cycle Design and

performance analysis. He has 3 publications to his credit.

Dr. Bhalendu Bhatt of the Department of Chemistry has been appointed on promotion as a senior lecturer.

He obtained his B.Sc from Makerere University in 1975, M.Sc and Ph.D from

University of Nairobi in 1978 and 1986 respectively. He was awarded NORAD Diploma for scientific research training in 1983 and an advanced diploma in chemical sciences in July 1984. He joined the University Of Nairobi in 1984 as a tutorial fellow rising to assistant lecturer in 1985. He became a lecturer in 1987, teaching organic chemistry. His research interests are in Peptide Chemistry and natural product chemistry. He has supervised 10 B.Sc students 9 M.Sc thesis and one Ph.D. student. He has written 13 publications and attended 15 workshops, seminars and research paper presentations.

Dr. Aloys B. Ayako of the Department of Economics has been appointed on promotion as senior lecturer. He holds a B.A. and an M.A. Economics from University of Nairobi 1977, and 1979 respectively and a Ph.D from the University of Boston, 1984. Dr. Ayako joined the University in 1984 as a lecturer. He has supervised 16 M.A. and Ph.D students in International Economics. He has also been involved in research work where he has produced 13 papers and 10 publications. He has attended 15 workshops and conferences.

Dr. Lydia N. Kimenye of the Department of Agricultural Economics has been appointed on promotion as a lecturer. She obtained a B.Sc. in Agriculture and M.Sc. in Agricultural Economics from the University of Nairobi in 1980 and 85 respectively and Ph.D. in

Agricultural Economics from Michigan State University in 1993.

She Joined the University of Nairobi as an Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Agricultural Economics in 1987.

Dr. Raymond G. Macharia of the Department of Veterinary Anatomy has been appointed on promotion as a Lecturer. He obtained his BVM and MSc from the University of Nairobi, 1987 and 1993 respectively.

He joined the University of Nairobi in 1988 as an Assistant Lecturer, from the ministry of Livestock Development. He has written three publications in referred journals and is currently writing his Ph.D proposal.

Mr. Kinyanjui L. Ndogoni of the Department of Geography was appointed on promotion as a lecturer. He holds a B.A. and M.A. from the University of Nairobi, 1985 and 1990 respectively.

He joined the University of Nairobi IDS in 1988 as a Research Projects Assistant. He is a member of the Architectural Society of Kenya (AAK) and Lands Information.

Mr. Peter A. Owiny of the department of Linguistics and African Languages has been appointed on promotion as a lecturer.

He holds a B.A. from Kenyatta University and a M.A. from the University of Leeds. He joined the University of Nairobi as an Assistant Lecturer in the Communication skills Unit.

Mr. Owiny has served as an examination officer and has been

the co-ordinator of the course at the College of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences. He is currently working on his Ph.D proposal.

Mr. Kamau Gacii of the Department of Mathematics has been appointed on promotion as a Lecturer he holds a B.Sc, M.Sc, and Ph.D, all from the University of Nairobi, 1986, 88, 93 respectively.

He joined the University of Nairobi as a tutorial fellow.

Mrs. Wilhelmina A. Odul of the Institute of African Studies was appointed on promotion as a lecturer. She holds a B.Ed. and M.A. from the University of Nairobi, 1984 and 1991.

She joined the University as a Junior Research Fellow, and is currently writing her Ph.D proposal which has been accepted at the departmental level.

Mr. Maurice J. Ragutu and Ruth Muthoni Thuta of the Department of Linguistics and African Languages have been appointed on promotion as lecturers.

STAFF ON STUDY LEAVE

1. Mr. A.O. Mwai

- Lecturer department of Animal Production was granted study leave from 1/5/94 to 31/10/94 to enable him travel to Addis Ababa to carry out data analyses a literature search and write his Ph.D thesis. Mr. Mwai is under the International Livestock Centre for Africa sponsorship.

2Mr. C. Abuodha - Institute of Development studies was sponsored by SIDA to a short course at the University of Goteborg, Sweden.

3 Dr. B.B. Estambale - Lecturer in the department of Medical Microbiology was granted a study



- leave for 1/6/94 - 30/11/94 to enable her undertake a research on characterisation of immune response of AIDS related parasites at the University of Manitoba under the sponsorship of CIDA.
- 4 **Mrs. J.M. Oloo** - Senior Accountant, Finance Department attached a one month, Financial Management Course at ESAMI, Harare under the World Bank staff Development Programme.
- 5 **Miss Jane Achieng** - Senior Library Assistant attended a 3 months course on management of information in science and technology in Belgium under the sponsorship of Belgium Administration for Development Co-operation.
- 6 **Miss Ruguru Githaiga** - Is on a one year study leave pursuing a Master of Science degree at the University of Cape Town. She is under the sponsorship of the Association of South Africa.
- 7 **Mr. T. Njau** - Project Coordinator, High Risk Clinic, Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology attended a one month course on AIDS/Human Sexuality in New York, U.S.A. Her course was sponsored by Pathfinder International..
- 8 **Mr. Agostino Zamberia** - Tutorial Fellow, Dept. of Sociology was granted study leave from 19/8/93 upto 18/8/94 to enable him pursue Ph.D studies at the Indiana University, U.S.A. under the sponsorship of Indiana University (Graduate Assistant Fellowship).
- 9 **Dr. R.O. Ojoo** - Assistant Lecturer, Dept. of Veterinary Anatomy was granted three months study leave from 2/11/93 upto 2/2/94 to enable him travel to the University of Saar, West Germany to carry out research on Microscopy as part of his M.Sc. Project under the sponsorship of Germany Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).
- 10 **Mr. Christopher L. Mwachilumo** - Chief Technician Dept. of Crop Science was granted two months study leave from 12/10/93 upto 7/12/93 to enable him attend a course on Crops for arid and Semi-Arid Zones at Ben-Gurion, Israel under the sponsorship of Israel Government.
- 11 **Mr. Eliud K. Liku** - Chief Technician in the Dept. of Architecture was granted one year study leave from 12/10/93 upto 30/10/94 to enable him undertake a Post-graduate course (M.Sc.) in Architectural Computer Aided Design at the University of East London, U.K. under the sponsorship of the International Development Association.
- 12 **Mr. Kenneth K. Odera** - Assistant Lecturer, I.D.S. was granted six months study leave from 15/10/93 to enable him pursue Ph.D degree in the Federal Republic of Germany under the sponsorship of DAAD. (He is doing studies at the University of Dortmund).
- 13 **Mr. Gregory G. Maitha** - Junior Technician, Dept. of Med. Microbiology, was granted three months study leave from 31/8/93 upto 30/11/93 to enable him undertake a course at the University of Washington, U.S.A. organised by the International AIDS Research and Training Programme.
- 14 **Mr. T.L. Shiramba** - Chief Technician, Dept. of Med. Pathology was granted study leave from 1/10/93 upto 30/9/94 to enable him pursue M.Sc. degree at St. Mary's Medical School, University of London under the Kenya Government Scholarship (Universities Investment Project).
- 15 **Dr. P.K. Oroko** - Lecturer, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery was granted one year study leave from 1/1/94 upto 4/1/95 to enable him undertake further studies in orthopaedics and traumatology at the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, U.K. under the sponsorship of the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission.
- 16 **Mr. F.J. Opondo** - Senior Technician, Dept. of Crop Science was granted six months study leave from 1/1/94 upto 30/6/94 to enable him attend a course in Tissue Culture at the Pennsylvania State University under the sponsorship of the Kenya Government (Universities Investment Project).
- 17 **Mr. Robert W. Rukwaro** - Lecturer, Department of Building Economics and Management was granted six months study leave from 1/2/94 upto 31/7/94 to enable him undertake a Ph.D research at Karlsruhe University, Germany under DAAD sponsorship.
- 18 **Dr. F. Karim** - Lecturer, Department of Animal Physiology was granted one year study leave from 3/1/94 upto 2/1/95 to enable her pursue Ph.D studies at the Louisiana State University, U.S.A. under the sponsorship of the same University.
- 19 **Dr. Pius A. Kigamwa** - Lecturer, Department of Psychiatry was granted one year study leave from 14/10/93 upto 30/9/94 to enable him undertake a study by attachment in Community Psychiatry Model Developed by the University of Orange Free State, South Africa.
- 20 **Dr. M.O. Odongo** - Lecturer, Dept. of Vet. Pathology and Microbiology was granted one year study leave from 15/2/94 upto 14/2/95 to enable him pursue Ph.D studies at the University of Adelaide, Australia under the sponsorship of the same University.
- 21 **Mr. F.J. Omolo** - Senior Technologist, Dept. of Physics was granted four months study leave from 10/1/94 upto 10/1/94 to en-

23. Mrs. Grace Ongile

- Assistant Lecturer, Institute of Development Studies was granted one year study leave from 19/1/94 upto 18/1/95 to enable her pursue Ph.D degree at the University of Manchester under a Sweden Development Authority Scholarship.

24. Dr. P.K. Njoroge

- Lecturer, Department of Community Health was granted study leave from 20/3/94 upto 28/5/94 to enable him participate in the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Programme at Philadelphia, U.S.A.

25. Miss R. Githaiga - Assistant Lecturer, Department of Business Administration from 18/2/94 upto 17/2/95 to enable her do a Master of Commerce degree at the University of Cape Town under the sponsorship of Southern Life Association of South Africa.

27. Mr. P.O. Lumumba - Lecturer, Department of Private Law was granted seven months study leave from 1/1/94 upto 31/7/94 to enable him attend a Young Lawyers Course and complete his Ph.D thesis in London under the sponsorship of the British Council.

28. Mr. J.G. Ndiritu

- Lecturer, Department of Civil Engineering was granted one year study leave from 15/2/94 upto 14/2/95 to enable him pursue Ph.D studies at the University of Adelaide under the sponsorship of Australian Development Cooperation.

29. Dr. J.C. Kiboi

- Medical Officer in the University Health Services was granted six months study leave from 18/1/94 upto 14/6/94 to enable him participate in the Cleveland International Programme for African Drug Abuse specialists under the sponsorship of the U.S.A. Government.

30. Ms. S.A. Ngala

- Technician in the Department of Food Technology and Nutrition was granted one year study leave from 3/1/94 upto 4/1/95 to enable her do B.Sc. degree at the Michigan State University under the sponsorship of the Dutch Government and USAID.

31. Dr. N.N. Mwaura

Lecturer/Chairman, Department of Agricultural Engineering was granted study leave from 6/9/93 upto 15/11/93 to enable him to do a course on instrumentation for Thin Layer drying Equipment at the Scotland Centre for Instrumentation for Thin Layer drying Equipment at the Scotland Centre for

Agricultural Engineering under the sponsorship of the Dutch Government.

32. Mrs. E.N. Kungu Assistant Lecturer, Department of Botany was granted one year study leave from 7/3/94 upto 7/3/95 to enable her to undertake a research for their Ph.D degree at the University of Reading under the International Association of Bryologists Grant.

33. Mr. J.M. Munyithya Tutorial Fellow in the Department of Physics was granted study leave from 9/2/94 upto 31/12/94 to enable him do a Diploma Course on Geothermal at the University of Auckland under the sponsorship of New Zealand Government.

34. Dr. P.M. Mathiu - Senior Lecturer, Department of Animal Physiology has been granted study leave from 1/5/94 upto 31/7/94 to enable him visit the University of Munich under the sponsorship of DAAD.

35. Mr. F. Mbae Senior Technician, Dept. of Physics was granted study leave from 5/3/94 upto 30/11/94 to enable him undertake a course in Nuclear Technology at Texas State Technical College under the sponsorship of Kenya Government (Universities Investment Project).

36. Dr. R.M. Waruiru - Lecturer, Department of Vet. Pathology and Microbiology was granted study leave from 1/4/94 upto 31/1/95 to enable him undertake specialised studies at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Denmark under the sponsorship of DANIDA.

37. Dr. R.W.K. Nduati

Lecturer, Department of Paediatrics was granted study leave from 17/3/94 upto 30/9/94 to enable her complete her MPH thesis at the University of Washington under the sponsorship of Yococity AID-IARTP.

38. Dr. R.K. Mibey - Senior Lecturer, Dept. of Botany has been granted study leave from 23/4/94 upto 23/4/95 to enable him do further research on the Kenyan Fungi at the International Mycological Institute, U.K. under Darwin Fellowship.

39. Mr. A.O. Matini Senior Technician, Centre for Nuclear Science Techniques was granted study leave from 21/3/94 upto 17/6/94 to enable him do a course on Nuclear Electronics in China under the International Atomic Agency Scholarship.

40. Dr. S.M. Kanyi Lecturer, Department of Human Anatomy was granted one year study leave from 21/3/94

upto 20/3/95 to enable him do a course on Urology at Moshi, Tanzania under personal sponsorship.

41. Mr. D.M. Nyariki - Lecturer, Department of Range Management has been granted one year study leave from 25/4/94 upto 24/4/95 to enable him do Ph.D studies at the University of Reading under the Kenyan Government Scholarship (Universities Investment Project).

42. Dr. F.N. Waweru Lecturer, Department of Medical Physiology was granted study leave from 8/4/94 upto 7/10/94 to enable him train in the current radionuclide techniques in the Management of Thyroid disorders at VA Hospital Medical Centre, U.S.A. under International Atomic Energy Fellowship.

43. Mr. H.K. Kanyinga Assistant Lecturer, Department of Government was granted one year study leave from 1/4/94 upto 31/3/95 to enable him pursue Ph.D studies at Roskilde University under the sponsorship of the Centre for Development Research, Denmark.

44. Mrs. R.M. Katema

Technician, Department of Vet. Anatomy has been granted study leave from 26/4/94 upto 14/6/94 to enable her attend a course at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem under the sponsorship of the Israel Government.

45. Dr. (Mrs) D.R. Ilako Lecturer, Department of Ophthalmology was granted study leave from 1/4/94 upto 30/6/94 to enable her do a study visit and attachment at Ludwig-Maximilians University, Germany under DAAD Scholarship.

46. Mr. P.N. Ndegwa

Tutorial Fellow, Department of Zoology has been granted study leave from 15/5/94 upto 30/10/94 to enable him do studies on Molecular Techniques at the University of Berlin, Germany under Prof. Dr. Risse of the University of Berlin.

47. Dr. S. Waweru

Senior medical officer with the University Health services, attended a month long course at the University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK on "Planning and Management for HIV and AIDS in Developing Countries." He was sponsored by overseas development group (ODG). He has done research on peptic ulcers in children. Dr. Waweru is a paediatrician.



The Vice-Chancellor's Diary

The Vice-Chancellor played host to thirty dignitaries among them representatives, Scholars, Ambassadors accredited to Kenya.

His Excellency, Soon Tae Kwon, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea had useful discussion with the Vice-Chancellor on future cooperation of educational institution in Kenya and Korea. He said that Korea, just like Kenya was a developing country and each of these countries could benefit from each others experiences.

The following are some of the dignitaries who paid courtesy call on the Vice-Chancellor on various dates and discussed useful issues ranging from scholarship, links, cooperation, staff exchanges and research.

- 18.1.94 Eloise Carter, Office of International Programs Tuskegee University Tuskegee, Alabama)
- 18.1.94 Audrey Maretak Dept. of Food Science Penn State University University Park, PA 16802
- 18.1.94 F. Albrinho Embassy of Mozambique Charge' D'Affaires P.O. Box 66923
- 18.1.94 Lode Lambets Permanent Secretary University of Antwerp Belgium
- 19.1.94 Soon Tae Kwon, Korean Ambassador.
- 19.1.94 Haus-Peter Erismann Swiss Ambassador, Nairobi.
- 20.1.94 Meheus Andre University of Antwerp, 2610 Antwerp Belgium Gotteried Leibbrant
- 24.1.94 Prof. Gerbranoyweg, Founding V.C. Open University, Hollana, The Hague.
- 24.1.94 Bhekimpilo Sibanda, Centre for Educational Technology, University of Zimbabwe
- 17.2.94 Arub Yao Turkson, 13 Boulevard Sucheh, Paris 16th (Ghana) France
- 17.2.94 Amb. Olusegun Akinluyi, UNESCO House (Nigeria) I RUE MIOLUS PARIS
- 5.4.94 Henry Moyana, National Council for Higher Education, HARARE 5.4.94 Eric M. Makoni
- 8.4.94 Duncan B. Primco Comsat World Systems Washington, DC
- 8.4.94 Scott M. Hower, Comsat World Systems
- 15.4.94 Juvenalis M. Tembo Copperbelt University Box 21692, Kitwe, Zambia
- 15.4.94 Herrick C. Mpuku, Copperbelt University Box 21692, Kitwe
- 10.5.94 Joan A. Nkinyangi, UNESCO, Paris
- 3.5.94 Robert A. Ampomah, University of Botswana
- 3.5.94 G.A.J. Kerton, Botswana Polytechnic
- 13.5.94 Mpho G. Molomo, University of Botswana
- 16.5.94 Mulupe O. Williams, Dean Postgraduate Studies University of Sierra Leone
- 16.5.94 Haus M. Helfer, DAAD Regional Office for Africa, Nairobi
- 25.5.94 Simeon S. Lesrima, Permanent Secretary Education
- 24.6.94 John Marcorn Theakstone, Ramsareave Hall Barn Higher Ramsarsane Road Blackburn UK
- 24.6.94 Elizabeth Okwoyo, The British Council P.O. Box 40751
- 28.6.94 Haus M. Helfer, DAAD Regional Office for Africa
- 28.6.94 Edward A. Alpers, Dept. of History UCLA
- 28.6.94 Peter W. Muthoka, Chief Executive Export Promotion Council P.O. Box 40247 NAIROBI
- 6.7.94 Shoichi Katayama, Sasakawa Peace Foundation
- 11.7.94 Hon Adam Mohamed Noor, Asst. Minister.
- 14.7.94 G. Stephen Baldwin, UN/NY - Population Division

