

Science and Medicine in Tropical Africa

A CENTRAL AFRICAN SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL CONGRESS was held at Lusaka, Zambia, 26–30 August 1963. The proceedings have recently been published under the title of *Science and Medicine in Tropical Africa*, edited by J. Snowball, pp. 980, Pergamon Press (Oxford and New York), 1965. The papers are presented in four sections: Physical Sciences, including geology, meteorology, and engineering; Biological Sciences, including agriculture; Social Sciences, including archaeology; Medical Sciences.

Bibliography of Madagascar

A NEW bibliography—*Madagascar and Adjacent Islands: A Guide to Official Publications*—has been published by the Library of Congress, the eleventh in the Library's series of guides to documents issued by the various African governments. The 58-page paperbound list is available at 40 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Compiled in the African Section of the Library's General Reference and Bibliography Division by Julian W. Witherell, the new guide contains 927 entries listing publications of French administrations in Madagascar, the Comoro Islands, and Réunion, those of British administrations in Mauritius and Seychelles, and a selection of material issued by France and Great Britain relating to their respective territories. The terminal date for entries in the Madagascar section is October 1958, the date of the establishment of the Malagasy Republic; for the other islands, entries have been continued to 1964.

Under each dependency, entries are arranged alphabetically by author and title, except that census reports and material on development planning are grouped by subject. An index provides a key to authors and subjects.

The Historical Society of Nigeria: Eleventh Annual Congress

THE Eleventh Annual Congress of the Historical Society of Nigeria was held on 19, 20, and 21 December 1965 in the Abdullahi Bayero College, Kano, by kind permission of the Provost. Papers presented and discussed included: the 1964 excavation at Igbo-Uku (Professor T. Shaw); archaeological field research in Bornu 1964–5 (G. E. Connah); Islamic historiography with special reference to West Africa (J. O. Hunwick); the Oyo Empire in the eighteenth century (Dr. I. A. Akinjogbin); the Imamate question in the Western Region of Nigeria (P. G. O. Gbadamosi); the missionary factor in Northern Nigeria, 1870–1918 (Dr. E. A. Ayandele); the origins of the West African Frontier Force (S. C. Ukpabi); from 'Direct' to 'Indirect Rule' in Benin 1897–1920 (P. A. Igbafe); the freed slaves' homes—an unknown aspect of northern Nigerian social history (Dr. G. O. Olusanya); the background to trade union movement in Nigeria (E. O. Egboh); the anti-tax riot in Warri Province 1927–8 (Dr. O. Ikime).

International Student Movement for the United Nations: 1966 International Seminar

THE 1966 International Seminar of ISMUN is being held at Christ's College, Cambridge, from 24 to 30 March 1966, on 'African Development and Europe'. The Seminar will conduct its work in two sections: in Plenary Sessions the participants will hear addresses on the following subjects: The African agricultural revolution; the establishment of an industrial complex; manpower and management in the strategy of industrial development; the trading revolution in Europe and Africa; development—the administrative problem.

There will be two speakers for each session, tackling the subjects from different viewpoints. In addition, the Seminar will be divided into four commissions to discuss the broad general field of Afro-European co-operation: rural development in Africa; co-operation in the impact of technological change; Afro-European political relationships and development; communications and Afro-European co-operation.

Joint Fourah Bay–Berkeley (University of California) Seminar

A JOINT seminar of Fourah Bay College and Berkeley, University of California, is to be held at Fourah Bay College, the University College of Sierra Leone, from 20 to 26 June 1966. The subject will be 'Africa in the wider world—the interrelationship of area and comparative studies'. The Joint Seminar Co-ordinators are Mr. Michael Crowder, Director, Institute of African Studies, Fourah Bay College, and Dr. David Brokensha, Chairman, African Studies Committee, University of California, Berkeley. The Secretary is Mr. J. G. Edowu Hyde, Secretary and Research Fellow of the Institute of African Studies, Fourah Bay College.

International Folk Music Council: Eighteenth Conference

THE eighteenth conference of the International Folk Music Council will be held from 26 July to 4 August 1966, at the University of Ghana, Legon, Accra, by invitation of the Ghana Ministry of Art and Culture. The main themes of the conference will be: the migration of folk-music and its effect on musical style and content, and multi-part techniques in folk-music and dance; musical examples and analyses will be included in all contributions. Further information about the conference may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, Dr. Barbara Krader, International Folk Music Council, Cecil Sharp House, 2 Regent's Park Road, London, N.W.1.

African Studies Association of the United Kingdom: Conference

THE 1966 Conference will be held in association with the Centre of African Studies, University of Edinburgh, from 21 to 24 September 1966.

After the Presidential Address by Dr. Audrey Richards, Director of the Centre of African Studies, Cambridge, the mornings and afternoons of the two full days of the Conference (Thursday and Friday, 22 and 23 September 1966) will be devoted to plenary, inter-disciplinary sessions organized around two themes: (1) Africa in the post-war world (involving history, politics, economics, sociology, etc.); and (2) nutrition and ecology. Short papers by two or three speakers for each of the plenary sessions will be circulated in advance of the Conference to members.

A Corpus of Yoruba Bronze Art

UNDER the auspices of the University of Ife Institute of African Studies the author began in 1963 to assemble a corpus of Yoruba bronze art, including objects held in shrines, in private collections, and in Nigerian and foreign museum institutions. Such a corpus, of a permanent and widely distributed medium of expression, should provide useful data for the study of African art, revealing the growth and development of technique and imagery in the major bronze-casting schools. This corpus is envisaged as the pilot phase of a survey which should cover the practice of bronze art throughout Tropical Africa; it is hoped that it will eventually be contributed to by many hands, particularly from museums and private