

## Notes and News

### *Second Informal Conference of Teachers from British and African Law Faculties*

THE second informal conference of British and African law teachers, which was proposed at the meeting of the British section of the International African Law Association on 6 November last year, was held in London from 8 to 11 July. The conference was designed as a follow-up on the first such conference which was held at Oxford in June 1963. It was conducted on similar lines to the previous meeting and was concerned principally with recruitment of staff, interchange of staff and students, linking arrangements between British and African law faculties, and joint schemes of research and publication.

### *International Symposium on Kinship and Culture*

PROFESSOR FRANCIS L. K. HSU, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at Northwestern University, has organized an International Symposium on Kinship and Culture, which will be held from 20 to 29 August in Burg Wartenstein, Austria. A group of fifteen anthropologists and sociologists from the United States (from Northwestern, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Columbia, Harvard, and Princeton) and the universities of Bergen, Paris, Tokyo, and Western Australia, will participate in the symposium under the auspices of the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, New York City. The working basis for the symposium will be Professor Hsu's book *Clan, Caste and Club*, in which he examines the Chinese, Hindu, and American ways of life, and his paper on African kinship systems, published in the June 1965 issue of *The American Anthropologist*.

### *'Populations anciennes et actuelles des Confins tchado-soudanais'*

LE Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (Paris), a décidé la création d'un groupe de Recherche Coopérative sur Programme (R.C.P. n° 45) dont l'objet est l'étude synchronique et diachronique des sociétés ayant occupé ou occupant actuellement une zone située de part et d'autre de la frontière septentrionale du Tchad et du Soudan (Tibesti, Borkou, Ennedi, Ouaddaï, Darfur). Il s'agit principalement des Téda, des Daza, des Ounya, des Bideyat, des Zaghawa et de divers groupes voisins. L'étude s'appuiera sur les disciplines suivantes: préhistoire et archéologie, histoire, géographie humaine et économique, ethnobotanique, anthropologie physique, ethnologie et ethno-musicologie, linguistique et dialectologie. Ces travaux s'inscrivent à la suite des travaux poursuivis sans interruption depuis 1956 par la Mission du CNRS aux Confins du Tchad. Les recherches sont animées par MM. R. Capot-Rey, P. Quezel, G. Bailloud, D. Cohen, J. Tubiana.

(Communication du Professor J. Tubiana)

### *The Institute of African Studies of Fourah Bay College, The University College of Sierra Leone*

THE Institute of African Studies at Fourah Bay College is an interdisciplinary research institute with teaching functions. During the next three years it is planned to carry out research in two broad areas of African studies, viz. social and economic problems; culture and history. An introductory lecture course in African studies for all freshmen students

will be provided and the institute will act as a focus for interdisciplinary co-operation in the field of African studies for members of faculty and post-graduate students, with interdisciplinary seminars and a series of public lectures by distinguished visiting Africanists. The Institute has held a joint seminar with the University of California at Berkeley on the topic 'Africa in the wider world: the interrelationship of area and comparative studies' (June 1966: see also *Africa*, xxxvi, April 1966, p. 204). It is also sponsoring an 'oral traditions project' covering Sierra Leone. It is intended that the Institute shall act as a centre for visiting scholars in the field of African studies and at the present time some eight visiting research workers are using it as a base. Work has begun on the Institute building and it is estimated that it will be completed early in 1967. The cost of £40,000 is being met by equal grants from the College and the United Kingdom Technical Assistance Programme.

The Director of the Institute is Mr. Michael Crowder and the Secretary Mr. J. G. Edowu Hyde.

### *British Institute of History and Archaeology in East Africa*

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THE Institute is concerned with research into the history and archaeology of East Africa and offers a number of Research Studentships for which graduates from Commonwealth countries are eligible.

The main field research activity has been the Director's excavations at Kilwa Kisiwani, formerly the greatest of the trading cities of the East African coast. These were completed in 1965 and are now being prepared for publication. Interim reports have been published in the Institute's Annual Report and in the *Journal of African History*. The Assistant Director, Robert Soper, is engaged on an archaeological survey of eastern Kenya and northern Tanzania with special emphasis on the Iron Age. This will continue for another year at least and reports will be published from time to time. Dr. Brian Fagan is directing a three-year research campaign, financed by the Astor Foundation, on the origins of the Bantu in eastern Africa, of which the first year is almost completed. Miss Alison Redmayne is studying the history of Uhehe and neighbouring areas on a research grant from the Institute.

The Institute's publications include the *Annual Reports*, from 1962 to date, and its journal *Azania* (see *Africa*, xxxv, July 1965, pp. 321–2). Publications in the press (Oxford University Press) are *Prelude to East African History*, ed. M. Posnansky; *Early Islamic Architecture of the East African Coast*, by P. S. Garlake; *Land Policy, Legislation and Settlement in the East African Protectorate*, by M. P. K. Sorrenson; and *The Later Prehistory of the Western Highlands of Kenya*, by J. E. G. Sutton.

### *African Studies in Spain*

Spanish interest in African studies dates from the end of the last century, with the founding of such institutions as the Real Sociedad Geográfica and the Liga Africanista Española. From 1920 to 1940 African activities declined, but between 1940 and 1946 a number of Spanish scholars, notably the members of the Sociedad de Estudios Internacionales y Coloniales, worked for the revival of Spanish African studies, with the effective assistance of the Instituto de Estudios Políticos, and the Instituto de Estudios Africanos was created. The period 1960–1 which brought the autonomy of the Equatorial Region (the former Spanish Guinea) was marked by increased interest in Africa and in the number of publications on it, and the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and the new African states. At present it is felt that Spain's experience in economic and social development may well be of assistance to these states, and it has been considered useful to list the