

connu du public. C'est ainsi que se trouvent représentés: chants de caravane, chansons d'amour, carrousels de chameaux ou fêtes de mariage, berceuses, duos d'hommes, chants épiques, etc. . . .

Les étiquettes des disques portent indication des noms de population, des formations vocales ou instrumentales, des titres ou usages des pièces.

La collection entière, de 14 disques, est vendue 9.000 frs. Son tirage est limité à 100 séries dont 90 mises en vente. Les frais d'emballage et de port sont à la charge de l'acheteur. Les demandes doivent être adressées au Département d'ethnologie musicale, Musée de l'Homme, Palais de Chaillot, Paris 16^e.

Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale

THE third report of I.R.S.A.C. for the year 1950 includes reports by the Chairmen of the various Commissions and Sections on work carried out and applications for assistance received during the year, as well as an account by the Director, M. Van den Berghe, of the general activities of the Institute in Africa. Among other developments, reference is made to a new centre, primarily concerned with zoology, hydrobiology, and entomology, opened at Uvira (Tanganyika); an invitation from the Governor of Ruanda-Urundi to study the problem of standardizing the orthography of the vernacular languages of the territory; researches carried out by M. Biebuyck among the Babembe in Fizi, Mwanga, and Kivu; by Dr. J. Maquet in Ruanda, by Miss Mary Tew (Research Fellow of the International African Institute) among the Bashilele of Kasai, and by Father Schumacher, Father Hulstaert, l'Abbé Kagame, Father Schebesta, and many others whom I.R.S.A.C. has assisted by grants, bursaries, or the provision of other facilities. The report also gives a list of publications by the Institute's staff and associates, and summaries of their contents.

West African Institute of Social and Economic Research

THE first annual conference of the West African Institute was held at Ibadan, from 15 to 19 April 1952. The purpose of the conference was rather to enable research workers in the West African territories to meet and exchange ideas than to provide a full programme of formal lectures and discussions. The conference was divided into two sections: Anthropology and Economics, and these combined for joint discussions and for some plenary sessions. In addition to members of the staff of the Institute and of the University College of Ibadan, Professor Williams and the staff of the Department of Economics of the University of the Gold Coast were present and made valuable contributions to the conference. Government departments were represented and most of the economic and social research workers in Nigeria and the Gold Coast attended. These included Mr. and Mrs. McCall of Columbia University, Mr. Galetti and Mr. Baldwin of the Economic Survey of the Cocoa-producing areas, Miss R. M. Jackson from the College of Arts and Technology at Kumasi. Professor Fortes of Cambridge, who presided over the Anthropology section, and Mr. Ayo Ogunsheye of the Nigeria Union of Teachers also attended as visitors.

The Gold Coast Damongo Scheme

THE Damongo Scheme (operated by the Gonja Development Company) in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast has two main objectives: to find out whether mechanized agriculture is practicable and economic under local conditions, and to resettle farmers and their families from congested areas. It is also planned to produce foodstuffs surplus to the requirements of the Northern Territories in order to export them to the south.

The development of this project has taken place in three phases. The first, in 1948–9, was a thorough investigation of the area and its potentialities by the Department of Agriculture. The second phase comprised preliminary work, such as the construction of roads and essential buildings, including accommodation for staff and workers, the laying on of water supplies, and the stocking up in advance of vital stores. The third phase, which is now in progress, comprises agricultural development and the settlement of tenant farmers. In this final phase an important contribution is being made by the Department of Agriculture, which is running an experimental station, and by the Forestry Department, which has established a nursery and advises on the tree-planting programme.

The land on the Damongo Scheme will be divided into units of 4,000 acres, each in charge of one of the Company's officers, who will be responsible for the settlers on the unit. Including families and dependants, there will be about 750 people on each unit, which will be self-supporting and self-financing.

Each tenant farmer has a holding of 28 acres and is provided with a well-built house, comprising two rooms and a veranda, to which he is encouraged to add if he wishes. Of the 28 acres, 18 will normally be under crops while the remainder is being rested. The principal crops grown are guinea corn, maize, and groundnuts. The Company clears, ploughs, fertilizes, and plants the land, which is divided into plots of about two acres, according to the contour of the ground, to prevent soil erosion. The tenant farmer's share of the work is the weeding of the land and harvesting. The crops harvested are divided in the proportion of two-thirds to the Company and one-third to the tenant farmer, except in the case of yams where the proportions are reversed as all the cultivation of yams is undertaken by the farmer.

Each tenant farmer also has a two-acre plot for his personal use, on which he grows vegetables such as tomatoes, beans, sweet potatoes, and peppers. He can keep these for his own use or augment his income by their sale.

Medical facilities already available include a dispensary, out-patients' rooms, doctor's surgery, and laboratory. A 40-bed hospital is under construction and an operating theatre is to be built. The hospital will cater for the whole of the Western Gonja District and will cost £40,000, which will include the provision of full equipment, drugs, lighting, and a water-borne sewerage system. Quarters for the junior medical staff—eight three-roomed houses—are sited near the hospital. A doctor is already at work and the training of African nurses is due to start shortly.

Housing for employees already completed comprises 150 single-room labourers' quarters; a further 250 will be built. A good water supply is obtained from a borehole, sunk by the Department of Rural Water Development, which yields 800 gallons an hour, and two further boreholes are due to come into use within the next six months.

United Nations Trusteeship Council: Visiting Mission to Tanganyika

THE Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Edward Twining, addressing the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations at New York on 20 June 1952 commenting on the report of a Visiting Mission which was in the territory in August and September 1951, said that he was much impressed by the objectiveness of the critical approach of the Visiting Mission's report, but the need for greater speed in development, which was urged by the Mission, did not mean that the Tanganyika Government had no sense of urgency. It often seemed that the Government's plans to make the territory the place they felt it ought to be did not move fast enough, but there were many factors which conditioned the rate of progress, such as the time taken to train local staff, the difficulty of recruiting and housing staff from overseas, delays in the delivery of supplies and the limitations of finance. Tanganyika, he said, was a country of