

*Institut Français d'Afrique Noire*

LA section de sociologie de l'IFAN à Dakar (voir *Africa*, 1953, 4; 1954, 4; 1957, 2) vient de recevoir un psychologue, A. Diop, parmi ses membres, qui n'étaient que trois depuis 1955: A. Hauser, sociologue, L. Massé, démographe, Y. Mersadier, économiste. Il va effectuer une enquête sur le groupement Toucouleur de Dakar, originaire de la vallée du Sénégal. Il examinera essentiellement les faits de stabilisation et les motivations qui déterminent le retour temporaire ou définitif des ressortissants de ce groupe ethnique à leur pays d'origine. Cette étude est en relation avec les projets d'aménagement de la vallée du Sénégal, devant permettre d'y développer la production agricole et d'y fixer une population plus importante.

A. Diop étudiera aussi certains aspects psychosociologiques de la nouvelle enquête que va effectuer Y. Mersadier sur les budgets familiaux à Dakar, en collaboration avec le service de la statistique. Le projet prévoit l'étude de 500 familles au cours d'une année, soit 75 par mois.

[Communicated by A. Hauser]

*Ethiopia Revisited*

THANKS to the generosity of the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland I was recently (February–May 1958) able to revisit Ethiopia and to carry out a small programme of research.

When going out to Ethiopia one may obtain a foretaste of the authentic Ethiopian atmosphere at the *Collegio Etiopico* in Rome, the only College within the Vatican City, where one may listen to Ethiopian students reciting Gə'əz (classical Ethiopic) and chanting the haunting tunes of *ḥēma* (the traditional liturgical melodies) accompanied by drum, sistrum, and the rhythmic beat of the prayer stick. One should also meet at Rome Dr. M. M. Moreno, well known for his important work in the field of Galla, Somali, and other Ethiopian languages, Dr. Lanfranco Ricci, in charge of instruction in Ethiopian languages at Rome University, and Professor Jean Simon who is teaching classical Ethiopic at the Pontificio Istituto Biblico and who is largely responsible for the excellent collection of *Aethiopica* at that Institute. And above all one must not fail to see that great universal savant and illustrious *ēthiōpīsant*, Dr. Enrico Cerulli. There are at present also two outstanding Ethiopian scholars at Rome: Abuna Ya'qob Gebreyesus (now *Vescovo Ordinante* to the *Collegio Etiopico*) and Abba Gebreyesus Haylu (Cultural Attaché at the Ethiopian Embassy and a profound student of Ethiopian civilization).

It is a poignant experience to go back to Ethiopia after an interval of twelve years. When the present writer was there last, as a member of the British Military Administration at Asmara, Ethiopia was only just beginning to recover from the wounds inflicted upon her in a war not of her seeking, while Eritrea's future lay, unsettled, in the hands of the United Nations. Since 1952 this former Italian colony has been a federated unit under the Ethiopian Crown. There have been many changes, not least the departure of some 75,000 Italians, but Eritrea seems to be well administered, services are efficient, and Asmara remains an attractive, if somewhat surprising, city in the midst of Africa.

Addis Ababa ('the new flower') is nowadays much more the capital than it used to be, and has nearly half a million inhabitants spread over a vast area. The atmosphere is cosmopolitan, and there are few languages of the world that cannot be heard in the streets of the city. The Americans have established a large Point Four Mission, often engaged in semi-scholarly activities such as aerial mapping, educational tools, &c. The French are in charge of the *section archéologique* which appears to be well organized and offers some attractive displays. Yet both organizations are, perhaps, occasionally inclined to be unaware of the