

just place in the world unless they preserve their cultural heritage which is the most distinctive feature of their individuality', the delegates urged the adoption by the General Conference, at its next session, of 'an emergency programme designed to hasten the process of preservation and development of African cultures'. They considered 'that a national cultural policy in Africa necessitates the conduct, at the same time, of general literacy campaigns making use of powerful means to place the essential results of African research at the disposal of the masses' and recommended that all African States 'give a considerable place in their school and college educational curricula to African culture'.

International Congress of African History

THE Society of African Culture (Présence Africaine) is organizing an International Congress of African History to take place in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, from 1 to 7 September 1964. The main themes of the Congress are to be the principles and methods of African historiography, African history and associated sciences, and the organization and practical problems of research work in African history. Myths, sources, chronological divisions and territorial structures, and the diffusion of African history in schools will be among the aspects treated under the first heading, while African history will be related to geography, archaeology, linguistics, anthropology, and sociology under the second. Organization and practical problems will include a critical inventory of present-day publications, local archives and study centres, discussion of practical methods for recording oral traditions, inter-African and international co-operation, and a project for a basic school textbook. Further information about the Congress may be obtained from the Society of African Culture (Présence Africaine), 42 rue Descartes, Paris 5^e.

African Museums

Museum, the quarterly review published by Unesco, has devoted a recent number (vol. xvi, no. 3, 1963) to African museums. The following articles are included:

The Museums of Nigeria	Bernard Fagg
The Uganda Museum, Kampala: the programme and the organization	Merrick Posnansky
The Uganda Museum, Kampala: the public	Valerie Vowles
The National Museum of Tanganyika, Dar-es-Salaam	Stanley E. West
The Rhodes-Livingstone Museum, Livingstone	Gervase C. R. Clay
The National Gallery of Salisbury and its workshop-school	Frank McEwen
The Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, and the role of natural history museums in Tropical Africa	R. H. Carcasson
The National Museum of the Republic of Niger, Niamey	Pablo Toucet

Museum may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box. 569, London, S.E. 1.

Unesco Directory of Specialists in African Studies

A DIRECTORY entitled *Social Scientists Specializing in African Studies* has been prepared by the Secretariat of Unesco. Its principal aim has been to achieve as large a coverage as possible and it brings together data on social scientists specializing in African studies from the whole African continent as well as from countries all over the world. Priority has been given to specialists in the central disciplines in the social sciences, such as economics, social and cultural anthropology, sociology, psychology, political science, and law, and also to more specialized fields such as rural and industrial sociology, labour relations, &c. A certain number of specialists in archaeology, history, folklore, musicology, and linguistics have

also been added. The entries are presented in single alphabetical order of names. Classification by country of origin and by discipline may be checked by consulting the geographical and subject indexes at the end of the book.

The publication has been undertaken by the École Pratique des Hautes Études de l'Université de Paris (VI^e Section) which will maintain the information up to date with a card index to be kept by the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme.

The International Data Library and Reference Service

In recognition of the increasing demand for survey research materials collected in the developing nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, the Survey Research Center of the University of California, Berkeley, has established an International Data Library and Reference Service. Under a grant from the National Science Foundation, the Library is organizing itself to perform two services: (1) Existing survey materials—IBM cards and codebooks—are being obtained and prepared, and will be made available to scholars for purposes of secondary analyses. These data will be made available for the small cost of their duplication. (2) Information on the research capabilities of overseas research agencies and on the methodological problems encountered in overseas research will be collected and made available to scholars for the purpose of guiding them in the collection of original (primary) survey materials.

Scholars and research agencies possessing overseas survey materials are requested to deposit such data in the Library. The Library will cover the costs of reproduction and mailing of the materials.

Requests for information and services should be addressed to: International Data Library and Reference Service, Survey Research Center, University of California, Berkeley, California, 94720.

Centre of African Studies, University of Edinburgh

A SEMINAR on 'Religion in Africa' was held from 10 to 12 April 1964 under the auspices of the Centre of African Studies, University of Edinburgh. The seminar was chaired by Dr. Montgomery Watt, Reader in Arabic and Islamic Studies, and was attended by between forty and fifty people from within the University, from the city of Edinburgh, and from various parts of Britain. During the first two days five papers were read and discussed: these were 'A department of religious studies in an African university', by the Rev. F. B. Welbourn, Principal of Dunford College and lately of Makerere University College, Uganda; 'Christian and Muslim separatist movements in Africa', by Dr. Humphrey Fisher, School of Oriental and African Studies; 'Marginal Islam', by Professor E. Gellner, London School of Economics and Political Science; '"Animism" in Pemba', by Dr. Peter Lienhardt, Institute of Social Anthropology, Oxford; and 'Religion and society among the Kuria of East Africa', by Dr. Malcolm Ruel, Centre of African Studies, Edinburgh. On the third day discussion was held on three papers which had been contributed, but whose authors were unfortunately unable to be present: 'The early history of independency in Southern Rhodesia', by Professor T. Ranger, University College of Dar es Salaam; 'The foundations of the Blantyre Mission, Nyasaland', by the Rev. Andrew C. Ross, Church of Central Africa, Presbyterian, Nyasaland; and 'Malawi rain cults', by Mr. T. Price, University of Glasgow. A fourth paper which did not arrive in time for inclusion in the discussion, on the origins of the Livingstonia Mission, by Mr. K. J. McCracken, St. John's College, Cambridge, will be included in the published proceedings which it is hoped to produce shortly. In the closing session, by way of summing up, Dr. Montgomery Watt made some general comments on the three days' papers and discussions. The excellent attendance, even at the closing