

6. Evaluation of the survey among social anthropological experts. Since the statements sought from the experts will not differ in substance from the published material, the same evaluation system will be applied to this survey as to the social anthropological literature.

7. Preparation of a 3-4-day workshop to be held at the end of July 1971. Participants: family-planning field-workers and social anthropologists who have co-operated in the project.

8. Reformulation of the existing arguments in favour of family planning in East Africa. Compilation of the cross-indexed, annotated source book (see above). Suggestions as to other possible applications of the findings and lessons from the methodological experience. Formulation of a detailed programme of suggested research and action projects aimed at understanding the cultural and social-psychological obstacles.

### *Child Development Research Unit, University College, Nairobi*

THIS Research Unit, one of two units financed by the Carnegie Corporation and established in 1966 under the direction of Professor John W. M. Whiting of Harvard University, is now in its fourth year of operation and has presented a progress report to the University College which will shortly be published. The aim of the Research Unit is twofold: to select and train African behavioural scientists and to carry on a continuing programme of behavioural research. The training programme is being carried out in the field by recruiting and associating East African University students to work with established social scientists on a wide range of projects. Some of them were recruited before entering the university and have worked on the projects during long vacations through the university course. The Kenya unit has collected data on fourteen communities belonging either to different points on the transition from rural to modern conditions. The units of study have been sets of households whose women knew each other, participated in activities, and formed a social network and included a hundred or more pre-adolescent children. The particular problems and topics selected for research have ranged over a wide field, namely: physical growth and health; cognitive development and abilities; motivation; behaviour; institutions. Outlines of the research design and findings of each project are summarized in the report which is to be published in Nairobi by the Child Development Research Unit and distributed by it.

### *Association of Africanists in Germany: First Annual Conference*

THE recently founded Association of Africanists in Germany, Secretary Dr. Hermann Jungraithmayr (see *Africa*, xl, January 1970, p. 79), held its first annual conference in Marburg/Lahn from 18 to 20 July 1969 on the subject of 'Problems and Implications of Interdisciplinary Co-operation within African Studies'.

In his opening address Professor Ernst Dammann (Marburg) welcomed the possibility of closer co-operation between the various disciplines engaged in African studies in Germany. Papers were presented on a variety of topics, including 'Some aspects of the theory of interdisciplinary co-operation' (Wilhelm Seidensticker, Hamburg); 'The distribution of Swahili in Western Kenya' (Bernd Heine and Bernd Wiese, Cologne); 'Proposals for new university curricula for M.A. degrees in African studies and in the history of religions' (M. J. Greshat and Thilo C. Schadeberg, Marburg); 'The problems of interpretation presented by oral tradition' (Brigitte Hennen-Benzing, Mainz); 'A semantic analysis of the membership in different noun classes of kinship terminologies among the Dciriku of South-West Africa' (W. J. Möhlig and J. C. Winter, Cologne/Oxford); 'The phenomena of spirit cults among the Digo of Tanzania' (Thomas Maler and Artur Simon, Marburg/Hamburg).