

Jolobe; 'The Problems of the Author' by Professor C. L. S. Nyembezi; a paper on this subject was also read by Dr. H. J. van Zyl; 'The Manuscript' by Dr. C. J. Oosthuizen; 'Types of Manuscripts' by Professor D. Ziervogel; 'The Book Publisher' by G. F. Laurence. Mr. J. Semmelink, the founder and director of Informo (a Christian literature service for Southern Africa), also gave a paper on the need for a comprehensive catalogue of all publications in the Bantu languages of Southern Africa. Mr. Semmelink is compiling such a catalogue himself and has already listed more than 800 publications.

Among the problems facing the African author are illiteracy, the large number of African languages, and the problem of finding publishers. Points for the future on which resolutions were passed included the completion of the catalogue of Bantu publications mentioned above, the possible establishment of a Bantu Academy to consider matters of orthography and vocabulary in the field of Bantu languages, and the establishment of a Bureau of Literacy and Literature to combat illiteracy among the adult Africans of the Union and to ensure the more effective distribution of wholesome literature among the Africans of Southern Africa.

Tropical Africa Study Project

THE recently established Institute of Race Relations (6 Duke of York St., London, S.W. 1) is undertaking a study of the human problems arising from the impact of industrialization in Africa, with special reference to the immediate context of industrial and commercial activity. The Study is under the direction of Mr. Guy Hunter, who left for Africa at the end of 1959.

The growth of modern industry and commerce has coincided with major political changes in Africa, where the situation is complicated not only by the presence of several races but by their changing relationships. The object of the present Study is to assess how far the necessary adaptations in these relationships are being made successfully, particularly in the sphere of industry and commerce, by Governments, by social groups, by industrial undertakings, and by individuals in the actual context of work, and, if possible, to suggest means by which relationships can be improved. It is intended that the Study should include work in East, West, and Central Africa, and comparative material from countries with French and Belgian associations will be valuable. While in some cases there may be need for original research on special issues, the principal task will be to draw upon the widely varied experience of all races in Africa and to bring together that experience from different areas and from different viewpoints. It is intended that the results of the Study should be published.

Economic Problems in Senegal

M. IGOR DE GARINE WICHATITSKY, who has recently completed a field study of the Massa peoples as a Research Fellow of the International African Institute, has been engaged by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations to make a four-month study of food and economic problems in Senegal.

Research among the Konso of Ethiopia

MR. RICHARD KLUCKHOHN, working under the supervision of Professor John W. M. Whiting, Director of the Laboratory of Human Relations, Harvard University, and supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, is doing a general ethnographic field survey of the Konso, with particular emphasis on child training, age grading,

and other aspects of social organization. He is also collecting autobiographies and other personal documents. He arrived in Addis Ababa in October 1958, and after spending a few months there to consult with Ethiopian specialists, and to work on the language and in libraries and museums, proceeded to the Konso territory, where he will remain (with brief intervals in Addis Ababa) until the end of his stay in Ethiopia, in January 1960.

Création d'une Université à Tananarive

LE 8 juillet 1959, le Conseil Exécutif de la Communauté a décidé la création d'une Université à Tananarive pour le premier octobre 1961.

Cette université proviendrait de la transformation de l'actuel Institut des Hautes Études qui comprend : une École de Droit ; une École de Médecine et de Pharmacie ; une École des Sciences ; une École des Lettres ; un Institut d'Études Judiciaires ; un Institut d'Études Malgaches.

Actuellement, les études de Droit, de Sciences et de Lettres s'arrêtent après la licence. L'École de Médecine et de Pharmacie est embryonnaire, les étudiants ne pouvant accomplir à Tananarive que la première année de pharmacie (année de stage). L'Institut d'Études Judiciaires prépare les licenciés en Droit aux professions de magistrat et d'avocat. L'Institut d'Études Malgaches dispense à tous les étudiants un enseignement sur les problèmes physiques et humains de Madagascar. Il y a actuellement environ 450 étudiants à Tananarive, chiffre qui, dans les années prochaines, devrait augmenter à peu près de 100 par an. En 1959-60 sera vraisemblablement ouverte une École Malgache d'Administration. Les années qui viennent verront la création d'un Institut Technique et d'un Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire, ainsi que le développement normal de l'École de Médecine et Pharmacie dès l'achèvement de l'hôpital universitaire.

University Institute of Somalia: Inauguration and Symposium on International Co-operation

THE inauguration of the University Institute of Somalia at Mogadishu on 12 January 1960 was followed by a Symposium on 'International Co-operation in Africa', to which representatives from a number of countries, as well as the international organizations working in Africa, were invited. The programme was divided into three parts: aims and means of international co-operation in Africa; activities of international organizations in Africa; and problems and results of international co-operation in the countries represented at the Symposium.

Recherches d'Ethno-archéologie dans la République du Tchad (10^e Mission Lebeuf)

COMPOSÉE de Jean-Paul Lebeuf, Maître de Recherches au C.N.R.S., Collaborateur scientifique de l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay (Bruxelles), Annie M. D. Lebeuf, Attachée de Recherches au C.N.R.S., et de Néné-Khali Camara, Diplômé du Centre de Formation et de Recherches Ethnographiques du Musée de l'Homme, la mission a commencé ses travaux en décembre 1959.

Organisée avec l'appui du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, du Gouvernement de la République du Tchad et du Haut Commissariat près la République du Tchad, la mission a pour objectif essentiel la coordination des recherches de sciences humaines dans la région tchadienne.

Son programme se répartit comme suit : le repérage des sites anciens et l'établissement de la carte archéologique du Tchad (et du Cameroun) dans le cadre de l'Atlas préhistorique