

and beliefs, with particular reference to the worship of the god Kungwe. Films were taken of various aspects of Mahili village life and tape recordings made of songs, musical instruments, drumming, dances, and speech of the Holoholo.

A Bibliography of the Belgian Congo

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of historical, ethnographic, and linguistic studies, at present lodged in the archives at Léopoldville, has recently been prepared by the Section Documentation of the Secrétariat Général. It is entitled *Documents pour servir à la connaissance des populations du Congo Belge* and is the second in the series *Archives du Congo Belge*. The majority of the studies listed are unpublished reports made in the course of administrative duties, but when they have been published, references are given wherever it has been possible to trace them. The first part of the volume consists of a general historical survey of the studies made from 1886–1933. The second part lists them under classificatory headings—ethnographic, geographical, linguistic, &c.—and by Provinces: ethnographic and linguistic maps are listed separately. The index contains names of authors, places, tribes, and languages, and there are fourteen Appendixes giving the text of the official instructions relating to the study of the Belgian Congo peoples.

International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology

THE second volume of this bibliography, consisting of works published in 1956, has just been published by UNESCO. It has been compiled according to the principles laid down in the first volume, which appeared in 1958, but the number of periodicals analysed has been increased and the subject index considerably developed.

Visit of S. P. Smirnov to the Sudan Republic¹

S. P. SMIRNOV, of the Akademia Nauk S.S.S.R., Moscow, visited the Sudan Republic in April last year to collect material for a history of the Sudan and to meet Sudanese historians. He went to the Gezira, Bad Medani, Sennar, and Port Sudan. He noted that the Beja, who live on the outskirts of Port Sudan, while undertaking casual labour, continue to keep cattle and preserve their tribal traditions. He considers that a single Sudanese nation is rapidly emerging in the Northern Sudan.

Conference Organized by the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, February 1959

THE Rhodes-Livingstone Institute holds frequent conferences on various aspects of its research in the social field, for discussion among interested research workers, administrators, and others, of topics of mutual interest. It is hoped that such conferences are of indirect use for governments and similar bodies in providing information, besides being sources of ideas for research projects.

The 13th of these conferences was held at the Institute's headquarters at Lusaka from 10 to 13 February 1959, on the adaptation of indigenous African political systems to the situation arising from the establishment of modern systems of government. After a general discussion of some Western policies in Africa, political adaptation was examined in the Belgian administered territory of Ruanda, among the Luvale, the Soli, and the Nsenga of Northern Rhodesia, among the Ibo of Western Nigeria, in Nyasaland, in Tanganyika, and in Somalia. The speakers on these societies were, respectively, Professor Maquet, C. M. N. White, W. J. Argyle, R. J. Apthorpe, A. H. St. John-Wood, D. G. Bettison, R. L. Wishlade, H. A. Fosbrooke, and I. M. Lewis. The main speakers explaining government policies were Roger Howman, Esq., Under-Secretary, the Division of African Affairs, the Government of

¹ Abridged by M. H. from S. P. Smirnov, 'Poezda v respubliku Sudan' ('A visit to the Sudan Republic'), *Sovietskaia etnografia*, 1958, no. 6, pp. 112–20, Akademia Nauk S.S.S.R., Moscow, 1958.

Southern Rhodesia, and M. G. Billing, Esq., Provincial Commissioner, the Secretariat, Lusaka. The conference was opened by Dr. Walter Adams, Principal of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The proceedings of the conference are available in roneographed form, price 10s., edited and with an introduction by R. J. Apthorpe. Orders should be addressed to the Librarian, The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, Lusaka, P.O. Box 900, as soon as possible. Also available from the Institute are: Proceedings of the 12th Rhodes-Livingstone Institute Conference, September 1958—*Social Relations in Industry*, edited by D. Matthews and R. J. Apthorpe, 12s.; Proceedings of the 11th Rhodes-Livingstone Institute Conference—*Present Interrelations in Central African Rural and Urban Life*, edited by R. J. Apthorpe, 7s. 6d. Proceedings of the 11th, 12th, and 13th conferences may be purchased all together at 25s. a set, post free, for as long as stocks last, from the Librarian of the Institute.

(Communicated by R. J. Apthorpe)

Activités de l'IRSAC, 1958

MONSIEUR ANDRÉ LUX a terminé à Luluaborg une étude générale de la population congolaise et poursuit son plan de recherches axé sur les problèmes de l'intégration des Congolais de la province du Kasai à la vie économique moderne sous la forme du salaire rural et urbain. Il a achevé l'étude des chômeurs de Luluaborg et continue l'analyse du marché de l'emploi et de la consommation dans les agglomérations du Kasai.

Au début de l'année 1958, le Ministre des Colonies et le Gouvernement Général chargèrent M. J. Jacobs d'élaborer un projet d'uniformisation de l'orthographe de la langue tetela, deuxième langue de la province du Kasai après le tshiluba. Il existe en effet dans la région tetela deux orthographes différentes: l'une enseignée par les Missions catholiques, l'autre par les Missions méthodistes. Le projet d'orthographe unifiée, présenté par M. Jacobs à la séance du 9 septembre 1958, de la Commission de Linguistique africaine, tient compte des suggestions des Africains et des Européens directement intéressés par la question. Au cours de cette même séance il fut décidé de la publication des ouvrages nécessaires à la réalisation de ce projet: un memorandum sur l'orthographe nouvelle, un manuel de textes et une liste orthographique.

Nomination du Chef de Centre à Astrida

MONSIEUR J. VANSINA, chargé de fonctions de Chef de Centre de l'IRSAC à Astrida depuis le départ de M. J. J. Maquet, a été nommé Chef du Centre en titre le 1^{er} juillet 1958.

Licencié en Philosophie et Lettres (Section Histoire Moderne) de l'Université de Louvain, M. J. Vansina est arrivé au Congo en qualité de chercheur de l'IRSAC au début de 1953 et a travaillé durant son premier terme à l'histoire des institutions des Kuba, et à l'ethnologie de cette tribu. En 1957 il est chargé d'une étude sur l'histoire du Ruanda et de l'Urundi, dont le but principal est l'établissement d'un Manuel sur les bases d'une documentation orale. Ses recherches portent sur tous les aspects de l'histoire et notamment sur les migrations et l'évolution économique, sociale, politique et religieuse des deux pays. Elles s'efforcent de fixer un cadre chronologique précis basé sur de nouveaux documents. Le Dr R. Oliver, qui a fait un séjour au centre d'Astrida au mois de juillet 1958, a visité en compagnie de M. Vansina et de l'Abbé Kagame, plusieurs anciennes capitales du Ruanda-Urundi, des tombeaux royaux et un ancien camp militaire au Ruanda. Au cours de ses entretiens avec M. Vansina il a été possible de fixer une chronologie absolue à l'histoire du Ruanda-Urundi en comparant les listes généalogiques du Buganda, Bunyoro, Nkore avec celles du Ruanda et de l'Urundi. Il est apparu également qu'une prospection archéologique des anciennes capitales du Ruanda-Urundi pourrait être fructueuse.