

1954 in London, and three specialist meetings were held: in October 1953 at Nairobi, in November 1953 at Bukavu and in April 1954 at Bukavu.

At the eighth Session of C.C.T.A. in 1953 it was decided that an inter-African research fund should be established for the financing of joint scientific projects advanced by C.S.A. or other inter-African bodies and agreed by Member Governments. The first project to be financed from the fund—the preparation of a climatological atlas for Africa—is now in operation.

The report gives a list of activities proposed and carried out under the 20 main heads and 100 subheads into which the subjects with which C.S.A. is concerned have been classified. Much discussion has taken place on the subject of maps—both large-scale general maps of Africa and special-subject maps. It was agreed that a comprehensive list of all maps available for the region should be maintained and that new editions of C.S.A. publication no. 4, *Maps of Africa South of the Sahara*, should be published at intervals in two separate parts, one dealing with general and topographical maps and the other with special-subject maps. It was recommended that a small standing committee should be established to ensure co-ordination between map-making authorities.

With reference to Agriculture, notice is given of an inter-African Conference on the mechanization of agriculture, to be held in Uganda in June 1955.

In connexion with Public Health and Medicine many discussions have taken place between C.S.A., C.C.T.A. and the Director of the African Regional Committee of the World Health Organization, with the object of avoiding duplication and building up a system for mutual assistance and exchange of information in all branches of medical science. An inter-African Conference on medical co-operation is to be held at Leopoldville in September 1955.

Under the heading of Social Sciences considerable activity is reported, including the publication of C.S.A. Publication no. 7, *Research in the Social Sciences in Africa South of the Sahara* (see *Africa*, Jan. 1955, p. 93), and conferences on Rural Welfare, on Co-operative Societies and on Education. An inter-African conference on Social Sciences is to be held in September 1955 at Bukavu. As a result of discussions at meetings of C.S.A. and C.C.T.A., an inter-African Committee has been established whose duties will include keeping all aspects of the social sciences and related subjects under continuous review.

In the section of Economic Science it is noted that a survey of the human factors of productivity is to be carried out—in the first place on a national basis in the separate territories, but in such a form that direct comparisons can be made; the co-ordinating point will be the inter-African Labour Institute at Bamako.

C.S.A.'s *Directory of Scientific and Technical Libraries* (publication no. 3) has been revised and is now issued as publication no. 10. Work is also being done on the preparation of lists of periodic literature held in the chief scientific and specialized libraries. An innovation in the C.S.A. publications programme has been the issue of news-sheets designed to keep members of the Council and others informed concerning recent developments in the sphere of inter-African scientific and technical co-operation. Four numbers were issued during the year June 1953–June 1954.

La Presse au Congo

IL paraît actuellement au Congo 70 publications destinées à la population congolaise. Cinq d'entre elles sont patronnées par le Gouvernement. Nous citerons en premier lieu *La Voix du Congolais* qui, éditée sous les auspices de l'Administration Coloniale, est entièrement rédigée par des Congolais et jouit d'une large indépendance. *La Voix du Congolais* est de plus en plus le porte-parole de l'élite congolaise. Publiée mensuellement depuis juillet 1947 c'est dès le 1^{er} janvier 1945 que son premier numéro sortit de presse. Son rédacteur en chef est

Antoine-Roger Bolamba qui, avant la guerre, déjà s'était manifesté comme l'un des premiers auteurs congolais.

C'est aussi sous le patronage du Gouvernement Général que paraît *Nos Images*, un bimensuel illustré. Il en existe 4 éditions bilingues : français-lingala, français-kikongo, français-tshiluba et français-kiswahili. *Nos Images* existe depuis le premier juillet 1948 et est rédigé par des Européens, assistés de traducteurs indigènes.

Le service d'éducation de la Force Publique Congolaise publie *Nsango Ya Bisu*. Deux autres publications encore sont publiées sous les auspices du Service de l'Information : *L'Étoile-Nyota*, qui paraît à Elisabethville, et *Mbandaka*, qui paraît à Coquilhatville. Toutes les autres publications, à l'exception d'une douzaine qui sont éditées par de grosses sociétés, paraissent sous les auspices des missions. Les éditions des missions représentent 75% du total. La plus ancienne revue des missions — qui est aussi la plus ancienne du Congo — est le mensuel *Minsamu Myayenge* qui paraît depuis un demi-siècle à Matadi et qui est rédigé par des missionnaires protestants de Suède, la 'Svenska Mission Förbundet'. La plus importante est *La Croix du Congo*, hebdomadaire de la congrégation missionnaire catholique de Scheut qui date de 1932. Les mêmes Pères publient à Léopoldville une publication bimestrielle plus populaire, *Kongo Ya Sika*, qui est rédigée en lingala.

Outre ces deux publications, il convient encore de citer *Nkuruse*, qui paraît à Luluabourg en tshiluba et *Hodi*, le mensuel des Pères Blancs, qui s'adresse aux Congolais de langue kiswahili de l'Est de la Colonie.

A Léopoldville paraît un organe de l'Armée du Salut *Nsango Ya Kobikisa* rédigé en français, lingala et kikongo. Parmi les éditions des grandes sociétés, il convient surtout de citer *Otraco*, le bulletin de la compagnie de transports du même nom, qui est répandu gratuitement parmi les travailleurs congolais. Notons que ce sont surtout *La Voix du Congolais*, *Nos Images* et *Nsango Ya Bisu* qui se trouvent répandus dans toute l'étendue du Congo.

Program of African Studies: Howard University

AN interdisciplinary program of African Studies, made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation, is being held at Howard University, Washington, D.C. The purpose of the program is to enable students, as part of their general education, to acquire an understanding of the present position of Africa in the modern world, and of its economic, social, and political problems; to enable African students of the university to study, in a wider perspective, the problems of their own continent, and to provide training for post-graduate students who will be proceeding to other centres of African studies or will be working in the African field. The committee in charge of the program is under the chairmanship of Dr. Franklin Frazier, head of the Department of Sociology, and includes the Professor of History (Dr. Rayford Logan), the Professor of Geography (Dr. Reyner) and the Professor of Anthropology (Dr. Mark Watkins). The program of studies for 1954, 55, 56 includes such subjects as human geography, linguistics, economic problems, administration of African territories, impact of western civilization on Africa, &c.

Contemporary Africa

THE American Academy of Political and Social Sciences has devoted the March 1955 number of its *Annals* to a collection of studies on contemporary Africa, edited by Professor W. O. Brown, of the African Research and Studies Program, Boston University. The number contains articles on geography and ecology, economics, political movements and tensions,