

Science prepares students for degree courses to be completed abroad in engineering, physical science, medicine, agriculture, forestry, and veterinary service.

The School of Law gives a four-year academic course through evening classes (six hours a week) to members of the various Ministries and higher officers of the police and the army. Local problems provide a constant approach to all the subjects.

The Extension Department of the Faculty of Arts offers evening courses in the field of Public and Private Administration to employees of the Ministries and private firms.

The Institute of Adult Education offers preparation to the Extension Department and includes courses of Amharic language at different levels for foreigners.

Courses on Africa in general, and on Ethiopia in particular, occupy an important place in the curriculum. Courses on Ethiopian history and archaeology, on Ancient Ethiopic, on the structure of Amharic, and on comparative Ethiopic are required of all seniors and optional for others.

An Ethnography Club dealing with Ethiopian customs and institutions publishes its Bulletin twice a year. An important collection of Ethiopica is at the disposal of the students as well as of outsiders interested in research work.

Communicated by Wolf Leslau

Rhodes-Livingstone Institute

THE seventh conference of research officers of the Institute was held at the Institute's headquarters, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, from 14 to 22 October 1953. The proposal to publish a symposium on labour migration in British Central Africa had been under discussion for some time, and the purpose of the conference was to lay down the main lines of approach to the topic. From the papers read and discussed at the conference it became apparent that it would be more profitable to study the industrial revolution as a whole, since labour migration was only one aspect of general social change.

The papers read at the conference dealt with various aspects of industrialization and the movement of labour; the changes produced in the migration pattern by the creation of a local labour market and by the development of small farms owned by traders or cash-crop farmers; effects of migration on the age-sex structure of villages and thus on village economy; the shift of authority from older men possessing traditional status to younger men possessing wealth.

The question of methods to be employed in comparative studies was discussed, and the danger of assuming that all Africans now living in towns were necessarily labour migrants normally resident in villages, was emphasized.

Un séminaire de sciences humaines à Astrida

DU 21 au 29 décembre se tint au Centre de Recherches Scientifiques du Ruanda-Urundi (I.R.S.A.C.) à Astrida un des séminaires où se réunissent périodiquement les spécialistes en sciences humaines de l'I.R.S.A.C. Y prirent part MM. J. J. Maquet, Chef du Centre, J. Vansina et L. de Heusch, ethnologues; J. Hiernaux, anthropologue physique; A. Coupez et J. Jacobs, linguistes; R. de Wilde et R. Thys, assistants de recherche.

Au cours de la semaine onze communications furent présentées, trois travaux furent élaborés en commun et les programmes de recherches furent établis.

Les questions présentées et discutées dans les diverses communications portèrent sur les sujets suivants: méthodes de recherche en dialectologie (Coupez et Jacobs), croissance et nutrition (Hiernaux), parenté, mariage et valeurs culturelles (de Heusch et Vansina), langue tambourinée (Jacobs), symbolisme de l'initiation (Vansina), sociologie urbaine (Maquet).

Poursuivant un travail qu'ils avaient déjà commencé lors de précédentes réunions, les participants au Séminaire rédigèrent une série de définitions de termes sociologiques et se