

Notes and News

Grant from the British Dominions and Colonies Trust of the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the International African Institute

As announced in the Report of the Administrative Director (see p. 262) the Carnegie Corporation of New York has allocated a grant of \$30,000 to the Institute, to be applied to furthering a programme of publications as described in a memorandum submitted by the Institute's Director to the officers of the Corporation. This memorandum included proposals for enlarging the Institute's journal *Africa*, so as to provide for the inclusion of longer papers and their more adequate illustration; for the publication of medium-length studies in the Institute's Memoranda series; for the publication of monographs on aspects of African cultural and social problems; and for the provision of the necessary editorial and secretarial staff.

On account of the terms of the Corporation's own Charter, the application of these funds is restricted, so far as monographs and memoranda are concerned, to the publication of studies dealing mainly (though not exclusively) with British territories. This restriction does not, however, apply to the journal *Africa*. The trustees of the Carnegie Corporation have also laid down the proviso that the funds are to be expended over a period of not less than three and not more than five years.

The Institute's Executive Council, at its recent meeting (see p. 261), discussed proposals for the spending of this grant and it was agreed that, since the preparation and publication of memoranda and longer monographs would take some little time, budget arrangements should provide for expenditure over the longer period; it also set up a small advisory panel to assist in the selection and preparation of manuscripts, and to advise on details of policy. The following persons have been invited to serve in this capacity: Professor W. O. Brown, of the African Research and Study Program, Boston University; Professor Griaule of the Sorbonne, Paris, consultative Director of the Institute; Professor Monica Wilson of the University of Cape Town; Professor Fortes, Cambridge University; Professor Schapera, London School of Economics; Professor Malengreau, of the University of Louvain, editor of *Zaire*; Professor Forde, Administrative Director of the Institute and editor of *Africa*.

The Executive Council desired that an expression of its grateful appreciation of the generous action of the Carnegie Corporation should be recorded in the Minutes and communicated to the Corporation's Trustees.

University College of Addis Ababa

THE University College of Addis Ababa was founded in 1950. The college has two faculties, the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Science. There is a School of Law, an Extension Department of the Faculty of Arts, and, outside the campus, an Institute of Adult Education attached to the same Faculty. The President of the College is Dr. Lucien Matte.

The Faculty of Arts offers a four-year course leading to either a Bachelor of Arts degree or the Diploma of the Faculty of Arts of the University College, depending on the success of the student. The Faculty of Science offers a three-year course leading to the University College Intermediate Certificate, or, alternatively, for students of lesser attainment, to the Intermediate Diploma of the Faculty of Science.

The main subjects in the Faculty of Arts include: education; public and private administration; external service; communication and transport. The course of the Faculty of

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