

and visiting scholars and students. Two hundred speakers participated in plenary and concurrent panel sessions. Much of the annual business meeting and two of the plenary sessions were devoted to discussing various aspects of the implications for American field research workers in Africa of unfavourable publicity concerning allegations of scholarly involvement in certain American intelligence operations in Latin America and the Far East. A proposal that the Fellows of the Association go on record with a strong statement on this issue was referred to a committee for detailed study, with instructions to report to the Board of Directors within six months.

The topics of papers read and discussed during the panel sessions included various aspects of development and change in Africa; African economic policies; racial and ethnic relations; research methods; political and historical studies; African universities; the arts, including dance in Africa.

Professor Rupert Emerson in his Presidential address discussed the new and more pessimistic view of political prospects for the next decade. The second Herskovits Award was presented to Dr. Leo Kuper for his book *An African Bourgeoisie: Race, Class and Politics in South Africa*. Professor William Hance was confirmed as President of the Association for 1966-7; Professor James Duffy was elected Vice-President to succeed to the Presidency in October 1967.

Afrika-Symposium in Munich, November 1966

A SYMPOSIUM on Africa was held in Munich on 21 and 22 November 1966, sponsored by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, under the chairmanship of Professor H. Baumann. It was attended by university and museum staffs in the Federal Republic of Germany, concerned with the ethnology, linguistics, archaeology, and prehistory of Africa together with Professor Grotannelli and Dr. Cerulli from Italy, Professor Hirschberg and Dr. Mukarovsky from Austria, and Dr. Leuzinger from Switzerland. The convening of the symposium was prompted by Professor Baumann's critique in a lecture given in Vienna in the autumn of 1965 of theories regarding the classification of languages and cultures propounded by Professors Greenberg and Murdock. As a basis for further discussion lectures were given by Professor O. Köhler on linguistic connexions and relationships in Africa (*Sprachbeziehungen und Sprachverwandtschaften in Afrika*); by Professor E. Haberland on the culture history of North East Africa (*Zur Kulturgeschichte Nord-Ost-Afrikas*); by Professor H. Baumann on recent attempts at a culture history of Africa (*Neuere Versuche einer Kulturgeschichte Afrikas*). These lectures and the discussions indicated that there were possibilities for classifying languages and cultures of Africa differently from Greenberg and Murdock and criticism was levelled mainly at their theories concerning the origin and early migration of the Bantu and on the autochthonous development of an agricultural complex on the Upper Niger River. It was recognized that further discussions, in which it would be desirable for zoologists and botanists to take part, were needed and these are being planned.

The Historical Society of Nigeria: Twelfth Annual Congress

THE Twelfth Annual Congress of the Historical Society of Nigeria was held from 19 to 22 December 1966 at the University of Ibadan. Papers presented and discussed included: Archaeological work in Bornu, 1966 (G. E. Connah); Origins of the Sefawa (Professor H. F. C. Smith); An introduction to the history of the Western Marches of Bornu (J. E. Lavers); The supernatural in the Sokoto jihad (Dr. D. M. Last); The Ondo road in the Kiriji war (S. A. Akintoye); John Glover's administration of Lagos, 1864-72 (Dr. O. Ayantuga); Resistance movements in the Toucouleur Empire (Dr. B. O. Oloruntimehin);

Origins and concept of Indirect Rule in British imperial policy (Dr. N. N. Egbuonu); The British Colonial Office approach to the Ashanti war of 1900 (S. C. Ukpabi); The background to the amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914 (Dr. A. O. Anjorin); Political awakening in the North: a reinterpretation (Dr. G. O. Olusanya); The early formative stage of Trade Unionism in Nigeria (E. O. Egbob).

Conference on Oral History in Tanzania

A CONFERENCE on Oral History in Tanzania was held on 8 and 9 November at the University College, Dar es Salaam. This was attended by several members of the college teaching staff and nine scholars currently engaged in field-work or writing-up, including university students from overseas, and local teachers and missionaries, for whom research is a part-time activity. Papers were also received from several scholars who have recently completed field-work in Tanzania. Of special interest were the reports on the history of the Pare (Mr. I. N. Kimambo), Shambala (Mr. S. Feierman), Kimbu (Fr. A. E. M. Shorter), and Hehe (Miss A. Redmayne). Several topics were suggested for future research: for example, the early history of Unyamwezi and the histories of towns such as Ujiji and Tabora. Professor W. H. Whiteley stressed that oral historians and other field-workers, suitably briefed and armed with tape-recorders, could make valuable additions to knowledge of Bantu languages in Tanzania. The conference discussed the creation of 'oral archives'; it seemed that these could serve the linguist and the college student, if not the research historian. It was agreed that the college—or the proposed Institute of Oral History and Archaeology—could help Tanzanian historians with research assistance from students in vacations; with small travel grants; with bulletins on current research in Tanzania; and by convening future conferences of this kind. The conference approved an important proposal for a book which would bring together some of the results of recent historical research for the benefits of readers in East Africa. There is a great need in colleges and high schools for a history of Tanzania that gives due attention to the African past, and it is hoped that a collection of essays will help to meet this need within the next two years: it will be edited by the recently appointed Research Fellow in Oral History, Dr. Andrew Roberts.

Institute of African Studies, Fourah Bay College: Symposium on the City of Freetown

THE Institute of African Studies of Fourah Bay College, the University College of Sierra Leone, with the co-operation of the British Council, sponsored a symposium on the City of Freetown, held at Fourah Bay College from 14 to 17 December, 1966. The symposium was directed by Mr. Christopher Fyfe, Reader in African History at Edinburgh University, and Professor Eldred Jones, Head of the Department of English at Fourah Bay College. In all, fourteen papers were presented at the symposium including: 'The Development of Freetown' by Mr. Christopher Fyfe; 'The Sierra Leone Creole: A Further View' by Professor John Peterson, Visiting Research Fellow, Institute of African Studies, Fourah Bay College; 'The Sierra Leone Legacy in Nigeria: Herbert Macaulay and Henry Carr' by Professor Robert July, Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan; 'Freetown—The Contemporary Cultural Scene' by Professor Eldred Jones; 'Education in Freetown' by Mrs. Gladys Harding, Department of Education, Fourah Bay College; 'Maledictions and African Glories: Freetown Intellectuals and the Negro Past' by Mr. Leo Spitzer, Department of History, University of Wisconsin; 'The Port of Freetown' by Mr. S. M. Sesay, Institute of African Studies, and Dr. P. K. Mitchell, Department of Geography, Fourah Bay College; 'The Physical Growth of Freetown' by Mr. R. J. Olu-Wright, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Country Planning, Freetown; 'The Architecture of Freetown' by Mr. E. J. Davies, Consultant Civil Engineer, Freetown; 'Planning