

d'enquête du revenu des populations coutumières et M. L. Baeck, de l'étude économique d'une cité africaine.

M. Thys, technicien, décrit certains appareils électroniques pouvant être utilisés par des chercheurs en sciences humaines.

### *East African Institute of Social Research*

A CONFERENCE was held at the East African Institute of Social Research, Makerere College, Kampala, from 30 December 1954 to 5 January 1955. The meeting was attended by the majority of the research workers attached to the Institute, by members of the Makerere College staff, and by a number of officials of the Uganda Protectorate government. Most of the papers read concerned field-work in progress, and Fellows working on the Carnegie leadership project reported on their research in North Nyanza province of Kenya, and in Buganda. One session of the conference was devoted to economic problems, one to psychology, one to clan structure, and another to land tenure. It is not intended to produce a formal report of the conference.

### *The West African Science Association*

THE West African Science Association was founded in October 1953 to encourage scientific research throughout West Africa and to enable scientists in the fifteen countries which make up this part of Africa to keep in touch with each other's work. The Association meets the needs of its members by holding regular meetings at the University College of the Gold Coast for the reading and discussion of papers, and by producing a journal. The journal not only publishes members' research work but records the papers read and the discussions held at meetings; in this way it serves the great majority of members who are unable to attend meetings.

The journal is published annually at the moment but it is hoped to produce two parts a year in the near future. Original papers are published in English, French, and German. The Association caters for Archaeology, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Geography, Geology, and Zoology. Papers on West African work on these subjects are thus readily available within one journal and not scattered through a number published in different parts of the world.

The annual subscription is one guinea (21s.) per annum for individual members and for corporate bodies. Applications for membership and all inquiries should be made to the Treasurer, Mr. M. M. Anderson, c/o Geology Dept., University College, Achimota. The headquarters of the Association is at the University College, but it is an independent body which is, however, able to call upon many of the facilities of the college.

### *Rhodes-Livingstone Museum*

THE Report of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum for the year ended December 1953, besides an account of activities and developments during that year, includes a statement of the Ten-year Development Plan for the museum, which was submitted in December 1952 and is now being implemented. The museum owed its origin to the suggestion in 1930 of the then Secretary for Native Affairs that a sum of £100 should be included in the Government Estimates for that year for the purchase of ethnological specimens for a museum. The collections were first displayed to the public in 1934, and included a number of letters and other relics of David Livingstone. The new museum was named the 'David Livingstone Memorial Museum' and a part-time Curator was appointed. In 1937 the museum was incorporated

into the newly founded Rhodes-Livingstone Institute with a Secretary-Curator devoting part-time work to developing the museum. By 1945 the work of both the institute and the museum had expanded to such a degree that the trustees decided to separate them, but close contact was and is maintained between the two. In 1951 the museum collections were moved to a new and larger building. The collections are divided into two main series—the exhibited collections and the study and research collections. A reference library, specializing mainly in books on Northern Rhodesia, has been built up and a considerable amount of technological material has been collected. A series of Occasional Papers provides the public with published material on the collections.

The development plan envisages the expansion of both the visual side of the museum work and the research side. The former includes: the development of the schools service, whereby loan cases, film strips, &c. are borrowed by European and African schools: with the appointment of a full-time Museum Demonstrator or Schools Liaison Officer it is hoped greatly to increase the usefulness of this service; the organization of travelling exhibitions; the establishment of a Natural History Museum in Lusaka or one of the Copperbelt towns; the development of ciné photography and general photographic work. In connexion with all these proposals plans have been drawn up for the immediate expansion of existing buildings as well as for gradual and ultimate future expansion. On the research side it is proposed to provide an antiquities service, with a view to stimulating the study of the pre-history and history of the country; to initiate other series of publications, for example, monographs embodying the results of research, handbooks to the museum collections, as well as the publication of the manuscript letters and notebooks of David Livingstone; the expansion of the library by the acquisition of current publications and particularly of old and rare books and manuscripts, and the provision of adequate facilities for music research.

After an outline of the requirements, in staff and equipment, for carrying out the Development Plan, the statement concludes by pointing out that the museum is 'a centre for the preservation of the material elements of the indigenous culture and a focus for the study of the country's past. It depicts for Northern Rhodesians the cultural background of the country in which they live', and it also enables the visitor to learn more of the country's past history and present character.

### *Conseil Scientifique pour l'Afrique au Sud du Sahara (C.S.A.)*

THE third report of the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara, published September 1954, gives a brief review of the history of C.S.A. up to June 1954, and an account of the changes in its organization and staffing which are now being effected. During its first four years (since its formation in 1950) the Council, as chief scientific adviser to C.C.T.A.,<sup>1</sup> has initiated new activities in a number of subjects. But, with the establishment of permanent inter-African Councils and Committees in different subjects, it is to be expected that the main functions of advancing new ideas and plans will pass to them. C.S.A. will perform the important function of keeping the whole system under review, ensuring that overlapping is avoided, and that the various subjects and disciplines receive adequate attention, so that science and technology may fulfil their role in assisting development of the region as a whole. In order to facilitate these aims, it is proposed that the secretariats of C.C.T.A. and C.S.A. shall be amalgamated: London will continue to be the administrative base and Bukavu (Belgian Congo) the scientific base, but both will be under the jurisdiction of one Secretary-General and will have a combined budget.

The Council of C.S.A. met in 1953 at Tananarive; the Executive Council met in January

<sup>1</sup> Commission de Coopération Technique en Afrique au Sud du Sahara.