

for the purpose. Land on the 250-acre site on which the new Salisbury Native Hospital is being erected will be made available for the needs of a Medical School.

A basic principle in the planning of the site, buildings and facilities will be that there should be no discrimination on racial grounds between categories of students.

Progress has been made in drafting a constitution for the College in a form which will ensure its autonomy. It is the intention to petition Her Majesty the Queen for the University College to be incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Inaugural Board has applied to the University of London for the admission of the College into special relationship with the University. The Senate of London University has signified its willingness to accept the College into this relationship, subject to the receipt of information satisfactory to the University in regard to the constitution and proposed development of the College. Degrees conferred on students of the University College will be those of the University of London, courses at the College being based on syllabuses adapted to local opportunities and needs in consultation between the College itself and the University authorities.

The College will begin by establishing the basic faculties of Arts and Science, and the Principal has already discussed with the University of London requirements for the admission of students to the College and to these faculties. As soon as possible faculties of Agriculture and Medicine will be established.

The initial building and equipment programme, staffing and other preparations will take at least two years to complete, but every effort will be made to open the College for teaching by March 1956.

Archaeological Museum in the Gold Coast

A GROWING and eager interest in its own past is being manifested in the Gold Coast, evidence of which may be found in the activities of the Gold Coast and Togoland historical society (see *Africa*, xxiv. 2, pp. 163-4) and in the reception given to the lecture delivered at Cape Coast in April last by Professor Lawrence, Professor of Archaeology in the University of the Gold Coast. Interest in archaeology is being stimulated and guided by the development of the National Museum of the Gold Coast, in connexion with which a large archaeological museum is to be built next year in Accra, while museums at Kumasi and Tamale are planned. In the meantime the research museum at Legon, near Accra, has been opened to the public. The National Museum during the three years of its existence has accumulated many objects of interest; though very little systematic excavation has so far been attempted in the Gold Coast, the collections have twice outgrown the space allotted to them. The scope of the National Museum is wide: it is to illustrate what man has achieved in all Africa. The ancient civilizations of North Africa are treated so amply, in view of their known or suspected relations with West Africa, that there are many valuable exhibits of Greek, Roman, and Egyptian origin. Recent cultures of other parts of Africa are illustrated by works of artistic interest. The contents of the museum of Achimota School (consisting of some 5,000 objects of Gold Coast origin as well as material from Nigeria) were transferred to the Museum in 1953. Excavations in the Gold Coast have yielded a great quantity of Iron Age and Stone Age implements as well as baked-clay statuettes, some of them of distinct artistic merit. The museum has also been the recipient of gifts from English museums as well as from private collections.

Pan-African Congress on Prehistory

THE third meeting of the Pan-African Congress on Prehistory will be held in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, in July 1955, at the invitation of the Northern Rhodesia Government,

in connexion with the celebrations to commemorate the centenary of the discovery of the Victoria Falls by David Livingstone and the beginning of the systematic exploration of the interior of Africa north of the Zambezi. The Congress will, as at its previous sessions, be divided into three sections concerned with: (1) Quaternary geology, &c., (2) Human palaeontology, (3) Prehistoric archaeology. The business of this session will include symposia on such subjects as the Kalahari sands, their definition, age, distribution, &c., the early pebble tool cultures, the application of the C14 method of dating to African prehistoric cultures. There will also be discussions on discoveries made since the last session, and on research programmes in prehistory and kindred subjects, control of excavations, and the care and protection of sites. Delegates attending the Congress will have an opportunity of visiting the main pre- and proto-historic sites in the Rhodesias and if possible in the Belgian Congo.

The organizing secretary for this meeting is Dr. J. D. Clark, Curator of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum (P.O. Box 124, Livingstone), to whom inquiries and applications should be addressed.

A Survey of the Training of the Ministry in Africa

SURVEYS of theological education in Africa were undertaken under the auspices of the International Missionary Council in 1950 and 1953, and Reports of these surveys have recently been made available for private circulation. Part I, by the Rt. Rev. Stephen Neill, M.A., D.D., concerns East and West Africa which he visited in 1950. Part II is the report of a commission, under the chairmanship of Dr. M. Searle Bates, who studied the subject in 1953 in Angola, the Belgian Congo, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Liberia, Mozambique, and Ruanda-Urundi.

Bishop Neill in his survey gives specific details of established and projected training schools, with suggestions for further development, while Dr. Bates provides a more general picture of ministerial training and its present inadequacies against a background of changing social and economic conditions, political considerations, educational systems and linguistic problems in the colonial territories visited.

The main conclusions and recommendations of the two reports vary only in detail. They point out that there is everywhere a lack of suitably qualified teaching staffs, and that a higher standard of general education to stimulate recruitment of suitable candidates for ordination is urgently required. Improvements in the standards of living for all types of ministry are urged.

The question of an improved training programme is dealt with in great detail, and stress is laid on the need for planning it to meet the special requirements of African life and thought. It is recommended that many more African teachers, after receiving higher theological training abroad, should take their places on the staffs of training colleges. It is considered of great importance that there should be the fullest possible cooperation and consultation between the various churches regarding training.

Area Research in Contemporary Africa

A CONFERENCE was held at Princeton University (U.S.A.) in October 1953, sponsored jointly by the National Research Council and the Social Science Research Council. Its theme was 'Stability and Change in African Society', and among the 68 participants were representatives from the East African Institute of Social and Economic Research, from the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa (C.C.T.A.), from IRSAC, from Oxford University, and the University of Natal. Discussion was centred on factors of stability and change