

## Notes and News

### *Awards of Field Research Fellowships and Grants*

THE Institute has awarded a field research fellowship to:

*Mr. George Kingsley Garbett* (University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland), for a two-year study of the social structure of the Korekore people of the Zambezi Valley, Southern Rhodesia.

In addition, grants have been awarded to:

*M. Jean Gauthier* (University of Bordeaux), for a year's field study of the social organization of the Fali of N'Gutchumi, Cameroun.

*M. Pierre-Francis Lacroix* (École Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes, Paris), for a period of six months among the Fulbe of Adamawa, to complete his earlier researches into the social and political organization of this people.

*Nana Kobina Nketsia IV*, D.Phil. (University of Oxford), for a year's field study on the effect of missionary activities on Akan institutions from 1916 onwards.

*Dr. Erika Sulzmann* (Institut für Völkerkunde der Universität Mainz), for a six-month field study of the social and political organization of the Bolia, Province de Léopoldville, Belgian Congo.

### *The Study of Migrations in West Africa*<sup>1</sup>

THE CCTA/CSA Secretariat has recently distributed the text of the report by Dr. Jean Rouch, scientific director of their Joint Project No. 3, on West African migrations into the Ivory Coast, Ghana, and Togo. The object of the survey was to make a comparative study of migratory movements in these territories.

The survey was divided into three main sections: (1) Ivory Coast: A study of the migratory movement at the Bouaké bus and railway stations and a sociological survey of the town of Bouaké, both as a centre of attraction and as a transit centre for migrants. (2) Ghana: Studies of the character and scale of movements at points where the migrants must cross the River Volta—Yeji, Bamboi, Otsu, and Bouipé ferries—and a sociological survey of the town of Kumasi, both as a centre of attraction and for dispersal of migrants. (3) Togo: A study of migratory movements from east to west and north to south, following the Dahomey-Togo road and moving towards the coastal areas of Ghana.

The general aim of these surveys was to investigate, in all its aspects, a migratory phenomenon which affects a large part of West Africa and results every year in the movement of several hundred thousands of active men towards areas where they seek employment. This movement is accompanied by an economic activity which, while not as a rule subject to any control, nevertheless represents a dispersed but substantial trade. The survey had a two-fold character: quantitative, by means of sampling the composition of the migratory movements towards the coastal areas; and qualitative, by means of interviews, concerning certain aspects of the migratory movement that could not be covered by systematic questionnaires.

The organization of the work was as follows:

1. A systematic sample census and brief questionnaire of migrants passing through Bouaké, using the Volta River ferries, or passing through the Togo frontier posts.

<sup>1</sup> See *Africa*, April 1958, pp. 156-9.