

été soumises. On peut compter que le volume ou peut-être les deux volumes qui les contiendront paraîtront sous peu. *Africa* se devra alors d'exposer longuement les tendances et les résultats de la Réunion de 1938, qui intéresse au premier chef tous ceux qui s'occupent de l'Afrique.

*Oxford University Summer School on Colonial Administration.*

IN 1938 the Oxford University Summer School on Colonial Administration held a second session. Professor Coupland was again in the chair, with Miss Margery Perham as Vice-Chairman. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Lindsay, gave the School an official inauguration and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, chose this occasion to express his belief that, even among the backward tribes of Africa, the trend was towards their ultimate establishment as 'self-supporting and self-reliant members of a great commonwealth of free peoples and free nations'.

The members numbered 189, of whom 149 were serving officials, mostly administrative officers. Retired officials, the wives of officials, and missionaries made up the total. It is interesting to learn that of the 149, 106 came from Africa; the Sudan, with 28 members, heading the list of 13 African territories, and Nigeria coming second with 20.

As the membership was entirely new the course followed the same general scheme as last year. The anthropologists who addressed the School were Professors Malinowski and Radcliffe-Brown, and Doctors Fortes, Mair, Evans-Pritchard, and Wagner. The School also heard Professor Le Gros Clark upon race and Sir Robert McCarrison upon native diet. This year even more time was given to discussions, formal and informal. These were especially vigorous upon the relations of administration and anthropology. The School, in its comparative survey of administration, had the pleasure of hearing Monsieur le Neveu and Monsieur Marzorati.

*Conference on African Drama.*

IN January 1938 the African Drama Section of the British Drama League convened a conference for the purpose of tracing the development of theatrical expression among the African peoples. Since the last conference which was held in 1934, much ground had been covered, and an interesting development was the growth of groups of professional players who were working unconsciously on the lines of the travelling players of Greece. Since the conference other information has been received about this development. Miss Marjorie Coates, of the Jeanes School, Kenya, said that they realized the important parts drama and music played in the lives of the people attending the school, and that they would be invaluable for educational purposes; she described how one evening a week was set aside for this work.