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[Communicated by R. J. Apthorpe]

The Carnegie Corporation and Africa

THE July 1958 number of the Carnegie Corporation of New York's *Quarterly* is devoted to Africa, and describes some of the work which has been done with the aid of grants from the Corporation since 1927, when two Carnegie officers wrote on their return from a visit to what was then known as British Africa that, 'There is a feeling that Africa has been overlooked in world movements'. The next year the Carnegie trustees voted the first grants which the Corporation was to make on the African continent, mainly for library development, social and educational research (primarily in the Union of South Africa), and for 'Jeanes schools' for training Africans to become educational supervisors for village schools.

The thirty years which have passed since then have seen the foundation of eight centres of higher education in British Africa, whose development has opened new areas for foundation activities. Since the Second World War the programme has been concentrated on the new university colleges in the emerging African countries, with the object of helping them to meet the challenge of rapid social change in the areas they serve. Carnegie grants have gone, for instance, to increase the proportion of locally born staff; to support research on regional problems; and to encourage the study and teaching of subjects relating to local culture. At the present time, ten Carnegie projects are in operation in five countries and territories on the continent. These include the Benin Historical Study; the Rhodes University and Fort Hare studies in the Eastern Cape Province; the Institute of Education attached to the newly opened inter-racial University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at Salisbury; and the extra-mural studies at Makerere College, Kampala.

Travel grants have enabled more than 150 university teachers and administrators, government officials, journalists, and others from Africa to visit North America under Carnegie auspices.

The Corporation has tried, in its own words, 'to promote the "diffusion of knowledge and understanding" not only *in* Africa but *about* Africa'. It supported the original publication of Lord Hailey's *An African Survey* and the recently revised edition of this book. Soon after the foundation of the International African Institute, and again in 1954, the Carnegie Corporation made a generous grant to assist the programme of publications, including the journal *Africa*.

Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara

IN February 1958 representatives of eight governments with responsibilities in Africa South of the Sahara met at an Extraordinary Session of C.C.T.A. at Accra and participated in the creation of a new organization, the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara (F.A.M.A.), to promote technical assistance in that region. C.C.T.A. (Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara) was established in 1950 and is closely associated with the Scientific Council for Africa (C.S.A.), whose members are not government representatives but scientists selected to cover the whole range of scientific disciplines relevant to African research and development. C.C.T.A. organizes the exchange of information between specialists working in any given field in the various territories and also supervises a number of Inter-African bureaux and committees, some of which deal with various aspects of the social sciences, rural welfare, and maps and surveys; it has organized a joint survey on inter-territorial migrations in West Africa, prepared reports on specialized