

The several subject sections of the Congress presented for adoption at the final session a large number of resolutions designed to promote the advance and co-ordination of studies in their several fields. These are being circulated to the national delegations for information and appropriate action by their committees and their implementation will also be considered by the Bureau.

The Director of the Humanities Division of UNESCO, addressing the final plenary session, informed the congress that the General Conference had at its recent session warmly welcomed the establishment of the Congress and he assured it of the continuing interest that would be taken in its work by UNESCO, which would be ready to assist its development by all practicable means. Arrangements will be made in this connexion to affiliate the Congress to the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies which works in close association with UNESCO.

At the invitation of S.É. Léopold Senghor, President of Senegal, the next session of the Congress will be held in 1965 at the University of Dakar. M. Alioune Diop, Secrétaire-Général de la Société Africaine de Culture, Directeur de *Présence Africaine*, has been elected President of this session of the Congress. Invitations for future sessions of the Congress were also received from the University of Lovanium (Congo-Léo) and from the Haile-Selassie University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Arrangements are being made to publish the Proceedings of the Ghana Session of the Congress, which will include the main addresses and a substantial proportion of the papers presented, together with the text of the Constitution, a record of participants, and the membership to date of the Permanent Council.

All inquiries concerning the Ghana Session and future arrangements should be addressed to Mr. Michael Crowder, Executive Secretary of the Bureau of the Congress, Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

D. F.

Inaugural Seminar and Opening of Centre of African Studies, University of Edinburgh

A SEMINAR on Urbanization in African Social Change was held from 5 to 7 January 1963 in the newly constituted Centre of African Studies in Edinburgh. The Seminar was arranged to coincide with the formal opening of the Centre, which was performed by Lord Hailey on Monday, 7 January.

Some forty persons attended the Seminar, coming from countries which included America, France, Ghana, Holland, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Central and South Africa, apart from those coming from English and Scottish universities. A generous grant from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation made it possible to invite representatives from five of the university colleges of African Commonwealth countries.

The papers given at the Seminar were arranged to cover the main aspects of urbanization as a continuing process within African countries today. Professor Daryll Forde, Mr. Ian G. Stewart (Reader in Political Economy, Edinburgh University), and Professor R. W. Steel (Professor of Geography, Liverpool University) read papers on the methodological and interdisciplinary problems of urbanization. Mr. S. H. Ominde and Dr. J. Van Velsen spoke on the migration of workers to towns, which was also later considered from the economic aspect by Dr. Walter Elkan. Tribalism in towns and emergence of social classes were treated by Dr. Audrey Richards and Professor Paul Mercier. Papers on the changing patterns of family and marriage were presented by Dr. Mary Bird, Dr. D. P. Gamble, Dr. A. R. Mills, Mr. W. H. Chinn and Mr. H. W. Ord. Religious organizations in urban life were treated in papers by Professor Philip Mayer, Dr. P. E. H. Hair, and Mr. G. A. Shepperson. Professor I. Wallerstein, Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, and Dr. J. F. A. Ajayi spoke about the development

of voluntary and political associations. M. A. Hauser and Mr. John Dawson presented data from specific studies made of industrial workers in Dakar, Senegal, and in Lunsar, Sierra Leone.

The constitution of the Centre of African Studies has been planned around the necessity for interdisciplinary research in Africa and one of the features of the opening Seminar was the range of disciplinary interests represented in it: economics, geography, history, political science, psychology, social anthropology, social medicine, and sociology were all represented by one or more speakers.

Members of the Seminar were joined by representatives from various academic and other bodies with interests in Africa for the formal opening of the Centre by Lord Hailey. In his speech Lord Hailey stressed the need to go beyond the formal academic pursuit of African studies: 'As I see it, the University has now to ask itself how far it can best give guidance and assistance to those who may desire to play a responsible part in any aspect of the life of an African country, or to forward in this country the welfare of the indigenous people of any part of Africa.' In their geographical range, African studies should be concerned not simply with sub-Saharan Africa but with all African countries. They should also include study of 'the most dynamic problems of contemporary Africa' such as are emerging from its growing industrial and urban life, and from the political developments associated with the achievement of independence.

(Contributed by Dr. M. J. Ruel)

Ford Foundation—African Studies Fellowships Program

THE Ford Foundation has awarded the following grants for research in African Studies in 1962-3:

Ernst Benjamin (Chicago). An analysis of the characteristics of political authority (Los Angeles, England, and Ghana).

Sheldon Gellar (Columbia). The political process in the development of Senegal (New York and Senegal).

Harvey Glickman (Haverford College). Swahili language training and research on nationalist ideology and party development in Tanganyika (Columbia and Tanganyika).

George Wesley Johnson (Columbia). Multi-disciplinary studies relating to Africa and preliminary research on the diffusion of nationalism in French West Africa (the United States and France).

Peter Kilby. Completion of the requirements for the D.Phil. and research on the emerging patterns of industrialization in Nigeria (Oxford).

Martin Allen Klein (Chicago). Intensive French language training and research on an African kingdom in Senegal in the nineteenth century (Wisconsin and Senegal).

Robert Woodward Morgan (Boston). The recruitment and training of Africans as doctors (Ibadan).

Joseph Samuel Nye (Harvard). Intensive Swahili language training and research on political integration and disintegration in the East African Common Market area (England and East Africa).

Satish Chandra Saberwal (Cornell). Kikuyu language training and research on the social structure and changes in a Kikuyu community (England and Kenya).

Mariam Kreiselman Slater (Queen's College). An ethnological study among the Nyiha of south-western Tanganyika (Tanganyika).