

La XVII^e Semaine de Missiologie de Louvain (1946)¹

A REPORT has now been published of the papers read and the discussions which took place at the Semaine de Missiologie held at Louvain in 1946, under the chairmanship of the Most Rev. Dom Th. Neve, Abbé de St. André. The conference, which was the first to be held since the war, was occupied with a study of the African family. The papers read dealt with such subjects as *La Famille*, *cellule sociale*; *La Dénatalité au Congo*; *La Signification de la dot*; *Mariage coutumier et mariage religieux*; *Matriarcat et famille chrétienne*.

École d'Art Indigène de Katako-Kombe

A SCHOOL of art was started at Katako-Kombe (Lusambo, Belgian Congo) in December 1946 by Adolphe François—who at an earlier date had done much to develop the indigenous craft of pottery at Wembo-Niama. At Katako-Kombe there are 30 pupils, grouped in 4 categories: master sculptors, assistants, junior assistants, and apprentices. The school specializes in the carving of ivory, wood, and in copper-work. Work is carried out on a co-operative basis, and the proceeds from the sale of their work are divided among the workers in proportion to their qualifications, a certain sum being allotted to a mutual insurance fund. Examples of the work of the school were exhibited at the *Concours Artisanal* held in Léopoldville in 1947, and an ivory group—*Scène indigène*—was awarded a first prize.

Nos Images

AN illustrated monthly paper, with letterpress in French and one of four vernacular languages (Lingala, Kikongo, Kiswahili, Tshiluba) published its first issue in July 1948—at Léopoldville. The paper consists of 8 pages and carries photographs of local scenery, industrial installations and activities, and local personages. A subscription for 6 issues costs 20 fr. in Congo and 60 fr. elsewhere.

Progrès de l'Enseignement Agricole au Congo

L'AMÉLIORATION de l'économie agricole indigène du Congo Belge ne peut se faire sans le concours d'une élite rurale, laquelle est constituée par les Assistants Agricoles. Les Assistants Agricoles Indigènes seront issus des Écoles d'Assistants Agricoles, établissements d'enseignement technique comportant trois années d'écolage. Ces institutions ne seront accessibles qu'aux jeunes gens ayant terminé au moins les trois premières années d'étude secondaire. Les études scolaires sont complétées par un stage d'un an. Les stagiaires sont payés pendant cette période à raison de 1.500 fr. par mois plus les indemnités. Après le stage, les éléments qui le désirent pourront entrer dans les cadres de la Colonie au salaire minimum de base de 18.360 fr. par an.

Les Écoles d'Assistants Agricoles qui fonctionnent actuellement au Congo sont situées à Kisantu, dans le Bas-Congo et à Kamponde, dans le Kasai. Ces écoles sont gérées par la Cadulac (Centre Agronomique de l'Université de Louvain au Congo). D'autres écoles seront organisées à bref délai dans les autres régions de la Colonie.

Training School for Tribal Leaders in Portuguese Africa

A DECREE issued by the Portuguese Government in June 1948 provides for the establishment of two training schools for tribal leaders in Angola and two in Moçambique. These

¹ *La Famille Noire en Afrique*. Compte-rendu de la XVII^e Semaine de Missiologie de Louvain (1946) Éditions de l'Aucam, Louvain.

will be run as boarding-schools and will provide education for the eldest sons and daughters of native chiefs in the two colonies. The course planned will comprise 5 years' study in the Colony, followed by a short stay in Portugal. Each eldest son and heir will be educated along with two other members of his tribe who will be his future councillors. The programme of studies includes instruction in Portuguese, in local geography, administrative practice and police duties, agricultural practice and improvement, road construction, hygiene, and treatment of tropical diseases.

Colonial University Development

At the sixth congress of the Universities of the Commonwealth, held at Oxford in July 1948, a day was devoted to a consideration of plans for Colonial Higher Education and to the extension of the University Secondment Scheme. The problems discussed included finance, relations with colonial governments, consultation of local opinion in planning Colonial Universities, the building up of libraries, the need for a system of interchangeability with United Kingdom and other Commonwealth Universities, and the importance of providing a standard of teaching and research comparable with United Kingdom standards.

In regard to Africa, progress has been made in the direction of providing higher education. The site for the new University College at Ibadan has been selected and surveyed, the Principal and some of the staff have been appointed, and the College was opened in January 1948 in temporary buildings; the new University College in the Gold Coast is also working in temporary buildings, the Principal has been appointed, and certain courses are at present being given at Achimota College. In East Africa Makerere College is being developed as the future University of East Africa.

Colonial Surveys

THE Department of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys of the British Colonial Office, which was formed in 1946, is engaged on the production of large-scale maps of Colonial territories. The maps are made from aerial photographs, taken by means of radar-controlled air-photography; the photographs are annotated by ground survey parties before being dispatched to England where a staff of technicians is engaged in preparing the maps. Maps have already been prepared for the Volta River delta, Gold Coast (scale 1 : 5,000), groundnut areas in Tanganyika (scale 1 : 50,000), Gambia colony (scale 1 : 50,000), Freetown Peninsula of Sierra Leone (scale 1 : 10,000). In addition programmes of air photography have been worked out for areas in Kenya, Uganda, N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone.

Présence Africaine

A MONTHLY journal, of which the first four numbers have been received, is being published in Paris, under the direction of M. Alioune Diop and an editorial committee composed of French and African members. The paper is primarily concerned with literature and the arts, but carries also articles on race relations, psychology, sociology, and language. Each number contains original prose and verse in French by African authors.

Training African Artisans

DURING its three years of existence the training centre for African ex-service men at Kabete, Nairobi, has passed out some 1,400 Africans after completion of a training course of 6