

Among the subjects of addresses and discussions were: New patterns of self-government in the Gold Coast and Nigeria; Federal Union in British Central Africa; Citizenship in Portuguese Africa; Social change in the Belgian Congo; Economic and social development plans for the Belgian Congo and Ruanda; The current situation in French Tropical Africa; Relations between government and missions, and religious group conflicts.

Rhodes-Livingstone Institute

A CONFERENCE of research officers was held at the new Institute buildings in Lusaka from 4 to 10 January 1953; in addition to the Director (Dr. J. C. Mitchell) and the research officers of the Institute, Professor and Mrs. Kuper of Natal University attended in an advisory capacity; Mr. R. Moffat, Urban Native Courts Adviser, Northern Rhodesia Government, with his assistant Mr. A. Mwenya, and Mr. J. Good, psychologist to the European Education Department, Northern Rhodesia Government, made occasional visits.

Dr. Mitchell discussed tribal dances as a feature in African urban life, and in particular the *Kalela* in which all the participants wear European dress; Dr. Mitchell suggested that dances of this type reflected the social situation in the Copperbelt and represented the acting out of a phantasy in which the dancers enjoyed the prestige of European rank. It appeared that on the Copperbelt a system of social classes was beginning to develop, although tribalism was still an important social category. Other subjects of discussion, arising from reports by research fellows, were: the political organization of the Mambwe; native administration in urban areas; effects of labour migration among the Lakeside Tonga (among these people also the high prestige placed on European clothing can be illustrated by the *Malipenga* dance); Kaonde village structure, in which proximate generations are spatially separated by the siting of huts; proposals for research among the Herero. Mr. Good contributed an account of projective tests and the possibility of their use by anthropologists in the field. The difficulties encountered in urban surveys—particularly resistance on the part of persons interviewed—were described by Mr. Katilungu.

Social Science Conference in Uganda

A SECOND joint meeting between the social scientists attached to I.R.S.A.C. (Institut de Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale) and to the E.A.I.S.R. (East African Institute of Social Research) was held at the headquarters of the E.A.I.S.R., Makerere College, Kampala, from 23 to 28 February 1953.

The conference was attended by 11 anthropologists, 3 linguists, 2 economists, and 2 psychologists. Some members of a committee of social experts called by the C.S.A. (Council for Scientific Research in Africa South of the Sahara) which was meeting at Kampala subsequently, also attended as observers. They included Professor Marcel Griaule and M. le Gouverneur Deschamps (France); Dr. Clyde Mitchell (Northern Rhodesia); Professor Santa Rita (Portugal); Mr. R. H. Sutton and Professor Monica Wilson (Union of South Africa); together with Mrs. Chilver (Colonial Office) and Professor E. Franklin Frazier (Social Science Division of UNESCO).

The conference began with a public session opened by H.E. the Governor of Uganda, when reports on the work of I.R.S.A.C. were read by Professor L. van den Berghe (Director) and Dr. J. J. Maquet; and on the work of the E.A.I.S.R. by Dr. A. I. Richards (Director). Reports on personnel research and sociological research in South Africa were read by Mr. R. H. Sutton and Professor Monica Wilson respectively, and on the work of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute by Dr. Clyde Mitchell.

At the subsequent working sessions of the conference, papers were read in the following