

in connexion with the celebrations to commemorate the centenary of the discovery of the Victoria Falls by David Livingstone and the beginning of the systematic exploration of the interior of Africa north of the Zambezi. The Congress will, as at its previous sessions, be divided into three sections concerned with: (1) Quaternary geology, &c., (2) Human palaeontology, (3) Prehistoric archaeology. The business of this session will include symposia on such subjects as the Kalahari sands, their definition, age, distribution, &c., the early pebble tool cultures, the application of the C14 method of dating to African prehistoric cultures. There will also be discussions on discoveries made since the last session, and on research programmes in prehistory and kindred subjects, control of excavations, and the care and protection of sites. Delegates attending the Congress will have an opportunity of visiting the main pre- and proto-historic sites in the Rhodesias and if possible in the Belgian Congo.

The organizing secretary for this meeting is Dr. J. D. Clark, Curator of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum (P.O. Box 124, Livingstone), to whom inquiries and applications should be addressed.

### *A Survey of the Training of the Ministry in Africa*

SURVEYS of theological education in Africa were undertaken under the auspices of the International Missionary Council in 1950 and 1953, and Reports of these surveys have recently been made available for private circulation. Part I, by the Rt. Rev. Stephen Neill, M.A., D.D., concerns East and West Africa which he visited in 1950. Part II is the report of a commission, under the chairmanship of Dr. M. Searle Bates, who studied the subject in 1953 in Angola, the Belgian Congo, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Liberia, Mozambique, and Ruanda-Urundi.

Bishop Neill in his survey gives specific details of established and projected training schools, with suggestions for further development, while Dr. Bates provides a more general picture of ministerial training and its present inadequacies against a background of changing social and economic conditions, political considerations, educational systems and linguistic problems in the colonial territories visited.

The main conclusions and recommendations of the two reports vary only in detail. They point out that there is everywhere a lack of suitably qualified teaching staffs, and that a higher standard of general education to stimulate recruitment of suitable candidates for ordination is urgently required. Improvements in the standards of living for all types of ministry are urged.

The question of an improved training programme is dealt with in great detail, and stress is laid on the need for planning it to meet the special requirements of African life and thought. It is recommended that many more African teachers, after receiving higher theological training abroad, should take their places on the staffs of training colleges. It is considered of great importance that there should be the fullest possible cooperation and consultation between the various churches regarding training.

### *Area Research in Contemporary Africa*

A CONFERENCE was held at Princeton University (U.S.A.) in October 1953, sponsored jointly by the National Research Council and the Social Science Research Council. Its theme was 'Stability and Change in African Society', and among the 68 participants were representatives from the East African Institute of Social and Economic Research, from the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa (C.C.T.A.), from IRSAC, from Oxford University, and the University of Natal. Discussion was centred on factors of stability and change