

The address of the Institute is : 16, via Ulisse Aldrovani, Rome, with branches in the larger towns in Italy, as well as correspondent branches in Africa.

*O Instituto de Investigação Científica de Angola: Divisão de Etnologia e Etnografia*

A DIVISION of Ethnology and Ethnography has been formed within the Institute for Scientific Research in Angola to encourage and co-ordinate ethnographic studies there. Among the difficulties to be overcome are lack of money and of library facilities, but it is hoped to build up a library of ethnographic works and files of cuttings from relevant newspapers and periodicals which will be available to research workers. An attempt is to be made to standardize ethnographic names in Angola. One of the most important tasks to be undertaken, and for which there is a most urgent need, is the preparation of an ethnographic atlas of the country. It is proposed to begin with an accurate geographic base map on a scale of 1 : 2,000,000, on which transparent overlays containing all the ethnographic information hitherto collected will be superimposed. All such documentation will be kept on file so that it will be readily available. It is also the intention of the Division to establish a Seminar in ethnographic studies, and a course of preparation for field workers in Angola has already been started. Liaison has been established with museums and societies in various countries.

(Summary of a report by Sr. Carlos Lopes Cardoso,  
in 'Mensário Administrativo', Nos. 143-8, 1959)

*Europe and Africa*

THE Council of Europe has recently published a booklet, *Europe and Africa* (Strasbourg, 1960), outlining the proposals made by its Consultative Assembly regarding future relations between European and African countries. In a section entitled 'Expansion of technical assistance by European countries' it is suggested that each African country should set up a 'Development Agency' and that national programmes should be centralized by a pan-African institution, so that the problems raised by their execution, particularly the amount of foreign aid needed, could be examined jointly. There should be a closer liaison between the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA), with its agency the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa (FAMA), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, but since the former bodies are not competent for African countries north of the Sahara, it is proposed either that their statutes be revised to cover the whole of Africa, or that a special organization should be set up for the African countries.

*The Third Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association*

THE third annual meeting of the African Studies Association was held at the Hartford Seminary Foundation, Hartford, Connecticut, from 5 to 7 September 1960, under the presidency of Professor William O. Brown, who gave an address on 'The Outlook for the White Man in Africa, particularly as Settler'. Professor Brown introduced Mr. Neville Kanakarathne, of the Delegation of Ceylon to the United Nations, who spoke on 'An Asian's View of Africa's Role in World Affairs'.

The general subject of the meeting was 'Patterns and Problems of Unification in Africa' and papers were read and discussed on : The Role of Leadership in African Society; West Central Africa; Some Current Problems in Africa; Regional Planning; Ethnic Consciousness and National Communities; and The Sudan. The Geography panel also held two sessions and an evening was devoted to African music and dance.

Professor Paul J. Bohannon was named as Chairman of the 1961 Program Committee and Professor Gwendolen M. Carter as Chairman of the 1961 Nominating Committee.