

Origins and concept of Indirect Rule in British imperial policy (Dr. N. N. Egbuonu); The British Colonial Office approach to the Ashanti war of 1900 (S. C. Ukpabi); The background to the amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914 (Dr. A. O. Anjorin); Political awakening in the North: a reinterpretation (Dr. G. O. Olusanya); The early formative stage of Trade Unionism in Nigeria (E. O. Egboh).

Conference on Oral History in Tanzania

A CONFERENCE on Oral History in Tanzania was held on 8 and 9 November at the University College, Dar es Salaam. This was attended by several members of the college teaching staff and nine scholars currently engaged in field-work or writing-up, including university students from overseas, and local teachers and missionaries, for whom research is a part-time activity. Papers were also received from several scholars who have recently completed field-work in Tanzania. Of special interest were the reports on the history of the Pare (Mr. I. N. Kimambo), Shambala (Mr. S. Feierman), Kimbu (Fr. A. E. M. Shorter), and Hehe (Miss A. Redmayne). Several topics were suggested for future research: for example, the early history of Unyamwezi and the histories of towns such as Ujiji and Tabora. Professor W. H. Whiteley stressed that oral historians and other field-workers, suitably briefed and armed with tape-recorders, could make valuable additions to knowledge of Bantu languages in Tanzania. The conference discussed the creation of 'oral archives'; it seemed that these could serve the linguist and the college student, if not the research historian. It was agreed that the college—or the proposed Institute of Oral History and Archaeology—could help Tanzanian historians with research assistance from students in vacations; with small travel grants; with bulletins on current research in Tanzania; and by convening future conferences of this kind. The conference approved an important proposal for a book which would bring together some of the results of recent historical research for the benefits of readers in East Africa. There is a great need in colleges and high schools for a history of Tanzania that gives due attention to the African past, and it is hoped that a collection of essays will help to meet this need within the next two years: it will be edited by the recently appointed Research Fellow in Oral History, Dr. Andrew Roberts.

Institute of African Studies, Fourah Bay College: Symposium on the City of Freetown

THE Institute of African Studies of Fourah Bay College, the University College of Sierra Leone, with the co-operation of the British Council, sponsored a symposium on the City of Freetown, held at Fourah Bay College from 14 to 17 December, 1966. The symposium was directed by Mr. Christopher Fyfe, Reader in African History at Edinburgh University, and Professor Eldred Jones, Head of the Department of English at Fourah Bay College. In all, fourteen papers were presented at the symposium including: 'The Development of Freetown' by Mr. Christopher Fyfe; 'The Sierra Leone Creole: A Further View' by Professor John Peterson, Visiting Research Fellow, Institute of African Studies, Fourah Bay College; 'The Sierra Leone Legacy in Nigeria: Herbert Macaulay and Henry Carr' by Professor Robert July, Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan; 'Freetown—The Contemporary Cultural Scene' by Professor Eldred Jones; 'Education in Freetown' by Mrs. Gladys Harding, Department of Education, Fourah Bay College; 'Maledictions and African Glories: Freetown Intellectuals and the Negro Past' by Mr. Leo Spitzer, Department of History, University of Wisconsin; 'The Port of Freetown' by Mr. S. M. Sesay, Institute of African Studies, and Dr. P. K. Mitchell, Department of Geography, Fourah Bay College; 'The Physical Growth of Freetown' by Mr. R. J. Olu-Wright, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Country Planning, Freetown; 'The Architecture of Freetown' by Mr. E. J. Davies, Consultant Civil Engineer, Freetown; 'Planning

Problems in Freetown' by Dr. Milton Harvey and Professor J. C. Dewdney, Department of Geography, Fourah Bay College; 'The Government of Freetown' by Mr. Solomon Pratt, Practising Barrister and Economic Consultant, Freetown; 'The Administration of the Law' by The Honourable Mr. Justice C. O. E. Cole, Acting Chief Justice of Sierra Leone; 'Religion in Freetown' by the Revd. E. W. Fashole-Luke, Department of Theology, Fourah Bay College. There was also a discussion led by Mr. George Tregson-Roberts, Chief Social Development Officer, Ministry of Social Welfare, on 'Social Problems of Freetown'.

All the papers presented at the symposium, together with one other paper—'The Commercial Life of Freetown' by Mr. John McKay, Department of Geography, Liverpool University—are to be published by the newly formed Sierra Leone University Press in association with Oxford University Press.

(Communicated by Mr. Michael Crowder, Director, Institute of African Studies)

Un Séminaire sur les Cultures Voltaïques

DEPUIS plusieurs décennies, divers ethnologues et historiens français ont mené des études intensives sur plusieurs populations de la Haute-Volta. Parallèlement, des chercheurs anglais ont poursuivi des enquêtes ethnologiques dans le Nord du Ghana. A la suite de contacts pris, notamment au cours de congrès et colloques internationaux, il est apparu que des échanges réguliers entre ces deux groupes seraient fructueux pour l'un et pour l'autre et permettraient d'examiner les problèmes que pose l'étude de ces régions avec une efficacité accrue.

Une première réunion a eu lieu en France, groupant des spécialistes anglais et français, à Sonchamp (Seine et Oise), du 6 au 9 décembre 1965. Pour cette première réunion, il avait été décidé d'un commun accord qu'aucun sujet particulier ne serait retenu, mais que chacun des participants exposerait l'état de ses recherches. Les participants étaient les suivants: M. le Professeur M. Fortes, de l'Université de Cambridge, qui présidait les séances, a exposé des problèmes concernant les Tallensi; Madame G. Dieterlen, Directeur de Recherches au C.N.R.S., Directeur d'Études à l'E.P.H.E. (les Dogon et Kouroumba); Madame M. M. Schweeger-Hefel, Conservateur au Völkerkunde Museum de Vienna, et M. W. Staude, Attaché de Recherches au C.N.R.S. (les Kouroumba du Yatenga septentrional); Mrs. S. Drucker-Brown (les Mamprussi); Madame F. Izard, Chef de Travaux à l'E.P.H.E. (les Samo); M. J. Rouch, Maître de Recherches au C.N.R.S. (les Sonray et les migrations des Voltaïques au Ghana et en Côte d'Ivoire); M. le Professeur D. Zahan, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines de Strasbourg, M. M. Izard, Attaché de Recherches au C.N.R.S., et M. R. Pageard, juriste et historien (les Mossi); M. G. le Moal, Attaché de Recherches au C.N.R.S. (les Bobo-Bing); M. M. Cartry, Attaché de Recherches au C.N.R.S. (les Gourmantche); M. M. Piault, Attaché de Recherches au C.N.R.S. (les Mauri). Les débats ont été entièrement enregistrés et seront très prochainement publiés dans la collection 'Recherches Voltaïques' (ronéo).

A la suite de ces premiers entretiens, le Professeur M. Fortes et nos collègues anglais nous ont invités à nous réunir à nouveau, pour rencontrer divers spécialistes qui n'avaient pu se rendre à Sonchamp, notamment M. le Professeur et Mme J. Goody de l'Université de Cambridge et M. J. Capron, Attaché de Recherches au C.N.R.S. Cette table ronde s'est tenue à Cambridge du 8 au 11 décembre 1966; l'enregistrement des débats donnera également lieu à une publication.

(Communication de Madame G. Dieterlen)