

bibliothèques d'Europe, ont édité en 1960, en vue du Congrès, 4 volumes du magistral *Portugaliae Monumenta Cartographica* (694 p. de texte, 87 ill., 529 reproduisant 1295 fig.) — et d'autres volumes sont en préparation.

Nous avons dans ces *Monumenta* l'essentiel des cartes portugaises qui existent de nos jours, du XV^e au XVIII^e siècle environ, reproduites en couleurs et commentées, et nous espérons qu'une large diffusion de cet ouvrage — contrairement à celle, tellement restreinte que de nombreux historiens de l'Afrique l'ignorent encore, car ils ne se trouvent pratiquement dans aucune bibliothèque africaine, des *Monumenta Cartographica Africae et Aegypti* de Youssouf Kamal, parus au Caire de 1926 à 1951 — permettra aux chercheurs du monde entier de puiser dans cette source inépuisable de documents.

Des excursions ont eu lieu, le 9 Septembre, à Batalha, monastère construit par Jean I^{er} à la suite de la bataille d'Aljubarrota et qui est un des plus beaux monuments religieux du Portugal : l'Infant Henri y est enterré. Le monastère cistercien d'Alcobaça, le sanctuaire et le port de Nazaré furent visités le même jour.

Une autre excursion mena le 11 les congressistes à la tour de Belem, au fameux Couvent des Jeronimos, chef-d'œuvre de l'architecture manueline, où sont enterrés Camoens et Vasco da Gama, puis à Cascais, Estoril et Sintra.

La visite de l'exposition henriquine, avec ses tableaux, tapisseries et cartes anciennes originales, et celle de plusieurs musées (Archéologique de Belem, Arts populaires, Carmo) et du Château Saint Georges, complétait utilement les séances de travail académique à l'Université.

Le Portugal a montré au monde par ce Congrès remarquablement organisé qu'en notre siècle de fer, face à une civilisation matérialiste que nous ne répudions pas, certes, mais qui porte en elle des dangers de destruction totale de l'humanité, l'Esprit peut et doit conserver sa place au premier rang.

(Communication du Dr RAYMOND MAUNY)

L'Istituto Italiano per l'Africa

THE Italian Institute for Africa was established in 1906 as a national centre of documentation and information on Italian activities concerning Africa, and for the promotion of study and research. Italian scientists and cultural and economic experts contribute to its work through four committees at present in operation: economic, scientific and cultural, linguistic and ethnographic, and Euroafrican. A general secretary leads and co-ordinates the activities of the Institute, which contains a study and research department, a library, a museum, a film centre, and a tourist information department, and organizes exhibitions on African subjects in Rome and other Italian towns.

The Study and Research Department arranges conferences and cultural courses, in particular two basic courses, one on geography, ethnography, history, African politics, administration, &c., for teachers specializing in Africa, and another on the problems of emigration, climate, hygiene, &c. The Economic Department aims to foster and intensify exchange with African countries and to promote Italian economic and financial cooperation in African development, through market research, personal meetings between official representatives, conferences, and the organization of economic missions to Africa.

The Institute publishes a series of books on African history and politics, as well as informative pamphlets, &c., for the use of students. In 1958 its first 'Guide to African Commerce' in four languages (Italian, French, English, and Arabic) was published. There are also two periodicals: *La Voce dell'Africa*, a fortnightly paper of current information, and *Africa*, a bi-monthly magazine of studies and documentation.

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.