

And finally, a Fula song, in the dialect of the Haabooße.

*ai yo, ai yo
ai kuuru kuuru bambale,¹
Samba yahi Jeeri,
addanoi ma jaabe,
jaabel ngel ne ko gootel,
ngel ne yani he maayo,
maayo ngo ne ko mango,
mango Samba Laamin,
Samba Laamin Tuuri,
Tuuri wulletaake,
Wulli Tuuru laape,
lappe adda gondi,
gondi Samba Laamin.*

Hush, hush, little baby,
Samba went to Jeeri
Went to fetch me jujubes (fruits),
The jujube was just a little one,
It fell in the river,
The river was big,
Big was Samba Laamin,
Samba Laamin Tuuri,
Tuuri is not for crying,
(translation uncertain)²
beating would bring tears,
Samba Laamin's tears.

DAVID P. GAMBLE

Rhodes-Livingstone Institute Conferences, 1958

Two Conferences were held by the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute in 1958, one in January in Lusaka, the other in September in Bulawayo.

The subject of the first conference was 'Present Interrelations in Central African Rural and Urban Life'. The transactions are in five groups: the first comprises opening addresses on current sociological research and teaching in the Belgian Congo, South Africa, the University College at Salisbury, and the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, by Professors Maquet, Irving, and Mitchell, and Mr. Fosbrooke; the last group presents a general hypothesis in the field of rural-urban social changes (Apthorpe), and suggestions arising from the conference itself for future research. The main body of the proceedings is devoted to rural-urban migration, its causes and its relation to rural development, urban ecology with special relation to city growth, and sociological aspects of urban African society discussed with an emphasis on the problems of adaptation to a money economy. The paper speakers in addition to those already mentioned include Messrs. Bettison, Argyle, Nyirenda, and Ng'wane of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute staff, and Messrs. Cousins, Coltman, and Coleman of Government and statutory bodies.

The subject of the second conference was 'Social Relations in Central African Industry'. Speakers at this meeting were also drawn from different walks of life in Central Africa. The main representatives of the Institute were Messrs. Matthews, Fosbrooke, and Clack, while Dr. Biesheuvel of the National Institute for Personnel Research at Johannesburg was a welcome visiting participant. Interested government departments in all three Federal territories sent delegates; other speakers were leaders of commercial life in Bulawayo and Southern Rhodesia. The proceedings of this second conference consist of symposia on the impact of administrative decisions on social and economic development, labour policies, social group relations at the plant level, and personnel control in Central African industry. The following three papers were given by David Matthews, Head of the Industrial Sociology Section of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute: The study of social relations in industry; The systematic study of large-scale group conflict; and The impact of industrialization on race relations in underdeveloped economies. The proceedings end with an assessment of some social research needs in the Central African industrial field.

Copies of the proceedings of both conferences, roneographed, between printed covers,

¹ Presumably related to root *wambu*—carry on the back. though possibly it implies that 'crying would end in beating'.

² This appears to be a play on the various syllables,

are available from the Librarian of the Institute, at 7s. 6d. The proceedings of the first were edited by R. J. Apthorpe; those of the second jointly by David Matthews and R. J. Apthorpe.

[Communicated by R. J. Apthorpe]

The Carnegie Corporation and Africa

THE July 1958 number of the Carnegie Corporation of New York's *Quarterly* is devoted to Africa, and describes some of the work which has been done with the aid of grants from the Corporation since 1927, when two Carnegie officers wrote on their return from a visit to what was then known as British Africa that, 'There is a feeling that Africa has been overlooked in world movements'. The next year the Carnegie trustees voted the first grants which the Corporation was to make on the African continent, mainly for library development, social and educational research (primarily in the Union of South Africa), and for 'Jeanes schools' for training Africans to become educational supervisors for village schools.

The thirty years which have passed since then have seen the foundation of eight centres of higher education in British Africa, whose development has opened new areas for foundation activities. Since the Second World War the programme has been concentrated on the new university colleges in the emerging African countries, with the object of helping them to meet the challenge of rapid social change in the areas they serve. Carnegie grants have gone, for instance, to increase the proportion of locally born staff; to support research on regional problems; and to encourage the study and teaching of subjects relating to local culture. At the present time, ten Carnegie projects are in operation in five countries and territories on the continent. These include the Benin Historical Study; the Rhodes University and Fort Hare studies in the Eastern Cape Province; the Institute of Education attached to the newly opened inter-racial University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at Salisbury; and the extra-mural studies at Makerere College, Kampala.

Travel grants have enabled more than 150 university teachers and administrators, government officials, journalists, and others from Africa to visit North America under Carnegie auspices.

The Corporation has tried, in its own words, 'to promote the "diffusion of knowledge and understanding" not only *in* Africa but *about* Africa'. It supported the original publication of Lord Hailey's *An African Survey* and the recently revised edition of this book. Soon after the foundation of the International African Institute, and again in 1954, the Carnegie Corporation made a generous grant to assist the programme of publications, including the journal *Africa*.

Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara

IN February 1958 representatives of eight governments with responsibilities in Africa South of the Sahara met at an Extraordinary Session of C.C.T.A. at Accra and participated in the creation of a new organization, the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara (F.A.M.A.), to promote technical assistance in that region. C.C.T.A. (Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara) was established in 1950 and is closely associated with the Scientific Council for Africa (C.S.A.), whose members are not government representatives but scientists selected to cover the whole range of scientific disciplines relevant to African research and development. C.C.T.A. organizes the exchange of information between specialists working in any given field in the various territories and also supervises a number of Inter-African bureaux and committees, some of which deal with various aspects of the social sciences, rural welfare, and maps and surveys; it has organized a joint survey on inter-territorial migrations in West Africa, prepared reports on specialized