

areas, and should include women. In all these matters, the need for further study and research was emphasized.

Education de Base au Cameroun

LE second numéro du bulletin *Initiatives*, publié par le Bureau d'Éducation de Base au Cameroun a l'intention d'exposer quelques-uns des problèmes rencontrés au cours de la campagne d'éducation de base entreprise au Cameroun. L'expérience-pilote qui a commencé dans le Sud-Cameroun en pays Eton a permis d'enregistrer au début des résultats spectaculaires; les effectifs scolaires, le nombre des consultations aux dispensaires ont augmenté rapidement. Il s'agit, cependant, d'obtenir la participation active de la population, sa contribution à l'amélioration de ses conditions de vie. Des problèmes posés et des tâches à faire sont traités dans le bulletin sous les titres suivants: Formation du personnel, Alimentation, Alphabétisation, Amélioration de l'habitat, Problèmes techniques (emploi d'un véhicule équipé pour les projections cinématographiques, emploi des auxiliaires audiovisuels).

Nigerian College of Arts, Science, and Technology

THE *Reports of the Commission on Higher Education in West Africa*, published in 1945, stressed the need for an institution which should provide forms of higher education of a non-university character and thus extend the scope of higher education beyond the facilities already available at the University of Ibadan. Detailed proposals, worked out by a committee of experts from Nigeria and the United Kingdom, were revised by the Nigerian Council of Ministers, and the revised scheme has been approved by the House of Representatives at Lagos.

The scheme provides for 750 residential students and a staff of 85. The College will be a federal institution with three regional branches at Zaria, Ibadan, and Enugu. Its educational aim will be to combine vocational training with general education; it will provide Higher School Certificate courses in arts and science for students who wish to reach this level of general education, whether as a preliminary to entering the University or not. Courses in Teacher training will be given at Zaria and Ibadan; in Agriculture and Forestry at Ibadan and Enugu; in Civil Engineering, Architecture, Physical Education at Ibadan; in Mining Engineering and Surveying at Enugu.

The College will be controlled by an autonomous council including representatives from the Council of the University of Ibadan and from the Colonial Colleges Advisory Committee.

'Gold Coast Education'

THE Institute of Education, University of the Gold Coast, publishes a periodical of which the second number, May 1953, has reached us. It includes articles on Language and Arithmetic Syllabuses for primary schools, on Language Teaching, on English pronunciation, on Arts and Crafts in primary schools and on Science in middle schools. It also contains an appreciation of the work of Thomas Barton, O.B.E., M.A., whose early death in December 1952 cut short a career which had been spent entirely in the service of education in the Gold Coast. Entering the colonial service in 1928 as Inspector of Schools in the Fante area, he became Deputy Director of Education in 1941 and Director in 1946. In 1950 he became first Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare—a post which he held till his death. Today, the Gold Coast has 'a complete framework of education related to

the needs and aspirations of the people, and it can with truth be said that there is not one part of it which does not owe much to the imagination, interests and effort of Tom Barton'.

Evolution Politique du Congo Belge

Le premier cycle des Journées Inter-universitaires d'Etudes Coloniales (Bruxelles, 29 et 30 décembre 1952), résultat d'une entente entre les délégués des quatre universités du pays et de l'Institut Universitaire des Territoires d'Outre-Mer, avait pris pour thème l'évolution politique du Congo Belge. Trois rapporteurs avaient été désignés: M. A. Marzorati traitant de 'L'évolution constitutionnelle du Congo'; M. Malengreau examinant 'La participation des indigènes à la vie politique' et M. G. Vanderkerken considérant le 'Développement de l'économie indigène congolaise'.

Economic Conference at Achimota

A CONFERENCE organized by the West African Institute for Social and Economic Research was held at Achimota in April 1953. In addition to representatives from the University Colleges of Fourah Bay, Achimota, and Ibadan, Professor Gaston Leduc of the University of Paris, M. Jean Ehrhard, Director General of Finance, A.O.F., and the Directors of Economic Affairs from the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, and Togo, were present.

Subjects on which papers were presented and discussed included industrial relations in West Africa, use of local resources in economic development, inflation in underdeveloped territories, the practical aspects of social and economic research, as well as problems peculiar to individual West African territories. The hope was expressed that such conferences, including representatives of all countries with economic responsibilities in West Africa, might be further developed and that the next meeting might be held in French territory.

Native Law

VOLUME III, no. 2 of *Civilisations*, the organ of the Institut International des Civilisations Différentes (INCIDI), is devoted to a discussion of the personal law of natives (*statut personnel des autochtones*) in the Belgian Congo, in British Colonial Territories, in French Africa, and in Indonesia. Arthur Phillips discusses the 'legal dualism' in certain British colonial territories arising from the co-existence of indigenous customary law and a system based on English law—an administrative policy which he traces back to William the Conqueror. M. A. Sohier deals with the Belgian Congo, M. Jean Chabas with French Africa, M. Pieters-Gill with Indonesia. The discussion is analysed and concluded by Dr. Kollewyn of Leyden.

East African Institute of Social Research

A REPORT of the work carried out under the direction of the Institute during the three years 1950-3 includes an account of the aims and objects of the Institute as well as details of the various projects now in progress or completed since its foundation in 1952. These are classified as (a) Basic ethnographic studies; (b) Comparative research in African sociology; (c) Special surveys; (d) Sociological projects; (e) Economics; (f) Psychological research; (g) Linguistic research.

The various studies described have been carried out by the research fellows of the Institute and by independent research workers financed by other bodies and placed under the supervision of the Institute during their time in E. Africa. A short summary is given of