

Africa, Europe, and the U.S.A.; manuscripts, books for review, and editorial communications should be sent to Mr. A. F. Walls, Department of Church History, University of Aberdeen, Scotland. Business inquiries and communications should be addressed to the publishers: E. J. Brill, Leiden, Netherlands.

Early contributions are expected to include: *The Osu System in Igboland*, by S. N. Ezeanya; *A Bibliography of Religion in Sierra Leone*, by P. E. H. Hair and A. F. Walls; *On African Ideas of God*, by E. B. Idowu; *A Typology for African Religious Movements*, by H. W. Turner; *The Bibliography of the Society for African Church History*, edited by A. F. Walls.

### 'Africa Today': Special Issue

*Africa Today* has published a special issue (vol. 14, no. 2, 1967) on 'Education in African Development', price \$1.00. The journal was founded by the American Committee on Africa and is published bi-monthly by Africa Today Associates, c/o Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver, University Park, Denver, Colorado 80210. The editor is George W. Shepherd Jnr. and the annual subscription \$5.00.

### 'Canadian Journal of African Studies'

THE first issue of the *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, formerly the *Bulletin of the Committee on African Studies in Canada* appeared in March 1967. The journal will continue the tradition of bibliographical work started by the bulletin and the first issue contains a 'Bibliographie critique récente sur Madagascar', by Louis Molet. The journal, which will be bilingual, is edited by Donald C. Savage, Loyola College, Montreal 28, Canada, to whom correspondence and contributions should be addressed. The annual subscription for two numbers a year is \$5.00 or 30s. and should be sent to the Managing Editor at the same address.

### *Notes on the Ethnography and Precolonial History of the Bamenda Grassfields, West Cameroon (1966)*

MIMEOGRAPHED notes by Mrs. E. M. Chilver and Dr. P. Kaberry, based on field-work carried out during several visits to West Cameroon, have been prepared for use by educational institutions in West Cameroon.

Language distributions, economy, and material culture are briefly surveyed. Traditions of migration, settlement, and state-formation are dealt with in some detail, together with the social and political institutions of selected chiefdoms. The appendixes include bibliographical notes, a gazetteer of principal chiefdoms, and numerals 1-10 in thirty-one languages and dialects spoken in the area. Copies have been deposited for consultation at some centres of African studies in West Africa, Great Britain, Europe, and the United States to make them more generally available to scholars. A list of these can be obtained from Dr. Kaberry, Department of Anthropology, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C. 1.

### *Abstracts of Folklore Studies*

*Abstracts of Folklore Studies*, now in its fifth year of publication, has expanded its coverage to the field of African folklore under the Assistant Editorship of Thomas C. Maroukis, History Department, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio. *Abstracts* is published in English and covers English as well as foreign-language journals. Besides abstracts, the journal contains bibliographic notes. It is published quarterly; subscriptions

are \$3.00 per year and should be addressed to American Folklore Society, the University of Texas Press, Box 7819, Austin, Texas, 78712. *Abstracts of Folklore Studies* is published for the American Folklore Society under the Editorship of Donald M. Winkleman, English Department, Bowling Green State University, to whom all correspondence and bibliographical notes should be sent. Those interested in abstracting journals relevant to African folklore should contact the Assistant Editor for Africa.

### *Sixth Pan-African Congress of Prehistory and Quaternary Study*

THE Sixth Pan-African Congress of Prehistory and Quaternary Study will be held at Dakar from 2 to 8 December 1967, under the auspices of the Presidency and the University of Dakar. The reunion at Dakar will coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Congress at Nairobi, Kenya, in 1947. Information regarding the programme may be obtained from: Secrétariat du VI<sup>e</sup> Congrès Panafricain de Préhistoire et de l'Étude du Quaternaire, I.F.A.N., B.P. 206, Dakar (Sénégal).

### *Human Migrations in Southern Africa*

WITH reference to his article, 'Evidence of Human Migrations from the Rock Art of Southern Rhodesia' (*Africa*, xxxv, 3, 1965, pp. 263-85), Mr. C. K. Cooke has sent the following note from Mrs. Dora Fock of Kimberley:

The following observations may be of interest:

(1) You state: 'The worst area to be crossed is that from Etosha Pan southwards to the Brandberg Mountains.' I did this trip by car during 1963. From Okoukuejo westwards through the Kaokoveld there is plenty of grass for sheep even at the end of the dry season (September). There is, however, a little Mopani near Outjo but this can be avoided without undue deviation from the main route.

(2) In the Okambahe area the language spoken is Nama (Hottentot), the people living there are 'Klippkafiers' (Berg Damas). In the same area, not far from Uis, there were small tin workings. To extract the tin (crystal) from the crushed sand the miners employed elderly women who were called 'Schuttelweiber' (women shakers). By shaking a flat container these women were able to separate the heavy materials from the light and thus recover the tin. On questioning I learnt that in former times the Berg Dama used to obtain food from grass seeds which they collected and then separated—the seeds from the chaff and perhaps also sand—by this method. The seeds were ground into a flour and cooked as porridge. On further questioning I learnt that this art was no longer practised and therefore lost to the younger women because other food was now available. I am quite certain that in the remote past when your Hottentot shepherds migrated on the routes laid out by you in your paper they also increased their meagre food supplies by the use of grass seeds. So if there was grass for sheep there would be grass seeds for the shepherds.

I heard about the Schuttelweiber in 1954/5 but as I only came to South West Africa in 1952 I did not realize that this method of separating materials was not well known.

It is understood that research is to be carried out on the Berg Dama people by an anthropologist from Mainz University. I hope that he will be able to investigate the 'Schuttelweiber' and publish his findings.

### *East African Research Information Centre*

AN East African Research Information Centre is being established in Nairobi under the auspices of the East African Academy. The centre will compile and provide up-to-date information on past and current social research in the three East African countries Uganda,