

and visiting scholars and students. Two hundred speakers participated in plenary and concurrent panel sessions. Much of the annual business meeting and two of the plenary sessions were devoted to discussing various aspects of the implications for American field research workers in Africa of unfavourable publicity concerning allegations of scholarly involvement in certain American intelligence operations in Latin America and the Far East. A proposal that the Fellows of the Association go on record with a strong statement on this issue was referred to a committee for detailed study, with instructions to report to the Board of Directors within six months.

The topics of papers read and discussed during the panel sessions included various aspects of development and change in Africa; African economic policies; racial and ethnic relations; research methods; political and historical studies; African universities; the arts, including dance in Africa.

Professor Rupert Emerson in his Presidential address discussed the new and more pessimistic view of political prospects for the next decade. The second Herskovits Award was presented to Dr. Leo Kuper for his book *An African Bourgeoisie: Race, Class and Politics in South Africa*. Professor William Hance was confirmed as President of the Association for 1966-7; Professor James Duffy was elected Vice-President to succeed to the Presidency in October 1967.

Afrika-Symposium in Munich, November 1966

A SYMPOSIUM on Africa was held in Munich on 21 and 22 November 1966, sponsored by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, under the chairmanship of Professor H. Baumann. It was attended by university and museum staffs in the Federal Republic of Germany, concerned with the ethnology, linguistics, archaeology, and prehistory of Africa together with Professor Grotannelli and Dr. Cerulli from Italy, Professor Hirschberg and Dr. Mukarovsky from Austria, and Dr. Leuzinger from Switzerland. The convening of the symposium was prompted by Professor Baumann's critique in a lecture given in Vienna in the autumn of 1965 of theories regarding the classification of languages and cultures propounded by Professors Greenberg and Murdock. As a basis for further discussion lectures were given by Professor O. Köhler on linguistic connexions and relationships in Africa (*Sprachbeziehungen und Sprachverwandtschaften in Afrika*); by Professor E. Haberland on the culture history of North East Africa (*Zur Kulturgeschichte Nord-Ost-Afrikas*); by Professor H. Baumann on recent attempts at a culture history of Africa (*Neuere Versuche einer Kulturgeschichte Afrikas*). These lectures and the discussions indicated that there were possibilities for classifying languages and cultures of Africa differently from Greenberg and Murdock and criticism was levelled mainly at their theories concerning the origin and early migration of the Bantu and on the autochthonous development of an agricultural complex on the Upper Niger River. It was recognized that further discussions, in which it would be desirable for zoologists and botanists to take part, were needed and these are being planned.

The Historical Society of Nigeria: Twelfth Annual Congress

THE Twelfth Annual Congress of the Historical Society of Nigeria was held from 19 to 22 December 1966 at the University of Ibadan. Papers presented and discussed included: Archaeological work in Bornu, 1966 (G. E. Connah); Origins of the Sefawa (Professor H. F. C. Smith); An introduction to the history of the Western Marches of Bornu (J. E. Lavers); The supernatural in the Sokoto jihad (Dr. D. M. Last); The Ondo road in the Kiriji war (S. A. Akintoye); John Glover's administration of Lagos, 1864-72 (Dr. O. Ayantuga); Resistance movements in the Toucouleur Empire (Dr. B. O. Oloruntimehin);