

' *African Language Review* '

SINCE its establishment in 1962 the *Sierra Leone Language Review* has served to revive the tradition of linguistic research established in Sierra Leone in the 1790s and associated with Fourah Bay College from its foundation in 1827. The Review has expanded steadily in size and geographical scope and the sixth annual volume is the first to appear under the new, broader title of *African Language Review*, the African Language Journal of Fourah Bay College. The policy and editorship remains unchanged. The Review will continue to concentrate on the cultural and historical study of African languages without neglecting their descriptive study. 'Cultural' is interpreted as embracing literary, ethnographic, and educational aspects, and attention will be paid not only to indigenous African languages but also to European and Creole languages in Africa and the Caribbean. Volume VI, published in December 1967, contains papers by A. N. Tucker, B. W. Andrzejewski, Charles Taylor, P. E. H. Hair, Gail Stewart, A. H. M. Kirk-Greene, and Edgar A. Gregersen, as well as four further studies in a series on Koelle's *Polyglotta Africana*. It will also include a 'Research Review' giving information on current research projects. Further details may be obtained from the editor, Dr. David Dalby, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, London, W.C. 1, or from the publishers, Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., 67 Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1.

' *A History of Africa* ', edited by Ivan Hrbek

THIS two-volume *History of Africa* is edited by Dr. Ivan Hrbek, Head of the African and Arabic Department, Oriental Institute, and Assistant Professor of African History, Charles University, Prague, with chapters contributed by a number of Czech specialists on African history, linguistics, anthropology, and archaeology. It is published by the Svoboda Publishing House, Prague (price Kčs 300).

The work is divided into six parts, with a general introduction dealing with African historiography and sources of African history, and setting out the scope and structure of the study. Part I (Prehistory) considers the origins and development of African populations down to the beginning of recorded history in the Nile valley; Part II (Antiquity) covers the period of the rise of states in the north-eastern region, the Neolithic and Iron Age phases south of the Sahara with the accompanying migrations and changes until the fifth-sixth centuries A.D.; Part III (The Period of Independent Development) deals with the period before the coming of Europeans with Muslim domination in the north and the emergence of new states and societies in the south; Part IV (The Era of the Slave Trade) reviews the period between the sixteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century; Part V (The Struggle against Foreign Occupation) deals mainly with the history of Africa in the nineteenth century, attempts at preservation of independence and resistance to colonization; Part VI (The Colonial Rule and the Fight for Independence) covers the period of the twentieth century down to 1960.

Each volume has a bibliography and an index and the whole work contains 500 illustrations in the text, 45 coloured plates, and 26 historical maps.

Unesco Catalogue of Ethnographic Films on Africa

THE first international catalogue of ethnographic films on Africa down to 1964 (*Premier Catalogue sélectif international de films ethnographiques sur l'Afrique Noire*. Unesco, 7, Place de Fontenoy, 75-Paris 7^e. F. 26; \$7.50; 38s.) is a 408-page volume, prepared by the International Committee of Ethnographic and Sociological Films (CIFES). It reviews 467 films, 60 per cent of them short subjects and documentaries. Each receives a brief notice indicating