

in fact great slave-traders but the true home-born member of the tribe carefully and strongly differentiates himself from the 'ovimbali' or 'Mambari'.

JOHN T. TUCKER

Anthropological Research at Rhodes University, South Africa

AN Institute of Social and Economic Research was founded at Rhodes University, Grahams-town, South Africa, in November 1954, to promote and co-ordinate social research in the Eastern Cape, Border and Transkei areas. The Institute has the co-operation of the (African) University College of Fort Hare, which is affiliated to Rhodes University. The general control of the Institute is in the hands of a Board of Management, composed of the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the Departments concerned at Rhodes University, and Professor Z. K. Matthews of the University College of Fort Hare. Professor D. Hobart Houghton (Rhodes) is the Chairman.

The Institute's field of operations covers the largest continuous area of Native settlement in the Union of South Africa and contains the area which for a long period constituted the frontier between the Cape Colony and African tribal territory, where White and Black first came into conflict. Government policy in this region underwent many changes: in the Transkei, generally speaking, the aim has been insulation and tribal self-development, whereas in the Ciskei policy has tended towards economic and cultural assimilation, and there has been much intermingled settlement of White and Black.

Prima facie this area constitutes a first-rate laboratory for the study of African life in a changing world. The African population is almost entirely Xhosa or Fingo, but includes everything from conservative pagan 'tribal' communities to 'assimilated' townspeople of many generations' standing. Most of this valuable anthropological material remains to be investigated, despite the fact that it is more than 130 years since European settlement began in the area. Only two corners have been the subject of modern anthropological studies: one by Monica Hunter in her monograph on the Pondo, *Reaction to Conquest* (1936), and another in the recent *Keiskammahoek Rural Survey* (1947-51).

The Institute now has several projects under way, thanks to generous financial help from the National Council for Social Research and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Between them these bodies have made grants covering the first five years' work, 1955-9. The grant from the National Council for Social Research is earmarked for a major co-ordinated project, the 'Border Regional Survey'. This includes a special section for Economics (directed by Professor D. Hobart Houghton), one for Sociology—European (directed by Professor J. Irving), and one for Sociology—African (directed by Professor P. Mayer). The last-mentioned section is intended to carry out a comprehensive anthropological study of the Xhosa, both rural and urban, with special reference to the adjustment between the traditional and the Western industrial social systems. Subjects provisionally selected for intensive study include economic adjustment; kinship and marriage; morality and social philosophy; youth; Churches and cults; cosmology; and leadership.

In 1955 research was started in the urban field. Dr. D. H. Reader has been at work in East London since 1 July. After a preliminary investigation into family mobility, quantitative surveys were undertaken for the purpose of securing basic demographic, household, economic and kinship information. This material, when analysed, will provide the necessary background for intensive study of particular topics.

The Institute is also conducting a study of African morality, based on field-work among the Xhosa, under the supervision of Professor P. Mayer. This has been made possible by a Research Fellowship for an African graduate, financed by the South African Committee of the Nuffield Foundation.

Other projects which have been set on foot include studies of aspects of African education;

of the initial stages of Methodist Mission work in the Union; of welfare organization in the Eastern Cape; of the influence of frontier opinion on the policy of the Legislative Council and Cape Parliament.

The following full-time research workers have been appointed:

Mr. G. S. Lumsden, M.A. (S.A.), economist in the Border Regional Survey.

Dr. D. H. Reader, M.A., Ph. D. (Cantab.), anthropologist in the Border Regional Survey.

Mr. P. Kopo and Mr. G. Magqwashe, research assistants in the Border Regional Survey.

Miss L. Jacob, B.A. (Rhodes), anthropologist holding a Nuffield Research Scholarship (since resigned on health grounds).

Mr. C. Board, B.A. (Hons.) (London), geographer in the Border Regional Survey.

Mr. E. T. Sherwood, B.A. (Hons.) (Queen's, Canada), appointed Senior Research Fellow and Secretary of the Institute.

Miss M. C. Nongauza, B.A. (S.A.), U.E.D., B.Ed. (Cape Town), appointed to work on African education, holding a Nuffield Research Scholarship.

Another anthropologist is to be appointed.

In addition, several members of the University staff and a number of post-graduate students are giving voluntary part-time service in one or other of the research activities.

PHILIP MAYER

Community Development in the Pare district of Tanganyika

THE October 1955 issue of UNESCO's *Fundamental and Adult Education* includes an account of a community development scheme carried on during the period 1950-4 in the Pare District of north-east Tanganyika. Following a report made by Professor C. N. Phillips of London University, who visited Tanganyika in 1947, it was decided to organise a mass education scheme, with the emphasis on mass literacy, in the North Pare Mountains, as a pilot project for the whole territory. Six African welfare workers were trained at Dar-es-Salaam and were posted to North Pare in 1949 with a welfare officer in charge of the team. A social survey of the hill areas was carried out, and a literacy survey revealed that about 50 per cent. of the men and 80 per cent. of the women in the area were illiterate. After some initial difficulties the scheme finally got under way in the latter part of 1950; the Social Welfare department having been reorganized as the Social Development department, Mr. Mason, a social development officer with considerable experience of adult education, was put in charge of the team.

By the beginning of 1951 there were 1,500 learners, mostly women and girls, being taught in the literacy campaign, and by March 1951 had passed their simple tests of literacy and had been presented with their literacy certificates. Mr. Mason, in charge of the scheme, lived on the spot at Usangi in the North Pare Mountains and his trained African staff were assigned to parishes. Village committees, under the chairmanship of village headmen and with links to chiefdom committees for the two chiefdoms involved (Usangi and Ugweni), assisted in encouraging the campaign. The learners themselves met in informal groups in any convenient place—a building, a veranda, often under a tree—to be taught by volunteer teachers supervised by the peripatetic paid staff.

During 1951 the campaign spread down the mountain slopes to the foothills and plains below, and by the end of the year almost the whole of the two chiefdoms of North Pare were covered by groups. These new groups were mainly formed as a result of local initiative and enterprise, the arrangements of time and place for classes and for volunteer leaders being made by the people themselves.

Meanwhile in the hills, many of the original groups were closed down because their