

Prof. Th. Monod (U. de Paris): Notes sur quelques aspects du nomadisme pastoral en Afrique.

Dr. Jeremy Swift (U. of Sussex): Pastoral nomadism as a form of land-use: the Tuareg of the Adrar des Iforas.

M. Ch. Toupet (U. de Dakar): Le nomade, conservateur de la nature? L'exemple de la Mauritanie centrale.

Mme M. J. Tubiana (CNRS, Paris): Tradition et développement au Soudan Oriental: l'exemple Zaghawa.

Arrangements are being made for the publication of these papers, together with an introductory review by Professor Monod which will discuss the work of the seminar.

The Institute and the participants are grateful to the CNRS and its Director, M. Diouldé Laya, and also to M. Boubou Hama, President of the Assemblée Nationale of the Niger Republic, for their generous assistance and warm hospitality on the occasion of the seminar. The close co-operation of Dr. Edmond Bernus with the Institute on behalf of the franco-phone participants in the preparation of the seminar programme was greatly appreciated. The Institute wishes again to express its thanks to the Ford Foundation for its supporting grant for the International African Seminars Programme which made this successful meeting, the last in the present series, possible.

Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana: Third Interdisciplinary Family Seminar

A SEMINAR on Aspects of Family Welfare and Planning, the third in a series of interdisciplinary family research seminars, was held in conjunction with the Home Science Department at the Institute of African Studies, Legon, from 9 to 11 March 1973. Seventeen papers were presented by members of departments and institutes of the University of Ghana and of the Department of Social Welfare, Accra. The themes included family welfare and planning programmes; factors affecting family size and birth control; the care, health, and nutritional status of children in the several kinds of domestic and institutional settings; women's role in the home and at work; and the effects of conjugal family organization and breakdown upon members' welfare. An important theme which constantly received attention in the papers and discussions was that of the woman's role as mother, worker, and wife and the burdens imposed upon her by simultaneous childbearing and child-care and the task of earning a large part of the family living. Important questions were raised with regard both to future research and to the organization of relevant and adequate welfare programmes and services.

The fourth seminar, on Family Relationships and Resources in Ghana, is planned for the end of June 1973. The proceedings of these seminars are being published in the series Legon Family Research Papers, the first volume of which has been assisted by a generous grant from the Ford Foundation.

University of Ghana: Seminar on the Brong Peoples

AN interdisciplinary seminar on the Brong peoples of central Ghana was held at the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, Legon, from 16 to 18 March 1973. Seeking to analyse the bases for distinguishing the Brong from the other Akan sub-groups, it discussed the following papers:

Prof. M. Posnansky: Archaeological aspects of the Brong Ahafo region.

Mr. E. K. Agorsa: The pre-history of the Begho area.

Dr. Kwame Arhin: Asante security posts in the north-west.

Mr. K. A. Britwum: Kwadwo Adinkra of Gyaman: a study of the relations between the Brong kingdom of Gyaman and Asante, 1800–1818.

Dr. Florence Dolphyne: Brong (Bono) dialects.

Mr. K. O. Odoom: Islam in the Brong Region.

Dr. Kwame Daaku: Politics among the Eastern Brong.

Mr. Kwasi Boateng: Economic geography of the Brong area.

Nana Kwakye Ameyaw (Takyimanhene): The origin and extent of the Bono-Manso kingdom.

Professor Posnansky and E. K. Agorsa of the Department of Archaeology, Legon, reviewed current archaeological work and findings at the famous ancient trading centre of Begho in north-western Ashanti, now the Brong-Ahafo Region. Three historical papers (Arhin, Agyeman, and Daaku) examined aspects of the relations of Ashanti with her conquered territories in the north-west and north-east and their significance for the political definition of 'Brong'. An interview by Arhin with Nana Kwakye Ameyaw, the present Takyimanhene, dealt with the origin and extent of the Bono-Manso kingdom, its defeat by Ashanti, and the fortunes of Techiman, her successor-state: the chief thought modern 'Brong' to be derived from 'Bono', the first arrivals in the area, who established the Bono-Manso state. Mr. K. Boateng of the Department of Geography, Legon, outlined the traditional and modern economies of the Brong-Ahafo Region. Mr. Odoom of the Institute of African Studies spoke on the coming of Islam with the establishment of the Mande trading-post at Begho. Dr. F. Dolphyne of the Department of Linguistics, Legon, discussed differences within the Brong dialect cluster and between Brong and the other Akan dialect clusters. It is hoped that the papers will form the basis of an interdisciplinary publication on the Brong peoples.

Institute for the Study of Man in Africa

THE tenth annual Raymond Dart Lecture was delivered on 5 February 1973 by Professor J. D. Fage, Director of the Centre of West African Studies, University of Birmingham, and a member of the International African Institute's Executive Council. The subject of the lecture was 'States and Subjects in Sub-Saharan African History'.

University of Ibadan: Behavioural Science Research Unit

THE University of Ibadan Behavioural Science Research Unit was established in 1967 with a grant from the Ford Foundation. Professor T. O. Lambo, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ibadan, is the Director of Research which is concerned mainly with the response of the individual to the challenge and stress arising from the social disruption brought about by urbanization, industrialization, and migration in the densely populated areas of Western Nigeria. The Unit is prepared to undertake or collaborate in cross-cultural research projects and will also assist in the collection of data in Nigeria for foreign research workers. Inquiries should be addressed to Dr. C. G. M. Bakare, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

The Nigerian Political Science Association

THE Nigerian Political Science Association was established at an inaugural meeting at the University of Ibadan in January 1973, attended by the Federal Commissioner for Education, Chief Abdul Eke, a former foundation student and later Registrar of the university. In his speech he singled out three important areas of study for political scientists: the indigenous systems before independence; the intentions of the British colonialists in Nigeria in the colonial period; and post-colonial politics. Papers discussed included Transition from