

Professor of Education in the University College of the Gold Coast. Professor Lewis points out that a university training is no substitute for practical experience and the lessons to be drawn from it, but rather is a preparation, fitting the students to learn the lessons of working experience. Training in the University can also be valuable in giving to the Community Development worker an understanding of the diversity of officers and organizations with whom he will have to work—the hierarchy of the civil service and the local authorities on the one hand, and the people with their own traditions and outlook on the other. In addition, pre-service training in the University should include a study of the history and practice of mass education and community development. He suggests, therefore, that a course of pre-service training might comprise the following subjects:

1. The organization and machinery of government with special reference to the working of the civil service and local authorities.
2. An introduction to the methods of anthropological and sociological studies.
3. Techniques of language study in the field.
4. History and methods of mass education and community development.

There are advantages in such a course being taken in the University rather than in a government department: the student would receive guidance in analysis and criticism, leading to a shrewder assessment of facts and trends than is always possible in the atmosphere of the day-to-day task; in the University the exchange of views can be more informal and the university teacher is likely to benefit by having to consider his principles alongside the practical experience of the field worker.

Development of Local Government in the Colonies

A CONFERENCE was held at Queens' College, Cambridge, England, from 22 August to 2 September 1955 under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Public Administration, with Sir John Wrigley, K.B.E., C.B. as Chairman. The Conference divided into six Study Groups who, during the first week, studied the following aspects of the subject: I. Constitutional and Political Factors in the Development of Local Government; II. Relations of Local Authorities with the Central Government and with Traditional Authorities; III. Financial Resources of Local Authorities; IV. Problems of Representation; V. Internal Organization and Management; VI. Recruitment and Training of Staff. The Reports of these Groups were circulated to all members of the Conference and were discussed in plenary sessions on 31 August and 1 and 2 September. The Reports, as amended in the plenary sessions, have been published by the Royal Institute of Public Administration (Haldane House, 76a New Cavendish Street, London, W. 1) together with a general summary of the Conference by the Chairman and a list of the participants (who included officers from British oversea territories, from the British Colonial Office, special consultants on Local Government, observers from Belgium, France, Jordan, United States). Also included in the published Report is a list of courses in Public Administration held in the United Kingdom and in the oversea territories and an appendix giving details of the Financial Resources of Local Authorities in the various territories.

Le Blason de Dakar

DEPUIS des années se posait la question de l'adoption d'un blason symbolisant la ville de Dakar. Une vingtaine de projets furent soumis à la Commission désignée pour les examiner et proposer à la Municipalité celui qu'elle estimerait pouvoir être retenu. Aucun d'entre eux ne donnant pleinement satisfaction, la Commission décida de retenir le meilleur d'entre eux