

The Rev. Fr. Paul van Thiel, w.f. has been working during 1965 on the music of the Ankole in Uganda and hopes to stay in that region until July 1966. He is greatly assisted in his work through having an intimate knowledge of the Nkole language and hopes to be able to write the result of his investigation before leaving Uganda.

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This photograph sent in by Miss C. van Oven of Sierre Leone Grammar School, P.O. Box 503, Freetown, Sierre Leone, shows the staggered distribution of resonators on the underside of a *Balangi* xylophone of 20 notes in the Lungi district. From other photographs received from Miss van Oven, it appears that *Balangi* xylophones are sometimes played left-handed (treble on the left) as well as right-handed. From descriptions of the instrument, it would appear to be as well made as those of the Chopi and the Tswa of the Moçambique coast.

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#### MUSIC RESEARCH IN ANGOLA

Perhaps the most active of all field workers in African music at the present time is Mr. Gerhard Kubik whose articles have appeared for the past six years in our Journal. From July to December this year, 1965, he has been working in the southern part of Angola. In the south-west he recorded amongst the Vahanda and the Vahumbi tribes who seem to have affinities with the Hima peoples of the Lake regions of Central Africa. In this region he found a considerable number of instruments including *chisanji* mbiras, musical bows, drums and friction drums amongst others. He also recorded amongst the 'Kung' bushmen.

In the second district in which he worked, that of Cuando Cubango, he stayed for four months and found it culturally most impressive. The tribe studied there were the *Mbuella*, *Nkangella*, *Luchazi*, *Chokwe*, *Nyemba* as well as two *Koisan* peoples. Amongst the many dances of this region he witnessed the stilt dances, associated with the *Muangongi* ceremonies. In this region are also found the mask dances — *Makisi*, of which he was able to obtain documentation on 41 separate masks. In this region the instruments also include the *Chisanji* mbira, a wide variety of drums and musical bows, all used in one or other of 9 separate types of dance.

The third district to be visited by Mr. Kubik was the Alto Zambezi district in the south-east where he concentrated on the music of the *Lwena* near Cazombo. This region has been largely exposed to the influence of popular music transmitted by radio from Zambia with the result that most of the genuine folk instruments have already been gravely affected. The most promising instrument found here was the *Zhinjimba* xylophone and a variety of drums.

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