

French Colonial Conference at Brazzaville

THE Colonial Conference at Brazzaville held in January and February 1944 discussed the general principles of native policy, taking as a basis the ideas expressed by Governor General Éboué in his circular letter of 8 November 1941. The question of colonial representation in the future Constitution of France was debated, and three main solutions were examined: the representation of all colonies in the Metropolitan Parliament; the creation of a Colonial Assembly for the purpose of advising the metropolitan Government and the Chamber on all questions pertaining to overseas territories; and the institution of a Federal Assembly composed of Metropolitan and Colonial Representatives, and having deliberative powers on all matters of a federal nature.

Rhodes-Livingstone Institute: Director's Report on the work of the years 1941-3

THIS report summarizes the work of the Institute since the resignation of Godfrey Wilson in 1941; it includes a statement of the Institute's financial position, a report on the development of the museum and library services, and accounts of the publications issued during the period under review or planned to appear in the near future. Among the latter is a Journal, the aim of which is 'to set out, simply and accurately, the problems—social, ecological, technological, medical etc.—which confront man in Zambesia'. Of exceptional interest is the account given of the Institute's activities in stimulating general public interest in social problems and sociological research by means of correspondence among its members, exchange of information, study and discussion circles. The educational work of the Institute, carried out mainly through the museum, but also in the schools, by means of the circulation of annotated series of photographs and advice regarding books for school use, will be of great and increasing value. The Report records many instances of fruitful co-operation with other institutions, and outlines plans for further research and future development.

Archaeological Discoveries in Senegal

DR. M. D. W. JEFFREYS writes: 'With reference to the note on Archaeological discoveries in Senegal (*Africa*, July 1943) Mrs. Meyerowitz is incorrect in her statement about the ten "step-pyramids" near the nine mile corner at Enugu. A full description of their origin and dimensions appeared in the *Nigerian Field*, under the title of "Nsuede Pyramids", April 1935. The dimensions given are: average height, eighteen to nineteen feet; diameter at base, twenty-seven feet. They are not royal tombs and were erected round about 1933 to enhance the name and fame of Uto, the local deity.'

Mrs. Meyerowitz writes: 'Perhaps I did not make it clear that I got the information regarding them from the caption underneath the photograph published in *Nigeria*. . . . Back numbers of the *Nigerian Field* are very difficult to get and that is how I missed the very interesting information of Dr. Jeffreys, which I am certain is correct.' 12 July 1944.

Food Resources of Africa

NUMBER 3 of the African Handbooks issued by the University of Pennsylvania Press¹ is a useful compilation dealing with food-crops grown in Tropical and North Africa. The book is divided into sections dealing with West, Equatorial, North-east, and East Africa and French North Africa. Within each section the material is classified under headings such as cereal crops, legumes, root-crops, herbaceous vegetables and fruits, citrous fruits, oil and sugar plants, and other local specialities. Statistics relating to acreage under cultivation, weight of crop grown, and weight exported are given for various territories, together with

¹ *Food Resources of Africa*, by Thomas S. Githen Press and Humphrey Milford, London, 1943, pp. and Carroll E. Wood, Jr., University of Pennsylvania 105. 9s. 6d.

maps indicating very broadly the areas where certain important crops are grown. There are also tables showing the incidence and relative importance of the different food-crops grown in the various territories, a classified list of the food plants of Africa, and a bibliography. As Mr. Wieschhoff, the Editor of the series, writes in his introduction, very little information is available about the food resources of Africa, 'which makes the situation potentially dangerous. Not only might valuable food resources be ignored, but Africa's productivity might be over-estimated and lead to disastrous local famines if drained too much'.

The information assembled in this little book is therefore of great value and its usefulness as a basis for further investigation is clear. It is interesting to note (p. 8) that in the French African colonies 'statistics in regard to the total yield of each important crop are prepared regularly', as a result of the great interest taken by French administrative officers in problems of nutrition. In the British African colonies this has not hitherto been done, except as regards crops grown for export, though nutrition experts have for some years been urging the importance of such records and something has been done on these lines in Burma and in Malaya. Now that the Hot Springs Conference has directed public attention to the importance of nutrition it is to be hoped that further researches will be undertaken and the existing inadequate information supplemented.

Emslie Horniman Anthropological Scholarship Fund

THE fund was created by the late E. J. Horniman in order to encourage scientific study of all that relates to the social, cultural, and physical characteristics and development of non-European peoples; the Trustees of the fund are empowered to make such awards as are likely, in their opinion, to promote the objects of the fund. Awards will be made to graduates of Universities or to other persons approved by the Trustees, and will take the form of Studentships, tenable normally for not less than one year and not more than two at any recognized University in any part of the world which provides facilities for pursuing the objects of the fund. Candidates must be of British nationality, but there are no restrictions as to race, colour, sex, or religion. Applicants must submit proposals for a scheme of study, including provision for field-work. Holders of Studentships will be expected to comply with the regulations of the University to which they are attached, and to render progress reports to the Trustees when requested.

All inquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary to the Trustees, Emslie Horniman Anthropological Fund, Royal Anthropological Institute, 21 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.

U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences

THIS Institute has recently been able to get into touch with the Library of Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences, Moscow; we have sent, at the request of the Director of the Library, a number of our publications and have received two issues of the Academy's monthly Journal *World Economy and World Politics*. We are hoping to get further information, particularly with regard to work done in the U.S.S.R. on Mass Education and development in the Asiatic Territories.

Centre d'Études Ethnographiques d'A. E. F.

A CENTRE for study and research directed to ethnographical problems in French Equatorial Africa has recently been established in Brazzaville. We are in correspondence with the Secretary, M. Trezenem, and hope to be able to publish at a later date some account of the Centre's activities and projects.