

as they have for some years past, but at the same time there has been a decline in the number of Natives employed in the gold-mining industry, with an increase in those employed in coal-mining, and mining for base metals. There seems also to be a decline in the figures for domestic employment, industry, and trade, although the statistics given in this Report are hardly adequate to give a true idea of the position. The official ban on recruiting of mine labour from the Northern territories is making the question of shortage of Native labour a more urgent one, and the Report, without suggesting any concrete remedies, concludes that the effect 'seems to point to the need for consideration being given to the methods which practice and custom have established for making use of the country's labour force, and for encouragement being given to Labour itself to undertake work in a more regular and stable manner than has been the case hitherto'.

The publication of the Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on the Social, Health, and Economic Conditions of Urban Natives in the Union receives comment, and it may well prove an important event in the history of Municipal Native Affairs Departments. Other items of news on the welfare side are the beginning of milk feeding in Native Schools. By the Binfield Milk Scheme of Victoria East 1,200 children are receiving a pint of milk a day, and other schools are evidently following suit. The decision in the Transkeian territories to provide training for Native women as community workers or home demonstrators is also of interest.

Institut Français d'Afrique Noire

It is with great satisfaction that we record the arrival from Dakar of five numbers of *Notes Africaines*, a quarterly publication of the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire. It is indeed an encouraging sign of the times to be in touch once again with French West Africa, and members will read with special pleasure and interest the article in this number of *Africa* by M. Monod.

Each issue of the *Notes Africaines* contains a number of short notes sent in by correspondents in A.O.F. on subjects of scientific interest that they have observed or about which they have obtained information. A great variety of subjects is treated: cases of human phosphorescence, market cries in Bambara, different methods of making fire, Pleistocene finds, blacksmiths' customs, market prices, and so on. There are also some interesting notes on archaeological finds. And suggestions are made of subjects about which information would be welcome. The aim of the journal is clearly to stimulate interest and to encourage exact and methodical observation. There are many African as well as French names among the contributors.

Readers of *Africa* will be interested to know that, among other recent books listed, is one by Professor H. Labouret, *Paysans d'Afrique Occidentale* (Paris, 1941, pp. 307). It is described as 'dorénavant l'un des premiers ouvrages à lire sur l'A.O.F.'

Labour Conditions in the Belgian Congo

REGULATIONS governing the employment of indigenous people in the Belgian Congo have been collected in a volume entitled *Main-d'œuvre indigène: Réglementation des Contrats de Travail* (Congo Belge: A.I.M.O./ENS 1942). The first part of this volume consists of ordinances and decrees governing labour conditions in the Belgian Congo as a whole. The most comprehensive is the ordinance of December, 1940, providing for the health and safety of workers, and regulating labour contracts between Europeans and the indigenous people. In the second part of the volume are found the local measures adopted by the various provinces. These include details of rationing regulations, which will be of general comparative interest, and some information about special camps set up for the 'acclimatiza-

tion' of workers transferred from one area to another where climatic conditions differ. In the Katanga mining district no workers from neighbouring or distant areas may be employed unless they have spent a period in one of these acclimatization camps.

The War Effort of the Belgian Congo

In a speech made at the opening of the Conseil de Gouvernement in December 1942, and published by the *Courier d'Afrique*, Léopoldville, Governor-General Ryckmans reviewed the war effort of the Belgian Congo, both military and economic. In the economic sphere they were producing as far as possible what was needed by the Allies, especially tin, cobalt, tungsten, and rubber. He welcomed the presence of American soldiers in the Congo as brothers in arms. 'When they leave,' he said, 'we shall be saying good-bye to our friends.' Speaking of the situation in regard to supplies, he hoped that goods for African consumption would not be severely curtailed, as a shortage of cotton cloth and other goods might cause a general drop in the production of raw materials needed for the war. It had been necessary to make plans for the conscription of Africans for essential work, as a parallel measure to the civil call-up of Europeans. Such conscription of Africans would be strictly supervised, and the same conditions of work and welfare would be demanded of employers as those in force for the military carriers, which were generally considered to be very satisfactory.

Lectureship in Anthropology at Cambridge University

WE have been asked to print the following announcement:

The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that the Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology propose to appoint a University Lecturer in Anthropology. The appointment will be governed by the Statutes and Ordinances of the University. Candidates are requested to address any inquiries, and to send their application with such evidence of their qualifications as they think fit, to the Secretary of the Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology at the Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, Cambridge, on or before 15 April 1944.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS NUMBER

MR. H. V. MEYEROWITZ: Supervisor of Arts and Crafts at Achimota College.

MR. K. C. MURRAY: Superintendent of Education in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria; at present working in the Information Office at Lagos; has done considerable research into Nigerian crafts, has trained students as craftsmen and craft teachers, and organized an exhibition of their work in London shortly before the war.

THE REV. R. W. STOFFORD: Principal of Achimota College; formerly Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon.

MRS. THERESA CAHAN: Administrative Officer, Ministry of Economic Warfare; Secretary to International Economic Policy Study Group, Royal Institute of International Affairs; prepared Report on Colonial Public Finance under the auspices of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

MR. A. PLUTYNSKI: Polish industrialist and writer on economic subjects; author of economic studies in Polish, and of *The German Paradox* (1933) and *We are 115 Millions* (not yet published).

MR. G. D. R. PHILLIPS: Author of *Dawn in Siberia*, *The Mongols of Lake Baikal*, and *Russia, Japan and Mongolia*.

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