

the proposed atlas as they became available was generally supported. Inquiries and suggestions concerning this project should be addressed to Professor Th. Monod (Directeur, I.F.A.N., Dakar, A.O.F.).

Following the working meetings at Ibadan, the Conference moved to Jos in Northern Nigeria, from which field parties of the several sections were able, thanks to the admirable preparations organized by Mr. Bernard Fagg, Antiquities Officer of the Government of Nigeria, to visit, during three days, a number of sites and installations of special interest. The Human Sciences party, for which a field camp was provided at Nok in South Zaria Province, was able to study the stratigraphy and latest finds of both palaeolithic and pre-historic figurine cultures on the Plateau, to make an ethnographic reconnaissance among the Kaleri and Jaba, and to have demonstrated the existence of figure carving and masked dances of men's associations among these Northern peoples. Opportunity was also provided during the Conference for visits to the Nigerian Agricultural Headquarters, Moor Plantation near Ibadan, to Ife in Northern Oyo Division, the traditional centre of the Yoruba people, and to various places of interest in and around Ibadan.

The success of the Conference, as delegates fully recognized, was largely due to the untiring efforts of Mr. K. C. Murray, Mr. B. Fagg, and other members of the Local Organizing Committee in securing accommodation, transport and other facilities, and in organizing the programme.

Philosophical Society of the Sudan

THE society, which was founded in 1946, to promote discussion and research in moral, political, and natural philosophy, has held twenty-one meetings and four field days during the sessions 1946-7 and 1947-8. Among the papers read was one by Mr. A. J. Arkell on 'Suggestions for lines of research in the Sudan', one by Dr. D. Dunham on 'The history of the Sudan from 800 B.C.-A.D. 350 as disclosed by excavation'; other subjects discussed included forestry research, archaeological excavation at Khartoum, climate and building design, and the development of communications. It is intended that the Proceedings of the Society shall eventually be published in a permanent form; meanwhile abridged proceedings containing abstracts of papers delivered are published annually.

Phelps-Stokes Fund

THE thirty-five year report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, published in 1948,¹ includes an historical account of the development of the work of the Fund, and sketches of outstanding personalities in the Fund's history, notably the founder, Miss Caroline Phelps-Stokes.

In accordance with the wishes of the founder, the Fund's principal activities have been in the field of education and have been directed both to developing education for negroes in the United States and in Africa and to stimulating the study of the negro and his needs. Ancillary to these main purposes, the Fund has assisted the development of the South African Institute of Race Relations, has worked for the improvement of negro housing conditions in New York, and has organized and stimulated various movements in the interests of negro progress both in Africa and the United States.

One chapter of the report describes the special contributions made by Dr. Jesse Jones to the policy of the Fund, in particular his insistence on the necessity for acquiring a thorough factual basis before attempting the solution of any problem, and his conviction of the importance of inter-racial co-operation and of the special significance of rural life and agriculture.

¹ *Negro Status and Race Relations in the United States*, Phelps-Stokes Fund, N.Y., 1948, pp. 219, index. \$1.50.