

results of campaigns against sleeping sickness in the French Cameroons (by Médecin Colonel Vaucel, vol. i, parts 1 and 2, 1942), while evidence for congenital malaria and its important effects on infant mortality is discussed with reference to data from the Cameroons, by Dr. Perves, vol. ii, part 2, 1943.

Inter-territorial Language (Swahili) Committee

THE report of activities during the year 1942 indicates that though war-time conditions have imposed certain restrictions, yet in some respects the Committee has found increased opportunities and wider scope for its work. In the words of the report, 'Throughout the year contact has been maintained with the Information Departments of both Tanganyika Territory and Kenya Colony as well as the newly established "Army Education Corps", regarding publications in Swahili and courses of instruction in that language, particularly in Nairobi. . . . A quickening interest in Standard Swahili and the more recent literature in Swahili is evidenced by increasing inquiries from all parts of the East African Dependencies. With the movement of troops and the increased facilities for travel the demand for a common standard of orthography has been repeatedly expressed. An example of this is the request for the Committee to produce a standard version of "The Lord's Prayer" and "The Apostles' Creed" that could be adopted by all shades of missionary effort.'

Contacts have also been established with certain centres in the Belgian Congo, with a view to the co-ordination of 'Kingwana' with Standardized Swahili. Eight new works in Swahili have been published, the majority being printed locally by the presses of local missions or by the C.M.S. Bookshop, Nairobi. The manuscripts of twenty-five additional works were submitted to the Committee's readers, of which four were tribal histories, one a work of fiction of outstanding merit by an African author, and one a translation of *The Battle of Britain*. Other translations have been made by the Committee staff, and are awaiting publication till paper restrictions permit; assistance has also been given in Swahili broadcasts for schools.

One hundred and twenty-two entries were received for the 'Swahili Essay Competition'; fifteen manuscripts were submitted for the 'Swahili Authorship Competition', four of which showed distinct literary ability. The 'Swahili Essay Competition for pupils in Schools for Europeans', held in that year for the first time, produced four essays, all of a satisfactorily high standard in composition and expression, and showing a remarkably good grip of the language.

Fisk University: Program of African Studies

FROM America comes a Program of African Studies which has been added to the regular curriculum of sociology and anthropology in Fisk University. The Program is described in a short booklet by Dr. Mark Hanna Watkins and Dr. E. W. Smith. The latter is described as 'special consultant for the first year of the project'. As he is one of the founders of the International African Institute, members of the Institute will be pardoned if they feel an almost personal interest in, and goodwill towards, this new project of Fisk University, which would, in any case, have their warm good wishes. The School of Oriental and African Studies, of which the writer of this note is a member, will also welcome this extension of the study of African questions.

Dr. Watkins describes first the objectives of this new project. He sees the study of African languages and cultures as part of a liberal education for students who must more and more train themselves as citizens of the world. To be an Africanist, in fact, is part of being a humanist. But it has also its more practical implications. 'There is some basis for