

and was presented to the New York Public Library by the Carnegie Corporation in 1926. It was placed in the 135th Street branch, and Schomberg acted as its curator till his death in 1938.

The literature of the Schomberg collection is not devoted only to the Negro in the United States; Africa, the West Indies, Brazil, and other regions in South America are represented; some of the rare items include text-books from the Republic of Liberia and grammars of various African languages. A selected bibliography published in 1940 is classified under the following headings: Historical Background, both within the United States and outside, Economic Outlook, Social Development, Race Relations, Records of Personal Achievement, Literature, Music and Art, Folk Lore. An exhibition of manuscripts and pamphlets was organized in September 1942, and a special bibliography was issued in 1943, both relating to the Negro and the War.

African Language Studentships

UNDER the Colonial Development and Welfare Act the Colonial Office has established ten studentships for Africans, for linguistic training, six for West Africa and four for East Africa, tenable at the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London. The studentships are for two years, from October 1944. The training will be related chiefly to the students' own languages, that is to say to Twi, Yoruba, Ibo, Swahili, and Nyanja respectively.

It is felt that the time has come when Africans should be scientifically trained for teaching and research in their own languages. The standard of teaching of the African languages, primarily to Africans but in a lesser degree to Europeans, will thus, it is hoped, be raised. The production of vernacular literature should also be stimulated and a proper pride in the mother tongue encouraged. The problems of translation need far more expert handling than they have had in the past. Both translations and an adequate supply of African literature are necessary for any scheme of mass education. There are, moreover, in most African territories, outstanding problems of dialect and orthography which must be satisfactorily tackled before any considerable literary output can be expected. The right people to solve these problems are the Africans themselves, but to do this they need training.

There is an ever increasing need for trained linguists, both African and European, at the institutions for higher education which already exist, such as Achimota, Yaba, Makerere, and the West African Institute. There are, possibly, African Universities to follow, and these institutions, as well as the Universities in this and other countries, will also need trained linguists. It is hoped that Africans who come for linguistic training will gradually be equipped for some or all of these tasks.

In addition to the studentships for Africans already described, the Colonial Office has also created four postgraduate research studentships in African languages, not confined to Africans, and also tenable for two years either at the School of Oriental and African Studies or partly there and partly in Africa. They are intended for people who have already had linguistic experience, though possibly not in African languages.

Fellowships not allocated to any particular subject have also been created and it is hoped that some of these will be available for linguistic research.