

3. That the Congress should make representations to His Majesty's Government and all Governments administering native populations that, in each territory, it is desirable that one or more anthropologists should be appointed to facilitate a greater appreciation of indigenous manners, etc., and contribute in a systematic manner to the solution of the problems presented by the meeting of native and other cultures.

The Congress has provided many fresh and promising stimuli to new work; this is apparent not so much from the resolutions, which are necessarily of a somewhat general character, nor from the long and learned lectures, but from the opportunities for personal contact and, above all, in the discussion of subjects in which there is a real interest. The main object of a Congress should not be the delivery of long lectures, which easily tend to produce an atmosphere of fatigue, and which can be published and read later with much greater comfort and advantage. The speakers should rather confine themselves to indicating as shortly as possible the main points of anything new which they have to contribute, so that the greater part of the allotted time may remain free for discussion. When this was the procedure, and a real exchange of thought was made possible, the scientific results were usually greatest, because every one present was led to give personal consideration to the question and thus took an active share in the work.

In addition to ethnology the allied sciences were also brought in, and, since great latitude was allowed, the subjects dealt with were so far-reaching that none but a universal genius could have absorbed them all. Perhaps less diversity of subject-matter and a shorter, strictly limited list of subjects for discussion, with a definite objective, would have led to greater unification, and so have made possible an increased concentration of the strength of the Congress.

Opinions may differ as to details, but all who were present will agree that the Congress was a great success, and that hearty congratulations and sincere thanks are due to the organizers. It showed afresh how useful and fruitful international co-operation is, and how much more easily progress can be made by personal intercourse than merely by an exchange of communications. Further, the Congress showed plainly to those who took part in it, and to all concerned, that the pursuit of anthropology is not only an intellectual exercise but can also be of service to mankind.

All who took part in the Congress will eagerly await the publication of the transactions, which will be a mine of information as to the latest thought on everything connected with anthropology, ethnology, and allied subjects.

Presentation to Professor Seligman.

On July 11 a luncheon was given at the London School of Economics in honour of Professor C. G. Seligman, F.R.S., who was presented with an

inscribed volume of original essays written for his sixtieth birthday by his pupils and co-workers in anthropology. The volume, which was edited by Professor Evans-Pritchard, Dr. Raymond Firth, Professor Malinowski, and Dr. Schapera, contains articles on a number of aspects of African ethnography, social anthropology, archaeology, material culture, education, and religion. The presentation was made by Dr. A. C. Haddon, of Cambridge, who spoke of his long association with Professor Seligman since the days of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits in 1898, and the great services that the Professor had rendered in so many of the spheres of the science. The field experience of Professor Seligman has been of an extraordinarily varied character—in north-eastern Australia, British New Guinea, Sarawak, among the Veddas of Ceylon and the tribes of the Sudan—and his interests have embraced almost every branch of the Science of Man. In all his later work he has been accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Brenda Seligman, who has contributed to it very greatly as a colleague, particularly in social anthropology, and their joint publications are evidence of the value of this collaboration.

In recognition of the part he has played in the development of anthropological research and in the teaching of the subject the University of London recently conferred on Professor Seligman, on his retirement, the title of Emeritus Professor of Ethnology.

The Uganda Journal.

The Uganda Literary and Scientific Society, founded in 1923, flourished for some years, and then, falling into a semi-quiescent state, was resuscitated in June 1933 with its head-quarters moved to Kampala, and its committee decided to publish a quarterly Journal. The first two numbers, which complete vol. i, have now appeared, and each contains rather more matter than the normal quarterly issue, which is designed to provide some 80 pages of reading-matter and 10 or 12 photographs.

Nos. 1 and 2 contain articles on historical, ethnological, and scientific subjects, as well as shorter articles or notes on similar subjects, and are adequately illustrated. In No. 2 there is an extremely interesting note written in Ganda by Ham Mukasa on the reign of Mutesa, which is translated into English, and follows an article published in No. 1 on Mutesa, a brilliant piece of historical research undertaken and written by J. M. Gray. The Journal has created considerable interest amongst the natives of Uganda, several have joined the Society, and quite recently a Ganda has read a paper before its members. Apart from the impulse which the main articles have given to many to take an interest in the country in which they are living, the notes contributed have a very real value, for it is here that contributors can publish odd scraps of ethnological or other information which otherwise