

scholarship compelled people who differed from him radically to listen to what he had to say.

In an article<sup>1</sup> published in this journal he described the aims of the social anthropologist, and the principles which should guide him, in words which might well be applied to his own work: 'It is the proper virtue of applied anthropology to be both useful and true, to combine practical relevance with scientific accuracy and detachment. Like all virtues, this is difficult but not impossible of attainment. Its attainment depends upon a thorough-going realization of the limits of scientific method in its application to human affairs and a wholehearted acceptance of those limits.'

His fearless criticism of certain administrative and economic policies led sometimes to open conflict, for he was incapable of toning down his findings, or his opinions which were based on them, to suit official views. The path of the anthropologist who states honestly the facts which he finds and the conclusions which he, as a scientist, draws from them, is never an easy one; for the human beings and their environment which he studies are also the raw material of colonial policy.

We all hoped that Godfrey Wilson would inspire the young anthropologists of the future with that same intellectual integrity and adherence to scientific method which he showed so clearly in his own field of work and in his publications. He had much to give in a field where experienced workers and scholars are all too few.

Our heartfelt sympathy goes to his wife, who is in South Africa with their two children, and to his parents in Edinburgh.

M. H. R.

### MRS. RHEINALLT JONES

WE have received news from Witwatersrand of the death, on 25 April, of Mrs. Rheinallt Jones, honorary lecturer in Bantu Languages at the University of the Witwatersrand and joint founder with her husband, Senator Rheinallt Jones, of the South African Institute of Race Relations. Mrs. Rheinallt Jones, who had had wide teaching experience in South Africa, was in charge of the Institute's educational and health work. She devoted her life to native welfare work, especially education; in addition to her numerous activities connected with clubs for native girls, she held office for many years on the standing education committee of the International Women's Council, was national adviser on Native Affairs to the National Council of Women, and last year published a ten-year plan for progress in native education, which attracted widespread attention.

Mrs. Rheinallt Jones had also studied problems of native land tenure, her knowledge of which was based on actual experience of the reserves especially in the Transvaal.

Members of the Institute and all friends of Africa will deeply regret her loss.

<sup>1</sup> 'Anthropology as a Public Service', *Africa*, vol. xiii, no. 1, January 1940.