

In conclusion the author gives a comprehensive analysis of the raw materials, and sources of power available, or likely to be developed, in the Netherlands Indies, and relates the industrial expansion of the Indies to conditions of world trade in the future. He points out that, while the development of local industries has benefited the Indonesian population by freeing it from the effects of price fluctuations operating in the highly industrialized countries of the rest of the world, the Netherlands Indies will continue to need imports of machinery, metals, dairy produce, &c., and to export raw materials. If the lands producing raw materials are to prosper, it will be necessary for favourable rates of exchange to prevail, otherwise they may be forced into adopting a policy aiming at self-sufficiency in capital goods and commodities, which will greatly retard their progress.

The key to a satisfactory development is the prosperity of the farmer; further, for many years small-scale industry will continue to be a cheaper producer than the western organized mechanized factory. Mr. Sitsen outlines the principles on which the Government's policy during the last ten years has been based, 'that activity on the part of the population itself, even if on a small scale at first, should be considered as more important than the establishment locally of foreign enterprises. That the carrying through of general measures [to achieve this end] would develop the possibility of important migrations of workers from primary to small-scale secondary industry. This would bring possibilities for Indonesian leadership; this, in turn, would encourage the spontaneous establishment of larger enterprises which, not being artificially created, would grow in a sound and strong manner, while balanced relations would be maintained between local production and local consumption, between export production and imports from other countries. . . . The results obtained demonstrate that the policy followed in these ten years has been efficacious.'

Société d'Études Camerounaises

WE have received a letter from the President of the Société d'Études Camerounaises, at Douala, informing us that the Société has been reconstituted and has resumed publication of its Bulletin, the first numbers of which appeared shortly before the war. We have received two issues of the Bulletin, dated July and November 1943; the July number contains an ethnological sketch of the principal tribes of the French Cameroons, giving particulars of their origins and geographical distribution, short descriptions of their physical characteristics, and brief notes on their history. The survey is necessarily somewhat cursory, but it is designed as a guide to further study. The November number contains an article on 'Pratiques de Divination Massa et Toupouri', a study of 'Des Négrilles de la Région de Haut-hyoung', and a questionnaire intended as a guide in making a survey of oral literature.

Applications for membership of the Society should be addressed to the President, and correspondence relating to the Bulletin, to the Secretary, Madame Dugast, Douala, Cameroun Français.

Africans studying in the United States

THE Phelps-Stokes Fund have recently issued a short memorandum on 'Information for Africans planning to study in the United States of America'. It has been drawn up in consultation with government officials in Washington, representative African students in the United States, and the officers of various Boards and Institutions who have had experience with foreign students, especially those from Africa. Copies can be obtained from The Phelps-Stokes Fund, 101 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.