

British diplomatic service, from which he retired in 1924 in order to take up work in the city of London. In 1930-1 he was Manager of the Bank for International Settlements and is now a partner in the firm of Morgan, Grenfell & Co. For five years (1939-44), with the rank of Major-General, he was in charge of the Civil Administration of Abyssinia, Eritrea and Libya. For some time his headquarters were at Nairobi and he was thus able to make himself well acquainted with conditions in East Africa. The Institute may confidently look to him for wise and expert guidance in the coming years of renewed activity.

Major Sir Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O.

THE death of Sir Humphrey was briefly recorded in our last number. If the Institute in its beginnings owed much in several directions to Lord Lugard, Dr. Oldham, and Hanns Vischer, on its business side it owed most to Sir Humphrey, who was appointed a Trustee and Treasurer in 1926. He won distinction in two fields. He started as a soldier with a commission in the Royal Engineers and was awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry in the South African War. During the First World War he was attached to the Belgian War Office and was knighted for his services. Between the wars he was in East Africa on special duty for three years and acted as a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Kenya. He became deeply interested in African commercial enterprise and for twenty-seven consecutive years was chairman of the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce. To this office, as *East Africa and Rhodesia* recognizes in its tribute, 'he brought the advantage of an analytical mind, an exceptionally retentive memory, unflagging industry, manifold sources of information, and a wide and influential acquaintanceship'. He exhibited these qualities during his treasurership of the Institute. He was as careful of its finances as if they were his own; he husbanded them assiduously. His exposition of the annual budget was always a pleasure to himself and his hearers. His unflinching tact, his good humour and old-world courtesy, his readiness to help, his talent of appreciation—all this, with his wisdom, made him an ideal colleague.

The Scarborough Commission

THE Report of this Commission to which Lord Hailey made reference in his address (see p. 232) has an interest that is not confined to British academic circles and people. It was appointed by Mr. Anthony Eden when he was Secretary for Foreign Affairs to examine the facilities offered by universities and other educational institutions in Great Britain for the study of Oriental, Slavonic, East European, and African languages and culture, to consider what advantage is being taken of these facilities, and to formulate recommendations for their improvement. The members were concerned not only with the teaching of languages but rather the interpretation to the British people of the whole life of the peoples who speak the languages—nearly five-sevenths of the world's population. How do they live, what is their history, as well as how do they speak, are questions which these studies should attempt to answer. In many respects the result of the Commission's inquiries are not flattering to British readers; the 'traditional exclusiveness which tends to disregard and even to look down upon culture which has little in common with our own' is the chief reason why these studies have not taken the place they should have taken. 'Interest in other peoples, understanding of their history, their achievements and their characteristics, are a part of the foundation on which lasting international friendships can be built. Unless these studies flourish in this country this interest cannot be satisfied and there can be no such understanding.' With such convictions the Commission put forward many proposals including the provision by Government of 195 post-graduate studentships—of which 50 will be in African studies—with a view to training young scholars who may later fill academic posts. The selected